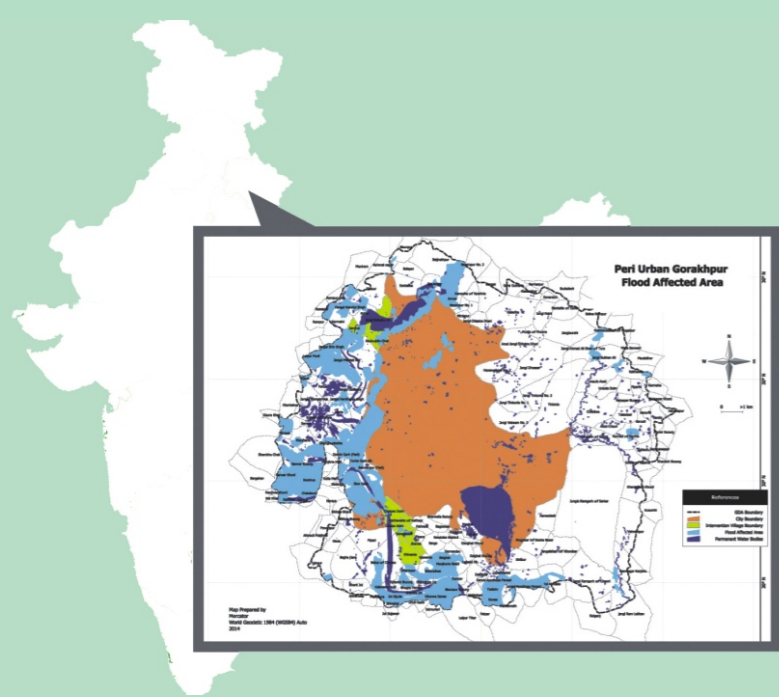


CONSERVING PERI-URBAN ECOSYSTEMS FOR BUILDING URBAN RESILIENCE

The Case of Gorakhpur City, India

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"Peri-urban areas are the zones of transition from rural to urban land-uses located between the outer limits of urban and regional centres and the rural environment."

- ◆ Constant threat of deteriorating quality of life of inhabitants promoted by loss of ecosystem services resulting in pollution, water depletion, deforestation, poor mechanisms of sewage desposal and other hazards.
- ◆ Lack of clear cut conceptions and related concrete policies from national to local relating to peri-urban areas.

KEY CHALLENGES IN THE PERI-URBAN ECOSYSTEM

- Changing land-use patterns
- Sewage Dumping
- Flood and water logging
- Exclusion from planning processes
- Encroachments
- Inaccessibility to agricultural services

Role of Peri-urban Ecosystems in Gorakhpur City

Role of Ecosystems	Increasing flood buffering capacity of the city	Conservation of green and open areas	Urban waste recycling	Livelihood/ food security
Actions on Ground	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Community driven water bodies conservation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Resilient farm practices ◆ Orchard management ◆ Green areas enhanced and saved from encroachment/distress sale to builders 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Decentralized solid waste management ◆ Decentralized waste water treatment system (DEWATS) ◆ Recycling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Enhanced farm productivity ◆ Soil nutrient conservation

Field Interventions for NbS

Operations	Actions initiated in number of cities : Community led, gender sensitive locally/ecologically appropriate
Knowledge Building	Documenting Case Studies & Fact Sheets, Training Modules, Alliance with National Training/Resource institution (Govt./ Academic, etc.), Horizontal (People-People; City to City) Communication
Awareness	Local, City, State, National and International levels