



# WWF-UK ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT

JULY 2020 - JUNE 2021

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# ABOUT THIS REPORT

WWF is one of the world's largest independent conservation organisations. We're working to create a world where people and wildlife can thrive together, by restoring nature and tackling the main causes of the natural world's decline – particularly the food system and climate change.

We recognise the importance of 'walking the talk'. Our responsibility does not end with influencing others to build a future with thriving habitats and species – we must also play our part, reducing our own impacts as well as inspiring others to do the same.

Our Environmental Report summarises our environmental performance during our financial year, from 1 July 2020 to 30 June 2021 (FY21).

Staff have now spent a whole year working from home under the pandemic. Environmental impacts from our offices have reduced and instead moved to the home so we have taken this opportunity to expand the scope of our reporting to include emissions from working from home. We have also begun to include several other Scope 3 emissions such as water, waste, plastic and procurement to better reflect our footprint as an organisation.

# REPORT SCOPE

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

The majority of our operations are based at our head office, the Living Planet Centre in Woking, Surrey. More than 90% of our staff are based here and it is the main focus of our report in relation to building impacts.

	Property areas (m <sup>2</sup> )	Electricity	Gas	Water	Waste	Business travel	Paper and timber purchases
Living Planet Centre, Surrey	3,675	✓*	No gas supply to building	✓	✓	✓	✓
The Tun, Edinburgh	256	✓	Tenant within offices where we are currently unable to measure our individual use		✓**	✓	✓
Churchill House, Cardiff	190	✓			✓**	✓	✓
Somerset House, London	115	Tenant within office where we are currently unable to measure our individual use			TBC	✓	✓

\*At the Living Planet Centre, solar panels on the roof generate electricity – it is assumed that this electricity does not generate CO<sub>2</sub> emissions.

\*\* We are tenants in our Scottish and Welsh offices, sharing waste services with the other tenants. But we have begun to weigh our waste output before it is communally collected.

# CO<sub>2</sub>e EMISSIONS SUMMARY

At WWF-UK we monitor our Scope 2 and 3 CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions (we have no direct Scope 1 emissions to record). Previously this included energy, business travel, and emissions from paper, timber and print purchases, but we have now begun to expand our scope 3 emissions reporting to include the following.

	SOURCE	FY21 (TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> e)	FY20 (TONNES CO <sub>2</sub> e)	% CHANGE
	Electricity (Scope 2)	121	131	-7%
	Business travel (Scope 3)	2	180	-99%
	Paper and timber purchases (Scope 3)	127	137	-7%
NEW THIS YEAR	Water (Scope 3)	0.05	-	-
	Waste (Scope 3)	0.04	-	-
	Working from home (Scope 3)	146	-	-
	Plastic (Scope 3)	0.02	-	-
	Procurement (Scope 3)	118	-	-
	Courier deliveries (Scope 3)	4	-	-
	Hotel stays (Scope 3)	1	-	-
	Food (Scope 3)	4	-	-
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>448</b>

CO<sub>2</sub> equivalent (CO<sub>2</sub>e) emissions are a way of accounting for the impact of different greenhouse gases, expressed as the amount of CO<sub>2</sub> 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 government's carbon conversion factors. All CO<sub>2</sub> figures referenced in this report are CO<sub>2</sub>e figures.

**THIS IS A CHOICE.**

**ARE YOU FOR THE WORLD OR AGAINST IT?**

#FIGHTFORYOURWORLD

WWF FOR YOUR WORLD

JCDecaux

1157 Platform 4 Strawberry Hill via Kingston Gillingham Woolwich Clapham 2n Earlsfield Wimbledon Raynes Park New Malden Norbiton Kingston Wagon Way Teddington & Strawberry Hill	1158 Platform 22 Woking & Eton Gillingham Woolwich Clapham 2n Fulham Fitcham Sutton Sharn Feltham Harrow Harrow & Weald Staines Weybridge Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1200 Platform 13 Portsmouth Har via Bournemouth Gillingham Woolwich Clapham 2n Earlsfield Wimbledon Raynes Park New Malden Norbiton Kingston Wagon Way Teddington & Strawberry Hill	1203 Platform 3 Gillingham Woolwich Clapham 2n Earlsfield Wimbledon Raynes Park New Malden Norbiton Kingston Wagon Way Teddington & Strawberry Hill	1203 Platform 13 Teddington Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1205 Platform 8 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1206 Platform 11 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1207 Platform 12 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1208 Platform 14 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1209 Platform 15 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1210 Platform 16 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1211 Platform 17 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1212 Platform 18 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1213 Platform 19 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1214 Platform 20 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1215 Platform 21 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1216 Platform 22 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1217 Platform 23 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1218 Platform 24 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1219 Platform 25 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1220 Platform 26 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1221 Platform 27 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1222 Platform 28 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1223 Platform 29 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton	1224 Platform 30 Wokingham Woking & Eton & Eton
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# BUSINESS TRAVEL

## Departures

14 14

15 15



# BUSINESS TRAVEL

For much of this year travel has been prohibited, in compliance with the national lockdowns. Our emissions this year are minimal, at just 2 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub>e, largely from road and rail travel. This was the preferred mode of transport due to health and safety concerns.

## AIR TRAVEL

No flights were taken.



## RAIL TRAVEL

This year we travelled 9,820 miles by train – 800,000 fewer than last year.

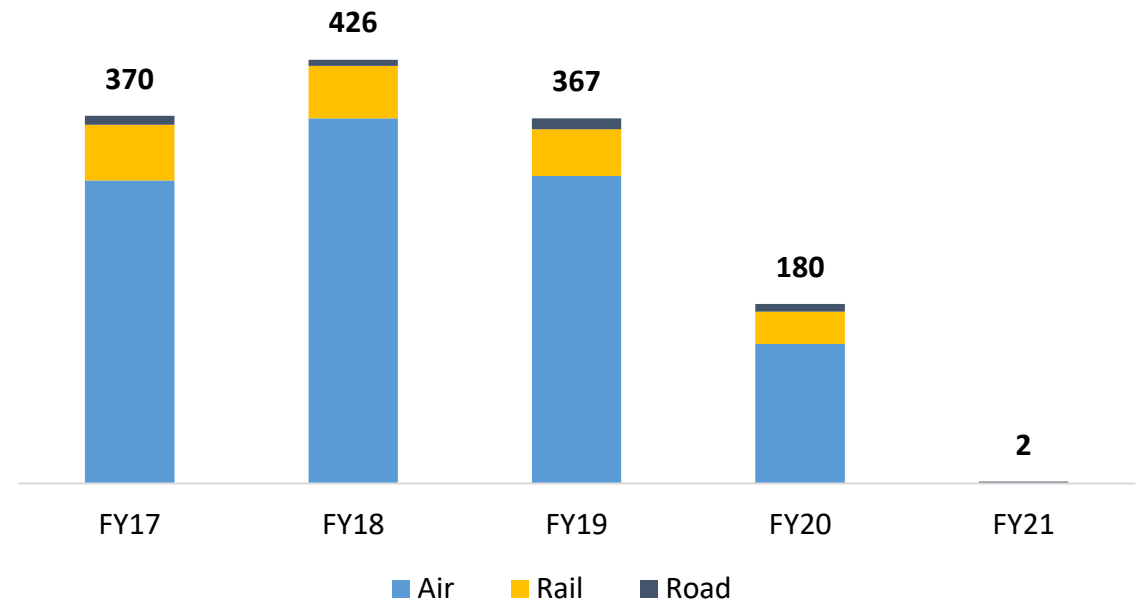


## ROAD TRAVEL

We travelled 4,747 miles by car and taxi – 26,000 miles less than last year. No bus journeys were taken.



CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions (tonnes) from business travel in the past five years



**FY21 TARGET:** no carbon target was set for travel this year as only minimal, essential travel would be taken

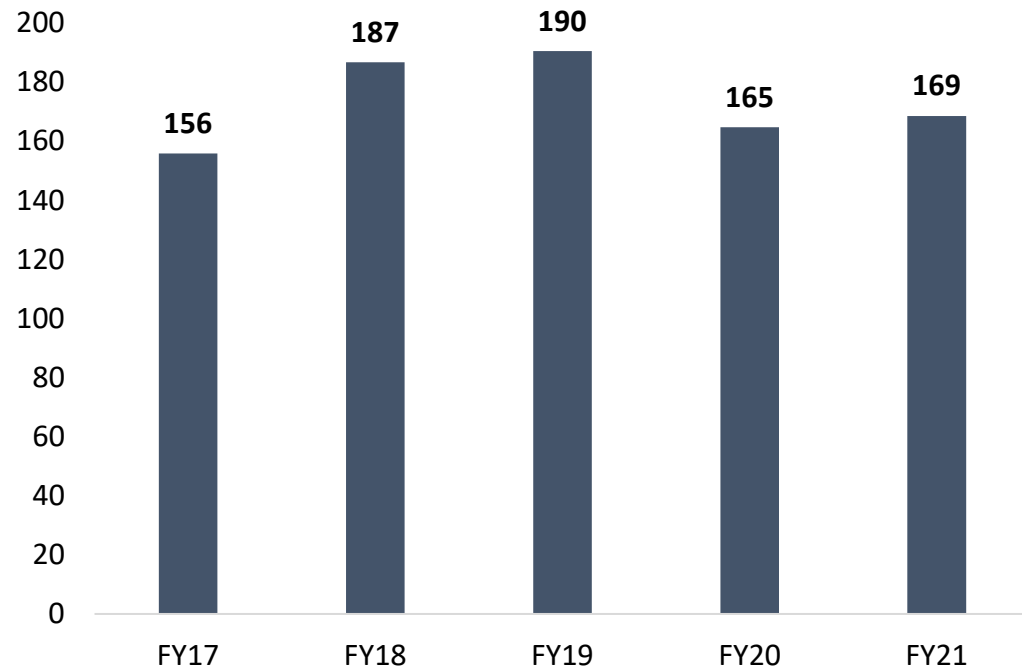
**ENERGY**



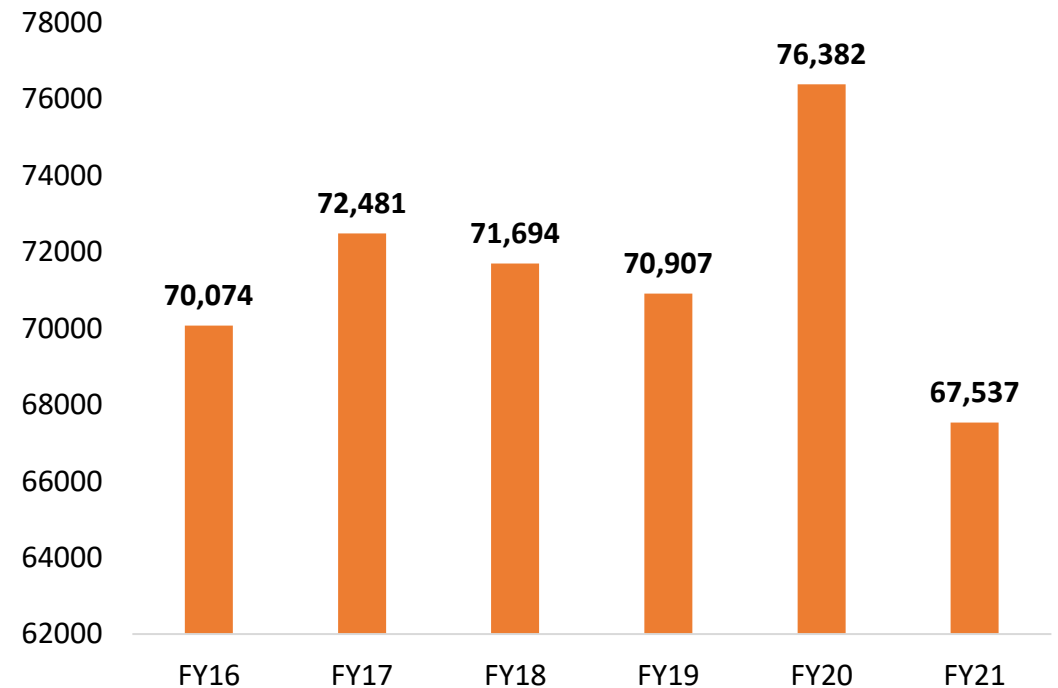


# ENERGY – THE LIVING PLANET CENTRE, ENGLAND

Total energy consumed (mains and solar) kWh/m<sup>2</sup>



Solar energy produced (kWh)



**FY21 TARGET:** consume <158kWh/m<sup>2</sup> energy per year

**TARGET NOT MET: 169kWh/M<sup>2</sup>**

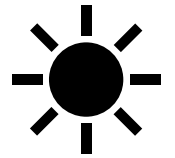
# ENERGY – THE LIVING PLANET CENTRE, ENGLAND

## TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMPTION INCREASED BY 5%



With fewer than 10 staff using the building each day for most of the year, the ground source heat pump has had to work harder to achieve an ambient temperature, especially during a cold winter.

## OUR SOLAR PANELS PROVIDED 11% OF THE TOTAL ENERGY CONSUMED IN THE LIVING PLANET CENTRE



Energy production from our solar panels reduced by 12% this year. In the south-east of England we experienced a substantial reduction in hours of sunshine, almost 400 fewer hours than last year. These are the lowest levels seen in the last four years.

## ENERGY CONSUMPTION FROM LIGHTING FELL BY 58%

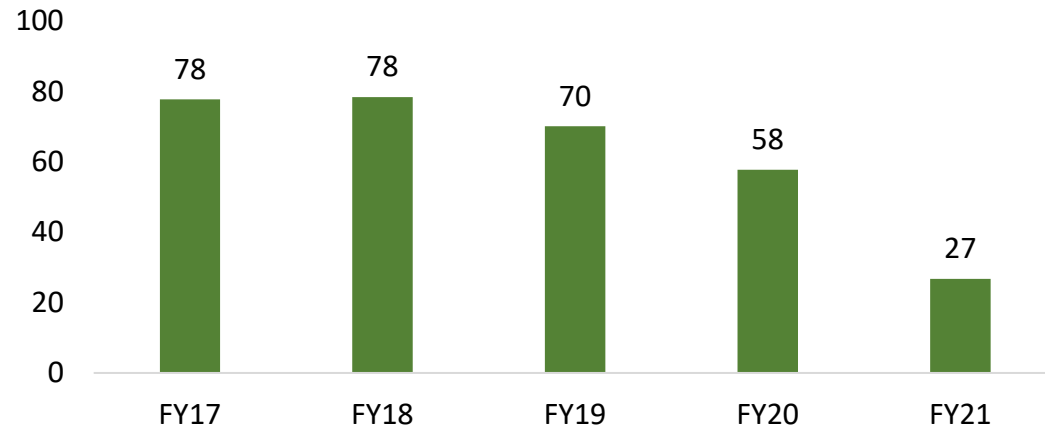
Since upgrading all lighting to LEDs, our energy use for lighting has reduced by almost 60%. Once staff return to the office full-time we will conduct a like-for-like energy consumption comparison.



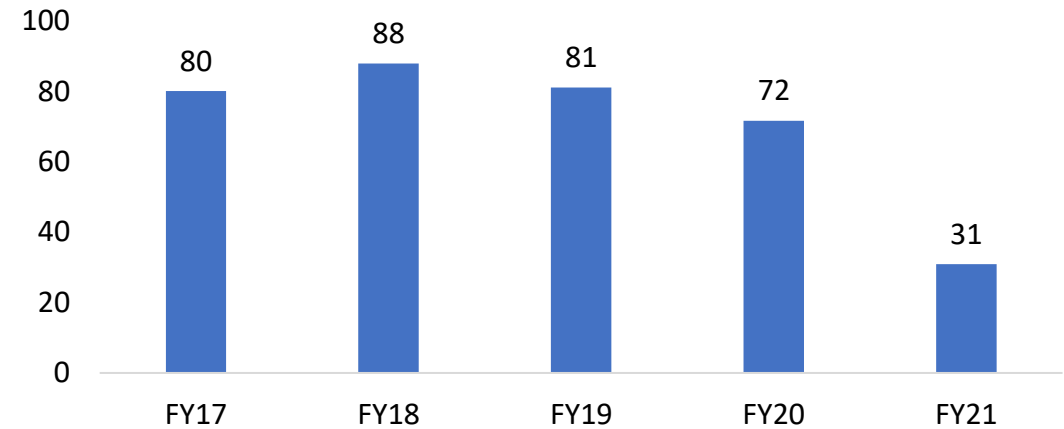
We have a science-based target to reduce our energy emissions by 46.2% by FY30, using FY19 as a baseline. This means a reduction from 171 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e to 92 tonnes. Our energy emissions this year totalled 121 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e, a reduction of 7% from the previous year, which puts us on track to meet our target.

# ENERGY – WALES & SCOTLAND

Cardiff energy consumption (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)



Edinburgh energy consumption (kWh/m<sup>2</sup>)



Both our Wales and Scotland offices have remained closed for most of the year. The majority of the energy consumption is from our servers and routine maintenance in the buildings, as well as our LED lighting project.

## WE SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED OUR LED LIGHTING PROJECT IN OUR SCOTLAND OFFICE



Due to the age and complexity of the existing lighting system, this project has taken four years to complete; we congratulate our office colleagues for finally seeing it through! Once colleagues return to the office we'll be able to compare energy consumption from lighting.

A close-up photograph of a person's hands being washed under a waterfall. The water is clear and cascades over dark, mossy rocks. The person's right hand is visible, wearing a black wristwatch. The water splashes around the hands, creating white foam and bubbles. The background is dark, suggesting a natural outdoor setting.

**WATER**

# WATER – THE LIVING PLANET CENTRE, ENGLAND



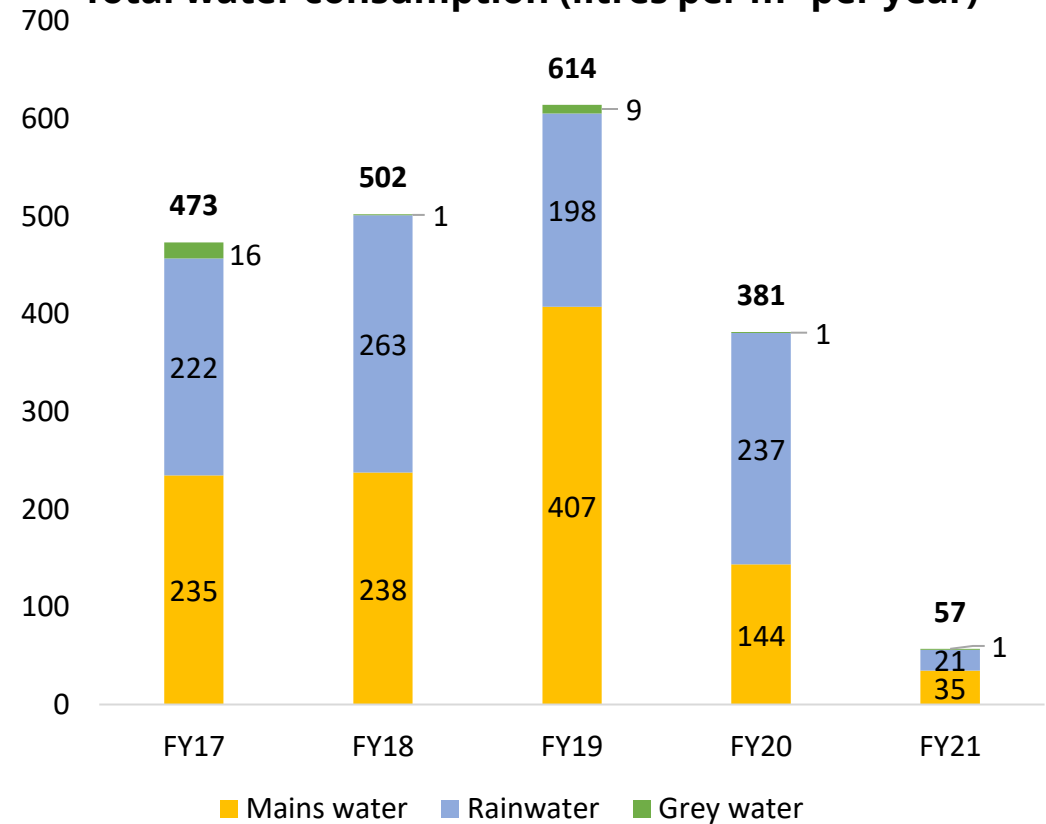
**39% OF OUR WATER CAME FROM RECYCLED GREY WATER AND HARVESTED RAINWATER**

The use of rainwater and grey water has fallen this year, from 62% to 39%, despite an increase in rainfall. Recycled water is used to flush the toilets, whereas mains water is used for the dishwasher and for drinking. With fewer staff in the building, consumption of recycled water has fallen.

Emissions from mains water totalled 50kg CO<sub>2</sub>e this year, but will rise once staff return to the office next year.



**Total water consumption (litres per m<sup>2</sup> per year)**



**FY21 TARGET:** consume <450 litres per m<sup>2</sup> per year

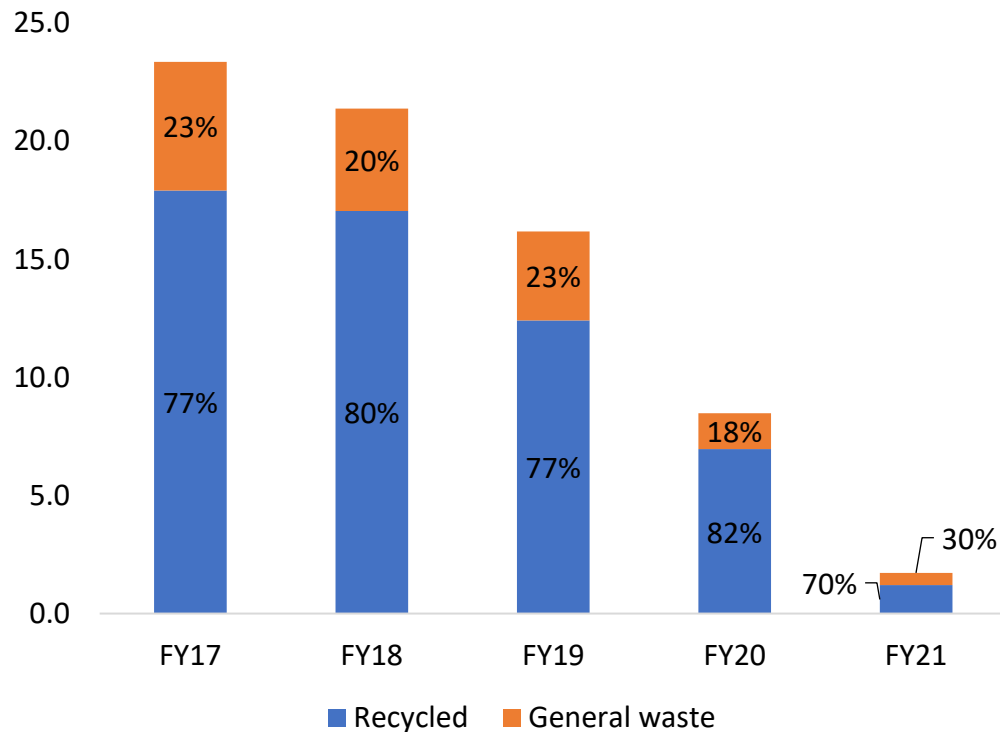
**TARGET MET: 57 LITRES PER M<sup>2</sup>**

# WASTE



# WASTE

**Total UK waste and recycling (tonnes)**



**FY21 TARGET:** recycle 84% of our waste

**TARGET NOT MET: 70% OF WASTE RECYCLED**

## ENGLAND

With minimal numbers of staff in the building this year, waste has dropped substantially to 1.7 tonnes in total.



## 70% OF OFFICE WASTE RECYCLED DESPITE CLOSURES

Both offices were closed to staff for most of the year. If colleagues needed to visit the office they took their rubbish home with them, to save the cleaners from emptying a mostly empty bin.

## WALES & SCOTLAND

Emissions from waste and recycling totalled 40kg CO<sub>2</sub>e this year, but will rise once staff return to the office next year.

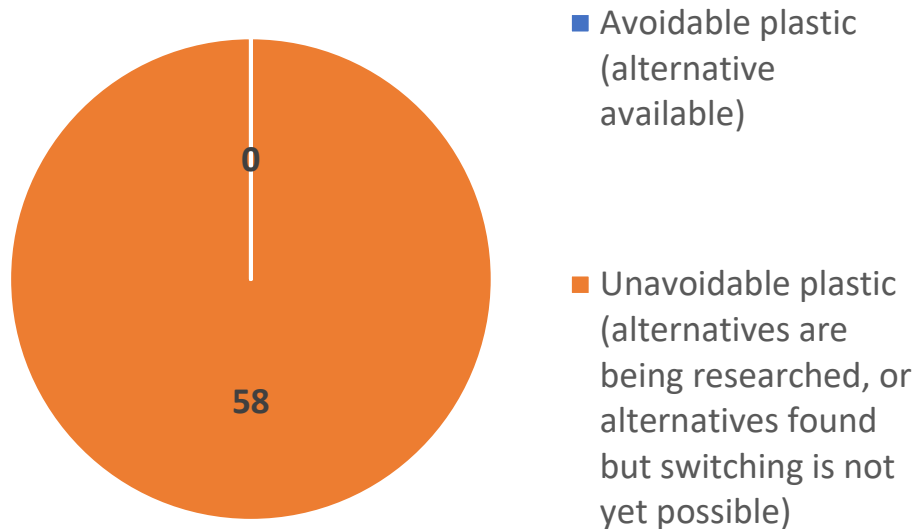
# SINGLE-USE PLASTIC





# SINGLE-USE PLASTIC

## Single-use plastic consumption (kg)



**FY21 TARGET:** remove all avoidable single-use plastic in our products, operations and supply chain

**TARGET MET:**  
**0% AVOIDABLE PLASTIC USED**

## EMISSIONS FROM PLASTIC PURCHASED THIS YEAR TOTALLED JUST 20KG CO<sub>2</sub>e



With our offices mostly closed, there has been minimal plastic use. Of the 58kg of plastic used, just over half (51%) came from plastic envelope windows used in our fulfilment warehouse which cannot currently print on envelopes.

The rest consists of plastic office supplies such as rubbish bags, coffee and dairy-free milk cartons (Tetra Pak cartons). We'd previously switched to oat milk in glass bottles, but the shelf life for this was too short and it wasn't being used before expiring. Once staff return to the office we'll switch back to glass bottles.

# PAPER, TIMBER & PRINT

Support Level Funding for International Conservation  
Combating Wildlife Trafficking Program  
Cut Off Financing to Terrorists & Criminals Involved  
Wildlife Trafficking

DEADLINE: COB March 31, 2011

\*This letter includes three program areas:

1. Ensure that funding is sufficient to support the  
2. Ensure that the State, Foreign Operations and  
3. Ensure that the State, Foreign Operations and  
4. Ensure that the State, Foreign Operations and

The total program encompassed in these three  
international development and national  
economic development and national

# PAPER, TIMBER & PRINT

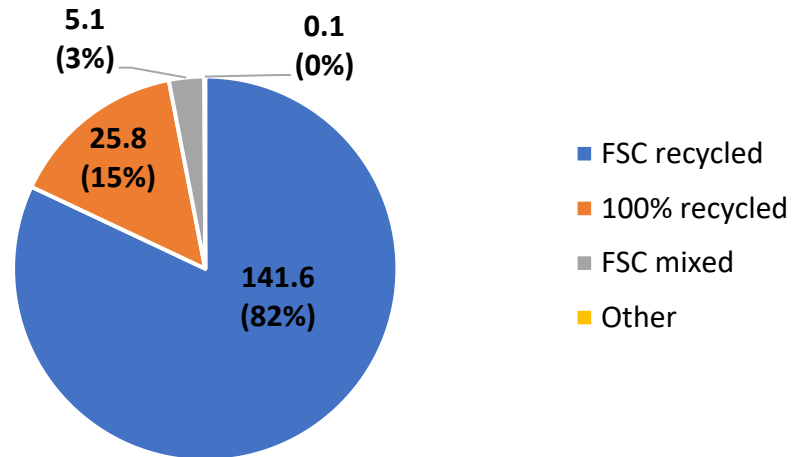


**172 TONNES OF PAPER AND TIMBER PURCHASED THIS YEAR**



The volume of paper and print we purchased increased by one tonne this year as our supporter numbers increased.

**Paper and timber products purchased FY21 (tonnes) by category**



99.9% of paper, card and wood products purchased this year have met our policy to only use 100% recycled or FSC-certified paper, card and wood. The remaining 0.1% is due to our new magnets, introduced as part of our lottery pack. We were unable to source 100% recycled card for these magnets, so had to choose 48% recycled card stock instead.



**FY21 TARGET:** ensure all paper and timber is sustainably sourced (100% recycled or FSC certified)

**TARGET MET:**  
**100%\* OF PAPER AND TIMBER SUSTAINABLY SOURCED**

\*99.9%

# PAPER, TIMBER & PRINT (CONTINUED)



## EMISSIONS FROM PAPER AND PRINTING REDUCED BY 7%

Despite an increase of one tonne in the volume of paper and card we used this year (from 172 to 173 tonnes), the emissions from this have fallen by 7%, from 137 to 127 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e.

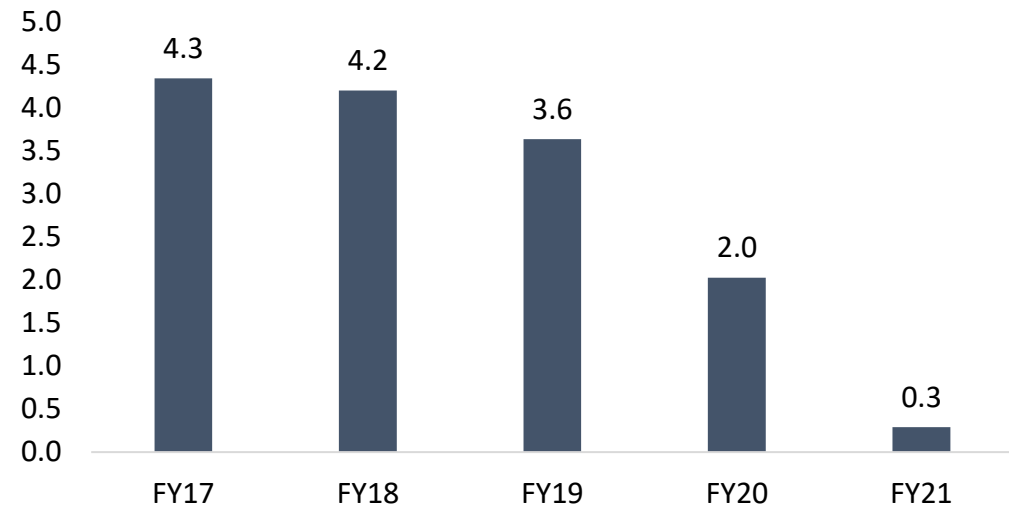
This is partly because we purchased more FSC Recycled and 100% recycled paper and less FSC Mixed stock which contains a mixture of virgin and recycled materials, and partly because emissions factors have reduced.

**FY21 TARGET:** print fewer than 3 sheets per person per day through office printing

## INTERNAL PRINTING



Sheets per person per day



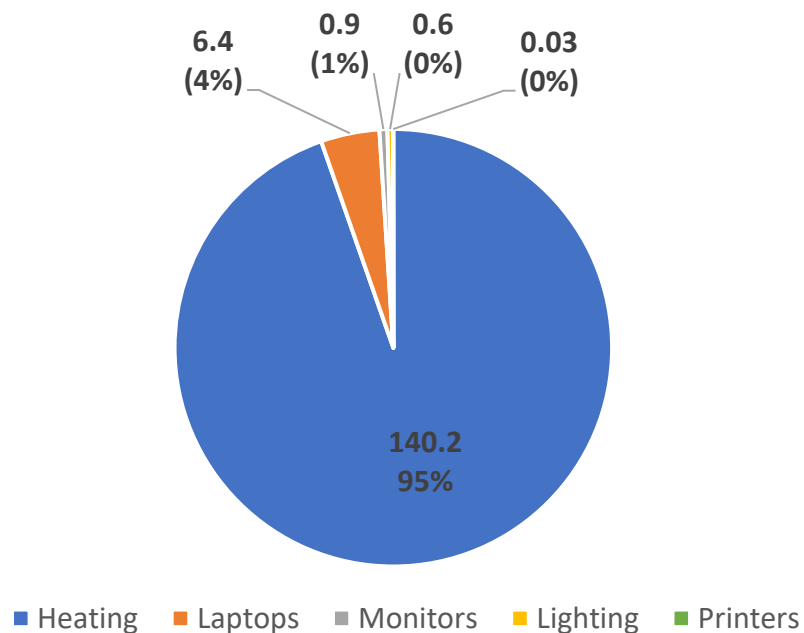
**TARGET MET:**  
0.3 SHEETS PRINTED PER PERSON PER DAY

# WORKING FROM HOME (NEW)



# WORKING FROM HOME (NEW)

Average energy consumed working from home (CO<sub>2</sub>e)



## WORKING FROM HOME PRODUCED 146 TONNES CO<sub>2</sub>e

During the entire year our staff have been mostly working from home, so a significant amount of our energy footprint has shifted from office to home. To simply report reduced emissions from our offices without including home emissions would give an inaccurate picture, so we've estimated our home working footprint.

To calculate this, we applied the methodology recommended by the recent White Paper produced by EcoAct<sup>1</sup>, applying averages for energy consumption. For example, we've assumed that on average, staff will use lighting for three hours a day (there may be some staff who use far less and some who use more).

<sup>1</sup>[info.eco-act.com/en/homeworking-emissions-whitepaper-2020](http://info.eco-act.com/en/homeworking-emissions-whitepaper-2020)

The biggest portion of our working from home footprint comes from heating homes. This highlights that transitioning to sustainable energy sources for heating homes is vital if the UK is to meet its emissions reduction targets.



# SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS (NEW)



# SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS (NEW)

We've increased the scope of our emissions reporting to include several new sources. One of these new additions is procurement of goods.

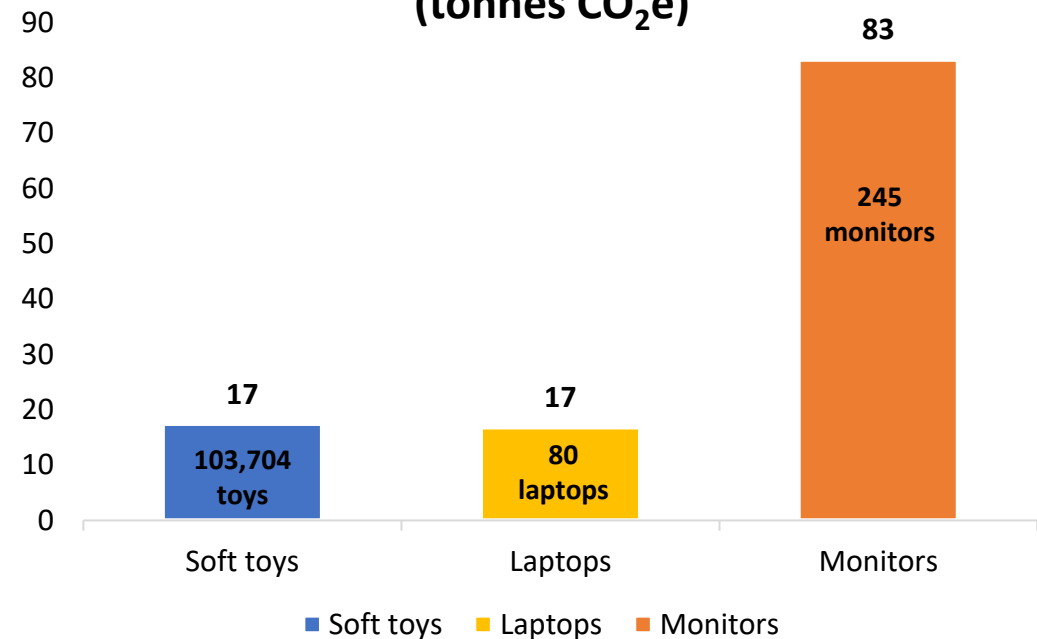
Soft toys have an impact on our environment but are a big part of our fundraising work, so we offer supporters the choice of opting-in to receiving a toy.

This year we purchased just over 100,000 soft toys, with a total footprint of 17 tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e.

**170G CO<sub>2</sub>e PER TOY**

The biggest impact this year was purchasing IT equipment, particularly laptops and monitors. These have a significant carbon footprint, particularly monitors, as they are made from metals, plastics and glass. We have begun to purchase refurbished and recycled equipment to reduce this carbon footprint.

**Emissions from goods purchased (tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)**



**340KG CO<sub>2</sub>e PER MONITOR**



# SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS (NEW)

We've also widened our reporting to include hotel stays. Although we always account for emissions from travel (whether it's via public or private transport) we hadn't been calculating the footprint from overnight stays around the world.

This year travel has been minimal, as restrictions were in place for most of the year. However, some projects resumed as national lockdown measures eased. All trips included in this year's hotel emissions footprint are UK-based.

**TOTAL FOOTPRINT FROM HOTEL STAYS WAS 730KG CO<sub>2</sub>e**



Couriers are another new area of reporting for us this year. We use the post where possible but have had to use couriers for delivery of items such as laptops and monitors to new starters and some existing staff.

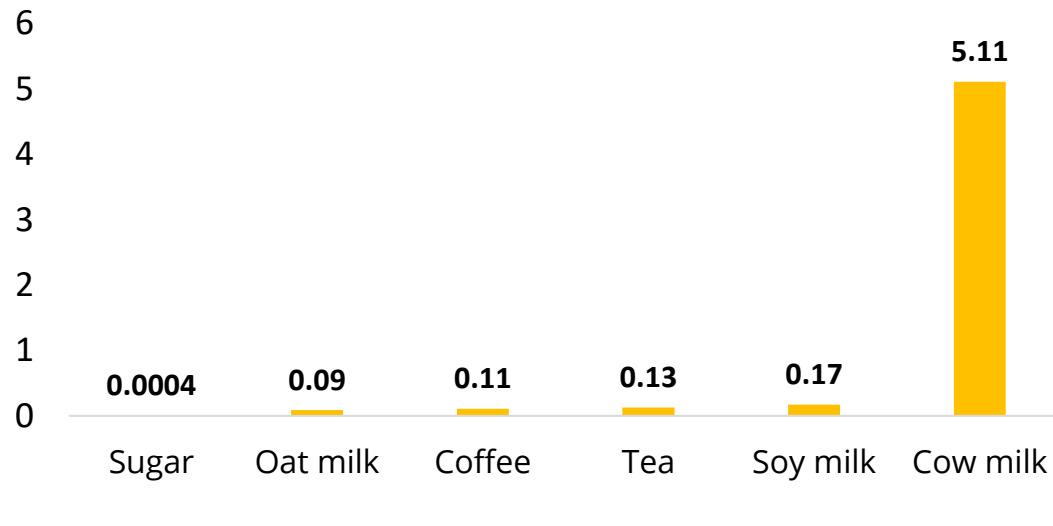
Where possible we choose the smallest delivery vehicle to reduce the emissions impact, such as small vans and motorbikes. For local deliveries of kit and equipment, particularly for filming, we've used a local delivery service.



**TOTAL FOOTPRINT FROM COURIER DELIVERIES WAS 4.5 TONNES CO<sub>2</sub>e**

# SCOPE 3 EMISSIONS (NEW)

Emissions from food purchased FY21  
(tonnes CO<sub>2</sub>e)



The biggest source of emissions came from cow's milk. Dairy milk has a higher carbon footprint than dairy-free milk such as soya (around 4.8 times higher). We also purchased a lot more cow's milk than soya milk this year (638 litres of cow's milk and 102 litres of soya milk).

EMISSIONS FROM FOOD PURCHASED THIS YEAR TOTALLED 5.6 TONNES CO<sub>2</sub>e



Food is at the heart of many environmental problems – it's a significant contributor to climate change and is responsible for almost 60% of global biodiversity loss. In addition, the way we produce food accounts for a quarter of greenhouse gas emissions globally.

As food is now a priority area of work for WWF-UK, we must include the environmental footprint of the food we purchase in our annual reporting.

Typically this consists of tea and coffee provided in our offices, as well as any catering provided at meetings and events run by us. This year, with events and meetings on hold, we only have to account for office refreshments.

# WALKING THE TALK



# WALKING THE TALK

We've started to switch our company mobiles to Fairphones. Fairphones are modular, enabling parts to be repaired and replaced by users – a bonus for our IT department. They also contain Fairtrade gold and recycled materials, and they manage and map their supply chain with full transparency and focus on social sustainability with living wages paid to workers.



© Fairphone.com

To reduce our environmental impact and walk the talk further, we've been purchasing more second-hand items such as desks, chairs and even monitors. Buying second-hand is far better for the environment as it reduces the impact of raw material extraction, energy use and carbon emissions. We've used a mix of various office resale websites that sell like-new stock.



We've also swapped our phone network provider to Your Co-op (previously known as Phone Co-op), which has been awarded a Best Buy status by Ethical Consumer Magazine. Your Co-op is owned by its members and focuses on social and environmental sustainability, supporting community initiatives such as renewable energy generation.



# WALKING THE TALK

## ISO 20400: SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT

The products and services we buy don't just have a carbon footprint, they have a social and economic impact too. At WWF-UK we want to make sure the things we buy align with our values and are truly sustainable, so we take active steps to review our supply chain and the products we buy. To help us do this, we've started implementing ISO 20400, the International Standard in Sustainable Procurement.

To help colleagues assess supplier credentials, we've developed a supplier questionnaire that asks various sustainability questions under three pillars: environmental, social and economic. It then assigns a score and notes any areas of concern. We use this questionnaire during the quotes and tenders stage so colleagues can use the scores to influence their decision and work with suppliers to set sustainability targets as part of their contract.

We've also implemented a product questionnaire that requires details of how goods have been made, what they consist of, who they were made by and where. We review evidence of factory social audits to see if worker health and safety, and wellbeing, have been taken into account. This helps us ensure the goods we're producing, using or endorsing align with our policies and values, representing WWF in the best way possible.

# CARBON OFFSETTING



# CARBON OFFSETTING

Reducing our carbon emissions is our top priority and offsetting is a last resort in our sustainability hierarchy. We purchase Gold Standard carbon offsets, which are equal to the emissions detailed in this report plus any travel by our trustees for trips taken on our behalf. Gold Standard projects are high-quality initiatives that contribute to the sustainable development of the countries in which they are hosted.

This year we have chosen to offset our emissions via the Vietstar Sustainable Waste Treatment plant. This project reduces methane emissions by establishing and operating composting facilities to treat organic matter at a landfill site in Vietnam. Waste is pre-sorted and classified, plastics are recycled and remaining organic matter is treated with advanced composting technology.

This project helps to combat climate change and reduces the amount of waste going into landfill, which prevents soil contamination. The fertiliser produced supports local farmers and improves soil productivity, contributing to economic sustainable development of the region. Jobs are created to operate the site and workers have the opportunity to increase their technical skills through training sessions. The technology used to treat the organic matter is not yet widely used in Vietnam and this project is pioneering new innovative solutions to environmental challenges.

This project addresses the following Sustainable Development Goals: Zero hunger (SDG 2), Decent work and economic growth (SDG 8), Sustainable cities and communities (SDG 11) and Climate action (SDG 13). It does so by creating 388 jobs, producing 53,000+ tonnes of fertiliser and treating 432,000 tonnes of waste per year, and reducing emissions by 181,000 tonnes per year on average.



# RESOURCES



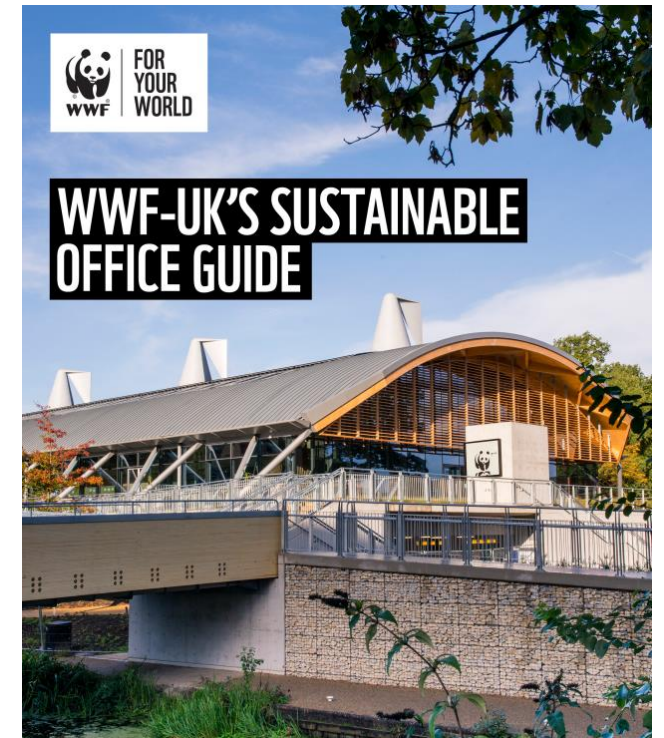


# RESOURCES



We've put together a selection of helpful resources to help others reduce their environmental impacts. You can access copies of our environmental policies, including our Sustainable Travel Policy and Single-use Plastics Policy, by visiting: [wwf.org.uk/our-environmental-policies](https://www.wwf.org.uk/our-environmental-policies)

We've developed a **Sustainable Office Guide** highlighting important areas for organisations to work on such as energy, travel, water, procurement, finance and more. The guide provides details on how to measure and monitor your footprint in these areas, and tips for improving your environmental impact. To download your copy of the guide please visit: [wwf.org.uk/walkingthetalk](https://www.wwf.org.uk/walkingthetalk)



To assist businesses looking to set an emissions reduction target, we've written a guide called Emission Possible, which contains advice on the different options available to set such targets. To download the guide visit: [wwf.org.uk/emission-possible](https://www.wwf.org.uk/emission-possible)

This report summarises our environmental performance during FY21 (July 2020–June 2021). For more information about our environmental goals and our approach to managing our impacts, please see our environmental performance page on our website:

**[www.wwf.org.uk/walkingthetalk](https://www.wwf.org.uk/walkingthetalk)**

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 queries about this report, please email our environmental manager, Lauren Wiseman ([lwiseman@wwf.org.uk](mailto:lwiseman@wwf.org.uk))



For a future where people and nature thrive | [wwf.org.uk](https://www.wwf.org.uk)

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