

MOVING TOWARDS A CLIMATE NEUTRAL UN

THE UN SYSTEM'S FOOTPRINT AND EFFORTS TO REDUCE IT [2014 Edition]

OUR COMMITMENT

2007: The UN Climate Neutral Strategy is approved.

2012: At the Rio+20 Conference, Member States request that the UN improves the management of facilities and operations by taking into account sustainable development practices.

2013: Heads of UN system organizations commit to implement Environmental Management Systems (EMS) through a gradual, voluntary and flexible process.

2014: Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon urges UN system organizations to become Climate Neutral by 2020.

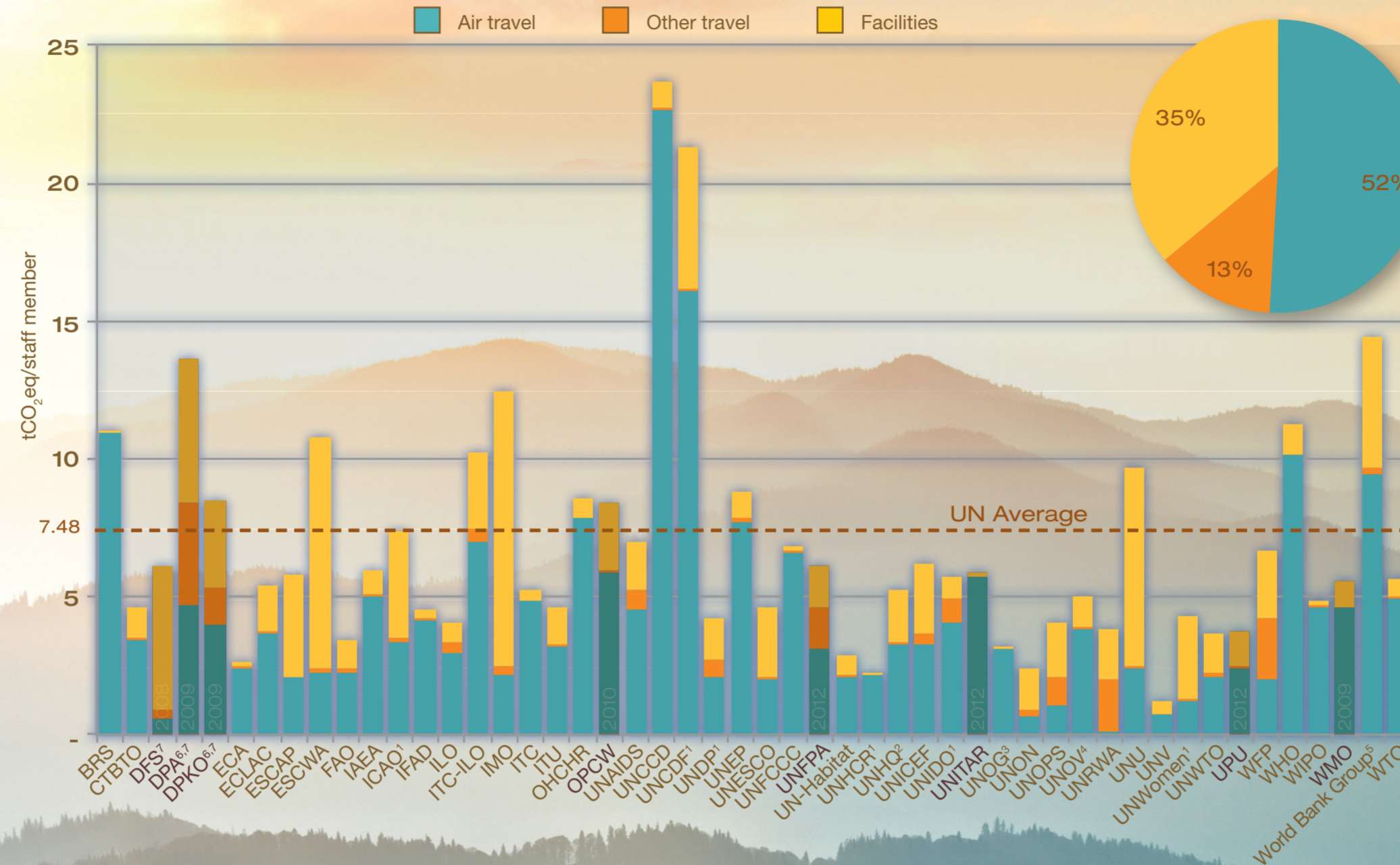
ACHIEVING CLIMATE NEUTRALITY

The organizations below have achieved climate neutrality in part or all of their operations through a combination of reduction and offsetting activities:



*Only headquarters are climate neutral.

UN GHG EMISSIONS* IN 2013, PER STAFF MEMBER & BY EMISSION SOURCE



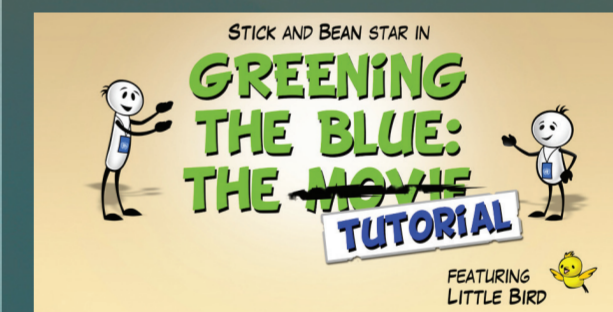
GRAPH NOTES: (1) Where available, previous data has been updated with emissions for 2013 • (2) Includes New York based operations of DPKO, DFS and DPA • (3) Includes UNCTAD, UNECE, UNIDIR, UNISDR, UNJSPF, UNRISD, JIU and Geneva offices of OCHA, UNODA, CEB and OIOS • (4) Includes UNODC • (5) Includes IBRD, IDA, IFC, ICSID, MIGA and GEF • (6) 2008 data with 2009 amendments for available locations • (7) Excludes New York based operations of DPKO, DFS and DPA • (+) GHG emissions excluding optional and biomass emissions

**This information has been collected by UNEP and is based on data provided by each UN organization for 2013. Older data are indicated on the graphic with darker bars.*

KEY FIGURES FOR 2013*

Number of UN staff covered by the inventory	230,103
Number of reporting entities	64
Total emissions	1,721,184 tCO ₂ eq
Average emissions per staff member	7.48 tCO ₂ eq
Average facility emissions per staff member	2.61 tCO ₂ eq
Average air travel emissions per staff member	3.90 tCO ₂

STICK AND BEAN



2014 saw the launch of the UN's first on-line environmental sustainability tutorial for staff. Introducing the tutorial, UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon explained:

"The new UN tutorial on sustainability shows how individuals and organizations can reduce greenhouse gas emissions, shrink our environmental footprint and cut costs. I count on colleagues across the UN system to follow the examples of Stick and Bean and contribute to a cleaner, healthier planet."

UNICEF'S OFFICE IN NEPAL GOES SOLAR

In 2014 the UNICEF Regional Office for South Asia (ROSA), based in Kathmandu, successfully completed an ambitious project to reduce its carbon footprint – thanks largely to a focus on producing solar energy. Twenty-two megawatt hours of energy have been produced since the project was completed in April 2014, meeting approximately 65% of the office's annual energy requirements. ROSA has also put in place systems to reduce energy consumption – for example by installing double-glazed windows and switching to a more fuel-efficient back-up generator.



CLEAN UP ROME DAY



More than 100 UN staff members in Rome did their bit for Clean Up The World Day on Saturday 27 September 2014.

Armed with gloves, shovels and rakes, volunteers from IFAD, FAO, WFP, IDLO and Bioversity International gathered at Caffarella Park where they filled bags with plastic wrappers, bottles and cans, cigarette butts, clothes, toys and even a used car tire.

"Our agencies are hosted by the Italian Government, so we wanted to show our appreciation for this beautiful city and its green open spaces," said one participant.

UNIFIL REDUCES GHG EMISSIONS

The United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) has established an Environmental Management System in line with the DPKO/DFS Environmental Policy. The Mission has reduced the greenhouse gas emissions from diesel generators by installing five solar farms with a combined inverter capacity of 270 kW. This electricity provides 7% of the energy used by UNIFIL's headquarters.



GREENING THE BLUE.