

2022

ifaw

International Fund for Animal Welfare
Carbon Footprint Report



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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 2022 calendar year.

IFAW Profile

Total Full Time Employees:	339	
Office Locations:	Australia	Netherlands
	Belgium	South Africa
	Canada	UAE
	China - Beijing	UK
	China - Yunnan	US: Washington DC
	France	US: Yarmouth Port, MA
	Germany	Zambia
	Kenya	Zimbabwe
	Malawi	

Project Leads

IFAW

Katherine Miller, Deputy Vice President – International Operations

Three Squares Inc.

Jaime Nack, President

Jenna Petersen, Vice President

Jane Hrinya, Project Manager

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 – Location-Based
 Indirect emissions, reflecting the emissions intensity of the grids on which energy consumption occurs, from energy consumed and purchased by the emitter.

Scope 2 – Market-Based
 Indirect emissions, reflecting the emissions from electricity that companies have purposefully chosen (such as through contractual instruments).

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 2022 calendar year:

Facilities & Operations		Rescue Operations
- Australia	- Netherlands	- Disaster Response
- Belgium	- South Africa	- Jaguars
- Canada	- UAE	- Marine Mammal Rescue
- China – Beijing	- UK	- Northern Dogs Project
- China – Yunnan	- US: Washington DC	
- France	- US: Yarmouth Port, MA	
- 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 & 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 2022 calendar year was **6,114 tonnes (t) of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e)**.

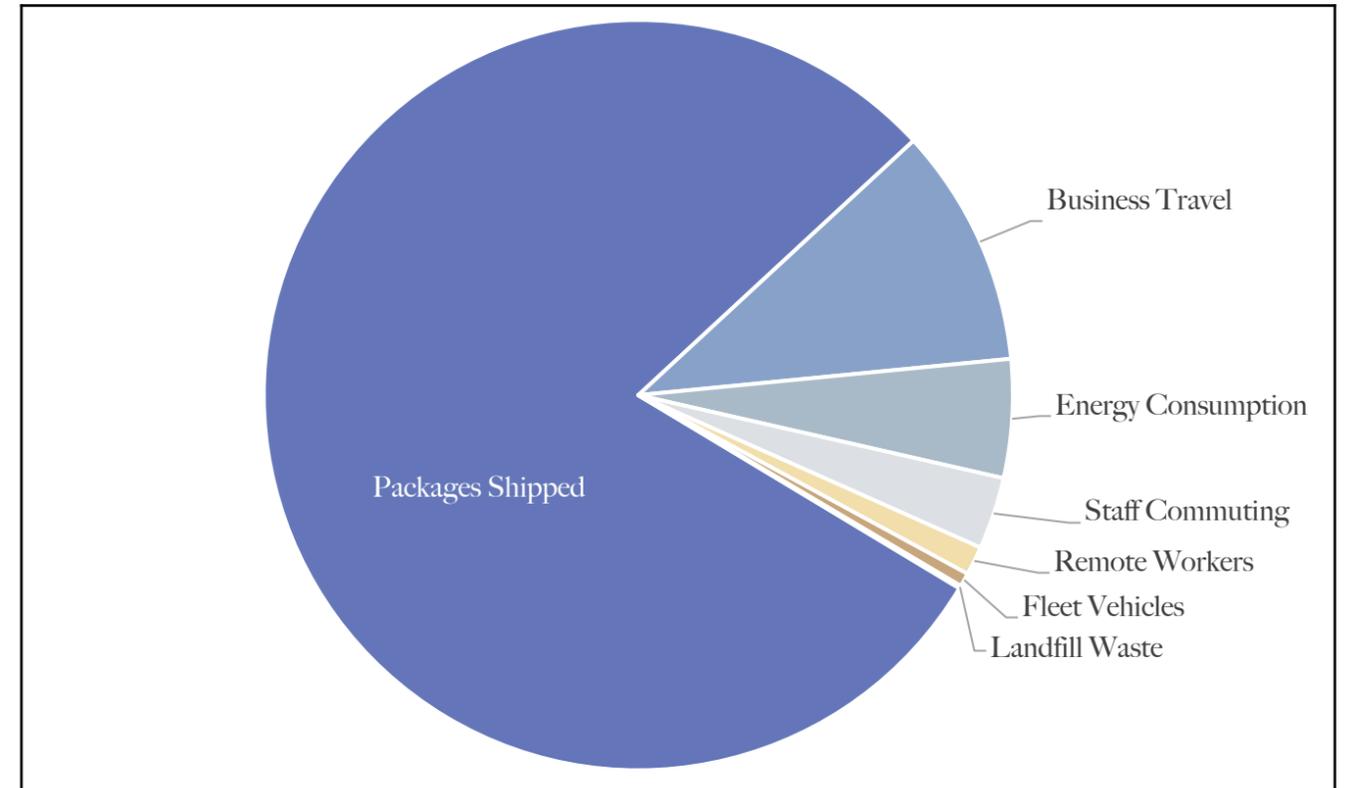
Table 1: IFAW Emissions by Scope

Scope	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	% of Total
Scope 1: Direct Emissions	242	3.96%
Scope 2 (Location-Based): Indirect Emissions	304	
Scope 2 (Market-Based): Indirect Emissions	107	1.74%
Scope 3: Other Indirect Emissions	5,765	94.30%
Total GHG Emissions*	6,114	100%



*Per the GHG Protocol, the total GHG footprint incorporates market-based Scope 2 emissions. The location-based Scope 2 emissions are included in this table for reference.

Figure 1: IFAW Emissions by Activity Source



Source	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	% of Total
Packages Shipped	4,862	79.51%
Business Travel	631	10.32%
Energy Consumption	312	5.11%
Staff Commuting	190	3.10%
Remote Workers	76	1.25%
Fleet Vehicles	36	0.60%
Landfill Waste	7	0.11%
Total GHG Emissions	6,114	100%

EMPLOYEE CARBON FOOTPRINT

In order to determine the average employee carbon footprint, the total organizational footprint (6,114 tCO₂e) was divided by the number full-time employees (339 FTEs).

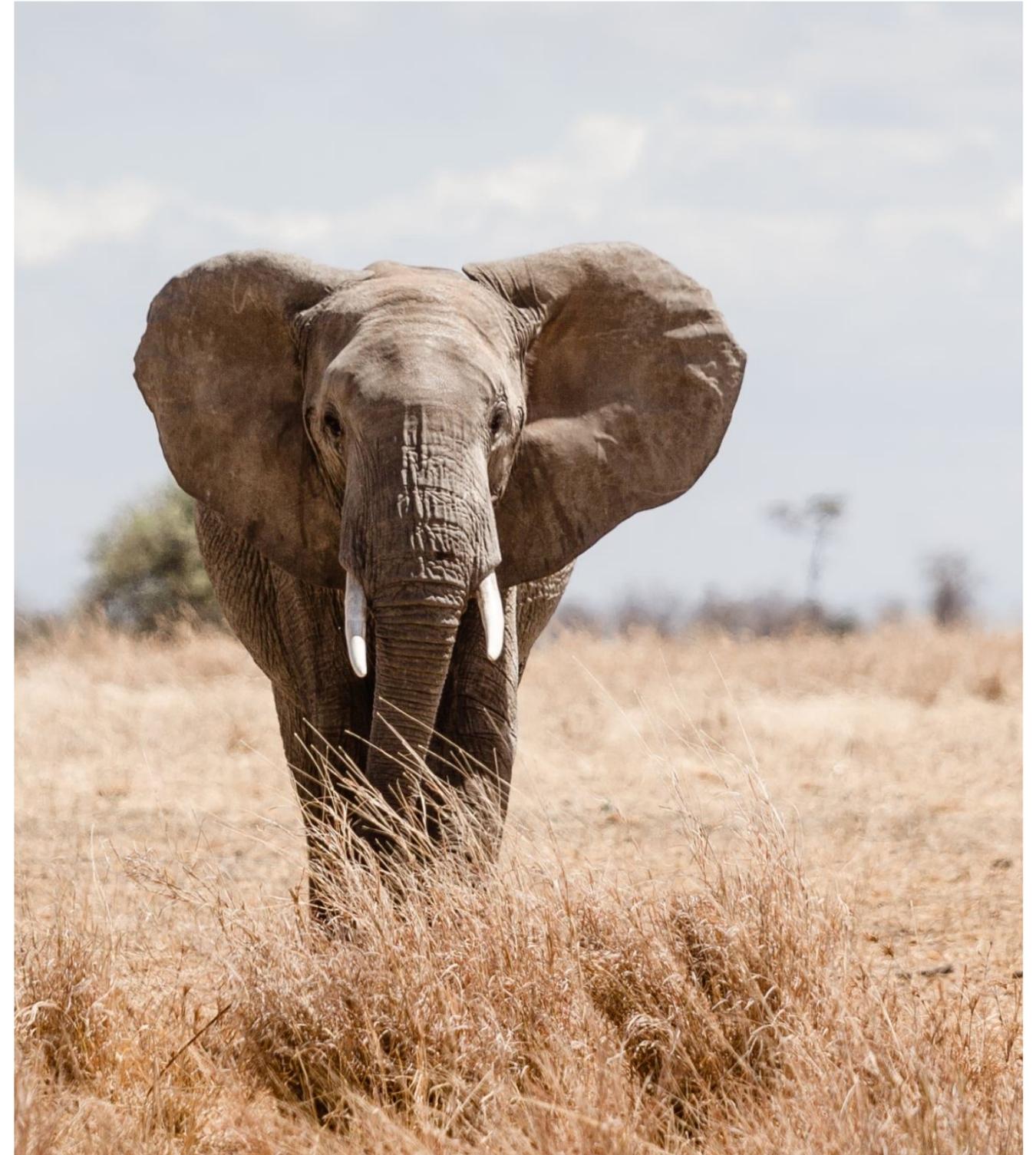
Average GHG Emissions per IFAW Employee:
18.04
tCO₂e

Each employee's footprint is equivalent to:

 **4**
gasoline-powered passenger vehicles
driven for one year

or

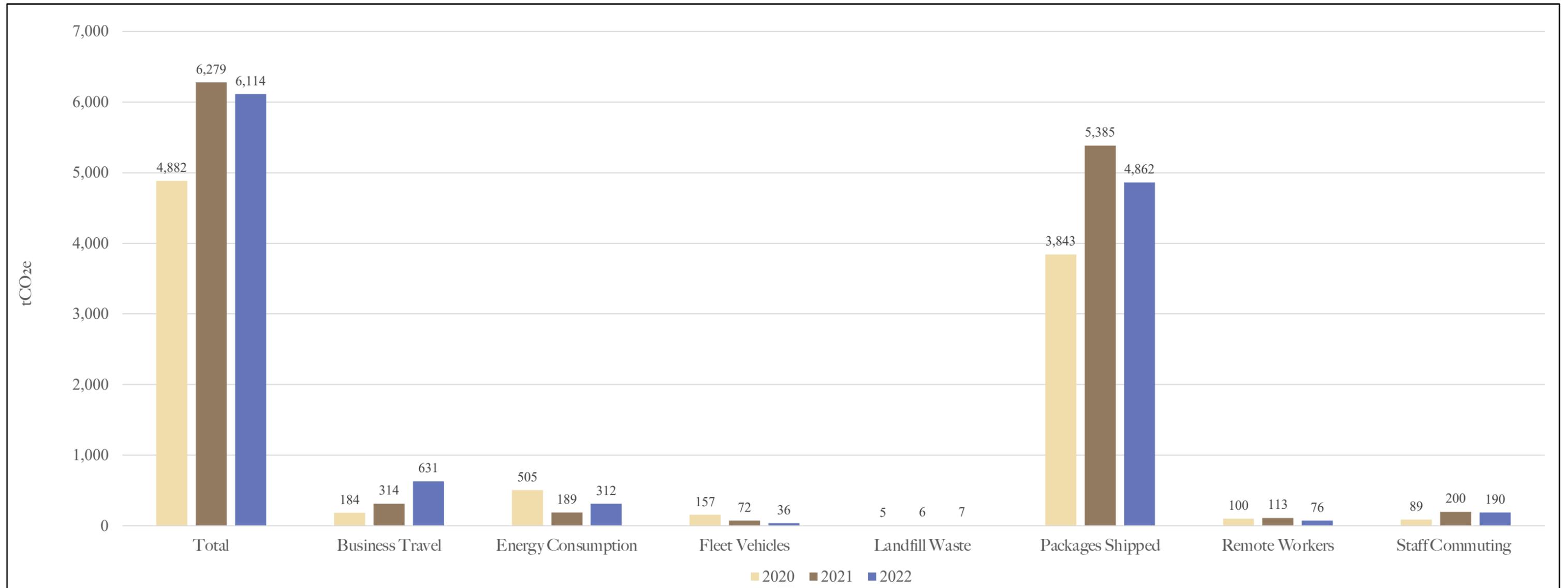
 **2.3**
homes' energy usage for 1 year



YEAR-OVER-YEAR COMPARISON

IFAW's total carbon footprint remained steady between 2021 and 2022, while certain activity sources experienced emissions reductions and some experienced growth. Figure 2 compares IFAW's emissions by category across the 2020, 2021, and 2022 calendar years.

Figure 2: Emissions by Activity Source, 2020 – 2022



YEAR-OVER-YEAR COMPARISON

To compare emissions from 2020 – 2022, Table 2 shows IFAW’s annual emissions by scope and Table 3 lists emissions by activity source.

Table 2: IFAW Emissions by Scope, 2020 – 2022 (tCO₂e)

	2020 Emissions*	2021 Emissions	2022 Emissions
Scope 1	282	261	242
Scope 2	380	0	107
Scope 3	4,221	6,018	5,765
Total GHG Emissions	4,882	6,279	6,114

Table 3: IFAW Emissions by Activity Source, 2020 – 2022 (tCO₂e)

Activity Source	2020 Emissions	2021 Emissions	2022 Emissions
Business Travel	184	314	631
Energy Consumption	505	189	312
Fleet Vehicles	157	72	36
Landfill Waste	5	6	7
Packages Shipped	3,843	5,385	4,862
Remote Workers	100	113	76
Staff Commuting	89	200	190

*2020 emissions data has been retroactively updated to reflect changes in the methodology used to account for emissions from packages shipped.



KEY OPPORTUNITY: PACKAGES SHIPPED

The largest contributor to IFAW's 2022 carbon footprint was Packages Shipped, which resulted in **4,862 tCO₂e emissions**. This represents **79.51%** of the 2022 footprint.

In 2022, just over 13 million **direct marketing packages** were mailed, accounting for the majority of emissions in the Packages Shipped category.

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.

While Packages Shipped remained the primary contributor to IFAW's 2022 carbon footprint, this category experienced an overall reduction in emissions from the 2021 calendar year. In 2021, Packages Shipped resulted in a total of 5,385 tCO₂e emissions, and the category made up 86% of the total footprint.



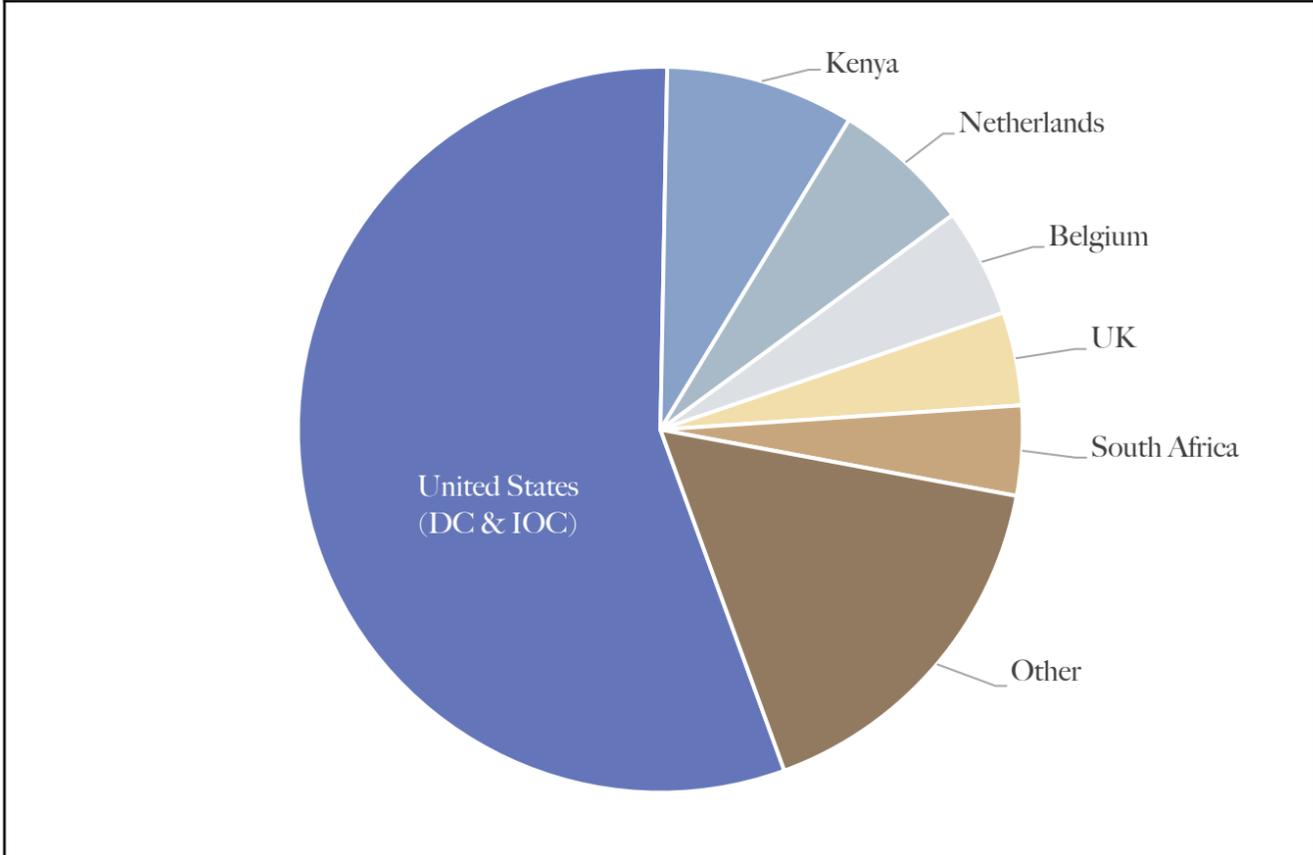
KEY OPPORTUNITY: BUSINESS TRAVEL

The activity resulting in the most significant emissions increase from 2021 to 2022 was Business Travel. In 2022, 630.90 tCO₂e emissions were attributed to Business Travel, up 101% from 2021. Business Travel represents 10.32% of the 2022 footprint.

This finding indicates that IFAW may reduce its overall footprint by implementing strategies to reduce Business Travel activities and limit emissions where Business Travel activities may not be avoided. Strategies may include prioritizing virtual meetings over in-person meetings – as well as prioritizing low-carbon transit options (such as rail travel) and selecting travel partners with sustainability commitments (including both airlines and hotels).

Reduction strategies may be rolled out across IFAW’s global offices through a sustainable travel policy.

Figure 3: Business Travel Emissions by Office



Offices	Emissions (tCO ₂ e)	% of Total
United States (DC & IOC)	352.39	55.85%
Kenya	53.13	8.42%
Netherlands	39.14	6.20%
Belgium	30.60	4.85%
UK	26.21	4.15%
South Africa	25.21	4.00%
Other	104.22	16.53%
Total GHG Emissions	630.90	100%





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:

- Where electricity consumption data was not available, assumed consumption of 14.5 kWh/sq. ft./year.
- Where natural gas consumption data was not available, assumed consumption of 0.02776 MMBtu/sq.ft./year.
- Where heating oil consumption data was not available, assumed consumption of 0.0207 gallons/sq.ft./year.
- Where refrigerant loss data was not available, assumed loss of 0.000942 kg/sq.ft./year.
- 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.
- Assumed a total of 50 ground transport miles with each trip booked outside of the managing travel agency when not otherwise specified by data leads.
- Assumed direct marketing shipments to travel 500 miles.
- Assumed that all offices in Africa reporting onsite renewable energy production used solar panels connected to their local utility grids, per the Kenya office.

APPLIED EMISSIONS FACTORS

Table 4: Applied Emissions Factors

Source of Emission	Emission Factor Reference
Electricity	US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Emissions & Generation Resource Integrated Database (eGRID), eGRID2021, Subregion Output Emission Rate, IPCC Assesemnt Report 5 (AR5) Global Warming Potentials (GWP), Released: March 2020
Natural Gas, Fuel Oil, Diesel, and Gasoline	EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. Emissions Factor Hub: Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Last Modified: 1 April 2022. Applies AR5 GWP and incorporated CH4 and N2O emissions per UOM
Air Travel – Short, Medium, and Long-Haul	EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. Emissions Factor Hub: Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Last Modified: 1 April 2022. Applies AR5 GWP and incorporated CH4 and N2O emissions per UOM
Hotel Room Nights	Cornell Hotel Sustainability Benchmarking Index 2021: Carbon, Energy, and Water, https://ecommons.cornell.edu/handle/1813/109990 .
Ground Travel (Gas-Powered)	EPA Center for Corporate Climate Leadership. Emissions Factor Hub: Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories. Last Modified: 1 April 2022. 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: Fedex 2022 ESG REPORT. Page 36. Link: https://www.fedex.com/content/dam/fedex/us-united-states/sustainability/gcrs/FedEx_2022_ESG_Report.pdf . Total Scope 1, 2, & 3 Emissions: 21,448,385 MT CO2e. Packages Shipped: 16.5 million/day (255 operating days), per: https://www.fedex.com/en-us/about/company-structure.html .
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

Join our efforts to reduce our impact on the environment and please
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