



Welcome the stranger.  
Protect the refugee.

**Shortened  
Version**

# **Environmental Report 2022**

Emissions, Waste, and Water

# Shortened Version Environmental Report 2022 Emissions, Waste, and Water



Flooding in Koukou, Chad. 2022



**Welcome the stranger.  
Protect the refugee.**

**USA 2023**

Programs Division

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## Executive Summary

This document is the shortened version of the second environmental report produced by HIAS; it is based on the GHG Protocol Corporate Standard. It provides the organizational emissions for the year 2022 under the operational control consolidation approach. The report includes 16 out of 22 Country Offices grouped by region. Almost all the emission factors were obtained from the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator, with the aim of benchmarking against other Humanitarian Organizations. In total, HIAS emitted 12,239 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, representing a per capita emissions level of 7.7 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e.

HIAS's main source of emissions are indirect (Scope 3), representing 87.26% of total emissions, followed by Scope 2 (8.54%), and Scope 1 (4.2%). The offices with the most carbon intensive operations are those in the United States (19.4 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita). In contrast, Belgium was the least carbon intensive country office (1.7 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita).

Within Scope 3 emissions, the most carbon was produced by the following sources: upstream transportation and distribution (2,721 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e ); employee commuting (2,111 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e); and capital goods (2,107 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e).

Comparisons between 2022 and 2019 were not implemented but in some very specific cases. The reason being that there were systemic methodological changes in this year's Report as a result of HIAS's adherence to the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations.

This document is the shortened version of the report showing only its main findings. For access to the entire introduction, survey design, methodology, uncertainty assessment, and other details, please refer to the original document.

## Section 1: 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 towards preventing future generations of climate refugees by signing the InterAction NGO Climate Compact and the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations.

Since 2021 HIAS has strived to engage more meaningfully in environmental action and transparency within the humanitarian sector. Consequently, it has disclosed its sustainability information through the baseline year report named “Environmental Baseline Year 2019: Waste, Water, & Greenhouse Gas Emissions” (Environmental Baseline).

This document is the shortened version of the second environmental report done by HIAS and it accounts for emissions, waste production, and water usage in 2022. Notably, the years 2020 and 2021 were excluded from reporting due to data distortion caused by the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on HIAS’s operations.

This report has been conducted using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Accounting and Reporting Standard and it adheres to the GHG accounting principles of relevance, completeness, consistency, transparency, and accuracy.

## Section 2: 2022 Emissions Inventory

Operational control boundaries have been selected given it most accurately represents the way HIAS operates. Notably, the Headquarters office and the New York office have been grouped for reporting simplicity under the name “United States”.

Each facility is analyzed at a local level and their emissions are then consolidated under each country office as a subtotal. Altogether, 16 out of the 22 country offices have been accounted for in this inventory.

The report’s master data includes country-level information, as well as local-level operations for the following countries: Aruba, Austria, Chad, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Greece, Guyana, Israel, Kenya, Panama, Peru, United States of America (USA), and Venezuela. Estimations have been done only at a national-level for Belgium, Colombia, and Mexico.

The reporting period is natural year 2022.

## 2.1 Emission Sources Identified

The following table presents the emissions sources identified by the GHG protocol and their status within the report.

Identified Emission Source	Details	Status
Scope 1: Direct emissions from owned/controlled operations		
Stationary Combustion	HIAS-owned Fossil Fuel Electricity Generators	Included
Fugitive Emissions	Refrigeration and Air Conditioning	Relevant, Not 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	Relevant, Not 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, Not Included
Category 12: End-of-life treatment of sold (distributed humanitarian) products	Third-party use of donated humanitarian goods	Relevant, Not Included
Category 13: Downstream leased assets	N/A	Not Included
Category 14: Franchises	N/A	Not Included
Category 15: Investments	N/A	Not Included

## 2.2 Exclusions

At the time of reporting, HIAS's operations were being kickstarted in Moldova, Poland, Romania, Honduras, and Guatemala; as a result, they are not accounted for in this inventory. Moreover, crisis response operations in Ukraine are not accounted for given the delicate situation in the country.

Regarding Scope 1 emissions, fugitive emissions were not accounted for given a lack of data.

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

Category	Explanation
Category 9: Downstream transportation and distribution	Not enough information was collected about distribution and transportation by third parties. Instead, their emissions are included in Category 1
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. Meaning 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 own 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	HIAS does not partake in investment practices for profit

## 2.3 Significant Changes to the Emissions Inventory

There have been significant changes in this 2022 inventory when compared to the baseline. For details, please refer to the original document:

- Different emission factor sources are being used to match those provided by the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator.
- In HIAS Chad, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees provides the electricity. This report has estimated both consumption and emission factor.

- A commuting survey was conducted throughout HIAS. The survey's results have drastically changed the composition of the organization's emissions.
- Hotel stays (Scope 3, Category 6) and travel agency fees (Scope 3, Category 1) have been accounted for based on the Corporate Travel platform information.
- Capital goods as an emission accounting category has been added.
- The Guyana Country Office was accounted for in this carbon inventory.



## Section 3: Greenhouse Gas Emissions Data

### 3.1 Total CO<sub>2</sub>e Emissions, 2022

Identified Emission Source	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e)
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	1,045
Emissions from purchased energy	1,045
Scope 3: Upstream emissions	10,680
Category 1: Purchased goods and services	1,846
Category 2: Capital goods	2,107
Category 3: Upstream emissions from electricity purchases	185
Upstream emissions from fuel purchases	97
Category 4: Upstream transportation and distribution	2,721
Category 5: Waste generated in operations	116
Category 6: Business travel	1,491
Category 7: Employee commuting	2,111
Category 8: Upstream leased assets	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,239</b>

### 3.2 Total CO<sub>2</sub>e Emissions per Capita, 2022

Identified Emission Source	Emissions (MTCO <sub>2</sub> e) 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>7.7</b>

### 3.3 Total Emissions by Country (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e), 2022

Identified Emission Source	Aruba	Austria	Belgium	Chad	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Greece	Guyana	Israel	Kenya	Mexico	Panama	Peru	USA	Venezuela	Total
Scope 1: Direct emissions	5	0	0	275	13	0	47	0	5	0	25	16	12	15	0	102	514
Stationary Combustion	0	0	0	100	0	0	0	0	0.3	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	108
Mobile Combustion	5	0	0.01	175	13	0	47	0.1	5	0	18	16	12	15	0	102	406
Scope 2: Purchased electricity	41	8	2	492	8	0	30	9	11	9	7	27	3	6	322	68	1,045
Emissions from purchased energy	41	8	2	492	8	0	30	9	11	9	7	27	3	6	322	68	1,045
Scope 3: Upstream emissions	237	71	13	529	203	173	2,937	66	156	80	452	386	85	911	3,781	601	10,680
Category 1: Goods and services	25	6	0	75	20	64	181	24	44	36	148	73	15	130	929	77	1,846
Category 2: Capital goods	54	28	0	85	23	39	350	10	25	6	70	96	N/A	123	1,091	107	2,107
Category 3: Electricity	5	2	0.4	64	1	0.02	4	3	1	2	2	8	0.4	1	72	21	185
Fuel	1	0	0.0	40	4	0.00	13	0	1	0	7	5	2.9	2	0	20	97
Category 4: Transport	117	0	0	43	4	11	1,492	0	55	0	44	25	10	334	455	130	2,721
Category 5: Waste generated	1	1	1	15	4	0.03	13	1	1	2	16	5	2	9	15	31	116
Category 6: Business travel	0	12	0	51	32	0	336	0	9	0	6	38	10	39	940	19	1,491
Category 7: Commuting	34	22	12	156	115	53	548	28	20	33	160	136	45	273	280	197	2,111
Category 8: Leased assets	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>282</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>1296</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>3,014</b>	<b>75</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>485</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>932</b>	<b>4,104</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>12,239</b>

### 3.3 Total Emissions per Capita by Country (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e), 2022

Identified Emission Source	Aruba	Austria	Belgium	Chad	Colombia	Costa Rica	Ecuador	Greece	Guyana	Israel	Kenya	Mexico	Panama	Peru	USA	Venezuela
Scope 1: Direct emissions	0.2	0.0	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
Stationary Combustion	0.0	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
Mobile Combustion	0.2	0.0	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
Scope 2: Purchased electricity	1.6	0.4	0.3	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
Emissions from purchased energy	1.6	0.4	0.3	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
Scope 3: Upstream emissions	9.1	4.2	1.4	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
Category 1: Goods and services	0.9	0.4	0.0	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
Category 2: Capital goods	2.1	1.6	0.0	0.7	0.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.7	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.6	5.1	0.7
Category 3: Electricity	0.2	0.1	0.0	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
Fuel	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1
Category 4: Transport	4.5	0.0	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
Category 5: Waste generated	0.0	0.1	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
Category 6: Business travel	0.0	0.7	0.0	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
Category 7: 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	1.3
Category 8: Leased assets	0.0	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
<b>Total</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>1.7</b>	<b>11.0</b>	<b>2.6</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>3.5</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>19.4</b>	<b>5.2</b>

## Section 4: Carbon Inventory Analysis

### 4.1 Written Analysis

HIAS's 2022 carbon emissions, as measured by this Report, are equivalent to 12,239 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e or 7.7 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per staff member. Total emissions by office vary widely, for example, only 5 country offices (USA, Ecuador, Chad, Peru, and Venezuela) concentrate 83% of emissions. Even among the top 5 emitting Country Offices, the emissions gap is significant: while HIAS USA emissions are equivalent to 4,104 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e (33.53% of the total), emissions in Venezuela are only 771 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e (6.3% of the total).

Possible reasons why HIAS USA has such large emissions are that many global purchases are made by such office, the expenses of the Corporate Travel Platform were attributed to the office (even though their benefit was extracted by other Country Offices), the staff count is larger, and the USA boasts some of the most carbon intensive lifestyles in the world.

In contrast, the lowest-emitting office in absolute terms is Belgium, followed by Greece, Austria, Israel, and Panama. The lower emissions in the European Country Offices can be attributed to smaller staff, less carbon-intensive modes of travel, less polluting operations (for example, they do not operate stationary combustion devices, nor do they need to buy goods and services for refugee camps), and an primarily office/administrative setting.

HIAS's direct activities (Scope 1, and 2) are by far the lowest source of emissions for the organization. While Scopes 1 and 2 grouped together are equivalent to 1,559 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e, Scope 3 emissions reach 10,680 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e. These results are in line with the trends in the Humanitarian sector where most emissions belong to Scope 3, but it is worth noting that HIAS's direct emissions are minimal.

Moreover, Scope 3 per capita emissions are equivalent to 6.7 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e. In contrast Scope 1 and 2 emissions, together, are only 1 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e. The main sources of direct emissions are those from purchased energy (Scope 2) reaching 1,045 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e; and mobile combustion (scope 1), equivalent to 406 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e.

For its part, the main sources of indirect emissions are: Category 4 (Upstream transportation and distribution), with 2,721 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e emitting more than Scopes 1 and 2 put together; Category 7 (Employee Commuting) accounting for 2,111 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e; Category 2 (Capital Goods) reaching 2,107 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e; Category 1 Purchased Goods and Services with 1,846 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e; and Category 6 (Business Travel) amounting to 1,491 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e.

## 4.2 Graphic Analysis: Total HIAS Emissions by Country

### HIAS 2022 Emissions Inventory

All data in MTCO<sub>2</sub>e

Region  Country  Scope

Emission Source

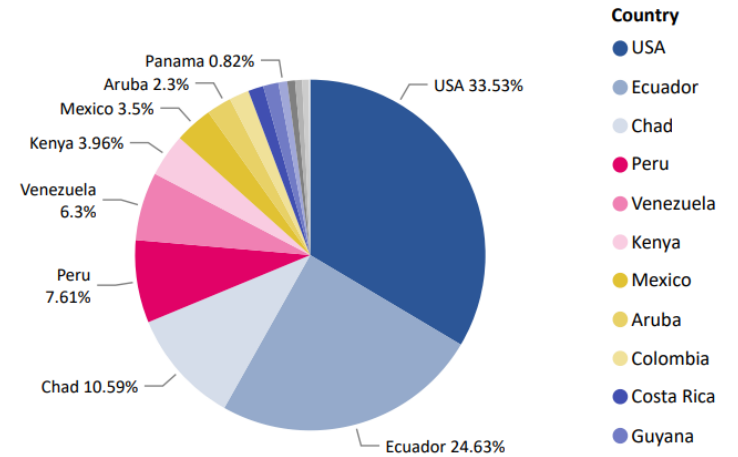
12.24K

Total Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e)

7.7

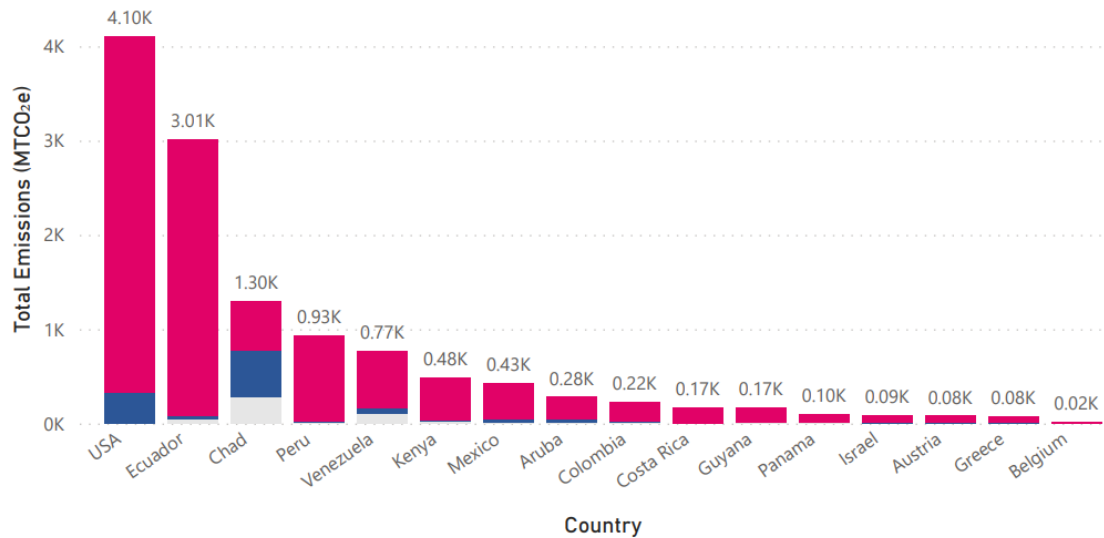
Emissions per Capita (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e)

Percentage of Total Emissions by Country



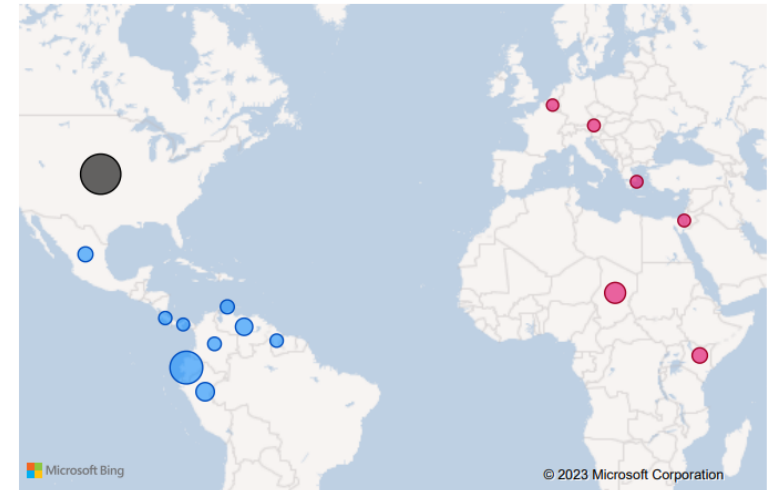
Total Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e) by Country and Scope

Scope  1  2  3



Total Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e) by Country and Region

Region  Africa & Eurasia  LAC  USA



### 4.3 Graphic Analysis: Total HIAS Emissions by Scope and Category

## HIAS 2022 Emissions Inventory

All data in MTCO<sub>2</sub>e

Region  Country  Scope

Emission Source

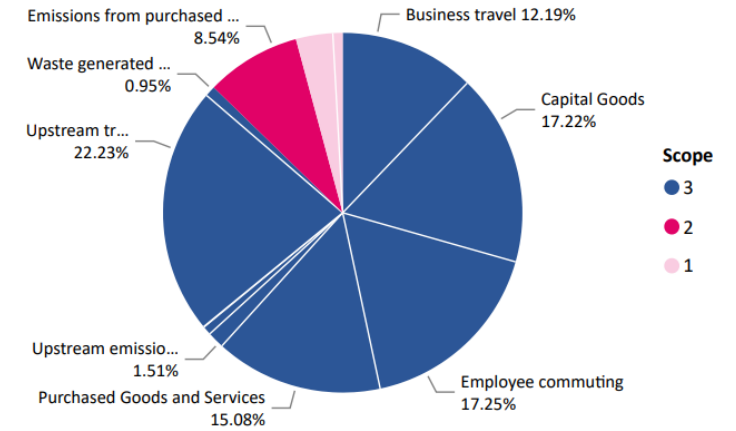
12.24K

Total Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e)

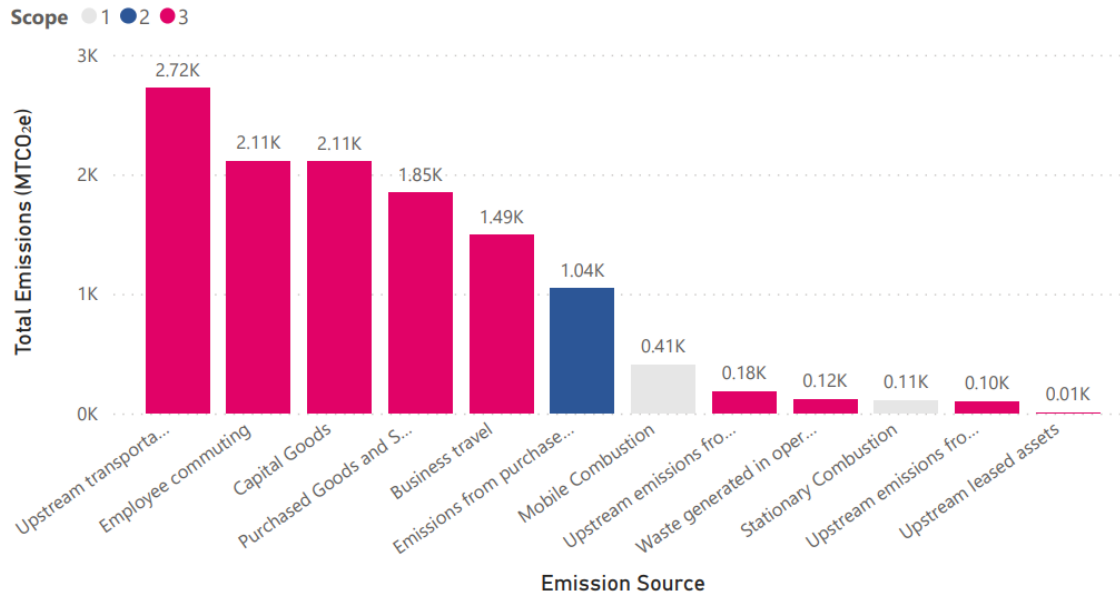
7.7

Emissions per Capita (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e)

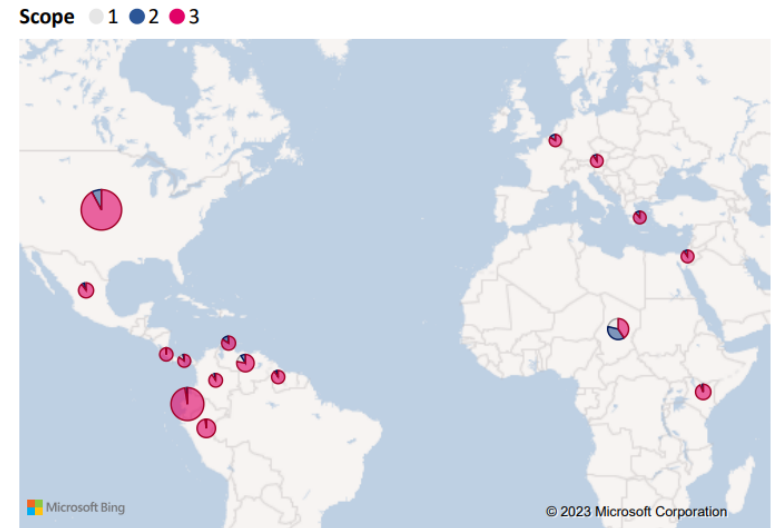
Percentage of Total Emissions by Scope & Source



Total Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e) by Emission Source and Source



Total Emissions (MTCO<sub>2</sub>e) by Country and Scope



## Section 5: Comparative Analysis 2019 – 2022

Given the large changes applied to the “Environmental Report 2022: Emissions, Waste, and Water” in relation to the “Environmental Baseline Year 2019: Waste, Water, & Greenhouse Gas Emissions”, it is very difficult to execute a comparative analysis. In fact, it is recommended that this report becomes a new baseline. Nevertheless, some important takeaways will be noted.

Given the fast-paced growth that HIAS has experienced in recent years, the absolute emissions have increased as well. This can be noted in some areas where the baseline’s calculations and the present report’s calculations do not differ radically:

For Scope 1 emissions, stationary combustion emissions increased by 30%. In the case of Scope 3 emissions, those related to business travel increased by 14% even though air travel was still restricted in January and February (given the COVID-19 Pandemic). It is worth noting that other measures will be hard to compare as the methodology, the emission factors and assumptions changed.

What this comparative analysis teaches us is that estimations may be good for getting to approximate numbers, but organizations have to work with as much direct data as possible. For example, in the Baseline, employee commuting was estimated based to be equivalent to 175 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e using best practices. Nevertheless, once the data was collected via a survey, an estimation with higher certainty levels resulted in emissions amounting to 2,111 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e. Although this can be explained by the increased number of staff, it also proved that the carbon intensity of commuting in HIAS is much higher than expected at 1.3 MTCO<sub>2</sub>e per capita.

Finally, in terms of purchased goods and services, capital goods, and upstream transportation and distribution, the outstanding increase in emissions can be both attributed to methodological changes, as well as a big increase in organizational size.



## Section 6: Additional Information

### 6.1 Waste Generation Report 2022

Country	Total Waste Removal to Landfill (Kg)	Total Waste Removal to Incineration (Kg)	Total Amount of Waste Recycled (m3)	Total Amount of Waste Composted (m3)
Aruba	1,014	0	0	0
Austria	1,020	0	0	0
Brussels	540	0	0	0
Chad	5,619	72	0	0
Colombia	3,393	0	0	0
Costa Rica	28	0	3,079	0
Ecuador	11,244	0	1	0
Greece	1,260	0	0	0
Guyana	585	0	0	0
Israel	1,500	0	0	0
Kenya	5,607	7	0	960
Mexico	4,017	0	0	0
Panama	1,326	0	0	0
Peru	8,073	0	0	0
USA	12,720	0	0	0
Venezuela	26,820	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,765</b>	<b>79</b>	<b>3,080</b>	<b>960</b>

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
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,765</b>	<b>Average: 52 Kg</b>

## 6.2 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
<b>Total</b>	<b>25,647</b>	<b>Average: 12 m3</b>

## Section 7: Conclusion

Between 2019 and 2022, HIAS experienced rapid growth. As such, most environmental metrics have changed. Furthermore, to achieve our mission of “providing vital services to refugees and asylum seekers around the world and advocate for their fundamental rights so they can rebuild their lives”, HIAS must also work to reduce its ecological footprint. This second Environmental Report is a key step towards reducing the organization’s impact.

Our improved methodological system, along with the signature of the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organizations, are proof of HIAS’s commitment to combating the twin crises of climate change and environmental degradation.

At HIAS, we help more than a million displaced people worldwide every year rebuild their lives in safety. Now, we must also act to become part of the solution. These two crises will eventually strain the ways of life of an increasing number of people around the world and lead to greater climate displacement. The principle “do no harm” includes saving our planet!

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## About HIAS

HIAS is there for refugees when and where they need help most. We are a Jewish humanitarian organization that works in the United States and 15 other countries, providing vital services to refugees and asylum seekers of all faiths so they can rebuild their lives. With the Jewish community beside us, we also advocate for the rights of forcibly displaced people globally.

Over our expansive history, we've confronted—and overcome—formidable challenges facing refugees. Today, we are a leader with the expertise, partnerships, and values necessary to respond to the global crisis.

Refugees deserve a world in which they find safety, opportunity and welcome. With you, we can create it. **Learn more and take action at [HIAS.org](https://www.hias.org).**

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