The Coolfood Pledge

Join a growing movement to put sustainability on the menu

Pledge

Coolfood Pledge members commit to a target of reducing the greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions associated with the food they serve by 25 percent by 2030 relative to a 2015 baseline – a level of ambition in line with achieving the goals of the Paris Climate Agreement.

Pledge members confidentially report food purchase amounts by weight each year. Our team asks for data on all animal-based foods, as well as plant proteins, which collectively tend to make up 80-90 percent of an organization's food-related GHG emissions.

We determine the climate impact of food using the Coolfood Calculator. The analysis is undertaken by World Resources Institute based upon a peer reviewed methodology. Each member receives an annual report showing GHG emissions by food type, trends year-over-year, and comparison.

Coolfood Methodology

A peer-reviewed method to help set and measure your target.

Coolfood Calculator

We estimate the GHG emissions associated with the food you buy.

Coolfood Progress
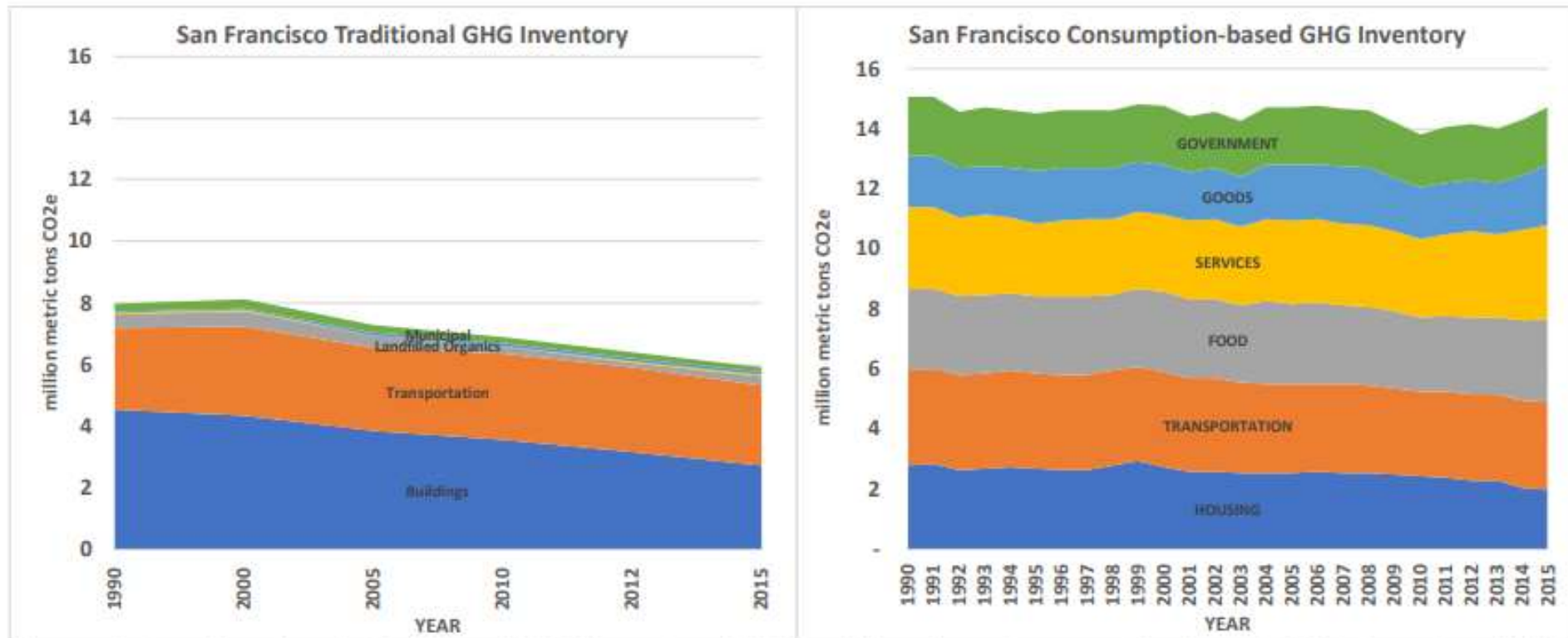
2022 Coolfood Pledge Collective Climate Impact Report.

Figure A. San Francisco's Traditional GHG Inventory (left-hand figure) vs. Consumption-based GHG Inventory (right-hand figure) for the year 2015.
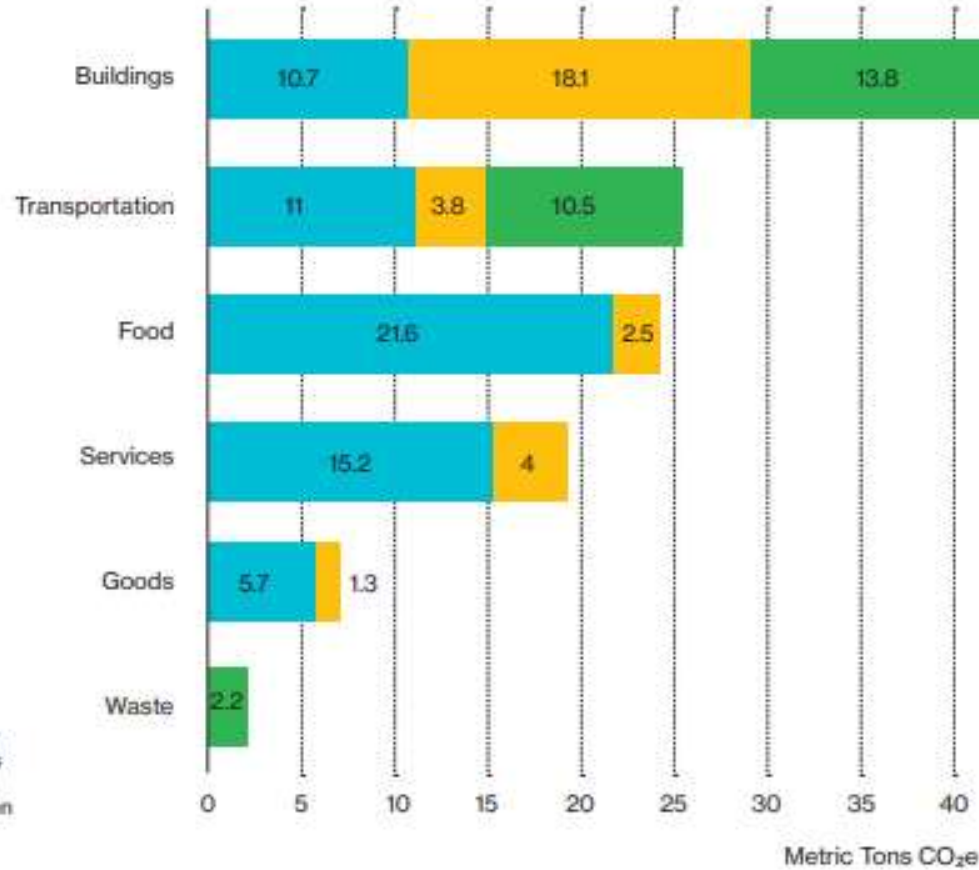
Consumption-Based Greenhouse Gas Inventory of San Francisco from 1990 to 2015

Christopher M. Jones, Ph.D.
CoolClimate Network
University of California, Berkeley

September 29, 2020

NYC INTEGRATED INVENTORY: HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION-BASED AND CITYWIDE GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY, 2021

Legend:
- Household
- Overlap
- Geographic

Buildings: 10.7 | 18.1 | 13.8
Transportation: 11 | 3.8 | 10.5
Food: 21.6 | 2.5
Services: 15.2 | 4
Goods: 5.7 | 1.3
Waste: 2.2

Metric Tons CO₂e (axis: 0, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40)

The City has added emissions from household consumption to our traditional citywide greenhouse gas inventory to form an integrated inventory that provides a more complete picture of our carbon emissions. Energy use in buildings and transportation remain our largest emissions sources, but the emissions from our consumption of food are also significant.

Source: NYC Mayor's Office of Climate & Environmental Justice, 2023.

PlaNYC
Getting Sustainability Done

The City of New York
Mayor Eric Adams

April 2023

NYC CITYWIDE GREENHOUSE GAS INVENTORY

Legend:
- ■ Waste (orange)
- ■ Transportation (green)
- ■ Stationary Energy (Buildings) (blue)

The NYC Citywide Greenhouse Gas Inventory, which uses the Global Protocol for Cities (GPC) methodology, measures emission levels by source and tracks the City's progress in reducing them. Stationary energy, or energy used for buildings, is the largest source of emissions, followed by energy used for transportation, and emissions generated from solid waste and wastewater.
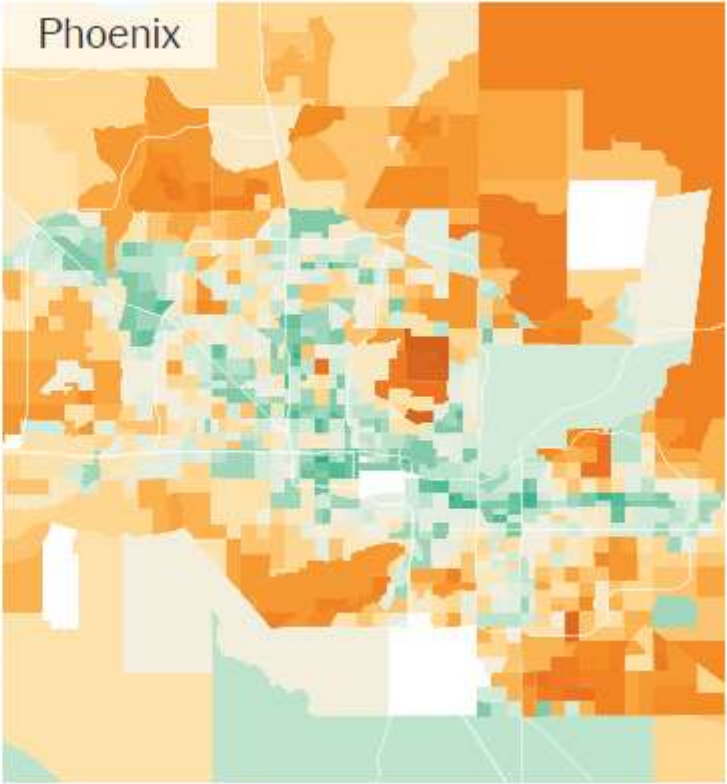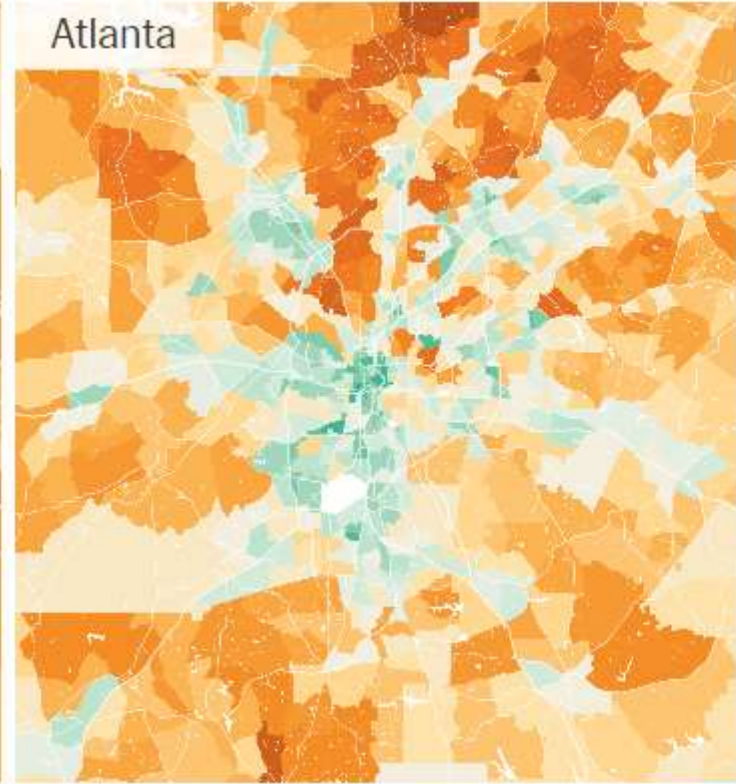
Chart: Metric Tons of CO_2E (millions) by year, 2005–2021, stacked bar showing Stationary Energy (Buildings), Transportation, and Waste.

The Climate Impact of Your Neighborhood, Mapped

By <u>Nadja Popovich</u>, <u>Mira Rojanasakul</u> and <u>Brad Plumer</u>   Dec. 13, 2022

Household emissions maps

The maps are based on a data analysis by the EcoDataLab, in collaboration with the University of California, Berkeley.

They reflect a consumption-based emissions accounting. This method assigns responsibility for greenhouse gas emissions to consumers (in this case, households) rather than producers. The data is not a direct measurement of a household's consumption or behavior. Instead, EcoDataLab uses a model (a simplified, mathematical representation of the real world) to estimate consumption and emissions at the household level, depending on real-world data where available, as well as estimates based on demographic, regional and national averages. The data reflects average household emissions footprints in 2017, prior to the coronavirus pandemic.

The analysis is based on a methodology developed by Chris Jones and collaborators at Berkeley, and published in multiple scientific journals. More detail on the latest modeling methodology can be found here.