



GREENING THE BLUE REPORT 2017

THE UN SYSTEM'S ENVIRONMENTAL FOOTPRINT AND EFFORTS TO REDUCE IT

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OVERVIEW

Background

As a result of the 2007 United Nations (UN) Climate Neutral Strategy, the UN system has been working over the past decade to measure and reduce the environmental footprint of its facilities and operations. UN entities – by which we mean the UN's agencies, organisations, funds, programmes, specialised agencies and others – have engaged in these efforts with determination and perseverance with support from the United Nations Environment Programme's (UN Environment) Sustainable UN (SUN) team and the Environment Management Group.

There are three main objectives to the UN's approach:

1. To measure and report environmental impacts
2. To undertake efforts to systematically manage and reduce environmental impacts
3. To achieve climate neutrality across the UN by 2020.

The universal adoption of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in 2015 demands that the UN system shows leadership at all levels, making the integration of sustainability considerations in facilities and operations more important than ever.

Measuring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and waste

The UN first reported its greenhouse gas emissions in 2009, for 2008 emissions. Reporting has continued every year since then and has continuously improved in accuracy and scope, providing an ever-more detailed picture of the UN's emissions and their sources.

In 2013, UN heads of agencies committed to manage the environmental impacts of the UN's facilities and operations via the introduction of environmental management systems and to expand the number of environmental indicators. This report therefore includes details of the UN's greenhouse gas emissions and their offsets, as well as waste management and the adoption of systematic approaches to environmental sustainability for 2016. Data on freshwater and the training of staff members will follow in 2018 and 2019 respectively.

In 2016, data was received from 67 entities of the UN system, covering 264,221 personnel distributed worldwide. The UN emitted 1.90 million tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂eq). Per capita emissions were 7.18 tonnes CO₂eq, similar to the annual per capita emissions of a resident of Madrid.

A total of 56 UN entities provided waste data for 2016. Based on the quantitative data provided by 52 of them, the UN-wide per capita waste generated in 2016 is estimated to be 554 kilograms, which is comparable to the amount of waste generated by a French citizen per year.

Undertaking efforts to systematically manage and reduce the UN's environmental impacts

The UN system is committed to improving the environmental performance of its facilities and operations. Several UN entities have adopted a systematic approach to reducing their environmental footprint. This could include implementing an environmental management system or receiving certificates of excellence for their green building-management practices.

Moving towards a climate neutral UN by 2020

The UN's approach to managing its impacts encourages entities to offset unavoidable greenhouse gas emissions. A total of 39 entities were climate neutral for 2016 as a result of emission reductions and the purchase of carbon credits. One additional entity offset its headquarters' total emissions, and three others offset only facility-related emissions for their headquarters. In total this resulted in the offsetting of 37 per cent of the UN's reported greenhouse gas emissions for 2016.

Staff engagement and the network of sustainability focal points

It is important to recognise that the progress made on the environmental performance of the UN is the result of a growing number of highly motivated and creative staff members who go above and beyond the call of duty to reduce the UN's impacts.

Each of the participating UN entities has an officially appointed environmental sustainability focal point, who is in charge of implementing the UN Climate Neutral Strategy. From environmental management systems to campaigns on waste, their role in greening the blue is vital. In fact, in 2016 the SUN team, together with the sustainability focal points, won the Secretary-General Award for 'Greening the UN', which honours "an individual staff member or team for ensuring that the United Nations acts in an environmentally responsible and sustainable manner".

This work is complemented by spontaneous initiatives undertaken by volunteers known as Green Champions. Initiatives undertaken by these dedicated staff members, consultants and interns have included events to celebrate World Environment Day, the creation of food gardens and campaigning to remove single-use food and drinks containers from office canteens. All of these achievements are celebrated through the Greening the Blue campaign on a daily basis.

To date, more than 370 stories of greening efforts have been published on **www.greeningtheblue.org** and shared on social media platforms. This achievement illustrates the scale and scope of the efforts taken to embed sustainability in both daily activities and on-going strategies across the UN system.

Next steps

Through their offices and initiatives, most UN entities operate in multiple countries, many of which suffer from limited resources and fragile ecosystems. Internalising environmental considerations in the management of facilities and operations is one of the most visible ways in which the entity can stand by its principles, minimise impacts and assert a positive legacy. Despite recent years' improvements, UN entities are not yet in full control of the environmental impacts generated by their projects and facilities worldwide. Support to field facilities in reducing their environmental footprint will be a key focus in the next few years.

Sustainable Development Goals

The Sustainable Development Goals provide a set of universally endorsed objectives and targets to work towards. By implementing the Climate Neutral Strategy, the UN system not only reduces its use of natural and financial resources but also shows leadership in integrating the Sustainable Development Agenda in management planning and processes.

In this context, the SUN team considers Goal 7 'Affordable and clean energy', Goal 12 'Responsible consumption and production', Goal 13 'Climate action', and Goal 16 'Peace, justice and strong institutions' particularly relevant.

For more information on SUN, Greening the Blue and the SDGs, please visit www.greeningtheblue.com/sdgs.



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS



Methodology

The journey towards climate neutrality and emissions reductions starts with the compilation of a greenhouse gas emission inventory, which is a list of emissions – by source, type and volume – discharged into the atmosphere over the course of a calendar year. Within the UN, this process is coordinated by UN Environment and undertaken by individual UN entities.

The methodology used to estimate the UN's greenhouse gas emissions is based on the internationally recognised Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard, modified slightly to fulfil the intrinsic characteristics and reporting needs of the UN system.

The agreed common minimum boundary includes activities that are under the financial or operational control of the reporting entity, thus accounting for emissions from facility operations – such as electricity and heating (generated on-site or purchased), use of refrigerants for air-conditioning or cooling – and travel paid by the UN through commercial airlines, public transport and vehicles owned by the entities. With regard to travel, this includes not only official travel, but also that of meeting participants, delegates, consultants, etc. Some activities outside the common minimum boundary may be reported on a voluntary basis, e.g. commuting, projects implemented by external entities, couriers and postal mail, waste and water treatment.

The UN's inventory covers the six greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride), which are covered by the Kyoto Protocol. Chlorofluorocarbons and Hydrochlorofluorocarbons are not covered by Kyoto, but are governed by the Montreal Protocol and are reported under the 'optional emissions' category. Emissions are reported in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent (CO₂eq), a common unit that is used to account for the global warming potential of all greenhouse gases. Total UN system emissions are reported to three significant figures.

This year, entities made the effort to report for their entire staff, ensuring the most complete carbon footprint possible via the use of proxies in terms of per capita emissions.

Results in 2017

A total of 67 UN entities, covering 264,221 personnel worldwide, compiled and updated their greenhouse gas emissions inventories for their 2016 emissions.

UN-wide total greenhouse gas emissions for 2016 amounted to 1.90 million tonnes of CO₂eq, which excludes optional emissions that lay outside the boundaries of the UN inventory. For the second consecutive year, facilities-related emissions were the most significant source of greenhouse gas emissions for the UN system, comprising 46 per cent of the total, followed by air travel (42 per cent) and other travel-related emissions

(12 per cent) – the latter referring to public transport and owned vehicles. That said, air travel represents the main emissions source for 85 per cent of participating agencies. Per capita emissions for the entire UN system were 7.18 tonnes of CO₂eq, although this varied between entities, ranging from 2 to 30 tonnes CO₂eq.

Field Missions accounted for over 55 per cent of total UN emissions, followed by the World Bank Group (11 per cent), WFP, UNICEF and UNDP (4 per cent each), IMF, FAO and UNHQ (2 per cent each), which together with IAEA, WHO, UNFPA and UNESCO account for 90 per cent of total UN emissions. In terms of reported personnel, only six entities make up 75 per cent of the UN system's personnel: Field Missions, UNDP, UNICEF, WBG, WFP and FAO.

Since the beginning of this exercise in 2009, this is the first time that all participating entities have updated their carbon footprint, supplying information on their 2016 facilities and operations. Throughout the years, it has been possible to observe the increasing commitment as well as the knowledge and understanding of participating entities and their focal points, green teams and staff. Only full reporting leads to emission reductions and climate neutrality, thus the improvement of this first activity (i.e. measuring) is crucial.

Next steps

Work on improving the breadth, depth, consistency and accuracy of the UN greenhouse gas emission inventory will continue.

An on-going challenge is comparing data between years and entities, as reliable trend analysis requires at least 10 years of consistent data. The UN has been reporting its greenhouse gas emissions since 2009 and the current methodology has been in place since 2010, resulting in only six years' continuous data. Trend analysis will be possible once the methodology is more established and practised by all participating entities in a consistent manner, as well as there being no significant variations in the reported scope. Intra-agency analysis may be easier to perform when the scope has not changed significantly throughout the reporting years.

UN Namibia goes solar

Earlier this year, UN Namibia, alongside the City of Windhoek, launched solar panels at UN House. As Namibia receives a high amount of sunlight, solar energy provides an invaluable opportunity to support efforts to combat climate change. As identified in the Sustainable Development Agenda, clean energy is an integral part of the global strategy to end poverty, protect the planet, and ensure prosperity for all.

Since its installation in May 2017, power purchased from the grid and consumed at UN House has decreased by approximately 50 per cent, equating to a total savings of roughly US\$4,500 (N\$60,000) per month. If the current savings trend continues, coupled with the current effort to monitor power usage, UN Namibia forecasts savings of at least 60 per cent going forward.



Methodology

The methodology for measuring and reporting waste management practices was developed and implemented during the 2016 waste inventory. It was improved in 2017 by incorporating lessons learnt and feedback from UN focal points. The methodology requires the collection of data on waste quantities by:

1. Type of treatment and disposal (e.g. landfill, recycling, reuse);
2. Method of collection (e.g. municipality, private contractor, take-back scheme); and
3. Type of waste (e.g. paper, plastics, metal, e-waste).

The approach follows the recommendations of the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics developed by the Statistics Division at the UN Department of Economic and Social Affairs and is in line with Global Reporting Initiative indicators.

In addition, qualitative information on activities such as implementation of policy and waste management plans is collected to enable the sharing of best practices between UN entities.

Results in 2017

A total of 56 UN entities provided waste data for 2016, an increase of 21 per cent on last year. Based on quantitative data from 52 of those entities, relating to 316 sites, the UN-wide annual per capita waste generated in 2016 was 554 kilograms.

Field Missions represent 77 per cent of the total waste quantity. When Field Missions are excluded, the annual per capita rate is 278 kilograms. This difference is largely due to the fact that the work of Field Missions takes place in camps where occupants both work and live, unlike a typical UN office where waste is generated during working hours only.

Regarding waste collection, private contractors collected the largest proportion of waste (68 per cent), followed by the UN-managed collection (20 per cent). The large proportion of the latter is due to the lack of municipal or private waste collection and disposal facilities in a number of remote locations where the UN operates. Lack of facilities is also the reason behind municipal collection accounting for only 3 per cent of waste. In 2016, 7 per cent of waste was sold, with the remainder categorised as unknown, donated, exported, or collected as part of a take-back scheme.

In terms of waste disposal, the limited facilities associated with remote locations continue to play a significant role. As a result, 30 per cent of waste was sent to controlled disposal sites¹, 17 per cent incinerated and 11 per cent landfilled. The UN-wide rate of reuse, recycling² and recovery is 30 per cent or 46 per cent when Field Missions are excluded.

Finally, 20 UN entities are implementing waste management plans across 75 different sites. The majority of reporting UN entities (95 per cent) adopted paper-use reduction practices, and 84 per cent provided mains-fed water fountains to reduce the use of plastic bottles across 273 sites. Twelve entities introduced a ban on plastic food and drink containers across 123 sites, and a total of 36 entities across 239 sites included take-back clauses³ within their procurement contracts.

Next steps

SUN will continue to improve existing and develop new tools that are aimed at enhancing the quantity and quality of waste inventory data. These efforts will be supported by the implementation of a dynamic and comprehensive UN-wide awareness-raising campaign on waste management.

UN Environment and ESCAP tackle waste at UN Bangkok

UN Environment and the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (ESCAP) have taken action to green the UN's facilities and operations in Bangkok by reducing plastic waste and tackling food waste, as well as introducing a green menu and reducing energy consumption.



Biodegradable food containers available in the UN Bangkok canteens

Reducing plastic waste

In order to reduce the amount of plastic waste, staff are encouraged to bring their own mugs for hot drinks, bottles for water and reusable containers for take-away food to reduce the use of single-use containers. Biodegradable food and drink containers are also available.

Reducing food waste

In order to reduce food waste, one must know how much is being thrown away in canteens. This is now tracked and in the first few months has revealed that around 15 per

cent of the food served is wasted. To help reduce food waste, staff are encouraged to ask for smaller portions, share food with colleagues, and bring reusable containers for any leftovers.

¹ A controlled disposal site is a designated and municipality/government-authorised site for disposal of waste lacking one or more of the pollution prevention measures associated with technical landfill sites. Such sites are mostly used by UN peace-keeping in countries lacking technical landfill sites.

² Includes composted waste as well as waste separated and collected for recycling.

³ A clause requiring a product manufacturer or supplier to offer a free of charge take-back option of a product when it is replaced or is no longer required by the end user.



Methodology

UN system entities have formally committed to improve the environmental sustainability of their facilities and operations. The recommended approach for doing so is through the implementation of environmental management systems.

An environmental management system is an internationally recognised sustainability tool that supports the systematic reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and improvement of the overall environmental performance of an entity. Components include high-level commitments, plans of activities and well-defined responsibilities, as well as resources and processes that are constantly reviewed, evaluated and improved via a Plan-Do-Check-Act management cycle.

The UN reference for environmental management systems is the international standard ISO 14001, but other approaches are also implemented.

Results in 2017

The UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of Congo (MONUSCO in Goma), the World Food Programme (all WFP offices in Kenya), the UN Secretariat Headquarters (New York), and ESCAP (headquarters in Bangkok) were all selected to pilot environmental management systems with support from SUN. Throughout 2017, these organisations have shown progress in developing and implementing their systems. MONUSCO conducted its first internal environmental audit, while WFP has completed an initial environmental review and established its environmental management system governance structure. UN Headquarters has initiated an environmental management system governance framework for the UN Secretariat and progressed with its initial environmental review. ESCAP has designated a full-time environmental management system coordinator.

The United Nations Department of Field Support must also be commended for its new strategy, in which the department commits to deploying responsible missions that maximise efficiency in the use of natural resources, and minimise risk to people, societies and ecosystems, delivering a positive legacy wherever possible. The 6.5-year strategy identifies objectives, approaches and success indicators on energy, water and wastewater, solid waste, wider impact, and the environmental management system.

Overall, whether through an environmental management system, green building certification, or an integrated sustainability strategy, several UN entities have developed a systematic approach to improve their environmental performance.

Next steps

Collaboration with the four pilot organisations will continue until the end of 2017. An online application for a UN environmental management system toolkit will be launched in 2018. It will contain guidance on the implementation of environmental management systems and provide possibilities to handle information related to environmental management.

World Food Programme rolls out new environmental policy

Early in 2017, WFP's Executive Board approved a new environmental policy, committing to "consistently respond to environmental risks and opportunities in its own activities".

Key principles will guide how WFP implements the policy, including systematic consideration of the environment, sustainable consumption and life-cycle thinking. Three tools, currently under development, will help WFP deliver measurable environmental gains:

1. **Environmental standards**, which will define essential protection measures and minimum expectations for all WFP's activities.
2. An **environmental risk screening and categorisation** process, for identifying and managing environmental risks in programme and construction activities.
3. An **environmental management system**, consistent with the international standard, ISO 14001, for recurrent activities in functional areas such as premises management, logistics and procurement.

A sound environmental policy, with systems that consistently protect the environment on which vulnerable populations rely for food, livelihoods and recovery, will better equip WFP to help achieve the Sustainable Development Goals and end hunger.



Photo: WFP/Alessandro Casciotti

WFP's LEED Platinum accredited facility, Rome



Methodology

While the UN is working hard to reduce its carbon footprint some emissions are unavoidable and need to be addressed. Commitments to offset with the aim of achieving climate neutrality come into play at this stage.

Offsetting is the process whereby entities take responsibility and compensate for their remaining emissions by purchasing UN-certified carbon credits from projects that are achieving the removal of, or reductions in, greenhouse gas emissions of an equivalent amount. Example projects include installing new renewable energy facilities, restoring forests, delivering clean cook-stoves or improving energy efficiency in homes.

Certified Emission Reductions are offsets issued by projects that are part of the UN's Clean Development Mechanism. The quality of a project is verified and guaranteed by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in a process that requires national approval, third party verification, and confirmation. To encourage and enable offsetting across the UN, the SUN team works in partnership with UNFCCC, including for UNFCCC's Climate Neutral Now campaign.

Results in 2017

A total of 39 UN entities offset their greenhouse gas emissions for 2016, making them climate neutral. One additional entity offset its headquarters' total emissions, and three others –co-located in the Vienna International Centre- offset only their 2016 facilities-related emissions for their headquarters. This means the UN as a whole offset 37 per cent of its total reported emissions for 2016.

Only when they have offset their full scope, both in terms of sources, personnel and locations, can entities be considered climate neutral.

A full list of UN entities that offset their 2016 emissions can be found in the greenhouse gas emissions table on pages 16 and 17 of this report, and on www.greeningtheblue.org.

Next steps

UN Environment and UNFCCC are fully committed to continue collaborating to assist UN entities in their progress towards climate neutrality by 2020.

UNOPS purchases Gold Standard Certified Emissions Reductions for 2015

The United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) has made a firm commitment to excel in the UN's effort to tackle climate change by monitoring and reducing emissions, whilst offsetting any emissions that cannot be avoided.

In 2015, UNOPS' operations emitted around 16,750 tonnes of CO₂eq and the organisation is using its ISO 14001 certified Environmental Management System to help achieve progressive reductions in emissions.

Regarding offsetting, in 2016 UNOPS sourced Certified Emissions Reductions that carried the Gold Standard certification, which is the most stringent standard for carbon offsets. It ensures that climate finance delivers both emission reductions and long-term sustainable development outcomes.

Two projects have directly benefited from UNOPS' support. In addition to the distribution of 46,000 solar cookers in the Danjiang River area, a wind project in China's Hebei province is providing clean electricity for 70,000 households.



Photo: Natural Capital Partners

Woman cooks on her solar cooker in the Danjiang River area in rural China



GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM UN ENTITIES - 2016

UN entity	Number of personnel (#)	Total emissions* (tCO ₂ eq)	Per capita emissions (tCO ₂ eq/personnel)	Share of total emissions (%)			Facilities-related emissions intensity (kgCO ₂ eq/m ²)
				Air travel	Other travel	Facilities	
BRS	70	338	4.83	98	0	2	5.34
CBD	126	1,303	10.34	97	1	2	6.93
CTBTO	269	1,599	5.94	78	1	21	40.02
ECA	1,537	4,420	2.88	92	4	4	2.13
ECE	221	1,306	5.94	81	0	19	19.16
ECLAC	700	2,901	4.14	65	1	34	48.95
ESCAP	985	5,998	6.09	41	1	58	57.48
ESCWA	437	5,019	11.48	15	1	84	100.92
FAO	11,582	45,108	3.89	59	5	36	61.41
Field Missions ¹	124,683	1,051,771	8.44	32	14	54	377.94
IAEA	2,792	34,856	12.48	58	0	42	79.11
ICAO ⁵	807	5,353	6.63	45	2	53	65.50
IFAD	1,029	4,702	4.57	84	6	10	16.09
ILO	2,706	14,213	5.25	62	7	31	76.13
IMF	4,550	45,756	10.06	51	1	48	80.98
IMO	340	4,079	12.00	25	1	74	128.60
IOM	317	1,227	3.87	82	2	16	25.39
ITC	400	2,420	6.05	95	1	4	10.36
ITC-ILO	530	2,468	4.66	81	1	18	13.01
ITU	896	3,408	3.80	67	1	32	22.00
OHCHR	600	3,817	6.36	92	1	7	14.59
OPCW	520	3,136	6.03	85	3	12	16.38
Ozone Secretariat	17	504	29.65	96	2	2	48.89
UNAIDS	739	4,305	5.83	51	13	36	46.86
UNCCD	61	621	10.19	95	0	5	5.83
UNCDF	130	1,135	8.73	87	1	12	113.67
UNDP ⁶	16,445	69,054	4.20	48	14	38	75.86
UN Environment	1,364	6,722	4.93	76	2	22	57.63
UNESCO	6,090	19,224	3.16	44	4	52	40.71
UNFCCC	500	3,177	6.35	96	1	3	2.52

UN entity	Number of personnel (#)	Total emissions* (tCO ₂ e)	Per capita emissions (tCO ₂ e/personnel)	Share of total emissions (%)			Facilities-related emissions intensity (kgCO ₂ e/m ²)
				Air travel	Other travel	Facilities	
UNFPA ^{-CO₂}	3,759	19,283	5.13	43	27	30	61.21
UN-Habitat	314	3,269	10.41	90	2	8	34.27
UNHCR	950	2,227	2.34	95	2	3	3.79
UNHQ ²	8,300	38,111	4.59	51	1	48	52.98
UNICEF ^{-CO₂}	16,139	79,967	4.95	39	20	41	53.69
UNIDO ^{-CO₂}	2,209	9,166	4.15	80	3	17	12.86
UNITAR ^{-CO₂}	85	475	5.59	96	1	3	10.45
UNOG ³	2,541	8,485	3.34	64	2	34	19.17
UNON ^{-CO₂}	828	1,983	2.39	38	4	58	34.44
UNOPS ^{-CO₂}	3,234	14,616	4.52	52	19	29	65.10
UNOV ⁴	1,092	4,511	4.13	76	3	21	14.09
UNRWA	4,616	18,211	3.95	1	46	53	111.71
UNSSC ^{-CO₂}	50	169	3.38	86	2	12	7.98
UNU	154	1,282	8.32	47	0	53	104.99
UNV ^{-CO₂}	156	282	1.81	71	4	25	6.90
UN Women ^{-CO₂}	2,029	11,252	5.55	65	6	29	107.46
UNWTO ^{-CO₂}	177	532	3.01	49	4	47	39.80
UPU ^{-CO₂}	260	983	3.78	69	2	29	22.96
WFP ^{-CO₂}	15,289	82,170	5.37	28	36	36	13.56
WHO	2,471	20,697	8.38	91	1	8	21.47
WIPO ^{-CO₂}	1,545	7,243	4.69	74	1	25	27.59
WMO ^{-CO₂}	340	5,660	16.65	88	2	10	16.94
World Bank Group ⁵ ^{-CO₂}	15,395	211,960	13.77	66	2	32	86.86
WTO	845	3,724	4.41	87	3	10	8.99
UN System	264,221	1,896,199	7.18	42	12	46	104.81

^{-CO₂} Climate neutral entities

1. Field Missions (FM) DFS/DPA/DPKO refers to peacekeeping operations, special political missions and support missions. It includes the emissions resulting from the use of armoured vehicles.
2. Includes building related emissions of UN Secretariat offices located at the UNHQ complex, including New York based operations of DFS, DPA and DPKO, and travel emissions financed by UNHQ entities (Umoja business area S100). Excludes NY offices of UN Environment and non-Secretariat agencies (FAO, IAEA, ICSC, UNCCD, UNESCO, UNIDO, UNITAR and UNU).

3. Includes building-related emissions of all entities located at the Palais des Nations, and travel emissions of ILC, JIU, UNCTAD, UNIDIR UNISDR, UNJSPF, UNOG, UNRISD & Geneva offices of CEB, OCHA, OIOS and UNODA.

4. Includes UNODC.

5. Includes GEF, IBRD, IDA, ICISD, IFC and MIGA.

6. Where available, previous data has been updated with emissions for 2016.

*GHG emissions excluding optional and biomass emissions



WASTE IN UN ENTITIES – 2016

UN entity	Waste per capita (kg/person/annum)	Reused/ recycled/ composted/ recovered (%)	Incinerated closed (%)	Incinerated open (%)	Landfilled (%)	Controlled disposal (%)	Other (%)
BRS	160	95	0	0	0	0	5
CTBTO	148	39	0	0	0	0	61
ECA	992	1	0	0	0	94	5
ECLAC	403	13	0	0	86	1	0
ESCAP	100	25	0	0	75	0	0
ESCWA	94	39	0	0	56	0	5
FAO	215	41	2	0	53	0	4
Field Missions	677	25	9	11	9	33	13
IAEA	148	39	0	0	0	0	61
IFAD	177	76	0	0	15	0	9
ILO	525	36	0	0	0	0	64
IMO	482	73	0	0	27	0	0
ITC-ILO	696	72	0	0	3	25	0
IMF	455	71	0	0	29	0	0
ITU	316	38	58	0	1	3	0
OPCW	307	37	0	0	0	0	63
Ozone Secretariat	66	25	0	0	70	0	5
UNAIDS	215	93	2	0	0	0	5
UNCCD	108	100	0	0	0	0	0
UN Environment	102	63	0	0	32	0	5
UNESCO	634	7	7	0	2	79	5
UNFCCC	125	100	0	0	0	0	0
UNHQ	231	42	40	0	0	0	18
UNIDO	148	39	0	0	0	0	61
UNITAR	160	95	0	0	0	0	5
UNOG	253	96	0	0	0	1	3
UNON	378	11	0	0	84	0	5
UNOPS	174	41	0	3	32	8	16
UNOV	148	39	0	0	0	0	61
UNSSC	101	100	0	0	0	0	0
UNU	90	81	4	0	0	0	15
UNV	82	100	0	0	0	0	0
UNWTO	164	71	0	0	5	0	24
WFP	281	56	0	0	30	0	14
WHO	153	97	3	0	0	0	0
WIPO	349	100	0	0	0	0	0
WMO	106	99	0	0	0	0	1
World Bank Group	223	56	0	0	39	0	5
Total (UN-wide)	554	30	10	7	11	30	12



BRS	Basel, Rotterdam and Stockholm Conventions Secretariat
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CTBTO	Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty Organization
DFS	Department of Field Support
ECA	United Nations Economic Commission for Africa
ECE	United Nations Economic Commission for Europe
ECLAC	United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
ESCAP	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
ESCWA	United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia
FAO	Food and Agriculture Organization
Field Missions	Department of Field Support, Department of Political Affairs and Department for Peacekeeping Operations
IAEA	International Atomic Energy Agency
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	International Labour Organization
IMF	International Monetary Fund
IMO	International Maritime Organization
IOM	International Organization for Migration
ITC	International Trade Centre
ITC-ILO	International Training Centre – International Labour Organization
ITU	International Telecommunication Union
OHCHR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OPCW	Organization for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons
Ozone Secretariat	Ozone Secretariat
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS
UNCCD	United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification
UNCDF	United Nations Capital Development Fund
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UN Environment	United Nations Environment Programme
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN-Habitat	United Nations Habitat
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHQ	United Nations Secretariat Headquarters in New York
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIDO	United Nations Industrial Development Organization
UNITAR	United Nations Institute for Training and Research
UNOG	United Nations Office at Geneva
UNON	United Nations Office at Nairobi
UNOPS	United Nations Office for Project Services
UNOV	United Nations Office in Vienna
UNRWA	United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East
UNSSC	United Nations System Staff College
UNU	United Nations University
UNV	United Nations Volunteers
UN Women	United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organization
UPU	Universal Postal Union
WFP	World Food Programme
WHO	World Health Organization
WIPO	World Intellectual Property Organization
WMO	World Meteorological Organization
World Bank Group	World Bank Group
WTO	World Trade Organization

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