BRINGING OUR WORLD BACK TO LIFE

# WWF-UK SUSTAINABILITY REPORT

## JULY 2023 – JUNE 2024

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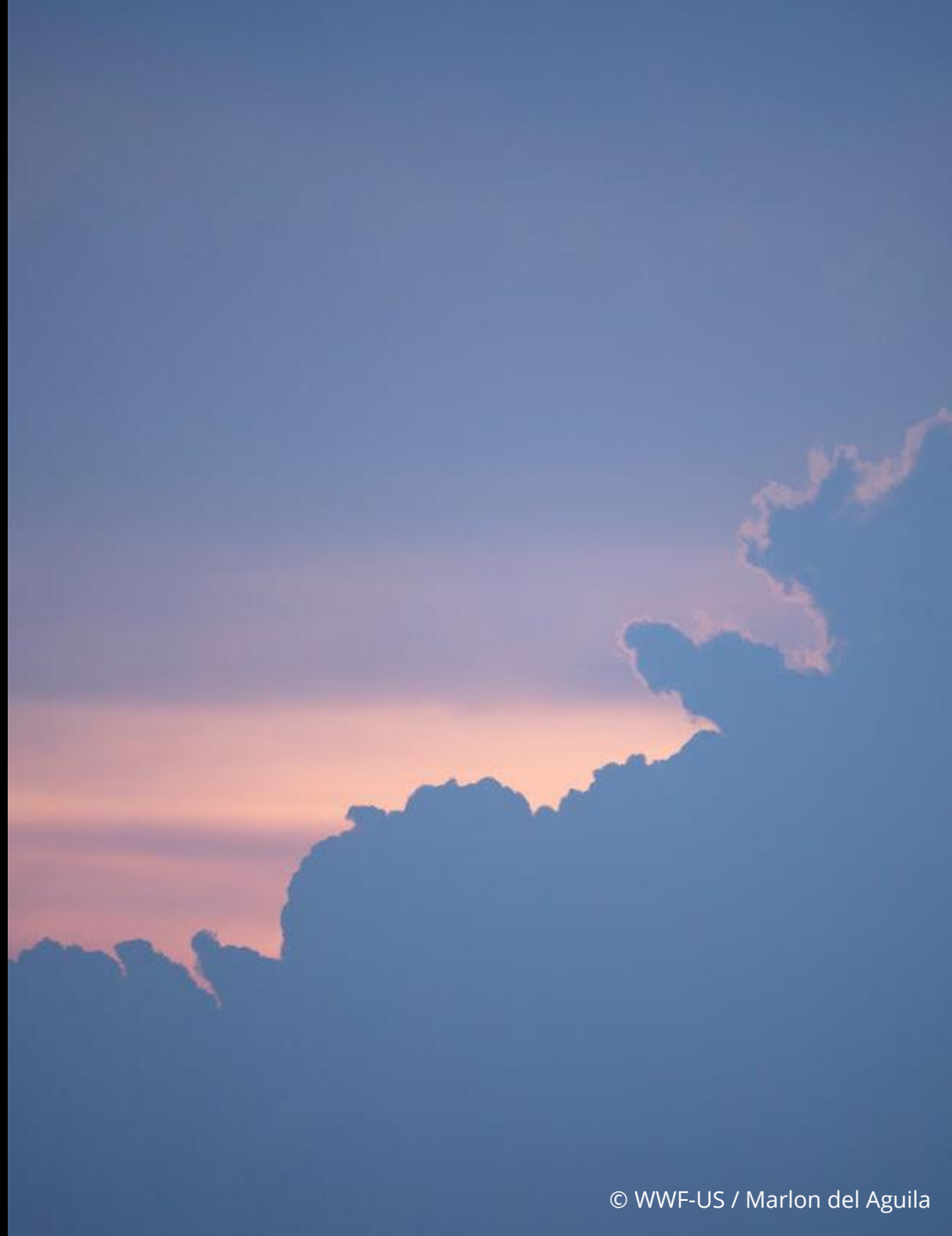
# ABOUT THIS REPORT

**We're WWF, the global environmental charity, and we're bringing our world back to life. With nature in freefall, we're urgently tackling the underlying causes that are driving the decline – especially the food system and climate change. And we're finding solutions so future generations have a world with thriving habitats and wildlife.**

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.

Although preserving the natural world is fundamental to the work we do, the environment is just one of the three pillars of sustainability. To achieve a future where people and nature thrive, we must act sustainably, which means considering social and economic factors, as well as environmental ones (the three pillars of sustainability).

This report covers our financial year from 1 July 2023 to 30 June 2024 (FY24). It is divided into three sections which cover the environmental, social and economic factors and the efforts we're making as an organisation to address them. A copy of our environmental goals and the measures we have in place to achieve these can be found on our website at: wwf.org.uk/walkingthetalk



# PERFORMANCE AGAINST OUR TARGETS

| OUR PROGRESS | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **AREA** | **TARGET** | **PERFORMANCE THIS YEAR** | **LABEL** |
| **Business travel – air** | Reduce our air travel emissions by 46.2% by FY30, using 309 tonnes $CO_2e$ as the baseline (FY19) | 304.7 tonnes $CO_2e$ | Behind emissions trajectory |
| **Business travel – road and rail** | Reduce our road and rail emissions by 46.2% by FY30, using 56 tonnes $CO_2e$ as the baseline (FY19) | 25 tonnes $CO_2e$ | Ahead of emissions trajectory |
| **Energy** | Reduce our emissions from energy by 46.2% by 2030 using 171 tonnes $CO_2e$ as the baseline (FY19) | 118.9 tonnes $CO_2e$ | Ahead of emissions trajectory |
| | Consume ≤160kWh/$m^2$ of energy in the Living Planet Centre | 156 kWh/$m^2$ | Target met |
| **Food waste** | Produce ≤17kg of food waste per person per year | 11.6kg of food waste per person | Target met |
| **Paper** | Use 100% recycled or FSC-certified material for all paper and timber | 100%* of paper and wood was 100% recycled or FSC-certified | Target met |
| | Reduce our paper and print emissions by 46.2% by FY30 using 121 tonnes $CO_2e$ as the baseline (FY19) | 179 tonnes $CO_2e$ | Behind emissions trajectory |
| **Plastic** | Eradicate all avoidable single-use plastic in our products, operations and supply chain | 0 avoidable single-use plastic used | Target met |
| **Print** | Use ≤0.5 sheets of paper per employee per working day | 0.7 sheets per person per day | Target missed |
| **Waste** | Recycle at least 84% of our waste per year | 88% of waste recycled | Target met |
| **Water** | Use ≤400 litres of water per $m^2$ per year | 302 litres per $m^2$ | Target met |



*99.97% of paper and wood was compliant with this target – see 'Paper and Print' section for more information

# ENVIRONMENTAL PERFORMANCE

# OUR OFFICES

We have four offices in the UK. The table below shows the environmental impacts we're able to measure and report for each one. The majority of our operations are based at our head office, the Living Planet Centre in Woking, Surrey, which is the main office space for more than 90% of our staff. It is the main focus of our report in relation to building impacts.

This year our Welsh and Scottish offices moved – from locations that enabled us to monitor our environmental impacts from electricity and waste, to flexible working spaces that can't monitor individual tenant use. We have removed these impacts from this report.

| | PROPERTY AREAS ($M^2$) | ELECTRICITY | GAS | WATER | WASTE | BUSINESS TRAVEL | PAPER AND TIMBER PURCHASES |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Living Planet Centre, Surrey | 3,675 | ✓* | No gas supply to building | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ | ✓ |
| CodeBase, Edinburgh | 256 | Tenant within offices where we are currently unable to measure our individual use | | | ✓** | ✓ | ✓ |
| Clockwise, Cardiff | 190 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |
| Somerset House, London | 115 | | | | | ✓ | ✓ |

*At the Living Planet Centre, solar panels on the roof generate electricity – it is assumed that this electricity does not generate $CO_2$ emissions.
** In Scotland, we can monitor our waste output through weighing individual bins.

| $CO_2e$ emissions (tonnes $CO_2e$) | FY24 | FY23 | FY22 | FY21 | FY20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Scope 1: Direct $CO_2e$ emissions** | | | | | |
| **Direct emissions from burning fuels for energy** | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| **Total Scope 1:** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** | **0** |
| | | | | | |
| **Scope 2: Indirect $CO_2e$ emissions** | | | | | |
| **Indirect emissions from office electricity** | 119 | 119 | 112 | 121 | 131 |
| **Total Scope 2:** | **119** | **119** | **112** | **121** | **131** |
| | | | | | |
| **Scope 3: Other indirect $CO_2e$ emissions** | | | | | |
| **Business travel** | 329 | 256 | 59 | 2 | 180 |
| **Commuting** | 86 | - | - | - | - |
| **Courier deliveries** | 2 | 3 | 5 | 4 | - |
| **Food and drink** | 25 | 22 | 13 | 6 | - |
| **Hotel stays** | 25 | 18 | 6 | 1 | - |
| **Paper, timber and print** | 179 | 94 | 99 | 127 | 137 |
| **Plastic** | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 0.02 | 83 |
| **Purchased goods** | 29 | 37 | 84 | 118 | - |
| **Waste disposal** | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.6 |
| **Water consumption and disposal** | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 0.1 |
| **Working from home** | 108 | 143 | 145 | 145 | - |
| **Total Scope 3:** | **783** | **574** | **411** | **403** | **402** |
| | | | | | |
| **Total $CO_2e$ emissions** | **902*** | **693** | **524** | **524** | **532** |
| **Carbon intensity (per employee)** | 2.06* | 1.44 | 1.21 | 1.31 | 1.47 |

*Increase in emissions is due to additional footprint from commuting included in total. Carbon intensity (per employee) without commuting for FY24 would be 1.87.

# CARBON EMISSIONS

The size of our carbon footprint has grown this year as we have included emissions from commuting. We were unable to report these emissions previously until we had accurate data.

In FY25 our ambition is to put a carbon cost on our digital footprint. As the world moves away from traditional media and communications such as print, towards digital solutions, it's essential that this footprint is measured and reduced.

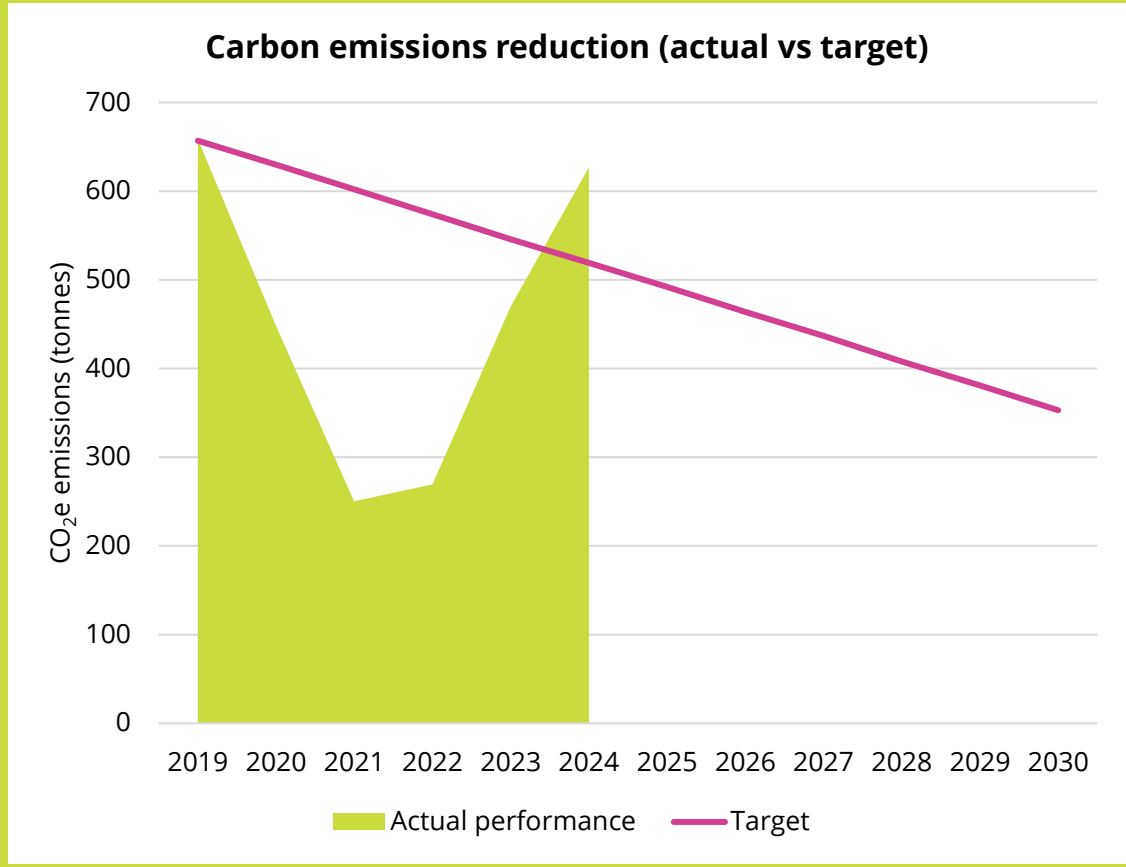
$CO_2$ equivalent ($CO_2e$) emissions are a way of accounting for the impact of different greenhouse gases, expressed as the amount of $CO_2$ that would produce the equivalent amount of warming. Emissions are categorised as Scope 1, 2 or 3 as defined by the Greenhouse Gas Protocol. We calculate these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

# EMISSIONS REDUCTION

We have a science-based emissions reduction target which is aligned with limiting global warming to 1.5°C (above pre-industrial levels). This target was set in 2019 and covers our largest (and manageable) sources of emissions: business travel, energy consumption, and emissions from paper, timber and printing.

The target is to reduce these emissions by 46.2% by FY30, using FY19 as a baseline. Due to the rise in air travel and printing emissions this year, we are above the trajectory required to reach this target. We aim to bring this back in line in FY25.

We have policies, procedures and systems in place to encourage emissions reduction, but we'll need to rethink our current approach in some key areas if we're to achieve our overall aim. For example, in FY25 we'll bring colleagues from across the organisation together to innovate how to balance print and digital emissions to meet our target.



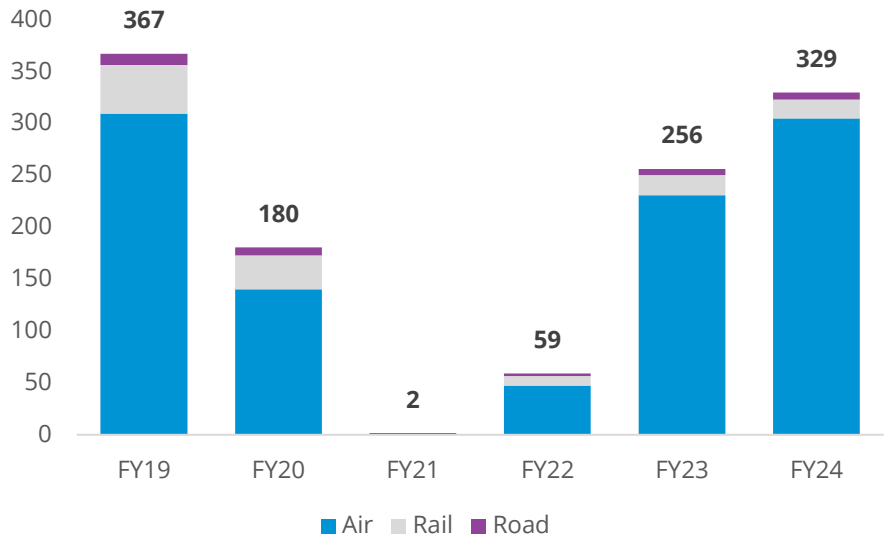


# BUSINESS TRAVEL

Our work is global and therefore some travel is essential to achieving our mission. We have a Sustainable Travel Policy (available on our website) to reduce the impact of our travel. It prioritises conference calling and green transport options, and imposes limits on air travel.

This year our business travel emissions rose by 29%, largely due to an increase in air travel. These emissions are still below pre-pandemic levels.

**Emissions (tonnes $CO_2e$) from business travel**

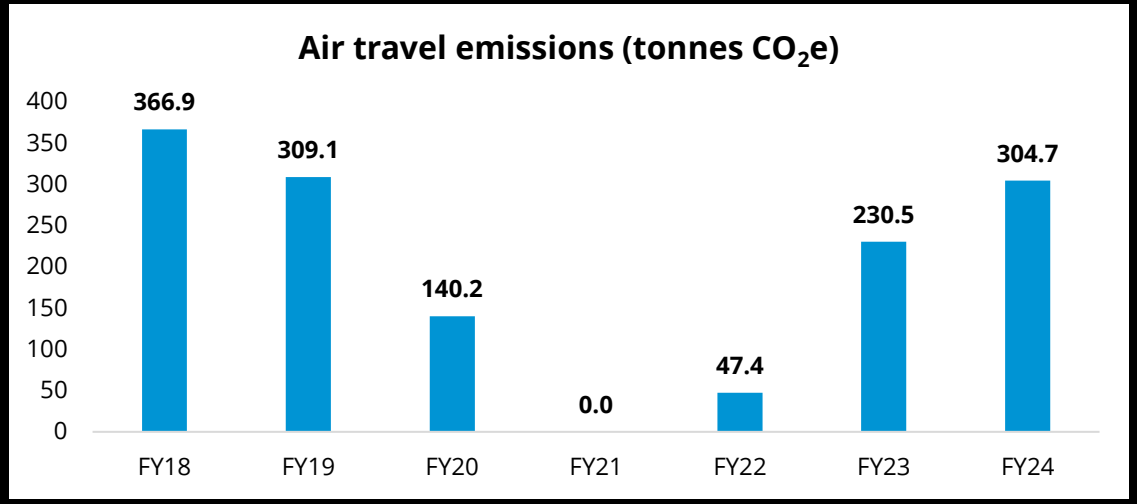


# AIR TRAVEL

**Our air travel emissions rose by 32% this year, with the number of flights taken increasing by 82 journeys.**

Due to an administrative delay, there was no annual carbon budget in place to restrict staff travel. This is a process that sets an upper limit on air travel emissions and allocates the carbon to the various departments in the organisation. Although unlimited travel allows staff to attend a greater variety of meetings and projects around the world, this is not best practice when aiming to limit global emissions.

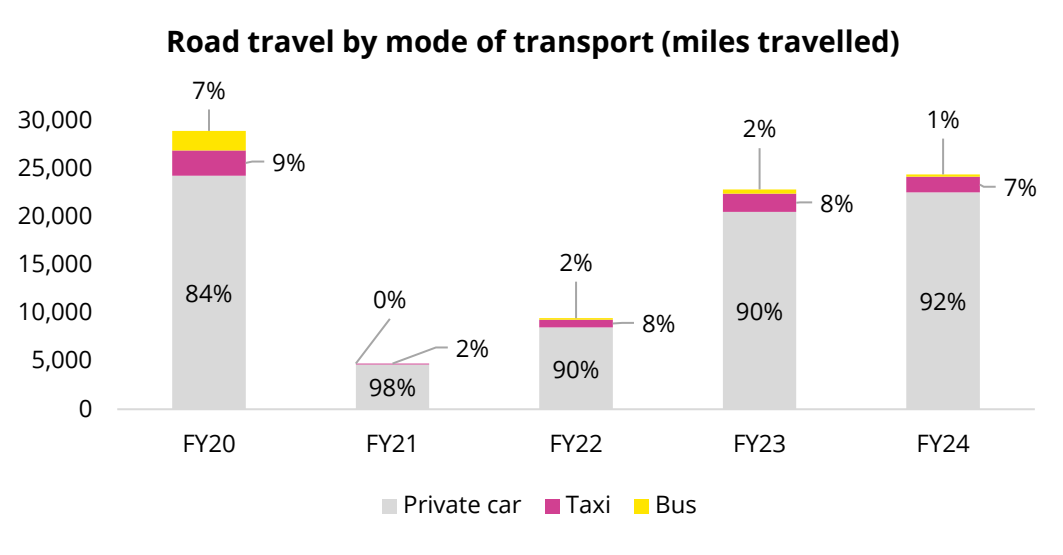
In FY25 the air travel carbon budget will resume as usual.




# ROAD TRAVEL

**There was a small increase in our road travel this year, with 1,557 additional miles travelled, raising our emissions by 0.5 tonnes $CO_2e$, to 6.6 tonnes $CO_2e$.**

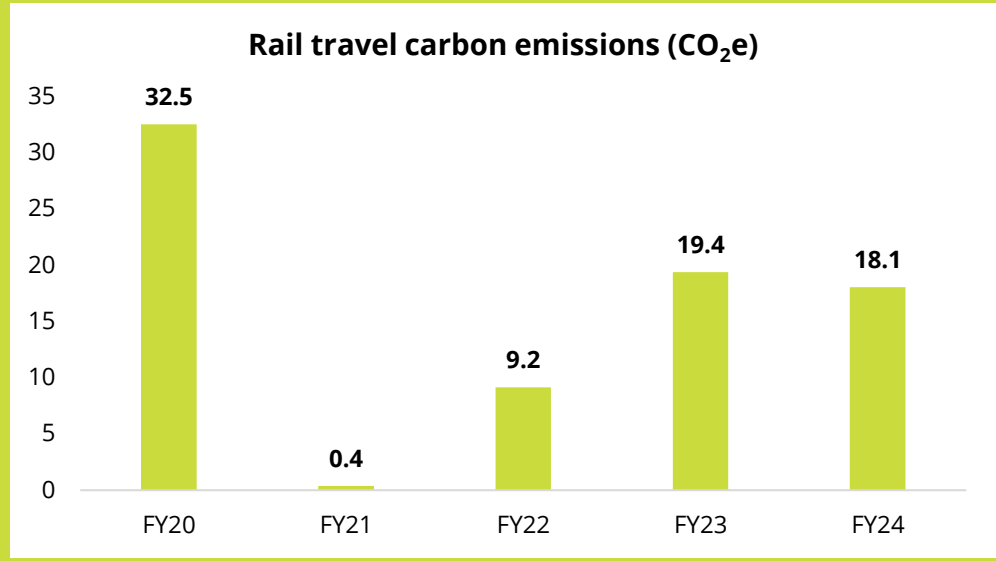
As seen in the graph below, private car journeys accounted for the highest proportion of this footprint (92%). Travel to, from and around Wales accounted for 44% of these car journeys, as staff travelled to projects and events in areas that are difficult to reach by public transport. Staff lift-shared where possible.




# RAIL TRAVEL

**Our rail travel reduced this year. We travelled 34,600 fewer miles than in FY23, resulting in a 7% reduction in emissions, from 19.4 to 18.1 tonnes $CO_2e$.**

In FY25 we will focus on encouraging staff to choose public transport options, and carefully considering the impact on our emissions footprint when assessing different journey times.

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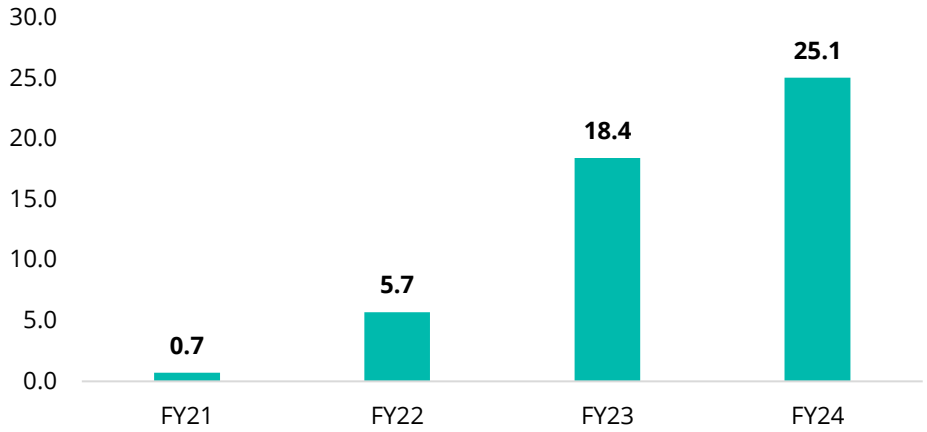
# HOTEL STAYS

**Our emissions from hotel stays rose by 36%, despite staying 59 fewer nights. Total emissions from hotel stays were 25.1 tonnes $CO_2e$ compared to 18.4 in FY23.**

Staff travelled to more destinations than in FY23, including countries with higher emissions footprints per night stay. For example, a hotel stay in India (a priority area for our work) has a footprint of 58.9kg $CO_2e$ per night, compared to the UK which emits 10.4kg $CO_2e$ on average.

**Emissions from hotel stays (tonnes $CO_2e$)**

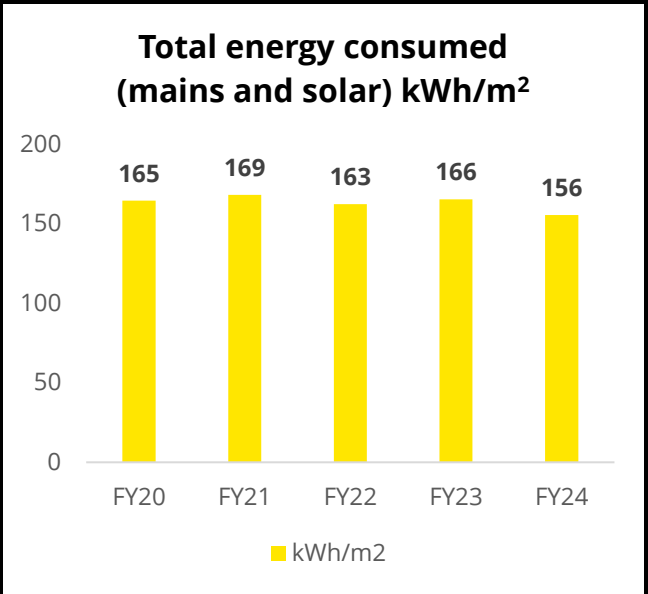


# ENERGY

**The Living Planet Centre, Surrey**

For the first time since FY17 we have met our energy consumption target for the year, consuming 156 kWh/m$^2$ compared to a target of 160 kWh/m$^2$.

The main factor contributing to this reduction in energy consumption was the mild weather. A warmer winter and cooler summer reduced the demand for heating and cooling from the ground source heat pump (our main source of energy consumption), resulting in a 10% saving on energy consumption compared to FY23.




Office occupancy has fallen by 12% (FY23 to FY24). Despite this, energy consumption from power and lighting has risen. This is a concerning trend which needs to be actively monitored in FY25 to ensure we meet next year's targets.

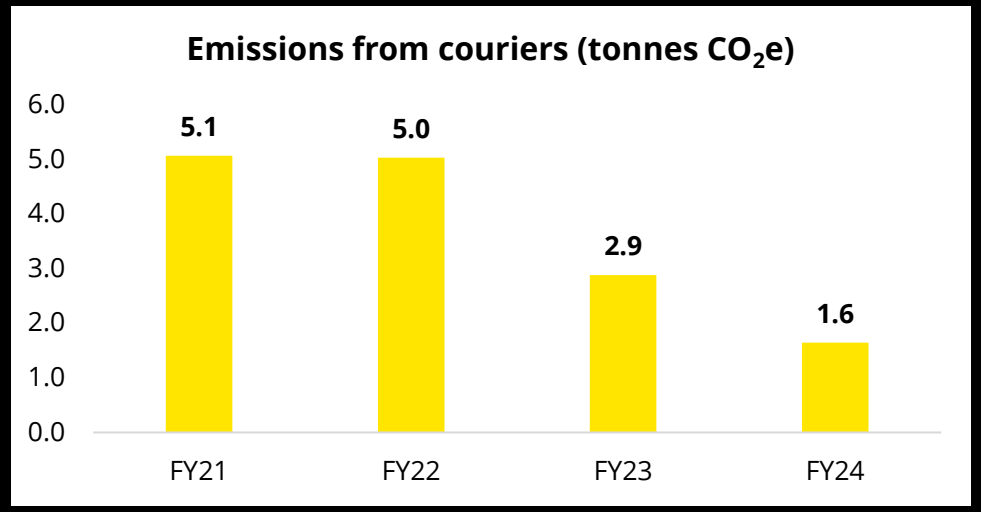
Our ICT team has been migrating data to the cloud, reducing the energy consumption from our on-site server room. This saving will be realised in FY25.

Unfortunately, solar power generation reduced by 15%, which corresponds to a 14% reduction in sunshine hours for this area.

# COURIERS

**Our emissions from courier use have fallen by 43% for the second consecutive year.**

Now that staff have returned to the office more frequently than during the pandemic, our demand for courier delivery of items such as laptops and monitors has reduced. There's more work to be done to reduce this further, but this trend is positive.

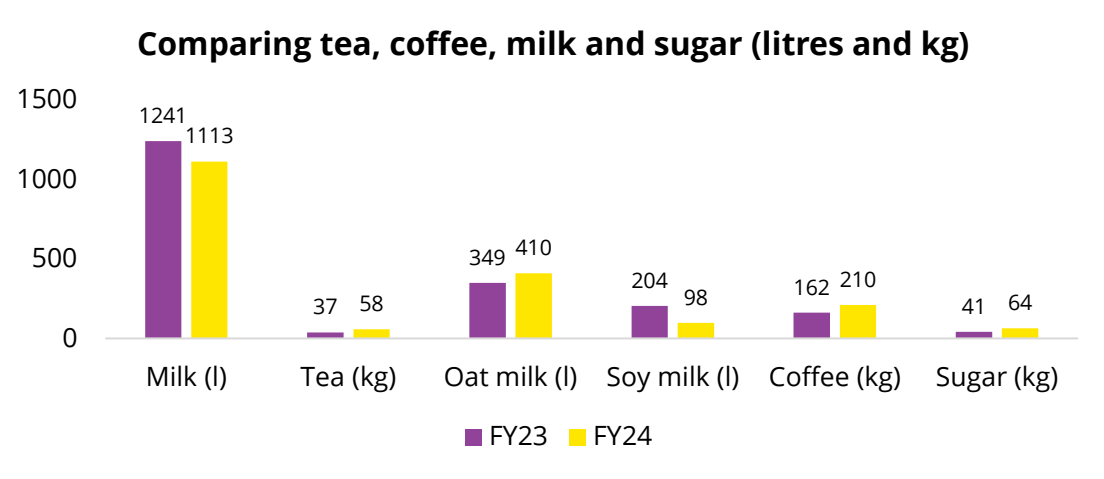



# FOOD AND DRINK

**Emissions from food and drink provided in our offices rose by 13%, from 21.9 tonnes $CO_2e$ in FY23 to 24.9 in FY24. The highest proportion of this footprint comes from coffee.**

We consumed more tea, coffee and sugar this year, probably because more external visitors hired our Living Planet Centre for events.

Some staff ventured away from cow's milk to an oat alternative, with cow's milk litres falling by 10% and oat alternative increasing by 17%. This movement helps reduce our emissions footprint.

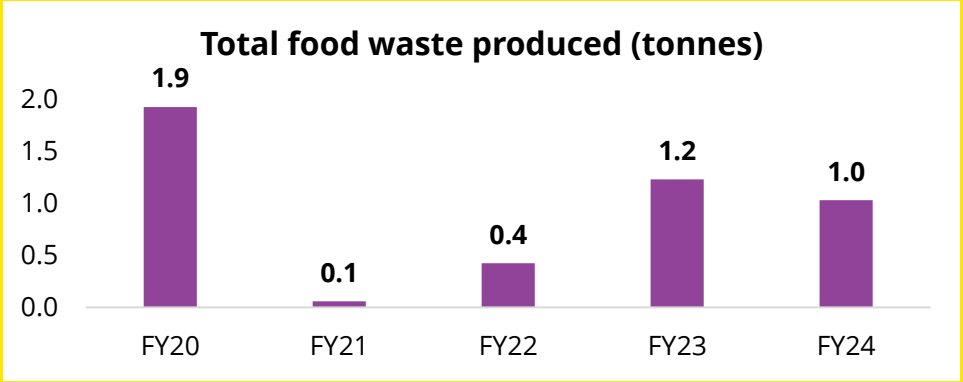



## Food waste

Although total food waste reduced by 200kg this year, per person food waste has increased from 10kg per person per year in FY23, to 11.6kg in FY24.

Our target is to limit food waste to ≤17kg per person per year. We had a couple of large events (over 50 people) in our Living Planet Centre which resulted in wasted food.

Although our policy is to share leftover food with staff to prevent waste, we will carry out more work in FY25 to engage external hires on preventing waste, by catering for lower numbers than anticipated.

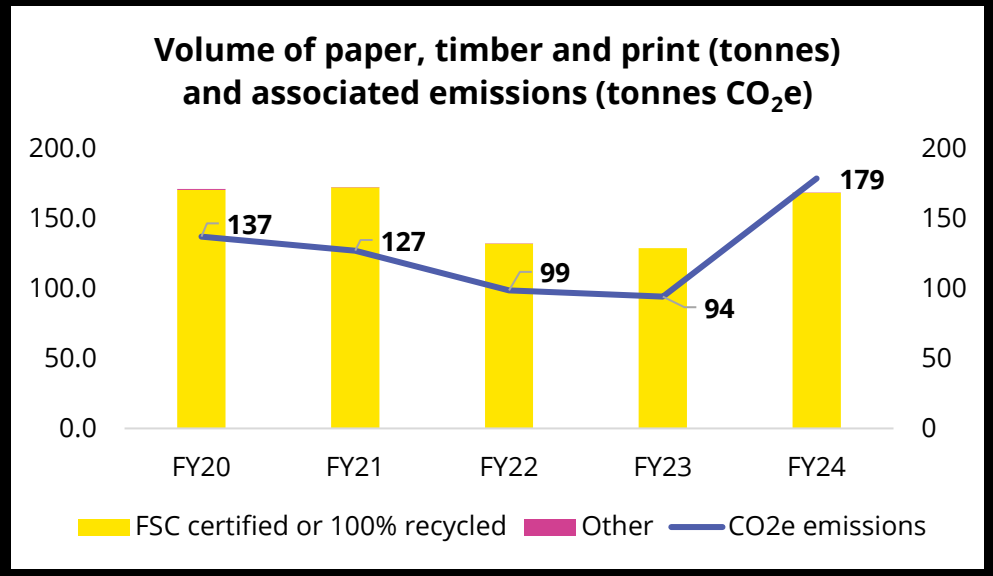


# PAPER AND PRINT

**In FY24 we were 99.97% compliant with our target of using 100% 'FSC-certified or 100% recycled paper and timber'.**

The non-compliant 0.03% was uncertified paper tape, purchased to avoid single-use plastic. Although it was recyclable, we will source an FSC alternative in FY25.

Printed communications increased by 32% this year, with associated emissions totalling 178.8 tonnes $CO_2e$. We launched a new fundraising appeal this year and as we no longer provide Amur leopard adoptions, we also sent new adoption packs to existing supporters because of this change.




We are now able to capture the print outsourced by our fulfilment warehouse in our reporting data. This has resulted in an additional 10 tonnes of paper in our report for FY24.

To help meet our emissions reduction targets, in FY25 we'll develop a new print strategy that balances our organisational objectives with our environmental footprint.

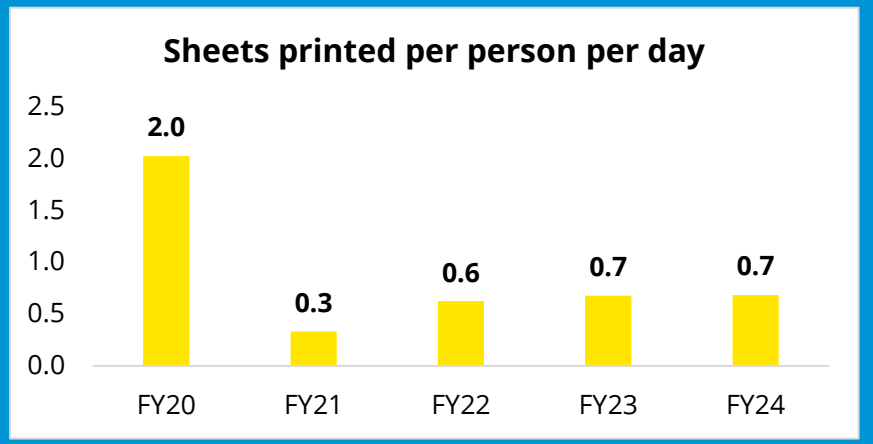

© WWF / Richard Stonehouse

# PAPER AND PRINT CONTINUED

## INTERNAL PRINTING

**For the second consecutive year, our staff used our office printers to print an average of 0.7 sheets each per day, missing our target of ≤0.5.**

We continue to strive for this target by encouraging digital options where possible. We saw positive progress in FY24 with total sheets printed falling by 12,600 (-10% compared to FY23), though with staff changes this results in the same average number of sheets printed per person. There is room for improvement and we will focus on this in FY25.

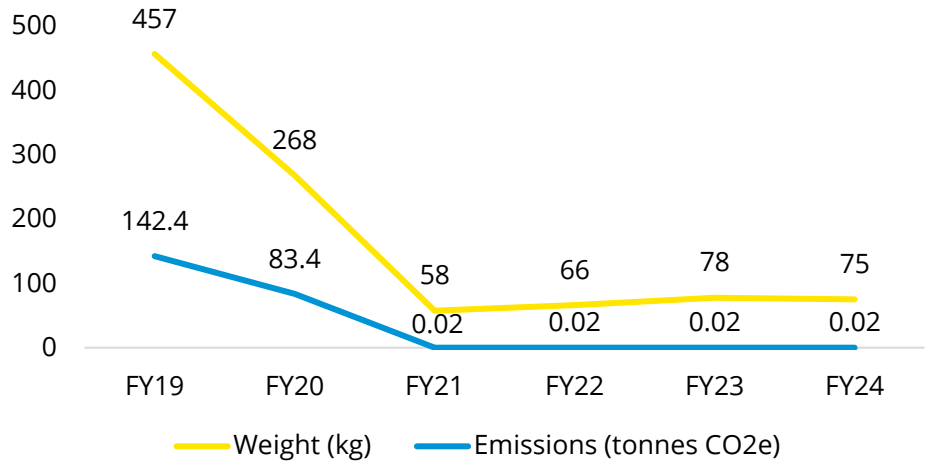



# PLASTIC

**Plastic use and emissions have both remained level this year, with a small decrease (3%) in the weight of plastic we used.**

We continue to use our Single-Use Plastic Purchasing Policy, which promotes a hierarchy of alternative materials to plastic. The largest proportion of this footprint (59%) comes from windowed envelopes which we cannot avoid when processing letters to donors in our fulfilment warehouse.

**Weight of single-use plastic used (kg) and emissions (tonnes $CO_2e$)**



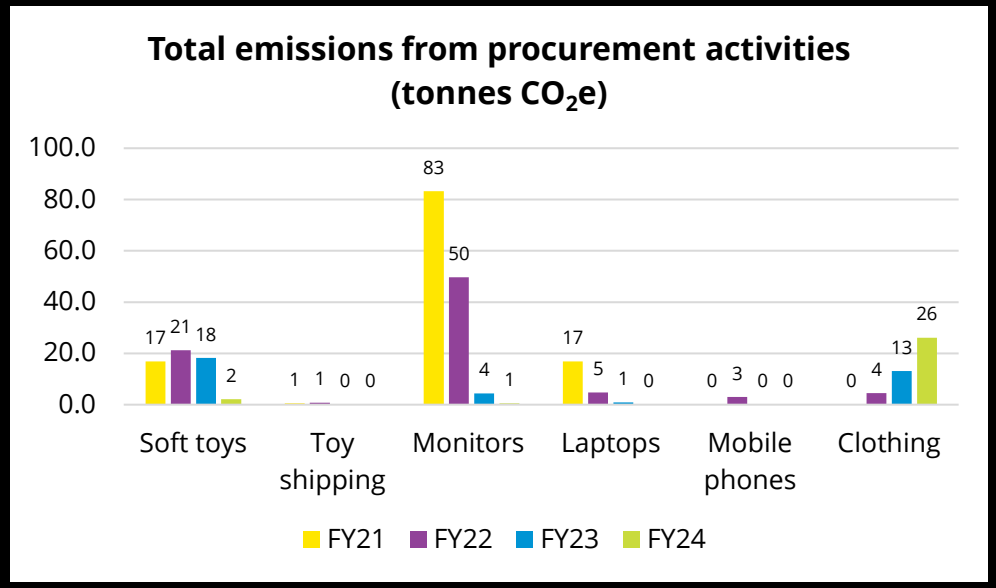
# PROCUREMENT OF PURCHASED GOODS

**We reduced our emissions footprint from purchased goods by 8.2 tonnes $CO_2e$ (to 29 tonnes $CO_2e$) in FY24 – a reduction of 22% since FY23.**

In FY21 we had several high-carbon projects, including introducing a new laptop estate (we chose remanufactured models to significantly reduce this footprint) and installing additional monitors in our headquarters (the Living Planet Centre). This year, we did not need to purchase any laptops and relied on our supplier repairing existing models. We purchased three monitors this year, with a small footprint of 0.5 tonnes $CO_2e$.

We ordered fewer soft toys this year as we're in the process of moving to a new supplier. To reduce the impact of this change, we want to use up existing toys before moving to the new designs.

We onboarded two new fundraising agencies this year, requiring additional uniforms. As a result, clothing accounted for 90% of our FY24 footprint from procured goods.



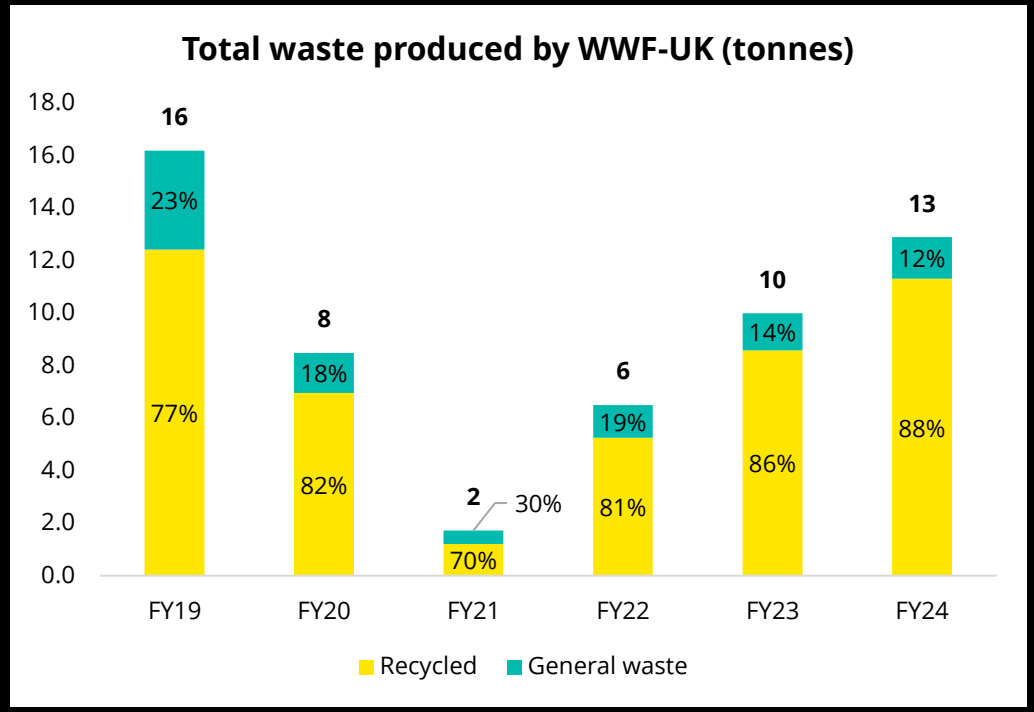

# WASTE

**We met our target to recycle ≥84% of our waste, by recycling 88%. However, total volume of waste and recycling also increased, by 2.9 tonnes (+29%).**

This year we progressed with our storage review to clear expired and unrequired items and files. This contributed to the increased volumes of recycling (files and reports) and general waste (some items could not be reused or recycled and had to be disposed of). We also ceased providing the Amur leopard adoption, which generated significant paper recycling.

In Scotland and Wales, we moved to new locations, resulting in additional waste and recycling. When moving offices, we follow the waste hierarchy to prevent waste, reuse items, and recycle where possible. For example, we were able to reuse office furniture by giving it to new tenants.

One small improvement this year was switching from individually wrapped teabags to packaging-free alternatives, which cut recycling by 9kg a year.

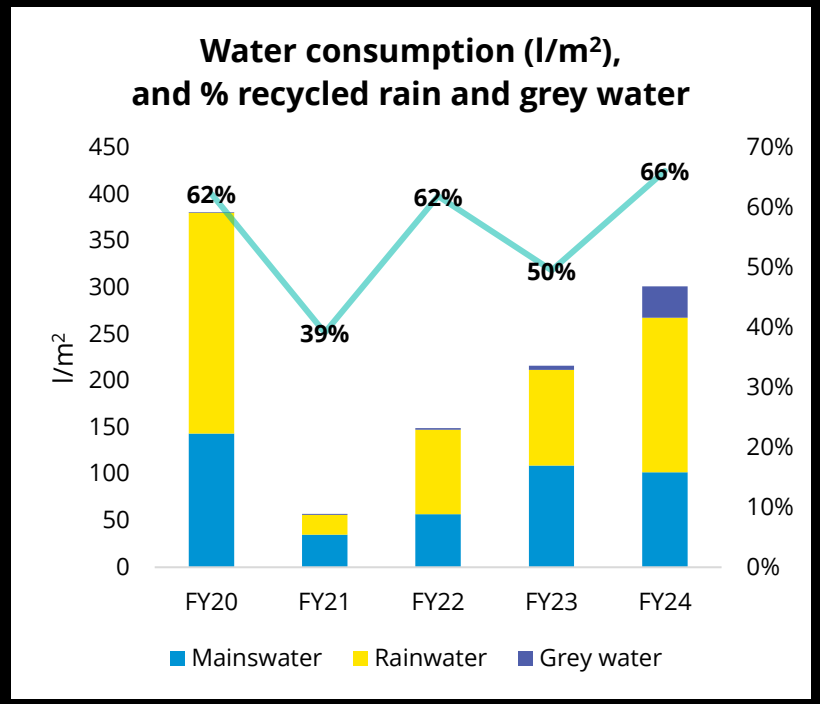


# WATER

**Despite increasing our water consumption by 39% this year, we met our target to limit this to ≤400 litres per m².**

The proportion of our water use that was from rainwater we harvested or grey water we recycled improved this year – from 50% last year, to 66% in FY24 – due to increased rainfall.

The increase in our overall use of water was due both to us holding more events in the Living Planet Centre and a fault with our water system. We continue to remind staff to be mindful of water use (for example, by not filling water jugs unless needed). We expect to increase consumption in FY25, when we'll install a new peace garden.





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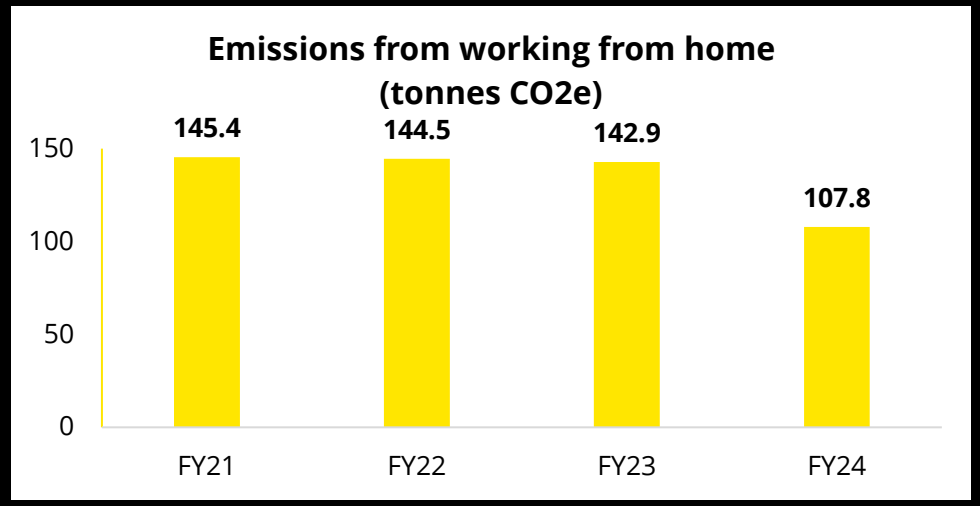
# WORKING FROM HOME

**Since 2021, we've calculated our working from home footprint using estimated data. This year we conducted an all-staff survey to improve the accuracy of this data and to understand our commuting footprint.**

We asked staff how they heat and power their homes, whether they have renewables on-site, and what tariff they use. Using this data, we determined our footprint for FY24 as 107.8 tonnes $CO_2e$, 25% lower than our estimated emissions in FY23.




# COMMUTING

**We used the same survey to calculate our commuting footprint.**

We asked staff how they travel to work, how often, and how far. We also asked what improvements we can make as an organisation to encourage low-carbon travel.

Our commuting footprint for FY24 was calculated as 86 tonnes $CO_2e$, equating to an average of 4kg per person per week. Most of our staff (67%) take green transport options (walk, cycle, bus or train).

In FY25, we'll encourage staff to consider their carbon footprint when commuting to work, and when working from home. Almost half of staff (49%) have a 100% renewable electricity tariff for their home. If we can encourage staff to make changes where possible, we'll reduce both sources of emissions.

# ECONOMIC FACTORS

# SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT

**At WWF-UK we seek to align with the principles of ISO 20400 (the international standard on sustainable procurement). We want our supply chain to reflect the values of our organisation and we use our influence to work with our supply chain to implement positive changes.**

All the items we sell through our online shop must meet our strict environmental requirements and have a valid social audit for their production facilities. Where possible, we try to ensure we meet these same requirements for other goods we purchase, although this is not always practical.

In FY24, the number of WWF-UK suppliers with corporate environmental commitments, policies or management systems increased. This is a positive sign that more organisations intend to take action for the environment.

Despite this, the percentage of our total supply chain making such commitments is only 54%. This indicator (see table) does not analyse whether organisations have publicly disclosed their emissions, or taken action to reduce them, which is likely to be a lower percentage than 54%.

| PERFORMANCE INDICATOR | FY24 | FY23 | FY22 | FY21 | FY20 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Percentage of suppliers used who qualify as a micro, small or medium enterprise** | 82% | 83% | 84% | 82% | 79% |
| **Number of suppliers used who are social enterprises, charities or B-Corporations** | 12% | 10% | 7% | 6% | 1% |
| **Percentage of suppliers used who are local to a WWF-UK office (within a 10-mile radius)** | 8% | 7% | 7% | 6% | 8% |
| **Percentage of suppliers used that have a corporate environmental policy, commitment, or an environmental management system** | 54% | 33% | 20% | 19% | 17% |
| **Number of tenders where sustainability has been given a weighting in the evaluation process** | 24 (100%) | 15 (94%) | 19 (79%) | 17 (71%) | 1 (33%) |
| **Percentage of goods purchased that are compliant with our environmental policies** | 100% | 96% | 87% | 76% | 90% |
| **Percentage of goods suppliers that can evidence social sustainability** | 93% | 55% | 44% | 64% | 27% |
| **Percentage of goods suppliers that have valid evidence of manufacturing compliance with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the International Labour Organisation's core conventions** | 84% | 55% | 42% | 50% | n/a |


# SUSTAINABLE PROCUREMENT CONTINUED

To limit global temperature rise, we need every organisation to act for our planet. In FY25, we will ask all our suppliers to make a commitment to the environment, start measuring and reporting their footprint, and set targets to reduce their emissions. We have a supplier toolkit that assists with monitoring, measuring and target setting. We'll send copies of this to our supply chain in FY25.

To access this publicly available toolkit, visit:
**wwf.org.uk/who-we-are/walking-the-talk**

We use two additional tools to review the sustainability of products and suppliers: our Product Questionnaire, and our Supplier Sustainability Questionnaire. All the products we sell via our online shop must have an approved Product Questionnaire, with all supporting certification and evidence provided.

The Supplier Sustainability Questionnaire asks suppliers a range of questions on the themes of environmental, social and economic sustainability and attributes a score to their organisation. We have found this to be a useful tool that highlights areas of improvement for potential and current suppliers.

# FINANCIAL CRIMES TOOLKIT

**We've developed an Environmental Crimes Financial Toolkit with Themis, supported by the Climate Solutions Partnership – a philanthropic collaboration between HSBC, World Resources Institute and WWF.**

The Environmental Crimes Financial Toolkit helps financial institutions to monitor the risks related to deforestation and land conversion – and more broadly environmental crimes – that could be linked to their financial operations. By highlighting red flags and risks connected with different types of environmental and financial crimes, the toolkit helps financial institutions to strengthen their screening capacity when reviewing existing clients, onboarding new ones, and assessing risks across the whole financial sector.

The Toolkit is publicly available for any organisation across the world to use and has been shared with WWF-UK's partners in the financial service sector. In addition, we will also be distributing the toolkit to the financial institutions that we as an organisation bank with.

To access the toolkit, visit:
wearethemis.com/uk/environmental-crimes-financial-toolkit/

# INVESTMENTS

**At WWF, making sure our money is invested in the right places matters to us. We can't fight to protect and restore our natural world if we're funding harmful activities such as deforestation or fossil fuels.**

These metrics demonstrate how WWF-UK's current portfolio is performing in terms of carbon emissions. It is significantly outperforming the Morgan Stanley Capital International (MSCI) All Country World Index (ACWI) benchmark*.

The 'emissions exposure' approach normalises the index's absolute owned greenhouse gas emissions by the total value invested in the index. This is a carbon responsibility metric – it describes the associated greenhouse gas impact per £1 million invested in the index. It is calculated by dividing the sum of all owned constituent greenhouse gas emissions by the total value invested in the index in millions of sterling.

The 'relative carbon footprint' shows the aggregation of operational and first-tier supply chain carbon footprints of index constituents per £1 million invested.

Finally, the 'weighted average carbon intensity' measures the weighted average of individual company intensities (operational and first-tier supply chain emissions over revenues), weighted by the proportion of each constituent in the index.

| **Emissions exposure 2023-24 (Scope 1 & 2)** | **$tCO_2e$** |
|---|---|
| WWF Portfolio | 5.0 |
| MSCI ACWI | 41.0 |
| **Relative carbon footprint 2023-24 (Scope 1 & 2)** | |
| WWF Portfolio | 6.8 |
| MSCI ACWI | 61.6 |
| **Weighted average carbon intensity 2023-24 (Scope 1 & 2)** | |
| WWF Portfolio | 23.1 |
| MSCI ACWI | 166.5 |

*Find out more: https://tinyurl.com/yc2ptfta

# SOCIAL FACTORS


# VOLUNTEERING

Each member of staff at WWF-UK is given one volunteering day a year by the organisation, to help conserve local habitats and species.

**This year we logged a total of 420 volunteering hours, with 84 members of staff taking part in six projects in England and Scotland.**

Activities included:

- Clearing invasive Himalayan balsam from local waterways and nature reserves.
- Conserving native heathland on a local Special Site of Scientific Interest (SSSI) and Special Protection Area (SPA) by removing invasive tree species.
- Preparing European flat oysters to be reintroduced to the Firth of Forth as part of the Restoration Forth project.

Volunteering for the local environment is not only beneficial to the planet, but also for mental health and wellbeing. At present, less than 20% of our staff are using their volunteering day, so we'll encourage more uptake in FY25.

# CONNECTING WITH OTHERS

**Our headquarters, the Living Planet Centre, is a vital resource in promoting sustainability to the world. It demonstrates how offices can walk the talk to minimise their impact on the environment.**

This year we welcomed more than 1,000 guests from 27 different organisations.

Visitors included the Duke of Edinburgh Award, the National Trust, and our old friends from Hopkins Architects (who designed the building) and Atelier 10 (the energy consultants involved with the build). For organisations who were involved with the build, we ran an in-depth tour which shares insights into performance over the last 10 years to help them improve future buildings.

We also welcomed WEAct (Woking Environment Action), our local environmental action charity, for its inaugural AGM. And for the second consecutive year, we hosted the CREST Business Awards, which showcase the best in sustainable businesses in Surrey.

## COMMUNICATIONS

As an ISO 14001 accredited organisation, we value collaboration with other organisations and always seek to share best practice.

In FY24, we connected with 38 organisations to share best practice on topics including emissions reduction, sustainable procurement, and how to budget air travel carbon. We also make copies of our environmental policies publicly available on our website: **wwf.org.uk/our-environmental-policies**

# WALKING THE TALK WEEK

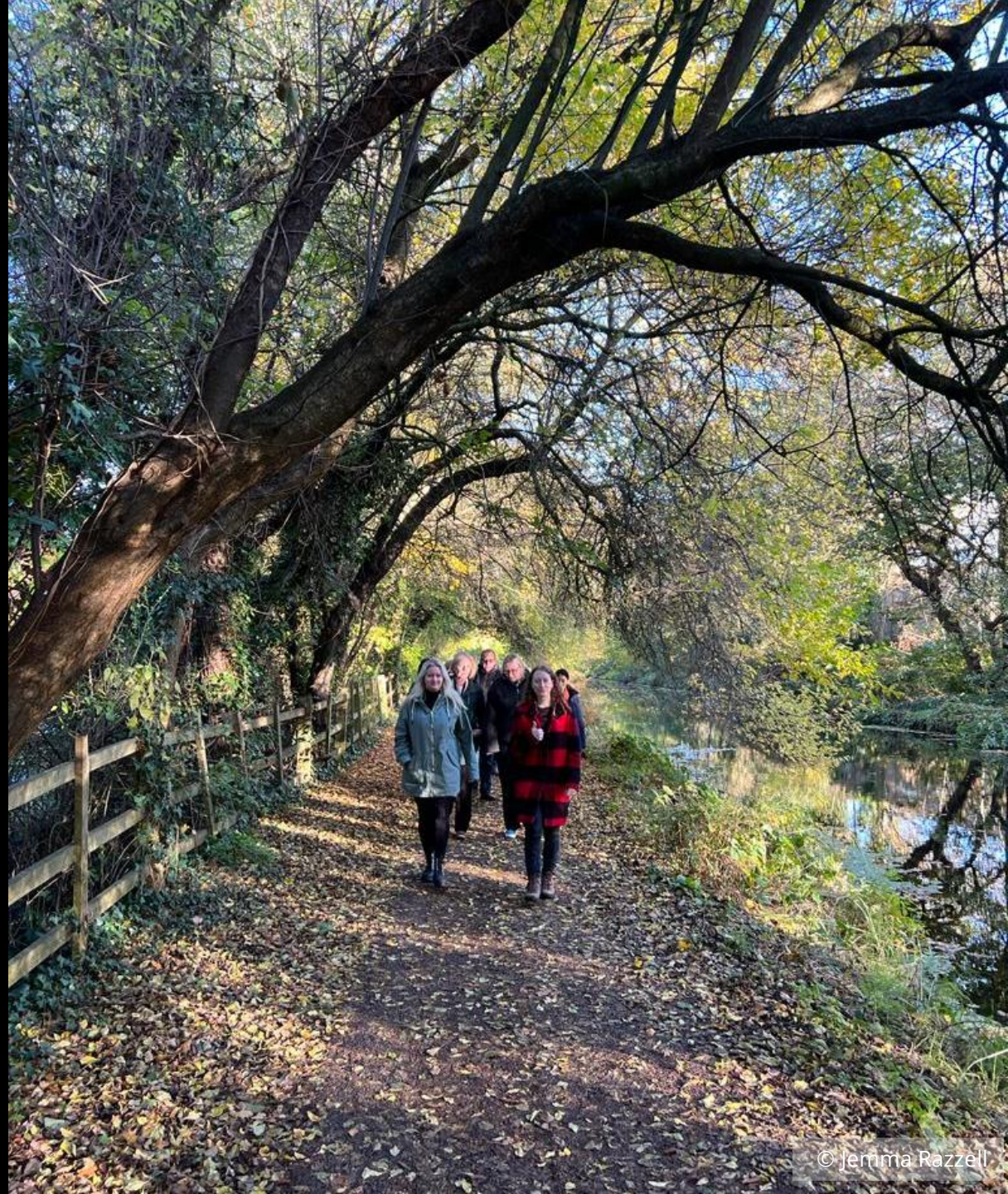
**In November, we held a Walking the Talk week – a week of activities themed around reducing our footprint as individuals.**

During the week we participated in events including nature walks, sustainable chocolate tasting, sustainable agony aunt sessions, and make-and-mend workshops.

In addition, we asked all staff to complete their footprint using our Carbon Footprint Calculator: **footprint.wwf.org.uk**

Results were then anonymised and put on a league table, encouraging staff to make a commitment to reduce one element of their footprint (such as switching to dairy-free milk, reducing the carbon footprint of their commute, or switching to renewable energy).

We repeat this week of activities each year, encouraging staff to remain mindful of their personal footprint and to pass on tips and information learnt to friends and family.



# CARBON OFFSETTING



# CARBON OFFSETS

**At WWF-UK, we prioritise preventing and reducing emissions at source as the most effective way to slow climate change. We then invest in renewable technologies, and switch to renewable energy tariffs where possible. After these options have been explored, we offset our emissions footprint using Gold Standard carbon offsets.**

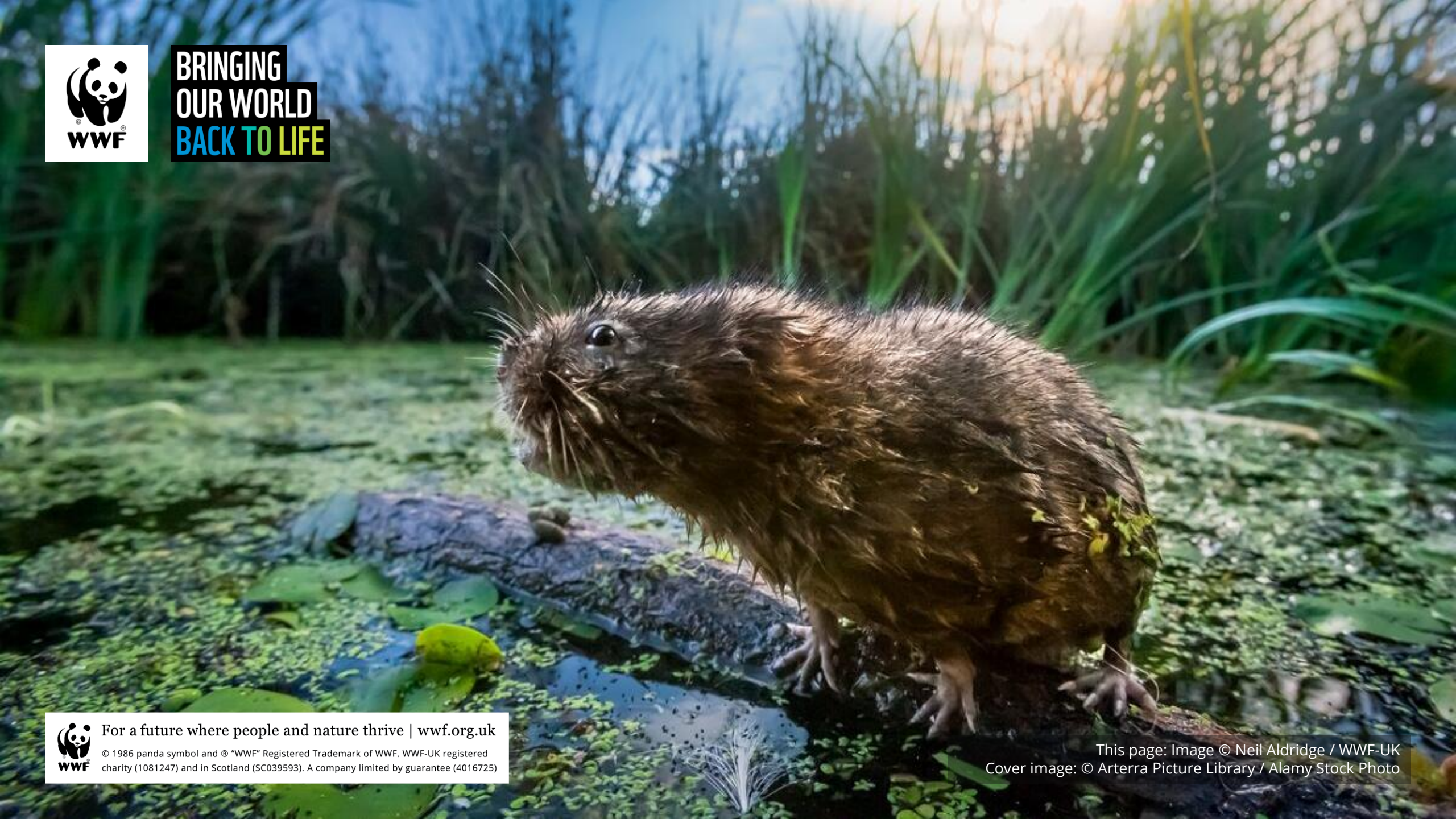
This year, we offset our footprint by investing in the 250MW (megawatt) Solar PV (photovoltaic) plant at Bhainsada, Rajasthan, in India.

This solar power project replaces greenhouse gas emissions from burning fossil fuels for energy, with renewable electricity. It is estimated to save approximately 410,318 tonnes of $CO_2e$ a year by replacing 438,000mWh (megawatt hours) of power per year with renewable electricity. Currently, the Indian grid is mainly dominated by thermal, or fossil fuel-based, power.

This report summarises our sustainability performance during FY24 (July 2023 to June 2024). For more information about our environmental goals and our approach to managing our impacts, please see our environmental performance page on our website: 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 our 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).

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