

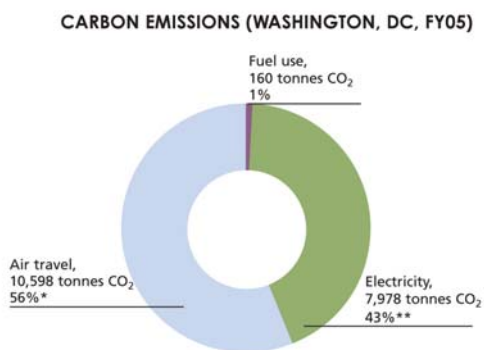
Our Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory

This document provides additional information on the methodology of our GHG inventory, featured on pages 61-62 of [IFC's 2005 Sustainability Report](#). This supplement is designed for those who want to know more about what IFC is doing to reduce our carbon footprint, as well as for practitioners who are developing or wish to develop GHG inventories for service-based organizations.

We recognize GHG emissions—among the main contributors to climate change—as a key part of IFC's environmental footprint. IFC's principle GHG emissions arise from electricity consumption, travel, and on-site fuel use (e.g. generators, heating).

To better track and understand our GHG emissions, IFC partnered with the [World Resources Institute \(WRI\)](#) to develop a GHG inventory. The methodology we have applied is based on the WRI/World Business Council for Sustainable Development [GHG Protocol Initiative](#), and in particular their forthcoming guidance document for large, service-based organizations.

All data presented here on GHG emissions is for fiscal year 2005 (FY05: July 1, 2004 - June 30, 2005). Emissions factors are taken from the [GHG Protocol Initiative](#).



*Air travel purchased from Washington, DC. Emissions are based on total number of miles flown by the WBG, and IFC's share is based on our percentage of total staff. More precise figures will be available for FY06 when we update our data collection system.

** In 2004, the WBG purchased renewable energy credits to cover 100 percent of our power, effectively making this carbon neutral.

GHG inventory scope

We started by defining the scope, or "organizational boundary," of our GHG inventory. We included any part of our facilities where we have the ability to introduce and implement operating policies, also known as the

"operational control" method as defined by the [GHG Protocol](#). Our operational control is influenced by our ownership or type of leasing agreement of buildings, equipment and vehicles.

The current inventory includes only emissions from our Washington, DC office. An initial survey was distributed to field offices to begin collecting data on their emissions. We received responses from offices representing 30% of our field staff, but did not feel this data was complete enough for reporting.

Our goal is to report in our 2006 Sustainability Report on the footprint impacts of offices representing at least 60% of staff, and to continually increase our reporting rate for field offices in subsequent years.

Emissions are divided into three "scopes." According to [GHG Protocol](#) standards, Scope 1 and 2 emissions are mandatory for reporting, and Scope 3 emissions are mainly optional.

Scope 1: Direct emissions from fuels burned on-site or by owned vehicles

IFC's sources of Scope 1 emissions:

- diesel generators
- natural gas for heating and kitchen use
- gasoline-powered snow blowers
- owned vehicles
- fuel use in the field offices*
- fuel use in our owned or leased off-site facilities (e.g. warehouses)*

Scope 2: Indirect emissions from electricity consumption

IFC's sources of Scope 2 emissions:

- electricity consumption in our Washington office
- electricity consumption in our field offices*
- electricity consumption in our owned or leased off-site facilities (e.g. warehouses)*

Scope 3: Indirect emissions from activities outside our organizational boundary

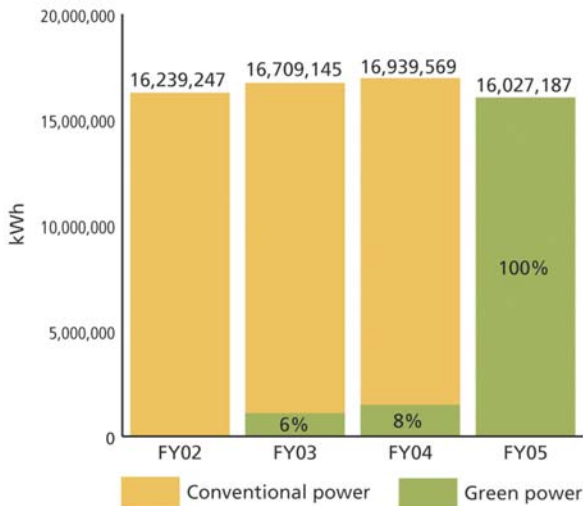
IFC's sources of Scope 3 emissions:

- air travel from Washington
- other business travel (e.g. ground transport and travel by field office staff)*
- staff commuting*
- hotel stays by staff or consultants*
- third-party production of materials or services we use*

*Not reported in this year's GHG inventory; to be reported as data becomes available

Electricity

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION (WASHINGTON, DC)



CO₂ emissions — Electricity

16,027,187 kWh x 0.0004978 metric tonnes CO₂/kWh = 7,978 metric tonnes CO₂

IFC purchases 100% renewable energy

Electricity consumption is a significant source of IFC's GHG emissions, making up 43% of our Washington, DC emissions during FY05. To reduce this impact, we have purchased renewable energy credits (RECs) to cover 100% of our electricity use in our Washington headquarters. Our electricity still comes from the local power grid, but the purchase of RECs allows for renewable, more environmentally friendly power to be generated elsewhere in the United States.

Because we purchase renewable energy, our electricity consumption in our Washington office is effectively carbon neutral.

Our renewable power is purchased from [WindCurrent](#), and for FY05 was generated by an old, low-impact hydro generator certified by the Low Impact Hydro Institute (94%), and a new wind farm (6%). As of January 2006, all our renewable power is generated by wind farms (94% old, 6% new farms).

The World Bank Group received a [2005 Green Power Leadership Award](#) from the [Green Power Partnership](#), a program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy, which recognizes significant purchases of renewable energy.

Energy efficiency

Our team of engineers and our Washington building's efficient design help keep our energy usage low. The building was awarded the [Energy Star](#) label by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Department of Energy in 1999, 2001, 2004 and 2005. This means that we have met the rising bar of being in the top 25% of energy-efficient buildings in the United States for these years.

IFC's building operating costs have also averaged 24% below industry standards for comparable building types and sizes. Our electricity consumption in particular, which makes up approximately 30% of our building operating costs, has been reduced by 4% over the past 3 years, saving a total of 682,000 kWh — even with the addition of 200 more people and associated equipment.

On-site fuel use

CO₂ emissions — On-site fuel use

kitchen and heating: 22,666 therms natural gas x 0.005914 metric tonnes CO₂/therm = 134 metric tonnes CO₂

generator: 2,287 gallons diesel x 0.01015 metric tonnes CO₂/gallon = 23 metric tonnes CO₂

snow blower: 15 gallons gasoline x 0.00887 metric tonnes CO₂/gallon = 0.1 metric tonnes CO₂

shuttle bus: 250 gallons diesel x 0.01015 metric tonnes CO₂/gallon = 2.5 metric tonnes CO₂

total: 160 metric tonnes CO₂

Business travel

As an international organization with operations around the globe, air travel is a necessary part of IFC's business. It is also a significant contributor to IFC's GHG emissions, and excessive travel can impact the health of our staff and their families. We are therefore exploring ways to reduce air travel where appropriate, as well as offset the resulting emissions. A baseline established in FY05 will help us to track our performance.

Making it personal - Rob Pearlman, Senior Facilities and Administration Officer



"In managing IFC's Washington building, we seek the best solutions to balance environmental concerns with our staff's needs for a comfortable, pleasant, and functional workplace. The best solutions must also be cost-effective, sensible, and realistic. It is with this set of attitudes and values that we aim

to continuously reduce negative impacts on the environment. Since our building was designed, built, and occupied, this has been, and always will be an ongoing process.

"We must all change the way we think about the issues of environmental sustainability: we must all take it personally and make it personal. Our individual and our collective actions, decisions, and practices contribute either to helping preserve or destroy our planet. I want my child and his children to have a better place to live. When I work with the IFC Footprint Team, we aim to raise the awareness of all IFC staff."

To measure the GHG emissions from business travel, we used the following available data:

- total distance flown by the World Bank Group, purchased in Washington
- percentage of staff in IFC compared with the whole WBG
- an average emissions factor per distance flown

More precise figures will be available for FY06 when we plan to update our data collection system.

CO₂ emissions — Air travel

528,990,156 km flown by WBG x 0.000126 metric tonnes CO₂/km x 15.9% (% staff in IFC vs. WBG) = 10,598 metric tonnes CO₂

Commuting

In October 2005, for the first time, the World Bank Group conducted a commuting survey. The purpose of the survey was to capture information about commuting patterns, GHG impacts due to commuting, and staff feelings about commuting options.

Approximately 20% of WBG staff responded to the survey. We thus did not feel the data was complete enough for reporting. We will work to increase participation in the survey, and hope to report next year on the results with more robust data.

Public transit

The WBG offers an incentive of up to \$30 per month to staff members in Washington, DC who use public transit. The program began in September 2003. As of June 2005, 37% of IFC's Washington staff were participating in the program.

Biking

36 bicycle racks are located inside IFC's parking garage, and 5 spaces are available outside the building. Showers and lockers are available to staff. During FY05, an average of 32 bicycles was inside the garage each day.

Off-site facilities

Our off-site facilities include our warehouses, archives, and mail center.

We will report on GHG emissions from these sites, which we either own or lease, for FY06. Initial estimates show that emissions from our off-site facilities are very low compared with the total.

For more information write to tellmore@ifc.org