A picture containing clothing, fruit

Description automatically generated

**Table of Contents**

1. **Leicestershire Cares2**
2. **Introduction2**

2.1 What Is Climate Change 2

2.2 What Are the Causes of Climate Change3

2.3 Impacts of Climate Change3

2.4 Tackling Climate Change4

1. **Carbon Footprint5**
2. **Strategic Themes6**
3. **Theme 1 – Leicestershire Cares7**
4. **Theme 2 – Leicestershire Cares Staff11**
5. **Theme 3 – Children, Young People and The Community14**
6. **Theme 4 - Business16**

**References18**

**Appendix18**

**1. Leicestershire Cares**

Leicestershire Cares is an award winning, creative, results orientated charity that has spent the last 15 years tackling poverty and exclusion. Our vision is an inclusive and safe Leicester, Leicestershire and Rutland where nobody is left behind, and all children and young people are supported to reach their full potential. We broker partnerships and create opportunities that enable the business sector to understand community needs, contribute to the growth of inclusive, safe communities and to support and inspire children and young people in their transition to the workplace.

Leicestershire Cares takes its responsibility for the environment seriously and understands the need to respond to the challenges we face globally around issues such as climate change, human health and water and food security.

We are committed to acting in a responsible and sustainable way that will maximise our positive impact, while minimising our negative impact, on the environment in which we are based. This is reflected in our values where it states that ***we focus on impact***, ensuring the work we do ***delivers meaningful and long-lasting positive change*** *and*are ***agile*** enough to ***adapt and improve*** the services we offer to meet the needs of community.

Reducing our environmental impact is also of growing importance to range of our stakeholders including:

* Current staff members
* Current and prospective business members
* Community groups and organisations
* Current and prospective project participants

This action plan aims to mainstream climate change awareness across practice and operation, including all staff and stakeholders, encouraging them to reduce their environmental impact. The second aim of this action plan is to reduce our operational carbon footprint by 30% by 2030 to align with UK government plans and targets. The actions listed in this plan and their success measures will be reviewed and updated on a regular basis.

1. **Introduction**

**2.1 What is Climate Change**Climate change refers to the large scale, long – term shift in the planet`s weather patterns and average temperatures1. There is clear evidence to show that climate change is happening now, and measurements show that since the industrial revolution the average temperature of the Earth’s surface has risen by 1°C1. In fact, each of the last three decades have been successively warmer than any preceding decade since 18502. This increase in the Earth`s surface temperature is known as global warming.

The UK has already been affected by rising temperatures. All the ten warmest years for the UK have occurred since 2002 and the most recent decade (2009–2019) has been on average 0.3 °Cwarmer than the 1991–2010 average and 0.9°C warmer than 1961–19903.

As well as global warming, many other changes are occurring in the climate:

* Warming oceans
* Melting polar ice and glaciers
* Rising sea levels
* Extreme weather events and patterns

**2.2 What Are the Causes of Climate Change**

Carbon dioxide and other greenhouse gases (GHG), such as methane, in the Earth`s atmosphere create a greenhouse effect. GHG trap the energy from the sun which causes the earth and the oceans to warm keeping the Earth warm enough to sustain life. The higher the amount of GHG in the atmosphere the warmer the Earth becomes.

Carbon dioxide levels in the atmosphere have increased by 45% since the industrial revolution and other GHG have increased by similar amounts2. All evidence shows that this increase in GHG is due to human activity such as:

* Burning of fossil fuels for energy
* Deforestation and agriculture
* The manufacture of cement, chemicals and metals.

About 43% of the carbon dioxide produced goes into the atmosphere, and the rest is absorbed by plants and oceans. Deforestation reduces the number of trees absorbing carbon dioxide and releases the carbon contained in those trees back into the atmosphere2.

This increase in GHG in the atmosphere means that the greenhouse effect is much stronger, and instead of sustaining earth and keeping it at a stable temperature, it causes the planet to warm up. Recent climate change is a result of this warming and an increase in human activities has become the main driver of climate change. This has a range of implications for the climate, ecosystems and people.

**2.3 The Impacts of Climate Change**

In recent decades, changes in the climate have impacted on natural and human systems across all continents and oceans.

**The impact on Oceans and Ecosystems**

Rising temperatures are causing ice sheets and glaciers to melt, adding more water to oceans causing the level to rise. Even small increases could put coastal cities at risk of coastal flooding, especially ones that are overpopulated and cannot afford flood protection4. Oceans absorb carbon dioxide becoming more acidic. This process is known as acidification and has fatal consequences on the survival of marine and aquatic ecosystems such as Coral Reefs4.

Increases in temperature and extreme weather patterns as a result of climate change, such as heavy rainfall, increases the vulnerability of many species to climate change which may lead to extinction5. Animal and plants at most risk are those that have no new habitat to move to, are unable to move quickly or are already under threat due to factors such as overharvesting and deforestation5. The possible extinction of species also has an impact on food chains – putting food production and supply chains at risk.

**The impact on human health**

As temperatures increase the occurrences of extreme weather patterns will also increase. The number of deaths related to temperature extremes is expected to rise, although over time there will be fewer health problems related to the cold6. The planet may experience longer lasting heat waves putting those who are vulnerable to heat exposure at risk. Warmer temperatures increase the range that disease carrying insects could survive and thrive6. Malnutrition could be more widespread as crop yields become affected by drought conditions6. Health issues related to poor air quality such as lung and heart disease is likely to rise as air pollution worsens6. Populations of those already impacted by climate change will likely be affected by these health implications, particularly in developing countries.

**The impact on poverty**

People with low income in both developed and developing countries will be most vulnerable to the impacts of climate change. Decreasing food production, an increase in health issues associated with climate change, and more extreme weather will slow economic growth, making it increasingly difficult to reduce poverty7. Climate change can also take existing problems, such as lack of food and shelter, and make them worse. This can cause people to fight over depleting resources and migrate or seek refuge1.

* 1. **Tackling Climate Change**

The world’s attention has never been as focussed on taking responsibility for the environment, as in recent years. In 2015 at the Paris Climate Conference (COP21), 195 countries adopted the first ever universal global climate deal. The agreement sets out a global action plan to help ensure that dangerous climate change is avoided. The UK played a key role in securing this agreement and agreed to the long-term goal of limiting global warming to 2 °C.

In 2008 the UK introduced the Climate Change Act which sets out the UK`s first legally binding target of reducing Greenhouse Gas Emissions by at least 80% by 2050. In 2019 this act was amended and a new legally binding target to achieve net zero greenhouse gas emissions across the UK economy by 2050 was set. This amendment will see the UK become the first major economy in the world to become net zero carbon by 2050 and will bring an end to the UK`s contribution to climate change.

This action to avoid climate change is also shared by local government and councils. Leicester City Council joined the UK: 100 group of cities and towns in pledging a transition to clean energy sources by 2050. Before the Climate Change Act introduced a target for the UK, Leicester set challenging, long-term local climate change targets meaning that they city`s reputation as an aspiring smart, sustainable city is amongst the strongest in the UK. In 2016 Leicester City Council launched an ambitious sustainability action plan which sets out long term plans to tackle climate change and move towards sustainable living. In February 2019, Leicester city council declared a climate emergency furthering strengthening their commitment to reducing climate change.

However, every part of society, whether government, businesses, individuals and organisations, is being encouraged to operate and behave in more environmentally friendly ways. Given that there are over 168,000 registered charities in England and Wales8, there is scope for even the smallest green initiative, adopted by all or even some of these charities to have a positive environmental impact.

1. **Carbon Footprint**

Leicestershire Cares is committed to reducing carbon emissions from its estate and operations. Calculating our carbon footprint will help us understand what our key emission sources are, how we contribute to local and global emissions and what opportunities are available to reduce our emissions.

The carbon footprint for Leicestershire Cares was calculated to be 9707.38 KgCO2e for the reporting period 1st January 2019 to 31st December 2019. Chart 1 shows emission by resource and over 80% of Leicestershire Cares carbon footprint comes from Scope 1 (Natural Gas) and 2 emissions (electricity). Scope 3 emissions amount to around 20% of total emissions. The boundary of scope 3 emissions is determined to what we can quantify, monitor and influence. In is this case, they are related to water supply, paper consumption and business travel (land mileage). In order to understand our carbon footprint, visualisations have been produced which can be found in the appendix.

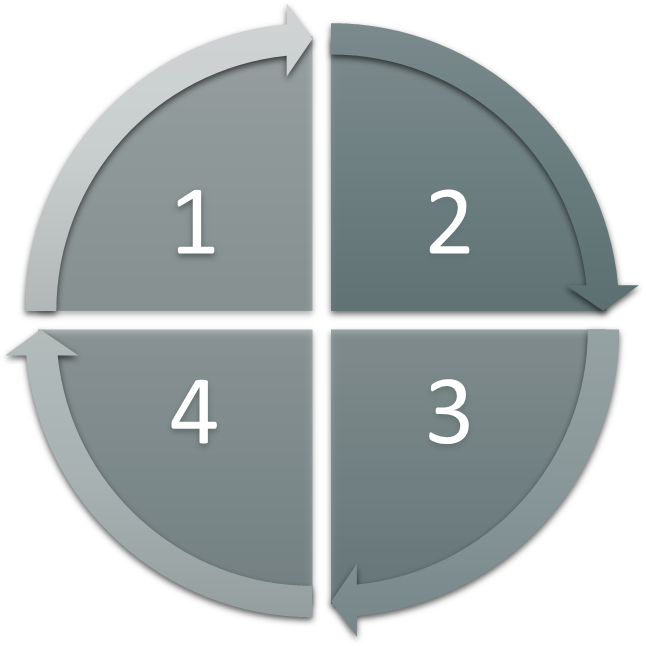
*Chart. 1 A pie chart illustrating the contribution of each emission source to the operational carbon footprint.*

The carbon footprint calculated is slightly larger than the UK average (7,800 KgCO2e.) but is similar to the footprint of organisations of the same size and operation. Having identified what our key emissions are, the rest of this document outlines actions we can take that will help reduce our footprint and allow us to operate more sustainably.

Electricity consumption at Leicestershire Cares makes up 42% of the carbon footprint. On site we use it to power lighting, IT equipment and kitchen appliances. Leicestershire Cares changed providers to a green energy provider in October 2019. Switching to a green energy tariff, the CO2 emission have been drastically reduced, however, there are still actions we can take to conserve the amount of electricity that we use.

1. **Strategic Themes**

This environmental action plan is split across four main themes, which are demonstrated in the diagram below. Several goals and actions to be completed by 2030 have been developed for each theme, to help facilitate Leicestershire Cares to operate in a more green and sustainable way.



**Children, Young**

**People and The**

**Community**

**Business**

**Leicestershire**

**Cares**

**Leicestershire**

**Cares Staff**

*Fig. 1 A Diagram showing the four main themes that will be explored in this action plan.*

**5. Theme 1 – Leicestershire Cares**

If Leicestershire Cares is to be successful in raising awareness across our stakeholders and encourage them to reduce their environmental impact, we should have our own action plan, setting an example in our own operation.

Leicestershire Cares has a target to reduce its carbon footprint by 30% by 2030 (based on 2019/2020 levels).

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal** | **Reduce Leicestershire Cares Energy Consumption** | | | | |
| **Objective** | **Actions** | **Risks or potential barriers to success** | **Mitigating Actions** | **Success Measures** | **Target** |
| **Reduce Energy consumption associated with lighting** | 1. Install compact fluorescent bulbs (CFL`s) or LED bulbs which uses up to 75% less energy than standard bulbs. 2. Take advantage of natural lighting. Paint rooms using light colours with high sheen to reflect more daylight. 3. Place signs above light switches to remind staff to turn of lights. | Possible high cost associated with bulbs. Would need to dispose of old bulbs correctly, which may be expensive.  May be a high cost associated with redecorating.  Staff could ignore signage. | Replace light bulbs gradually. The money saved from switching bulbs can be used to purchase CFL or LED bulbs.    Secure grants or funds for redecorating. This could be turned into a Team Challenge, reducing cost.  Ensure signs are clearly visible. | 80 % of bulbs have been replaced with energy efficient bulbs.  100% of offices have been repainted.  Signs are placed above all light switches. | 2025  2025       2021 |
| **Reduce Energy consumption associated with heating.** | 1. Switch to a green energy tariff or change provider to one that uses carbon neutral gas. 2. Caulk and weather-strip doors and windows – to minimise heat loss. Install draft excluders. 3. Ensure boiler is regularly serviced and is working properly. 4. Create and implement a heating and thermostat policy. Ensuring all staff, including new recruits, are educated in the matter. | May be a complicated process to switch.    Cost associated with supplies and possibly labour.  N/A  Staff not following policy, heating preferences will differ between employees. | Speak to current provider about cancellations and whether they have a green tariff.  Secure grants or funding for repairs.  N/A  Ensure it is included in all staff handovers and induction packs. The policy should be mentioned in staff meetings. | 100% of all scope 1 emissions are generated from 100% renewable sources.    100% windows and doors caulked.  1 boiler service annually.  A heating and thermostat procedure devised and included in staff training. | 2030    2025  2020-2030  2030 |
| **Reduce energy consumption associated with computers, office equipment and appliances** | 1. Choose energy efficient appliances – Procure Energy Star rated appliances and equipment where possible.      1. Recycle old electronic equipment. 2. Shut down all appliances at the end of the day e.g. printers and computers. | There may be a higher cost associated with energy efficient appliances.  This may become an inconvenience to staff and expense to Leicestershire Cares.  Staff may forget to shut down appliances and equipment. | Once appliances need replacing, procure and replace using Energy Star rated appliances. Spreading out cost gradually.  There may be non-profit organisations and community groups offering help.  Include this action in the green posters that will be displayed around the office. | 60% of appliances in the office are Energy Star Rated.  100% of all old electronic equipment  should be recycled.  65% of appliances are shut off at the end of the day. | 2030  With immediate effect  2020 - 2025 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal** | **Reduce Scope 3 Carbon Emissions – Through Reduce, Re – use and Recycle** | | | | |
| **Objective** | **Actions** | **Risks or potential barriers to success** | **Mitigating Actions** | **Success Measures** | **Target** |
| **Reduce consumption of paper products. Re-use and recycle as much paper as feasible.** | 1. Purchase and Procure recycled paper products.      1. Encourage staff to recycle paper products. | Quality of recycled products may not be as high.  Staff may forget to recycle paper or put paper products in waste bin as it is more convenient. | Staff should assess whether high quality paper is required and decide accordingly.  Include this action on the poster that is displayed around the officer. | 100% of paper products purchased are from recycled material.  100% of paper products are recycled. | 2025  2030 |
| **Use or source environmentally friendly office, bathroom, food and cleaning supplies.** | 1. Bulk buy supplies that need to be ordered in, rather than purchasing on a need’s basis. 2. Use caterers that are socially and environmentally responsible or source food for events that is local or sourced responsibly. 3. Minimise the number of single – use plastic at events. | Knowing what supplies need ordering in advance, could be tricky.  This may not be the most convenient option and can often be the more expensive option.  May be more convenient and cheaper to use single - use plastic. | Forecast the demand of office supplies.  A list of these types of services and caterers will be developed, and staff will be required to use them unless there is something specific, they need.  See above or use glasses, plates or biodegradable plastic utensils. | Place orders for office supplies quarterly.  Use local suppliers for 1 event annually.  Decrease the number of single – use plastic items at events by 80%. | 2020 - 2030  2020 – 2030  2030 |
| **Achieve significant reduction in waste generation and maximise recycling.** | 1. Promote recycling plan and ensure staff are aware about recycling process.      1. Reduce the number of waste bins around the office.      1. Label bins around the office with “general waste” and “recycle” for better identification | Staff may not want to adhere to recycling policies for convenience.    There may be a build-up of waste in the bins that are in the office.  N/A | Put this action in the green poster and Leicestershire Cares should encourage this behaviour in internal messaging.  Ensure staff are recycling as much as possible.  N/A | 1 x 204L Recycling Bin emptied fortnightly.  Reduce the number of bins in the office by 50%.  100% of all bins are labelled. | 2020 - 2030    2022  2020 |
| **Decrease office water usage** | 1. Regularly replace washers and seals to prevent leaks and dripping taps. 2. Put signs up wherever taps are being used to remind staff to turn taps off and use water wisely. | There may be a labour cost associated with this.  Staff could ignore signage. | There may be grants or funds that could help with cost.  Ensure signs are visible. | 100 % of taps have had their washers replaced.  4 signs placed around the office above the sinks. | 2025  2021 |

**6. Theme 2 – Leicestershire Cares Staff**

Raising awareness across Leicestershire Cares staff and encouraging them to behave in a more environmentally way is key to helping Leicestershire Cares achieve our carbon footprint reduction target. Especially, given that staff activities produce and influence scope 3 emissions.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal** | **Raising Environmental Awareness Across Staff** | | | | |
| **Objective** | **Actions** | **Risks or potential barriers to success** | **Mitigating Actions** | **Success Measures** | **Target** |
| **Educate and train staff on environmental issues and adopting green practices.** | 1. Deliver training and/or workshops that staff can attend to learn how to operate in a more environmentally friendly way. 2. Incorporate environmental responsibilities into all job roles. 3. Display green awareness posters around the office that list actions to reduce GHG related to staff actions. | Staff may not want to attend but feel as though they must.    This may make the job role more challenging and may not be feasible with other responsibilities.  Printing Posters themselves may not be environmentally friendly. | Cares is clear in internal messaging that environmental issues are important to us and managers use supervision to win support.  Staff should discuss with their line manager, simple and easy tasks they could do that will not affect their job role.  Use recycled paper to print poster. | Deliver 1 environmental awareness training or workshop yearly.  Add at least 1 green responsibility to job roles and measure success in appraisals.  5 green awareness posters displayed around the office. | 2020 – 2030  2021  2020 |

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal** | **Reducing Scope 3 Emissions Produced from Staff Activities** | | | | |
| **Objective** | **Actions** | **Risks or potential barriers to success** | **Mitigating Actions** | **Success Measures** | **Target** |
| **Reduce the number of miles related to business travel** | 1. Encouraging staff to work from home if they do not need to be in the office.      1. Staff arrange more teleconference or video calls.      1. Encourage staff to walk to meetings/events that are 20 minutes’ walk away or less. | Some staff might not have the resources or capabilities to work from home.  Some of the Young people we work with might not have the resources to do this.  Staff may not adhere to this and it is an action that can`t be forced. | Line managers ensure they have the all the necessary software and resources.  Keyworkers ensure that their Young People have the necessary means to do so.  Include this action on the green posters to be displayed around the office, to encourage/remind staff. | Staff spend 40% of their working hours at home.  Staff make 50% of their meetings and catch ups remotely.  25% reduction in mileage claimed via staff expenses. | 2021  2022  2025 |
| **Reducing paper consumption among staff** | 1. Staff must always print double sided, unless essential. 2. Eliminate paper from all meetings by encouraging the use of laptops in meetings. 3. Where possible, digitalise and share paperwork, encouraging staff to complete them electronically. | Staff may forget to do this.  Staff may not engage fully in the meeting.  May not be possible for certain projects due to funder requirements. | Change setting on printer so that it automatically prints double sided.  Cares is clear in internal messaging that laptops should be used appropriately in meetings.  Staff should liaise with line managers and funders to identify paperwork that can be digitalised. | 100% of documents printed double sided unless essential.  100% of meetings are paper free.  Where applicable, 50% of paperwork completed electronically. | With immediate effect  2021  2025 |
| **Reducing Plastic Consumption and eliminate as much single use plastic as feasible** | 1. Encourage all staff to bring in lunch or buy from places that use sustainable/recycled products reducing the amount of plastic in the office. 2. Eliminate plastic bags in the office. | Staff may continue to buy meals due to convenience and ease.  Plastic bags are needed to line waste bins with. | Where this is the case, encourage staff to recycle packaging.  Purchase biodegradable bin – liners, use newspapers or go liner free. | Reduce plastic waste by 30%.  100% of plastic bags in the officer are eliminated. | 2030  2025 |

**7. Theme 3 – Children, Young People and The Community**

Raising environmental awareness across the Children, Young People and Community groups we work with is important in encouraging them to adopt a low carbon lifestyle, in turn reducing their environmental impact.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal** | **Raising Environmental Awareness Across all Project Participants and Community Groups** | | | | |
| **Objective** | **Actions** | **Risks or potential barriers to success** | **Mitigating actions** | **Success Measures** | **Target** |
| **Educate Children and Young People on environmental issues.** | 1. Plan social events with Young People that raise or highlight environmental awareness and issues. 2. Deliver in house workshops that highlight environmental issues. 3. Encourage young people to be more energy efficient whilst in the office by including actions in the code of conduct e.g. turning off lights.      1. Include children’s books that are themed around the environment in the Go For Reading Project. 2. Purchase board games for Number Partners Project focussing on environmental issues. 3. Use social media campaigns to engage with young people on climate change issues. | Young People may not be concerned with the environment, so attendance is low.  Attendance may be low as Young people have more pressing concerns. Sourcing a facilitator may be difficult.  Young people may not remember that these actions are part of the code of conduct and are an expected behaviour.  Children may not want to read these books.  These types of board games can often be expensive.  Deciding which staff member/members are responsible for running the campaign may be difficult. | Staff organise and develop engaging sessions that attract Young People.  See above. Staff could collaborate with our business volunteers who could facilitate sessions.  Include these actions on Leicestershire Cares ground rules posters.  Staff encourage business volunteers to choose these kinds of books.  Business members may be able to donate board games.  Each young person project would post something on social media. | Plan a minimum of 2 green events yearly.  Deliver a minimum of 1 green workshop a year.  Include 4 green awareness actions in the code of conduct.  Purchase 20 children`s books to be used in Go For Reading.  Purchase 5 board games.  Run 1 social media campaign annually on climate change issues. | 2020 - 2030  2020 - 2030  2021  2025  2025  2020 – 2030 |
| **Educate community groups we work with on environmental issues.** | 1. Use social media campaigns to engage community groups on environmental issues. 2. Work with community groups to identify and create green team challenges. | Which staff would this responsibility fall to.  Finding community groups that need these types of spaces redecorating may be difficult. | Community development team would be responsible for creating content for the campaign.  Use social media to connect and contact community groups. | Run 1 social media campaign annually on climate change issues.  Organise 10 green team challenges annually. | 2020 – 2030  2020 - 2030 |

**8. Theme 4 – Business**

Leicester`s businesses and organisations, many of whom are members of Leicestershire Cares, make up around half of the city`s carbon dioxide emissions9. Effective engagement with this sector will, therefore, be critical to our overall plan of encouraging our stakeholders to reduce their environmental impact. Building stronger relationships with our business members and recognising those that are already taking action to reduce their carbon footprint, will further facilitate mainstreaming climate change awareness across our operation and practice.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Goal** | **Raising Environmental Awareness Across all Business Members** | | | | |
| **Objective** | **Actions** | **Risks or potential barriers to success** | **Mitigating Actions** | **Success Measures** | **Target** |
| **Encourage business members to participate in green initiatives and share information** | 1. Launch a new award that recognises and rewards the work that our business members are doing to reduce their environmental impact. 2. Promote green team challenges. 3. Encourage business members to incorporate environmental initiatives in World of Work Tours. 4. Use the quarterly newsletter to engage business members on climate change issues. 5. Invite business members to speak about and educate staff and other stakeholders on environmental issues. 6. Share best green practice with new business members when signing up. | Measuring the success or extent of businesses actions may be difficult to gauge.  Business members may prefer to complete other types of team challenges.      Getting the balance being educational and engaging can be difficult.  Business volunteers may not read newsletter as it may get lost in emails.  Finding business volunteers who are qualified or knowledgeable in the subject may be difficult.  Some businesses may not have any policies and actions plans in place, does this mean they can`t to become a member. | Management should create criteria to base this award on.  Staff should encourage green team challenges and work with business to identify team challenges that suit both.  Leicestershire Cares Staff and the business volunteers should work collaboratively to develop engaging activities and tours.  Make sure newsletter is advertised on social media outlets.  Work with our business volunteers and skills share.  New business members should sign a pledge to participate in Leicestershire Cares green initiatives, which in turn helps them offset their green impact. | 1 company receives this award annually.  Achieve 50 hours of volunteering in green places annually.    A minimum of 2 World of Work tours annually that incorporate environmental issues.  2 x climate content included in newsletter annually.  Achieve 11 hours of seminars, workshops and talks from business volunteers around green issues.  A section where new business members can disclose their green initiatives with Leicestershire Cares should be added to the member signup sheet. | 2021 – 2030  2021 - 2030  2021 – 2030  2021 – 2030  2030  2025 |

**References**

1. https://www.metoffice.gov.uk/weather/climate-change/what-is-climate-change
2. C.B.Field, V.R. Barros, D.J. Dokken, K.J. Mach, M.D. Mastrandrea, T.E. Bilir, M. Chatterjee, K.L. Ebi, Y.O. Estrada, R.C. Genova, B. Girma, E.S. Kissel, A.N. Levy, S. MacCracken, P .R. Mastrandrea, and L.L. White, Summary for policymakers. In: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Cambridge University Press, 2014, 1-32.
3. M.Kendon,M.McCarthy, S. Jevrejeva, A.Matthews and T. Legg, International Journal of Climatology, 2019,**39**.3
4. P.P Wong, I.J. Losada, J.-P . Gattuso, J. Hinkel, A. Khattabi, K.L. McInnes, Y . Saito, and A. Sallenger, Coastal systems and low-lying areas.In: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Cambridge University Press, 2014, 361 - 401
5. J. Settele, R. Scholes, R. Betts, S. Bunn, P.Leadley, D. Nepstad, J.T. Overpeck, and M.A. Taboada, Terrestrial and inland water systems. In: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Cambridge University Press, 2014, 271 -294
6. K.R Smith, A. Woodward, D. Campbell-Lendrum, D.D. Chadee, Y . Honda, Q. Liu, J.M. Olwoch, B. Revich, and R. Sauerborn, 2014: Human health: impacts, adaptation, and co-beneﬁts. In: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Cambridge University Press, 2014, 709-754
7. L.M.Olsen. Opondo, P . Tschakert, A. Agrawal, S.H. Eriksen, S. Ma, L.N. Perch, and S.A. Zakieldeen, 2014: Livelihoods and poverty. In: Climate Change 2014: Impacts, Adaptation, and Vulnerability. Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects. Contribution of Working Group II to the Fifth Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Cambridge University Press, 2014, 793-832.
8. <https://www.statista.com/topics/3781/charities-in-the-uk/>
9. Leicester`s sustainability action plan, Leicester City Council, 2016 – 2019, 10

**Appendix   
  
1. Carbon Footprint Calculation**

Scope 1 and Scope 2 emissions were calculated using The Carbon Trust SME Carbon Footprint Calculator. The calculator has been designed to help UK based SMEs measure corporate emissions and follows the GHG Protocol guidance. The calculator is not a complete evaluation of organisational footprint. It only includes selected emission sources, common to most SMEs. Scope 3 emissions were calculated using the UK Government Conversion Factors for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) reporting. The conversion factors are suitable for use by UK organisations of all sizes reporting on UK operations.

The classification method used to group GHG emissions, by the level of control an organisation has over them are categorised into three main types of GHG classes:

**Direct emissions, scope 1**: Are those which result from fossil fuels burned directly by the business, such as boiler gas, air conditioning refrigerant gas, or fuel in company vehicles/fleets.

**Indirect emissions, scope 2**: These are from imported electricity i.e. power stations to run heating, lighting, electrical equipment within the building.

**Other indirect emissions, scope 3**: Are from products and services such as the emissions from the consumption of water, waste, business travel, paper etc. The boundaries of this scope are agreed with the organisation and the general rule is to include what a business can quantify, monitor and influence

**Scope, boundary and data collected**

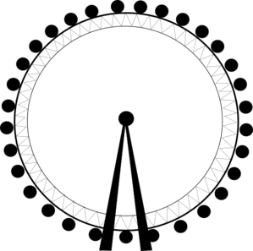
Where possible and relevant the following activities have been included   
Scope 1: Natural Gas   
Scope 2: Electricity   
Scope 3: Water, Paper and Business Travel

The following were excluded:

Waste  
Staff Commute   
Taxi   
Non paper stationary

**2.Carbon Footprint Visualisations**

In order to understand our carbon footprint, the following visualisations have been produced.

****  
During the reporting period Leicestershire Cares consumed 16,704 KWh of electricity. That’s enough electricity to power the London Eye for nearly 3 days. The London Eye currently consumes around 6,200 KWh/Day.



In 2019 Leicestershire Cares produced enough carbon dioxide to fill 48 London busses. Five London buses can approximately hold 1 tCO2e.