2021

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International Fund for Animal Welfare

Carbon Footprint Report

Prepared By Three Squares Inc.

Contents

Introduction

Overview

The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) is a global non-profit helping animals and people thrive together. With a presence across more than 40 countries, IFAW works to rescue, rehabilitate, and release animals, as well as restore and protect their natural habitats.

In alignment with its mission, IFAW is dedicated to reducing its environmental impact. This Carbon Footprint report is part of an ongoing effort to embed sustainability principles throughout the organization's operations. IFAW conducted its inaugural Carbon Footprint report in 2020.

This report presents a summary of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions resulting from IFAW facilities and operations during the 2021 calendar year.

IFAW Profile

Total Full Time Employees: 300

Office Locations:

Australia
Belgium
Canada
China – Beijing
China – Yunnan
France
Germany
Kenya
Malawi
Netherlands
South Africa
UAE
UK
US – DC
US – IOC
Zambia
Zimbabwe

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Boundaries

This report is prepared in accordance with the World Resources Institute's Greenhouse Gas Protocol (GHG Protocol).

According to the GHG Protocol, emissions are divided into direct and indirect emissions. Direct emissions originate from owned or controlled sources by the reporting entity. Indirect emissions are generated as a consequence of the reporting entity's activities, yet they occur at sources owned or controlled by another entity. The direct and indirect emissions are:

Scope 1

Direct emissions produced by the burning of fuels of the emitter.

Scope 2

Indirect emissions from energy consumed and purchased by the emitter.

Scope 3

Other indirect emissions, such as travel, waste, accommodations, and shipments.

The GHG accounting in this report covers the following emissions sources for the 2021 calendar year:

Facilities & Operations		Rescue Operations
- Australia	- Netherlands	- DRRR
- Belgium	- South Africa	- Jaguars
- Canada	- UAE	- MMRR
- China – Beijing	- UK	- Northern Dogs
- China – Yunnan	- US – DC	
- France	- US – IOC	
- Germany	- Zambia	
- Kenya	- Zimbabwe	
- Malawi		

It covers the emissions from the following activities:

Scope	Activities	
Scope 1	- Generator Fuel - Refrigerant Losses	- Vehicle Fleets - Purchased Gas
Scope 2	- Purchased Electricity	
Scope 3	- Staff Commuting - Remote Workers - Staff Travel	- Landfill Waste - Packages Shipped

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CDM	Clean Development Mechanism
CER	Certified Emission Reduction
CO_2	Carbon Dioxide
CO_2e	Carbon Dioxide Equivalent
FTE	Full Time Employee
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
kWh	Kilowatt Hour
t	Tonne
WRI	World Resources Institute

Results

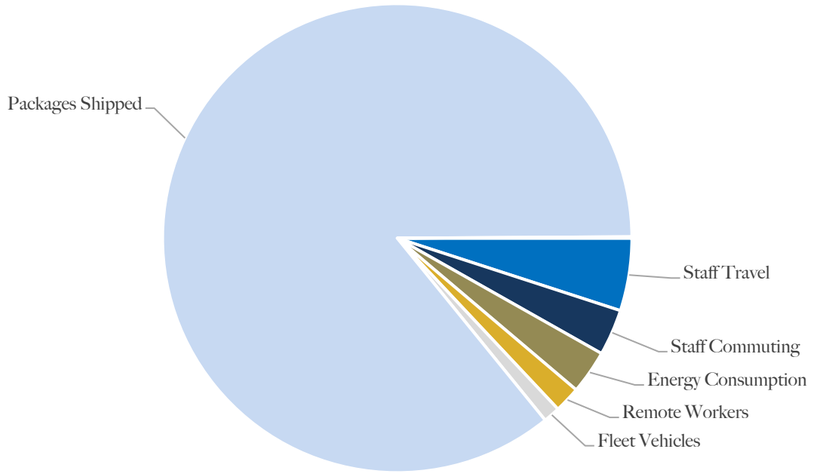
Overview

The total carbon footprint of IFAW facilities and operations for the 2021 calendar year was **6,279 tonnes (t) of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e)**.

Table 1: IFAW Emissions by Scope

Scope	Emissions (tCO_2e)	% of Total
Scope 1: Direct Emissions	261	4%
Scope 2: Indirect Emissions	0	0%
Scope 3: Other Indirect Emissions	6,018	96%
Total GHG Emissions	**6,279**	**100%**

Figure 1: IFAW Emissions by Source



Source	Emissions (tCO_2e)	% of Total
Packages Shipped	5,385	86%
Staff Travel	314	5%
Staff Commuting	200	3%
Energy Consumption	189	3%
Remote Workers	113	2%
Fleet Vehicles	72	1%
Landfill Waste	6	0.08%
Total GHG Emissions	**6,279**	**100%**

Employee Carbon Footprint

In order to determine the average employee carbon footprint, the total organizational footprint (6,279 tCO_2e) was divided by the number full-time employees (300 FTEs).

Average GHG Emissions per
IFAW Employee:

21
tCO_2e

Each employee's footprint is equivalent to:

4.5
gasoline-powered passenger vehicles driven for one year

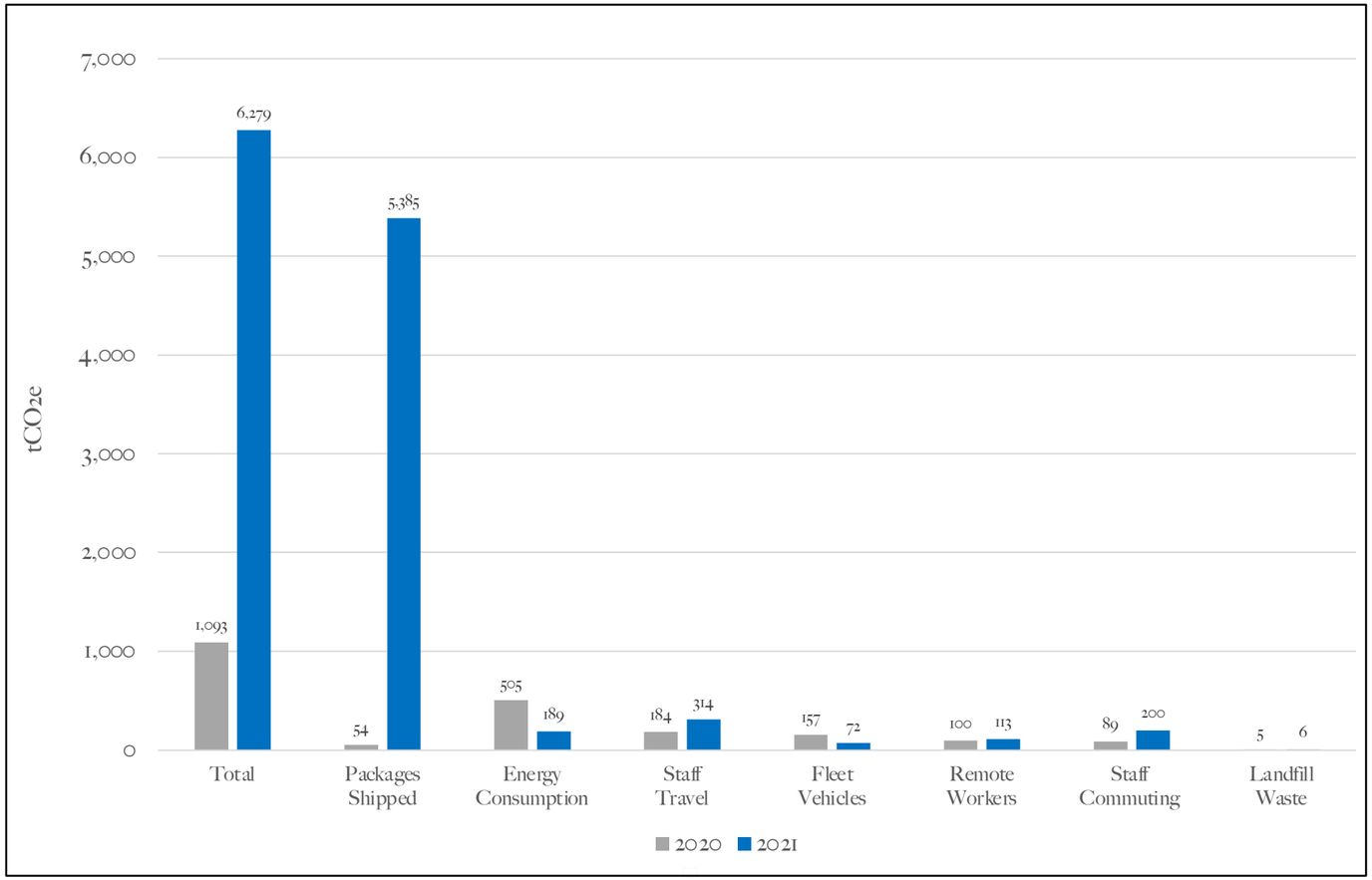
or

2.6
homes' energy usage for 1 year

Year-Over-Year Comparison

While IFAW's total carbon footprint increased between 2020 and 2021, certain categories experienced emissions reductions. Figure 2 compares IFAW's emissions by category across the 2020 and 2021 calendar years.

Figure 2: 2020 & 2021 Emissions by Category



Key Opportunity: Packages Shipped Category

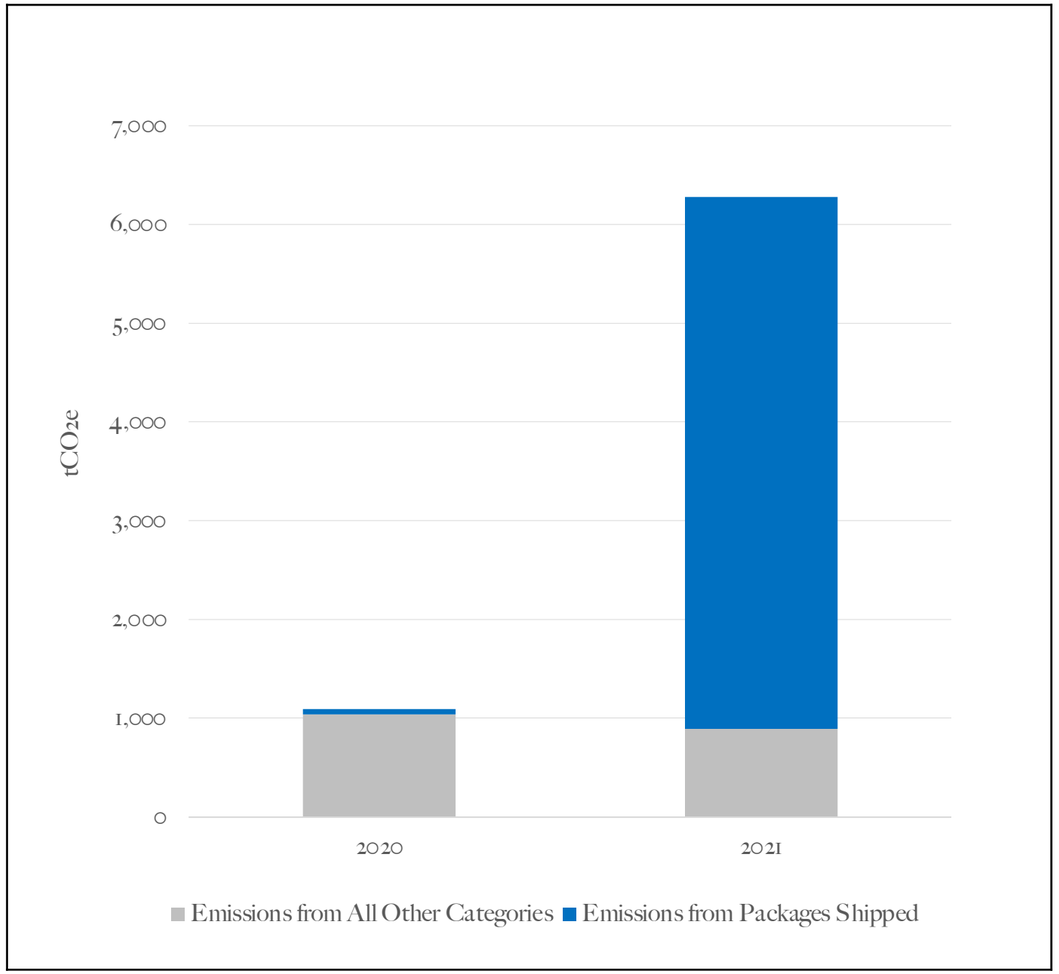
The largest contributor to IFAW's 2021 carbon footprint was Packages Shipped, which resulted in **5,385 tCO2e emissions**. This represents 86% of the 2021 footprint. Emissions from shipments in 2021 were nearly five times as large as IFAW's total carbon footprint in 2020.

In 2021, 14.47 million **direct marketing packages** were mailed, accounting for the majority of category emissions.

This finding indicates that IFAW may significantly reduce its overall footprint by enacting strategies to replace mailed marketing materials with digital communications – or by selecting shipping partners with environmental commitments (such as offering electric or hybrid fleets).

Reduction strategies may also be rolled out across IFAW's global office portfolio for operational shipping activities.

Figure 3: Emissions from Packages Shipped Relative to All Other Categories



Key Reduction: Energy Consumption Category

The largest contributor to IFAW's 2020 carbon footprint was Energy Consumption, which resulted in 505 tCO2e emissions. This represented 46% of the 2020 footprint.

To mitigate this impact, in 2021 IFAW purchased Renewable Energy Certificates (RECs) for all global offices that did not already source green power from their local utility provider. IFAW purchased RECs to address 100% of electricity consumed by these offices, effectively reducing the total Energy Consumption category footprint by **221 tCO2e,** or **54%.**

Table 2: 2021 Electricity Consumption by Office

Office	Total Electricity Consumption (kWh)	Total RECs Purchased (kWh)
US-IOC	770,085	770,085
US – DC	102,104	0.00*
Kenya	17,481	17,481
Belgium	17,114	17,114
China-Beijing	15,513	15,513
Germany	10,365	0.00*
Netherlands	9,393	0.00*
South Africa	8,223	8,223
Malawi	7,650	7,650
Canada	6,730	6,730
UK	6,462	6,462
Zambia	6,360	6,360
UAE	5,218	5,218
Australia	5,026	5,026
France	4,031	0.00*
Zimbabwe	3,099	99*
China-Yunnan	300	300
Totals	**995,154 kWh**	**866,259 kWh**

*Green power sourced directly through local utility or onsite renewables.

Carbon Offset Projects

Overview

Carbon offsetting, also referred to as carbon compensation, is a globally recognized method to counteract unavoidable emissions. Organizations invest in offsets to neutralize their emissions by preventing or sequestering the same amount of emissions from entering the atmosphere elsewhere.

Across the globe, there are internationally-verified projects that serve to reduce carbon emissions, ranging from deforestation initiatives to the construction of wind farms. A carbon offset is a tradeable certificate that represents the avoidance or removal of one tonne of carbon emissions by one of these projects.

Reputable carbon offset projects have the following attributes:

Real

Offset represents an actual net reduction in emissions (not result of inaccurate accounting).

Additional

Offset project reduces emissions more than under a "business as usual" scenario.

Permanent

Offset project results in permanent reduction of emissions.

Quantifiable

Offset project emission reductions can be quantified in tonnes of CO_2 equivalent.

Registered

Offsets are registered and tracked to ensure they are not double-sold.

United Nations Climate Neutral Now

IFAW may compensate for its emissions via the United Nations Climate Neutral Now program.

Through this program, organizations invest in Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) from the United Nations Carbon Offset Platform. The CERs are generated from Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects, which are located in developing countries. These projects, earn 1 CER for each tonne of GHG emissions they reduce or avoid, and are measured in CO_2e.

A portfolio of offset projects representing diverse geographic regions and environmental benefits are provided on the subsequent page. To view a full list of projects offered through the United Nations Carbon Offset Platform, please click here.

Carbon Offset Project Options

IFAW to support one of the following projects to compensate for emissions during the 2021 calendar year.

Clean Cook Stoves in Sub-Saharan Africa

Location
Ghana

Description
CookClean manufactures efficient cookstoves to displace the resources wasteful and unhealthy traditional stoves which kill 13,400 people and subject 21 million to Household Air Pollution yearly in Ghana.

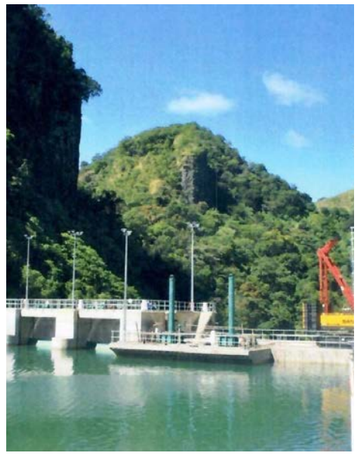
Price **Click here for more details.**
$15.00/tonne*
*To pay via bank transfer, this project requires a minimum payment of at least $500.

Okhla Compost Plant

Location
India

Description
The Okhla Compost Plant in Delhi processes over 200 tons of waste from dumpsites every day. The compost produced in the plant is used by local farmers to rejuvenate soil that has been affected due to overuse of chemical fertilizers.

Price **Click here for more details.**
$5.00/tonne



Nadarivatu Hydropower Project

Location
Fiji

Description
This project involves the construction of a hydroelectric power plant. The main objective of the project is to help Fiji's rising demand for energy due to economic growth and to increase the share of renewable energy in the Fijian electricity grid.

Price **Click here for more details.**
$9.00/tonne

Catalytic N_2O Abatement Project

Location
Pakistan

Description
The aim of this project is to reduce nitrous oxide (N_2O) emissions in the tail gas of the nitric acid plant of Pakarab Fertilizer Ltd. N_2O is an undesired by-product in the production process of nitric acid, which was normally released to the atmosphere.

Price **Click here for more details.**
$5.00/tonne*
*To pay via bank transfer, this project requires a minimum payment of at least $250.

04

Accounting Principles

Overview

This report was developed based on the principles of the GHG Protocol, below:

- Relevance: an appropriate inventory boundary that reflects the GHG emissions of the company and serves decision-making needs of users.
- Completeness: accounting all emission sources within the chosen inventory boundary. Any specific exclusion is disclosed and specified.
- Consistency: meaningful comparison of information over time and transparently documented changes to the data.
- Transparency: data inventory sufficiency and clarity, where relevant issues are addressed in a coherent manner.
- Accuracy: minimized uncertainty and avoided systematic over or under quantification of GHG emissions.

Assumptions

Where there were apparent gaps or missing data, the analysts made reasonable assumptions. These include:

- FTEs assumed to include all employees scheduled for more than 50% of work week.
- FTEs assumed to work 240 days in the year.
- Where the percentage of days worked remotely due to COVID was not available, assumed the percentage provided by the nearest geographical office.
- GHG emissions resulting from US, UK, Canada, and Mexico staff travel assumed to be accurately accounted for by the managing Travel Agency.
- A total of 50 ground transport miles assumed to occur with each trip booked outside of the managing Travel Agency.
- Where electricity consumption data was not available, assumed consumption of 14.5 kWh/sq. ft./year multiplied by the percentage of days worked in office, to account for COVID inoccupancy.
- Where natural gas consumption data was not available, assumed consumption of 0.02776 MMBtu/sq.ft./year multiplied by the percentage of days worked in office, to account for COVID inoccupancy.
- Where heating oil consumption data was not available, assumed consumption of 0.0207 gallons/sq.ft./year multiplied by the percentage of days worked in office, to account for COVID inoccupancy.
- Where refrigerant loss data was not available, assumed loss of 0.000942 kg/sq.ft./year multiplied by the percentage of days worked in office, to account for COVID inoccupancy.
- Where waste data was not available, assumed generation of 287 lbs. mixed waste/employee/year. For locations that had a combination of landfill and recycling or incineration and recycling, a 20% waste diversion rate was applied for recycling. For locations with a combination of landfill, recycling, and compost, a 20% diversion rate was applied for recycling and a 35% diversion rate was applied for compost. The total waste for all categories was multiplied by the percentage of days worked in office, to account for COVID inoccupancy.
- Direct marketing packages assumed to travel 500 miles.

Applied Emissions Factors

Table 3: Applied Emissions Factors

Source of Emission	Emission Factor Reference
Electricity	US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID), eGRID2016, Subregion Output Emission Rate, IPCC Assessment Report 4 (AR4) Global Warming Potentials (GWP), Released: February 15, 2018
Natural Gas, Fuel Oil, Diesel, and Gasoline	EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. Emissions Factor Hub: Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Last Modified: 26 March 2020. Applies AR5 GWP and incorporated CH4 and N2O emissions per UOM
Air Travel – Short, Medium, and Long-Haul	United Kingdom Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Greenhouse Gas reporting: conversion factors 2019, Business travel- air sheet, version 1.3, Expiry 7/31/2020, Last updated 18 November 2019. Includes RF
Hotel Room Nights	United Kingdom Department for Environment, Food & Rural Affairs (DEFRA), Greenhouse Gas reporting: conversion factors 2019, Hotel Nights sheet, version 1.3, Expiry 7/31/2020, Last updated 18 November 2019. Adapted from: Ricaurte, Eric. Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index 2016: Energy, Water, and Carbon. Cornell University School of Hotel Administration, Center for Hospitality Research. July 8, 2016. https://scholarship.sha.cornell.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1016&context=chrreports. International Tourism Partnership - Hotel Carbon Measurement Initiative
Ground Travel (Gas-Powered)	EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. Emissions Factor Hub: Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Last Modified: 26 March 2020. Applies AR5 GWP and incorporated CH4 and N2O emissions per UOM
Ground Travel (Hybrid)	Mikhail Chester, LCA Emissions Model for Private Vehicle and Mass Transit Options, Department of Civil and Environmental Engineering, University of California, Berkeley
Office Ground Freight	Emissions: 2019 FedEx Global Citizen Report. Page 56. Link: http://csr.fedex.com/pdf/FedEx_GCR_FINAL_4.17.19_144dpi.pdf Packages Shipped: FedEx Corporate website: https://www.fedex.com/en-us/about/company-structure.html#Corporate
Direct Marketing Ground Freight	Consumer Ecology: Carbon Footprint of Package Shipping & Transport Calculator. Link: https://consumerecology.com/carbon-footprint-of-package-shipping-transport/
Waste	EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. Emissions Factor Hub: Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Last Modified: 26 March 2020. Applies AR5 GWP and incorporated CH4 and N2O emissions per UOM

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