WWF-UK

ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

Our Environmental Performance FY17: 1 July 2016 – 30 June 2017

REPORT SCOPE

We have a number of offices in the UK; the table below shows the environmental impacts we're currently able to measure and report on for each office.

We had an average number of 296 WWF-UK employees during this reporting period (calculated as the full-time equivalent), compared with 294 last year.

	Property area (m^2)	Electricity	Gas	Water	Waste	Business travel	Paper & timber purchases
Living Planet Centre, Surrey	3,675	✓*	No gas supply to building	✓	✓	✓	✓
The Tun, Edinburgh	256	✓	Tenant within office where we are currently unable to measure our individual use			✓	✓
Churchill House, Cardiff	190	✓				✓	✓
Loman St, London	18					✓	✓

* At the Living Planet Centre solar panels on the roof generate electricity – it is assumed that this electricity does not generate CO_2 emissions.

The majority of our operations are based at our head office, the Living Planet Centre; over 90% of our staff are based here. This is the main focus of our report in relation to building impacts.

CO_2 EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Summary of our carbon emissions this year compared to last year:

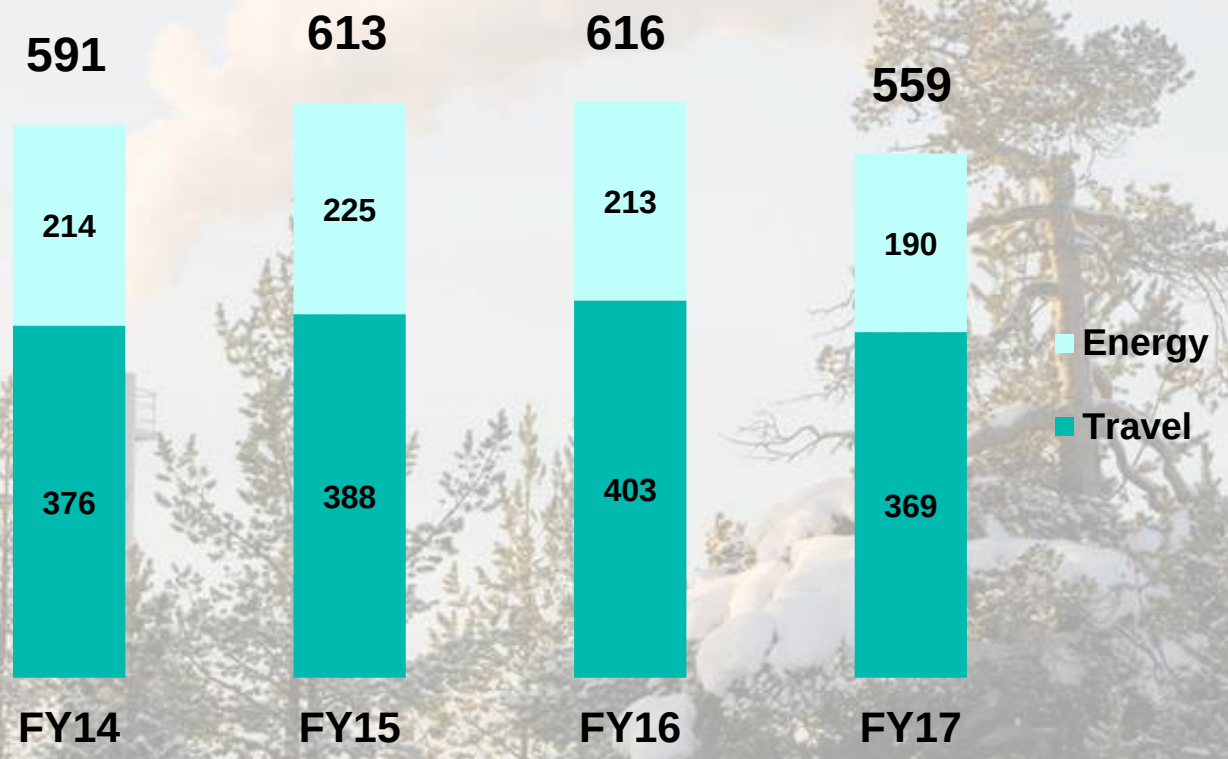
	FY17 tonnes CO_2e	FY16 tonnes CO_2e	% change
Electricity (Scope 2)	190	213	- 11%
Business travel (Scope 3)	369	403	- 8%
TOTAL (electricity & travel)	**559**	**616**	**- 9%**
Paper and timber purchases (Scope 3, new reporting for FY17)	233	-	-

Our total CO_2 emissions from energy and travel decreased by 9% this year. We've used more electricity, however due to the change in the government conversion factors used to calculate emissions, our CO_2 emissions from electricity have decreased. We've started also measuring and reporting the emissions from our paper and timber purchases this year.

CO_2e (CO_2 equivalent) emissions are a way of accounting for the impact of different greenhouse gases, expressed as the amount of CO_2 that would produce the equivalent amount of warming. Emissions are categorised as scope 1, 2 or 3 as defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. We calculate these emissions by applying the UK governments carbon conversion factors. All CO_2 figures referenced in this report are CO_2e figures.

CO_2 EMISSIONS SUMMARY

Combined CO_2e emissions (tonnes) from our business travel & energy use during our 2013-2018 strategy period:

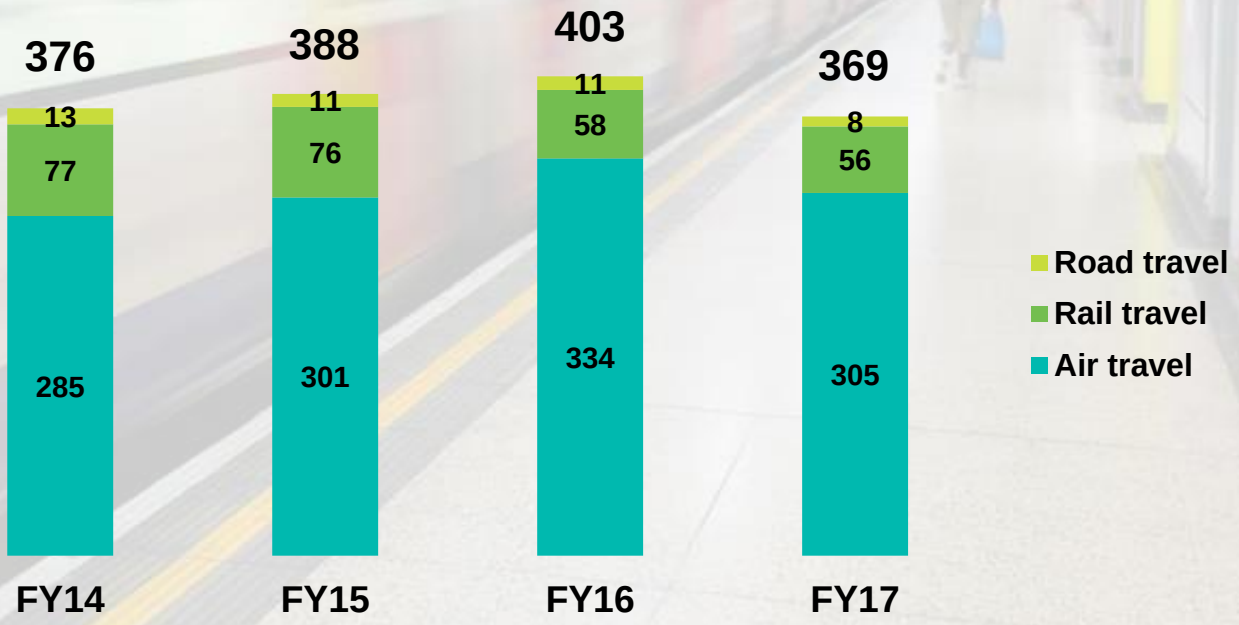


BUSINESS TRAVEL

Our CO_2 emissions from travel (air, rail and road) fell by 8% this year compared to last year, to 369 tonnes - this is within our target of 400 tonnes CO_2 (365 for air travel, 100 for road and rail).

Air travel accounted for 83% of our total travel emissions. To manage how much we fly, we continue to track our emissions throughout the year against our carbon budget. The distance we travelled by plane decreased by 10% in FY17 compared to FY16.

CO_2e emissions (tonnes) from business travel during our 2013-2018 strategy period:

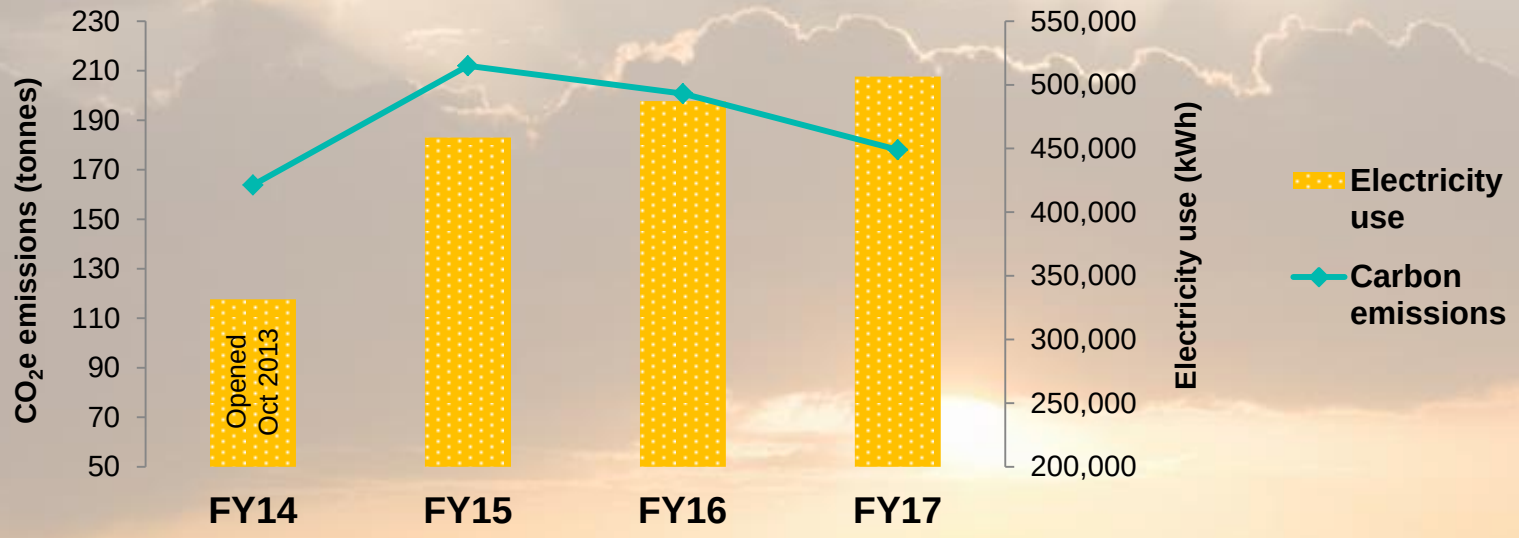


ENERGY USE – LIVING PLANET CENTRE

Although our total solar electricity generation increased slightly in FY17, approximately 11% of the electricity we used was generated by our solar panels, compared with 12% in FY16. This was due to an increase in our electricity use this year.

Both our mains electricity use and total electricity use (including solar) increased by 4% in FY17 compared to FY16. We believe this is mainly due to a combination of warmer summer temperatures and colder winter temperatures on average during FY17, compared to FY16, and a change to the way we use the heating system to reduce fluctuations in temperature. Most of our electricity is used to heat and cool our building.

CO_2e emissions & electricity use during our 2013-2018 strategy period (Living Planet Centre):



ENERGY USE - DEVOLVED OFFICES

CARDIFF OFFICE:

FY17 was our first full reporting year where we could measure electricity use since moving into our Cardiff office in November 2015. Our electricity consumption was 13% lower than anticipated based on our usage during the first seven full months we were there.

We've made some improvements we believe will have contributed to this; towards the end of FY16 we had our office lighting replaced with more energy efficient LED bulbs, and installed a motion sensor in the kitchen area so that lights switch off automatically. We also installed a water boiler from one of our old offices in Dunkeld, which is more energy and water efficient than a kettle.

EDINBURGH OFFICE:

Electricity use increased by 7% in Edinburgh in FY17. We made similar improvements in our Edinburgh office towards the end of FY16, by replacing office lighting with LED bulbs and installing separate light switches in meeting rooms to allow greater control. We've also installed a smart meter so we can see when we are using more electricity. However, we expect that the increase in electricity use this year is possibly caused by works that are being carried out to the heating and cooling system within the building.

We monitor electricity use on a monthly basis at both our devolved offices.

WATER USE – LIVING PLANET CENTRE

We used six times the amount of recycled water this year compared to last year, due to a strategic change made to our rain and recycled water system. Our rain water use has stayed the same. Rain and recycled water provided 50% of our total water needs.

Our mains water use increased by 15% in FY17 compared to FY16. Our total water use (including rain and recycled water) increased by 10%.

Due to a fault with our irrigation system this year, we've had to water the planting with a hose. The new education area also requires a lot of water while the new plants are immature, which is a new requirement. This has likely contributed to our increased water use.

We've changed the way we report water use per person compared to last year. Previously we only included staff, and reported only mains water use. We're now including other visitors in our calculations and including rain and recycled water. Following works to our water system, we took a new baseline measure from January – December 2016 to set a target for FY18 of 31 litres / person / day. From January – June 2017 we used an average of 26 litres / person / day; this is consistent with our baseline year, during which we saw higher water use from July – December.

WASTE – LIVING PLANET CENTRE

We generated 23.5 tonnes of waste this year, compared with 23.3 tonnes last year. However our recycling rate dropped to 77%, compared to 86% the previous year. This is slightly below our 80% target.

We recycled almost 2 tonnes less food waste this year. We had less staff in the building and held less WWF and external events than last year, which likely accounts for the decrease in food waste. We also found that the glass waste data provided by our waste contractor was often an over-estimation of our glass recycling rates. To obtain more accurate data we reduced the number of glass collections per month in FY17. Therefore, although the data for this year shows we recycled 1.5 tonnes less glass, this will not represent a true decrease in glass recycling. We are looking at ways to improve the accuracy of our waste data. Our general (non-recyclable) waste almost doubled this year compared to last. We believe this was mainly due to two clear-outs of old materials including non-recyclable items.

We've started weighing our waste at our Edinburgh office from July 2017, and hope to be able to include this data in our next environmental report.

We don't have any catering facilities on site. Usually, much of the non-recyclable rubbish in our general waste bin is plastic-containing food packaging brought into the office. We started an internal campaign in January, aiming to raise awareness of the environmental impact of plastic and inspire our staff to reduce plastic consumption.

PAPER & TIMBER PURCHASES

Each year we report on the source of all our paper and timber purchases that we're practically able to measure. This includes our publications paper, office paper and stationery.

We've changed the way we report our paper and timber purchases from calendar year to financial year, in line with our other reporting. To ensure we disclose all our data, we've included an extra data set for January – June 2016:

Paper & timber purchases	**2014**	**2015**	***2016 (Jan – Jun)***	**FY17 (Jul 2016 – Jun 2017**
Recycled and FSC certified	99.6%	99.2%	99.8%	99.2%
Other	0.4%	0.8%	0.2%	0.8%

Our policy is to use only FSC certified or 100% recycled paper and timber, to ensure we demonstrate best practice in sustainable sourcing. We've also started measuring our carbon emissions from paper and timber purchases, and will offset these with our other measured carbon emissions, from FY17. Our total this year was 233 tonnes CO_2.

We've switched to a more local stationery company and sourced a local printing company in Wales, to reduce impacts associated with deliveries to our Cardiff office.

Our office printing decreased from 4.5 sheets / person / day in FY16, to 4.3 in FY17; we printed almost 9,900 less sheets of paper in total.

BIODIVERSITY – LIVING PLANET CENTRE

We're very excited that our special outdoor learning area in the surrounds of our Living Planet Centre was completed this year.

We worked hard to reduce the impact of creating the space by using FSC certified wood and lots of recycled materials. We're looking forward to watching the biodiversity around the space grow.

It's already being put to good use, creating opportunities for children to explore, enjoy and value nature.

We had lots of staff interested in growing more food this year, so our Peas for Pandas group have been experimenting with lettuces, beetroots, peas, beans, tomatoes, peppers, strawberries and herbs.

CARBON OFFSETTING

We strive to limit our carbon emissions and see offsetting as a last resort. We've purchased Gold Standard carbon offsets equal to the emissions detailed in this report. The offsets we've chosen this year will support an improved water infrastructure programme in Sub-Saharan Africa.

Nearly a billion people worldwide don't have access to safe drinking water. This project, based primarily in Uganda and Malawi, provides clean drinking water to rural communities by repairing and drilling new boreholes for use as wells. With access to clean water, communities don't need to boil water to purify it. This reduces pressure on local forests – the main source of firewood – and reduces greenhouse gas emissions. Communities are also offered water, sanitation and hygiene training, to help maintain water quality.

Key sustainability impacts:

- **Health and well-being:** In Uganda, 10 restored boreholes serve 5,700 people, preventing 100 cases of diarrhoea and six fatalities a year.
- **Infrastructure development:** Locally-appropriate technology is used, such as Afridev hand pumps, which can be maintained by local mechanics trained under the programme.
- **Climate adaptation:** The wells provide communities access to clean ground water, making them less vulnerable to severe droughts.
- **Empowering women:** Boreholes greatly reduce the time needed for collection of water and fuel, and the purification of water. This reduces exposure to indoor air pollution, and allows women to focus on other income-generating activities.

THIS REPORT

This report summarises our environmental performance during FY17 (July 2016 – June 2017). For more information on our environmental targets and our approach to managing our impacts, please see our Environmental Strategy which is available on our website.

This report has been reviewed by an external audit team from EnviroSense to verify its reliability, completeness, accuracy and appropriateness. It is endorsed by our executive group and finance and business committee.

If you have any comments or suggestions about this report, please email us at: supportercare@wwf.org.uk

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