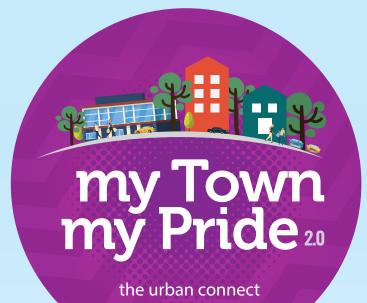


Transforming Urban J&K



28 November to 6 December, 2022

GREEN CITY PLAN

Housing and Urban Development Department Government of Jammu & Kashmir



INTRODUCTION

A Green city paves a way to increase the sustainability of urbanized areas. It is a concept of urban planning relying on the ecosystem services that green infrastructure can supply. In essence, this concept includes the characteristics of all the urban concepts like city meeting with nature, restoring the values of urban ecosystem, minimizing resource and energy consumption, and taking advantage of the ecosystem services of the blue-green natural components.

J&K is bestowed with a rich natural environment which include forests, freshwaters, wetlands, mountains, soil resources and spectacularly diverse wildlife populations. The forest and tree cover in Jammu and Kashmir is about 55%, which is substantially higher than the national average of 24.56%. The state has a total of 76 urban areas in form of cities & census towns. Rapid population growth and-unplanned urbanization are fast resulting in depletion, deterioration and overextraction of the ecological resources in these urban areas. Therefore, protecting our rich biodiversity is directly tiedwith the sustainability and attractiveness of our urban areas as a place to live, work and visit.

COMPONENTS FOR MAKING A GREEN CITY

Green City Development considers how to improve and manage the overall quality and health of water, air, and land in urban spaces; its correlation with hinterlands and wider systems; and the resultant benefits derived by both the environment and residents. The components for making a green city have been divided into four major categories which further list out recommendations and their subsequent benefits. These recommendations are cross-sectoral and shall be implemented in conjunction with each other.

I. City Greening

City greening considers the positive role that increased green cover has in an urban environment. Public Parks, Green strips/belts, Blue-green corridors, Urban Forests, Greening of residual spaces, vertical gardens, botanical parks, urban agriculture are the elements that constitute city greens. The urban green area system includes both the green spaces within the city and those lying on its outskirts, right from the scale of a neighbourhood to that of the city.

II. Energy-Efficient Buildings

Construction of buildings in the UT still follow conventional Building construction methods & techniques. There is a need to adopt building design standards that consider appropriate siting; solar access ; water capture, treatment, and reuse; improving operating efficiency; reducing reliance on non-renewable energy sources; and the incorporation of alternative energy sources.



III. Green & Resilient Infrastructure

Lack of planned infrastructure and rising level of pollution poses a major threat to natural & semi-natural features of the UT. Green infrastructure considers natural processes and, in the case of drainage, sustainable drainage systems to incorporate the use of permeable materials and landscaping.

IV. Low-carbon Transport

Reliance of cities on fossil fuels/petroleum-based modes of transport has direct links to air quality and greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, climate change, and decreased quality of life. Additionally, increasing number of private vehicle ownership in Urban areas of J&K is leading to congestion & air pollution. Low-carbon transport solutions support reducing reliance on petroleum-based modes of transport and increased emphasis and encouragement of nonmotorized and low-carbon transport.

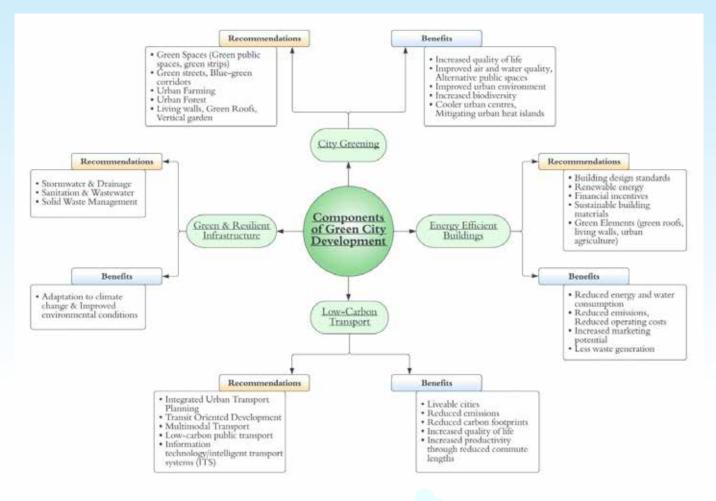


Table 1 Table 1 Recommendations with subsequent benefits for making a Green City



CITY PROFILE

General Information				
Geographical Position of the City				
Type of Climate				
Temperature– Average				
Area (square kilometre)				
Population				
Decadal Population Growth Rate (%)				
Population Density				
Open & Recreation Land (%)				
No. of Parks (with total area)				
Ecological/Natural Features				
Forests Cover				
Water Features(Lakes/Canals/Rivers)				
Agriculture Area				
Other Features if any				
Green Initiatives				
Project/Programs/Policies	(List and highlight key features)			



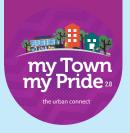


PROPOSAL FOR MAKING A GREEN CITY

The Green Cities Framework takes cities through the different elements of developing a successful strategy for nature-based solutions, ensuring the final outcome is grounded in evidence, co-developed with stakeholders and easy to put into practice.

S. NO	COMPONENTS	SCALE (CITY LEVEL/ NEIGHBOUR- HOOD)		FUNDING (GOVT FUNDED/ CSR/PPP, ETC)	IMPLEMENTING DEPARTMENT (MUNICIPAL CORP./ DEV AUTHORITY/ ETC)	TIMELINE
1	CITY GREENING		-			
1.1	Parks					
1.2	Green Strips/Corridors					
1.3	Landscaping/ Plantation along Roads					
1.4	Urban Forests(Natural Parks/ Strips along Road)					
1.5	Specialised Green Areas (Botanical Garden, etc)					
1.6	Rotaries & Roundabouts					
1.7	Green Strips along Water bodies/ Blue Corridors					
1.8	Greening of Residual Spaces (Area under Flyover, Vacant land, back alleys ,etc)					
2	ENERGY EFFICIENCY& SERVICES					
2.1	Solar Panel Installation					
2.2	Other Alternative energy sources (Wind, biofuel, etc)					
2.2	Green rated Buildings					
2.3	Low-Carbon Transportation (E-rickshaws, E-buses, etc)					
2.4	Solid Waste Management (Door-to-Door Waste Collection, Garbage Segregation, etc)		_			

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OVERALL PLAN ASSESSMENT

Matrix for Overall Assessment of Green City Plan				
Total area undertaken for Greening (sqkm)				
Expected Increase in development of Open & Recreation Land (%)				
Total Budget allocation				
Collaborations				
(with NGOs, Departments & Agencies)				
Activities/Events organised				
Overall Time for Implementation & Completion				
No. of Projects proposed				
No. of proposed projects completed				
New Green Initiatives taken under the Plan				
Project/Programs/Policies	(List and highlight key features)			



