

GREENING THE BLUE

Annual Report

*The UN system's environmental footprint
and efforts to reduce it*

2024



UN 
environment
programme

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**GREENING
THE
BLUE**

UN 
environment
programme

“

Climate change requires us to change the way we work. As the climate crisis grows in its intensity and impacts, the United Nations system must respond by setting an example and reducing our carbon emissions. Business as usual is a recipe for disaster.

This report details how we are working to halve our emissions by 2030, improve data collection, and enhance staff training, procurement systems, and waste reduction.

We must intensify these efforts to build a more sustainable and climate-resilient United Nations.

António Guterres

Secretary-General of the United Nations



GREENING THE BLUE

is an initiative to engage and support the UN System in the transition towards greater environmental sustainability in the management of its facilities and operations.

Background

In 2007, Ban Ki-moon, former UN Secretary General, called on the UN system to “go green” by elevating its environmental sustainability performance and intensifying its efforts to combat climate change. Since then, the UN system has made significant strides in measuring and reporting the environmental impacts of its facilities and operations.

Under the leadership of Secretary-General António Guterres, in 2019, the Chief Executives Board for Coordination (CEB) endorsed the [Strategy for Sustainability Management in the United Nations System 2020- 2030 Phase I: Environmental sustainability in the area of management](#) (hereafter referred to as *Sustainability Strategy I*).

Annual Reporting

On an annual basis, Greening the Blue provides information on the UN system’s environmental footprint and the efforts to reduce it.

Greening the Blue Annual Reports highlight the progress in the implementation of the Sustainability Strategy I. These reports are publicly available, assuring transparency of the environmental performance and efforts and, serving as a source of inspiration for other organizations to green their facilities and operations.



Greening the Blue Community

230 members
from nearly 60 entities



UNEP SUN
facility

ABOUT UNEP SUN

The Sustainable United Nations (SUN) facility of UNEP coordinates the initiative through close collaboration with the [Greening the Blue Community](#).

SUN provides technical assistance, capacity-building, knowledge-sharing, and reporting on environmental sustainability.

SUN supports UN entities to:

measure their environmental performance

reduce their environmental impacts

offset residual greenhouse gas emissions

communicate on their efforts towards environmental sustainability.

2024 Highlights of the Community

3 sessions of

Working Group Meetings



on Environmental Sustainability Management



2 sessions of

Peer-learning Webinars

- [Net-Zero Guidelines](#)
- [Biodiversity in Facilities](#)

Advisory Group Meetings



for EMS, Scope 3, and UN Environmental Inventory coordination and improvement.

To support the Community, SUN provided

Technical Support

bilaterally for UN entities.

EMS Trainings

were organized.

Participants:

54 members from **34** entities.



Travel Task Team

is focused on developing recommendations on sustainable travel policies and measures in the UN system.



3 regional groups of

Internal Auditors

were created to enhance good practice exchange.



New Data Platform

is in development to enhance data collection, reporting, and transparency.



Gender balance was taken into consideration.

Community Gender Ratio

♂ **47%** male ♀ **53%** female

Working Group Meetings

Over **60%** of female speakers

Peer-learning Webinars

Over **60%** of female speakers

EMS Trainings

56% of female trainees

Executive Summary

The UN system is systematically accelerating efforts to reduce environmental impacts and mainstream environmental sustainability in management functions according to the [Sustainability Strategy I](#). As the mandates and governance structures of UN entities vary, so do their environmental performances.

Greening the Blue Annual Report 2024 (hereafter referred to as *Report*) showcases the environmental sustainability performance of the UN system in 2023, consisting of:



322,900
personnel

Reporting coverage has improved compared to Report 2023, with more entities and personnel included.

The report covers the operations of headquarters and field offices worldwide from [the reporting entities](#).



58
entities

Two management functions are introduced as pilots: Facilities and Air travel

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KEY HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORT



Per capita GHG emissions increased from 4.6 (2022) to 4.8 tonnes of CO₂ equivalent (2023). Total emissions increased by 9%. However, they remained 24% below pre-pandemic levels.



Waste per capita decreased by 4%. Improved reporting provided greater clarity on disposal routes: In 2023, **31%** of waste was reused, recycled, composted, or used for energy recovery, up from 13% in 2022.



UN entities have been accelerating efforts and maintaining a positive trend in the application of **Environmental Management Systems**, heading towards UN system-wide implementation by 2025.

70% of entities offered environmental training for their personnel on a voluntary or mandatory basis.



83% of reporting entities have in place **sustainable procurement policies**.



GHG emissions from facilities decreased for another year, remaining 25% below pre-pandemic levels.



GHG emissions from air travel in 2023 increased by 27% in comparison to 2022, yet remaining below pre-pandemic levels.

Click on each section/the icons to navigate directly to each section.

A photograph of two women in a garden. The woman on the left is Black with braided hair, wearing a pink long-sleeved shirt and black pants. The woman on the right is white with long dark hair, wearing a colorful striped long-sleeved shirt, blue jeans, and a pink bucket hat. They are both smiling and holding a large, fresh leafy vegetable, possibly a romaine or similar, together. The background shows a garden with raised beds, trees, and a clear blue sky.

Environmental Impacts

Fostering peace, security, prosperity and a healthy planet for all is central to the United Nations mandate.

As an organization with personnel and offices around the world, the United Nations System seeks, through the management of its own presence and operations, to have a positive impact on people and the planet, minimize inadvertent harm, and leave a long-term, positive legacy.

The Sustainability Strategy I assigns discrete impact reduction objectives and indicators to the areas of greenhouse gas emissions, waste, air pollution, water, and biodiversity. Performance data are complemented with good practices from UN entities to offer concrete examples of what can be achieved with determination, creativity, and innovation.



Greenhouse Gas Emissions

This section presents GHG emissions from facilities, vehicles, and travel within the UN system. It includes all personnel assigned to UN offices and activities over which the UN has financial and/or operational control.

GHG emission data are collected through [the UN Environmental Inventory](#) (hereafter referred to as Inventory), following the [Greenhouse Gas Protocol](#) methodology, covering **Scope 1 (direct emissions)**, **Scope 2 (indirect emissions from purchased electricity and heating)**, and **Scope 3 (limited to the emissions from business travel)**. Kyoto Protocol gases are included together with Montreal Protocol gases with global warming potential.

[Learn more about Scope 3 Reporting](#)

OFFSETS

The UN System’s principal commitment is the reduction of GHG emissions. For the residual emissions, entities purchase reduction certificates which are approved by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC).

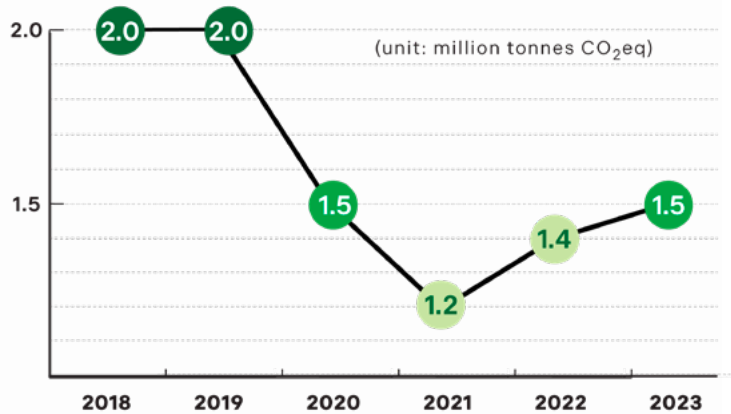
[Learn more about Offsetting in the UN](#)

2023 Performance

TOTAL GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

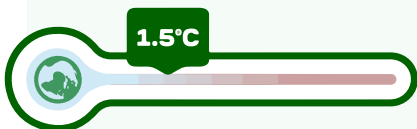


TOTAL GHG EMISSIONS 2018 - 2023



OBJECTIVE

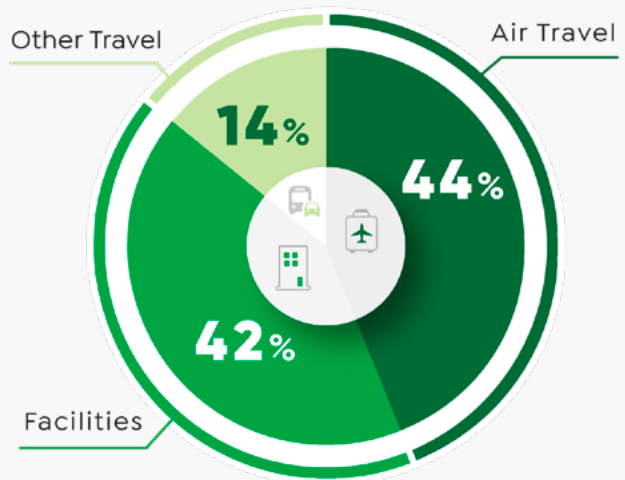
Reduce absolute greenhouse gas emissions to limit the increase in global temperature to 1.5°C, in line with recommendations of the Paris Agreement.



SDGs LINKAGE



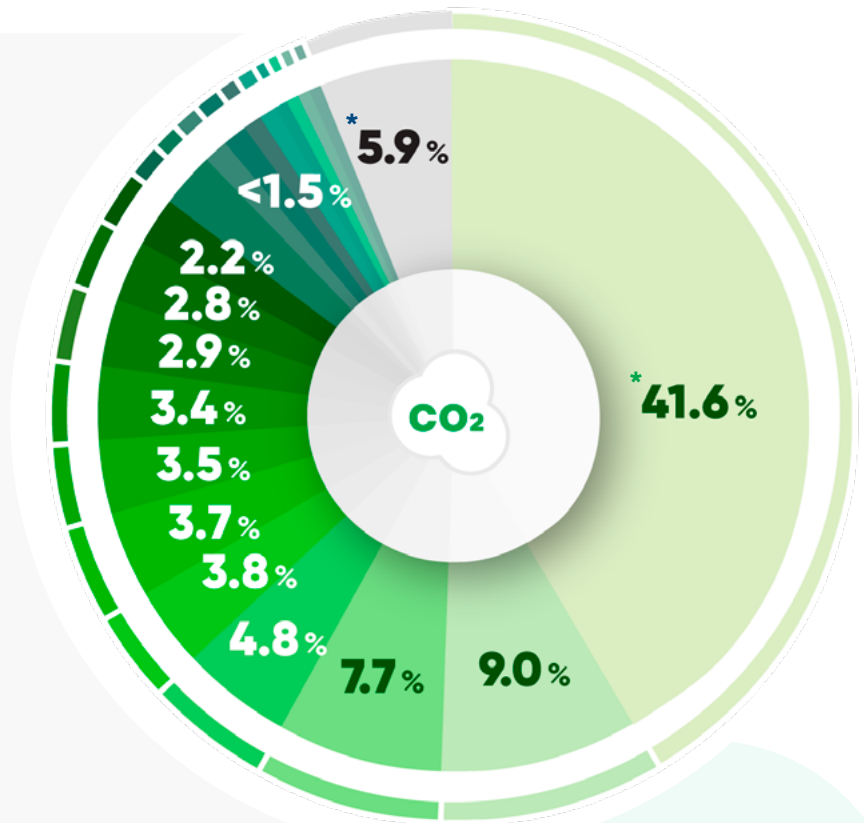
GHG EMISSIONS BY SOURCE





SHARE OF GHG EMISSIONS PER ENTITY

| | |
|--------------|---|
| 41.6% | Peacekeeping & Special Political Missions * |
| 9.0% | WBG |
| 7.7% | WFP |
| 4.8% | WHO |
| 3.8% | IOM |
| 3.7% | UNDP |
| 3.5% | UNICEF |
| 3.4% | UNHCR |
| 2.9% | UNHQ |
| 2.8% | FAO |
| 2.2% | IMF |
| 1.4% | IAEA |
| 1.2% | UNOV/UNODC |
| 1.1% | UNFPA |
| 0.9% | UNESCO |
| 0.9% | OCHA |
| 0.8% | UNOPS |
| 0.7% | ILO |
| 0.6% | UN Women |
| 0.6% | UNEP |
| 0.5% | OHCHR |
| 5.9% | Remaining UN entities * |



* Operations of Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions result in a high share of environmental impacts, due to the inclusion of living quarters.

* Remaining UN entities (5.9%):
 • 2.0%: UN Secretariat entities
 • 3.9%: Other remaining entities
[Click here](#) to view the full list of reporting entities.

Entities marked in blue: UN secretariat entities.
 UN secretariat is responsible for **50%** of the UN system's GHG emissions reported in 2023.

87%
 of the UN system's reported 2023 GHG emissions were offset.

[Check the website](#) to see the most recent data on offset of each entity.

Good Practice

UNDP's Greening Moonshot Commits to 50% Emission Reduction



Greening Moonshot is the sustainability strategy established by the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), aiming for a 50% carbon footprint reduction by 2030. An environmental management tool is collecting performance data from UNDP offices around the world. UNDP is currently developing an app, using data from human resources and air travel records, to allow personnel to track their carbon footprint and be part of the solution. [Continue reading](#)

REPORTING COVERAGE

57 entities **322,300** personnel



Waste

Figures on waste and methods of disposal are collected from UN facilities and operations, including Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions. The Greening the Blue Community is working to improve the coverage of this category, which was one of the most recent additions to the [Inventory](#).

OBJECTIVE

Prevent harm to the environment and local populations from solid waste from United Nations facilities, operations or activities.

SDGs LINKAGE

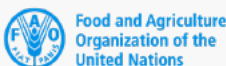


Good Practice

At FAO, We Finish Our Plates for the Planet

Since the 2023 World Food Forum, Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) canteen users are encouraged to sort leftovers using electronic stations that estimate GHG emissions by weight and waste type. It measures the type and quantity of food waste being generated at kitchen and at consumer phases.

[Continue reading](#)



2023 Performance

AVERAGE WASTE

307 kg
per capita

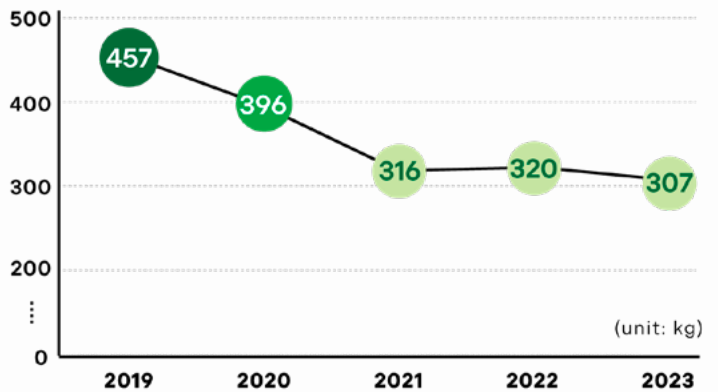


6.5%

of total waste came from construction & demolition.



AVERAGE WASTE PER CAPITA 2019 - 2023



67%

of the total reported waste came from **Peacekeeping & Special Political Missions.**

Excluding these,

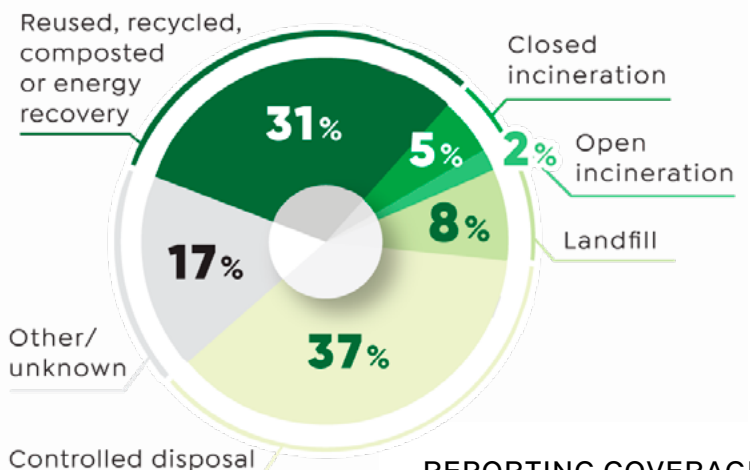
the per capita figure is

161 kg



Note: Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions include waste from living quarters in their calculations.

WASTE DISPOSAL ROUTES



REPORTING COVERAGE

52 entities
269,000 personnel



Air Pollution

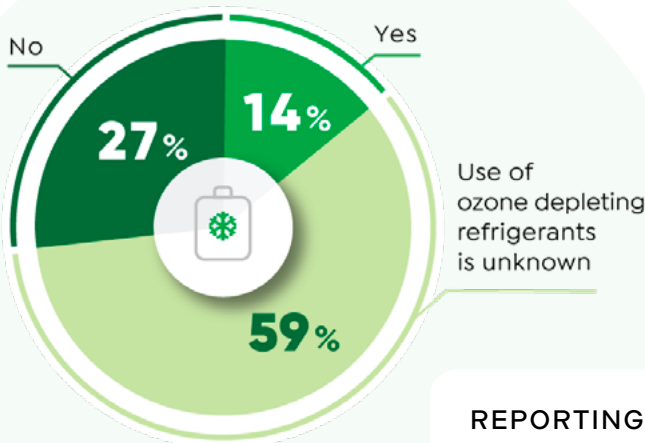
The [Inventory](#) tracks refrigerant use in both facilities and vehicles, as well as fuel use in vehicle fleets.

Types of refrigerants used in building air conditioning systems are monitored to identify and track the use of ozone depleting substances which are set to be phased out from UN facilities.

2023 Performance

USE OF OZONE DEPLETING SUBSTANCES

Presence in refrigeration




(unit: % of offices)

REPORTING COVERAGE
56 entities

FUEL CONSUMPTION BY VEHICLES

In 2023,

150 million litres 
 ≈ **943,400** barrels

of fuel was consumed by **vehicles owned and/or operated by UN entities.**

REPORTING COVERAGE
57 entities

OBJECTIVE

Ensure that UN premises and fleet do not contribute to or exacerbate local air quality issues in both urban and remote community settings.

SDGs LINKAGE



Good Practice

UNHCR's Smart Ridesharing Makes UN's Largest Fleet More Sustainable

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) works on reducing its own environmental footprint, including through the greening of its offices, supply chain, fleet and travel.

Since November 2022, the Smart Fleet Programme has been running at 160 offices, reducing 500 tonnes of CO₂ emissions and saving over 700,000 USD in fuel costs. [Continue reading](#)





Water

Information on water usage in UN facilities is collected through the [Inventory](#).

UN entities report water sources, including municipal, surface, ground, and rainwater.

OBJECTIVE

Ensure water conservation and avoid the release of untreated wastewater into the environment.



Good Practice

ECLAC's Sustainable Approach to Water Management and Landscape Conservation

In response to the increasing challenges of climate change and water scarcity, the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) has implemented a comprehensive water management plan at its headquarters.

Before the project, annual water consumption for the landscape was approximately 15,230 m³.

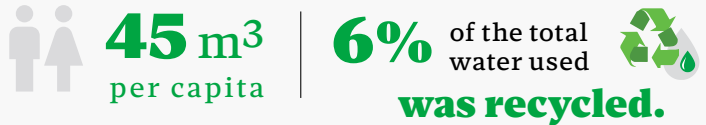
With the implementation of sustainable practices, water consumption is projected to decrease by 42.7%.

[Continue reading](#)



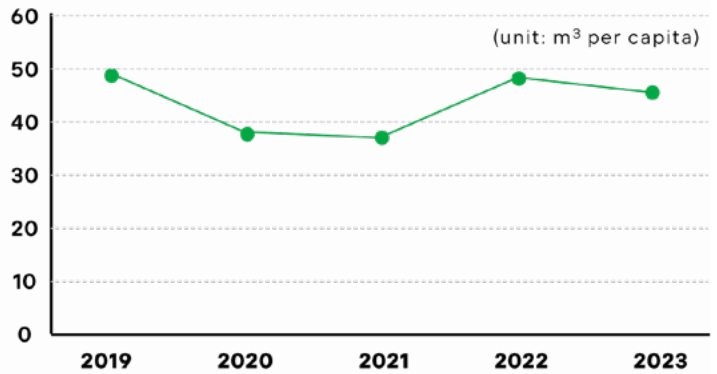
2023 Performance

TOTAL WATER USE



Note: 1 cubic meter (m³) is equivalent to 1,000 liters.

TREND IN WATER USE



Note: Water for cooling and irrigation is included. Bottled water purchases are excluded.

REPORTING COVERAGE

282,000 personnel | **55** entities

UNEP GEMS/Water Capacity Development Centre



[The Centre](#) encourages a standardized and quality water data generation through guidance and training on monitoring and assessment and quality assurance.

Staff liaise closely with the [GPCU in Nairobi](#), the [GEMS/Water Data Centre](#), UNEP Regional Offices, and regional partners to identify needs, offer support, and conduct training both in-person and online worldwide. UNEP's initiatives on water were presented in the Working Group Meeting on Environmental Governance in March 2024.



Biodiversity

The UN system may impact biodiversity through its facilities and operations. When planning and constructing new premises, sites are recommended to be screened for potential adverse effects on biodiversity, with safeguards applied to avoid these impacts.

UN entities reported on their biodiversity screening practices through the [Environmental Governance Survey](#).

Useful Resources

UN Common Approach to Biodiversity

complemented by a guidance document



50+ ways to integrate biodiversity and nature-based solutions.

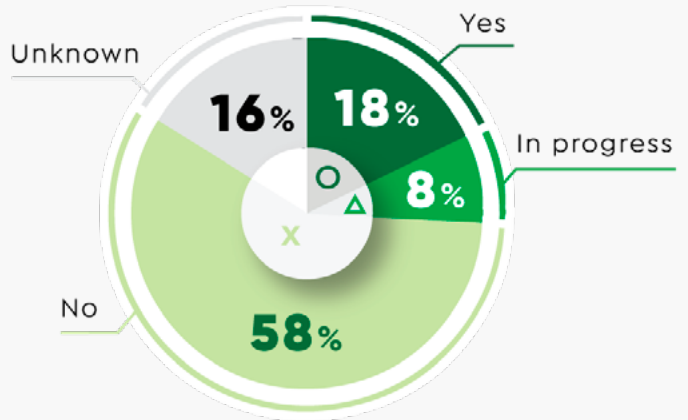
Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool

provides data, tools and guidance that help organizations act on biodiversity-related risks and opportunities.



2023 Performance

BIODIVERSITY IMPACT SCREENING in UN entities' facilities



REPORTING COVERAGE
50 entities

OBJECTIVE

Avoid adverse impacts on biodiversity from United Nations' facilities, operations and activities.

SDGs LINKAGE



Good Practice

Ariana Park at UNOG Turns into an Urban Biodiversity Oasis

Thanks to the initiative of the Facilities Management Service, in charge of Ariana Park, as well as the support of the Director-General, a shift in the management of the park was achieved. Supporting biodiversity meant adapting techniques to help diverse flora and fauna to thrive within one of the largest decision-making centres in the world, that hosts about 8,000 meetings per year. Key interventions to protect and enhance biodiversity include banning pesticides, changing lighting practices, installing insect hotels and nesting sites for temporary refuge, reintroducing water-efficient native flowers, and implementing recycling and composting stations.

[Continue reading](#)





Environmental Governance and Management Functions

In addition to environmental impact areas, the Sustainability Strategy I identifies environmental governance as an overarching approach and five management functions to mobilize to reach the stated objectives.

UN entities have also committed to improving the environmental performance of their management functions, including travel, procurement, and facilities.



Environmental Governance

Environmental governance helps the United Nations to address and manage the risks to the natural environment, the health of personnel, the livelihoods of the people it serves, and ultimately the credibility and reputation of the Organization.

UN entities have made commitments in the area of environmental governance and coordination. As demonstrated, by allocating resources to environmental management, UN entities achieve concrete results. Harmonized practices, benchmarking, system-wide reporting, and coordinated efforts through entity-specific governance frameworks contribute to these outcomes.

Strategy for Sustainability Management in the United Nations System 2020-2030



Phase I: Environmental sustainability in the area of management

It clearly states that environmental governance frameworks should be integrated into system-wide and entity-specific plans for better resource utilization. This provides the best opportunity to embed environmental sustainability into all levels of operations.

The Report highlights three key aspects for environmental governance:

- Environmental Management Systems (EMS)
- Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)
- Environmental Training

SDGs LINKAGE



REPORTING COVERAGE

 **50** entities  **315,300** personnel

Information reported via [Environmental Governance Survey](#)



The United Nations system is a leader in integrating environmental and social sustainability considerations across its work in a systematic and coherent way.”

Vision for Sustainability
Sustainability Strategy I



Environment Management Systems (EMS)

UN entities are expected to set up their own environmental management systems. EMS provides a systematic and efficient approach to continuously improve environmental sustainability efforts.

The international standard for environmental management systems, ISO 14001:2015 served as the basis to set a common approach and criteria on EMS in the UN system. SUN assesses UN entities' performance on EMS against these criteria.

KEYS TO MEETING EMS CRITERIA

Out of **10** entities meeting the EMS criteria in 2023,

8 entities have **1+ person** working full-time on **environmental management**.

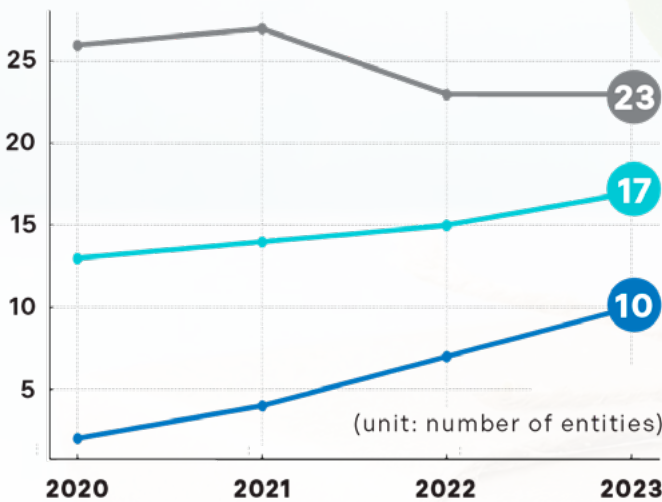
9 entities have objectives in **Senior Management Performance Frameworks**.

UNON exceeded EMS criteria in 2022/2023 through **ISO Certification & Enhanced EMS Controls**.

EMS AT A GLANCE

EMS STATUS 2020 - 2023

● Meets ● Approaches ● Does not meet



[Learn more about Greening the Blue EMS criteria.](#)

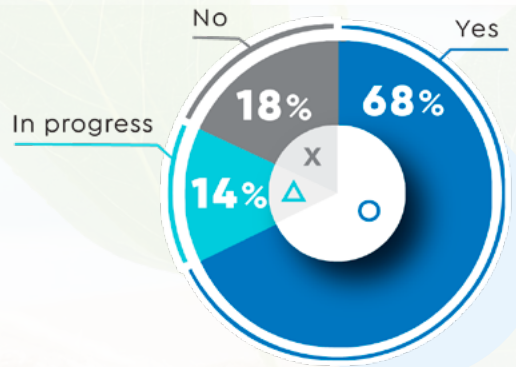
All UN entities aim to have established entity-specific environmental governance frameworks.

Sustainability Strategy I



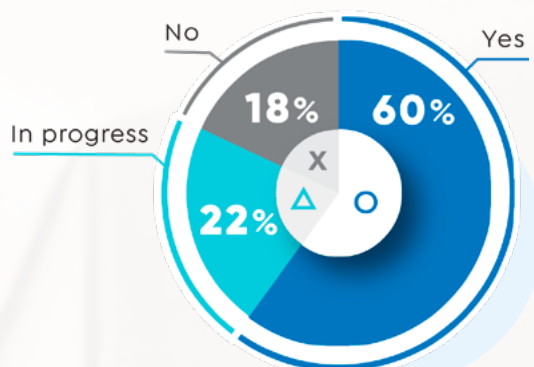
ENVIRONMENTAL POLICIES

approved by senior management in the past 5 years



ENVIRONMENTAL TARGETS

approved by senior management in the past 5 years



Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS)

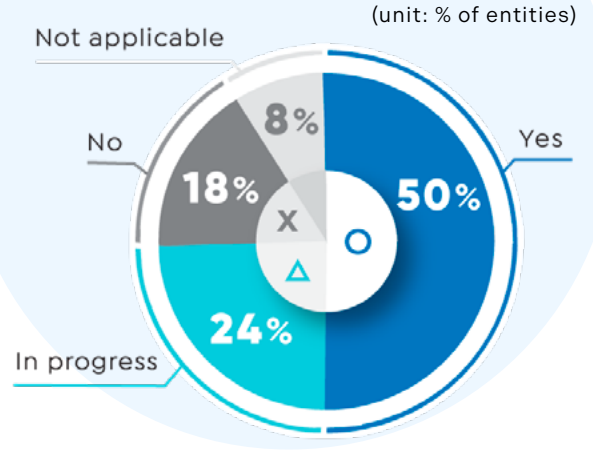
Environmental and Social Safeguards and related accountability mechanisms form a framework used in UN programmes to prevent harming local communities and the natural systems that underpin their livelihoods.

All UN entities aim to integrate environmental and social safeguards in their programme activities.

Sustainability Strategy I

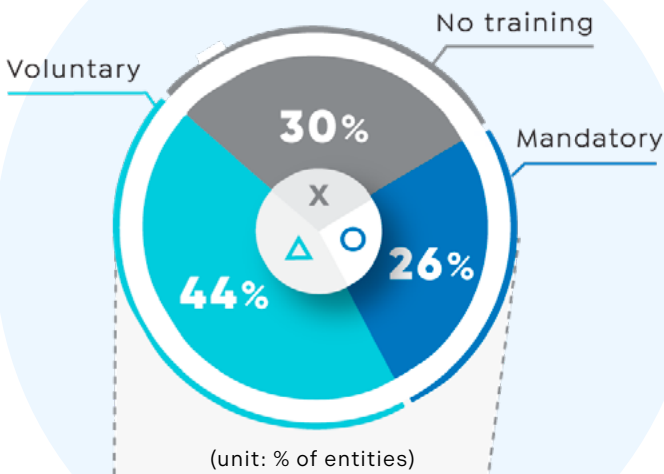


“ Have UN entities integrated Environmental and Social Safeguards? ”



Environmental Training

“ What are the environmental training requirements for UN entities? ”



The success of sustainability initiatives hinges on people. Training, awareness raising, and capacity-building are key.

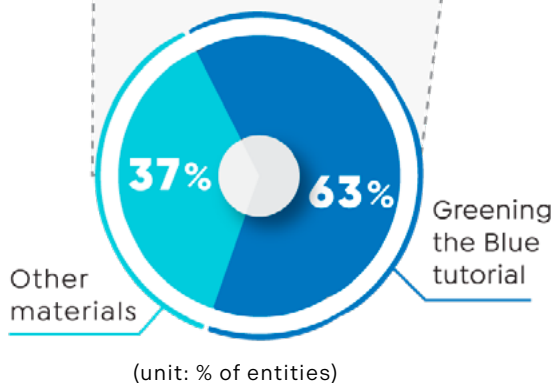
UN entities are actively training personnel and embedding environmental improvement requirements into senior-level accountability and core competencies.

The UN system aims to increase awareness, implement mandatory system-wide environmental training, and invest in job-specific environmental training.

Sustainability Strategy I



“ What materials are used by the entities implementing trainings? ”



“ I count on UN colleagues to follow the examples of *Stick and Bean* and contribute to a cleaner, healthier planet.”

Ban Ki-Moon
Former UN Secretary-General at the tutorial launch

Greening the Blue offers a dedicated environmental tutorial used by UN entities.

It allows users to discover their work-related environmental impact and ways to reduce it.

Available in
English Spanish French



[Click here to explore the tutorial](#)



Procurement

Reporting UN entities remained committed to adopting sustainable procurement practices, recognizing their crucial role in fostering a better future for both people and the planet.

Environmental concerns and climate action drive entities to advance the sustainability of their procurement strategies, given the profound impact of these decisions on society and economic development.



Information presented in this section is from the **2023 Annual Statistical Report on United Nations Procurement**.

In 2023,

UN entities worked towards sustainable procurement by

Enhancing measurement and reporting using UNGM sustainable procurement indicators, alongside an increase in the number of sustainable tenders.



Engaging in supplier initiatives and market development, including the launch of the UNOPS Supplier Resource Centre offering resources and training materials.



Encouraging suppliers to participate in the UN Global Compact.



2023 Performance

83% have sustainable procurement policies.

57% have sustainable procurement strategies.

47% have measurable sustainability targets.

Sustainable procurement principles

were integrated by

80% of reporting entities.

These shares increased by **3%, 20% and 7%** respectively compared to 2022.

REPORTING COVERAGE
30 entities



Good Practice

UN Procurement Awards: Fostering and Celebrating Sustainable Procurement in the UN System

[The UN Procurement Awards](#) aim to recognize and celebrate excellence within the United Nations system regarding procurement and supply chain management. The UN Procurement Awards are coordinated by the High-Level Committee on Management's Procurement Network and its Professional Development working group. The responsible cross-agency Project Team comprises representatives of the IMF, UNICEF, UNDP, UNOPS, and CTBTO. [Continue reading](#)



This section is developed in collaboration with the **Inter-Agency Network of Facility Managers (INFM)**

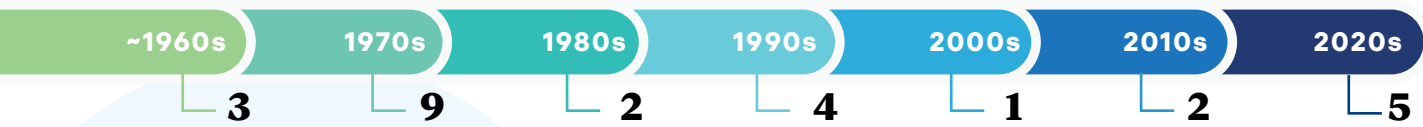
During the **INFM Annual Conference**, we surveyed

18 facility managers from **26** facilities, covering **1 million m²** of office space and **34,800** personnel.

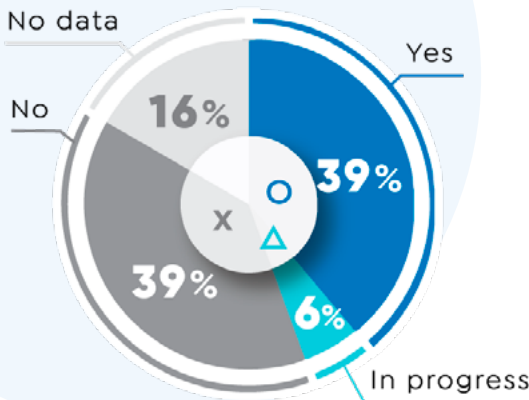
Facilities

UN facilities are expected to follow sustainable building standards and reduce environmental impacts towards the 2030 objectives of the Sustainability Strategy I.

OF FACILITIES CONSTRUCTED IN...



“ Have these facilities been refurbished in the last 5 years?”



In 2023, **31%**

of electricity in the UN system came from renewables.



Electricity from on-site solar, fuel generators, and purchased renewable energy is counted.

COMMONLY REPORTED ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES

Employee commute



- Guarded/locked bicycle parking
- Charging stations for electric vehicles
- Public transport and/or carpooling schemes
- Bike-sharing

Energy



- Replacement of lights with LED
- Installation of sensors
- Installation of solar panels
- Installation of solar water heating systems

Waste



- Implementation of additional waste separation and recycling options.
- Printer settings adjustment to minimize paper use.
- Agreement with a recycling company for efficient waste collection

Water



- Leak and malfunction controls to prevent water waste
- Monitoring of water consumption levels
- Use of low-flush toilets to conserve water



Good Practice

UNU-FLORES' Journey to Sustainable Offices

The United Nations University Institute for Integrated Management of Material Fluxes and of Resources initiated the Flexible Offices (FLORES) initiative, to revamp office dynamics in line with sustainability principles. [Continue reading](#)



Staff training & awareness programs are reported as key measures across all impact areas.



This section is developed in collaboration with the **Travel Task Team** of the Greening the Blue Community



Air Travel

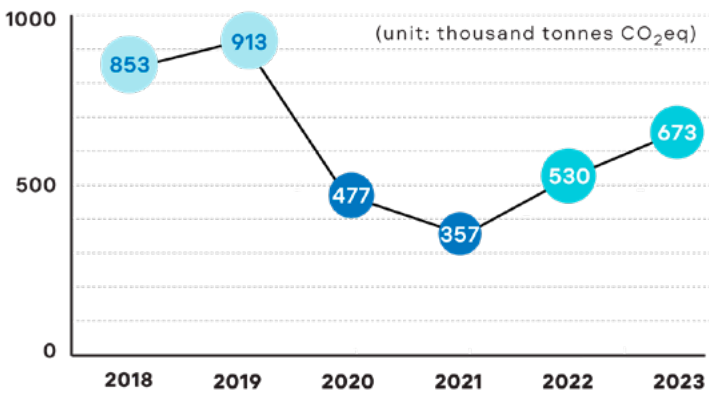
Travel restrictions imposed during the 2020-2022 period led to a transformation in work patterns through accelerated digitalization of work. Beyond 2022, emissions from air travel started increasing again.

Both commercial and non-commercial flights are tracked for GHG emissions. Non-commercial flights include owned or chartered planes for humanitarian and peacekeeping missions. (e.g., United Nations Humanitarian Air Service (UNHAS), and troop rotations for peacekeeping operations.)

2023 Performance

In 2023, **air travel** contributed to **44%** of the UN system's GHG emissions, generating **672,859 tonnes CO₂eq** of GHG emissions.





AIR TRAVEL GHG EMISSIONS 2018 - 2023



In 2023, UN personnel, meeting participants, and delegates, sponsored by the UN travelled a total of **5.2 billion km** on commercial flights.

In 2023, a dedicated Travel Task Team was established, comprising Greening the Blue Focal Points and travel officers, to support the reduction of GHG emissions from travel. Since its launch, the team has facilitated peer learning on travel policies and measures, issued recommendations to UN entities, and launched a survey to assess the state of travel policies and procedures.

TRAVEL SUSTAINABILITY MEASURES surveyed in 2023

| | | | |
|--|---|---|--|
|  <p>Policy</p> <p>16 entities have their travel policies updated since 2020.</p> |  <p>Awareness</p> <p>10 entities provide estimated GHG emissions to travelers during travel planning.</p> |  <p>Targets</p> <p>5 entities and the UN Secretariat have set GHG emission reduction targets for travel.</p> |  <p>Carbon Pricing</p> <p>8 entities apply carbon pricing to emissions from travel.</p> <p>8 entities have a capping mechanism for travel.</p> |
| <p>30 entities responded to this travel survey.</p> | | | |

Conclusion

On the way to 2025 and 2030 milestones

2023 GHG emissions stand below the 2018 and 2019 levels. Lessons that were gained and ways of working adopted during the exceptional restrictions in the 2020-2022 period appear to continue to bear results. However, the UN system's commitment towards achieving better environmental sustainability performance must be re-enforced and strengthened.

This year's report offers improved coverage. Four additional entities participated compared to 2023, while other entities improved their reporting completeness. An increasing trend continues in the entities adopting Environmental Management Systems, engaging in training, advancing sustainable procurement, and setting measures for more sustainable travel.

2025 marks the mid-term of the Sustainability Strategy I. This milestone calls for a review of the implementation of environmental sustainability efforts in the UN system. The review will serve as an opportunity to further refine, and where needed, raise the ambition of commitments in the strategy.

In anticipation of this milestone, SUN, in collaboration with the Greening the Blue Community, worked extensively during 2024 on the enhancement of coordination and reporting efforts. Such measures include the development of a new on-line platform to improve data availability and reporting as well as to identify further opportunities for environmental improvement.

Looking beyond 2025, it is expected these efforts will allow raising the ambition and increasing the actions, supporting the UN system's vision and commitments as embodied in the Sustainability Strategy I. Bold actions, dedicated resources, and strengthened engagement are required to successfully meet these commitments and to fully 'walk the talk'.



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Relevant Resources



GOOD PRACTICES ON ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY IN THE UNITED NATIONS [Download](#)

Featuring 16 good practices from 2023-2024, this document highlights the progress UN entities have made in advancing environmental sustainability across their operations. From creating green spaces to investing in innovative technologies, these stories provide concrete examples of sustainability in action.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS ASSESSMENT ACROSS 3 SCOPES [Download](#)

Comprehensive greenhouse gas emissions reporting is imperative for climate action. While the UN has been monitoring mainly Scope 1 and 2 emissions, the inclusion of Scope 3 emissions will become essential for a comprehensive understanding of its environmental impact.



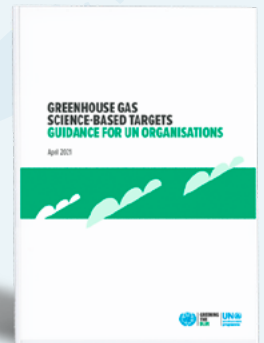
UN OFFSETTING Q&A: FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS [Download](#)

Offsetting unavoidable GHG emissions through approved emission reduction certificates is a crucial step in the UN commitment to reducing them. SUN compiled a comprehensive list of frequently asked questions (FAQs) and their answers.



GREENHOUSE GAS SCIENCE-BASED TARGETS GUIDANCE FOR UN ORGANIZATIONS [Download](#)

The report covers the main issues to be considered for Greenhouse Gas (GHG) target setting and outlines specific guidance and recommendations.



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Greening the Blue Community

UNEP extends its deepest appreciation to the members of the Community across the UN system for their unwavering cooperation and dedication. Their tireless efforts in compiling data, with support from personnel across various UN entities, have been crucial in monitoring, measuring, and actively reducing the environmental footprint of each organization.

The following page lists the reporting entities of the Greening the Blue Community whose contributions were pivotal to the data presented in this report.

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Supporting Entities

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SWEDISH
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Acknowledgements

Reporting Entities from Greening the Blue Community

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

* *Green Climate Fund (GCF) is not officially a UN entity, yet it is part of the Greening the Blue Community and submits data on environmental performance.*

Glossary

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| CEB | Chief Executives Board for Coordination |
| EMS | Environmental Management Systems |
| ESS | Environmental and Social Safeguards |
| FDES | Framework for the Development of Environmental Statistics |
| GEMS/Water | Global Environment Monitoring System for Freshwater |
| GHG | Greenhouse Gas |
| GPCU | Global Programme Co-ordination Unit |
| GWP | Global Warming Potential |
| IBAT | Integrated Biodiversity Assessment Tool |
| ICT | Information and Communications Technology |
| ICEC | ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator |
| INFM | Inter-Agency Network of Facility Managers |
| ISO 14001 | International Standard for Environmental Management Systems |
| UNGM | United Nations Global Marketplace |
| UNHAS | United Nations Humanitarian Air Service |

Methodology

How Data was Collected and Processed

This report aims to provide a comparable annual overview of the environmental sustainability performance of the UN system towards the 2030 Agenda. Information is collected through:



UN Environmental Inventory

The Inventory is an annual exercise coordinated by the SUN facility of UNEP. Focal Points from UN entities report on their performance and operations. Entities submitting data follow a harmonized methodology issued by SUN.

SUN collects, compiles, processes, and analyzes the data to track and present the environmental footprint of the UN system (including the *Green Climate Fund*). To capture the impact of UN operations globally, the Inventory covers greenhouse gas emissions, water and fuel use, waste generation, the share of renewable electricity, and the presence of ozone-depleting refrigerants.

The Inventory follows the GHG Protocol, covering greenhouse gas emissions under Scope 1, Scope 2, and Scope 3 (limited to business travel). All gases under the Kyoto Protocol are considered. Total GHG emissions are reported as an aggregate using the common comparable unit of carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂eq).

Travel constitutes the largest share of GHG emissions in the UN system. Through the Inventory, UN entities reported their GHG emissions from travel using the ICAO carbon emissions calculator (Version 5.0.8).

Electricity used in buildings is a major contributor to GHG emissions in the UN system overall. The share of renewable electricity to total electricity consumption is calculated as the kWh equivalent of all renewable electricity generated on-site or purchased. In the absence of specific renewable

electricity data for purchased electricity, average values for the electricity grid of the country in which the building is located are used.

Waste data is approached in accordance with the Framework for the Development of Environment Statistics (FDES 2013). The [Global Reporting Initiative \(GRI\)](#) indicators are considered methodologically regarding water and waste data.

UN entities have field stations in multiple locations. In some cases, certain field stations of an entity report through the Inventory, while others do not. Under “reporting coverage,” we count the entities and the personnel assigned to the data-reporting field stations.



Environmental Governance Survey

Focal Points report on an annual basis to the environmental governance survey issued by SUN. The survey collects information on the Environmental Governance and Management Functions. It includes questions on Environmental Management Systems, Environmental and Social Safeguards, internal reporting mechanisms, senior management performance frameworks, human and financial resources and staff awareness/training to environmental management and biodiversity.

The scope of the questions and criteria aligns with the indicators in the Sustainability Strategy I and the Greening the Blue EMS criteria which use the international standard ISO 14001:2015 as a basis.



Annual Statistical Report on United Nations Procurement

Procurement supports the goals set in the Sustainability Strategy I and helps steer providers towards more sustainable practices. The 2023 Annual Statistical Report on United Nations Procurement, issued by the Procurement Network of the United Nations Office for Project Services (UNOPS) in July 2024, is the basis for the information presented on procurement. UNOPS collects data through a voluntary questionnaire shared with all UN entities. In 2024, 30 UN entities reported based on 2023 data.



Facility Management Survey

For the first time this year, SUN collaborated with the Inter-Agency Network of Facility Managers during their Annual Conference in May 2024. Data on facility performance was collected through a dedicated survey, and opportunities for future data collection via the Greening the Blue Data platform (currently under development) were identified. Facility Managers reported on sustainability and resource efficiency interventions implemented in UN facilities over the past five years.



Travel Survey

A dedicated Travel Task Team, established within the *Greening the Blue Community*, collected information from 30 UN entities that voluntarily reported on travel policies and procedures through the survey conducted in August 2023.

Interviews

Throughout the year, SUN conducted interviews with seven UN entities to collect inspiring and replicable good practices. These are briefly presented in this report and covered in detail on the Greening the Blue website, as well as in a dedicated resource, *Good Practices on Environmental Sustainability in the United Nations*, which is issued together with this report in 2024.

SDGs linkage

The linkages to the SDGs are based on an analysis conducted by the *Swedish Environmental Protection Agency*. For this analysis, the indicators of the Sustainability Strategy I were compared to the indicators and targets of the SDGs. In the context of this report, only the connection between the various areas and the overarching SDGs is presented.

ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator

The [ICAO Carbon Emissions Calculator \(ICEC\)](#) is the official tool for UN entities to quantify their air travel CO₂ footprint, in support of their environmental commitments. The use of a common, transparent, impartial, and internationally approved methodology across the UN system facilitates the aggregation of air travel emissions data from different organizations and guarantees integrity and consistency of reported inventories. The ICEC is limited to calculating the direct emissions released into the atmosphere by the aircraft engines during a flight. There is a substantial understanding of the components of aviation climate forcing, particularly. However, important uncertainties remain in quantifying some of the aviation non-climate terms and in the underlying physical processes. As a consequence, there is not yet an international scientific consensus on whether and how to quantify these non-emissions. For additional information on the ICEC, please visit <https://www.icao.int/> or contact officeenv@icao.int.

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Annex

Environmental Dashboard 2023



Greenhouse Gas Emissions & Offsetting ¹

| | Number of personnel | Total emissions (tCO2eq) | Rolling two-year averages for total emissions 2016-2022 | Per capita emissions (tCO2eq per personnel) | Rolling two-year averages for per capita emissions 2016-2023 | Offset | % of total emissions | | |
|--|---------------------|--------------------------|---|---|--|--------|----------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | Air travel | Other travel | Facilities |
| CTBTO | 307 | 1,329 | | 4.3 | | No | 76 | 2 | 22 |
| FAO | 12,170 | 42,590 | | 3.5 | | Yes | 63 | 18 | 18 |
| GCF | 406 | 2,889 | | 7.1 | | Yes | 94 | 1 | 6 |
| IAEA | 3,443 | 21,705 | | 6.3 | | Yes | 66 | 2 | 32 |
| ICAO | 805 | 4,251 | | 5.3 | | No | 73 | 2 | 24 |
| IFAD | 1,308 | 3,875 | | 3.0 | | Yes | 75 | 6 | 18 |
| ILO | 2,798 | 10,461 | | 3.7 | | Yes | 71 | 6 | 24 |
| IMF | 4,058 | 34,499 | | 8.5 | | Yes | 63 | 5 | 32 |
| IMO | 265 | 2,588 | | 9.8 | | Yes | 42 | 1 | 58 |
| IOM | 20,970 | 57,751 | | 2.7 | | Yes | 28 | 29 | 43 |
| ITC | 481 | 2,594 | | 5.4 | | Yes | 94 | 2 | 4 |
| ITC-ILO | 198 | 1,925 | | 9.7 | | Yes | 79 | 1 | 20 |
| ITU | 1,034 | 2,582 | | 2.5 | | Yes | 72 | 2 | 26 |
| OPCW ² | 450 | 1,781 | | 4.0 | | Yes | 90 | 3 | 7 |
| <i>UN Secretariat:</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| ECA | 1,093 | 2,918 | | 2.7 | | Yes | 87 | 4 | 9 |
| ECE | 222 | 1,186 | | 5.3 | | Yes | 81 | 2 | 17 |
| ECLAC | 1,038 | 2,639 | | 2.5 | | Yes | 54 | 2 | 45 |
| ESCAP | 1,132 | 3,474 | | 3.1 | | Yes | 65 | 2 | 33 |
| ESCWA | 374 | 3,753 | | 10.0 | | Yes | 19 | 2 | 79 |
| OCHA ² | 2,499 | 13,507 | | 5.4 | | Yes | 27 | 40 | 33 |
| OHCHR | 1,983 | 8,373 | | 4.2 | | Yes | 68 | 8 | 24 |
| Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions | 97,167 | 638,824 | | 6.6 | | Yes | 32 | 11 | 57 |
| UNEP ³ | 2,055 | 10,246 | | 5.0 | | Yes | 91 | 1 | 8 |
| BRS | 58 | 659 | | 11.4 | | Yes | 97 | 0 | 2 |
| CBD | 125 | 1,012 | | 8.1 | | Yes | 93 | 1 | 6 |
| Montreal Protocol Ozone Secretariat | 17 | 453 | | 26.6 | | Yes | 97 | 2 | 1 |
| MLF ² | 30 | 266 | | 8.9 | | Yes | 59 | 1 | 40 |

¹ The difference in the size, nature and operations of entities, changes in coverage of offices across years, changes in methodologies, scope and underlying databases of the emissions calculator means that comparisons across entities and between years cannot be accurately made unless detailed analysis is done.

² Data is not available for all reporting years, 2016 to 2023, for all entities. Entities lacking a minimum of four consecutive years of data have no trend-line showing.

³ Since 2022, UNEP results include data from CITES, CMS and Minamata.

| | Number of personnel | Total emissions (tCO ₂ eq) | Rolling two-year averages for total emissions 2016-2022 | Per capita emissions (tCO ₂ eq per personnel) | Rolling two-year averages for per capita emissions 2016-2023 | Offset | % of total emissions | | |
|---|---------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|--|------------|----------------------|--------------|------------|
| | | | | | | | Air travel | Other travel | Facilities |
| UNDRR ² | 164 | 1,524 | | 9.3 | | Yes | 92 | 0 | 7 |
| UN-Habitat | 945 | 3,690 | | 3.9 | | Yes | 49 | 15 | 36 |
| UNHQ | 9,780 | 45,015 | | 4.6 | | Yes | 55 | 1 | 44 |
| UNOG | 1,371 | 1,715 | | 1.2 | | Yes | 27 | 2 | 71 |
| UNON | 934 | 1,022 | | 1.1 | | Yes | 64 | 9 | 27 |
| UNOV ⁴ | 3,685 | 18,151 | | 4.9 | | Yes | 78 | 3 | 19 |
| Other UN Secretariat entities ⁵ | 2,174 | 9,658 | | 4.4 | | Yes | 57 | 1 | 42 |
| UNAIDS | 753 | 3,750 | | 5.0 | | Yes | 54 | 13 | 33 |
| UNCCD | 84 | 724 | | 8.6 | | Yes | 99 | 1 | 0 |
| UNDP | 22,886 | 57,495 | | 2.5 | | Yes | 46 | 14 | 39 |
| UNESCO | 4,759 | 13,575 | | 2.9 | | Yes | 63 | 8 | 29 |
| UNFCCC | 485 | 3,943 | | 8.1 | | Yes | 99 | 1 | 0 |
| UNFPA | 5,704 | 16,336 | | 2.9 | | Yes | 54 | 18 | 28 |
| UNHCR | 19,438 | 51,973 | | 2.7 | | Yes | 28 | 16 | 56 |
| UNICC | 283 | 411 | | 1.4 | | Yes | 42 | 1 | 57 |
| UNICEF | 21,279 | 53,242 | | 2.5 | | Yes | 52 | 17 | 31 |
| UNIDO | 2,162 | 7,017 | | 3.2 | | Yes | 69 | 2 | 29 |
| UNOPS | 4,681 | 12,923 | | 2.8 | | Yes | 40 | 21 | 39 |
| UNRWA | 1,799 | 4,790 | | 2.7 | | No | 6 | 46 | 48 |
| UNSSC | 101 | 199 | | 2.0 | | Yes | 84 | 1 | 15 |
| UNU | 120 | 858 | | 7.1 | | Yes | 32 | 1 | 67 |
| UNV | 112 | 89 | | 0.8 | | Yes | 94 | 6 | 0 |
| UN Women | 2,934 | 10,310 | | 3.5 | | Yes | 57 | 8 | 35 |
| UN Tourism | 200 | 677 | | 3.4 | | Yes | 59 | 4 | 37 |
| UPU | 279 | 1,034 | | 3.7 | | Yes | 73 | 2 | 25 |
| WFP | 24,139 | 118,459 | | 4.9 | | No | 30 | 48 | 22 |
| WHO | 13,380 | 73,756 | | 5.5 | | No | 49 | 15 | 37 |
| WIPO | 1,684 | 5,405 | | 3.2 | | Yes | 78 | 1 | 21 |
| WMO | 331 | 4,258 | | 12.9 | | Yes | 88 | 2 | 10 |
| World Bank Group | 19,131 | 137,478 | | 7.2 | | Yes | 69 | 2 | 30 |
| Total UN System-wide ⁶ | 321,856 | 1,534,716 | | 4.8 | | 85% | 44 | 14 | 43 |

² Data is not available for all reporting years, 2016 to 2023, for all entities. Entities lacking a minimum of four consecutive years of data have no trend-line showing.

⁴ The UNOV reporting line includes UNODC data.

⁵ The composition of the cluster "Other UN Secretariat entities" has changed over the years, hence trendlines are not possible.

⁶ The Total UN-System-wide figures do not include the GCF.



Waste

| | Waste per capita (kg per person per annum) | Waste per capita excluding construction waste (kg per person per annum) | Disposal route of total waste generated (%) | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|------------------------|----------------------|----------|------------------------|-------------------|
| | | | Reuse, Recycling, Composting or Energy recovery | Closed incineration | Open incineration | Landfill | Controlled disposal | Other/ unknown |
| CTBTO | 229 | 225 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 2 |
| FAO | 100 | 100 | 41 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 32 | 13 |
| GCF ¹ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| IAEA | 159 | 157 | 94 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| ICAO ¹ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| IFAD | 36 | 36 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 97 |
| ILO | 190 | 163 | 63 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 3 | 9 |
| IMF | 200 | 199 | 29 | 0 | 0 | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| IMO | 415 | 415 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| IOM | 153 | 133 | 24 | 0 | 4 | 37 | 27 | 7 |
| ITC | 16 | 16 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| ITC-ILO | 115 | 112 | 98 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| ITU | 93 | 93 | 86 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| OPCW ¹ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| <i>UN Secretariat:</i> | | | | | | | | |
| ECA | 1,019 | 373 | 99 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| ECE | 493 | 126 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| ECLAC | 1,393 | 320 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 83 | 0 | 6 |
| ESCAP | 254 | 104 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 51 | 0 | 2 |
| ESCWA | 82 | 82 | 47 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 52 | 0 |
| OCHA | 288 | 242 | 17 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 79 |
| OHCHR | 83 | 81 | 46 | 0 | 0 | 34 | 8 | 12 |
| Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions | 565 | 558 | 28 | 8 | 2 | 0 | 52 | 11 |
| UNEP ² | 32 | 29 | 67 | 12 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 13 |
| BRS | 48 | 48 | 99 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| CBD ¹ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Montreal Protocol Ozone Secretariat | 30 | 30 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| MLF ¹ | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| UNDRR | 67 | 45 | 32 | 15 | 1 | 27 | 0 | 25 |
| UN-Habitat | 50 | 47 | 39 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 56 |
| UNHQ | 141 | 118 | 88 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| UNOG | 490 | 126 | 82 | 0 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| UNON | 208 | 41 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNOV ³ | 119 | 115 | 95 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 2 |
| Other UN Secretariat entities | 462 | 181 | 69 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 18 |
| UNAIDS | 123 | 118 | 3 | 8 | 0 | 20 | 1 | 68 |
| UNCCD | 32 | 32 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNDP | 105 | 105 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 86 |
| UNESCO | 142 | 135 | 59 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 3 | 26 |
| UNFCCC | 62 | 47 | 93 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNFPA | 156 | 135 | 10 | 3 | 1 | 52 | 5 | 30 |
| UNHCR | 212 | 209 | 19 | 5 | 3 | 27 | 15 | 31 |
| UNICC | 34 | 34 | 45 | 0 | 0 | 55 | 0 | 0 |
| UNICEF | 83 | 83 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| UNIDO | 124 | 90 | 71 | 0 | 0 | 19 | 0 | 9 |
| UNOPS | 201 | 200 | 10 | 5 | 1 | 52 | 4 | 29 |
| UNRWA | 58 | 58 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| UNSSC | 30 | 26 | 51 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 45 |
| UNU | 44 | 44 | 100 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| UNV | 46 | 46 | 68 | 31 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| UN Women | 77 | 75 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 20 | 13 | 61 |
| UN Tourism | 12 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| UPU | 147 | 147 | 75 | 25 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| WFP | 109 | 109 | 15 | 2 | 12 | 31 | 11 | 30 |
| WHO | 187 | 118 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 100 |
| WIPO | 164 | 164 | 97 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| WMO | 144 | 144 | 52 | 45 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| World Bank Group | 271 | 236 | 53 | 0 | 0 | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| Total UN System-wide ⁴ | 307 | 287 | 31 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 37 | 17 |

¹ Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available.

² Since 2022, UNEP results include data from CITES, CMS and Minamata.

³ The UNOV reporting line includes UNODC data.

⁴ Total UN-System-wide figures do not include the GCF.



Water

| | Water use (m3) | Water recycled (m3) | % of water recycled |
|---|-------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| CTBTO | 21,012 | 0 | 0 |
| FAO | 162,397 | 361 | 0 |
| GCF | 2,009 | 0 | 0 |
| IAEA | 157,028 | 0 | 0 |
| ICAO ¹ | .. | .. | .. |
| IFAD | 13,025 | 1,350 | 10 |
| ILO | 60,348 | 53 | 0 |
| IMF | 933 | 0 | 0 |
| IMO | 16,954 | 0 | 0 |
| IOM | 605,331 | 1,341 | 0 |
| ITC | 2,778 | 0 | 0 |
| ITC-ILO | 24,618 | 10 | 0 |
| ITU | 8,763 | 0 | 0 |
| OPCW | 3,923 | 0 | 0 |
| <i>UN Secretariat:</i> | | | |
| ECA | 52,158 | 0 | 0 |
| ECE | 6,293 | 0 | 0 |
| ECLAC | 29,137 | 0 | 0 |
| ESCAP | 34,801 | 626 | 2 |
| ESCWA | 3,269 | 0 | 0 |
| OCHA | 41,446 | 0 | 0 |
| OHCHR | 21,726 | 4 | 0 |
| Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions | 4,653,214 | 690,780 | 15 |
| UNEP ² | 13,374 | 4,107 | 31 |
| BRS | 722 | 0 | 0 |
| CBD | 3,598 | 0 | 0 |
| Montreal Protocol Ozone Secretariat | 215 | 215 | 100 |
| MLF ¹ | .. | .. | .. |
| UNDRR | 1,326 | 126 | 10 |
| UN-Habitat | 27,628 | 3,527 | 13 |
| UNHQ | 232,662 | 0 | 0 |
| UNOG | 38,670 | 1 | 0 |
| UNON | 15,121 | 15,121 | 100 |
| UNOV ³ | 59,159 | 366 | 1 |
| Other UN Secretariat entities | 31,954 | 0 | 0 |
| UNAIDS | 13,065 | 177 | 1 |
| UNCCD | 105 | 0 | 0 |
| UNDP | 2,816,749 | 11,197 | 0 |
| UNESCO | 84,607 | 0 | 0 |
| UNFCCC | 870 | 0 | 0 |
| UNFPA | 65,651 | 132 | 0 |
| UNHCR | 795,983 | 35,886 | 5 |
| UNICC | 1,875 | 0 | 0 |
| UNICEF | 312,406 | 435 | 0 |
| UNIDO | 39,380 | 6 | 0 |
| UNOPS | 916,562 | 0 | 0 |
| UNRWA | 6,476 | 0 | 0 |
| UNSSC | 2,410 | 0 | 0 |
| UNU | 7,362 | 0 | 0 |
| UNV | 190 | 0 | 0 |
| UN Women | 29,083 | 583 | 2 |
| UN Tourism | 49,226 | 0 | 0 |
| UPU | 3,516 | 0 | 0 |
| WFP | 598,560 | 1 | 0 |
| WHO | 354,462 | 107 | 0 |
| WIPO | 23,172 | 0 | 0 |
| WMO | 6,961 | 0 | 0 |
| World Bank Group | 277,034 | 0 | 0 |
| Total UN System-wide ⁴ | 12,749,288 | 766,512 | 6 |

¹ Two dots (..) indicate that data are not available.

² Since 2022, UNEP results include data from CITES, CMS and Minamata.

³ The UNOV reporting line includes UNODC data.

⁴ Total UN-System-wide figures do not include the GCF.

Reporting Completeness

| | Greenhouse gas emissions ¹ | Waste | Water | Environmental management system |
|---|---------------------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------------|
| CTBTO | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| FAO | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| GCF | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| IAEA | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| ICAO | PARTIAL | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| IFAD | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| ILO | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| IMF | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| IMO | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| IOM | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| ITC | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| ITC-ILO | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| ITU | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| OPCW | COMPLETE | PARTIAL | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| <i>UN Secretariat: ²</i> | | | | |
| ECA | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| ECE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| ECLAC | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| ESCAP | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| ESCWA | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| OCHA | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| OHCHR | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNEP ³ | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| BRS | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| CBD | COMPLETE | PARTIAL | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| Montreal Protocol Ozone Secretariat | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| MLF | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | PARTIAL | COMPLETE |
| UNDRR | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UN-Habitat | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNHQ | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNOG | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNON ⁴ | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNOV | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNAIDS | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNCCD | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNDP | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | PARTIAL | COMPLETE |
| UNESCO | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNFCCC | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNFPA | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNHCR | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNICC | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNICEF | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNIDO | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNITAR | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNOPS | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNRWA | PARTIAL | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNSSC | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNU | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UNV | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UN Women | PARTIAL | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UN Tourism | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| UPU | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| WFP | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| WHO | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| WIPO | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| WMO | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| World Bank Group | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |
| World Trade Organization | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE | COMPLETE |

COMPLETE
PARTIAL

Note: An empty cell indicates that no data has been reported.

For the criteria used to define each category (*Complete, Partial, No Reporting*), see greeningtheblue.org/methodology.

¹ Published statistics on **Air Pollution** data are calculated from the GHG Emissions data submitted. Hence, **Air Pollution** is not its own reporting area and lacks specific criteria for reporting completeness.

² Other UN Secretariat entities is excluded from Reporting Completeness because this category lacks organizational boundaries and its own management structure.

³ Since 2022, UNEP results include data from CITES, CMS and Minamata.

⁴ UNOV includes UNODC.

Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions

Note: Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions are represented as one entity in all other parts of the Report.

- For information on Peacekeeping, see peacekeeping.un.org/en
- For information on Special Political Missions, see dppa.un.org/en

| | Number of personnel | 2023 Total GHG emissions (tCO ₂ eq) | 2023 Per capita emissions (tCO ₂ eq per person) | Percentage of total GHG emissions | | | Water | | | Waste ² |
|--|---------------------|--|--|-----------------------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | | | | Air travel ¹ | Other travel | Facilities | Water use (m ³) | Water recycled (m ³) | Percentage of water recycled | Waste per capita (kg per person per annum) |
| MINURSO | 497 | 7,822 | 15.7 | 63 | 13 | 23 | 24,711 | 2,920 | 12 | 406 |
| MINUSCA | 20,091 | 94,265 | 4.7 | 33 | 15 | 52 | 525,057 | 0 | 0 | 791 |
| MINUSMA | 15,613 | 159,651 | 10.2 | 25 | 7 | 68 | 859,270 | 218,741 | 25 | 761 |
| MONUSCO | 18,937 | 76,637 | 4.0 | 44 | 12 | 43 | 537,534 | 1,518 | 0 | 553 |
| RSCE | 140 | 1,214 | 8.7 | 19 | 0 | 80 | 6,014 | 0 | 0 | 1,149 |
| UNAMA | 1,163 | 5,617 | 4.8 | 29 | 7 | 64 | 58,301 | 0 | 0 | 519 |
| UNAMI | 807 | 3,148 | 3.9 | 34 | 18 | 47 | 51,523 | 86 | 0 | 284 |
| UNDOF | 1,318 | 10,753 | 8.2 | 15 | 21 | 64 | 49,868 | 13,401 | 27 | 717 |
| UNFICYP | 1,017 | 5,317 | 5.2 | 13 | 30 | 57 | 79,945 | 0 | 0 | 384 |
| UNGSC | 444 | 1,484 | 3.3 | 27 | 10 | 62 | 9,045 | 0 | 0 | 175 |
| UNIFIL | 10,306 | 56,971 | 5.5 | 9 | 19 | 72 | 1,122,567 | 0 | 0 | 570 |
| UNISFA | 3,604 | 38,525 | 10.7 | 47 | 8 | 45 | 143,616 | 55,237 | 38 | 521 |
| UNMIK | 364 | 1,170 | 3.2 | 15 | 8 | 76 | 2,896 | 0 | 0 | 95 |
| UNMISS | 19,208 | 144,851 | 7.5 | 36 | 6 | 58 | 1,022,490 | 373,320 | 37 | 222 |
| UNMOGIP | 108 | 1,077 | 10.0 | 14 | 37 | 49 | 3,701 | 0 | 0 | 23 |
| UNSCO | 58 | 162 | 2.8 | 40 | 1 | 60 | 1,898 | 0 | 0 | 437 |
| UNSMIL | 298 | 1,876 | 6.3 | 26 | 3 | 71 | 22,944 | 0 | 0 | 3,504 |
| UNSOM | 362 | 2,345 | 6.5 | 21 | 1 | 78 | 36,393 | 10,633 | 29 | 356 |
| UNSOS | 508 | 16,987 | 33.4 | 54 | 24 | 22 | 51,071 | 14,922 | 29 | 356 |
| UNTSO | 376 | 2,121 | 5.6 | 9 | 62 | 29 | 9,767 | 0 | 0 | 427 |
| UNVMC | 934 | 2,637 | 2.8 | 73 | 14 | 13 | 10,278 | 2 | 0 | 89 |
| SE Great Lakes | 27 | 562 | 20.8 | 95 | 4 | 1 | 231 | 0 | 0 | 19 |
| SE Myanmar | 4 | 61 | 15.3 | 92 | 2 | 7 | 31 | 1 | 3 | 81 |
| SE Syria Geneva | 38 | 42 | 1.1 | 0 | 0 | 100 | 1,077 | 0 | 0 | 493 |
| UNOAU | 45 | 127 | 2.8 | 95 | 2 | 2 | 2,331 | 0 | 0 | 1,316 |
| UNRGID | 6 | 27 | 4.5 | 74 | 0 | 26 | 170 | 0 | 0 | 492 |
| UNSCOL | 82 | 94 | 1.1 | 52 | 1 | 47 | 40 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Remaining SPMs | 812 | 3,281 | 4.0 | 45 | 1 | 54 | 20,445 | 0 | 0 | 404 |
| Total Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions | 97,167 | 638,824 | 6.6 | 32 | 11 | 57 | 4,653,214 | 690,780 | 15 | 565 |

¹ For Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions, air travel data contains emissions from commercial flights as well as the use of owned and chartered planes.

² For waste disposal routes, please refer to the Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions average published on page 27 of this report.

Environmental Management Systems Status ¹

| | Exceeds | Meets | Approaches | Does not meet | Did Not Report |
|---|----------|----------|------------|---------------|----------------|
| CTBTO | | | | | |
| FAO | | | | | |
| GCF | | | | | |
| IAEA | | | | | |
| ICAO | | | | | |
| IFAD | | | | | |
| ILO | | | | | |
| IMF | | | | | |
| IMO | | | | | |
| IOM | | | | | |
| ITC | | | | | |
| ITC-ILO | | | | | |
| ITU | | | | | |
| OPCW | | | | | |
| UN Secretariat: ² | | | | | |
| ECA | | | | | |
| ECE | | | | | |
| ECLAC | | | | | |
| ESCAP | | | | | |
| ESCWA | | | | | |
| OCHA | | | | | |
| OHCHR | | | | | |
| Peacekeeping and Special Political Missions | | | | | |
| UNEP | | | | | |
| BRS | | | | | |
| CBD | | | | | |
| Montreal Protocol Ozone Secretariat | | | | | |
| MLF | | | | | |
| UNDRR | | | | | |
| UN-Habitat | | | | | |
| UNHQ | | | | | |
| UNOG | | | | | |
| UNON | | | | | |
| UNOV ³ | | | | | |
| UNAIDS | | | | | |
| UNCCD | | | | | |
| UNDP | | | | | |
| UNESCO | | | | | |
| UNFCCC | | | | | |
| UNFPA | | | | | |
| UNHCR | | | | | |
| UNICC | | | | | |
| UNICEF | | | | | |
| UNIDO | | | | | |
| UNITAR | | | | | |
| UNOPS | | | | | |
| UNRWA | | | | | |
| UNSSC | | | | | |
| UNU | | | | | |
| UNV | | | | | |
| UN Women | | | | | |
| UN Tourism | | | | | |
| UPU | | | | | |
| WFP | | | | | |
| WHO | | | | | |
| WIPO | | | | | |
| WMO | | | | | |
| World Bank Group | | | | | |
| WTO | | | | | |
| Total | 1 | 9 | 17 | 23 | 8 |

¹ Since 2021, Greening the Blue Annual Reports have included EMS reporting and evaluation, aligned with both the Sustainability Strategy I and ISO 14001:2015. In 2020, The reporting criteria were updated in 2020, establishing a new performance baseline for the UN System; for this reason, data from prior years are excluded.

For detailed methodology, visit greeningtheblue.org/methodology.

² Other UN Secretariat entities is excluded from this reporting because this category lacks organizational boundaries and its own management structure.

³ UNOV includes UNODC.

Special thanks to UNEP's funding partners. For more than 50 years, UNEP has served as the leading global authority on the environment, mobilizing action through scientific evidence, raising awareness, building capacity and convening stakeholders. UNEP's core programme of work is made possible by flexible contributions from Member States and other partners to the Environment Fund and UNEP Planetary Funds. These funds enable agile, innovative solutions for climate change, nature and biodiversity loss, and pollution and waste.

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