

# EMISSION PROFILE

MAG / Global

FY2024 BASELINE



## OVERVIEW

In December 2025, MAG's FY2024 Global Emissions Baseline was validated to ISO 14064-3, confirming a total global footprint of **22,313.20 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**. The inventory covered Scope 1, Scope 2, and material Scope 3 categories in line with GHG Protocol requirements.

For MAG Globally, 33% of our emissions falls under Scope 1, driven mainly by direct fuel consumption across operations. Electricity contributes just 4.7%, with the remaining 62.3% arising from Scope 3 value-chain activities.

Understanding this profile allows MAG to design targeted emission-reduction measures that support the organisation's global commitment to a 45% reduction in absolute emissions by FYE 2030.

tCO<sub>2</sub>e = Tonnes of Carbon Dioxide Equivalent

## KEY METRICS



Global: **22,313.20 tCO<sub>2</sub>e**



Global: **3.87 tCO<sub>2</sub> per FTE**



Global: **224.24 tCO<sub>2</sub> per £1m**



Global: **1.01m Trees to offset**

## PRIORITY EMISSIONS TO MANAGE

Priority Emissions Areas	Potential Mitigation Measures
<b>Scope 1: Fuel Consumption - Vehicles</b> 1,748,080L of Diesel 481,289L of Petrol	Activity: Consumption of fuel in MAG owned and operated vehicles and mech assets Impact: 5571 tCO <sub>2</sub> e emitted Mitigation: Fleet optimisation, rightsizing, improved maintenance, driver training Result: A 50% reduction in fuel reduces absolute emissions by 557 tons High Impact, Longer Term, Higher Cost
<b>Scope 1: Fuel Consumption - Generators</b> 513,850L of Diesel 605L of Petrol	Activity: Consumption of Fuel in Generators Impact: 1315 tCO <sub>2</sub> e emitted Mitigation: Investment in appropriate renewable energy production Result: A 50% reduction in fuel reduces absolute emissions by 657 tons High Impact, Longer Term, Higher Cost
<b>Scope 1: Charcoal Consumption</b> 194 Tons	Activity: Burning of charcoal for the cooking of staff meals. Impact: 466 tCO <sub>2</sub> e emitted Mitigation: Replace Charcoal Stoves with Electric Hobs Result: A 75% reduction in charcoal use. reduced absolute emissions by 350 tons High Impact, Quick Win, Low Cost
<b>Scope 3: Air Travel</b> 13,038,283 Passenger KMs	Activity: Global Air Travel Impact: 2175 tCO <sub>2</sub> e emitted Mitigation: Travel Procedure, Carbon Budgeting Result: A 10% annual reduction in air travel reduce emission by 891 tons by FYE 2030 High Impact, Longer Term, Higher Costs
<b>Scope 3: Procurement of Goods</b> £4.7m spent	Activity: Procurement of consumable and perishable goods Impact: 2134 tCO <sub>2</sub> e emitted Mitigation: Supplier Engagement, Procurement sustainability review Low Impact, Longer Term, Low Cost

# 2024 CARBON BASELINE

## EMISSIONS PROFILE | GLOBAL

### Executive Summary

In 2024, MAG completed its first organisation-wide carbon inventory, establishing a comprehensive baseline of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions across our global operations. This milestone effort provides a clear, data-driven understanding of the organisation's climate impact and lays the foundation for targeted emissions reduction planning. The inventory was developed using the Greenhouse Gas Protocol and the Humanitarian Carbon Calculator, ensuring alignment with international standards and sectoral best practice

Total emissions for the reporting year were 22,313.20 tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO<sub>2</sub>e). These were distributed across Scope 1 (direct fuel use: 7,341.60 tCO<sub>2</sub>e or 33%), Scope 2 (purchased electricity: 1,063.74 tCO<sub>2</sub>e or 5%), and Scope 3 (value chain emissions: 13,907.86 tCO<sub>2</sub>e or 62%). Emissions were heavily concentrated in three operational areas—fuel use (vehicles and generators), procurement of goods and services, and international travel—which together account for over 80% of MAG's total footprint.

MAG used an operational control boundary to determine which activities to include and applied a hybrid data approach: activity-based data was prioritised for fuel, electricity, and travel, while spend-based estimates were used for procurement and services. The baseline also included a bespoke Scope 3 category for emissions linked implementing partners—recognising MAG's dual role as both an implementer and a sub-contractor.

As expected for a first-cycle inventory in humanitarian contexts, data gaps remain. Emissions from refrigerants, waste, and employee commuting could not be fully captured and are either excluded or conservatively estimated. These limitations are transparently documented and are a focus for future improvement.

The carbon baseline equips MAG with a credible technical foundation for tracking progress against its climate targets—a 45% reduction in emissions by 2030 and net zero by 2050. It also strengthens accountability to donors, supports alignment with the Climate and Environment Charter for Humanitarian Organisations, and prepares the organisation for future third-party assurance.

Looking ahead, MAG has developed a draft emissions reduction strategy targeting its highest-impact sources. Proposed actions include transitioning generator-reliant sites to solar power, rolling out standardised fleet, fuel and procurement management systems, managing air travel through a carbon budgeting approach, and embedding climate criteria into procurement processes. These interventions could be supported by system upgrades (e.g. improved asset tracking) and a global staff engagement campaign titled "Reduce Together."

Emissions performance will be monitored bi-annually using intensity metrics, including emissions per full-time equivalent (3.87 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/FTE) and per £1 million spent (224.24 tCO<sub>2</sub>e/£1M).