

## Details of the Miyawaki Plantations

The Miyawaki technique of plantation was selected and a total number of 52,400 trees have been planted and will be maintained at 11 locations in Lucknow and Varanasi, covering a total area of 1.62 hectares.

The details of the plantations, their locations and number of saplings planted have been listed below:

S. No.	Name of Site	District	Area (ha.)	No. of Seedlings	Latitude dd mm ss	Longitude dd mm ss
1	Chandan Forest Block-1	Lucknow	0.44	15400	N 26° 54' 32.9"	E 80° 59' 36.5"
2	Chandan Forest Block-2	Lucknow	0.24	8400	N 26° 54' 30.5"	E 80° 59' 35.8"
3	Chandan Forest Block-2	Lucknow	0.18	6300	N 26° 54' 30.9"	E 80° 59' 37.8"
4	Public Park, F Block, Rajaji Puram	Lucknow	0.02	700	N 26° 50' 50.50406"	E 80° 53' 18.49092"
5	Talkatora Industrial Area Park	Lucknow	0.02	700	N 26° 50' 3.72818"	E 80° 53' 41.5446"
6	Alam Nagar, Rajajipuram Underpass Green Belt	Lucknow	0.01	350	N 26° 50' 3.0804"	E 80° 53' 1.4964"
7	Triveni Nagar Park	Lucknow	0.04	1400	N 26° 53' 17.2068"	E 80° 55' 47.91"
8	Sector D Park, Aliganj	Lucknow	0.06	2100	N 26° 53' 35.679"	E 80° 56' 19.449"
9	Sector O Park, Aliganj	Lucknow	0.09	3150	N 26° 54' 16.758"	E 80° 57' 0.435"
10	Mehedikhera Park, Rajajipuram	Lucknow	0.02	700	N 26° 50' 27.0276"	E 80° 52' 26.418"
11	Shiksha Sankaya, Banaras Hindu Vishwavidyalaya	Varanasi	0.5	15000	N 25° 17' 57"	E 82° 59' 45"
Total			1.62	54200		

Locations of the Miyawaki Plantations



The Government of Uttar Pradesh has developed a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for development of Miyawaki Forests. Several Miyawaki Forests have been developed across the State, and the Government has made development of Miyawaki Forest in industrial units mandatory.

The Miyawaki technique advocates the planting of diverse native species, thereby bringing in more biodiversity in comparison to monoclonal plantations.

These plantations help lower temperatures in concrete heat islands, reduce air and noise pollution, attract local birds and insects, and create carbon sinks.



Photos: Miyawaki Plantations in Lucknow

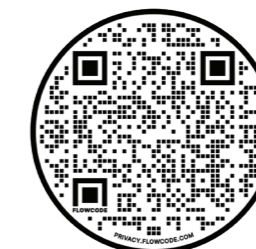
U.P. CLIMATE CHANGE CONCLAVE

28th & 29th October 2021



CO2

## Event Carbon Footprint POST-EVENT EMISSIONS CALCULATION



Scan the QR Code for a detailed look.

Prepared by:



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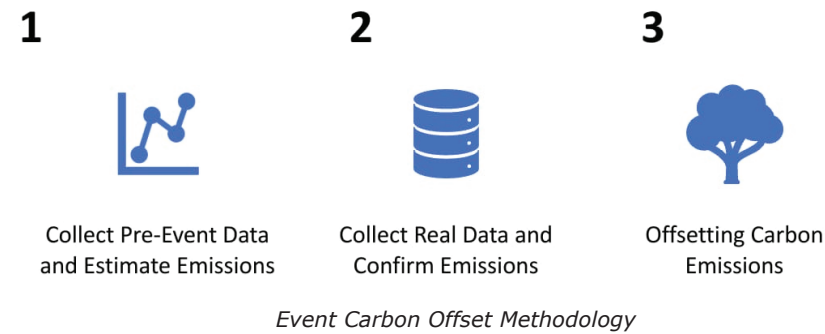


Implemented by



## Methodology

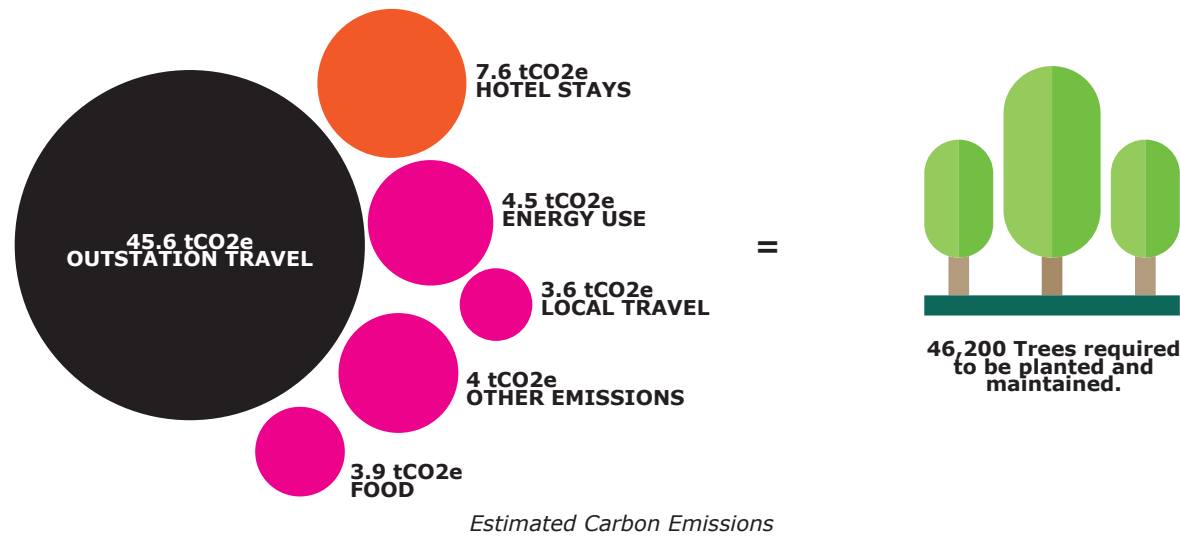
An event can contribute to emissions through use of space and purchased services. In addition, associated emissions from travel and hotel stays can become significant. This event took these emissions into account. Emissions were estimated before the event and then confirmed after the conclusion of the event, following a three-step methodology:



## Pre-Event Estimated Emissions

A greenhouse gas inventory exercise was conducted and the total amount of CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from this event were estimated to be 69.29 tCO<sub>2</sub>e before the start of the event.

Major sources of emission are represented below:



## Data collection during and after the event

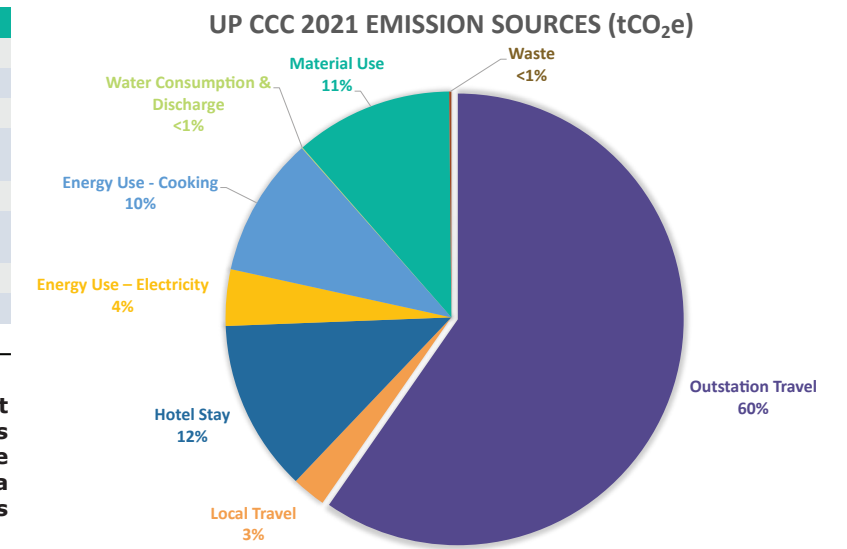
In order to make accurate calculations, real data was required to be collected on the number of persons attending and organizing the event, travel distances, consumption data on energy, water and waste, and data from vendors engaged for the duration of the event. For this purpose, Arthur D. Little India Pvt Ltd was engaged as the data collection agency. Consumption data has been summarised below:

Attendees	Speakers	Organizers & Staff	Meals	Fuel Use	Travel	Hotel Stays	Waste	Water Consumption
Day 1: 600 pax Day 2: 400 pax	103 Guest speakers	07 Organizers 300 Staff for 04 Days	3985 Meals served	1450 Litres of Diesel 3319 kg of LPG	74,000 km Air Travel 1,01,348 km Travel by vehicles 11,000 km Rail Travel	158 Nights	30 kg Paper Waste 20 kg Plastic Waste	1,02,800 Litres

## Post-Event Emission Calculations

Calculations using the collected data resulted in a practically accurate representation of emissions caused due to the event. The Post-event emissions summary is shown below:

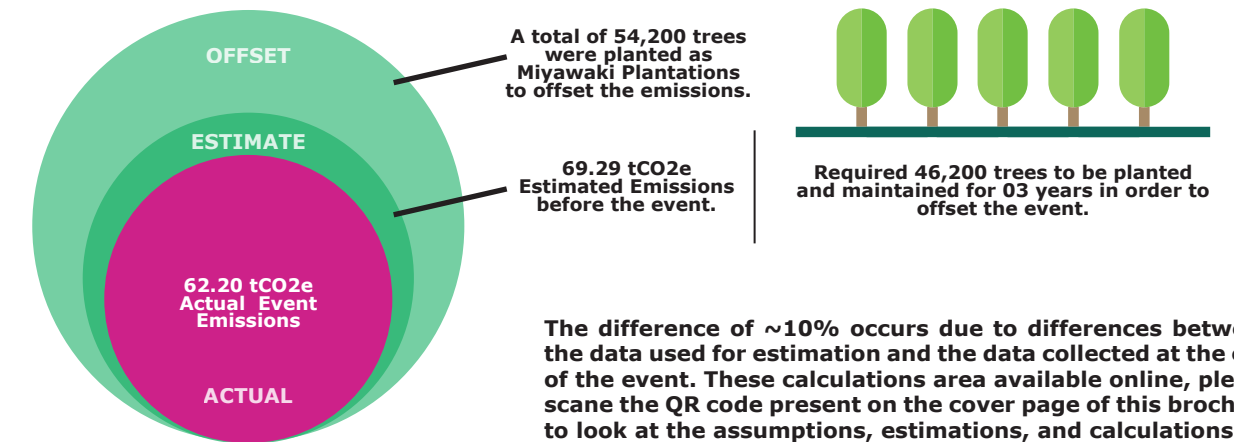
S.No	Category	Emissions (tCO <sub>2</sub> e)
A)	Outstation Travel	24.32
B)	Local Travel	1.11
C)	Hotel Stay	11.93
D)	Energy Use – Electricity	3.92
E)	Energy Use - Cooking	9.76
F)	Water Consumption and Discharge	0.05
G)	Material Use	10.96
H)	Waste	0.154
<b>Total</b>		<b>62.20 tCO<sub>2</sub>e</b>



Outstation Travel was the most significant emission category, followed by Hotel Stays and Material Use. This was representative of the emissions estimated pre-event, although a significant category for Material Use was considered during the data collection.

## Comparing pre- and post- Event Emission Calculations

Pre-event calculations resulted in an estimation of 69.29 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions. Compared to this, the actual emissions from the event were a total of 62.20 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e, 10.22% less than what was estimated.



The difference of ~10% occurs due to differences between the data used for estimation and the data collected at the end of the event. These calculations are available online, please scan the QR code present on the cover page of this brochure to look at the assumptions, estimations, and calculations.

*Comparing Estimated and Realistic Emissions along with number of trees planted in order to offset emissions.*

Post-event calculations will also be made available online.

## Carbon Neutral Claim

Significant efforts have been made to offset and compensate even beyond the emissions caused by the U.P. Climate Change Conclave 2021. However, the Carbon Neutrality claim for the event will be validated upon the successful certification of the project under a carbon credits mechanism.