carbon footprint report 2021

ifaw

Photo: Donal Boyd/©IFAW

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GHG accounting and report prepared by Three Squares Inc.

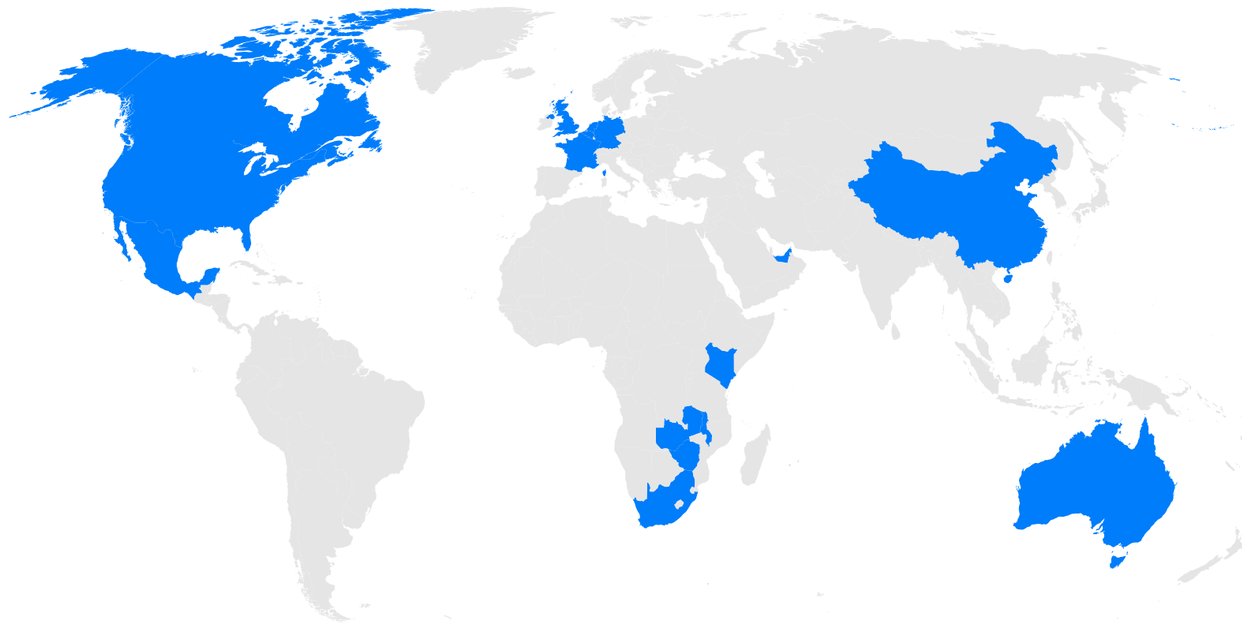
about IFAW
The International Fund for Animal Welfare (IFAW) is a global non-profit helping animals and people thrive together. We are experts and everyday people, working across seas, oceans, and in more than 40 countries around the world. We rescue, rehabilitate, and release animals, and we restore and protect their natural habitats. The problems we're up against are urgent and complicated. To solve them, we match fresh thinking with bold action. We partner with local communities, governments, non-governmental organizations, and businesses. Together, we pioneer new and innovative ways to help all species flourish. See how at ifaw.org.

Photo: Donal Boyd/@IFAW

Section 1

introduction

Photo: Donal Boyd / IFAW



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 inaugural Carbon Footprint Report is part of an ongoing effort to embed sustainability principles throughout the organization's operations.

This report presents a summary of the Greenhouse Gas (GHG) emissions resulting from IFAW facilities and operations during the 2020 calendar year.

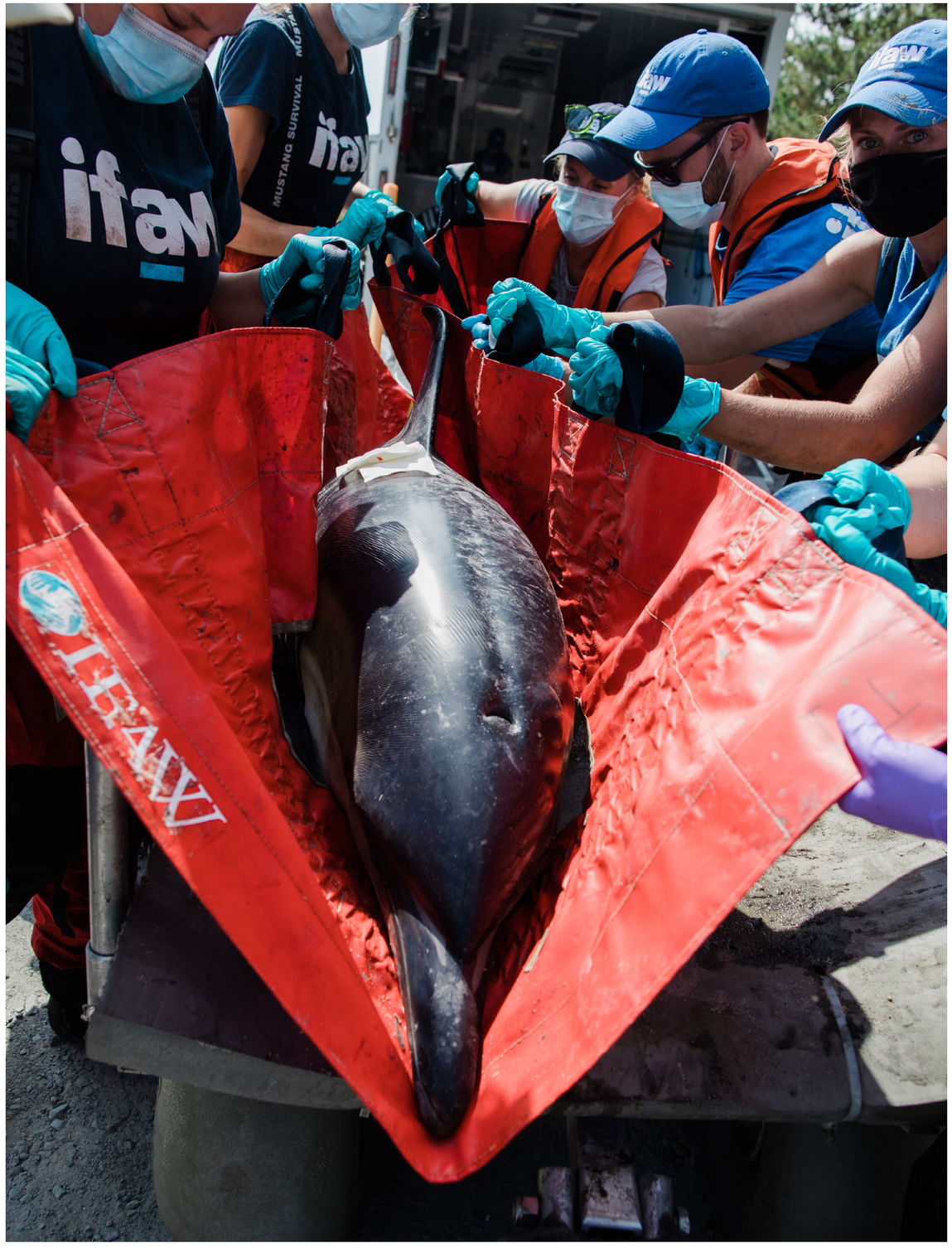
ifaw profile

Total full time employees: 281

Office locations:
- Australia
- Belgium
- Canada
- China
- France
- Germany
- Kenya
- Malawi
- Netherlands
- South Africa
- UAE
- UK
- U.S.
- Zambia
- Zimbabwe

ifaw is dedicated to reducing its environmental impact

◀ The ZEN Project—a landmark public-private partnership with support from the Forestry Commission of Zimbabwe that secures a vast expanse of former hunting ground in the Panda Masuie Forest Reserve.



boundaries

This report was 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 2020 calendar year:

Facilities & operations		Rescue operations
▶ Australia	▶ Malawi	▶ Disaster Response & Risk Reduction (DRRR)
▶ Belgium	▶ Netherlands	▶ Operation Jaguar
▶ Canada – Guelph	▶ South Africa	▶ Marine Mammal Rescue & Research (MMRR)
▶ Canada – Ottawa	▶ UAE	▶ Northern Dogs Project
▶ China – Beijing	▶ UK	
▶ China – Yunnan	▶ US – DC	
▶ France	▶ US – IOC	
▶ Germany	▶ Zambia	
▶ Kenya	▶ Zimbabwe	

It covers the emissions from the following activities:

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

◀ Equipped with PPE, the team works tirelessly to ensure the humane care and often life-saving rescue transport of stranded cetaceans from shallow to deeper waters off Cape Cod, Massachusetts.

Photo: Sun Chengfang / IFAW

Section 2

results

Photo: Scott Anger / IFAW

Photo: Prof Rudi van Aarde

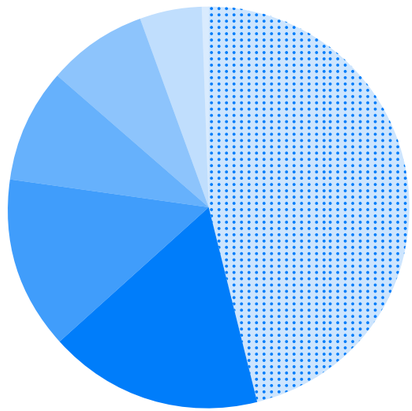
overview

The total carbon footprint of IFAW facilities and operations for the 2020 calendar year was 1,093 tonnes (t) of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e).

Scope	Emissions (tCO_2e)	% of total
1: Direct Emissions	282	26
2: Indirect Emissions	380	35
3: Other Indirect Emissions	431	39
	1,093	100

ifaw emissions

By Source



	% of total	Emissions (tCO_2e)
Energy Consumption	46	5
Staff Travel	17	54
Fleet Vehicles	14	89
Remote Workers	9	100
Staff Commuting	8	157
Packages Shipped	5	184
Landfill Waste	0.4	505
	100	1,093

◀ Keepers and veterinarians watch a female rhino, rescued from floods near Kaziranga National Park, as it is released into the "boma," or enclosure, after its relocation to Manas National Park in India.

employee carbon footprint

In order to determine the average employee carbon footprint, the total organizational footprint (1,093 tCO2e) was divided by the number full-time employees (281 FTEs).

3.9 tCO_2e

average GHG emissions per IFAW employee

Each employee's footprint is equivalent to:

9,677

miles driven by a passenger vehicle

0.5

homes' energy usage for 1 year

▲ Handler Riana Gardiner sitting with Bear, rescue dog, during a break from their black walk through a forest burnt by the Swanfels Fire.

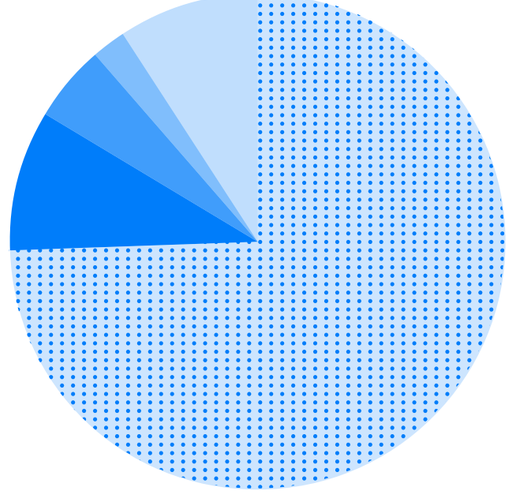
key findings

The largest contributor to IFAW's carbon footprint was energy consumption, which resulted in 505 tCO_2e emissions. This represents 46% of the 2020 footprint.

The US IOC office (and adjacent warehouses) had the largest office energy footprint, with 372 tCO_2e emissions resulting from onsite energy consumption. This represents 74% of IFAW's energy-related emissions.

This finding indicates that IFAW may significantly reduce its overall footprint by enacting energy reduction policies, installing energy efficient technologies and sourcing renewable energy at its US IOC office (and adjacent warehouses). Effective energy reduction and sourcing strategies may also be rolled out across IFAW's global office portfolio.

energy consumption GHG emissions by office



	% of total	Emissions (tCO_2e)
US - IOC	74	372
US - DC	9	47
China - Beijing	5	25
South Africa	2	12
Netherlands	1	8
UAE	1	6
Australia	1	6
UK	1	6
Malawi	1	6
Kenya	1	4
Canada - Ottawa	1	3
France	1	3
Belgium	0.5	2
Canada - Guelph	0.3	2
Zimbabwe	0.1	0.7
Zambia	0.1	0.5
Germany	0.05	0.2
China - Yunnan	0.03	0.1
	100	1,093

Section 3

carbon offset projects

Photo: Donal Boyd

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).

Permanent
Offset project results in permanent reduction of emissions.

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

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

Quantifiable
Offset project emission reductions can be quantified in tonnes of CO2 equivalent.

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.

1 CER

is earned for each tonne of GHG emission a project reduces or avoids

◀ River running through the Malawi landscape en route from Kasungu National Park, Malawi to South Luangwa National Park, Zambia.

carbon offset projects

Improved cook stove project 1

Location: Nkhata Bay District, Malawi

This cook stove project is run by RIPPLE Africa (a UK charity) and benefits approximately 200,000 people in Malawi. RIPPLE has so far replaced about 40,000 traditional three-stone cooking fires with fuel efficient cook stoves. This project is reducing greenhouse gas emissions as well as preventing deforestation and respiratory diseases in the population.

This project therefore benefits approximately 200,000 people.

Price: USD$15.00 per tCO_2e

Click here for more details.

Nanyang Danjiang river solar cooker project phase 1

Location: Nanyang Danjiang River, China

Having set out the solar cookers in one of the poorest regions in China, the project allowed the local communities to cook without using the harmful coal stoves in their houses. It provides them a clean, healthy and efficient way of cooking and therefore significantly improves the living standard of the local communities in the area. The first phase of this project is rolling out in an ideal area for solar energy utilization.

The project involves the distribution and installation of 48,000 sets of solar cookers for rural households.

Price: USD$3.50 per tCO_2e

Click here for more details.

Institutional improved cook stoves for schools and institutions

Location: Uganda

Simoshi is a social enterprise dedicated to improving the livelihoods of children and their families in Uganda. Simoshi outsources Institutional Improved Cook Stoves (IICS) from the local manufacturer Ugastove and promotes and sells them to schools and institutions. Carbon finance has allowed Simoshi to move schools away from using three-stone fires when cooking their daily meals. Simoshi sells the IICS through payment schemes that include installment modalities, allowing schools to comfortably pay back their debt throughout the school year, using the money saved from firewood not consumed to pay back for the acquired IICS.

Price: USD$15.00 per tCO_2e

Click here for more details.

The TIMARPUR-OKHLA Waste Management Company Pvt Ltd's (TOWMCL) integrated waste to energy project

Location: India

Timarpur Okhla Integrated Waste processing facility was setup under a Public Private Partnership model for Government of National Capital Territory Delhi, and it is India's first waste to energy project which has been operating since January 2012.

The plant processes 2,000 metric tonnes per day of Municipal Solid Waste & produce 16 MW of Renewable Power.

TOWMCL Integrated Waste processing facility offers a safe, technologically advanced means of waste disposal while also generating clean, renewable energy, reducing greenhouse gas (in particular methane gas emissions) and supporting recycling through the recovery of metals and other recyclable materials.

Price: USD$1.00 per tCO_2e

Click here for more details.

Photo: Brian Skerry / IFAW

Section 4

accounting principles

Photo: Amber Venerable / © IFAW

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.

Photo: Amber Venerable / © IFAW

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 a work week.
- FTEs assumed to work 240 days in the year.
- Office-based FTEs assumed to work 180 days remotely due to COVID-19.
- GHG emissions resulting from U.S., UK, Canada, and Mexico staff travel assumed to be accurately accounted for by the managing Travel Agency.
- A total of 100 ground transport miles assumed to occur with staff travel records for which erroneous ground transport data was provided.
- Where waste data was not available, assumed generation of 287 lbs mixed waste/employee/year and 20% waste diversion rate to recycling multiplied by a factor of 0.25 to account for COVID-19 inoccupancy.

▲ IFAW Senior Program Manager Jennifer Gardner approaches Panda, a senior dog who was injured and in need of care. The team was on an animal search and rescue assignment during the North Complex Fire in Butte County, CA when Panda ran towards the rescue vehicle.

◀ Influential voice and activist, Cleo Wade, meets the Enduata Kitirua women's group (formed in partnership with IFAW to support education for girls and income generating activities for women) in Esiteti Village, in Amboseli National Park, Kenya.


Photo: Donal Boyd/©IFAW


Photo: Donal Boyd/IFAW

applied emissions factors

Source of emission	Emission factor reference
Electricity	U.S. 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. 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
Ground Freight	Emissions: 2019 FedEx Global Citizen Report. Page 56. Packages Shipped: FedEx Corporate website
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

▲ An aerial view of Kasungu National Park, Malawi, which forms part of IFAW's Malawi-Zambia Transboundary Landscape Project.

◀ Community farming in Chikolongo Community, Liwonde National Park, Malawi.

Section 5

annex

Photo: George Mayer / IFAW

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

International Fund
for Animal Welfare

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