



CARBON FOOTPRINT

Carbon footprint refers to the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions that are directly or indirectly caused by an individual, organization, or product.

Units: Carbon footprint is usually measured in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂e), which is a standard unit used to express the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions.

Scope: Carbon footprint measures the impact of our daily activities on the environment.

Impact: Reducing carbon footprint can help to reduce the total amount of greenhouse gas emissions associated with an individual, organization, or product.

CARBON INTENSITY

Carbon intensity measures the amount of carbon dioxide emitted per unit of economic activity. It is a measure of the efficiency of an economy or a sector in terms of its greenhouse gas emissions.

Units: Carbon intensity is usually measured in terms of tonnes of CO₂e per unit of GDP or per unit of energy use.

Scope: Carbon intensity measures the overall efficiency of a system or product. In other words, it considers the larger picture of emissions and looks at ways to reduce them on a larger scale.

Impact: Reducing carbon intensity can help to improve the efficiency of an economy or a sector.

Two important concepts in the context of climate change.

By reducing our carbon footprint, we can reduce the overall carbon intensity of the systems and products we use.

Vary between and within countries and are affected by a range of factors such as income, demographics, settlement structures, and lifestyles

Reducing both carbon footprint and carbon intensity is crucial to mitigating the impacts of climate change.

