

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE

LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 3782
TO BE ANSWERED ON 16.03.2026

Management of Invasive Flora and Fauna in Urban Areas

3782. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has comprehensively assessed the ecological and health impacts of invasive alien species like Conocarpus, particularly regarding groundwater depletion, infrastructure damage and respiratory allergies;
- (b) the current status of advisories issued to States to ban Conocarpus and prioritize native biodiversity in urban afforestation;
- (c) the initiatives taken to restore urban green belts with indigenous fruit-bearing trees to prevent wildlife migration into residential colonies;
- (d) the funds released to States under the 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' scheme for urban wildlife conflict mitigation during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;
- (e) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the monkey menace in urban sprawls, causing incidents of human-wildlife conflict and public safety risks; and
- (f) the specific details of scientific population control measures, such as immunocontraception, being deployed to manage simian populations?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, FOREST AND CLIMATE CHANGE
(SHRI KIRTI VARDHAN SINGH)

(a) and (b): In accordance with the provisions contained under Section 33 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the Ministry has issued guidelines for the management planning for Protected Areas and other landscape elements. These guidelines also envisage incorporating prescriptions for eradication of invasive alien species in management plans of protected areas.

Further, the Government of India has issued a comprehensive national advisory in August 2025 on the basis of report of the Central Empowered Committee (CEC) on this issue. All States and Union Territories have been asked to stop the plantation of Conocarpus (Buttonwood) species with immediate effect. As on January 2026, prohibitory orders have already been enforced by the governments of Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, and Telangana whereas other States have also incorporated these prohibitory orders into their municipal bylaws. The Government has also streamlined the afforestation activities across the country through the implementation of the Nagar Van Yojana and the revised National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP) 2024-2030. These guidelines also mandate the implementation of a "Native-First" policy for urban afforestation activities. Some of the newly afforested areas need

to be covered with indigenous species like Neem (*Azadirachta indica*), Peepal (*Ficus religiosa*), Jamun (*Syzygium cumini*), etc. thus avoiding alien species.

(c) to (f): The incidences of human-wildlife conflict including monkey menace have been reported from various parts of the country. The management of wildlife including the mitigation of human-wildlife conflict is primarily the responsibility of the concerned States/UTs. The scientific management of wild animal populations, including monkeys listed in the Schedules appended to the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, is regularly carried out by the concerned State and Union Territory Governments in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

The Ministry provides financial assistance to State Governments & Urban Territory Administration under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Development of Wildlife Habitats' for the management of wildlife and its habitats in the country. It includes compensation for depredation by wild animals including cattle lifting, crop damage, loss of life and property. The details of fund released under the scheme in last three year is provided at **Annexure-I**.

ANNEXURE-I

Annexure referred to in reply to parts (a) to (f) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No.3782 regarding "Management of Invasive Flora and Fauna in Urban Areas" for reply on 16.03.2026

Details of funds released to State/ UT Governments under CSS-'Development of Wildlife Habitats' during last Five years.

(₹. in lakhs)

S. No	Name of States/UTs	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26 (as on 11.03.2026)
1	A& N Islands	135.77	25.125	0	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	419.80617	276.44062	672.462	1044.819	1032.59
3	Assam	0	209.1464	565.10763	1234.4652	695.16
4	Bihar	410.85952	0	336.37223	0	0
5	Chandigarh	0	21.6241	16.498	0	0
6	Chhattisgarh	274.5903	104.457	116.24868	135.58248	11.90
7	Goa	0	0	50.10	66.44425	0
8	Gujarat	0	200.01	206.99	801.58248	348
9	Haryana	127.331	30.1575	167.85	232.9722	96.12
10	Himachal Pradesh	197.09452	114.3205	94.15328	172.31067	72.83
11	Jharkhand	79.53315	0	14.91025	71.93619	0
12	Karnataka	1256.59314	291.71146	581.52346	800.8205	292.79
13	Kerala	295.7737	224.4735	921.0361	909.63915	320.80
14	Madhya Pradesh	389.34906	265.5508	471.81959	740.89064	274.10
15	Maharashtra	0	350.3879	554.69645	622.0670	497.72
16	Manipur	142.50646	180.64379	231.72407	261.70605	0
17	Meghalaya	530.51253	0	243.56611	389.5938	0
18	Mizoram	198.9678	190.1977	304.207	344.3258	269.71
19	Nagaland	342.0315	725.6565	1306.3275	1490.04	998.90
20	Odisha	726.80273	967.4976	1005.08612	1108.46011	312.02
21	Rajasthan	1007.64845	86.78886	0	0	336.62
22	Sikkim	182.97174	239.66048	187.03237	221.17	250.99
23	Tamil Nadu	390.75715	132.95205	373.8902	661.78722	237.27
24	Uttar Pradesh	169.06261	266.7472	290.64425	393.86725	0
25	Uttarakhand	226.34415	212.9662	498.497	652.470665	280.14
26	West Bengal	757.25599	201.30866	385.29988	183.14895	417.63
27	Puducherry	0	0	5.22	0	0
28	Lakshadweep	462.086	269.9055	124.655	217.185	0
29	Ladakh UT	31.95	61.11591	6.00	0	0
	Grand Total	8755.59767	5648.84523	9731.91717	12757.284605	6745.29

**Allocation to few states/Union Territories could not be done since no proposal was received from them.*