Sacred city

**Expected project CAPEX:** 72'300'000 €  
**Mandating Authority:** EcoSikh

**Summary**  
Each day 100,000 pilgrims cause huge issues around transport, waste management, overall energy use, water & civic amenities. Forestry and biodiversity, in addition to Climate change mitigation, sustainability and smart city management are key to the city’s survival, and ability to be an able host to visitors from across the globe.

**Location and population**  
Amritsar, India  
1.1 million inh.

**Social and environmental impact**  
Improved waste management; Harvesting of rain water; Effective sewage systems

**Main stakeholders**  
EcoSikh, Amritsar Municipal Corporation, the Golden Temple authorities and the Temple (Gurdwara) Management Committee called SGPC
STAGE 1: Concept Development, Site identification

Target population
Pilgrims

Surfaces
The city

Climate
Tropical

STAGE 2: Pre-Feasibility Studies

Pre-feasibility study: No

STAGE 3: Feasibility Studies

Feasibility study: No

STAGE 4: Permitting / Financing / Contracts

Land concession signed: No

STAGE 5: Engineering / Construction / Commercial Operation

Environmental impact study:
NA

Identified sources of fundings
Tbd

Engineering, Procurement and Construction Contractor:
Tbd

Operation and Maintenance Contractor:
Tbd

Comments
The Holy City is visited by over 35 million tourists and pilgrims each year, attracted by the Golden Temple which presents itself as a spiritual oasis of universality. Wrapped around this pristine icon, is a city in crisis. Climate change mitigation, sustainability and smart city management are key to its survival as an able host to its visitors from across the globe.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Solutions intégrées</th>
<th>CAPEX</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Comments</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Green curtain</td>
<td></td>
<td>Erecting an effective green curtain of 100,000 trees in the old walled city &amp; 500,000 trees in the new civil lines periphery to effectively create a barrier against air pollution and a source of fresh ventilation.</td>
<td>Concrete public infrastructure could also be covered with creepers &amp; ivy, and the residents encouraged to do the same on their dwellings. For a city which was perceived by the Sikh Masters as a city with dozens of gardens, their revival is of historical importance. The need for creation of more green spaces in this ever-expanding city and their sustainability is pertinent.</td>
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<td>Energy audit and management</td>
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<td>Conduct an energy audit of the city and devise an effective plan to conserve electricity. This may also entail solar installations for smart city solutions, and a transition towards LED and other energy saving modes of lighting.</td>
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<td>Traffic zoning</td>
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<td>To effect environmentally friendly lifestyle changes, construction of pedestrian pathways, bicycling zones and spaces for battery operated vehicles for pilgrim movement.</td>
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<td>Storm and water management</td>
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<td>Since the city experiences much flooding during the monsoon, harvesting &amp; management of fresh water is required.</td>
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<td>Waste Management</td>
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<td>The biggest bane of the city residents and pilgrims/tourists who visit each day is the piles of garbage, dearth of its segregation or collection system, its disposal, and lack of civic amenities.</td>
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