GREENING THE BLUE REPORT 2016

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

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MESSAGE FROM THE UN SECRETARY-GENERAL

Tackling climate change and promoting sustainable development requires the engagement of all people, everywhere, including at the United Nations. We are committed to meeting our responsibilities, which is why we measure and report our greenhouse gas emissions each year. Some 23 United Nations organizations are already fully climate neutral, and the Organization as a whole is on target to become climate neutral by 2020. As this report shows, this year saw further progress, with a number of United Nations organizations introducing Environmental Management Systems. Several organizations have also begun to monitor and report on per capita waste production.

As I prepare to step down as Secretary-General, I am encouraged by how far we have come in "walking the talk," thanks to the enthusiasm of the staff of the United Nations for "Greening the Blue". I am pleased to see growing staff commitment to climate neutrality and sustainability in the workplace, as well as consistent support for initiatives such as World Environment Day and Earth Hour. I look forward to seeing this trend continue in the years and decades ahead. By working together, we can build a safer, healthier, more prosperous and resilient world for all people while protecting our planet – our only home.

Ban Ki-moon
United Nations Secretary General
November 2016

OVERVIEW

Background

The UN system has been working to measure and reduce its environmental footprint over the past decade, with a focus on climate change, as a result of the UN's 2007 Climate Neutral Strategy.

In recent years, the efforts made by UN agencies, funds and programmes have expanded from an initial focus on greenhouse gas emissions to include other environmental impacts. This has been supported by a more systematic approach which sees the inclusion of environmental sustainability goals in the programming of facilities and operations. The overall sequence is based on three fundamental pillars:

1. Measuring and reporting environmental impacts
2. Undertaking efforts to systematically manage and reduce them
3. Achieving climate neutrality across the UN by 2020.

Measuring and reporting greenhouse gas emissions and waste

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

In 2013, UN heads of agencies committed to add to this reporting exercise by reporting data on waste management from 2016, and on the use of freshwater and the training of staff members from 2017. They also committed to manage the impacts of the UN's operations via the introduction of environmental management systems. This report therefore includes details of the UN's greenhouse gas emissions and their offsets, as well as (for the first time) waste management and the adoption of systematic approaches to environmental sustainability for 2015.

In 2015 the UN emitted 2 million tonnes CO_2 equivalent, covering 66 entities of the UN system and 284,482 personnel distributed worldwide. Per capita emissions were 7 tonnes CO_2 equivalent, the same as the per capita emissions of a resident of Slovenia. Comparisons with previous years are challenging due to inconsistencies in the data, but efforts are underway to address this and make the data more reliable.

A total of 44 UN organizations provided waste data for 2015. Based on the quantitative data provided by 42 of them, the UN-wide annual per capita waste generated was 547 kilograms.

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

The UN system is committed to improving the environmental performance of facilities and operations. By October 2016, 28 UN system entities reported having a systematic approach to reducing their environmental footprint, for example by implementing an environmental management system or having received certificates of excellence for their green building-management practices.

Moving towards a climate neutral UN by 2020

In 2015 Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon set an ambition for all UN organizations to be climate neutral by 2020. A total of 32 entities were climate neutral for 2015 as a result of emission reductions and the purchase of carbon credits. One additional entity offset emissions for its headquarters and five others offset facility-related emissions for their headquarters. In total this resulted in the offsetting of 32% of the UN's reported greenhouse gas emissions for 2015.

Staff engagement and the network of sustainability focal points

It is important to recognize that the progress made on the environmental performance of the UN is the result of a growing number of highly motivated and creative staff members who go above and beyond the call of duty to reduce the UN's impacts. Each UN entity now has an officially appointed environmental sustainability focal point, in charge of facilitating the implementation of the UN Climate Neutral Strategy. From environmental management systems, to campaigns on waste, their role in greening the blue is vital.

This work is complemented by spontaneous initiatives undertaken by hundreds of volunteering Green Champions, including cycle-to-work schemes, World Environment Day events, and the creation of food gardens. All of these achievements are celebrated through the Greening the Blue campaign on a daily basis. More than 320 stories of greening efforts have been published on the web portal **www.greeningtheblue.org** and have been shared on social media platforms, illustrating the scale and scope of the efforts to embed sustainability across the UN.

Next steps

Creating a more sustainable UN not only involves updating equipment and systems; it also requires changes in habits and attitudes, which can be more challenging and time consuming. Administrative hurdles, budget constraints and high staff turnover are three of the most commonly reported challenges.

That said, the agreement by the UN and its Member States to realize the Sustainable Development Goals provides a strong impetus to the work of greening the blue. Internalizing the goals in the management of facilities and operations is the natural evolution of the work already underway.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS

Methodology

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

The methodology used to estimate the UN's emissions is based on the internationally recognized Greenhouse Gas Protocol Corporate Standard developed by the WRI and the WBCSD, although modified slightly to fulfil the intrinsic characteristics and reporting needs of the UN system.

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

The UN's inventory accounts for six greenhouse gases (carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulphur hexafluoride) that are covered by the Kyoto Protocol. Hydrochlorofluorocarbons are not covered by Kyoto, but are governed by the Montreal Protocol and are reported under the 'optional emissions' category. Emissions are reported in terms of CO_2 equivalent (CO_2eq), a common unit that comprises all gases by taking into account their global warming potential.

Results in 2016

A total of 64 UN entities compiled greenhouse gas inventories for their 2015 emissions, with an additional two submitting the most recently available data. This takes the total number of reporting entities to 66, covering 284,482 personnel distributed worldwide.

UN-wide total greenhouse gas emissions for 2015 amounted to 2 million tonnes of CO_2eq, without including optional emissions that lay outside the boundaries of the UN inventory. Field Missions accounted for almost 60 per cent of total UN emissions, followed by WBG (10 per cent), UNICEF (4 per cent), WFP (4 per cent), UNHQ (4 per cent), which together with UNDP, FAO, IMF, WHO and UNESCO account for 90 per cent of total UN emissions. Air travel represents the main emissions source for 83 per cent of participating agencies. Nonetheless, and for the first time since reporting

began, facilities-related emissions were the most significant source of greenhouse gas emissions for the UN system, comprising 46 per cent of the total, followed by air travel (40 per cent) and other travel-related emissions (14 per cent) – the latter referring to public transport and owned vehicles – thus following the emissions source distribution of the main emitter (Field Missions). Per capita emissions for the UN system were 7 tonnes of CO_2eq per personnel, ranging from 2 to 40.

In terms of reported personnel, Field Missions accounted for 53 per cent, and together with UNDP, UNICEF, BWG, WFP, FAO, UNESCO, UNHQ, IMF, UNRWA, UNOPS and IAEA build up 90 per cent of the UN.

UN-wide emissions variations throughout reporting years may be due to the number of participating entities and their emissions, variations in the reported scope by individual organizations, as well as to changes in their yearly activities that result in increases or decreases of their emissions.

Next steps

Work to improve the breadth, depth, consistency and accuracy of the UN greenhouse gas emission inventory continued in 2016.

A remaining challenge is comparing data between years and agencies. Reliable trend analysis requires at least 10 years of consistent data. The UN has been reporting its greenhouse gas emissions since 2009 and the current methodology has been in place since 2010, resulting in only six years' continuous data. Trend analysis will be possible once the methodology is better established and practised by all participating agencies in a consistent way.

CASE STUDY

UNICEF expands inventory to include sub-regional offices

For the 2015 greenhouse gas inventory, UNICEF expanded its coverage by including more than 200 of its sub-national offices in addition to its 141 main offices (headquarters, regional and country offices). These sub-national offices accounted for 28 per cent of UNICEF's 2015 global emissions and were thus an important part of UNICEF's greenhouse gas inventory. More than 77 per cent of emissions from sub-national office operations were a result of vehicle fleet and on-site fuel combustion, highlighting the different nature of operations and activities that such offices have. This presented an enormous opportunity for UNICEF to expand the 'Greening UNICEF' project to include on-site renewable energy solutions for off-grid zone offices, in addition to vehicle management systems.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

Methodology

Throughout 2016 the UN developed a harmonized and comprehensive approach to measuring and reporting waste management practices.

The methodology requires the collection of data on waste quantities by:

- type of treatment and disposal (e.g. landfill, recycling, reuse);
- collection methodology (e.g. municipality, private contractor, take-back scheme); and
- type of waste (e.g. paper, plastics, metal, e-waste).

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

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

Results in 2016

A total of 44 UN entities provided waste data for 2015. Based on quantitative data from 42 of those entities, relating to 174 sites, the UN-wide annual per capita waste generated was 547 kilograms. About 60 per cent of this total figure is represented by field missions. When field missions are excluded the annual per capita rate is 364 kilograms. This difference is largely due to the fact that the work of field missions takes place in camps where occupants both work and live, unlike a typical UN office where waste is generated during working hours only.

Regarding waste collection, private contractors collected the largest proportion of waste at 55 per cent, followed by the UN-managed collection at 36 per cent. The large proportion of UN-managed collection is due to the lack of municipal or private waste collection and disposal facilities in a number of remote locations where the UN operates. This lack of facilities is also the reason behind municipal collection accounting for only 3 per cent of waste. A relatively large proportion of waste of 4 per cent was sold, with the remainder classed as either unknown, donated, exported, or collected as part of a take-back scheme.

In terms of waste disposal, limited facilities, associated with remote locations continue to play a significant role. As a result, 34 per cent of waste was sent to controlled disposal sites[1], 17 per cent incinerated and 14 per cent landfilled. The UN-wide rate of reuse, recycling[2] and recovery is 26 per cent and as high as 64 per cent when field missions are excluded.

Finally, 14 UN organizations are implementing waste management plans across 197 different sites. The majority of UN organizations (80 per cent) adopted paper-use reduction practices, with 74 per cent providing mains-fed water fountains to reduce the use of plastic bottle across 188 sites. Four organizations introduced a ban on plastic food and drink containers across 71 sites. A total of 16 organizations across 140 sites included take-back clauses[3] within their procurement contracts.

Next steps

The Sustainable United Nations facility will review the process carried out in 2016 with a view to improving the quality and quantity of data collection in future years. This follow-up work will see the development of practical tools to assist in waste management, and the launch of a dynamic and comprehensive UN-wide awareness-raising campaign on waste.

CASE STUDY

IMF hosts annual Office Supply Swap Day

Operating in a sustainable way is a priority for the IMF. So how can a large organization reduce waste associated with office supplies?

The answer? By holding the annual Office Supply Swap Day where items such as old binders, paper clips and stationary are reduced, reused or recycled.

The Swap Day shows that the Fund continues to lead by example in waste management, doing everything possible to reduce landfill, encourage recycling, and work towards a climate neutral UN.

The Swap Day follows the format of an everyday supermarket: staff members are encouraged to clean out their supply cabinets and gather their surplus stationary and office supplies. They are then invited to take or 'shop around' for any items they wish to reuse. A selected range of products are marked with an estimated dollar value, where a barcode scanner is then used to tally the IMF's final cost avoidance.

The numbers speak for themselves: since May 2008, an average of 130 members of staff have participated in the day, resulting in an estimated cost avoidance of $8,400.

Even supplies that aren't reused are not wasted. Once the day comes to a close, any remaining office supplies are sent to the Property Administration Unit, which donates unwanted supplies to local schools and charities approved by the IMF's Civic Program Advisory Committee. This avoids landfill, benefits the wider community, and works towards the overall ambition of greening the blue.

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

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

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

SUSTAINABILITY INITIATIVES

Methodology

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

An environmental management system is an internationally recognized sustainability tool which supports the systematic reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and improves the overall environmental performance of an organization.

It includes components such as high-level commitments, plans of activities, well-defined responsibilities, as well as resources and processes that are constantly reviewed, evaluated and improved via a Plan-Do-Check-Act management cycle.

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

Results in 2016

A number of UN entities, including the UNU, UNOPS, DFS Global Service Centre operations, and the UN print shops in Geneva and Nairobi, already have ISO 14001-certified environmental management systems in place.

In 2015, ESCAP, MONUSCO, the UN Secretariat Headquarters in New York and WFP in Kenya were selected to pilot the UN-adapted environmental management system guidance material and lead the way for others to follow suit. Throughout 2016 these organizations worked on the planning phase of the Plan-Do-Check-Act cycle, which means they now have a better overview of their environmental impacts, the scope of the environmental management system, and how the governance structure should be implemented at the strategic and operational levels.

Overall, whether through an environmental management system, a climate neutral strategy, or an integrated sustainability strategy, 28 UN entities have so far developed a systematic approach to reducing their environmental impacts. These entities cover more than 80 per cent of the UN system's greenhouse gas emissions, due in large part to the strategic effort under way in field missions, which accounts for more than half of the UN's total emissions.

The themes most commonly addressed by these strategies include energy efficiency, waste, air travel and staff awareness. More information on the organizations engaging in environmental management systems can be found on **www.greeningtheblue.org**

Work on the four pilot organizations will continue until the end of 2017. Guidance on the process of implementing environmental management systems within UN organizations is being developed based on the experience of the pilots, and will be made available for other organizations to use.

CASE STUDY

Department of Field Support's Global Service Centre introduces an environmental management system

The Global Service Centre for the Department of Field Support is committed to improving its environmental performance. The Centre, based in Brindisi and Valencia, has an Environmental Management System certified to ISO 14001, which is supporting them in working towards climate neutrality.

The Centre has taken action on various fronts. Improvements have been made in the way oils are stored, how waste is managed, renewable energy generation with over 4000 PV Solar panels installed, and more emphasis has been placed on training for staff. In 2015 the Centre achieved a 22% reduction in water consumption and a 7% reduction in electricity consumption. In addition, over 300 staff members and six long-term vendors attended ISO 14001 awareness training.

Kingsley Urum, project leader for implementing the Environmental Management System, summed up their approach: "The Environmental Management System supports us in consistently reducing our impacts on the environment. We also decided to apply for ISO certification, since the mandatory third-party audit gives our stakeholders evidence of our efforts".

OFFSETTING

Methodology

While the UN is working hard to reduce its carbon footprint, some emissions are unavoidable but still need to be addressed. Commitments to offset with the aim of achieving climate neutrality come into play at this stage. Offsetting is the process whereby organizations take responsibility and compensate for their remaining emissions by purchasing UN-certified carbon credits from projects that are achieving the removal or reductions in greenhouse gas emissions of an equivalent amount. Example projects include installing new renewable energy facilities, restoring forests, delivering clean cook-stoves or improving energy efficiency in homes.

Certified Emission Reductions (CERs) are offsets issued by projects that are part of the UN's Clean Development Mechanism, the quality of which is verified and guaranteed by the UNFCCC in a multi-step process that requires national approval, third party verification, and confirmation. To encourage and enable offsetting across the UN the Sustainable United Nations team works in partnership with UNFCCC including its Climate Neutral Now campaign.

Results in 2016

Throughout the year, a total of 32 UN entities offset their greenhouse gas emissions for 2015, making them climate neutral. One additional entity has offset emissions from its headquarters, while five others – co-located in the Vienna International Centre – offset their 2015 facilities-related greenhouse gas emissions, accounting for 10 per cent of their total footprint. This means the UN as a whole offset 32 per cent of its total reported emissions for 2015. Only when they have offset their full scope, both in terms of sources and locations, can entities be considered climate neutral.

A full list of UN entities that offset their 2015 emissions can be found on **www.greeningtheblue.org**

Next steps

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

CASE STUDY

Vienna International Centre offsets emissions

Shortly after the international community adopted a historic agreement to combat climate change, one of the largest UN compounds demonstrated how to walk the talk and achieve climate neutrality.

After implementing comprehensive 'greening' measures, including building energy efficiency upgrades and switching to 100 per cent renewable electricity, the VIC reduced its carbon emissions by 56 per cent in just three years.

The VIC hosts the headquarters of five UN organizations — UNIDO, IAEA, CTBTO, UNODC and UNOV. It also houses offices of 11 other UN organizations. The VIC accommodates an average of 6,500 staff with a daily average occupancy of 8,000 people, including conference participants, visitors and others.

While continuing to implement measures to further optimize environmental performance, not all greenhouse gas emissions can be avoided in the short term. The VIC took responsibility for this remaining burden and purchased Certified Emission Reductions from the Adaptation Fund established under the Kyoto Protocol of the UNFCCC. By drastically reducing and then offsetting the remaining carbon emissions, the VIC's operations now result in zero net emissions.

GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS FROM UN ENTITIES - 2015

UN entity	Number of personnel (#)	Total emissions (*, tCO_2eq)	Per capita emissions (tCO_2eq/personnel)	Share of total emissions (%)			Facilities-related emissions intensity ($kgCO_2eq/m^2$)
				Facilities	Air travel	Other travel	
BRS	69	464	7	1	99	0	5
CBD	148	474	3	7	91	2	10
CTBTO	357	1,564	4	22	77	1	14
ECA	1,537	4,229	3	4	92	4	2
ECLAC	700	3,067	4	36	63	1	55
ESCAP	986	5,502	6	55	44	1	52
ESCWA	423	4,730	11	83	15	2	94
FAO	11,448	59,157	5	32	63	5	72
Field Missions[6]	150,585	1,155,793	8	55	28	17	422
IAEA	2,772	21,255	8	11	89	0	14
ICAO[1]	807	5,735	7	50	48	2	67
IFAD	1,006	3,639	4	11	87	2	14
ILO	2,490	16,093	6	26	67	7	74
ITC-ILO	440	2,208	5	18	81	1	11
IMF	4,550	45,523	10	47	52	1	78
IMO	339	3,762	11	74	25	1	118
ITC	420	2,569	6	5	95	0	16
ITU	957	3,403	4	29	70	1	20
OHCHR	600	3,991	7	7	92	1	15
OPCW	481	3,541	7	10	84	6	15
Ozone Secretariat	18	727	40	2	98	0	54
UNAIDS	832	5,847	7	27	63	10	42
UNCCD	61	526	9	5	94	1	5
UNDP[1]	16,445	68,391	4	39	47	14	75
UN Environment	1,319	7,919	6	23	75	2	71
UNESCO	6,282	22,300	4	47	50	3	41
UNFCCC	570	3,333	6	4	94	2	4
UNFPA	3,886	17,686	5	28	47	25	52
UN-Habitat	441	975	2	2	92	6	3

UN entity	Number of personnel (#)	Total emissions (+, tCO_2eq)	Per capita emissions (tCO_2eq/personnel)	Share of total emissions (%)			Facilities-related emissions intensity ($kgCO_2eq/m^2$)
				Facilities	Air travel	Other travel	
UNHCR	900	2,252	3	3	95	2	4
UNHQ[2]	4,683	82,833	18	26	73	1	67
UNICEF	16,053	85,219	5	43	34	23	62
UNIDO[1]	2,166	12,414	6	12	75	13	13
UNITAR	85	365	4	4	95	1	10
UNOG[3]	2,762	10,472	4	29	70	1	18
UNON	791	1,468	2	76	23	1	33
UNOPS	3,422	16,509	5	29	48	23	67
UNOV[4]	1,148	5,799	5	16	82	2	14
UNRWA	4,412	13,044	3	50	3	47	79
UNSSC	31	164	5	16	82	2	14
UNU	149	1,024	7	66	34	0	103
UNV	150	306	2	19	77	4	6
UN Women[1]	718	3,045	4	51	47	2	121
UNWTO	174	483	3	45	52	3	35
WFP	14,840	83,753	6	36	28	36	14
WHO	2,211	22,820	10	9	89	2	19
WIPO	1,491	7,731	5	23	76	1	26
WMO	340	6,096	18	9	89	2	14
World Bank Group[5]	15,847	205,204	13	33	65	2	90
WTO	845	3,722	4	10	87	3	9
Entities reporting emissions prior to 2015 (reporting year in brackets)							
UNCDF (2013)	43	918	21	24	75	1	182
UPU (2014)	252	1,091	4	37	61	2	33
UN System	284,482	2,041,135	7	46	40	14	113

Climate neutral agencies

1. Where available, previous data has been updated with emissions for 2015
2. Includes New York based operations of DFS, DPA and DPKO
3. Includes UNCTAD, UNECE, UNIDIR, UNISDR, UNJSPF, UNRISD, JIU and Geneva offices of: OCHA, UNODA, CEB and OIOS
4. Includes UNODC
5. Includes IBRD, IDA, IFC, ICSID, MIGA and GEF
6. Field Missions (FM) DFS/DPA/DPKO refers to peacekeeping operations, special political missions and support missions. It includes the emissions resulting from the use of armoured vehicles.

*GHG emissions excluding optional and biomass emissions

UN entity	Waste per capita (kg/ person/ annum)	Reused/ recycled/ composted/ recovered (%)	Incinerated closed (%)	Incinerated open (%)	Landfilled (%)	Controlled disposal (%)	Other* (%)
CTBTO	159	49	0	0	51	0	0
ESCAP	73	48	0	0	0	52	0
ESCWA	90	35	0	0	65	0	0
FAO	257	88	0	0	12	0	0
Field Missions	677	12	1	20	12	45	10
IAEA	159	49	0	0	51	0	0
IFAD	157	74	0	0	17	0	9
ILO	1140	84	6	0	0	8	2
ITC-ILO	779	74	0	0	5	21	0
IMF	955	70	0	0	30	0	0
ITU	316	41	58	0	0	1	0
OPCW	398	100	0	0	0	0	0
UNAIDS	192	98	0	0	0	0	2
UN Environment	91	18	1	0	81	0	0
UNFCCC	117	100	0	0	0	0	0
UN Habitat	83	17	0	0	83	0	0
UNHQ	998	48	0	0	1	0	51
UNIDO	159	49	0	0	51	0	0
UNOG	307	55	18	0	18	9	0
UNON	203	17	0	0	83	0	0
UNOPS	478	11	7	0	82	0	0
UNOV	159	49	0	0	51	0	0
UNU	252	76	0	0	0	0	24
UNV	75	14	18	0	0	4	64
UNWTO	69	95	0	0	0	0	5
WFP	606	81	16	0	2	1	0
WIPO	364	100	0	0	0	0	0
World Bank Group	233	58	0	0	42	0	0
Total (UN wide)	**547**	**26**	**2**	**15**	**14**	**34**	**9**

*Includes unknown quantities, the majority of which are due to the lack of information provided by waste handlers, as well as small proportions stored on site and disposed in an uncontrolled manner

UN ENTITIES NAMED IN THIS REPORT

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

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