

y for Palestinian

Commissioner-General's message

UNRWA aims to contribute to UN efforts to collectively achieve climate neutrality through systematic, sustained, and measured reduction in consumption of electricity, travel, and fuel and energy consumption in its operations, when possible in all areas that are under its direct control

Since unsustainable human activities are the root cause of environmental issues, changes in attitudes and human behaviour, correcting misconceptions of the environment are all required to solve the pervasive problem of environmental degradation.

UNRWA acknowledges that it has a key role to play in addressing the environmental issues within the Palestine refugee community and an obligation to minimize the negative environmental impacts of its own operations. UNRWA will also promote energy, water, and material conservation amongst the Palestine refugee community, emphasizing the environmental benefits and prospective cost-savings to refugees as consumers.

In support of the above, UNRWA is in the process of developing an Environmental management framework to guide the efforts of the organization.

– Karen Koning AbuZayd

Next steps

In the short term UNRWA will strive to reduce GHG emissions by implementing the following reduction measures:

- Project Greening the UN.

UNRWA will require external funding support in order to implement a comprehensive CO2 reduction plan. A project proposal with concrete actions to reduce CO2 emissions will be presented to donors during first quarter of 2010. It will include an awareness campaign among children in UNRWA schools and information collected during the implementation of the project (reduction of carbon emissions, return-on-investment, cost-benefit analysis, etc.) could be provided to donors/national governments to implement similar projects in Palestinian refugee camps in the area.

- Environmental task force and energy control plan in place.

Environmental focal points will be appointed in all field offices and specific energy control plans will be designed combining both behaviour and more efficient heating and lighting systems. Focal points will be in charge of monitoring all the process according to the energy control plan.

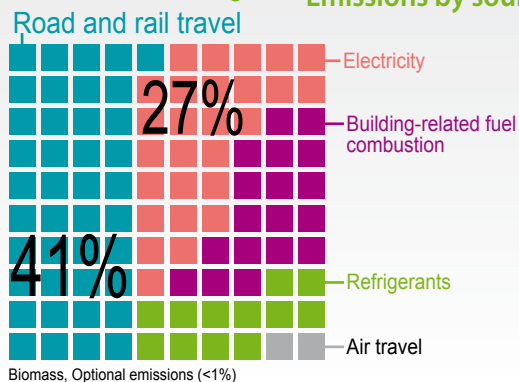
- Renewal of vehicle fleet and infrastructure.

Vehicle replacements will not be possible during the 2010-11 biennium, but instructions will be delivered to take environmental aspects into account when evaluating the acquisition of new vehicles.

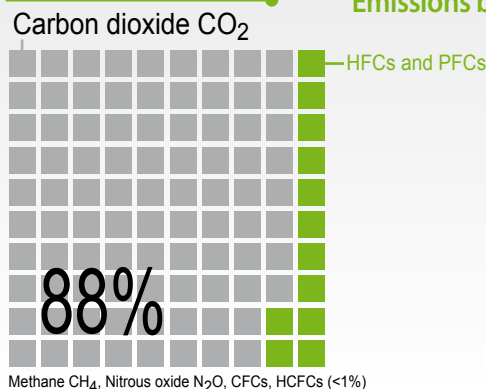
Key figures

Total emissions	11'953 t CO ₂ eq
Emissions per staff member	4.8 t CO ₂ eq
Air travel per staff member	0.1 t CO ₂
Air travel per staff member	704 km
Office-related emissions per m ²	94 kg CO ₂ eq

Emissions by source



Emissions by gas



Data quality

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles	█			
Buses, trains, taxis				█
Self-generated power	█	█		
Refrigerants		█		
Purchased electricity	█	█		
Purchased heat and steam				█
Air travel	█			

Different locations might have reported with different levels of accuracy, which explains multiple entries in data quality table.

United Nations University (UNU)

<http://unu.edu>



UNITED NATIONS
UNIVERSITY

HQ: Tokyo, Japan

Number of staff: 559¹

Number of locations: 13

Mission

! *The mission of UNU is to contribute, through research and capacity building, to efforts to resolve the pressing global problems that are the concern of the United Nations, its Peoples and Member States.*



Experience so far

A significant reduction in CO₂ emissions was achieved through the combined efforts undertaken in connection with the environmental certification process ISO 14001, such as utilities consumption monitoring and the Warm UNU Campaign.

The mileage travelled by individual personnel using international flights has been steadily decreasing from 2004 to 2008. While there is a conscious effort to reduce CO₂ emissions from this source, the decrease in the distance travelled was found to be closely linked to the cut in the budget allocated for international travels. One impediment hindering the emission reduction efforts from this source is the preference of people for face-to-face meetings over facing a computer monitor when discussing issues.

The UNU has implemented the Cool UNU campaign in August 2009 and temperature monitoring data had been collected, analyzed and interpreted. The UNU, being located in Tokyo where summer weather is characterized by high relative humidity and high atmospheric temperature, incurs the highest energy consumption levels in the summer months mainly due to air-conditioning. This is seen as a major obstacle in the campaign as people are less willing to work in warm and humid environment.

Reduction efforts

1. Warm UNU campaign in winter (setting of air-conditioning thermostats at 20°C, promotion of wearing suitable indoor winter clothes and thick socks, and using lap-blanket, etc.). The Warm UNU campaign implemented in December 2008 to February 2009 resulted to a 5% reduction in electricity consumption and a 12% cut in gas consumption compared to the utility consumption data recorded in the same period in 2007-2008. These utility consumption reduction figures translated to 11 kg decrease in CO₂ emissions.
2. Cool UNU campaign in summer (setting of air-conditioning thermostats at 28°C, promotion of wearing light business casual clothing, and using hand-held fans, etc.)
3. Reduction of utility consumption (water, gas, and electricity) and the consumption of copy paper
4. Monitoring of CO₂ emissions from international travels of university administration and staff.

¹90 persons included in inventory.

Rector's message

The United Nations University is committed to the ideals and practices of environmental sustainability and has established four goals for the continual improvement of the University's environmental performance and for the prevention of pollution namely, greening our work practices, greening our workplace, contribute to local community, and contribute to global community. We consider that these goals are appropriate to the nature, scale and environmental impacts of the University.

– Konrad Osterwalder

Next steps

The UNU as an ISO 14001 accredited institution set out goals in its environmental policy statement that will be implemented through a comprehensive plan containing objectives and measurable targets and with monitoring, review, self-assessment and analysis of performance against the plan. Corrective action, whenever appropriate, would be taken and all personnel are encouraged to participate in an open dialogue on how best to improve the environmental performance and environmental management system of the University.

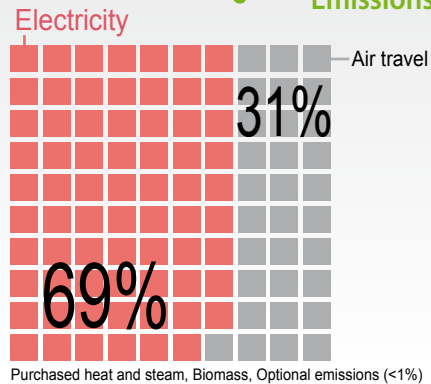
Offsetting

Currently, the UNU ISO team is considering climate offset options through which investments should be made to promote green infrastructures in developing countries rather than developed countries.

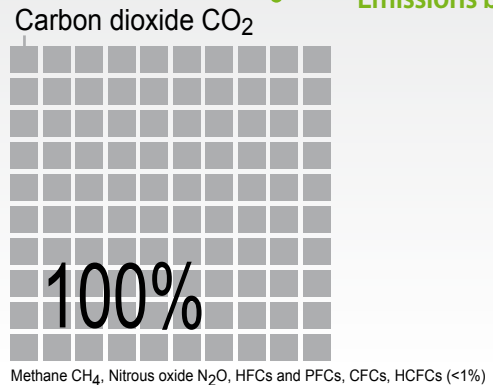
Key figures

Total emissions	1'321 t CO ₂ eq
Emissions per staff member	14.7 t CO ₂ eq
Air travel per staff member	4.5 t CO ₂
Air travel per staff member	40'364 km
Office-related emissions per m ²	704 kg CO ₂ eq

Emissions by source



Emissions by gas



Data quality

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles			Orange	
Buses, trains, taxis			Orange	
Self-generated power			Orange	
Refrigerants			Orange	
Purchased electricity	Green			
Purchased heat and steam	Green			
Air travel	Green			

United Nations Volunteers (UNV)

www.unv.org



HQ: Bonn, Germany
Number of staff: 161¹
Number of locations: 102

Mission

! *Volunteering brings benefits to both society and the individual. It contributes to a more cohesive society by building trust and reciprocity among citizens. The UNV programme supports sustainable human development globally through the promotion of volunteerism. It serves the causes of peace and development by enhancing opportunities for participation by all peoples. It is universal, inclusive and embraces volunteer action in all its diversity. It values free will, commitment, engagement and solidarity.*



Experience so far

1. In the past few years, the UNV Green Team has sent out numerous Green Tips to all staff on subjects such as: water usage reduction, reduction of energy usage, reducing paper usage, proper recycling, etc. The Green Team also organized recycle bins for plastics, a battery and CD/DVD recycle deposit station (that can be used by all UN organizations in the building), and awareness activities through environmental movies.
2. The UNV Green Team also took the initiative to work with other green/environmental teams or focal points of the other UN entities in Bonn to discuss joint activities to reduce emission, increase staff awareness and promote cultural change.

Offsetting

UNV will be looking for offsetting of all organizational emissions from travel, office buildings, and activities for UNV HQ locations once recommendations from the EMG have been issued. Offsetting of field office emissions should be incorporated in the local offices offsetting. Offsetting of emissions from travel and office from fielded UNV volunteers should also be part of the responsibility of the hosting UN entities.

UNV believes that all offsetting projects should have a sustainable development benefit and should be located in developing countries.

Reduction efforts

1. All our electricity is produced from renewable sources.
2. All printers are set to standard double-sided printing, always use recycled paper and black and white unless colour printing is necessary for comprehension.
3. Travel costs in 2009 should be reduced by 10% with subsequent emission reduction.
4. The UNV Staff Association bought two bikes that staff can borrow during office hours.

UNV is fully aware of the significant emissions which result from the travel of UNV volunteers from almost 160 different countries providing support to the work of the UN in more than 130 countries. In a globalized world where capacity-building is essential, UNV tries to promote South-South capacity-building in an environmentally conscious way.

¹147 staff located at HQ are included in the inventory.

UNV is not including almost 8'000 UNV volunteers from 159 countries, serving in 132 countries as they are included by the organizations they serve.

Executive Coordinator’s message

Climate change impacts all of us. Addressing this challenge, while at the same time protecting the most vulnerable will require the ingenuity and solidarity of every citizen. Through voluntary action all of us can take responsibility and make a contribution. Taken together, all our small actions can lead to big results. UNV mobilizes volunteers to contribute onsite and online (www.onlinevolunteering.org) to peace and development, including tackling environmental challenges and building sustainable livelihoods. This year’s International Volunteer Day (IVD) on 5 December wants to recognize all people who already volunteer to save our planet and contribute to sustainable development. We also want to inspire more volunteers to get involved, which explains our theme: *Volunteering for our Planet*. Volunteering is also measuring your carbon footprint and taking steps to climate-neutralize it.

– Flavia Pansieri

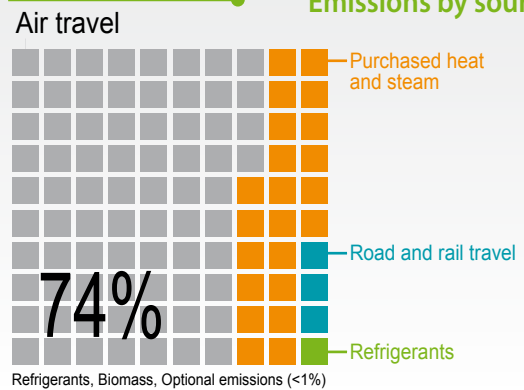
Next steps

UNV is committed to first analyze its climate footprint and then take the necessary steps to reduce and/or offset its emissions. To do so UNV participates in UNEP’s Sustainable United Nations (SUN) programme. Following the analysis UNV HQ will take the necessary steps, supported by the Green Team – UNV staff engaged voluntarily in greening the office, to reduce emissions where possible. UNV is currently preparing its emission reduction program (ERP).

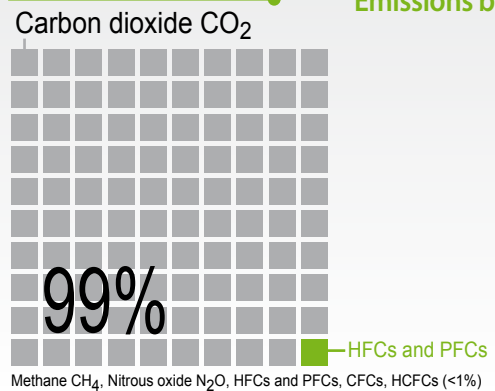
Key figures

Total emissions	536.3 t CO ₂ eq
Emissions per staff member	3.6 t CO ₂ eq
Air travel per staff member	2.7 t CO ₂
Air travel per staff member	21'152 km
Office-related emissions per m ²	12 kg CO ₂ eq

Emissions by source



Emissions by gas



Data quality

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles	█			
Buses, trains, taxis		█		
Self-generated power				█
Refrigerants	█			
Purchased electricity	█			
Purchased heat and steam	█			
Air travel	█			

World Tourism Organization (UNWTO)

www.unwto.org



HQ: Madrid, Spain
Number of staff: 96
Number of locations: 1

Mission

! *The World Tourism Organization is an intergovernmental body, fully integrated into the United Nations system as one of its specialized agencies, with a central and decisive role in tourism and travel issues. UNWTO has a twofold mission:*

- to provide leadership to the entire tourism sector, serving as a global forum for tourism policy issues and a practical source of tourism knowledge, and
- to support its members in their efforts to develop tourism, improve competitiveness and achieve sustainability.



Reduction efforts

1. Coordination of trips has been improved to avoid overlaps (e.g. one person is entrusted with all the activities in the same country at one time).
2. An environmental audit of the HQ building was requested to and conducted by the Spanish Government (which owns the building).
3. UNWTO Headquarters' material (light-bulbs, computers, etc.) is gradually being replaced by energy-efficient devices. In parallel, the use of printers has been optimized through better distribution and their number has been reduced.
4. A videoconference facility has been installed.
5. An internal environmental awareness-raising circular has been produced and distributed, including recommendations on reducing electricity consumption in offices and trips.

Experience so far

All actions taken by the UNWTO Secretariat regarding internal environmental issues are debated during the sessions of its legislative bodies, in order to engage and commit Member States to the climate-neutral objective.

Offsetting

In October 2009, a proposal to offset all GHG emission for the year 2008 was submitted to, and accepted by, the UNWTO General Assembly.

The UNWTO Secretariat is currently studying offset mechanisms, with the help of UNEP.

Secretary General's message

UNWTO has recognized the high dependence of tourism activities on climate conditions, and the high vulnerability of many destinations to climate-change impacts. Transport, which is at the heart of travel and tourism is an evident challenge – not only high-profile air transport with its direct interrelationship to GHGs, but also road transport and cruises, the latter being one of the fastest growing areas of the sector.

Our commitment towards reducing the carbon footprint in our own activities is total until we reach the objective of climate-neutrality. At the same time, we must carefully take into account the message we would like to send to our members, represented by their national tourism administrations, and especially those of the poor countries that are economically dependent on tourist arrivals from the main outbound countries.

– Taleb Rifai

Next steps

UNWTO has a very clear position on the importance of combating negative impacts of climate change and adapting to them.

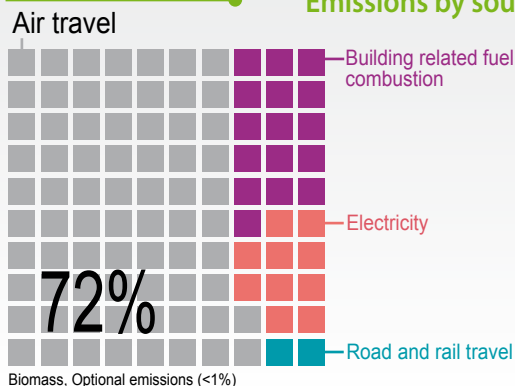
The Management Strategy document for the coming four-year mandate (2010-2013) refers to the climate-neutral commitment and advocates for the adoption of measures aiming at reducing travel as well as energy and paper consumption. It will serve as a basis for an environmental management system and include clear targets in terms of GHG emissions, paper consumption, etc.

In addition, the Organization will pursue its efforts to reduce its own emissions by raising awareness among its staff, encouraging more efficient travel, investing in energy-efficient material, etc.

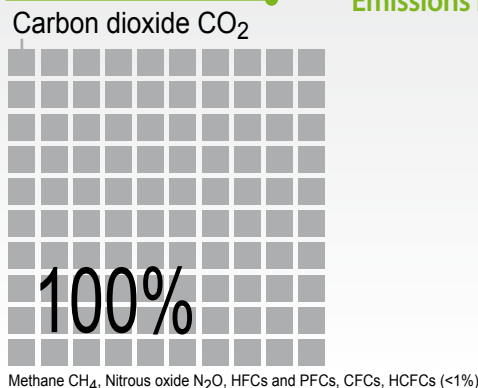
Key figures

Total emissions	900.0 t CO ₂ eq
Emissions per staff member	9.4 t CO ₂ eq
Air travel per staff member	6.8 t CO ₂
Air travel per staff member	49'626 km
Office-related emissions per m ²	37 kg CO ₂ eq

Emissions by source



Emissions by gas



Data quality

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles				
Buses, trains, taxis				
Self-generated power				
Refrigerants				
Purchased electricity				
Purchased heat and steam				
Air travel				

Universal Postal Union (UPU)

www.upu.int



HQ: Berne, Switzerland

Number of staff: 242

Number of locations: 1

Mission

! Created in 1874, the UPU is the primary forum for cooperation between governments, postal regulators, operators and other stakeholders of the worldwide postal sector. In addition to maintaining a genuinely universal network that provides modern products and services, it establishes the rules and standards for international postal service exchanges among its 191 member countries and makes recommendations to stimulate mail volume growth and improve quality of service. Some 5.5 million employees and 700'000 postal establishments make the postal network the largest physical distribution network in the world.



Experience so far

On the whole, the UPU has encountered no major difficulties concerning measures to reduce the environmental impact of its activity. International Bureau staff are committed to this effort, and kept informed of progress.

However, there can be some obstacles, which are as much behavioural as the result of activities that any international organization engages in (travel on missions, the work of the secretariat, printing, etc.).

Because of the extent of the work involved in renovating the façade of the building, the UPU has had to seek external funding, which has somewhat delayed the finalization of the project. The same applies to the installation of videoconferencing systems, which are essential, but still too expensive. This project has therefore been postponed, but is, of course, still under consideration.

Offsetting

At present, there are no plans to introduce offsetting measures. The UPU seeks first and foremost to avoid emissions. It will in due course consider the possibility of offsetting any that cannot be reduced.

Reduction efforts

1. The vast majority of air travel by UPU staff is now in economy class;
2. For short journeys with good transport links, staff are asked to travel by train. As an incentive, the UPU pays for a half-fare card to travel on public transport in Switzerland;
3. Replacement of the lighting system in 2008: a 70% saving on electricity;
4. Appointment of a cleaning company offering a more ecological service;
5. Clean disposal of stamps and international reply coupons, which are recycled to make paper towels;
6. Insertion of the logo "Unite to combat climate change" on 10 million international reply coupons in circulation between 2009 and 2013;
7. Trials of videoconferencing at the UPU's major annual meetings in 2009;
8. Replacement of all traditional paper with FSC-certified paper (45 tonnes in 2008);
9. Organization of a 3-day training session on responsible procurement for 25 staff members.

Director General's message

Combating climate change has become everyone's responsibility. International organizations must set an example by making every effort to reduce the impact of their activities on the environment. The Universal Postal Union is committed to reducing its carbon footprint on several fronts: reducing energy consumption in its buildings, introducing a more environmentally-aware business-travel policy, and promoting a policy of eco-responsible procurement. There is still much work to be done, but 2009 is clearly the year of change and commitment. All initiatives must be encouraged to enable our organizations to promote and become stakeholders in a climate-neutral strategy.

– Edouard Dayan

Next steps

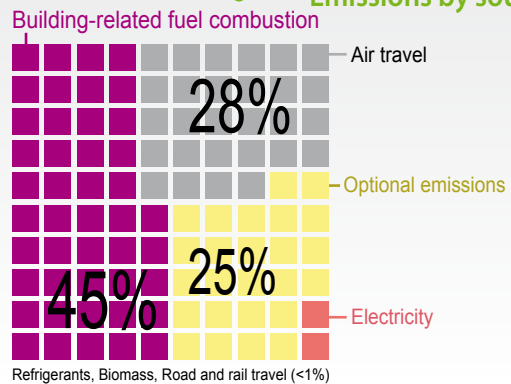
On the basis of the first review of its climate footprint and the cooperation agreement signed with UNEP, the UPU plans to draw up measures to achieve climate neutrality;

1. Missions: First and foremost, the UPU wants to rationalize its business travel. This calls for investment in new methods of communication, in particular to facilitate the use of tele- and video-conferencing. When travel is unavoidable, UPU-trained local and regional experts will be called on more and more, in order to keep distances travelled for missions to a minimum;
2. Responsible procurement: By training field procurement managers, the legal department and the logistics service at headquarters in eco-responsible procurement, the UPU aims to mobilize all its staff and to strengthen its policy in this area;
3. Management of buildings: The renovation of the façade of the UPU HQ building will be based on environmental specifications and should lead to a 58% saving in annual energy consumption (scheduled for 2010-2011);
4. Natural resources: The use of recycled paper is currently being studied, as is the gradual introduction of a "paperless" policy for big meetings and conferences;
5. Partnerships: The organization wishes to strengthen its partnerships with experts such as UNEP and environmental organizations in order to further its work on achieving climate neutrality.

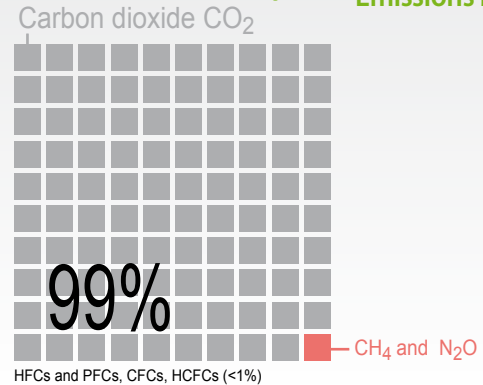
Key figures

Total emissions	1'510.4 t CO ₂ eq
Emissions per staff member	6.24 t CO ₂ eq
Air travel per staff member	1.8 t CO ₂
Air travel per staff member	18'356 km
Office-related emissions per m ²	40 kg CO ₂ eq

Emissions by source



Emissions by gas



Data quality

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles	█			
Buses, trains, taxis	█			
Self-generated power	█			
Refrigerants				█
Purchased electricity	█			
Purchased heat and steam				█
Air travel	█			

The World Bank Group (WBG¹)

www.worldbank.org



HQ: Washington, DC, USA

Number of staff: 13'892²

Number of locations: 241 buildings in 155 locations

Mission



The World Bank Group, one of the world's largest development institutions, is a major source of financial and technical assistance to developing countries around the world. The World Bank Group's mission is to "fight poverty with passion and professionalism for lasting results [and] to help people help themselves and their environment by providing resources, sharing knowledge, building capacity, and forging partnerships in the public and private sectors."



Experience so far

WBG has an active programme to measure, report and offset greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) associated with the WBG's global business operations, including fuel used in boilers and generators, electricity consumed in buildings, and emissions from key meetings and air travel.

WBG has also set emissions reductions targets. Through EPA's Climate Leaders Programme, the World Bank has committed to reducing GHG emissions by 7% between 2006-11. Simultaneously, IFC has an electricity reduction target of 10% over five years (2009-13).

In 2006 the WBG became "carbon neutral" for its Headquarters, including day-to-day operations and business travel. In September 2007 Bob Zoellick reiterated the WBG commitment to carbon neutrality, and we have continued to be carbon neutral since FY2007. In FY2008 and 2009, IFC was globally carbon neutral for all of its measurable GHG emissions (including country offices).

Reduction efforts

An active reduction program is also undertaken in the WBG's Washington DC offices where building engineers constantly monitor the operations of our building systems to ensure that they are operating at their most efficient levels. In addition, we incorporate green building principles into our offices before they are constructed. Our Chennai, India office was built to LEED Silver standards, our newest building in Washington, DC is being built to LEED-Gold standard, and we are currently applying for LEED certification on two existing buildings (one for IFC and one for WB).

Listed below are a few more initiatives being undertaken:

1. Installed occupancy sensors in individual offices and conference rooms;
2. Upgraded our buildings' systems, including installing Variable Frequency Drives on cooling tower motors for our HVAC system;
3. Reduced operating hours of HQ's central HVAC and lighting systems;
4. Eliminated unnecessary lighting in open spaces by removing 50% of fluorescent bulbs in IFC Headquarters;
5. Powered off drive-lane lighting in parking levels of underground parking in IFC;
6. Installed a green roof on one of our buildings.

¹ The World Bank Group consists of five member institutions: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), International Development Association (IDA), International Finance Corporation (IFC), International Centre for the Settlement of Investment Disputes (ICSID), and the Global Environment Facility (GEF). The inventory also comprises data from the Global Environment Facility (GEF)

² 13'892 staff from WB (122 locations) and IFC (97 locations, some collocated with WB) included in the inventory, not counting in short-time consultants.

Executive Director’s message

WThe World Bank Group has an active programme underway to make our facilities and operations more environmentally sustainable, and our offices in the Washington, DC area, as well as our operational travel, climate neutral. Since 2006, we have been committed to climate neutrality through emission reductions, purchases of wind power through renewable energy certificates, and the purchase of verified emissions reduction credits generated through projects by our developing country partners. Moreover, we are now developing methodologies for the much more difficult task of assessing the impacts of our lending portfolio. The WBG looks forward to continue working with the UN family on this initiative. Together, the World Bank Group and UN System can set an example for the international community by making our activities more environmentally sustainable.

– Robert B. Zoellick

Next steps

In an effort to strengthen our inventory we will launch our virtual data collection system this year. Credit360 is a web-based CSR and sustainability data management system that allows us to collect data on greenhouse gas emissions and other environmental and social data and aggregate it for analysis and communication through print and web media.

Offsetting

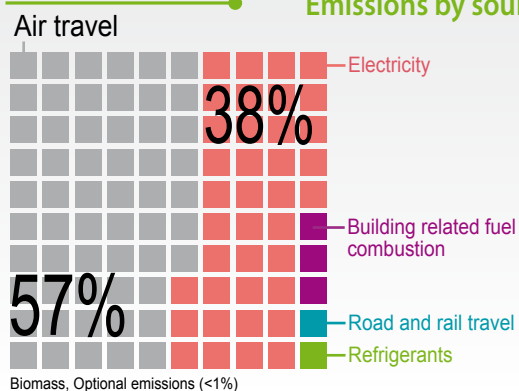
We offset the emissions we cannot reduce, through two different instruments:

1. Investing in Renewable Energy Certificates from new wind power, which offsets our electricity consumption, and
2. Investing in emissions reduction credits associated with projects in developing countries. Next year we will be offsetting our footprint with carbon credits generated from renewable biomass projects managed and developed by the Social Carbon Company in partnership with eight Brazilian production plants. The projects reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions by substituting native wood and fossil fuel with a mix of renewable biomasses, such as sugar cane bagasse, renewable sawdust, açai pits, rice husk, and other residual biomass to generate thermal energy in industrial processes.

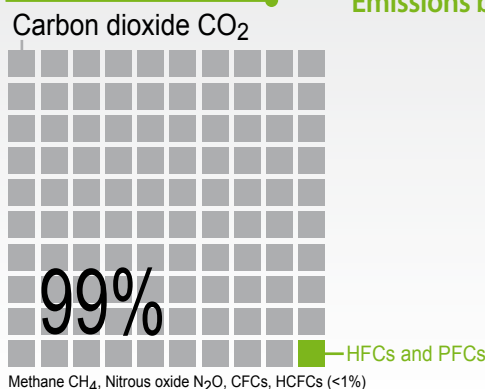
Key figures

Total emissions	192'255 t CO ₂ eq
Emissions per staff member	13.8 t CO ₂ eq
Air travel per staff member	7.9 t CO ₂
Air travel per staff member	62'325.3 km
Office-related emissions per m ²	102 kg CO ₂ eq

Emissions by source



Emissions by gas



Data quality

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles	█			
Buses, trains, taxis			█	
Self-generated power	█			
Refrigerants	█	█		
Purchased electricity	█	█		
Purchased heat and steam			█	
Air travel	█	█		

Different locations might have reported with different levels of accuracy, which explains multiple entries in data quality table.

World Food Programme (WFP)

www.wfp.org



HQ: Rome, Italy
Number of staff: 10'200
Number of locations: 875

Mission

! *WFP is the world's largest humanitarian organization, fighting hunger worldwide. In emergencies, we get food to where it is needed, saving the lives of victims of war, civil conflict and natural disasters. After the cause of an emergency has passed, we use food to help communities rebuild. WFP pursues a vision in which every man, woman and child has access at all times to the food needed for an active and healthy life.*



○ Headquarters ● Other office

Experience so far

- WFP has identified clear opportunities to implement renewable energy systems, especially in remote areas where grid connection may not be available or cost-effective.
- Further opportunities exist to reduce staff-travel emissions, through new policies on tele and video-conferencing and using lower emissions transport.
- Engaging our people and creating operational synergy is a high priority: changes to operations and policies need to enable the WFP mission and ensure adequate working environments.
- WFP is addressing challenges arising from renting, not owning, our buildings and limited capital budget.

Offsetting

WFP's current focus is on maximizing reduction of energy consumption. In an organization where the boundary is always changing, making energy reduction part of how we work every day is the best way to maximize our energy savings and reduce our emissions in the long term. Once we have finalized our reduction plan, WFP will investigate the costs and other issues surrounding offsetting, including ensuring the quality of offsets purchased, expected during 2010.

Reduction efforts

1. Completed energy-efficiency improvement projects including boiler replacement and reduction of HVAC operating hours at Rome HQ and installation of energy-efficient lighting in offices in Rome and Bangkok.
2. Investigating feasibility of renewables in new-build and refurbishment projects including: PV in Ghana, Myanmar and Indonesia (planned); solar hot water for HQ (planned).
3. We have adopted an upgrade policy for our fleet of 700 motorcycles and 3'000 light vehicles, to replace two-stroke engine motorcycles with more efficient four-stroke models and all vehicles more than five years old. We will also pilot hybrid-electric vehicles in city areas. These will save at least 16% of our fleet emissions.
4. Our ongoing awareness training for all WFP drivers is expected to decrease fuel consumption by 10%, supported by monitoring of fuel economy per vehicle/driver.
5. WFP is committed to implementing sustainability criteria in procurement, including consideration of lifetime energy usage of equipment. Training for procurement staff was completed in January 2009.

Deputy Executive Director's message

3 *In a world that already has more than 1 billion hungry people, we cannot afford to ignore climate change. Climate change and natural disasters mean more frequent, more severe droughts and floods. That means more hunger.*

For decades, WFP has been meeting immediate hunger needs and helping communities rebuild their lives in the aftermath of weather disasters. As a frontline emergency response agency, often first on the ground after a crisis, we face challenges in measuring and reducing our greenhouse-gas footprint, but we are committed to making emissions-reduction part of our operations. We have already implemented initiatives in some countries. Our vision is for a strategic global approach that enables us to realize the greatest savings first, wherever they are in the world.

– Amir Abdulla

Next steps

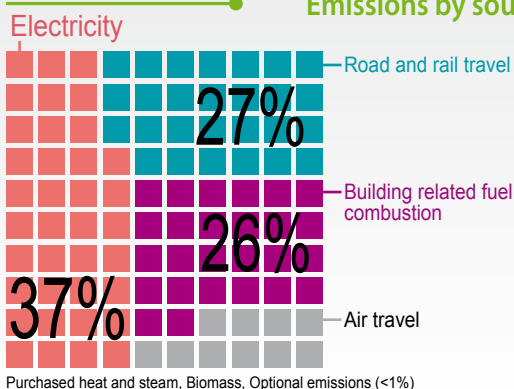
WFP has a sound track record of implementing energy-saving projects that also help us deliver aid more efficiently. We are committed to improving global co-ordination of this approach to ensure benefits are achieved across all regions, in offices and in the field. These will include energy-efficiency improvements in the design of our offices, warehouses, kitchens, and other facilities and a focus on how we heat, light, insulate and equip them. Large and energy intensive-facilities will be targeted for detailed energy reviews. Our approach also addresses vehicle-fleet management and official travel, procurement of energy-efficient equipment, use of ICT equipment, staff awareness and behaviour. Work is ongoing on the use of renewable energy sources for onsite generation and/or provision of hot water.

A global emissions-reduction strategy that sets targets for savings across WFP will be finalized in 2010. Our primary challenge in the meantime is to consolidate data collection from our many and diverse facilities. Reporting against this expanded boundary will develop during 2009-10. We will also continue to work with funders, suppliers, and private sector partners to investigate innovative ways of improving our data management and making further savings, drawing on their experience in this field.

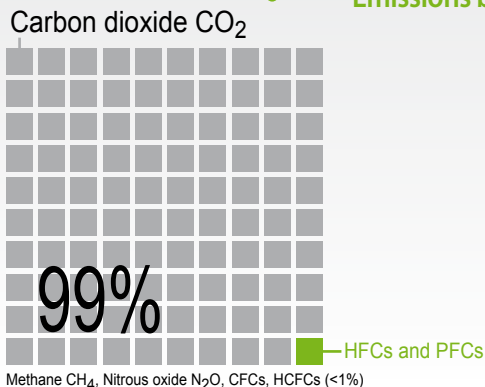
Key figures

Total emissions	104'262.6 t CO ₂ eq
Emissions per staff member	10.2 t CO ₂ eq
Air travel per staff member	1.0 t CO ₂
Air travel per staff member	3'119 km
Office-related emissions per m ²	56.38 kg CO ₂ eq

Emissions by source



Emissions by gas



Data quality

	Actual data	Estimated data	No data	n/a
Official vehicles	█	█	█	█
Buses, trains, taxis	█	█	█	█
Self-generated power	█	█	█	█
Refrigerants	█	█	█	█
Purchased electricity	█	█	█	█
Purchased heat and steam	█	█	█	█
Air travel	█	█	█	█

Different locations might have reported with different levels of accuracy, which explains multiple entries in data quality table.

World Health Organization (WHO)

www.who.int



World Health
Organization

HQ: Geneva, Switzerland
Number of staff: 8,000+¹
Number of locations: 147²

Mission

! WHO is the directing and coordinating authority for health within the United Nations system. It is responsible for providing leadership on global health matters, shaping the health research agenda, setting norms and standards, articulating evidence-based policy options, providing technical support to countries and monitoring and assessing health trends.



○ Headquarters ● Other office

Experience so far

WHO has undertaken a Carbon Footprint Inventory and specific recommendations on carbon mitigations and reduction strategies are under discussion.

Reduction efforts

1. WHO is currently exploring a possible policy (including targets) for reducing air travel
2. Renovations work's studies, which are estimated to reduce by up to 80% of WHO HQ current level of CO₂ with respect to power generation and electricity consumption, are under way.

Offsetting

Under discussion.

¹ 2'493 staff from 4 locations included in the inventory.

²The WHO Regional Office for South-East Asia (SEARO), the WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific (WPRO) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO), have also reported greenhouse gas inventory data and other information on moving towards climate neutrality which will be reflected in the online updates to the print version of this report.