Environmental Report 2023

Emissions, Waste, and Water

March 2024

Darién Field Manager Daniela Montesinos at the Migration Reception Center in Lajas Blancas, Panama. August 1, 2023. (Tarina Rodriguez for HIAS)

HIAS

March 2024

Drawing upon our rich heritage of hope and resilience, this document outlines our journey toward environmental stewardship.

Our legacy is not just defined by the lives we touch but also by the future we choose to create.

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Executive Summary

This report represents HIAS' third annual environmental performance review, underscoring our continued commitment to environmental sustainability and climate action. Anchored in the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard, this document meticulously accounts for the organization's greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across all emission scopes for 2023. This analysis encompasses emissions data from the country offices under direct operational control of HIAS, segmented regionally. It benchmarks our performance against reports from previous years by utilizing emission factors primarily sourced from the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator. The report unveils that HIAS generated 15,590 $MtCO_2e$ in 2023, translating to an organizational per capita emissions footprint of 10.08 $MtCO_2e$.

Our emissions landscape is predominantly shaped by indirect contributions (Scope 3), accounting for the majority of our footprint, followed by indirect emissions from electricity consumption (Scope 2) and emissions from owned or controlled sources (Scope 1). The detailed assessment reveals significant opportunities for efficiency improvements and emissions reduction, particularly in employee commuting, purchased goods and services, and business travel. Through strategic interventions in these areas and adopting more sustainable operational practices, HIAS can substantially lower its environmental impact in alignment with global sustainability objectives and our organizational values of stewardship and responsibility.

The embrace of comprehensive data collection methodologies and adherence to international standards underscores our resolve to mitigate our environmental impact and lead by example within the humanitarian sector. As we navigate the challenges of climate change and environmental degradation, this report not only charts our current standing but also sets the course for our future sustainability endeavors.

A refugee woman and her daughter at a food distribution event supported by HIAS at the Center for Refugees in the Negev, Beer-Sheva, Israel. December 27, 2023. (Amnon Gutman for HIAS)

Introduction

Today, humanity faces the challenge of sustaining an increasing number of environmental refugees due to climate change and environmental degradation. HIAS has demonstrated its commitment to preventing future generations of climate refugees by signing the InterAction NGO Climate Compact, the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations, and joining the Jewish Climate Leadership Coalition.

Since 2021, HIAS has strived to engage more meaningfully in environmental action and transparency within the humanitarian sector. Consequently, it disclosed its sustainability information through the report "Environmental Baseline Year 2019: Waste, Water, & Greenhouse Gas Emissions." Later, the "Environmental Report 2022: Emissions, Waste, and Water" was published. Given the relevant methodological changes between the Environmental Baseline Year 2019 and the Environmental Report 2022, the former has been chosen as the new baseline.

This document is HIAS' third environmental report, accounting for emissions, waste production, and water usage in 2023. It was conducted using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard, which adheres to the GHG accounting principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy.

Organization Profile

Based in Silver Spring, Maryland, HIAS is a non-governmental, not-for-profit organization that stands for a world in which refugees find welcome, safety, and opportunity. Drawing on Jewish values and history, HIAS provides vital services to refugees and asylum seekers around the world and advocates for their fundamental rights so they can rebuild their lives.

HIAS assists refugees in more than 23 countries. HIAS' administration follows a model where each country is managed by a local Country Office, and where a director leads local operations. For their part, global policies are transmitted from HIAS' headquarters through regional directors and international executive leadership. The HIAS HQ is in Silver Spring, Maryland

The Green Team

The HIAS Environmental Working Group, nicknamed the Green Team (GT), has operated since February 10, 2020.

The Green Team was set up to help HIAS become a more responsible organization that addresses climate change and promotes environmental protection. Furthermore, it is an advisory body with the goal of making recommendations that inform HIAS' decision-making from an environmental sustainability perspective. It is made up of environmentally minded HIAS employees whose membership is voluntary. As part of its mandate, the Green Team reports HIAS' emissions. This 2023 report fulfills this obligation.

InterAction NGO Climate Compact

On April 22, 2020, HIAS signed the InterAction NGO Climate Compact, recognizing that the environment is central to achieving its mission to serve the world's poorest and most vulnerable people. It represents a pledge by the

InterAction community to work to address climate change urgently. Moreover, it states the direction in which its signatories must go. It codifies commitments in four key areas: 1) education and advocacy, 2) cross-sectoral programs, 3) internal operations at headquarters and field offices, and 4) learning. This report is a direct effort to fulfill commitments in the third key area.

Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations

On October 17, 2022, HIAS signed the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations (the Charter), acknowledging that those who have contributed least to environmental problems are hit the hardest. The main objective of the Charter is to cut greenhouse gas emissions, halt biodiversity loss and environmental degradation, adapt to rising risks, and address loss and damage associated with the impacts of the crises. This report responds to Commitment 2 of the Charter: "Maximize the environmental sustainability of our work and rapidly reduce our greenhouse gas emissions."

Jewish Climate Leadership Coalition

Since Q1 of 2023, HIAS has been a Jewish Climate Leadership Coalition member, a network of Jewish community organizations which describes itself as recognizing the existential threat and moral urgency of climate change and commit to take action.

Humanitarian Carbon Calculator

As a proud signatory of the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations, HIAS has access to the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator, a tool designed to assess the humanitarian sector's direct and indirect GHG emissions.

As many emission factors as possible selected in this report have been aligned with those provided by the tool. Eventually, this document will be used for benchmarking purposes with other NGOs in the humanitarian sector.

Our commitment to reducing our environmental footprint is a testament to our belief in a world where humanity and nature thrive together. As we navigate the path of sustainability, we carry forward the values of stewardship, resilience, and shared responsibility—principles that guide us in supporting communities and safeguarding our planet.

The consolidation approach chosen in the 2023 Report was selected following the 2022 Report and the GHG Protocol recommendations published in its Corporate Accounting Standard.

This report will measure emissions using the control approach. Note that water usage and waste production will also use the same model as emissions but will not be addressed until the latter sections of this document. Under such an approach, HIAS will account for 100% of the emissions from operations over which it has control. It will not account for emissions from operations in which HIAS owns an interest but has no complete control (The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 2004).

Furthermore, this report will implement the operational control approach, a subdivision of the control approach. As such, HIAS will account for all emissions where the organization has full authority to introduce and implement its operating policies at the operation, including those that its country offices have authority over (The Greenhouse Gas Protocol, 2004).

Our journey is fueled by the unwavering belief that together, we can forge a world of safety, dignity, and opportunity for all. That also means safeguarding our planet – for today's refugees and for generations to come.

Inventory Boundary: Organizational Boundary

HIAS assists refugees in 23 countries. HIAS' administration follows a model where each country is managed by a local Country Office, where a director leads local operations. For their part, global policies are transmitted from HIAS' headquarters through regional directors and international executive leadership. The HIAS HQ is in Silver Spring, Maryland.

According to the selected consolidation approach, this report will analyze emissions based on the organization's control of operations. In this case, the operational levels to be considered are Headquarters (HQ) emissions and country offices. Due to the lack of more granular information during the survey process, any emissions from actions controlled by the corporate office will be accounted for as HQ emissions, even if a country office operated the end product or service.

Additionally, according to HIAS' current structure and for ease of use, this report will measure Silver Spring HQ and New York office emissions and group them as emissions coming from the United States. The following seventeen country offices will be accounted for and categorized by region: Aruba, Austria, Chad, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Greece, Guatemala, Guyana, Honduras, Israel, Kenya, Mexico, Panama, Peru, United States, and Venezuela. Note that operations in Guatemala were initiated in November 2023 without scope 1 and 2 emissions, given that all employees currently work remotely. Given the non-materiality of Guatemala's emissions at this point, the country has been excluded from this report.

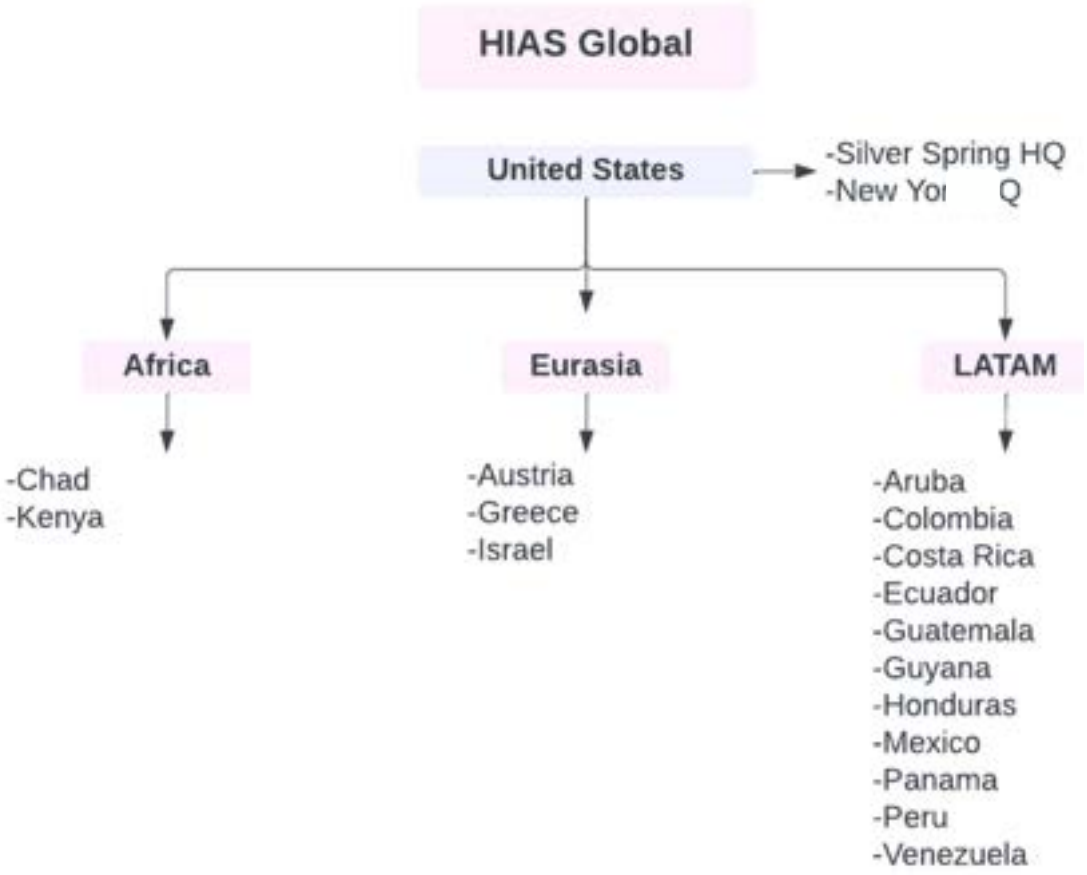


Figure 1 Environmental Report Organizational Boundary

Inventory Boundary: Operational Boundaries

HIAS is a non-governmental, not-for-profit organization that stands for a world in which refugees find welcome, safety, and opportunity. Drawing on Jewish values and history, HIAS provides vital services to refugees and asylum seekers around the world and advocates for their fundamental rights so they can rebuild their lives. Such services include refugee resettlement, legal support, work to end gender-based violence, economic inclusion promotion, refugee rights advocacy, community mental health support, and humanitarian emergency response.

Table 1 indicates the operational boundaries selected for this report and those not considered. Each emission source identified will be measured against the organizational boundary previously set in this document. HQ and each country office reported on Scope 1, 2, and 3 emissions.

In general, the majority of HIAS' operations are carried out in an office setting and in the field. Examples of the latter would be HIAS Chad's operations throughout refugee camps or Panama's direct aid to people crossing the Darién Gap. Consequently, most of HIAS' emissions will come from purchasing goods and services, employee commuting, business travel, and electricity use.

Moreover, some HIAS offices actively respond to humanitarian emergencies, and these operations are more emission-intensive than other offices. An example is the Chad office, which provides services to displaced

populations in refugee camps and donates supplies while utilizing energy generated by non-utility inefficient third parties.

Identified Emission Source	Details	Status
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations		
Stationary Combustion	HIAS-owned Fossil Fuel Electricity & Heat Generators	Included
Fugitive Emissions	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	Included
Mobile Combustion	HIAS-owned Vehicle Fleet	Included
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling		
Emissions from purchased energy	Electricity Consumption	Included
Scope 3: Upstream emissions		
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	Purchases	Included
Category 2: Capital goods	Capital Purchases (computers, furniture, & equipment)	Included
Category 3: Fuel and energy-related activities	Electricity, Fossil Fuels	Included
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	Shipping, courier services, and delivery services	Included
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	Waste in selected facilities	Included
Category 6: Business travel	Nationally bought and Corporate Travel Platform-bought	Included
Category 7: Employee commuting	Different modes of transport	Included
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	Leased Assets: Vehicle Fleet	Included
Scope 3: Downstream emissions		
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	Third-party shipping and delivery services of donated humanitarian goods	Included
Category 10: Processing of sold products	N/A	Not Included
Category 11: Use of sold (distributed humanitarian) products	Third-party use of donated humanitarian goods	Relevant Insufficient Information
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold (distributed humanitarian) products	Third-party use of donated humanitarian goods	Relevant Insufficient Information
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	N/A	Not Included
Category 14: Franchises	N/A	Not Included
Category 15: Investments (TBD)	N/A	Not Included

Figure 2 Environmental Report Operational Boundary

Exclusions

At the time of reporting, HIAS' operations were being kickstarted in Honduras and Guatemala; as a result, there is limited data on their emissions profile.

Concerning Scope 3 emissions, the following categories are not included:

Category	Explanation
Category 10: Processing of sold products	HIAS does not sell or distribute intermediate products
Category 11: Use of sold (distributed humanitarian) products	Not enough information was collected about distributed humanitarian products. It is unclear how much, if any, is given to third parties. Instead, their emissions are included in Category 1
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold (distributed humanitarian) products	Not enough information was collected about distributed humanitarian products. Meaning it is unclear how much is given to third parties
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	HIAS does not lease its assets to other organizations for external operations, as far as the author is aware
Category 14: Franchises	HIAS does not operate under a franchise model
Category 15: Investments	Undisclosed information

Significant Changes to the Emissions Inventory

There have been significant changes in the 2023 inventory compared to previous reports. Namely:

- Fugitive emissions were accounted for where information was available. Although it is questionable that they fulfill the materiality criteria, they are nevertheless included in the report.
- Full implementation of the humanitarian carbon calculator emission factors was carried out.
- More information was gathered, allowing us to adjust several Scope 3 emission categories and Scopes 1 and 2 to reality, avoiding more inaccurate estimations.

2023 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data

Total CO_2e Emissions, 2023

Identified Emission Source	Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations	370
Stationary Combustion	101
Mobile Combustion	269
Fugitive Emissions	0.5
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	572
Emissions from purchased energy	572
Scope 3: Upstream emissions	14,576
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	4,262
Category 2: Capital goods	518
Category 3: Upstream emissions from electricity purchases	117
Upstream emissions from fuel purchases	90
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	34
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	93
Category 6: Business travel	1,977
Category 7: Employee commuting	7,447
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	38
Scope 3: Downstream emissions	73
Category 9:Downstream transportation and distribution	73
Total	15,590

CO_2e Emissions per Capita, 2023

Identified Emission Source	Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations	0.24
Stationary Combustion	0.07
Mobile Combustion	0.17
Fugitive Emissions	0.00
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	0.37
Emissions from purchased energy	0.37
Scope 3: Upstream emissions	9.42
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	2.76
Category 2: Capital goods	0.34
Category 3: Upstream emissions from electricity purchases	0.08
Upstream emissions from fuel purchases	0.06
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	0.02
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	0.06
Category 6: Business travel	1.28
Category 7: Employee commuting	4.81
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	0.02
Scope 3: Downstream emissions	0.05
Category 9:Downstream transportation and distribution	0.05
Total	10.08

Total Emissions by Country ($MtCO_2e$), 2023

Identified Emission Source	Aruba	Austria	Chad	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Greece	Guyana	Honduras	Israel	Kenya	Mexico	Panama	Peru	USA	Venezuela	Total
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations	3	0	106	13	11	61	8	7	0	0	37	33	8	6	0	76	**370**
Stationary Combustion	0	0	80	0	0	0	8	0.3	0	0	8	4	0	0	0	0.3	101
Mobile Combustion	3	0	25	13	11	61	0	7	0	0	29	29	8	6	0	76	269
Fugitive Emissions	0	0	0.3	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.5
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity	26	0	60	9	0	40	12	21	0	9	8	32	3	3	315	33	**572**
Emissions from purchased energy	26	0	60	9	0	40	12	21	0	9	8	32	3	3	315	33	572
Scope 3: Upstream emissions	346	158	884	445	253	1,280	52	195	8	92	820	381	376	584	7,243	1,460	**14,576**
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	34	28	280	146	18	374	9	85	0	26	431	141	228	265	1,898	298	4,262
Category 2: Capital goods	11	32	105	16	2	18	4	16	0	14	13	15	18	9	195	50	518
Category 3: Upstream emissions from electricity purchases	3	0	8	1	0	5	3	2	0	2	2	9	0.4	0.3	70	10	117
Upstream emissions from fuel purchases	1	0	25	3	3	15	2	2	0	0	9	9	2	2	0	20	90
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	1	0	5	0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0	0	10	4	7	7	34
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	7	1	1	15	0	12	1	2	0	1	4	10	3	10	11	15	93
Category 6: Business travel	12	21	17	32	13	25	2	10	0.1	7	0.7	24	8	17	1,675	114	1,977
Category 7: Employee commuting	278	73	442	231	201	828	31	78	8	42	361	173	106	270	3,379	946	7,447
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	0	2	0.2	0	17	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	9	0	38
Scope 3: Downstream emissions	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	3	**73**
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	0	0	0	0.3	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0	68	3	73
Total	375	158	1,050	467	264	1,382	73	223	8	101	865	446	386	592	7,559	1,569	**15,590**

Per Capita by Country ($MtCO_2e$), 2023

Identified Emission Source	Aruba	Austria	Chad	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Greece	Guyana	Honduras	Israel	Kenya	Mexico	Panama	Peru	USA	Venezuela	Total
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations	0.13	0.00	0.67	0.08	0.26	0.18	0.40	0.39	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.16	0.06	0.00	0.50	**0.24**
Stationary Combustion	0.00	0.00	0.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.39	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
Mobile Combustion	0.13	0.00	0.16	0.08	0.26	0.18	0.02	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.25	0.28	0.16	0.06	0.00	0.50	0.17
Fugitive Emissions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity	1.05	0.00	0.38	0.06	0.01	0.12	0.56	1.15	0.00	0.39	0.06	0.30	0.06	0.03	1.53	0.22	**0.37**
Emissions from purchased energy	1.05	0.00	0.38	0.06	0.01	0.12	0.56	1.15	0.00	0.39	0.06	0.30	0.06	0.03	1.53	0.22	0.37
Scope 3: Upstream emissions	13.83	7.52	5.60	2.82	5.87	3.77	2.49	10.84	1.10	3.83	6.95	3.66	7.99	5.56	35.16	9.60	**9.42**
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	1.38	1.35	1.78	0.92	0.42	1.10	0.45	4.72	0.00	1.08	3.66	1.35	4.84	2.52	9.21	1.96	2.76
Category 2: Capital goods	0.43	1.53	0.67	0.10	0.04	0.05	0.19	0.90	0.00	0.57	0.11	0.15	0.39	0.08	0.95	0.33	0.34
Category 3: Upstream emissions from electricity purchases	0.12	0.00	0.05	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.16	0.13	0.00	0.10	0.01	0.09	0.01	0.00	0.34	0.07	0.08
Upstream emissions from fuel purchases	0.03	0.00	0.16	0.02	0.06	0.04	0.09	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.08	0.04	0.01	0.00	0.13	0.06
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	0.02	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.22	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.02
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	0.26	0.05	0.01	0.10	0.00	0.04	0.05	0.09	0.00	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.07	0.10	0.05	0.10	0.06
Category 6: Business travel	0.49	0.98	0.11	0.20	0.30	0.07	0.08	0.55	0.01	0.28	0.01	0.23	0.17	0.16	8.13	0.75	1.28
Category 7: Employee commuting	11.10	3.50	2.80	1.46	4.66	2.43	1.47	4.35	1.09	1.76	3.06	1.66	2.25	2.57	16.40	6.22	4.81
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.00	0.38	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.04	0.00	0.02
Scope 3: Downstream emissions	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.02	**0.05**
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.33	0.02	0.05
Total	15.02	7.52	6.65	2.96	6.14	4.07	3.46	12.39	1.10	4.22	7.33	4.29	8.22	5.64	37.02	10.34	**10.08**

2023 Carbon Inventory Analysis

Written Analysis

During 2023, the primary source of direct emissions for HIAS was Scope 1 Mobile Combustion, representing 73% of total direct emissions. This impact is caused by the use of fuel by HIAS-owned and controlled vehicles. In contrast, emissions from stationary combustion accounted only for 101 $MtCO_2e$. Regarding Scope 2 emissions, they represented a more intensive emission source than Scope 1, accounting for 572 $MtCO_2e$. Notably, Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions represent only a fraction of total emissions when accounting for Scope 3.

The total emissions for HIAS in 2023 represented 15,205 $MtCO_2e$, of which Scope 3 emissions represent roughly 96% of the total. It is relevant that efforts to reduce the organization's carbon footprint focus on carbon-intensive activities and sourcing that HIAS does not directly control. More granular data on Scope 3 emissions suggests that in 2023, there were three main culprits for organizational emissions: Employee Commuting (Category 7), Purchased Goods and Services (Category 1), and Business Travel (category 6).

Employee Commuting accounts for the largest share of the total emissions, with 7,447 $MtCO_2e$, or 49 of emissions accounted for in the report. The return to normalcy after the COVID-19 pandemic may be responsible for many emissions coming from Category 7. Increasing the possibility of flexible and remote work will significantly reduce HIAS' environmental impact.

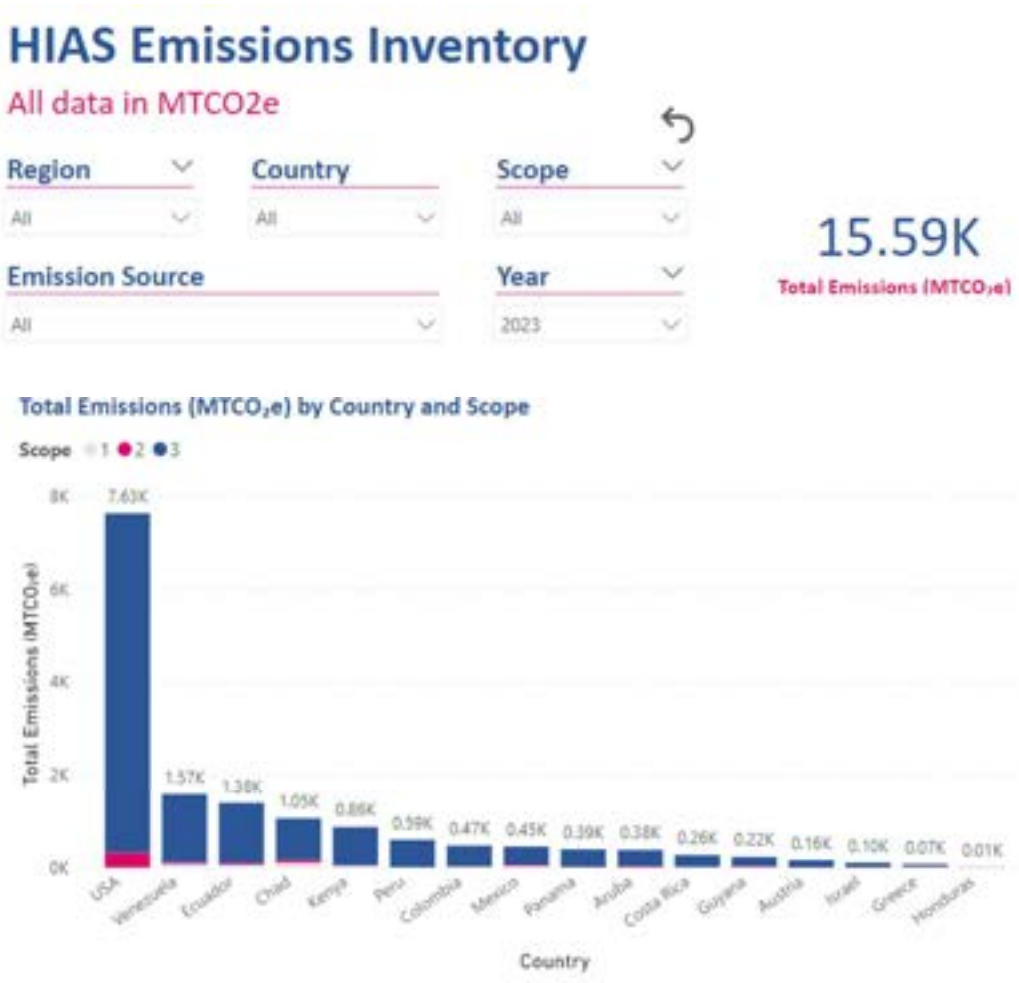
The second most important source of emissions accounted for in this report is Category 1 or Purchased Goods and Services. This year, a larger share of goods and services were accounted for than in previous years due to increased access to financial information. Consequently, 4,262 $MtCO_2e$ were accounted for. It is important to note that the emission intensity from this category is expected to be higher since a larger share of expenditure may still be reported.

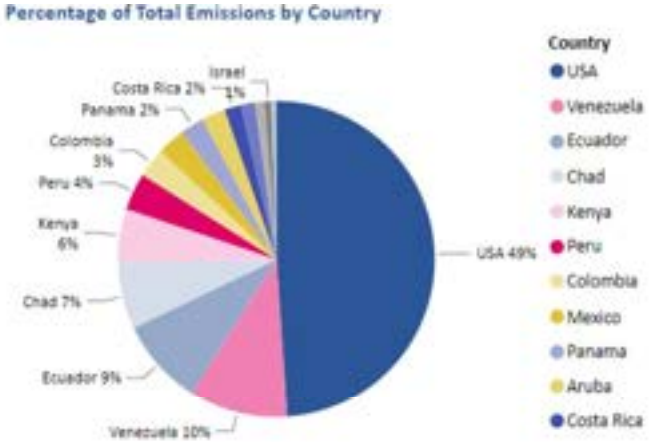
Business travel is the most exact category accounted for in Scope 3. Most of the reporting information was provided in distance units, and the authors had access to the centralized travel data and the data representing local travel in each country office. Implementing travel reduction measures is relevant to lowering the 1,977 $MtCO_2e$ emitted by plane, bus, rail, boat, and car travel.

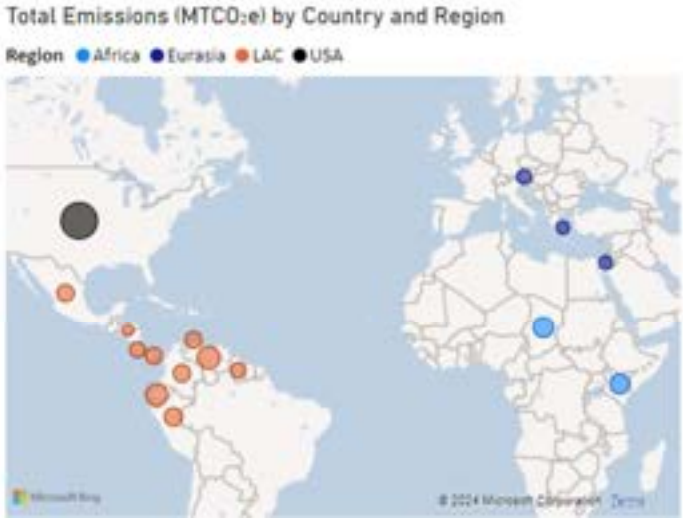
Finally, Scope 3 emissions calculated through a monetary-based emission factor represent 25% of the organization's expenditure, as reported in this document. This is due to a need for granularity in the data, and improving it should be a priority in future reports. This would mean reporting the specific expenditure characteristics, such as a description of the good or service bought or if the expense was related to direct cash assistance to beneficiaries.

In conclusion, emissions controlled directly by HIAS and those resulting from electricity use are significantly less material than Scope 3 emissions. Usually, Scope 3 emissions are more challenging to measure and tackle. Nevertheless, this report may gather pertinent information, notably the importance of reducing business travel and promoting less commuting among employees. Moreover, it is recommended that more thorough data is implemented regarding purchasing goods and services to identify the primary emission sources in HIAS' value chain.

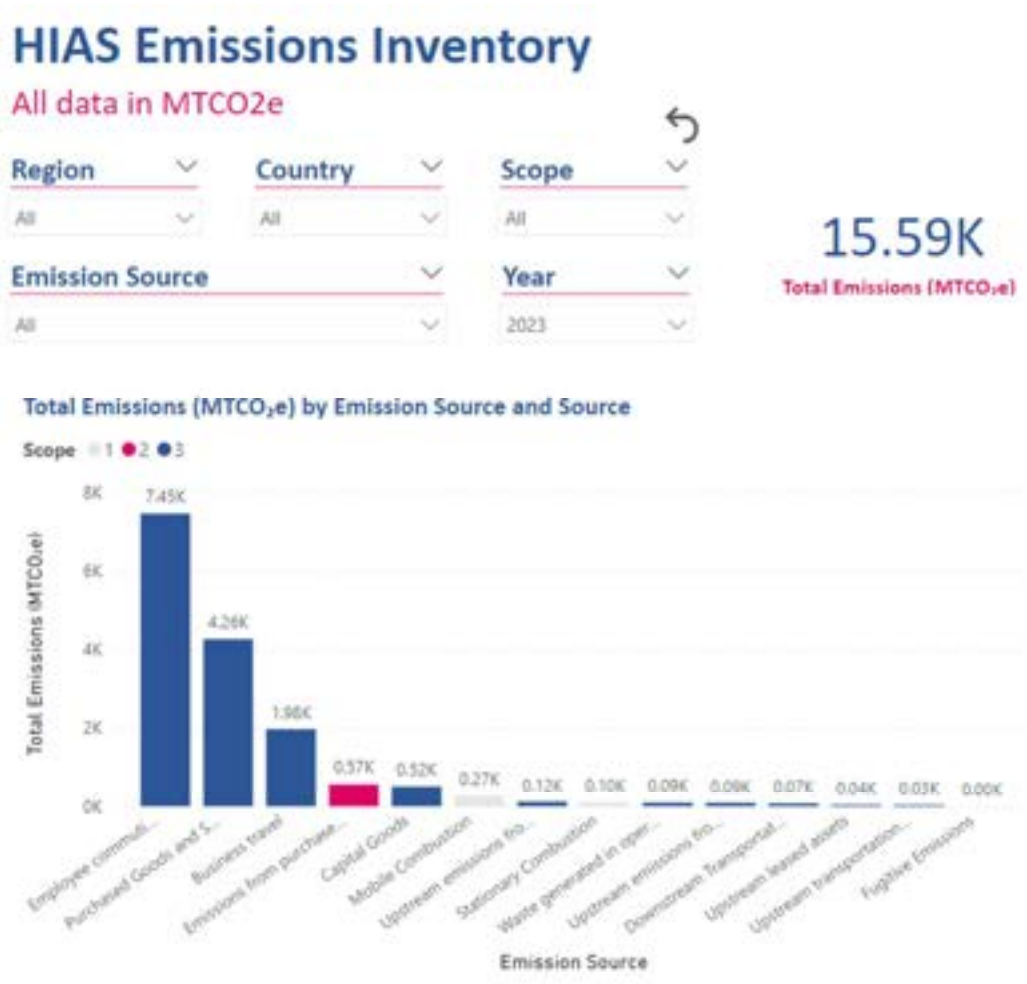
Graphic Analysis: Total HIAS Emissions by Country, 2023

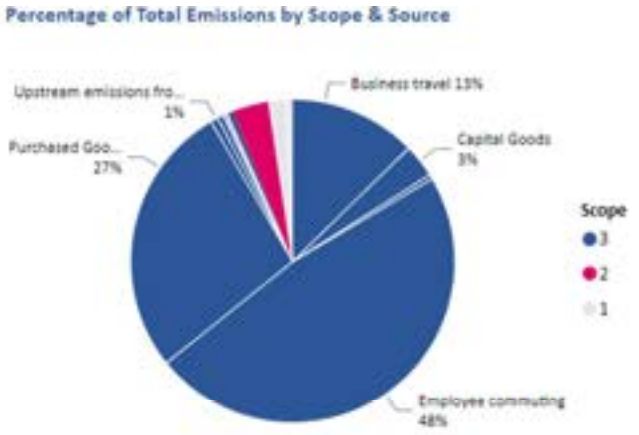


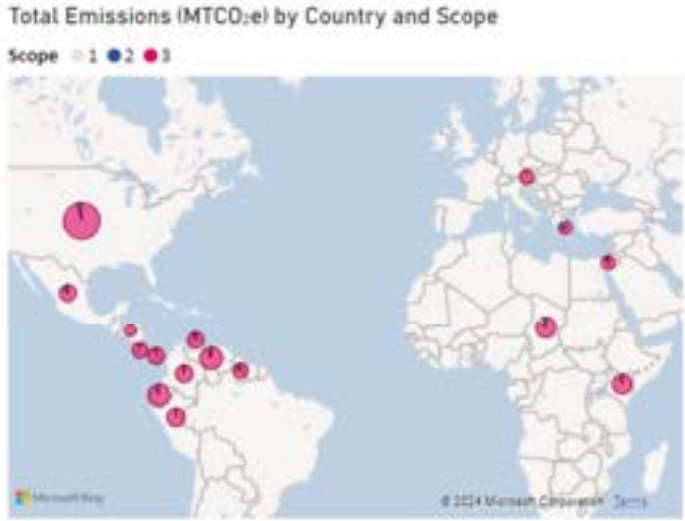




Graphic Analysis: Total HIAS Emissions by Scope and Category, 2023







2022 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data

Total CO_2e Emissions, 2022

Identified Emission Source	Emissions ($MTCO_2e$)
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations	514
Stationary Combustion	108
Mobile Combustion	406
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	1045
Emissions from purchased energy	1045
Scope 3: Upstream emissions	10680
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	1846
Category 2: Capital goods	2107
Category 3: Upstream emissions from electricity purchases	185
Upstream emissions from fuel purchases	97
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	2721
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	116
Category 6: Business travel	1491
Category 7: Employee commuting	2111
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	6
Total	12239

Total CO_2e Emissions per Capita, 2022

Identified Emission Source	Emissions ($MTCO_2e$) per capita
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations	0.3
Stationary Combustion	0.1
Mobile Combustion	0.3
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity, steam, heating, and cooling	0.7
Emissions from purchased energy	0.7
Scope 3: Upstream emissions	6.7
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	1.2
Category 2: Capital goods	1.3
Category 3: Upstream emissions from electricity purchases	0.1
Upstream emissions from fuel purchases	0.1
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	1.7
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	0.1
Category 6: Business travel	0.9
Category 7: Employee commuting	1.3
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	0.0
Total	7.7

Total Emissions by Country ($MtCO_2e$), 2022

Identified Emission Source	Aruba	Austria	Chad	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Greece	Guyana	Israel	Kenya	Mexico	Panama	Peru	USA	Venezuela	Total
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations	5	0	275	13	0	47	0	5	0	25	16	12	15	0	102	514
Stationary Combustion	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	108
Mobile Combustion	5	0	175	13	0	47	0.1	5	0	18	16	12	15	0	102	406
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity	41	8	492	8	0	30	9	11	9	7	27	3	6	322	68	1042
Emissions from purchased energy	41	8	492	8	0	30	9	11	9	7	27	3	6	322	68	1042
Scope 3: Upstream emissions	237	71	529	203	173	2937	66	156	80	452	386	85	911	3781	601	10667
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	25	6	75	20	64	181	24	44	36	148	73	15	130	929	77	1848
Category 2: Capital goods	54	28	85	23	39	350	10	25	6	70	96		123	1091	107	2107
Category 3: Upstream emissions from electricity purchases	5	2	64	1	0.02	4	3	1	2	2	8	0.4	1	72	21	184
Upstream emissions from fuel purchases	1	0	40	4	0.00	13	0	1	0	7	5	2.9	2	0	20	96
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	117	0	43	4	11	1492	0	55	0	44	25	10	334	455	130	2721
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	1	1	15	4	0.03	13	1	1	2	16	5	2	9	15	31	116
Category 6: Business travel	0	12	51	32	0	336	0	9	0	6	38	10	39	940	19	1491
Category 7: Employee commuting	34	22	156	115	53	548	28	20	33	160	136	45	273	280	197	2099
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Total	282	79	1296	224	173	3014	75	172	88	485	428	100	932	4104	771	12224

Total Emissions per Capita by Country ($MtCO_2e$), 2022

Identified Emission Source	Aruba	Austria	Chad	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Greece	Guyana	Israel	Kenya	Mexico	Panama	Peru	USA	Venezuela	Total
Scope 1: Direct emissions	0.2	0.0	2.3	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.3
Stationary Combustion	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Mobile Combustion	0.2	0.0	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.7	0.2
Scope 2: Indirect emissions	1.6	0.4	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.7
Purchased energy	1.6	0.4	4.2	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.7
Scope 3: Upstream	9.1	4.2	4.5	2.3	4.3	7.1	3.2	10.4	3.2	3.7	3.7	2.5	4.4	17.8	4.0	6.7
Goods and services	0.9	0.4	0.6	0.2	1.6	0.4	1.1	2.9	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.4	0.6	4.4	0.5	3.4
Electricity purchases	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.6
Transport & distribution	4.5	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	3.6	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.4	0.2	0.3	1.6	2.1	0.9	0.7
Waste	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.6
Business travel	0.0	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	4.4	0.1	0.3
Employee commuting	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.9
Leased assets	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total	10.8	4.6	11.0	2.6	4.3	7.3	3.6	11.5	3.5	4.0	4.2	2.9	4.5	19.4	5.2	7.7

Comparative Analysis 2022 – 2023

General Analysis

A notable increase in emissions was accounted for in the year 2023 relative to the year 2022. Whereas HIAS was reported to emit 12,339 $MtCO_2e$ during 2022, the total was 15,590 $MtCO_2e$ in 2023, an increase in emissions of 27%. The current section will analyze the rise or decrease in each Scope and category. Notably, the main reasons behind the increase in emissions are improved data access and, consequently, better estimation methodologies based on more accurate and granular information. Furthermore, in this 2023 report, the Belgium office was excluded from the total, while the Honduras and Guatemala offices were added. The latter-initiated operations in November 2023, and since all work was done remotely, no Scope 1 and 2 emissions were found.

Scope 1 emissions from mobile combustion experienced a significant reduction from 406 to 269 $MtCO_2e$. This change may be attributed to lower fuel use in the different country offices; notably, the Chad office reduced its diesel use from 27,798 liters to only 9,464 liters. Furthermore, five other offices reduced their fuel consumption. For its part, stationary consumption barely changed from 108 $MtCO_2e$ emitted in 2022 to 101 $MtCO_2e$ in 2023. Finally, in contrast to 2022, in the year 2023, fugitive emissions were accounted for. In that regard, although improved reporting metrics are recommended, the materiality of fugitive emissions should be evaluated in the following report, given that they only released 0.5 $MtCO_2e$ into the atmosphere.

Regarding Scope 2 emissions, a notable reduction was uncovered. Whereas in 2022 emissions from electricity purchases were 1,042 $MtCO_2e$, in 2023 emissions were 55% smaller. The source information for this Scope is of high quality and completeness, given that it is collected from electricity usage invoices from each country office. From this improved sourcing information, it is possible to infer that HIAS has become a more energy-efficient organization. A specific exception stands for the HIAS Venezuela office: While in 2022, most of its electricity consumption was obtained through estimates, in 2023, more complete information allowed the author to adjust emission calculations to their current level.

For their part, scope 3 emissions increased substantially between 2022 and 2023, primarily due to increased reporting accuracy and reach but also due to expanded HIAS operations. Category 1, Purchased Goods and Services, saw a 231% percent increase primarily because more purchases were included in the report; it includes office supplies, consulting, banking, and other goods and services. Moreover, several details from 2022 were underreported in 2023, specifically regarding Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution emissions; consequently, most of the emissions from the latter are included in Category 1 during 2023. More detailed accounting information should be considered in next year's report.

In contrast, Category 2 emissions were significantly reduced from 2,107 $MtCO_2e$ to 518 $MtCO_2e$, probably because of decreased capital goods investment. In 2022, many physical offices were opened and required additional capital investment, compared with 2023, when many offices did not make material capital expenditures.

Category 3 emissions remained similar in 2023 compared with 2022. Nevertheless, they match the reductions in electricity and fuel usage. The same case follows with Category 5 emissions from waste; they experienced a slight decrease from 97 to 90 $MtCO_2e$.

Regarding business travel, emissions mainly increased due to the increased travel miles carried out during 2023; for example, total air travel miles were 4,081,804. Moreover, more accurate reporting was carried out. In 2022, emissions from Business Travel were calculated based on cost with an average emissions factor per dollar of airplane travel, and in 2023, they were calculated based on traveled miles. In short, a difference of 486 $MtCO_2e$ was found.

Employee commuting emissions increased substantially. Two factors contribute significantly to this difference: 1) pandemic-related movement restrictions had been lifted, and 2) improved estimation methods were implemented. In 2022, a global estimation was applied to each country office of which information was missing; in contrast, in 2023, estimations were made locally. Both reasons contributed to increased reported emissions from 2,111 $MtCO_2e$ to 7,447 $MtCO_2e$ in 2023. This issue creates a clear incentive for the organization to help reduce employee commuting emissions.

Finally, Category 8 increased by 32 $MtCO_2e$, and Category 9 was added to the report. Downstream transportation and distribution equaled 73 $MtCO_2e$.

In conclusion, the comprehensive analysis of emissions data from 2022 to 2023 highlights significant changes across different scopes and categories, underpinned by the dual forces of improved data access and methodological enhancements. Notably, the 27% increase in emissions reflects the expansion of HIAS' operations, including new offices and a more accurate and granular approach to emissions estimation.

While reductions in Scope 1 and 2 emissions demonstrate commendable progress toward operational efficiency and reduced fuel and electricity consumption, the substantial rise in Scope 3 emissions underscores the need for continued refinement in reporting and strategic focus on categories such as purchased goods and services and employee commuting. These findings showcase HIAS' commitment to transparency and environmental accountability and highlight areas for strategic intervention to mitigate environmental impact as the organization grows. Moving forward, it will be crucial that the organization leverages these insights to refine reporting mechanisms further and explore opportunities for reducing emissions across all operational facets, particularly in areas where increases have been noted. This approach will help align with global sustainability goals and enhance HIAS' reputation as a responsible and environmentally conscious organization.

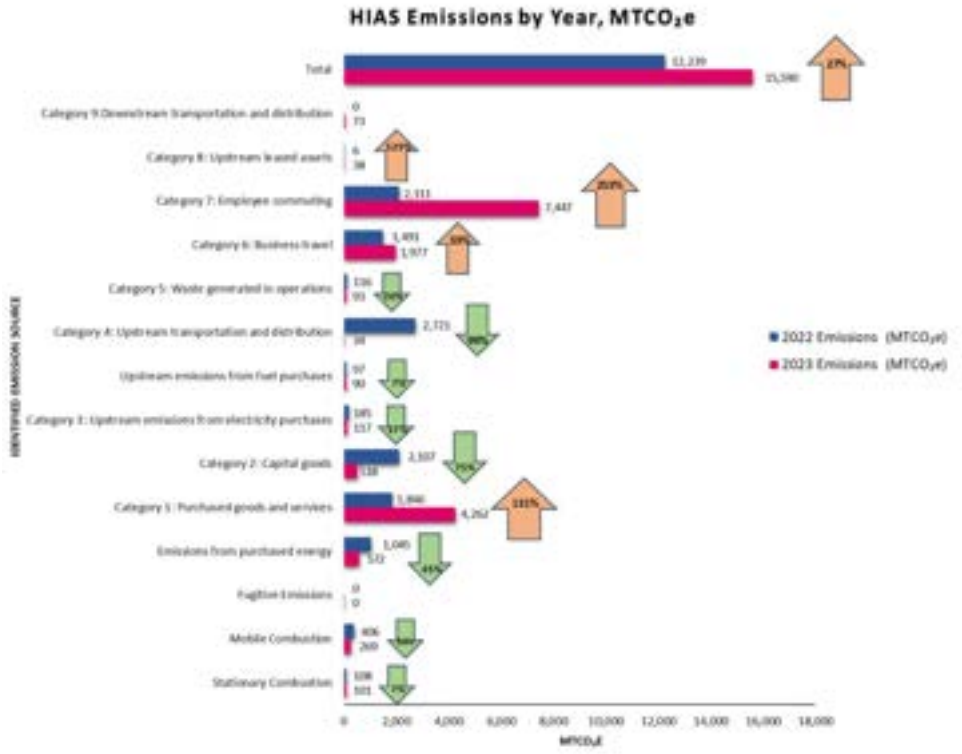


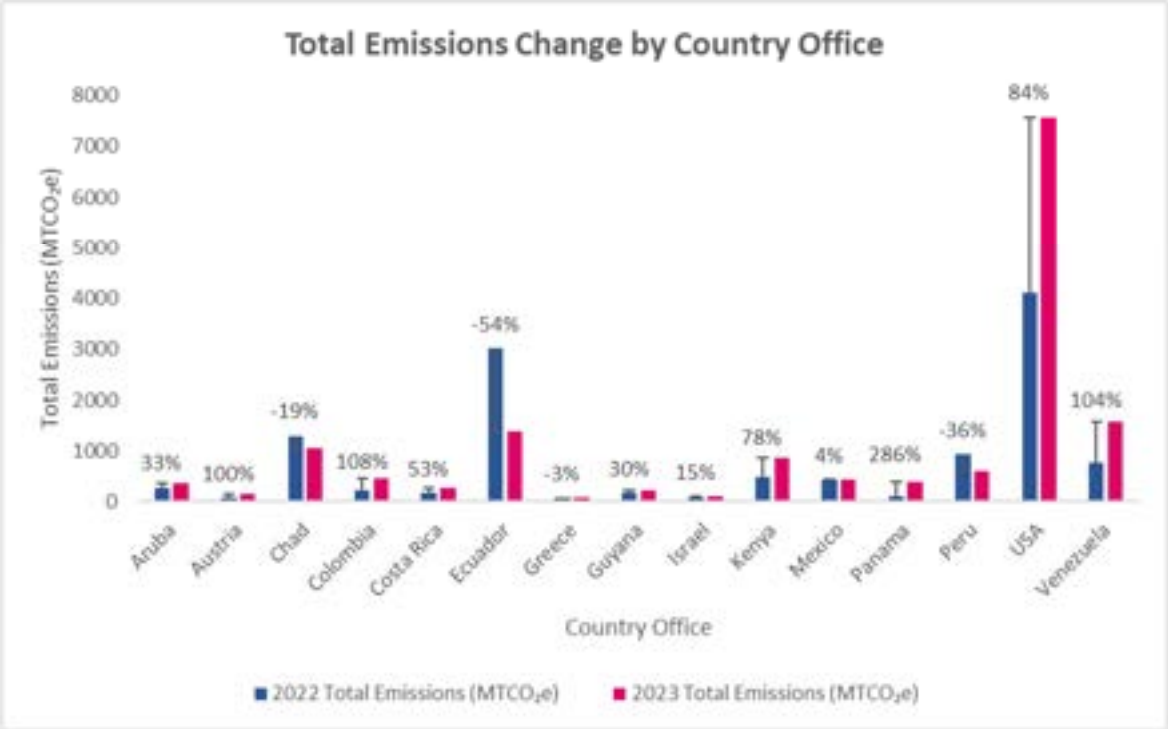
Figure 3 Reported emission changes between 2022 and 2023

Emission Trends by Office 2022 - 2023

HIAS' 2023 Environmental Report represents our meticulous effort to quantify our operations' carbon, waste, and water footprint across various regions. Reflecting on the GHG emissions from our country offices, we see a tapestry of environmental impacts that directly correlate with our operational decisions, initiatives, improved data gathering, and enhanced reporting methodology. This section offers a closer look at the nuanced emission trends within our offices, shedding light on the complex interplay between our direct operational activities and the indirect implications of our broader organizational engagements.

For HIAS, transparency is essential to fulfill its mission to provide vital services to refugees, asylum seekers, and other forcibly displaced and stateless persons around the world and advocate for their fundamental rights so they can rebuild their lives. As such, it is relevant to indicate that the notable changes in emissions between 2022 and 2023 in each country office are a direct result not only of changes in HIAS' operational footprint but also of changes in the quality of the reported information and the resulting improvement in methodological tools.

Scopes 1 and 2 emissions are the most exact measurements in this report. They represent information gathered from utility companies and the accounting reports on the amount of fuel purchased. For their part, Scope 3 emissions are considerably more elusive given the nature of the emission factors used based on expenditure figures and the lack of access to HIAS' suppliers' emissions reports. The notable increase in Scope 3 emissions can be attributed to improved data reporting and an overall increase in reported expenditures, reaching nearly 25% of total spending. However, some of the most relevant Scope 3 emissions, such as capital expenditure and business travel, have been thoroughly reported. It is recommended that staff participation in commuting surveys be increased to increase the accuracy of Scope 3 emissions measurement.



Aruba: The HIAS office in Aruba experienced a slight increase in total emissions, with a shift from direct to indirect emissions, suggesting opportunities for refining our commuting policies.

Austria: The Austrian office maintained its level of direct emissions while upstream emissions rose, prompting a review of our consumption patterns and reporting methodologies.

Chad: Our operations in Chad saw a notable decrease in direct emissions alongside a marginal rise in indirect emissions, indicative of a substantive energy use reduction in its operations. It is important to emphasize that more information on the local Chad offices was available, so that a more exact measurement and consequent estimation of fuel use were carried out.

Colombia: The Colombian office reported a moderate rise in total emissions, with indirect emissions from electricity and business travel pointing to critical areas for sustainable improvements.

Costa Rica: HIAS Costa Rica observed an uptick in emissions across both direct and indirect sources, likely reflecting the evolution of our operational footprint. Note the significant increase in Scope 1 emissions is because the use of a HIAS-owned car was reported; in 2022, car use was reported as part of Scope 3, Category 8, upstream leased assets. The percentage change is significant given that Scopes 1 and 2 emissions in 2022 were measured at close to 0 $MtCO_2e$.

Ecuador: In Ecuador, our total emissions climbed significantly, primarily driven by increased upstream activities and employee commuting, highlighting critical targets for emission mitigation.

Greece: Our office in Greece maintained steady emissions, with minor fluctuations, reflecting consistent operational impacts and environmental practices.

Guyana: A substantial increase in total emissions, especially in upstream contributions, suggests a need to revisit the procurement policy of our Guyana operations.

Israel: The Israel office's emission levels remained stable, showcasing a stable situation regarding our operations between 2022 and 2023.

Kenya: The HIAS Kenya office noted a general growth in emissions, with a notable impact from business travel and commuting. This mirrored the broader operational expansion and enhanced Scope 3 reporting.

Mexico: The Mexican office experienced an overall escalation in emissions, particularly upstream, signaling increased carbon-intensive activities within our operations and enhanced reporting capabilities.

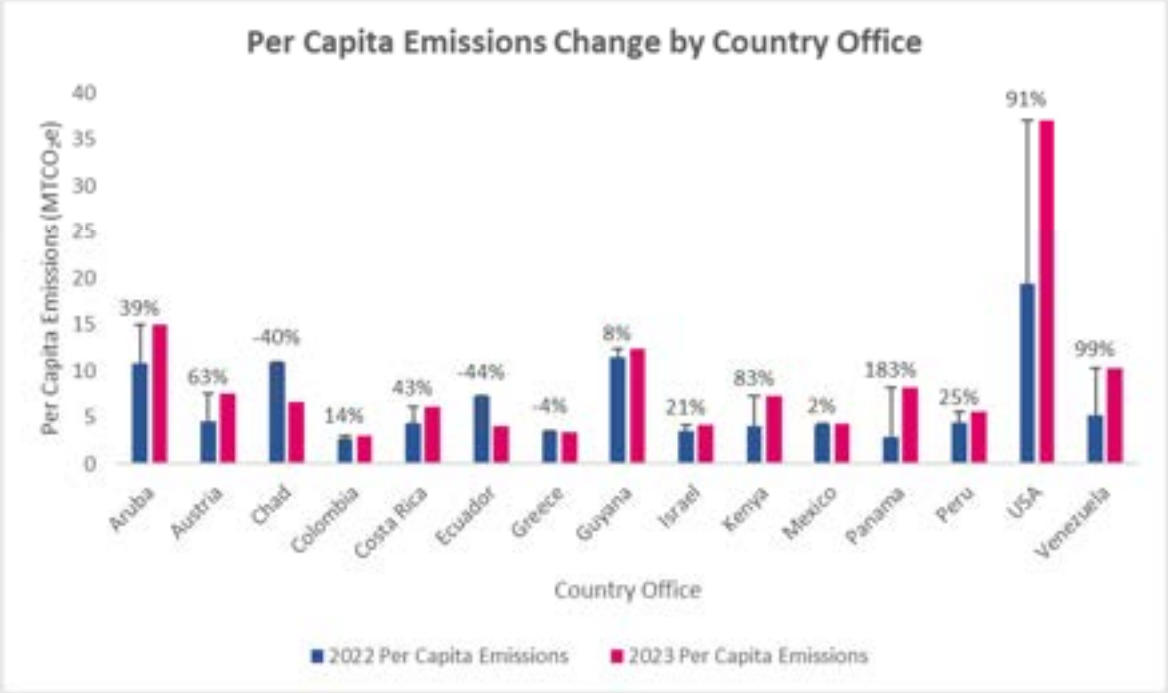
Panama: An increase in total emissions in Panama, with commuting patterns standing out, suggests shifts in workforce logistics and mobility and increased reporting.

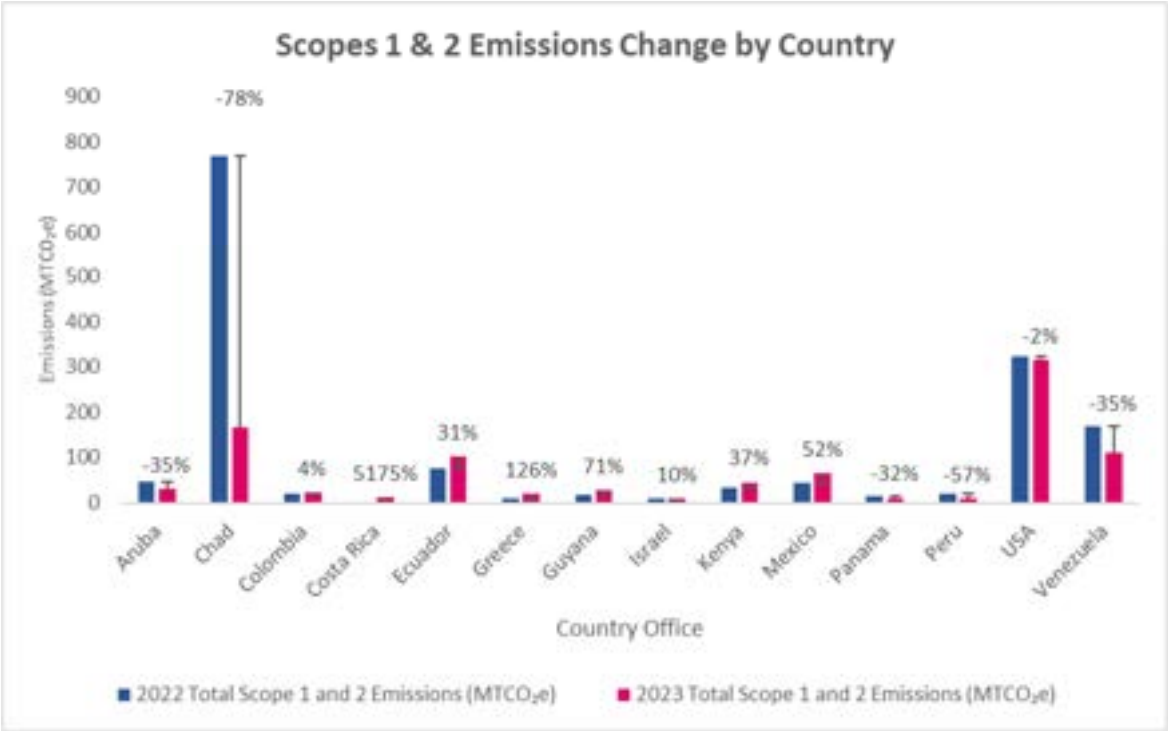
Peru: HIAS Peru saw a marked rise in emissions, with commuting practices significantly influencing our carbon footprint.

USA: Our United States operations maintained stable direct emissions but faced increased business travel emissions, warranting a closer look at our travel policies. Note that other country offices have many Scope 3 emissions that are attributed to the U.S. offices. Nevertheless, given the centralized nature of data reporting, there is not enough information granularity to attribute specific emissions to their respective country office, such as those generated by business travel purchased through the corporate travel platform.

Venezuela: In Venezuela, our operations faced a rise in overall emissions, driven by business travel and commuting, pointing toward evolving operational dynamics. Furthermore, an essential source of emissions change is attributed to improved estimation methods, given that in previous years, estimates used regional statistics. In 2023, enough information was gathered to create country-specific statistics.

The emissions trend observed in HIAS' country offices from 2022 to 2023 unveils the intricate dynamics of our organizational activities and their environmental impacts. While some offices have advanced in reducing direct emissions, others are confronted with rising indirect emissions. These variations across our offices reflect localized operational conditions and environmental strategies. Moving forward, this analysis will inform our targeted actions to integrate sustainability into our mission further, ensuring that as we support refugees, we also conscientiously try to preserve the environment.





2023 Qualitative Assessment

In the face of global escalating environmental concerns, HIAS is responsible for implementing sustainability and environmental stewardship across its various offices worldwide. This report highlights the remarkable strides HIAS took to integrate sustainable practices into its operations, emphasizing its commitment to reducing its environmental footprint and advocating for a greener future.

HIAS has reached notable achievements across its branches in renewable energy. In Peru, the organization has transitioned its building to operate entirely on electricity and has also engaged in proactive discussions with landlords to advocate for installing renewable energy solutions. This initiative is complemented by an educational drive targeting their remote workforce on the benefits and implementation of renewable electricity at home. Similar advocacy efforts in Chad have seen the installation of renewable energy solutions across multiple offices, including on-site renewable energy installations and clean electricity procurement from third parties. The endeavors in Kenya, Austria, and Guyana, where offices purchase clean electricity, underscore HIAS' dedication to embracing sustainable energy solutions globally.

Panama is an illustrative case: the reliance on solar panels for energy in specific installations across the Darién Gap showcases an innovative approach to leveraging renewable energy in remote operations.

Further, HIAS' commitment to sustainability is evident in its efforts to electrify operations. In Peru, a comprehensive equipment inventory has laid the groundwork for a future where all operational tools are electric, signaling a move toward efficiency. Guyana's office is on a path to complete electrification, upgrading its electrical panel capacity to support this transition. These actions, alongside initiatives in Chad and Venezuela, where discussions with landlords have facilitated the shift to fully electric buildings, exemplify HIAS' holistic approach to reducing carbon emissions.

The organization has also made significant strides in enhancing energy efficiency. The widespread installation of LED bulbs across Austria, Colombia, Ecuador, Greece, Guyana, Kenya, Peru, the U.S., and Venezuela, marks a fundamental step towards reducing energy consumption. Efforts in Guyana to increase usable power and in Venezuela to employ motion detectors and programmable thermostats further highlight HIAS' investment in energy-efficient technologies. Additionally, implementing energy audits and energy-efficient appliances in Peru and Austria demonstrates a thoughtful approach to minimizing environmental impacts.

Travel policies within HIAS also reflect a conscious effort to reduce the organization's carbon footprint. Adopting virtual engagement over air travel for meetings and events in Chad, Honduras, Peru, Guyana, and Austria represents a significant shift toward more sustainable operational practices. This shift is complemented by initiatives in Colombia to encourage using electric cars, carpools, and bicycles, showcasing a comprehensive strategy to mitigate transportation-related emissions.

Regarding sustainable dining, HIAS offices have introduced plant-based meal options and advocated for regenerative farming practices. From serving vegetarian and vegan meals in Peru, Kenya, Austria, Guyana, and Venezuela to reducing food waste and donating surplus food in Kenya and Austria, HIAS' food policies reflect a deep commitment to sustainability and ethical consumption.

Moreover, HIAS' environmental consciousness extends to its landscaping practices, with offices in Kenya and Chad managing their grounds without chemical inputs, fostering biodiversity, and reducing pollution. In this regard, as well as helping address the pressing issues of food security and malnutrition particularly in challenging

environments like Chad, HIAS has demonstrated how adapting to climate change through permaculture can offer profound benefits:

The continuation of the permagardening project in Chad represents a pivotal adaptation strategy, targeting the needs of over 300,000 Darfuri refugees facing severe food shortages. This initiative, launched with the support of Jewish World Watch, leverages the permagardening methodology to enhance soil fertility and water management using local resources. This approach allows refugees to grow food year-round in water-poor, desert-like conditions and equips them with vital skills for sustainable living.

The success of the permagardening program is a testament to its effectiveness. Within a short span, trained gardeners have transformed barren landscapes into lush, productive gardens, yielding various fruits and vegetables. This approach has not only improved the daily nutrition of these families but has also created avenues for income generation through the sale of surplus produce in local camp markets. Such achievements underscore the potential of permaculture practices in offering resilient food systems that empower communities, particularly those in vulnerable settings, to overcome the challenges posed by climate change and environmental degradation. This initiative by HIAS in Chad highlights the transformative power of sustainable agricultural practices in securing food and livelihoods, even in the most arid conditions.

Additionally, HIAS Ecuador's initiatives to encourage the conservation of electricity and water through information campaigns targeted at employees, and recycling efforts signify the organization's broader commitment to environmental sustainability across all facets of its operations.

These actions undertaken by HIAS demonstrate the organization's dedication to minimizing its environmental impact and serve as a model for sustainable practices in the non-profit sector. Through its comprehensive approach to sustainability, HIAS is actively contributing to the global efforts to combat climate change, ensuring a healthier planet for future generations.

Waste and Water Information

Waste Generation Report 2023

Country	Total Waste Removal to Landfill (Kg)	Waste to Landfill per capita (Kg)
Aruba	5,634	225
Austria	929	44
Chad	1110	
Colombia	13,345	84
Costa Rica	2,642	61
Ecuador	10,571	31
Greece	929	44
Guyana	1,351	75
Honduras	N/A	NA
Kenya	1,062	9
Mexico	3,057	29
Peru	8,784	84
Venezuela	2,888	19
USA	8,868	43
Israel	9,115	380
Panama	12,838	273
Total	83,125	Average: 94 Kg

Water Use Report 2023

Country	Total Water Consumption (m3)	Water Consumption per capita (m3)
Aruba	303	12
Austria	60	3
Chad	25,877	164
Colombia	1,312	8
Costa Rica	554	13
Ecuador	6,021	18
Greece	139	7
Guyana	278	15
Honduras	NA	NA
Kenya	69	1
Mexico	3,124	30
Peru	1,566	15
Venezuela	605	4
USA	729	4
Israel	511	21
Panama	1,957	42
Total	43,104	Average: 24 m3

Waste Generation Report 2022

Country	Total Waste Removal to Landfill (Kg)	Waste to Landfill per capita (Kg)
Aruba	1,014	39
Austria	1,020	60
Belgium	540	60
Chad	5,619	48
Colombia	3,393	39
Costa Rica	28	1
Ecuador	11,244	27
Greece	1,260	60
Guyana	585	39
Israel	1,500	60
Kenya	5,607	46
Mexico	4,017	39
Panama	1,326	39
Peru	8,073	39
USA	12,720	60
Venezuela	26,820	180
Total	84,765	Average: 52 Kg

Water Use Report 2022

Country	Total Water Consumption (m3)	Water Intensity per capita (m3)
Aruba	90	3
Austria	64	4
Belgium	34	4
Chad	10,549	89
Colombia	717	8
Costa Rica	345	9
Ecuador	5,937	14
Greece	79	4
Guyana	58	4
Israel	95	4
Kenya	1,059	9
Mexico	849	8
Panama	280	8
Peru	1,706	8
USA	2,555	12
Venezuela	1,228	8
Total	25,647	Average: 12 m3

Waste generation and water use analysis

In 2023, HIAS' operations generated a total of 83,125 kilograms of waste that was sent to landfills. The organization's commitment to environmental stewardship is reflected in its waste management strategies, emphasizing reduction, recycling, and responsible disposal. However, the per capita waste generation suggests significant variability across the country offices, averaging 94 kilograms per person, which presents an opportunity to reduce further and manage waste sustainably. Part of this variability is a consequence of insufficient data-gathering processes.

Water usage within HIAS totaled 43,104 cubic meters in 2023, with per capita consumption averaging 24 cubic meters. This consumption underscores the organization's reliance on water resources for its operational needs. Recognizing the varying water usage across regions, HIAS' commitment to reducing water consumption is evident, aiming to conserve and efficiently use this precious resource.

When comparing waste generation between 2023 and the previous year, there was a significant reduction from 84,765 kilograms to 83,125 kilograms. This reduction suggests that reduction measures have been implemented. However, reevaluating waste reduction strategies and enhancing recycling programs to mitigate the environmental impact of operational waste is recommended.

Water usage markedly increased from 25,647 cubic meters in 2022 to 43,104 cubic meters in 2023. This significant growth in water consumption may reflect expanded operations or a greater need for water-intensive activities, emphasizing the importance of implementing water-saving measures and possibly investing in water recycling systems. Moreover, in 2023, country offices were more successful in reporting water use.

To build on the progress made in environmental performance, HIAS should consider the following strategies:

Waste Reduction Initiatives: Develop comprehensive waste management policies prioritizing reduction at the source, encouraging reuse, and recycling, and exploring partnerships for responsible waste disposal. Moreover, HIAS should consider defining waste as a resource that has tangible uses and not something to be disposed of.

Water Conservation Measures: Invest in water-efficient fixtures and appliances, conduct regular audits to detect leaks, and implement water-saving protocols across all operations.

Employee Engagement: Encourage employees to participate in sustainability initiatives, providing education on waste reduction and water conservation to foster a culture of environmental responsibility.

Reporting and Metrics: Enhance data collection and reporting mechanisms to accurately track waste and water metrics, enabling better-informed decision-making and progress tracking toward sustainability goals. It is essential that country offices implement waste measurement policies to obtain critical information, as waste generation data vary greatly when better measurement processes are implemented.

By integrating these sustainable practices, HIAS can continue to lead by example in the humanitarian sector, demonstrating a solid commitment to environmental responsibility while fulfilling its mission to assist refugees and displaced individuals.

Conclusion

Between 2019 and 2023, HIAS has witnessed substantial organizational growth and evolution in its operational footprint, prompting a parallel shift in our environmental metrics. This period of expansion underscores the imperative for HIAS to intensify efforts to diminish our environmental impact, aligning with our broader mission of aiding refugees and asylum seekers globally. This latest Environmental Report is pivotal, marking a significant stride toward understanding and curbing our ecological footprint.

Our engagement with enhanced methodological frameworks and our commitment to the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations solidify our dedication to combating climate change and environmental degradation. These efforts are critical not only for the sustainability of our operations but also in upholding the principle of "do no harm," extending it to encompass the well-being of our planet. In doing so, we acknowledge the interconnectedness of our mission with the urgent need to address the environmental drivers of displacement, aiming to mitigate the impact on those we serve and the broader global community.

As we move forward, HIAS is committed to enhancing its environmental stewardship, leveraging insights from this report to guide strategic actions that reduce our carbon footprint and foster a more sustainable and resilient future. This commitment to environmental responsibility reflects our organizational values. It is a critical component of our humanitarian mission, ensuring we contribute positively to the global fight against climate change and environmental degradation. Through collective action and continued dedication to sustainability, HIAS aspires to assist those in immediate need and contribute to our planet's long-term well-being, reinforcing our commitment to a future where people and the environment can thrive.

Methodology and Data Used

Scope 1

Identified Emission Source	Activity Data	Data Source	Emission Factor Source	Methodology	Methodology Details	Exceptions
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations						
Stationary Combustion	- Electric generator fuel source - Fuel consumed in 2023 by generator	- Country Offices	- Petrol-fueled generator: Conversion factors 2019, BEIS - Diesel-fueled generator: Base Carbone - ADEME	- Liters of fuel consumed in 2023 multiplied by Scope 1 emissions factor	- Each country office inputted the liters of fuel used for electricity generation in the given year, and then that number was multiplied by its respective emission factor	-No exceptions were made
Mobile Combustion	- Vehicle type and fuel - Total fuel consumed in 2023	- Country Offices	- Diesel & Petrol as combustible emission factors (Conversion factors 2019, BEIS and Base Carbone – ADEME)	- Liters of fuel consumed multiplied by scope 1 emissions factor	- Each country office inputted the liters of fuel spent by each of their vehicles in the given year, and then that number was multiplied by its respective emission factor	- No exceptions were made

Scope 2

Identified Emission Source	Activity Data	Data Source	Emission Factor Source	Methodology	Methodology Details	Exceptions
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations						
Stationary Combustion	- Electric generator fuel source - Fuel consumed in 2023 by generator	- Country Offices	- Petrol-fueled generator: Conversion factors 2019, BEIS - Diesel-fueled generator: Base Carbone - ADEME	- Liters of fuel consumed in 2023 multiplied by Scope 1 emissions factor	- Each country office inputted the liters of fuel used for electricity generation in the given year, and then that number was multiplied by its respective emission factor	-No exceptions were made
Mobile Combustion	- Vehicle type and fuel - Total fuel consumed in 2023	- Country Offices	- Diesel & Petrol as combustible emission factors (Conversion factors 2019, BEIS and Base Carbone – ADEME)	- Liters of fuel consumed multiplied by scope 1 emissions factor	- Each country office inputted the liters of fuel spent by each of their vehicles in the given year, and then that number was multiplied by its respective emission factor	- No exceptions were made

Scope 3

Within Scope 3 calculations, each monetary emission factor was adjusted to match each country's yearly average exchange rate (2023) and general inflation using GDP deflator data available (2022). All the information was obtained from the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator and the World Bank's open-access resources.

Identified Emission Source	Activity Data	Data Source	Emission Factor Source	Methodology	Methodology Details	Exceptions
Scope 3: Upstream emissions						
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	- Money spent on purchases of goods and services by P&L numbers	- HIAS HQ	- Base Carbone - ADEME	- Each amount was multiplied by its respective emissions factor.	- Each country had its own emission factor adjusted for exchange rate and inflation. The results were then multiplied by the emission factor and converted to $MtCO_2e$	- No exceptions were made to the data used. Nevertheless, not all the accounts in the chart were considered due to lack of detail. Category 1 emissions may be higher than presented in this document
Category 2: Capital Goods	- Money spent on purchases of capital goods by P&L numbers	- HIAS HQ	- Base Carbone – ADEME, inhouse average	- This year, more details were obtained regarding expenditure on capital goods. Most expenditure was made on furniture and electronic equipment, including computer	- 2 average emission factors were employed. They represented emissions in kg CO_2e per thousand EUR spent. The figures were converted from USD to EUR using the 2022 average exchange rate. The results were then multiplied by the emission factor and converted to $MtCO_2e$	- No emissions were made. Note that the only capital good purchases accounted for are computers, furniture, and equipment
Category 3: Upstream emissions from electricity purchases and fuel used	-Amount of electricity consumed - Amount of fuel consumed	- Country Offices	- EcoAct	- KWh used in the year multiplied by the country's scope 3 electricity emission factors - Liters of fossil fuel used (only diesel and petrol), multiplied by Scope 3 upstream emission factors for fuel	- Each country office inputted KWh used during the year by facility; that number was multiplied by each country's electricity emissions factor (Scope 3) - Each country office inputted liters of fuel used during the year by the facility; that number was multiplied by each fuel's upstream emission factors (Scope 3)	- Exceptions were made for Chad, Aruba, Guyana, and Venezuela. Alignment with the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator was preferred, but the emission factors were missing. An emission factor from the Calculator from a country with a similar energy mix was selected. For Chad, it was Eritrea; for Aruba and Guyana, it was Curacao. Some electricity consumption data was estimated from the reported per capita consumption from the country offices. Chad, 9 out of 12 local offices had their consumption estimated, Colombia 5 out of 16, Ecuador 3 out of 18, Guyana 1 out of 3, Mexico 9 out of 14, and Venezuela 12 out of 15. Both Venezuela and Chad lack access to utility information on most sites. Panama's electricity usage was calculated using Latin America's per capita use, and USA's was based on 2022 reported per capita consumption due to insufficient data availability.
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	- Money spent on purchases of goods and services by the chart of accounts numbers (2 in total)	- HIAS HQ	- Base Carbone - ADEME	- Each amount was multiplied by its respective emissions factor	- 2 emission factors were employed. All of them represented emissions in kg CO_2e per thousand EUR spent. The results were then multiplied by the emission factor and converted to $MtCO_2e$	- No exceptions were made to the data used. Note that there is a risk of double counting between Category 4 and Category 3 (upstream emissions from fuel used)
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	- Amount of waste generated by office	- Country Offices - Waste intensity calculated in the baseline year	- Base Carbone - ADEME	- Kg of waste generated sent to landfill, incineration, recycling, and composting multiplied by the emission factor of standard household waste provided by the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator	- Each country office uploaded a report on waste generation. Only 31% of respondents tracked their yearly waste - For most offices, estimations were made based on the available data of that specific country office; all of the calculations are based on known per capita waste generation numbers	- In Chad, 10 out of 12 local offices' waste generation was estimated; in Colombia, 16 out of 16 based on LATAM's average per capita generation; in Ecuador, 13 out of 18; in Guyana, 3 out of 3; in Kenya, 2 out of 5, in Mexico 14 out of 14, in Peru 7 out of 7, in Venezuela, 15 out of 15, in Panama 10 out of 10,
Category 6: Business travel	- Km traveled by mode of transport for local travel. - Miles traveled by mode of transport for corporate travel data -Hotel nights from the corporate travel platform	- Country Offices - Corporate Travel Platform	- Base Carbone - ADEME - CEDA database - Corporate Travel Platform EF	- Km and miles traveled by mode of transport multiplied by their respective emission factor. - Hotel nights by hotel rating multiplied by the emission factor	- Each country uploaded a detailed report on travel distance by mode of transport; a Corporate Travel Platform (managed by an agency) report was obtained. The results were multiplied by the emissions factor	- No exceptions were made
Category 7: Employee commuting	- Data on individual commuting patterns for every day of the week of each staff member who answered the survey (18% response rate).	- Organization-wide Commuting Survey	- Base Carbone - ADEME - Ecoinvent 3.8	- Roundtrip Km traveled to work multiplied by the number of days in the week a specific mode of travel was chosen, multiplied by the number of working days, multiplied by the emissions factor	- Each respondent indicated their one-way travel distance to work, their preferred mode of transport by day of the week (including no work that day or home office), and the number of weeks and days they worked in total in 2023. The distance was multiplied by 2, the number of days in each week of each mode of transport was calculated, and then every variable was multiplied by each other, including the emissions factor	- The commuting distance of the rest of the employees was calculated by obtaining the average employee travel distance by country and then multiplying that "commuting factor" with the number of staff members
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	- Only data on leased furniture was obtained; thus, money spent was used	- HIAS HQ	- Base Carbone - ADEME	- This year, more details were obtained regarding expenditure on leased goods. Most expenditure was made on furniture	- Emission factors represented in kg CO_2e per thousand EUR spent, emission factors were adjusted, multiplied by the data, and converted to $MtCO_2e$	- No exceptions were made

Uncertainty Assessment

Uncertainty in this report arises mainly from the emission factors provided by the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator and the need for improved data-gathering processes. The organization's challenge is establishing continual improvement processes based on effective sustainability key performance indicators (KPIs) and continuous data-gathering processes.

Scope 1

Identified Emission Source	Activity Data	Data Source	Emission Factor Source with uncertainty percentage	Information Uncertainty	Exceptions
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations					
Stationary Combustion	- Electric generator fuel source - Fuel consumed in 2022 by generator	- Country Offices	- Petrol-fueled generator: Conversion factors 2019, BEIS **30%** - Diesel-fueled generator: Base Carbone – ADEME **30%**	- Uncertainty is low given most information was obtained from internal accounting, as well as from operations departments	-No exceptions were made
Mobile Combustion	- Amount of fuel used	- Country Offices	- Diesel & Petrol Passenger Car: Base Carbone-ADEME **5%** - Diesel & Petrol Light-Duty Vehicle: EPA Emission Factors for Greenhouse Gas Inventories 2018 **5%**	- Very low uncertainty based on possible accounting mistakes during fuel use counting	- No exceptions were made

Scope 2

Identified Emission Source	Activity Data	Data Source	Emission Factor Source with uncertainty percentage	Information Uncertainty	Exceptions
Scope 2: Indirect emissions from the use of purchased electricity					
Emissions from purchased energy	- Electricity consumption	- Country Offices	- EcoAct **10%** -UK Government GHG Conversion Factors for Company Reporting **10%**	- Uncertainty is low, given most information was obtained from trustworthy and legally binding invoices. Nevertheless, uncertainty is high for some country offices given the need to estimate their consumption (via the average per capita per region found within HIAS)	- Exceptions were made for Chad, Aruba, and Guyana. Alignment with the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator was preferred, but the emission factors were missing. An emission factor from the Calculator from a country with a similar energy mix was selected. For Chad, it was Eritrea; for Aruba and Guyana, it was Curacao.

Scope 3

Identified Emission Source	Activity Data	Data Source	Emission Factor Source with uncertainty percentage	Information Uncertainty	Exceptions
Scope 3: Upstream emissions					
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	- Money spent on purchases of goods and services P&L numbers (8 in total)	- HIAS HQ	- Base Carbone – ADEME **50% - 80%**	- Uncertainty is low given most information was obtained from internal accounting	- Although information uncertainty is low, not all expenses were accounted for in this inventory
Category 2: Capital Goods	- Money spent on purchases of capital goods by the chart of accounts numbers (1 in total)	- HIAS HQ	- Base Carbone – ADEME, inhouse average **90%**	- Uncertainty is low given most information was obtained from internal accounting	- Although information uncertainty is low, not all expenses were accounted for in this inventory
Category 3: Upstream emissions from electricity purchases	-Amount of electricity consumed	- Country Offices	- EcoAct **10%**	- Uncertainty is low, given most information was obtained from trustworthy and legally binding invoices. Nevertheless, uncertainty is high for some country offices given the need to estimate their consumption (via the average per capita per region found within HIAS), as well as their emission factor	- Exceptions were made for Chad, Aruba, and Guyana. Alignment with the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator was preferred, but the emission factors were missing. An emission factor from the Calculator from a country with a similar energy mix was selected. For Chad, it was Eritrea; for Aruba and Guyana, it was Curacao
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	- Money spent on purchases of goods and services by the chart of accounts numbers (2 in total)	- HIAS HQ	- Base Carbone – ADEME **80%**	- Uncertainty is low given most information was obtained from internal accounting	- Although information uncertainty is low, not all expenses were accounted for in this inventory
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	- Amount of waste generated by office	- Country Offices - Waste intensity calculated in the baseline year	- Base Carbone-ADEME **100%**	Uncertainty is medium, given that only some offices provided the required data. The data covered only 30% of the countries analyzed. Nevertheless, the intensity of waste production per capita has been equal to that of 2019.	- No exceptions were made
Category 6: Business travel	- Amount spent on flights and ground transportation - Hotel stays from the Corporate Travel Platform have been added	- Country Offices - Corporate Travel Platform	- Base Carbone – ADEME **60%** - CEDA database **70%** - Sector (EIOLCA database) **50%**	- Uncertainty is low given the required information was obtained from precise data from a service provider, as well as accurate accounting registries	- No exceptions were made
Category 7: Employee commuting	- Data on individual commuting patterns for every day of the week of each staff member that answered the survey (36% response rate)	- Organization-wide Commuting Survey	- Base Carbone – ADEME **60%** - Ecoinvent 3.8 **50%**	- Uncertainty is medium due to the relatively low response rate, equivalent to 34% of staff surveyed. Meaning 66% of the data was estimated based on regional values obtained from the survey itself	- The commuting distance of the rest of the employees was calculated by obtaining the average employee travel distance by country and then multiplying that "commuting factor" with the number of staff members
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	- Only data on leased vehicles was obtained; thus, Km driven by transportation mode was used	- Country Offices	- Base Carbone – ADEME **60%**	- Uncertainty is low given most information was obtained from internal accounting, as well as from operations departments	- No exceptions were made

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