

# GREENING THE BLUE REPORT 2017

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

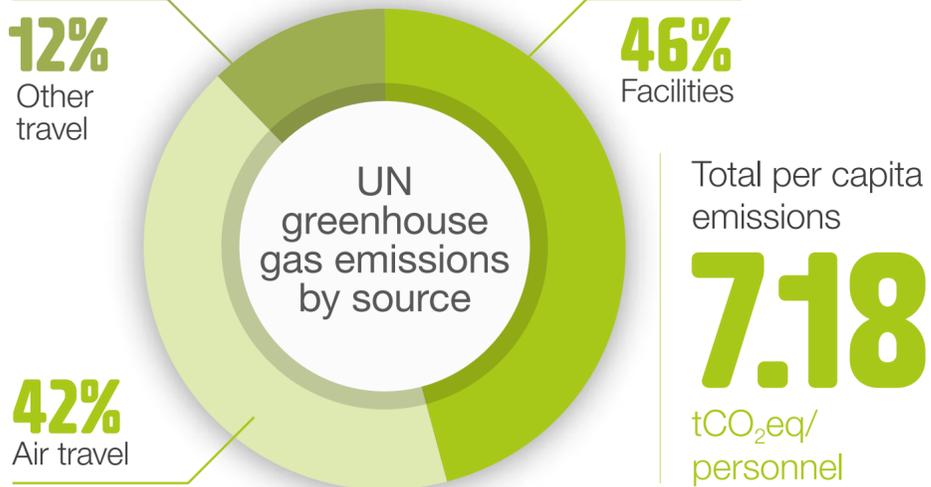


### GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

The UN first reported its greenhouse gas emissions in 2009 for 2008 emissions.

Total UN greenhouse gas emissions for 2016

**1.90 MILLION** tCO<sub>2</sub>eq



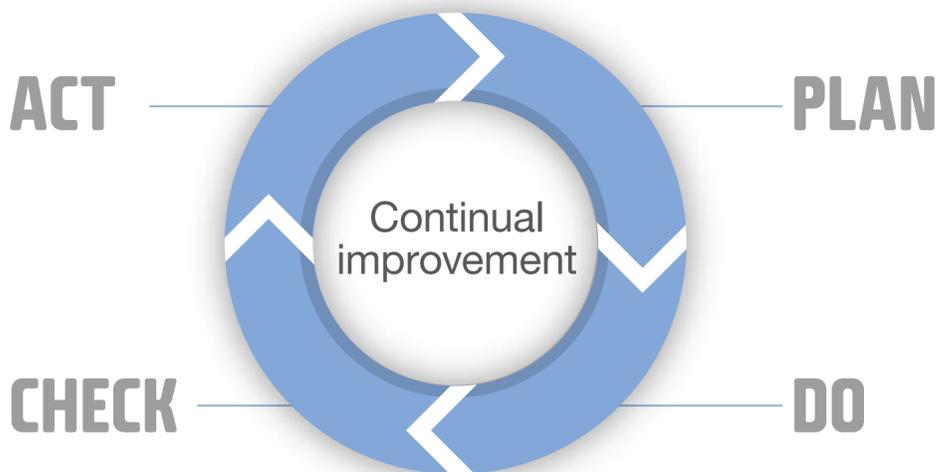
The emissions data covers 264,221 personnel, representing 67 UN system entities.



### ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

Efforts are underway to manage the UN's environmental impacts wherever possible.

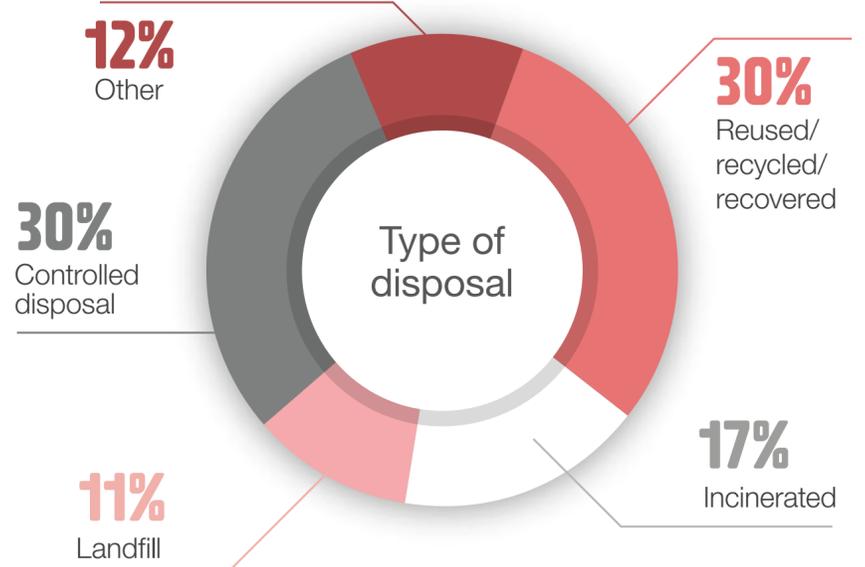
Having an environmental management system or a similar systematic approach to corporate environmental sustainability gives credibility and has the potential to help an organization achieve robust, continuous and long-term improvements in environmental performance.



### WASTE

For the second year in a row, UN entities have been invited to report on waste.

The waste data for 2016 covers 115,835 personnel over 316 sites, representing 52 UN entities.



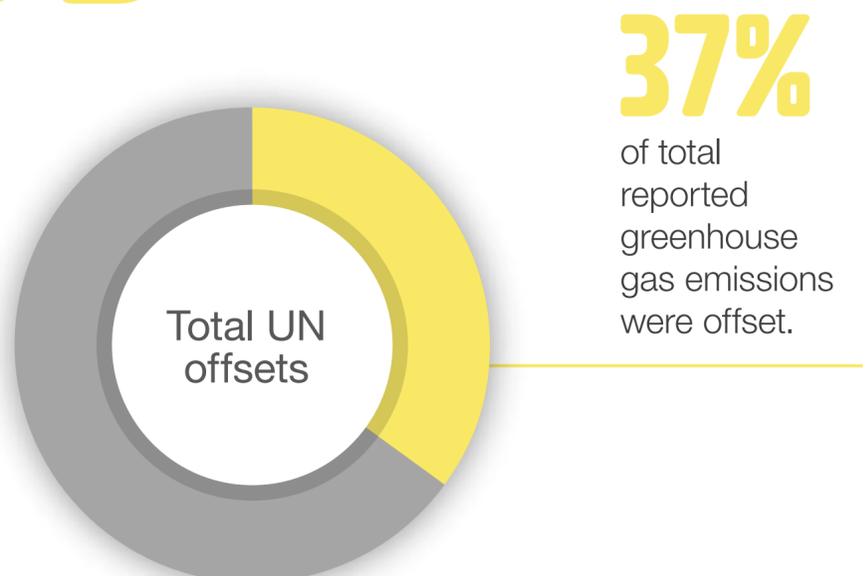
Total per capita waste: **554 KG** /personnel



### OFFSETTING

The UN is committed to be climate neutral by 2020. Some UN system entities are already offsetting part or all of their emissions.

**39** UN entities were climate neutral for 2016.



	MEASURE		REDUCE	OFFSET
	GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS	WASTE	ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT	OFFSETTING
BRS				
CBD				
CTBTO				
ECA				
ECE				
ECLAC				
ESCAP				
ESCWA				
FAO				
Field Missions <sup>1</sup>				
IAEA				
ICAO				
IFAD				
ILO				
IMF				
IMO				
IOM				
ITC				
ITC-ILO				
ITU				
OHCHR				
OPCW				
Ozone secretariat				
UNAIDS				
UNCCD				
UNCDF				
UNDP				
UN Environment				
UNESCO				
UNFCCC				
UNFPA				
UN-Habitat				
UNHCR				
UNHQ <sup>2</sup>				
UNICEF				
UNIDO				
UNITAR				
UNOG <sup>3</sup>				
UNON				
UNOPS				
UNOV <sup>4</sup>				
UNRWA				
UNSSC				
UNU				
UNV				
UN Women				
UNWTO				
UPU				
WFP				
WHO				
WIPO				
WMO				
World Bank Group <sup>5</sup>				
WTO				

## UNHCR ENABLES JORDAN'S AZRAQ TO BECOME WORLD'S FIRST CLEAN ENERGY REFUGEE CAMP



Image: The Azraq solar plant stretches out into the desert

Thousands of Syrian families are now able to light their homes and chill their food by solar power, as UNHCR switched on Azraq's new two-megawatt solar photovoltaic plant in mid-May, making it the first refugee camp in the world to be powered by renewable energy.

The plant was funded by the IKEA Foundation's "Brighter Lives for Refugees" campaign, and will result in immediate energy savings of US\$1.5 million a year – which UNHCR will reinvest in other much-needed assistance – as well as annual CO<sub>2</sub> emissions savings of 2,370 tonnes.

Electrification will transform the lives of Syrian refugees in the harsh environment of the camp. For the past two and a half years, Azraq's residents were reliant on portable solar lanterns to light their homes, and had no reliable means of preserving food or cooling their shelters in the extreme desert heat.

The construction of this solar plant not only addresses the immediate electricity requirements of refugees in Azraq, but it also supports the longer-term energy needs of refugees and the Jordanian host communities.

## ILO IMPLEMENTS NEW ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM



Image: Renovation works at ILO headquarters in Geneva

In 2016, ILO confirmed its commitment to environmental sustainability by implementing an Environmental Sustainability Policy as well as an environmental management system.

To meet its commitments, ILO is progressively mainstreaming environmental sustainability into its management frameworks, policies, programmes and projects. The organization is also greening its facilities and operations.

ILO's environmental management system cycle is aligned with its biennial programme and budget cycle. To support and oversee the implementation of the policy, a high-level Environmental Sustainability Committee was created. So far, the committee has adopted an Environmental Sustainability Action Plan, which includes concrete targets and indicators, against which progress will be assessed and which will serve as a baseline for future actions. ILO has also included environmental sustainability as one of its policy drivers for the next two years.

### GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

- Entity reports greenhouse gas emissions for all of its personnel within the defined boundaries for the reporting year.
- ▣ Entity reports greenhouse gas emissions for a percentage of total personnel for the reporting year.
- Entity does not report on greenhouse gas emissions for the reporting year.

### WASTE

- Entity reports quantitative data for some or all of its waste for the reporting year.
- ▣ Entity reports qualitative data for some or all of its waste for the reporting year.
- Entity does not report on waste for the reporting year.

### ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT

- Entity is certified under an established system, i.e. ISO 14001, LEED, BREEM or equivalent, or is considered to have a complete environmental or sustainability management system covering at least headquarters or a majority of its personnel.
- ▣ Entity has other systematic approaches to environmental management, such as an approved Emission Reduction Strategy, Climate Neutral Strategy, Environmental Policy, or Sustainability Policy or an environmental management system underway – have policy and designated roles and responsibilities - in at least headquarters.
- Entity has no systematic approach to environmental management.

### OFFSETTING

- Entity is climate neutral as a result of offsetting all reported greenhouse gas emissions for the reporting year.
- Entity is not climate neutral for the reporting year.

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, ICSID, IFC and MIGA.  
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