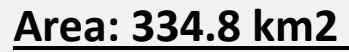


Tashkent Master Plan



Master Plan for the Landscaping of the city of Tashkent

- According to the Master Plan, which is designed for **2023-2027**, about **7** million **seasonal flowers**, more than **75** thousand seedlings of **trees and shrubs** will be planted in the capital every year.
- In general, the following tasks will be accomplished in accordance with the Master Plan:
 - - bringing the degree of greening of the capital up to **30%** by **2024**;
 - - imposing obligations on the environmental department and district khokimiyats to control the use by enterprises belonging to categories **I** and **II** of environmental impact (**high** and **medium risk**) of dust and gas trapping installations with an efficiency of at least **95%**;
 - - carrying out an inventory of the irrigation systems of the central streets of the city and districts with **subsequent repair and renewal of networks**;
 - - involvement of foreign experts to **preserve and protect** trees from pests;
 - - improvement in **2022-2024** of the coastal zones of **the canals passing through the city**.



What are the top three key challenges in implementing urban biodiversity strategy?

- conservation, design, and management is balancing human perceptions, needs, and use with ecological requirements for preserving and enhancing biodiversity;
- involvement of multiple stakeholders (at the city scale) and the difficulties in understanding how socio-economic and cultural factors influence landowner goals, values, and decision making (at the neighborhood and individual parcel scales);
- how to make the best coordinated use of the combined management activities of several land managers in urban ecosystems.



What are the opportunities for implementing urban biodiversity strategy?

Last year, the national project “Yashil Makon” was launched on the initiative of the President to increase the area of green spaces.

It was decided to plant 200 million trees and bushes annually within the framework of the project. The aim is to increase the green areas from current **8 %** to **30 %**.

Greening is essential in the current era of global warming. To date, **7,000** hectares of green areas remain in the city of Tashkent.

The draft master plan provides for the creation of a “green belt” around the large ring road, the organization of theme parks along the canals flowing through the city. In general, it is planned to increase the area of green areas to **25,000** hectares.

