PUBLIC PERCEPTION OF URBAN GREEN SPACES IN CLIMATE MITIGATION AND ADAPTATION

A CASE STUDY OF PUBLIC PARKS IN DELHI

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Aim of the study

Examine public perception of UGS in Delhi for climate adaptation.

- **Identify perceived climate benefits of parks**
- **Explore barriers and challenges**
- **Analyze willingness to pay for improved services**

Study area

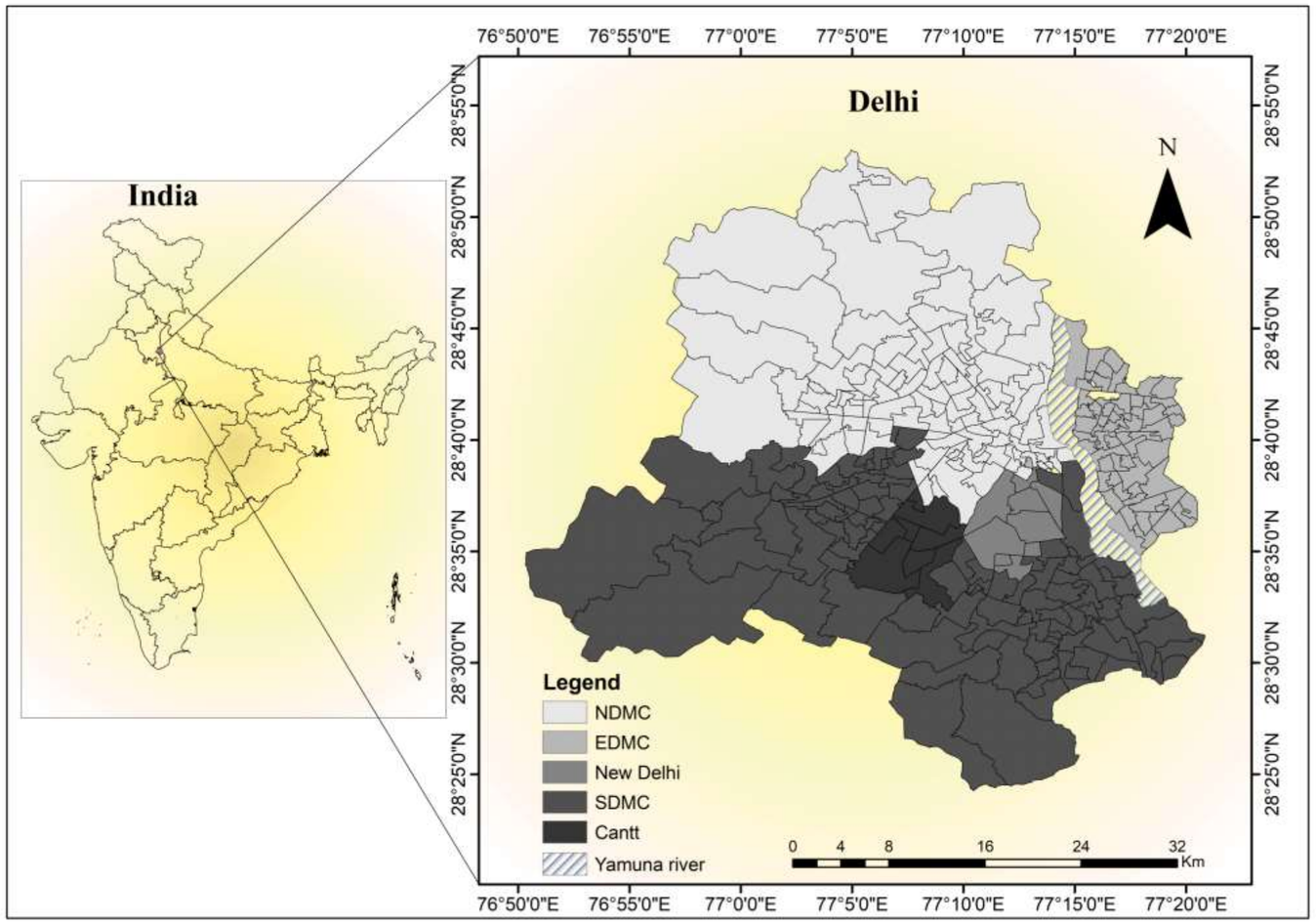

Fig. Study area map.

- Delhi's large floating population, including millions of tourists annually (Jain et al., 2016), increases demand for accessible UGS, complicating their planning and maintenance.
- More than 18000 parks and gardens are located across Delhi, National Capital Territory (NCT), over an estimated 8000 acres (Delhi Parks and Gardens Society, Government of NCT of Delhi 2017).
- Despite a reported increase in Delhi's green areas, UGS disparities persist, with improvements concentrated in affluent areas (Panwar et al., 2025)

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Methodology

Questionnaire Survey:

- Online questionnaire (Google Forms)
- N = 200 respondents

Key variables collected:

- Accessibility to parks
- Perceptions of environmental benefits
- 3-30-300 rule
- Willingness to pay

Questionnaire results (200 respondents)

Fig. District-wise distribution of the respondents.

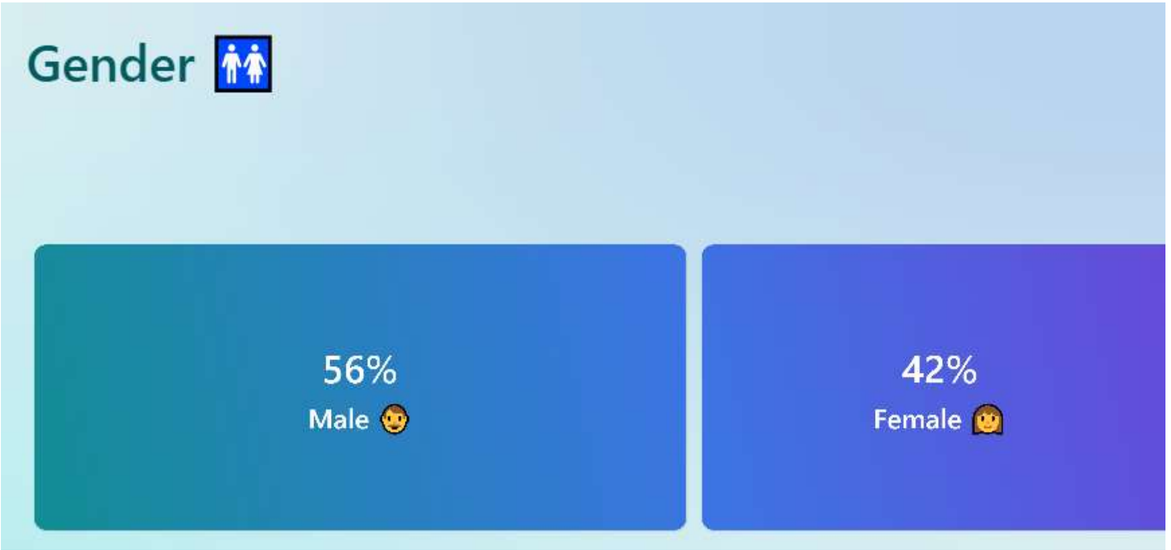


Fig. Gender distribution of the respondents.

WTP- Support for Green Initiatives

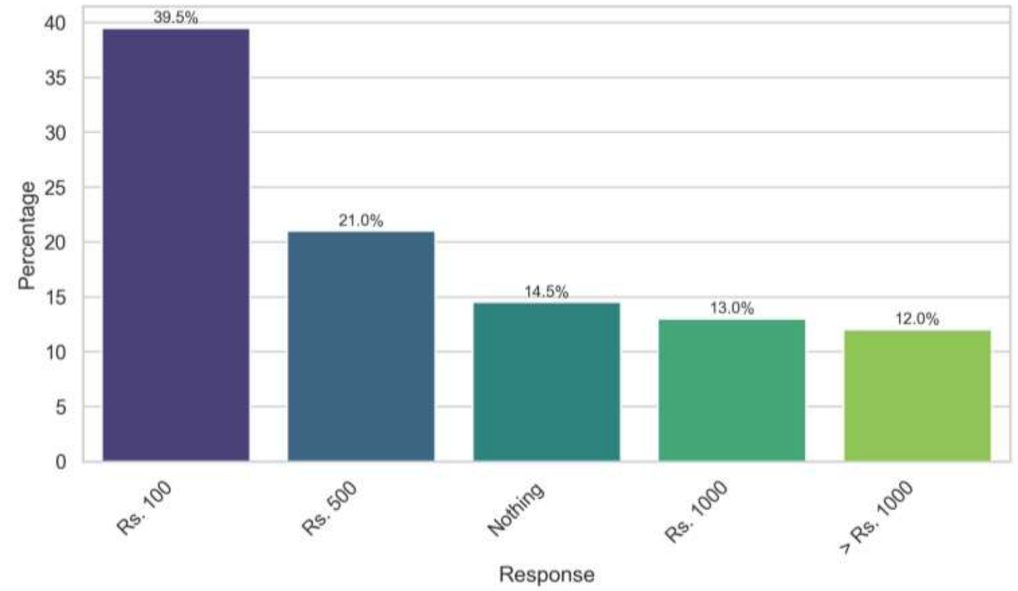
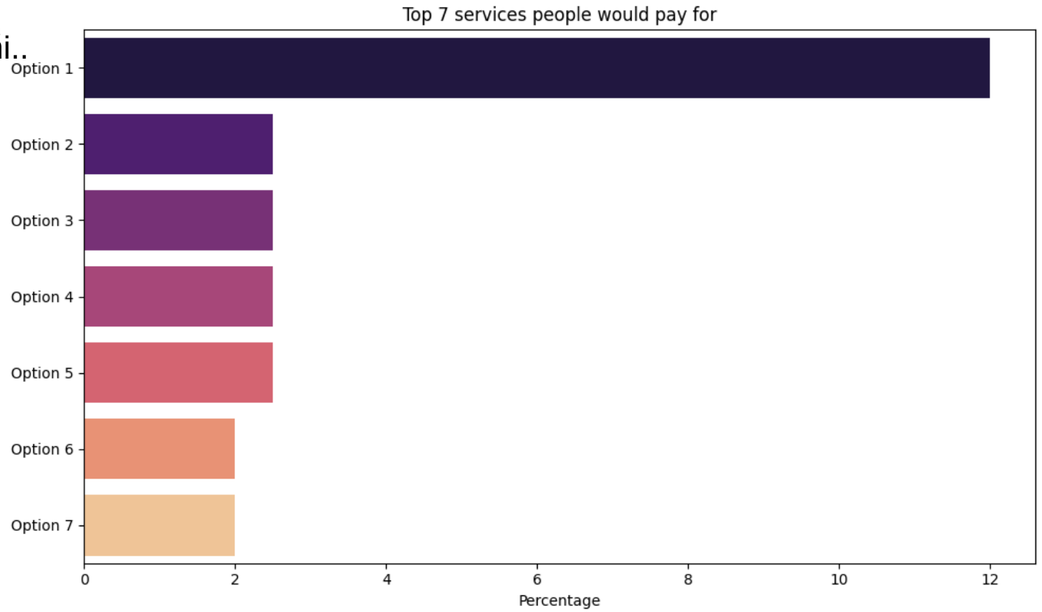


Fig. Willingness to Pay for supporting the UGS of Delhi..

- **85.5% respondents were willing to pay** for supporting the UGS in Delhi.
- Most were willing to pay Rs. 100 (~1 Euros) per month, followed by Rs. 500 (~5 Euros).

- The highest no. of respondents selected the **combination of air quality improvement, climate regulation and biodiversity conservation** as the reason why they were willing to pay for these UGS.
- This highlights the awareness as well as the need among citizens for better UGS to address environmental problems.



Option 1: Air quality improvement ;Climate regulation ;Biodiversity conservation ;
Option 2: Air quality improvement ;Noise reduction ;Social and cultural services ;
Option 3: Air quality improvement ;Biodiversity conservation ;Water quality improvement
Option 4: Air quality improvement ;Biodiversity conservation ;Noise reduction ;
Option 5: Air quality improvement ;Climate regulation ;Water quality improvement ;
Option 6: Air quality improvement ;Water quality improvement ;Physical training ;
Option 7: Air quality improvement ;Biodiversity conservation ;Physical training ;

Fig. Services that people are most willing to pay for.

THANK YOU
For your attention!

Prof. Usha Mina
Professor

Research interests–
Agroecology, Plant ecology, Climate change, Air pollution and Environmental Impact Assessment

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Urban Green Spaces of Delhi, their phytodiversity and ecosystem services.

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