SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT THE ICRC

ANNUAL REPORT

2013

ICRC

SEPTEMBER 2014

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report, which covers the year of 2013, provides an update on the implementation of the Framework for Sustainable Development at the ICRC. It builds on the methodology established in last year's report to measure the performance in delegations through the use of performance indicators, examines various initiatives taken in the organization, and reflects on current accomplishments and improvements needed for the future. This year, the number of delegations participating in the sustainable development approach has increased from 4 to 11.

These delegations and HQ are measured against indicators of sustainable development, showing environmental performance and some aspects of social performance in the process of conducting support activities. Indicators include energy consumption, water consumption and production of waste, as well as the gender breakdown. In order to better judge the results, this year benchmarks for some of the indicators have been developed as well.

Next, various initiatives taken in the organization in the interest of sustainable development are outlined. Some of these are tools for sustainable development that have been developed in collaboration with participating delegations while others are research projects that have been undertaken to further institutional knowledge in certain key areas such as energy and water management.

Finally, to reach the final goal of the mainstreaming of sustainable development principles into the modus operandis of the ICRC by 2018, some recommendations are made.

The recommendations explain:

- The importance of leadership on sustainable-development being taken on by the Head of Delegation and, the role of the administrators as well as the working group for sustainable development in each delegation.
- The need for improvement in data collection for the construction of more indicators.
- The importance of continuing to develop indicators in the environmental, social and economic domains.
- The need to widen the fields where a sustainable development approach is applied to include Assistance and Logistics departments.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

0 - INTRODUCTION

When the Framework for Sustainable Development at the ICRC was adopted by the directorate in September 2011, the commitment was made to incorporate principles of sustainable development into the modus operandi of the organization and to report on progress on an annual basis.

This report is built on the methodology established in the report for 2012 to provide an update on the integration of sustainable development practices and principles in the organisation. It is divided into 3 chapters, as well as an Annex.

CHAPTER 1

Eleven delegations and HQ are measured against indicators of sustainable development, showing environmental performance and some aspects of social performance. This year, benchmarks for the indicators are presented as well.

CHAPTER 2

Describes practical initiatives and research made aimed at reducing the environmental impact of the ICRC. Various projects are outlined, ranging from the creation of Plans of Action, campaigns to raise awareness, to an in-depth waste recycling system that has been set up in one of the delegations. On an institutional level, some innovative research is described, which highlight the importance of developing external partnerships and using up-to-date technology to improve efficiency and the quality of assistance provided to beneficiaries.

CHAPTER 3

A conclusion is made and recommendations for the future are given.

ANNEX

The indicators are summarized by delegation, and presented in juxtaposition with important background information such as climatic factors, the type of operations and the number of employees. This allows for a better interpretation of the results.

0.1 - BACKGROUND

This section summarizes the main milestones reached so far in the implementation of a sustainable development approach at the ICRC.

0.1.1 CONCEPT, VISION AND VALIDATION FROM THE DIRECTORATE:

- The Framework for Sustainable Development at the ICRC: September 2011

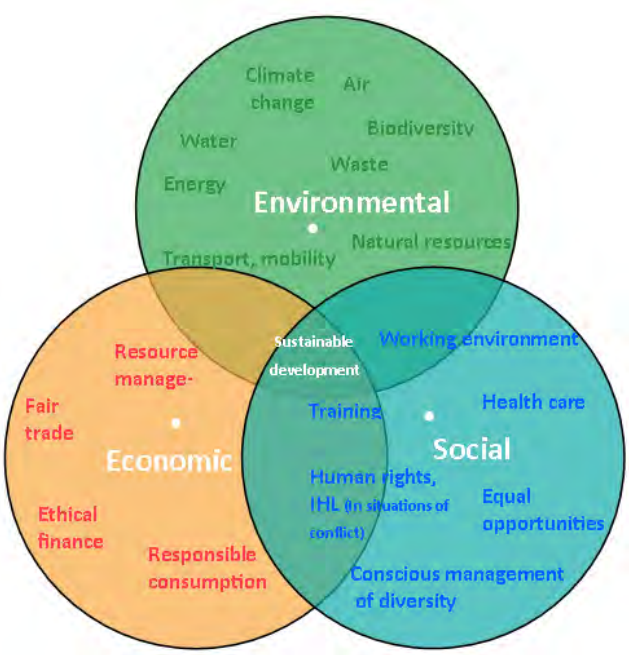
After the approval of the Framework for Sustainable Development at the ICRC by the Directorate, the sustainable development approach was used for the first time in September of 2011.

The Framework demonstrates how considering principles of sustainable development is consistent with the management and principles of the institution, and even has the potential of improving the quality of services provided.

> *'The ICRC integrates the principles of sustainable development into its activities and practices and provides an appropriate, quality, sustainable response to the needs of the victims of armed conflict and other situations of violence. Adherence to these principles enables the ICRC to reduce the potentially negative impact of its activities on the environment, to make optimal use of its financial resources and to interact with stakeholders as a socially responsible partner.* (Strategic Vision, Framework for Sustainable Development at the ICRC, p.5)

Sustainable development is most commonly defined as 'development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs' (Brundtland Report, 1987). The concept is often visualized by three intersecting circles, representing three domains that interact and influence each other: the environmental, the social and the economic domain.

A DIAGRAM SHOWING AN EXAMPLE OF APPLICATONS OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AT THE ICRC



Some practical applications of sustainable development can be seen in the chart above. The present report will cover mainly the environmental domain.

0.1.2 TESTING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE FRAMEWORK:

Pilot Project: January 2012- January 2013

Start of a Pilot Project in 2012, to test how principles of sustainable development can be put in place in delegations. Delegations nominated 'working groups', composed of volunteers from different departments, to monitor and improve the delegation's usage of natural resources, and the production and management of waste, with support from headquarters. For the Pilot Project, four sites volunteered to join the project (Bogota, Nairobi & Somalia, New Delhi, and Paris & Europe).

0.1.3 DEVELOPMENT OF A METHODOLOGY FOR MEASURING PERFORMANCE:

First Annual Report: June-July 2013

In 2013, a methodology for sustainable development reporting was established, and described in the first sustainable development annual report 2012. Six indicators measuring different aspects of environmental and social performance in delegations were developed. Four sites and HQ were measured using these indicators.

0.1.4 VALIDATION OF METHODOLOGY AND EXPANSION OF MAINSTREAMING:

Increase in particpants: January—December 2013

The approach used in the Pilot Project was tested and validated, and so the project was expanded to include more participatory delegations. During the course of 2013, eight more sites joined the project, bringing the total number of participants to 12 sites (in which are housed 14 delegations). Juba is taking part in the project but was unable to collect the data necessary due to the crisis situation at the moment, and so is not included in this report. The indicators for 2013 for these new delegations and HQ are featured in this current report.

The delegations and HQ are displayed in the chart below.

- Abidjan
- Amman
- Beijing
- Bogota
- Harare
- Headquarters
- Monrovia
- New Delhi
- Nairobi & Somalia (both delegations are housed in the same site. The Logistics Centre in Nairobi (LON) is considered separately for some indicators)
- Paris & Europe (both delegations are housed in the same site).

CHAPTER 1

Performance indicators for sustainable development

1 - METHODOLOGY

1.1 REPORTING APPROACH

Six indicators measuring different aspects of environmental and social performance in delegations are presented, inspired by the methodology of the GRI NGO supplement (Global Reporting Initiative).[1]

All of the indicators are input indicators: they measure sustainable development performance in the process of conducting ICRC activities (the input) and not the impact of ICRC activities on beneficiaries and on the environment.

The indicators give an estimation of performance in sustainable development for each delegation. They are particularly useful for pointing out possible problems in the system. When a specific issue has been identified, a more in-depth analysis has to be done with the department or the delegation in question.

Whether a delegation is performing well or not is difficult to judge: although the delegations can be compared against each other to get a general idea, they also represent very different operational contexts and constraints. However benchmarks have been developed for the environmental indicators. They allow the results of the delegations to be compared to a common standard.

As sustainable development is a transversal topic, attention has been made in this report to avoid duplicating the reporting processes of other departments at the ICRC.

For instance, for a complete picture of the social domain, readers should refer to the Annual Gender Equality Report[2] or the Ombuds 2013– Annual Report[3]. For an insight into the economic domain, the 'États Financiers Annuels' is the primary reference.

Concerning the reporting procedures of assistance programs, although guidelines and best practices related to environmental management exist, the number of programs that follow these guidelines has not been quantified.

For the time being, the ICRC is focusing on disseminating the best practices and guidelines used in assistance programs. However, in order to determine the number of programs that fulfill sustainable development requirements, a methodology has to be defined in the future.

[1] The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is a non-profit organization that promotes economic, environmental and social sustainability. GRI provides all companies and organizations with a comprehensive sustainability reporting framework that is widely used around the world, as well as an NGO sector supplement (https://www.globalreporting.org/Pages/default.aspx)

1.2 LIST OF INDICATORS IN THE REPORT

Environmental indicators:

When conducting its activities, the ICRC has a significant impact on the environment. On the input side, energy, water and natural resources are used in order to be able to conduct operations, and result in outputs of environmental significance such as emissions, effluents and waste.

Its processes are made possible by half a million m² of offices warehouses and other buildings, 880 households, 27,000 IT equipment, and over 40 million litres of fuel per year for some 3,000 vehicles and 1,300 generators. All of these are resources that need to effectively managed, so that environmental impacts are minimized.

The following environmental indicators are examined:

EN1 Energy: Total energy by primary source used in the premises

EN2 Water consumption: Total water used per employee per day

EN3 Waste (Paper): Total sheets of paper per employee per day

EN4 Waste (CO2): Total CO2 emissions from all ICRC vehicles and generators

Social indicators:

Gender equality at the ICRC is a quality and effectiveness factor; gender balance in the teams of professionals at all levels enables the perspectives, approaches and styles of men and women to complement each other. The following social indicator is examined:

S1 Gender A) Gender breakdown per delegation and HQ

S1 Gender B) Gender breakdown by managerial position per delegation and HQ

1.3 LIMITATIONS

The reliability of the indicators, especially the environmental ones, depend on the information that they are based on: to minimize the risk of discrepancy and bias, a clear methodology (described in the Indicators section of this report) has been developed.

[2] Available at http://intranet.gva.icrc.priv/structure/humanresources/gender-equality/rh-gender-equality-reports.htm

[3] Available at http://intranet.gva.icrc.priv/social/staff/ombudsman/ombudsman-annual-reports-overview.htm

E1-ENERGY

DIRECT ENERGY CONSUMPTION WEIGHTED BY PRIMARY ENERGY SOURCE

RELEVANCE

The ability of the reporting organization to use energy efficiently can be revealed by calculating the amount of energy it consumes. Energy consumption has a direct effect on operational costs and exposure to fluctuations in energy supply and prices. The environmental footprint of the organization is shaped in part by its choice of energy sources. Changes in the balance of these sources can indicate the organization's efforts to minimize its environmental impacts.[4]

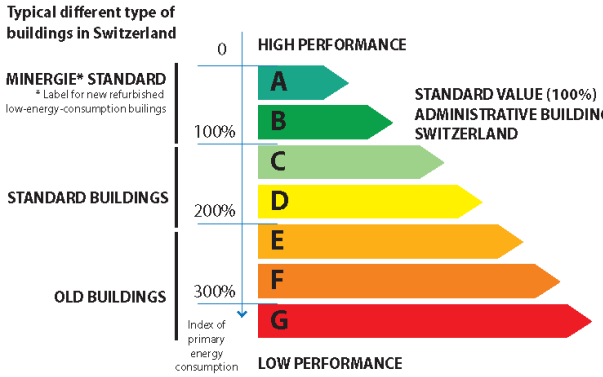
METHODOLOGY FOR DATA COLLECTION

This is found by adding the different types of energy consumed in each site, weighed by their primary energy factor and comparing this with the energy reference area, which is linked to the surface area of the building.

SCOPE

Eleven participating delegations and HQ. The data are related exclusively to the buildings of the delegations and HQ (excluding Ecogia and Satigny.)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR



Delegation	Index of primary energy consumption	Rating	Delegation	Index of primary energy consumption	Rating
Amman	276%	F	Mexico	88%	B
Abidjan	220%	E	Nairobi	198%	D
Bogota	113%	C	New Delhi	286%	F
Harare	144%	C	Paris	165%	D
HQ	213%	E			

EXPLANATION

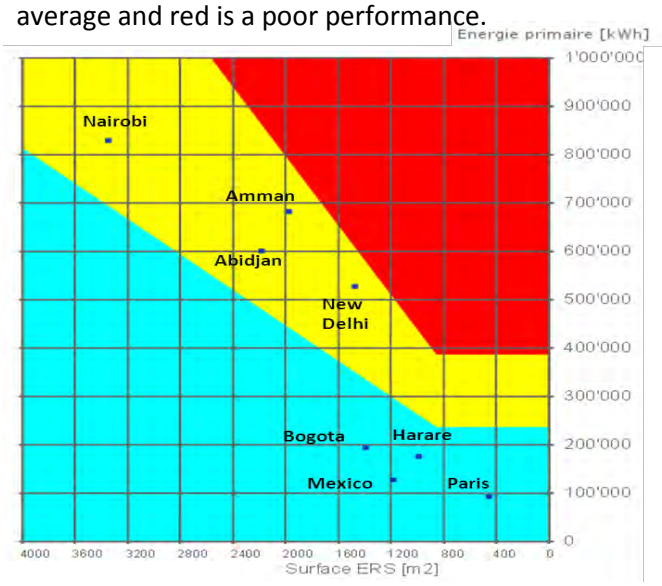
The energy certificates are calculated using the Energostat tool. This tool takes into consideration the quality of energy used. Primary energy is the first form of energy readily available in nature prior to transformation: wood, coal, natural gas, oil, wind, solar radiation, hydro, geothermal, etc.

This energy is transformed in energy conversion processes to more convenient forms of energy (that can directly be used by society), such as electrical energy, refined fuels. This transformation induces a loss. For instance • 1 kWh of natural gas equals 1 kWh of primary energy • 1 kWh of electricity is equivalent to 2.5 kWh of primary energy.

BENCHMARK

The size of the building is a big factor when considering the potential of improvement in consumption. The benchmark below takes this key factor into consideration.

Here, the delegations are plotted with their surface area on the x-axis and their primary energy consumption on the y-axis. The different colours represent different performances: blue is very good, yellow is average and red is a poor performance.



The different colours also show the likelihood of improvement. In the blue area, significant reductions in energy consumption are unlikely. In the yellow, reductions in energy consumption are likely. And in the red a reduction is very likely. The table below shows the percentage reduction that would be needed for the delegations to reach the blue, 'good performance' area.

Delegation	Primary energy consumption (kWh)	Energy target (kWh)	% reduction to reach the blue area
Nairobi	832741	700000	16%
Abidjan	605432	475000	22%
New Delhi	531859	350000	34%
Amman	686752	450000	34%
HQ	11,167,961	3,600,000	68%

SOURCES OF DATA / PERIOD OF MEASUREMENT

Administrators in the participating delegations. Calculated from invoices. 01.01.2013 – 31.12.2013

[4] *Based on the GRI Indicator 'EN 3: Direct energy consumption by primary energy source' (NGO Sector Supplement, Version 3.0). Refer to the complete GRI guidelines at https://www.globalreporting.org/resourcelibrary/NGOSS-Complete.pdf*

E1-ENERGY-HEADQUARTERS

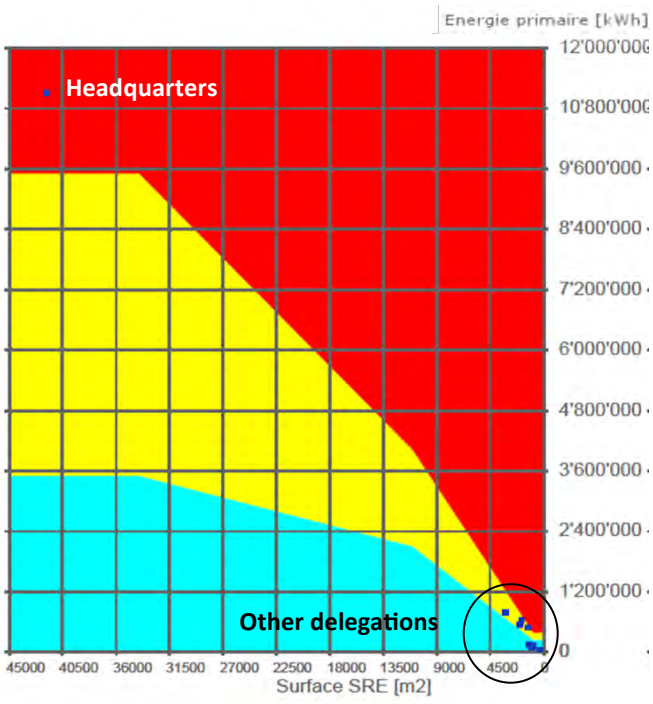
DIRECT ENERGY CONSUMPTION WEIGHTED BY PRIMARY ENERGY SOURCE

REMARKS CONCERNING THE BENCHMARK

Differences in performance depend on a combination of factors: the isolation or 'envelope' of the building, the settings in the systems for heating, cooling and ventilation, the climate and user behaviour. The larger the building size, the larger the probability of improvement, as the factors that determine performance increase in complexity. For the headquarters, the diversity and the sizes of the buildings probably have an influence on the fact that it is plotted in the red area.

It is interesting to see that the buildings for HQ have an E rating for the performance indicator which is a bit above the standard value for a administrative building in Switzerland.

The benchmark shows the potential of improvement. As HQ is in the red area, a reduction is very likely to happen, although a careful and detailed assessment of the situation is needed.



Delegation	Index of primary energy consumption	Rating	Delegation	Index of primary energy consumption	Rating
Amman	276%	F	Mexico	88%	B
Abidjan	220%	E	Nairobi	198%	D
Bogota	113%	C	New Delhi	286%	F
Harare	144%	C	Paris	165%	D
HQ	213%	E			

E2-WATER
WATER CONSUMPTION

RELEVANCE

Clean freshwater is becoming increasingly scarce. The systematic effort to monitor and improve the efficiency of water usage is directly linked to water consumption costs. Monitoring on water withdrawal is important in order to detect potential leaks, over-consumption or misuse. Moreover, in regions where water sources are restricted, the water consumption patterns can also influence relations with other stakeholders. [4]

METHODOLOGY FOR DATA COLLECTION

Identify the total volume (Lt) of water withdrawn from any water source that was either withdrawn directly by the delegation or by intermediaries such as water facilities. Water sources are: surface water (including wetlands, rivers, lakes and oceans), ground water, rainwater, waste water, municipal water or other water utilities (e.g. water trucking). [5]

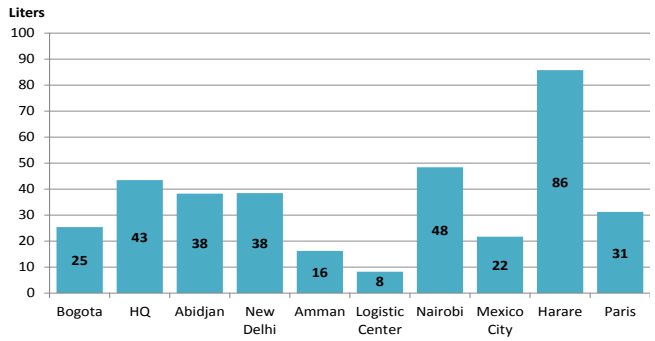
Information on water withdrawal is drawn from water meters, water bills as well as calculations derived from other available water data.

The volume is divided by 365 days and by the total number of employees on the 31.12.2013.

SCOPE

Eleven participating delegations and HQ. The data are related exclusively to the buildings of the delegations and HQ (excluding Ecogia and Satigny.)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

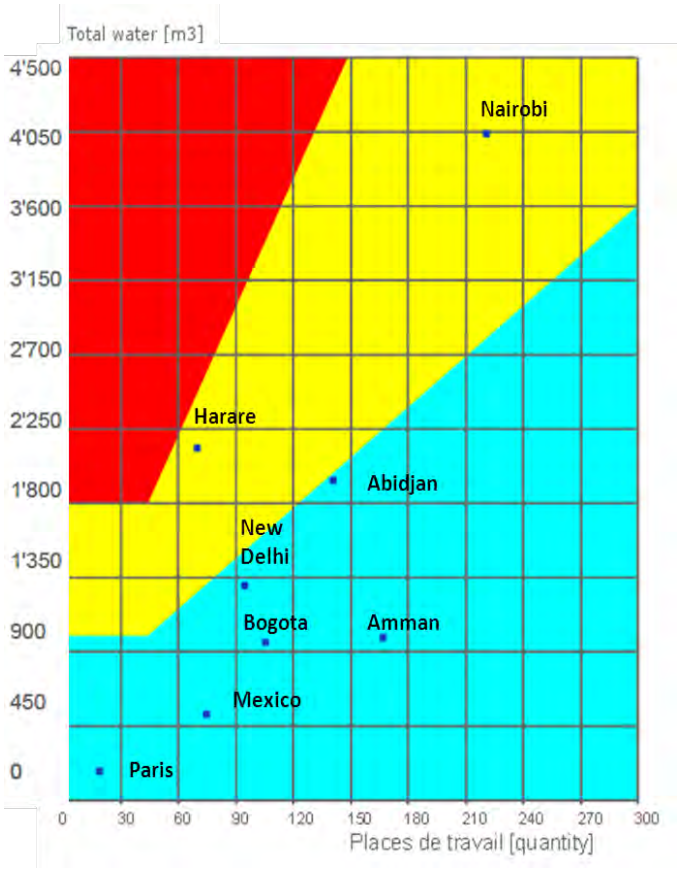


Amount of water in litres/person/day used in each delegation in 2013.

BENCHMARK

The number of people working in the buildings is a big factor when considering the potential of improvement in water consumption. Here, the delegations are plotted with the number of employees on the x-axis and their water consumption (in m3) on the y-axis.

The different colours represent different performances: blue is very good, yellow is average and red is a poor performance. In the blue zone, improvements are unlikely, in the yellow 'average' zone, improvements are likely and in the red 'poor performance' zone, improvements are very likely.



The table below shows the percentage reduction that would be needed for delegations, (Nairobi and Harare) and HQ, to be in the blue zone, assuming that the number of employees stays the same.

Delegation	Total water (m3)	Water target (m3)	% reduction to reach the blue area
Nairobi	4,058	2,850	30%
Harare	2,154	1,250	42%
Geneva	14,845	5,300	64%

SOURCES OF DATA / PERIOD OF MEASUREMENT

Administrators in the participating delegations . Calculated from invoices. 01.01.2013 – 31.12.2013

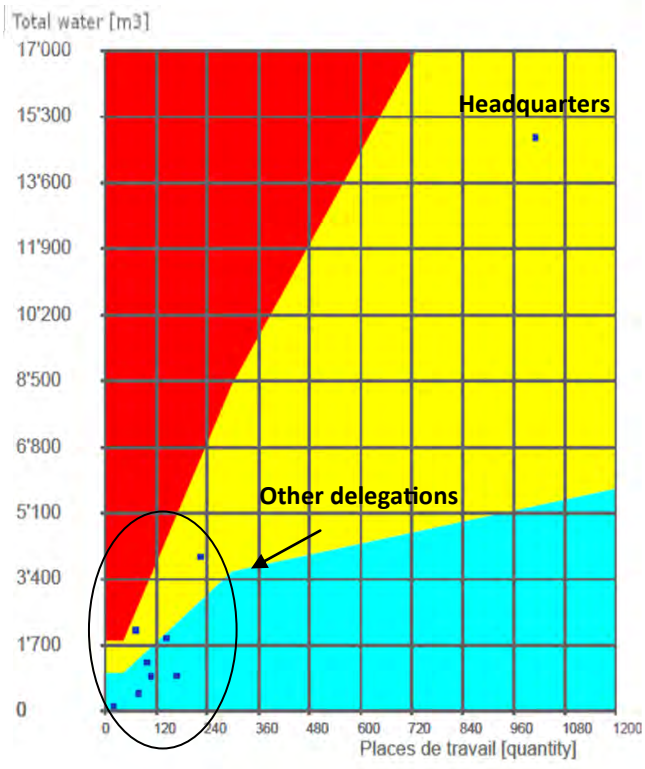
[5] *Based on the GRI indicator 'EN8: Total water withdrawal by source' (NGO Sector Supplement, Version 3.0) Refer to the complete GRI guidelines at https://www.globalreporting.org/resourcelibrary/NGOSS-Complete.pdf*

[6] *Ibid.*

E2-WATER– HEADQUARTERS

REMARKS CONCERNING THE BENCHMARK

In this benchmark, HQ is situated in the yellow 'average' zone, which means that improvement is likely.



E3-WASTE

USE OF PAPER AS A PROXY INDICATOR

RELEVANCE

Data on waste generation over several years can indicate the level of progress the organization has made towards waste reduction efforts. It can also indicate potential improvements in process efficiency. From a financial perspective, the reduction of waste contributes directly to lower costs for material, processing and disposal. [7]

METHODOLOGY FOR DATA COLLECTION

Identify the amount of waste created by the delegation by: 1) hazardous waste (as defined by the national legislation at the point of generation) and 2) non-hazardous waste (all other forms of solid or liquid waste excluding wastewater).[8]

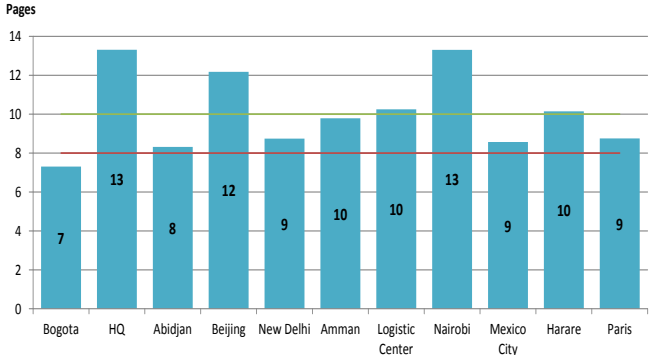
For this indicator, paper consumption is used as a proxy to evaluate the quantity of waste generated in each delegation. This is supplemented by a qualitative survey filled out by delegations to determine how different types of waste produced are processed or recycled. The results are displayed under each delegation's profile in the Annex.

Paper consumption by employee/day is taken to mean the amount of pages of A4 paper purchased by the delegation in a year, divided by the total number of employees (on 31.12.2013) and 365 days.

SCOPE

Eleven participating delegations and HQ. The data are related exclusively to the buildings of the delegations and HQ (including Ecogia and Satigny.)

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR



A4 pages/person/day used in each delegaqtion in 2013.

BENCHMARK

The average consumption of paper between the different delegations and HQ is approximately 10 pages/person/day. However, in order to reduce the impact, and as an extra motivational factor, a target of 8 pages/person/day was chosen.

OBSERVATIONS

The amount of paper used in the delegations depends on a number of different factors. For example, Nairobi organises a large amount of regional seminars with people from other delegations. The Logistic Centre handles a lot of purchase orders. In Geneva, the figure includes the paper consumption in the logistical centre in Satigny and the training centre in Ecogia.

Also, the result may be overestimated as the number of employees obtained from the HR statistics does not include temporary staff members, or interns which make up a significant percentage of the workforce.

SOURCES OF DATA / PERIOD OF MEASUREMENT

Administrators in the participating delegations. Calculated from invoices. 01.01.2013 – 31.12.2013.

For HQ, Patrick Bailo (FAD_BAT).

[7] *Based on the GRI indicator 'EN 22: Total waste by type and disposal method.' (NGO Sector Supplement, Version 3.0) Refer to the complete GRI guidelines at https://www.globalreporting.org/resourcelibrary/NGOSS-Complete.pdf*

[8] *Ibid.*

E4-WASTE

C02 EMISSIONS FROM VEHICLES AND GENERATORS

RELEVANCE

Carbon dioxide (C02) is a toxic gas, which plays an important role in the greenhouse effect and consequently on climate change. [9]

This indicator measures the C02 emissions from vehicles and generators in delegations for the entire year 2013. For explanatory purposes, a breakdown of vehicles and generators in each site is also given.

It should be noted that the bigger the size of the fleet, the larger impact it has: on C02 production, on garage waste and on the amount of water needed to wash the vehicles.

METHODOLOGY FOR DATA COLLECTION

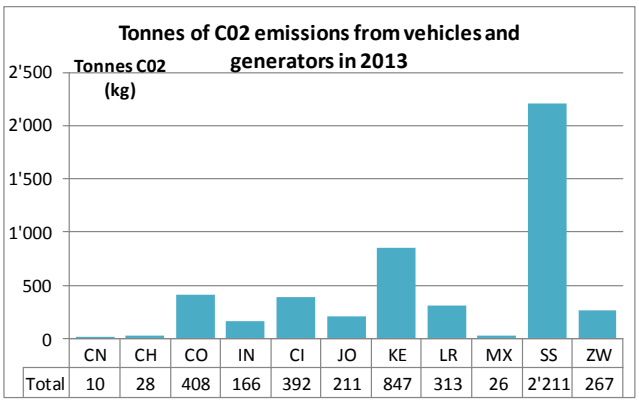
C02 emissions are calculated by finding the total amount of fuel consumed for each vehicle and generator, and multiplying this by a factor which gives the number of kilograms of CO2 generated per liter. This factor is 2.8 for vehicles using petrol and 2.662 for vehicles and generators that use diesel. [10]

SCOPE

The vehicles and generators shown here are ICRC properties that have actively been used in each country in 2013. Other vehicles and generators, which are being rented or which do not belong to ICRC are not taken into account. In addition, vehicles in stock in the different countries are also not considered.

Paris has been excluded from this analysis as it does not have a fleet of vehicles or generators.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

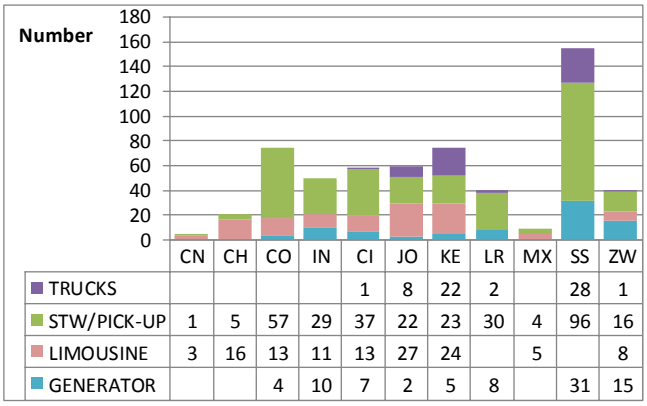


	CN	CH	CO	IN	CI	JO	KE	LR	MX	SS	ZW
Total	10	28	408	166	392	211	847	313	26	2'211	267

C02 emissions from vehicles and generators in 2013

REMARKS

This indicator can be used as a tool to determine which fleets have the largest potential environmental impact. It is then the responsibility of the fleet managers to make sure that these impacts are mitigated; that vehicles are used in an efficient way, where possible, and that the garage waste is dealt with in a safe way.



	CN	CH	CO	IN	CI	JO	KE	LR	MX	SS	ZW
TRUCKS					1	8	22	2		28	1
STW/PICK-UP	1	5	57	29	37	22	23	30	4	96	16
LIMOUSINE	3	16	13	11	13	27	24		5		8
GENERATOR			4	10	7	2	5	8		31	15

Total vehicles and generators by type in 2013

SOURCES OF DATA / PERIOD OF MEASUREMENT

LOG_FLEET (Fleet Wave program) 01.01.2013 – 31.12.2013

[9] *Based on the GRI indicator 'EN 16: Total direct and indirect greenhouse gas emissions by weight.' (NGO Sector Supplement, Version 3.0). Refer to the complete GRI guidelines at https://www.globalreporting.org/resourcelibrary/NGOSS-Complete.pdf*

[10] *See http://www.viacombi.eu/fr/*

S1A– GENDER

GENDER BREAKDOWN PER DELEGATION AND HQ

RELEVANCE

Gender- balanced teams allows the ICRC. to: i) work in greater proximity to all victims, women and men, by enhancing its understanding of their specific needs; ii) to adapt more easily to change, to make it more creative and innovative, thanks to an enhanced capacity for analysis; iii) to manage its resources more effectively because of the range of managerial styles deployed.

This indicator gives the representation of men and women in each site.[11]

METHODOLOGY FOR DATA COLLECTION

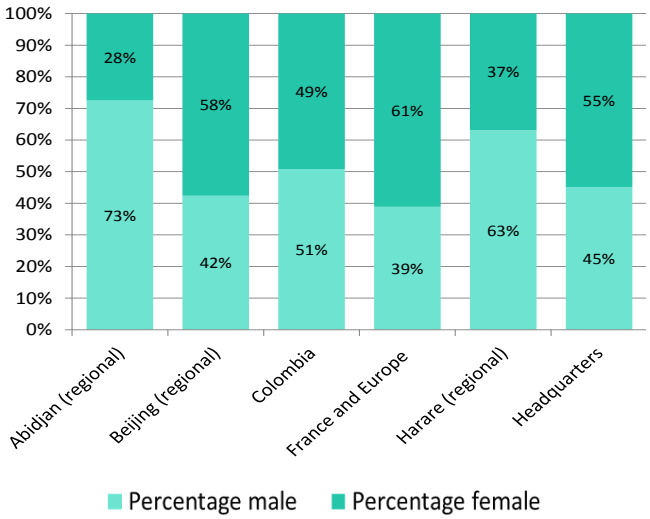
The figures represent the number and percentage of female/male staff members in each site as per December 31, 2013. These figures include all men and women either in the mobile or resident staff category.

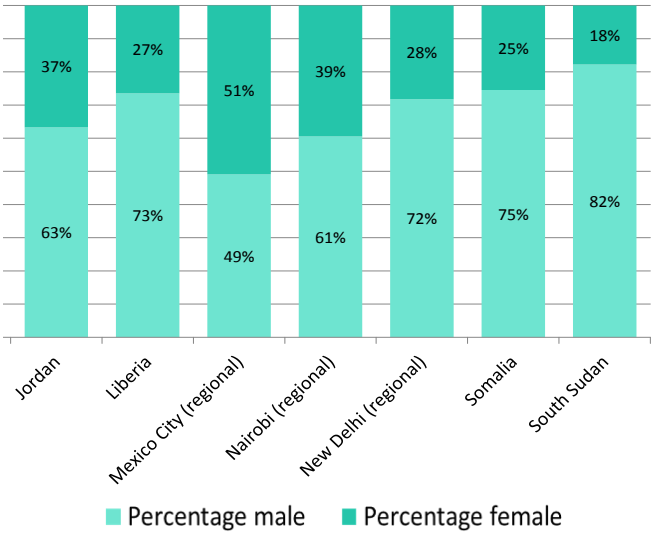
SCOPE

Data is shown for participating delegations and HQ. Although the Somalia delegation is included with the Kenya delegation for the construction of the sustainable development indicators, in this gender breakdown it is shown separately to highlight differences linked with the specific context. In the case of Paris, the staff of Paris delegation and Europe Delegation have been aggregated together to produce the gender breakdown data.

For this indicator, the staff of the entire delegation (main office, sub-delegation, offices) and HQ has been taken into consideration.

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR





SOURCES OF DATA / PERIOD OF MEASUREMENT

ICRC, People Net, HR Shared Services, 31.12.2013

[11] *Based on the GRI indicator 'LA 13: Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per category according to gender, age group, minority group membership, and other indicators of diversity' (NGO Sector Supplement, Version 3.0) Refer to the complete GRI guidelines at https://www.globalreporting.org/resourcelibrary/NGOSS-Complete.pdf*

S1B– GENDER

GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL POSITION PER DELEGATIONS AND HQ

RELEVANCE

The ICRC believes that gender balanced and sensitized teams at all levels are an added value favouring quality and effectiveness of its humanitarian responses. In 2006, the Directorate adopted a Gender Equality Policy and has set the target of at least 40% female representation at all levels within the institution.

This indicator shows the representation of men and women across managerial positions in the participating delegations (adding Somalia) and HQ). It goes one step further from the indicator S1 A, which gave a general overview of the gender breakdown. [12]

METHODOLOGY FOR DATA COLLECTION

The figures represent the number of men and women in each managerial position in the selected delegations and HQ.

They show the yearly average of men and women in each position grade, for 2013.

As the ICRC uses different grading grids for its mobile and resident staff, the results are presented separately.

For mobile staff, the managerial positions have been grouped by grades to facilitate the overview of the situation as per 31.12.2013. The category "Other" is to be understood as employees' position grade that are either outside the grading grid or are pending approval by HR.

SCOPE

Data are shown for the 11 participating delegations and HQ. Although Somalia delegation is included with Kenya delegation for the construction of the sustainable development indicators, in this gender analysis it is shown separately to highlight differences linked with the specific context.

Paris & Europe have not been included in this analysis given the small number of employees in these delegations.

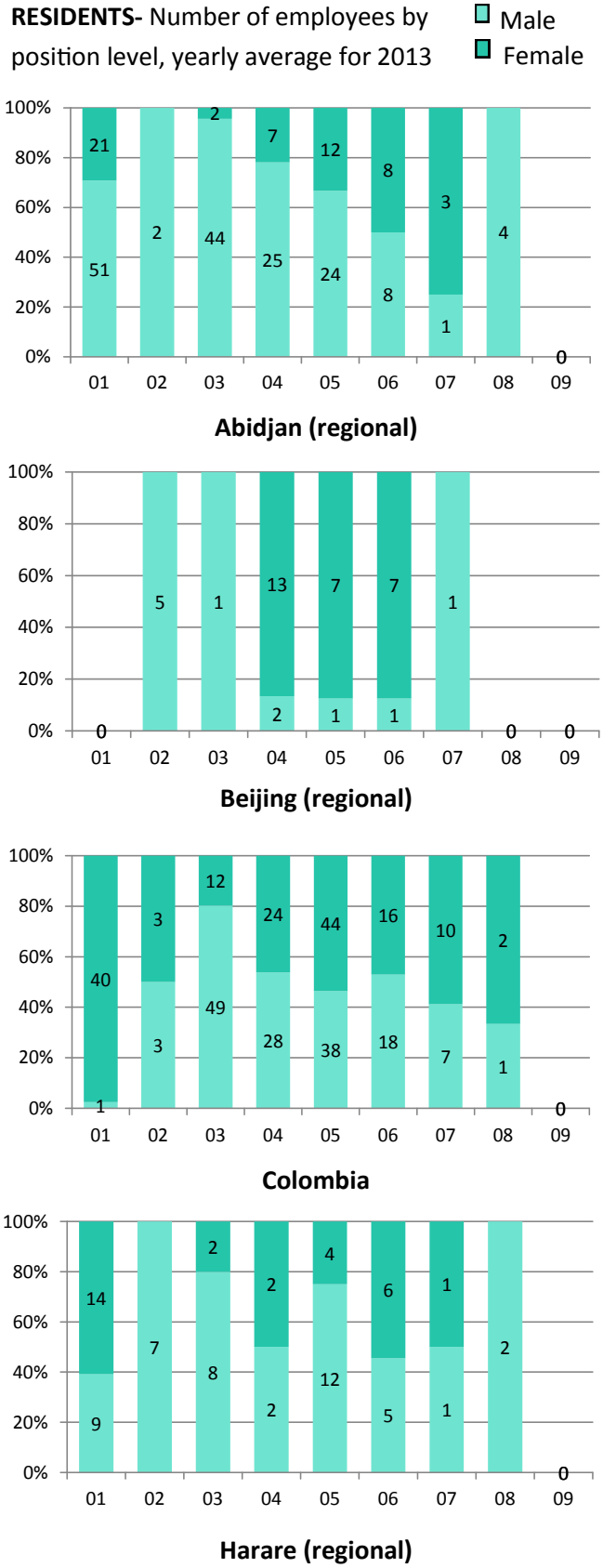
For this indicator, the staff of the entire delegation (main office, sub-delegation, offices) and HQ has been taken into consideration.

SOURCES OF DATA / PERIOD OF MEASUREMENT

ICRC, Web Analysis, HR Shared Services, yearly average of 2013

PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

RESIDENTS- Number of employees by position level, yearly average for 2013



[12] *Based on the GRI indicator 'LA 13: Composition of governance bodies and breakdown of employees per category according to gender, age group, minority group membership, and other indicators of diversity' (NGO Sector Supplement, Version 3.0) Refer to the complete GRI guidelines at https://www.globalreporting.org/resourcelibrary/NGOSS-Complete.pdf*

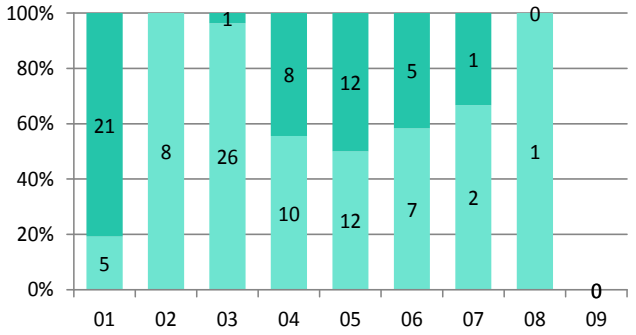
S1B– GENDER

GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL POSITION PER DELEGATIONS AND HQ

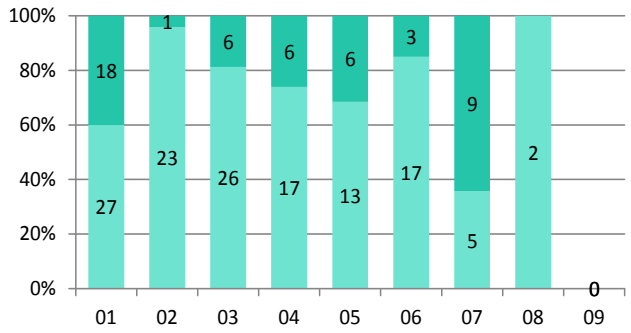
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

RESIDENTS- Number of employees by position level, yearly average for 2013

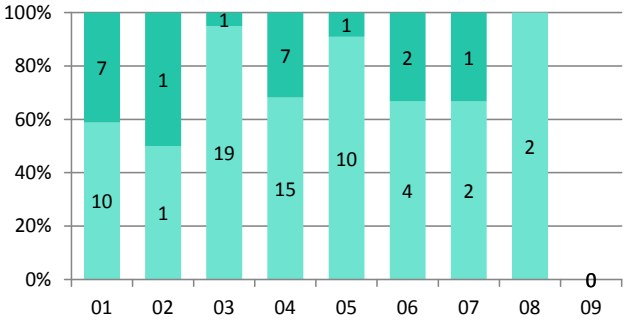
Male
Female



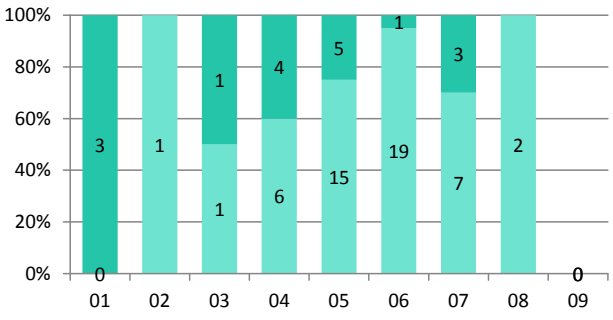
Jordan



New Delhi (regional)

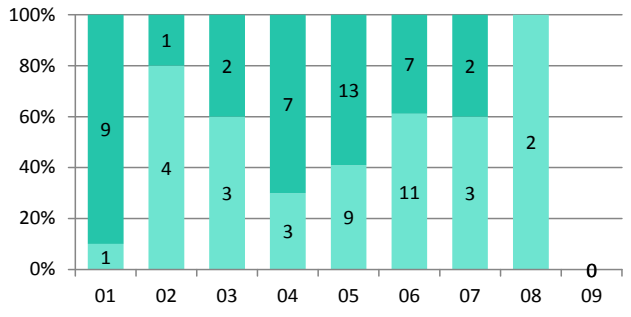


Liberia

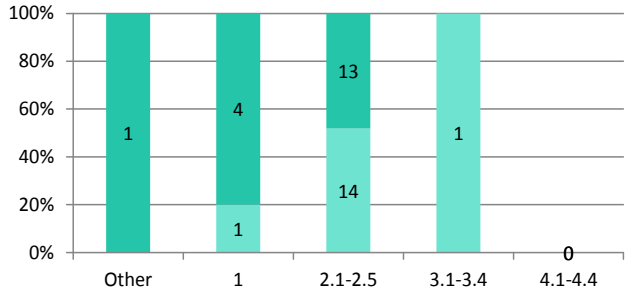


Somalia

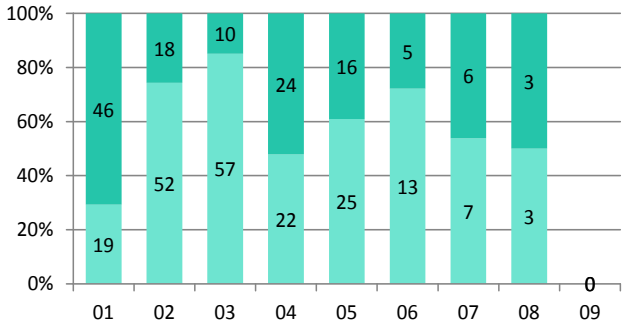
MOBILES- Number of employees by position level, yearly average for 2013



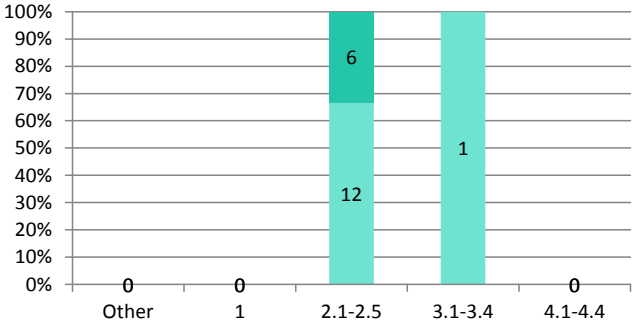
Mexico City (regional)



Abidjan (regional)



Nairobi (regional)



Beijing (regional)

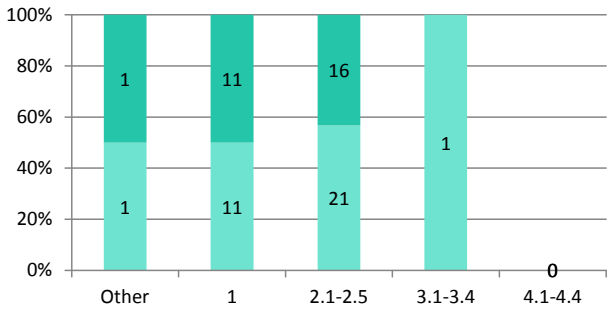
S1B– GENDER

GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL POSITION PER DELEGATIONS AND HQ

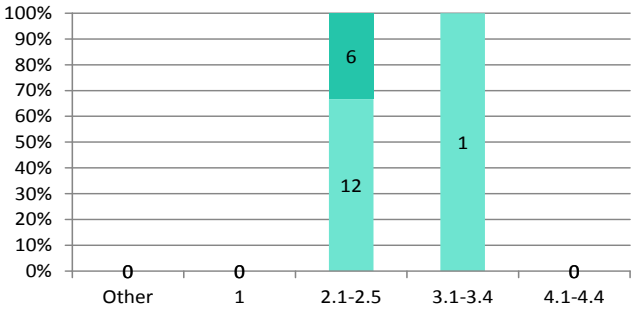
PERFORMANCE INDICATOR

MOBILES- Number of employees by position level, yearly average for 2013

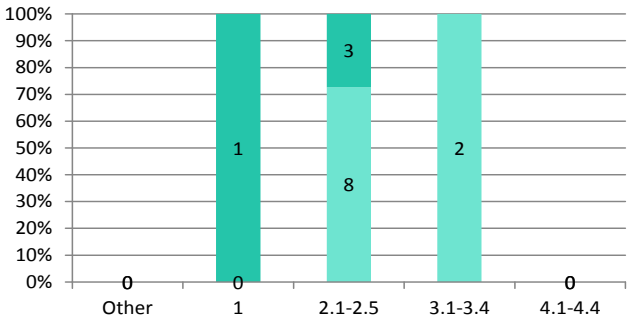
Male
Female



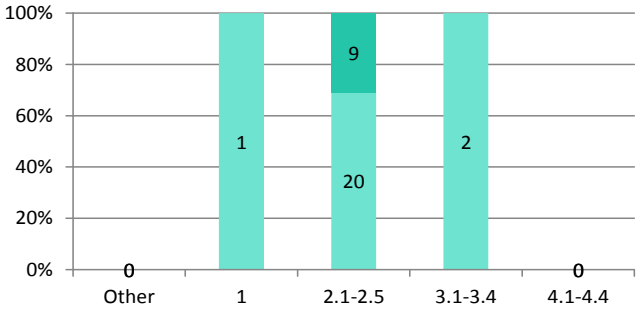
Colombia



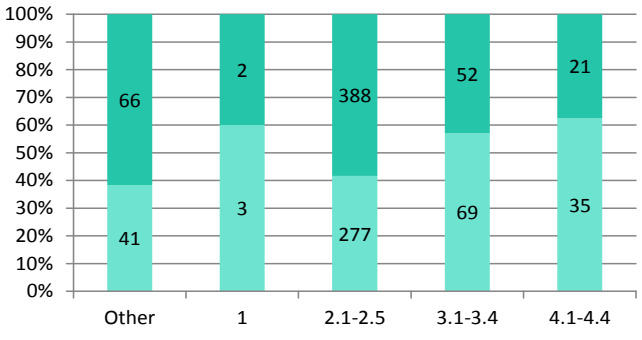
Liberia



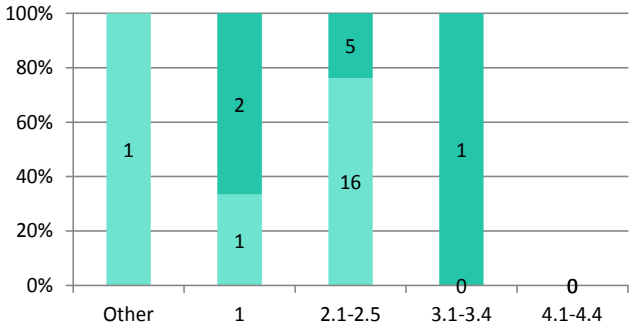
Harare (regional)



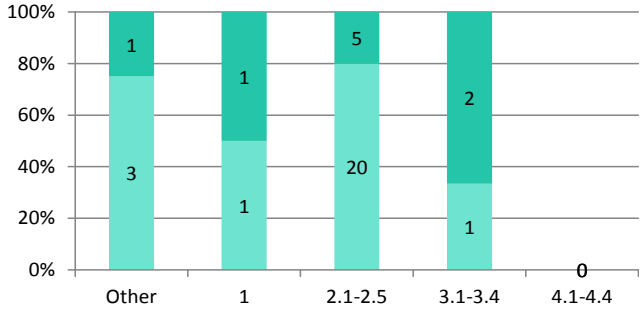
Nairobi (regional)



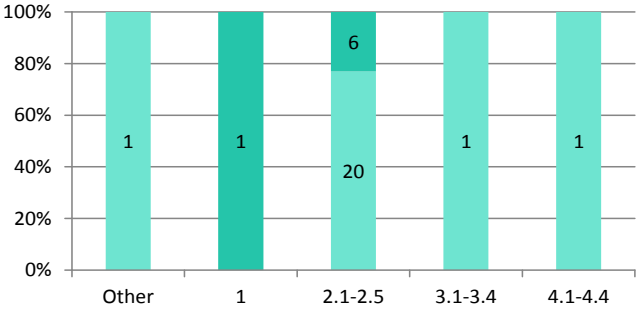
HQ



New Delhi (regional)



Jordan



Somalia

CHAPTER 2

Support to the process: practical initiatives and research

INITIATIVES: ENERGY & WATER

ASSESSMENT ON SOLAR-POWERED WATER PUMPING SYSTEMS AT THE ICRC

A study on the use of solar-powered water pumps at the ICRC was conducted in 2013 to assess the reliability of the technology, the acceptance by the beneficiaries and the long–term cost. It was found that the solar-powered pumps studied are cost effective, have a smaller environmental impact and are well-accepted by the beneficiaries.

The study shows that the technology of using pumps running on electricity generated by photovoltaic panels has been in use for more than 10 years. More than 100 solar water pumping systems have been installed, in more than 10 countries.

Today, 83% of the installations are still fully operational. Some repairs have been undertaken for components of the systems but only 10 % of the repairs were on the solar panels themselves. Most of the other breakdowns were due to failures in the pumps or in electrical items.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

- Generating electrical power by converting solar radiation into direct current is reliable.
- Interviews conducted in Eritrea among beneficiaries show a clear preference for solar water pumping systems over other systems.
- A comparison of life-cycle costs shows that after the initial capital cost of building a solar panel installation, operating costs are extremely low compared to other existing power technologies. As a result, after only a few years it becomes a more cost-effective solution.
- Solar panel installations can operate for 20 years or more with little maintenance or intervention after the initial set-up.

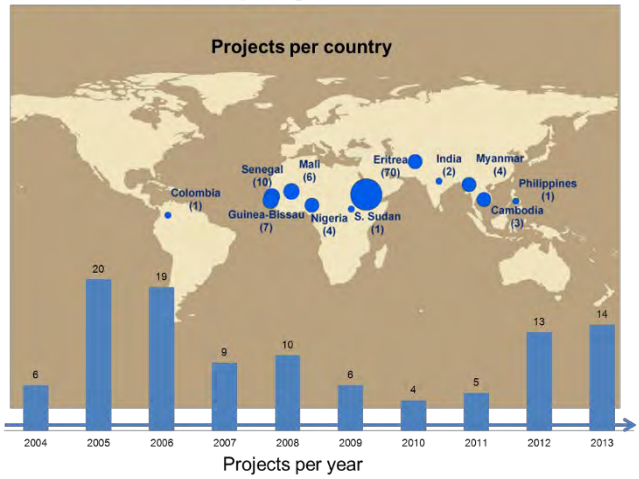
Furthermore, when the system is operational it has less of an environmental impact (production of CO2, oil waste etc.) than pumps powered by an internal combustion engine like a generator.

The hand pumps are cheaper at all stages of the life cycle cost analysis, but require a lot of maintenance work, and the user has to exercise a lot of physical effort for extracting the water.

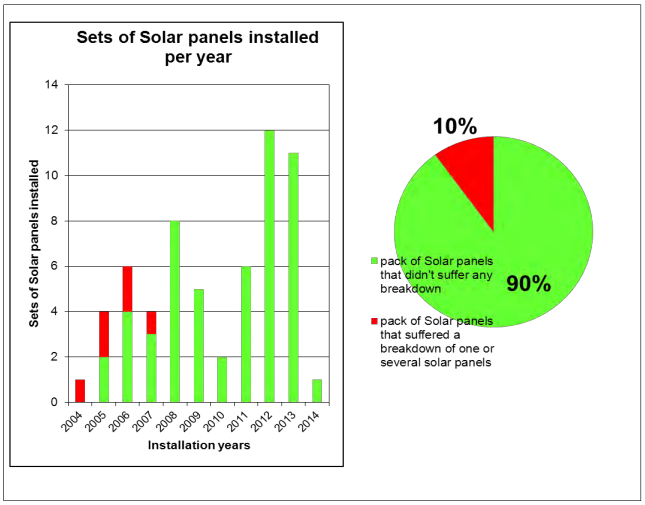
The study was done only for pumps using electricity generated by photovoltaic panels and this technology should be promoted as a best practice.

However, if the system were expanded for example by using photovoltaic panels to supply power for a building, each case has to be studied carefully with specialists to make sure that the system is dimensioned properly.

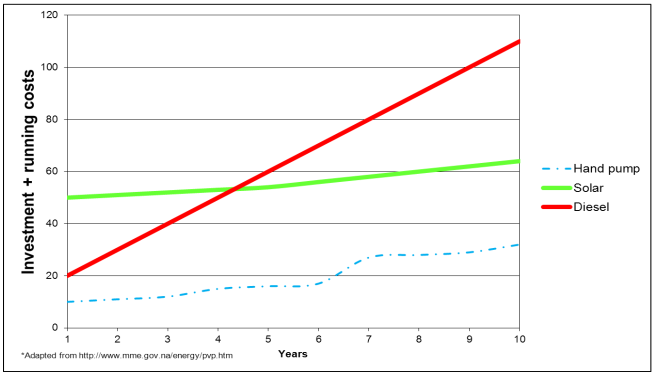
ICRC Solar projects



Lifespan solar panels



Comparaison of life cycle costs



PARTNERSHIP: ENERGY

ANALYSIS OF COOLING STRATEGIES FOR A MEDICAL WAREHOUSE IN JUBA

ÉCOLE POLYTECHNIQUE FÉDÉRALE DE LAUSANNE

A study, started in 2013, was conducted with students at the EPFL (École Féderale Polytechnique de Lausanne.) It examined different ways of reducing the energy required for cooling an ICRC medical warehouse in Juba. It showed that with relatively simple structural adjustments, the amount of energy required to cool the warehouse, could be significantly reduced, leading to environmental and economic benefits.

The objective was to perform a thermal analysis of the warehouse's structure to find ways of maintaining the internal temperature below 30°C at all times by considering different scenarios.

A computer model of the warehouse was created, taking into account the materials used for the walls, the roof and the floor, and different structural parameters.

The structural parameters included sandwich panel thickness, their dimensions and types of openings, human occupation specifications, cooling strategies, cooling devices, and air infiltration.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

The study showed that relatively simple adjustments, such as daytime solar protection (installing blinds), night-time ventilation, increased insulation and other simple structural changes, can lead to a significant drop in indoor temperatures of the warehouse.

By making these simple adjustments, the number of days where an air-conditioner is necessary drops from 120 days to 25 days.

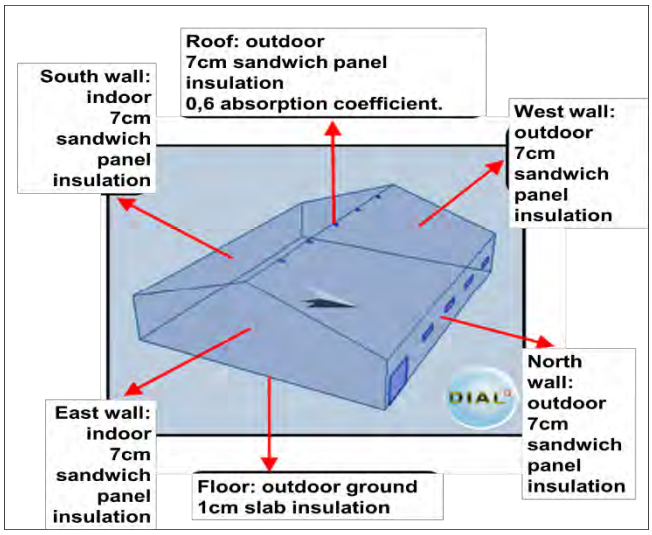
The study also showed that the ICRC's present building procedure for medical warehouses, which is to close up any openings and limit heat transfers with the outside as much as possible, is not the most efficient design to meet the environmental conditions demanded for the proper storage of medical equipment.

In fact, while closing up the building may result in reducing the indoor temperature during the day, it doesn't allow the heat to be released when the outside temperature drops, which may lead to greater cooling energy requirements and increased risks of overheating.

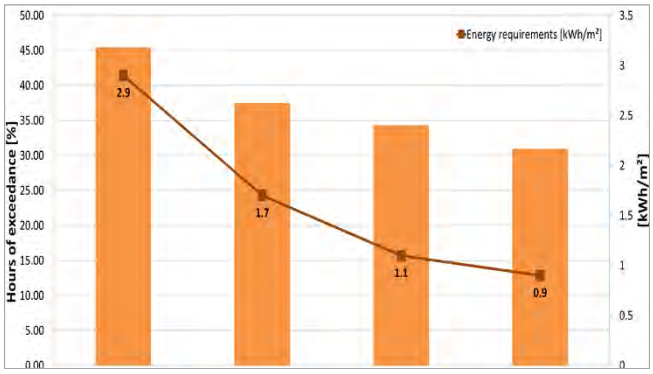
Now that the model has shown that significant gains in efficiency are theoretically possible, the next step would be to test these structural changes on an existing warehouse, to see how it works in practice.

Read the report: https://collspaces.ext.icrc.org/imp/Environment-Adviser/Environnement/Documents%20de%20rfrences/Design%20project%20Juba%20medical%20warehouse%20mcfadden%20villacorta.pdf

Model of the warehouse



Percentage of hours above 30ºC over the study period and energy requirements to achieve objective with air conditioning.



WASTE

ASSESSMENT OF WASTE TREATMENT SYSTEMS IN NAIROBI

A recently released study describes the waste treatment system that has been set up in the delegation and the logistics centre of Nairobi (LON), between 2013 and 2014. This is the most comprehensive system yet at the ICRC.

A total of 15 different types of waste (both hazardous and non-hazardous) are separated and recycled or used for energy production.

The study shows what happens to this waste, from the moment it is collected at the delegation and the logistics centre, until it is brought to the various treatment facilities.

Example for the plastic waste:

The aim was to explain the process behind setting up such a system, so that other delegations can gain an understanding of the approach and main issues of concern, and can replicate the methodology in their own delegations.

Although it requires significant time and preparation beforehand, the study demonstrates that a recycling system like the one in Nairobi is a feasible solution for the waste management of a delegation.

It prevents waste from being needlessly sent to landfill, where environmental and social conditions are very poor, and it is economically viable.

There is also a high level of acceptance of the system among staff in the delegation.

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

First of all, in Nairobi, recycling non-hazardous waste saves money, as the delegation and the logistics centre no longer have to pay for the waste to be taken to landfill.

Not only that, it generates money, as all non-hazardous waste is sold to recyclers, who use the waste as a raw material and turn it into something else.

Around 2,000 US dollars is made a year from selling the waste from the delegation and the logistics centre (2,760 USD in 2012). In Nairobi, the plan is to donate this money to local charities.

A large-sized delegation like Nairobi, combined with LON, produces a surprising quantity, and diversity of waste. The following 15 different types of waste are separated and treated differently:

Non-hazardous waste

PET bottles → crushed and moulded into small plastic flakes, which are sent to China for manufacturing.

Other plastics → crushed and moulded into granules, used locally for manufacturing

Office paper → recycled into paper tissue

Cardboard → recycled into paper rolls, egg trays and other materials

Garden waste → composted in the delegation

Food waste → greens used for compost, other food sorted and given to a local farmer for animal feed

Glass bottles → non-refundable bottles are melted and moulded into new bottles, refundable bottles are cleaned and re-used

Aluminium/tin → moulded into aluminium ingots, for use in manufacturing

General waste → picked up by municipal waste collectors, brought to open landfill.

WASTE

ASSESSMENT OF WASTE TREATMENT SYSTEMS IN NAIROBI

One of the main challenges in Nairobi was to identify the right partners, as not all companies or governmental partners will be well equipped and organized. In many developing countries, it is quite common that environmental and health and safety norms are not followed in recycling facilities.

Waste landfill in Nairobi

Hazardous waste

Lead batteries → lead is extracted and re-used in new batteries

Other batteries → collected by an NGO and shipped to Belgium for the extraction of metals and processing into new materials.

Electrical and electronic waste → equipment sorted and dismantled, some refurbished and re-used, some parts re-sold, some sent to Belgium for recycling

Used tires → used as fuel for cement kilns, also used as aggregate to make concrete.

Chemical waste → waste oil is used in an industrial furnace to make glass, other chemicals are collected by chemical experts and incinerated.

Pharmaceutical waste → collected by chemical experts and incinerated.

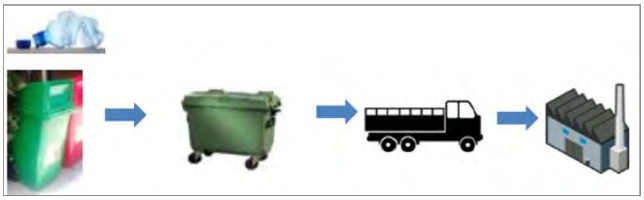
It is therefore important to follow the recycling channel to the end, and visit the recycling facilities, to find out how the waste is actually recycled and to check that the working conditions are the best available locally and are acceptable to the ICRC.

It is also important to check that any negative impact of the industrial activity is mitigated and does not affect the local environment or the health of people living in the surrounding area.

Also, setting up an effective waste management system requires discussions with a variety of different units, who have different areas of expertise, especially regarding hazardous waste treatment. IT units, Fleet and health teams all have already been trained on how the waste should ideally be treated and some protocols may already exist detailing how they should proceed.

Finally, in order for the system to function well, the importance of practical set-up should not be underestimated. In Nairobi, some measures had to be taken to develop storage capacity for the large volumes of waste collected. Very often a critical mass of waste must be reached before recycling companies will collect it.

Organising waste collection and transfer



In addition, research must be done to purchase the right equipment (e.g. storage bins, compost bins, etc.). Sufficient space, time and resources are needed to make sure that the storage system can keep up with the large quantities of waste collected.

Read the report: https://collspaces.ext.icrc.org/imp/Environment-Adviser/Environnement/Documents%20de%20rfrences/Waste%20Study%20in%20Nairobi%20EN.pdf

PLAN OF ACTION

BASED ON THE FINDINGS IN NAIROBI DELEGATION

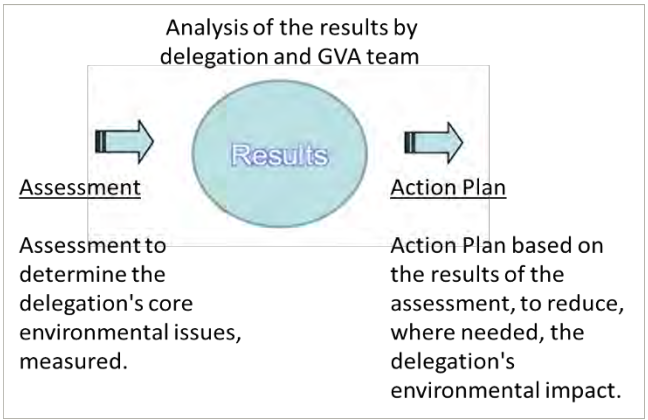
Sample of the Plan of Action in Nairobi

Quantitative indicators	Current results from (31.01.2013) to (04.01.2014)	Target results for (05.06.2014) to (05.06.2015)	Priority (1 high – 5 low)	Intended actions to accomplish this (ex. communication campaigns, external partnerships etc.)	Estimated purchasing/service cost	Estimated benefit from this action	Group member responsible
EN 1: Energy consumption by primary energy source	Consumption index: 832,741kJ (orange energy certificate)	Consumption index: 700,000 kJ(blue energy certificate)	1	**Campaign** 1. Communication campaign to raise awareness for staff on energy used. **Lighting** 1. Brief staff, security personnel and cleaners to turn off lights when leaving unoccupied areas 2. Removed all halogen lamps from the delegation. **Heating/air conditioning** 1. Put heating thermostats to appropriate level(1000 w)	• Posters and stickers for the campaign: USD 600.- • Cost of energy-saving lights: US$ 500	• Uses 15-20 % less energy (133'000 kJ saved) = US $ 15'000- 20'000 USD [i] saved per year • Reduced environmental impact	Vanessa

Delegations participating in the sustainable development initiatives start by doing an initial environmental assessment to determine the core environmental issues of their delegation.

This is based on the environmental indictors as well as a questionnaire that examines qualitative areas such as the current method of waste treatment of the delegation.

What does a participating delegation do?



Once areas for improvement are determined, the next step is to draw up a Plan of Action.

This working document enables the working group to lay out objectives, assign tasks to various group members and plan actions and projects to reach these objectives.

Crucially it can be used as a tool to communicate their initiatives to the rest of the delegation, and get approval for certain projects especially if a budget is needed.

A cost benefit analysis is included, examining not only the economic costs and benefits of an action, but also the social and environmental ones.

A Plan of Action drawn up by the group in Nairobi concluded that while the cost of the actions is estimated at around 12,000 USD, there is an expected direct benefit of 22,000-27,000 USD, savings of more than a million litres of water, and 43 trees.

Intended actions range from raising awareness in the areas of water, energy and paper consumption, installing energy efficient lighting and flow regulators on taps, replacing old toilets with more water-efficient ones and continuing to improve their management and treatment of waste.

Read the working document: https://collspaces.ext.icrc.org/imp/Environment-Adviser/delegations/Documents/Nairobi%20Plan%20of%20Action%20for%202014.pdf

Read the guidelines for drafting a Plan of Action: https://collspaces.ext.icrc.org/imp/Environment-Adviser/delegations/Documents/140029%20Guidelines%20for%20drafting%20a%20Plan%20of%20Action%20version%201.1.pdf

COMMUNICATION TOOLS

MAKE IT YOUR MISSION CAMPAIGN

When discussing with delegations it became clear that one important area that needed work was to make staff feel personally involved in sustainable development issues and that their actions can make a difference. To this end, a communications campaign was developed in conjunction with the 11 delegations taking part in the sustainable development project.

The aim of the *Make it your mission* campaign is to raise awareness among staff of the useful, everyday actions people can do in delegations to use natural resources more responsibly and generate less waste.

A variety of posters and stickers have been developed to convey practical messages, available in 3 languages (English, French and Spanish).

The posters cover a variety of different topics, ranging from tips on how to reduce energy consumption, to using less water and managing waste in a safe and environmentally-friendly way.

Each poster illustrates a simple action, such as switching off air-conditioning, or being careful when buying hazardous products, along with an explanation about why the action is important.

Stickers have also been developed; recycling stickers for delegations that already have a recycling system in place, or are in the process of establishing one. They can be stuck on recycling bins, showing staff what category of waste belongs in each one.

Recycling sticker for indoor and outdoor bins

In addition, a second variety of stickers with little messages function as reminders to act in an eco-friendly way, and can be stuck on different surfaces; such as computer screens, printers, next to a light-switch….wherever the message might be relevant.

All of these items are designed as communications tools to help delegations implement sustainable development initiatives in their delegations.

In some cases, where delegations are not very advanced on the topic, they can help launch the discussion. For this reason, the campaign has been made available to all delegations that are interested worldwide.

More information about the campaign: https://collspaces.ext.icrc.org/imp/Environment-Adviser/campaign/Pages/Home.aspx

CHAPTER 3

Conclusion and recommendations

3.1 - CONCLUSION

Two and a half years after the approval of the Framework for Sustainable Development by the Directorate, significant progress has been made.

Eleven delegations are currently working in close partnership with the Sustainable Development team in Geneva, a methodology for measuring performance indicators has been established and data gathered. To support the process, research with external partners was conducted in different areas.

There are a number of lessons to be learnt from these experiences, as well as opportunities for improvement and development.

The initiatives taken in the delegations have shown that implementing sustainable development practices in the way that we do our work can bring about significant environmental, social and even economic benefits.

In fact, contrary to what is often assumed, using a sustainable development approach can usually save money, in line with the ICRC policy of optimization of its financial resources. For instance, the study on the waste management system in Nairobi showed that recycling services for 13 out of the 15 types of waste generated in the delegation, is either paid for by the recyclers, or provided free of charge. Only the disposal for 2 types of hazardous waste is paid for by the ICRC, and the costs are very small compared to the money received from the other waste.

By working with the eleven delegations, over time different documents* have been written explaining the methodology for being more sustainable in the management of a delegation, paving the path for other delegations to work in the same way. An online platform, provides delegations with relevant and concrete environmental information through a web-based set of reference documentation. It helps to ensure that a common language and use of terminology is employed within the ICRC and identifies priority areas for attention. Also, the "Guidelines for drafting a Plan of Action" (described on page 23) explains the way of evaluating performance, and fixing priorities and actions in a delegation. This document is simple and pragmatic and can be used as a tool to put in place a sustainable development approach in all delegations, with of course, the support of the Head of Delegation and the administrator.

In order to write a feasible and realistic Plan of Action in the delegation, the database of the Sun accounting system should not only include the price paid for utilities (water, energy etc.) as it is now but has also to mention the amount of resources used. As of 2014, this have been changed for the eleven participating delegations. This requirement should be extended to include all delegations, for the beginning of 2015.

Apart from data collection, additional research and institutional learning about sustainable development remains essential. Sustainable development is a complex topic, and often outside expertise is required, for example in the areas of waste management and the optimal use of natural resources.

One method is to form external partnerships to study concrete issues such as what was done for the energy-optimization study for the medical warehouse in Juba. This is a good way of capitalizing on outside expertise and can contribute to building an up-to-date knowledge base of best practices that the organization can use.

In the coming months, efforts will be made to complete the sustainable development approach at the ICRC by completing the indicators set of the social and economic pillars. Expanding the reporting process based on this data collection will be of great value, so that all three pillars of sustainable development can be examined together for each delegation, providing a more holistic vision. As much as possible, existing or forthcoming indicators and data used by other units/departments must be used. For their analysis, a business intelligence system will probably be necessary.

While the methodology of process indicators developed has focussed so far on determining the sustainable development performance of ICRC support activities of the delegations, a similar methodology should be developed for Assistance and Logistics divisions where impacts are potentially large.

*Link to documents: https://collspaces.ext.icrc.org/imp/Environment-Adviser/delegations/Pages/home-delegations.aspx

3.2 - RECOMMENDATIONS

The recommendations listed below are key changes needed to help bring about the mainstreaming of sustainable development principles into the modus operandis of the ICRC by 2018.

Recommendation 1:

Because of their responsibility for the management of resources, administrators have a key role to play in making support activities more sustainable.

Some of these principles are already included in the Administrator's Manual.

The Head of Delegation should take the leadership in supporting sustainable development initiatives, in particular validating and encouraging the implementation of the Plan of Action prepared by the working group, which should be supervised by the administrators.

Objective of Recommendation 1:

By 2018, the Plan of Action, which is written by the sustainable development group, becomes a management tool in all delegations. Its implementation is accepted and supported by the management.

Recommendation 2:

In the field, the collection of data linked to the resources used (as done by the 11 delegations in this report for the water, energy and paper) should be a requirement for all delegations from the first of January 2015, and entered directly into the SUN accounting system.

The data collection should be supervised by the administrators.

Objective of Recommendation 2:

Starting from January 1st 2015, all delegations are able to provide the necessary data for the sustainable development indicators.

Recommendation 3:

To measure the performance of the ICRC in a comprehensive manner, additional indicators will be developed in the social and economic domains in particular. In doing so, the unit in charge of sustainable development will use as much as possible existing or forthcoming indicators and data used by other units/ departments. Once the indicators and their sources have been identified, a system for gathering and analysing these indicators will be put in place.

Objective of Recommendation 3:

Key indicators in the environmental, social and economic domains allow the management to monitor progress towards sustainable development. A single dashboard gives a holistic view of different databases that can be used as a decision-making tool.

Recommendation 4:

The Assistance and Logistics department should work more closely with the Sustainable Development team and discuss ways to better understand risks and opportunities related to our social, economic and environmental responsibilities.

Objective of Recommendation 4:

Further mainstream the sustainable development approach into the ICRC modus operandis in activities where impacts are potentially large.

ANNEX

Indicators summarized by delegation

ABIDJAN

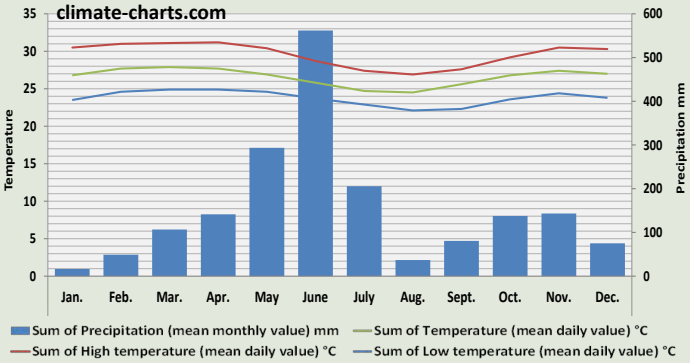
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FAST FACTS:

Open since: 1992 **Number of staff** (in main delegation site)**:** 140

Main activities in 2013: strengthening the capacity of regional national societies, integration and promotion of IHL, visiting detainees, responding to the protection and assistance needs of people, including refugees.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL



DELEGATION PREMISES

BUILDING TYPE
Different buildings in a compound

2200M2
SURFACE AREA of the building

500M2
SURFACE OF GREEN AREAS

POWER AND WATER SUPPLY

24H/Day
ELECTRICITY
From city network

24H/Day
WATER
From city network

HEATING: NO

AIR CONDITIONNING: YES

WATER THE GARDEN: YES

CAR WASHING: YES

ELECTRICITY GOOD QUALITY[1]

WATER GOOD QUALITY[2]

OTHER SOURCES OF POWER
Generator: yes
Fuel: no
Renewable energy: no

OTHER SOURCES OF WATER
Water trucking: no
Borehole: no
Rainwater catchment : no

DELEGATION BUILDING

WASTE MANAGEMENT AT THE DELEGATION

TYPE OF WASTE	1	2	3
Paper			
Batteries			
Electric and electronic devices			
Toner and printer cartridges			
Plastic			
Glass			
Aluminum			
Organic waste			

1 Recycling channel 2 Stored 3 Not recycled

1 Energy : The quality is good if the supply is stable and there is no risk of damage to fragile electronic devices
2 Water : The quality is good if the water is potable without treatment

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

E1: ENERGY

How is the energy certificate calculated?

The various types of energy consumed (gas, fuel oil, electricity) are weighted by their primary energy factor and added to obtain total consumption, which is compared with the energy reference area. The result is used to calculate the Energy certificate.

Figure 1 : Energy certificate 2013

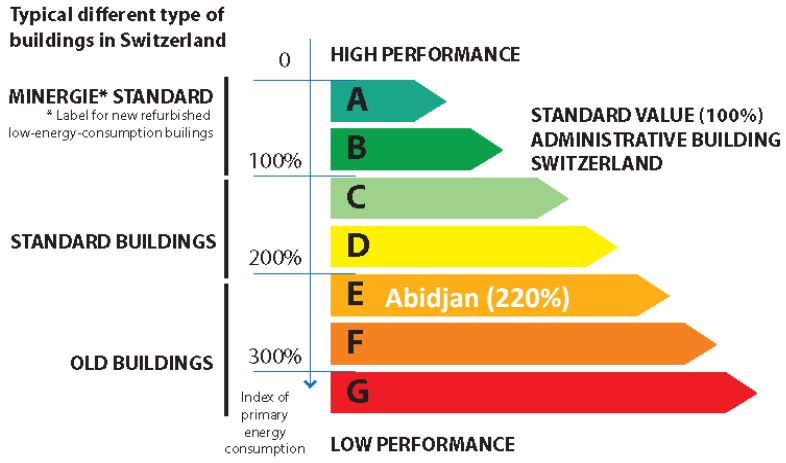
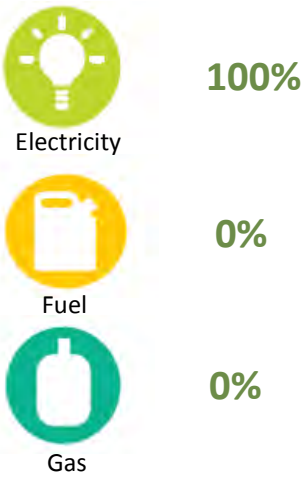


Figure 2 : Breakdown of type of energy used



E2: WATER CONSUMPTION

38
LITERS
Per employee/day

E3: PAPER CONSUMPTION

8
PAGES
Per employee/day

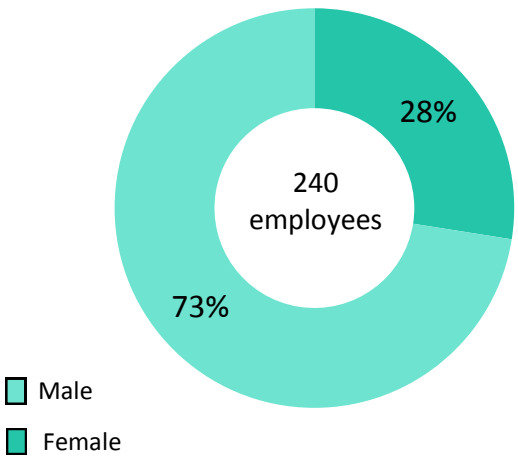
E4: C02 FROM VEHICLES AND GENERATORS

392
TONNES
CO2/year

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

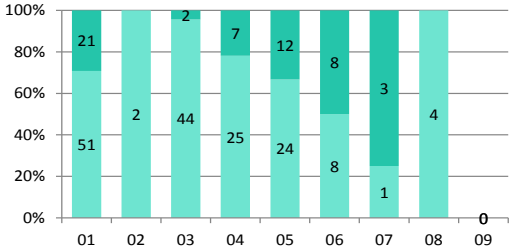
S1 A: OVERALL GENDER BALANCE

Gender balance for entire regional delegation (incl. offices and sub -delegations) on 31.12.2013

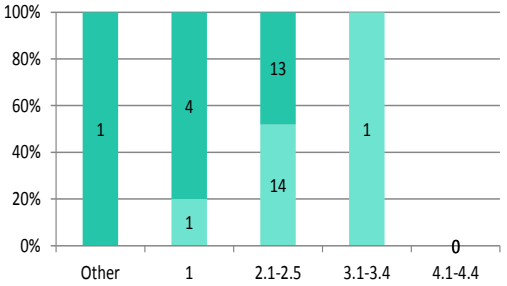


S1 B: GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL POSITION

RESIDENTS



MOBILES



Number of employees by position level, yearly average for 2013

AMMAN

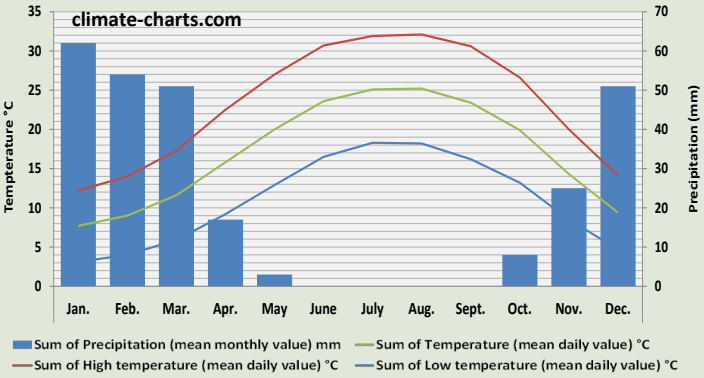
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FAST FACTS:

Open since: 1967 **Number of staff** (in main delegation site)**:** 166

Main activities in 2013: visiting detainees, RFL activities, supporting and assisting Syrian refugees, cooperation with national societies, promotion of IHL and logistical support for the region.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL



DELEGATION PREMISES

BUILDING TYPE
Single building

1988M2
SURFACE AREA of the building

661M2
SURFACE OF GREEN AREAS

POWER AND WATER SUPPLY

24H/Day
ELECTRICITY
From city network

7H/Day
WATER
From city network

HEATING: YES

AIR CONDITIONNING: YES

WATER THE GARDEN: YES

CAR WASHING: YES

ELECTRICITY GOOD QUALITY[1]

WATER BAD QUALITY[2]

OTHER SOURCES OF POWER
Generator: yes
Fuel: yes
Renewable energy: no

OTHER SOURCES OF WATER
Water trucking: yes
Borehole: yes
Rainwater catchment: no

DELEGATION BUILDING

WASTE MANAGEMENT AT THE DELEGATION

TYPE OF WASTE	1	2	3
Paper			
Batteries			
Electric and electronic devices			
Toner and printer cartridges			
Plastic			
Glass			
Aluminum			
Organic waste			

1 Recycling channel 2 Stored 3 Not recycled

1 Energy : The quality is good if the supply is stable and there is no risk of damage to fragile electronic devices
2 Water : The quality is good if the water is potable without treatment

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

E1: ENERGY

How is the energy certificate calculated?

The various types of energy consumed (gas, fuel oil, electricity) are weighted by their primary energy factor and added to obtain total consumption, which is compared with the energy reference area. The result is used to calculate the Energy certificate.

Figure 1 : Energy certificate 2013

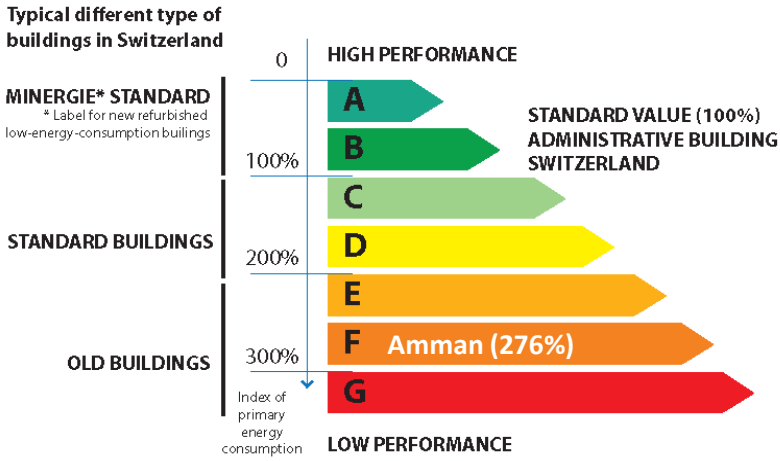
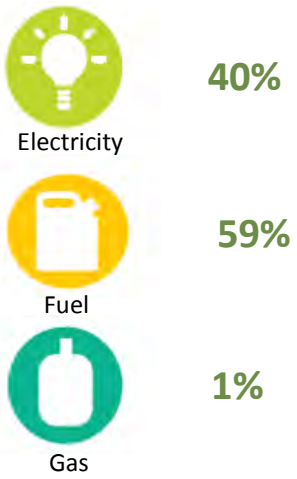


Figure 2 : Breakdown of type of energy used



E2: WATER CONSUMPTION

16
LITERS
Per employee/day

E3: PAPER CONSUMPTION

10
PAGES
Per employee/day

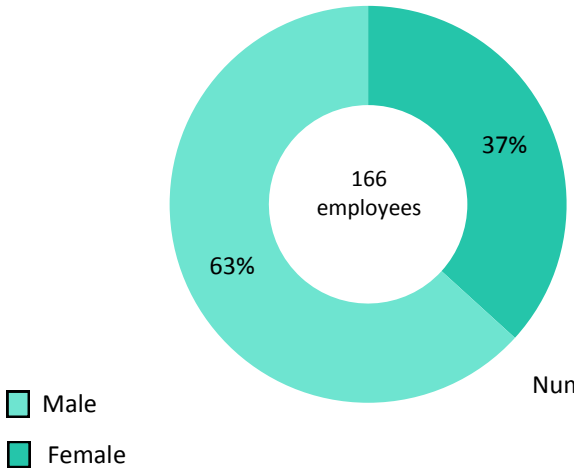
E4: C02 FROM VEHICLES AND GENERATORS

211
TONNES
CO2/year

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

S1 A: OVERALL GENDER BALANCE

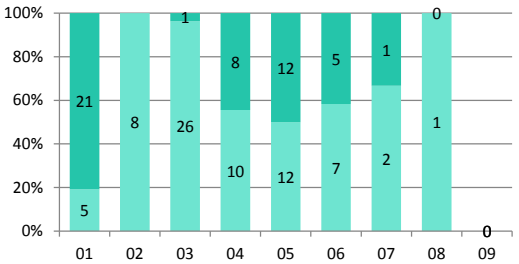
Gender balance for entire delegation (incl. offices and sub-delegations) on 31.12.2013



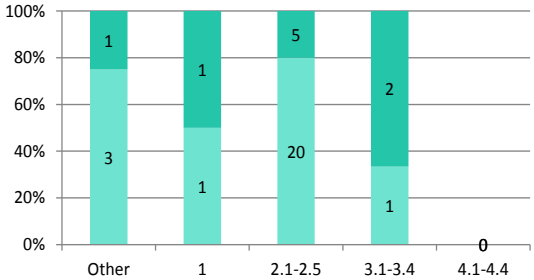
S1 B: GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL POSITION

Number of employees by position level , yearly average for 2013

RESIDENTS



MOBILES



BEIJING

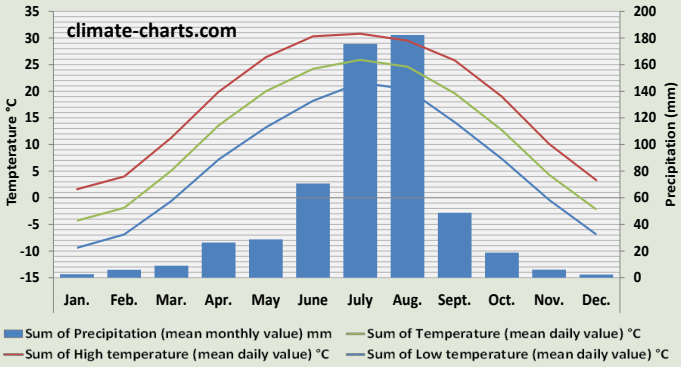
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FAST FACTS:

Open since: 2005 **Number of staff** (in main delegation site)**:** 45

Main activities in 2013: fostering support for humanitarian principles, and ICRC activities in the region, integration and promotion of IHL, supporting the development of regional national societies, medical assistance in the Democratic People's Republic of North Korea.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL



DELEGATION PREMISES

BUILDING TYPE
Single building

1240M2
SURFACE AREA of the building

20M2
SURFACE OF GREEN AREAS

POWER AND WATER SUPPLY

24H/Day
ELECTRICITY
From city network

24H/Day
WATER
From city network

HEATING: YES

AIR CONDITIONNING: YES

WATER THE GARDEN: NO

CAR WASHING: YES

ELECTRICITY GOOD QUALITY[1]

WATER GOOD QUALITY[2]

OTHER SOURCES OF POWER
Generator: no
Fuel: yes
Renewable energy : no

OTHER SOURCES OF WATER
Water trucking: no
Borehole: yes
Rainwater catchment: no

DELEGATION BUILDING

WASTE MANAGEMENT AT THE DELEGATION

TYPE OF WASTE	1	2	3
Paper			
Batteries			
Electric and electronic devices			
Toner and printer cartridges			
Plastic			
Glass			
Aluminum			
Organic waste			

1 Recycling channel 2 Stored 3 Not recycled

1 Energy : The quality is good if the supply is stable and there is no risk of damage to fragile electronic devices
2 Water : The quality is good if the water is potable without treatment

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

E1: ENERGY

How is the energy certificate calculated?

The various types of energy consumed (gas, fuel oil, electricity) are weighted by their primary energy factor and added to obtain total consumption, which is compared with the energy reference area. The result is used to calculate the Energy certificate.

Figure 1 : Energy certificate 2013

NO DATA

The delegation of Beijing is located in a diplomatic compound, and pays a fixed rental fee with utilities (energy, water) included, so the energy and water consumption is unknown.

Figure 2 : Breakdown of type of energy used

NO DATA

The delegation of Beijing is located in a diplomatic compound, and pays a fixed rental fee with utilities (energy, water) included, so the energy and water consumption is unknown.

E2: WATER CONSUMPTION

NO DATA

E3: PAPER CONSUMPTION

12

PAGES
Per employee/day

E4: C02 FROM VEHICLES AND GENERATORS

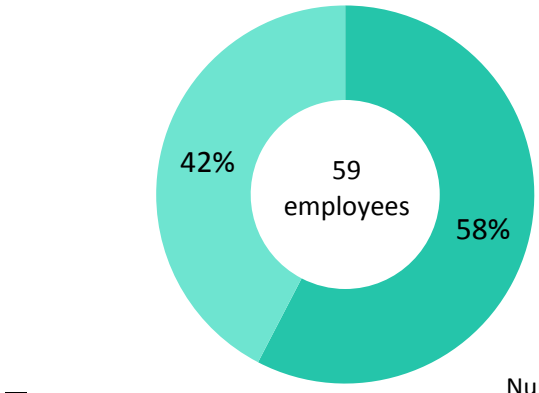
10

TONNES
CO2/year

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

S1 A: OVERALL GENDER BALANCE

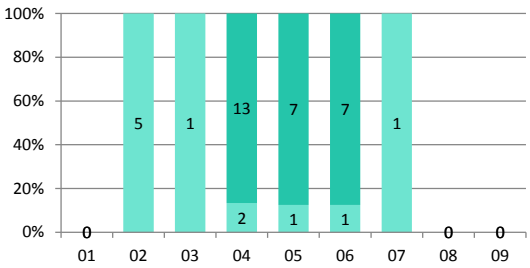
Gender balance for entire regional delegation (incl. offices and sub-delegation) on 31.12.2013



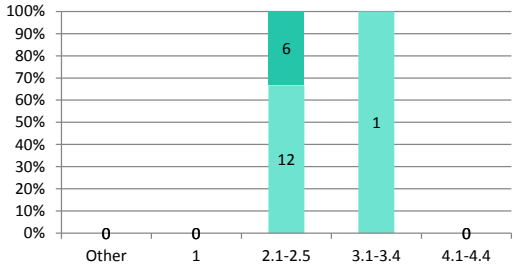
Number of employees by position level, yearly average for 2013

S1 B: GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL POSITION

RESIDENTS



MOBILES



BOGOTA

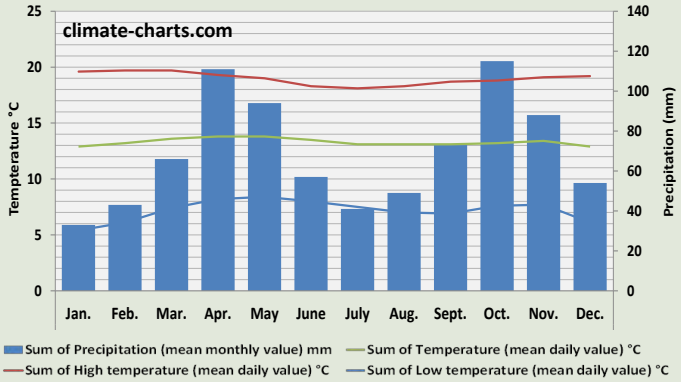
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FAST FACTS:

Open since: 1969 **Number of staff** (in main delegation site)**:** 105

Main activities in 2013: Promotion of IHL and discussions with armed groups, visiting detainees, assistance to IDPs and conflict-affected residents, mine action program.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL



DELEGATION PREMISES

BUILDING TYPE
Single building

1408M2
SURFACE AREA of the building

20M2
SURFACE OF GREEN AREA

POWER AND WATER SUPPLY

24H/Day
ELECTRICITY
From city network

24H/Day
WATER
From city network

HEATING: YES

AIR CONDITIONNING: NO

WATER THE GARDEN: YES

CAR WASHING: NO

ELECTRICITY GOOD QUALITY[1]

WATER GOOD QUALITY[2]

OTHER SOURCES OF POWER
Generator: yes
Fuel: no
Renewable energy : no

OTHER SOURCES OF WATER
Water trucking: no
Borehole: no
Rainwater catchment : no

DELEGATION BUILDING

WASTE MANAGEMENT AT THE DELEGATION

TYPE OF WASTE	1	2	3
Paper			
Batteries			
Electric and electronic devices			
Toner and printer cartridges			
Plastic			
Glass			
Aluminum			
Organic waste			

1 Recycling channel 2 Stored 3 Not recycled

1 Energy : The quality is good if the supply is stable and there is no risk of damage to fragile electronic devices
2 Water : The quality is good if the water is potable without treatment

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

E1: ENERGY

How is the energy certificate calculated?

The various types of energy consumed (gas, fuel oil, electricity) are weighted by their primary energy factor and added to obtain total consumption, which is compared with the energy reference area. The result is used to calculate the Energy certificate.

Figure 1 : Energy certificate 2013

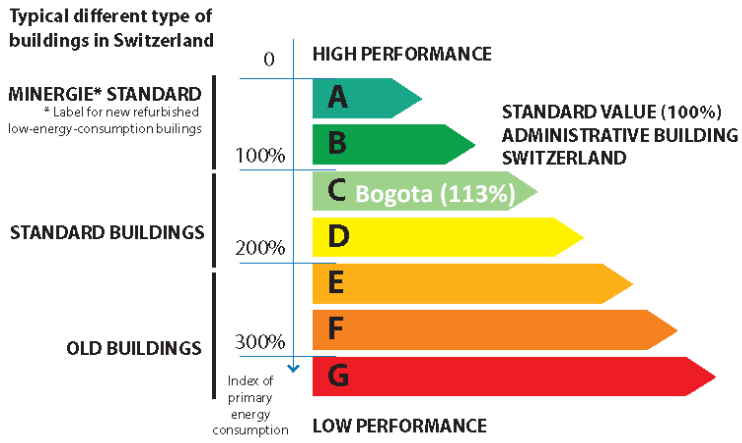
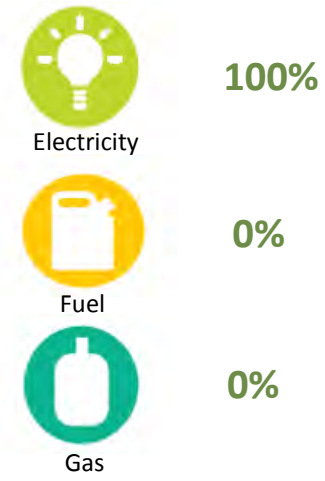


Figure 2 : Breakdown of type of energy used



E2: WATER CONSUMPTION

25
LITERS
Per employee/day

E3: PAPER CONSUMPTION

7
PAGES
Per employee/day

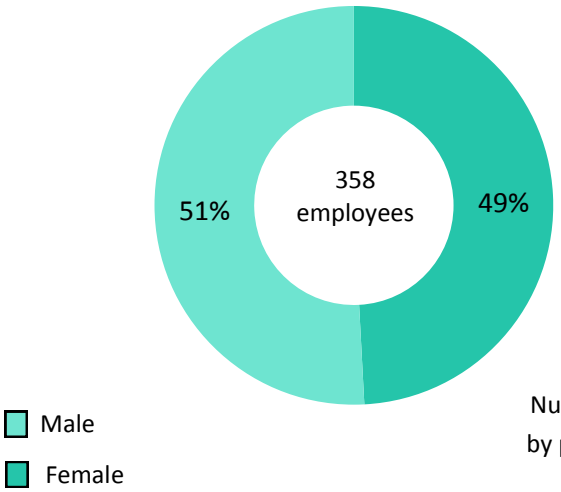
E4: C02 FROM VEHICLES AND GENERATORS

408
TONNES
CO2/year

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

S1 A: OVERALL GENDER BALANCE

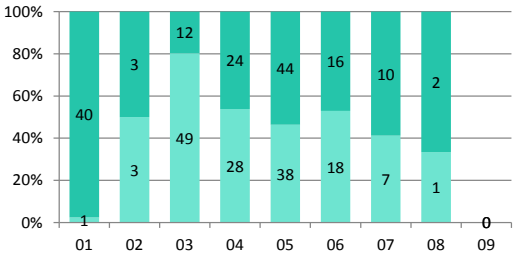
Gender balance for entire delegation (incl. offices and sub-delegation) on 31.12.2013



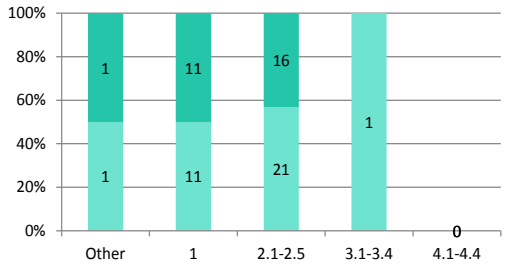
S1 B: GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL

Number of employees by position level, yearly average for 2013

RESIDENTS



MOBILES



HARARE

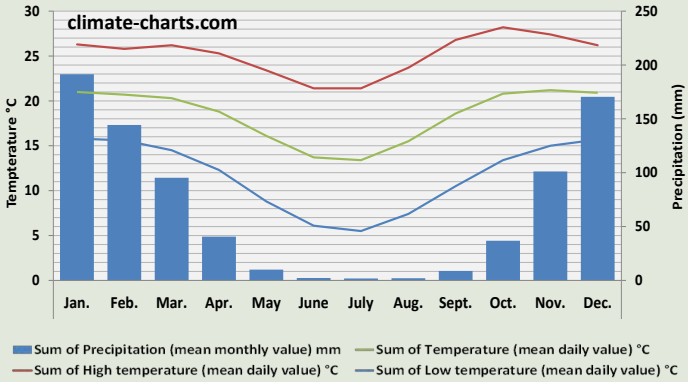
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FAST FACTS:

Open since: 1981 **Number of staff** (in main delegation site)**:** 69

Main activities in 2013: visiting and improving the conditions of detainees, assisting the country's Mine Action Center, RFL activities, raising awareness about IHL, cooperation with national societies

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL



DELEGATION PREMISES

BUILDING TYPE
Different buildings in a compound

998M2
SURFACE AREA of the building

2812M2
SURFACE OF GREEN AREAS

POWER AND WATER SUPPLY

22H/Day
ELECTRICITY
From city network

10H/Day
WATER
From city network

HEATING: NO

AIR CONDITIONNING: NO

WATER THE GARDEN: YES

CAR WASHING: YES

ELECTRICITY BAD QUALITY[1]

WATER BAD QUALITY[2]

OTHER SOURCES OF POWER
Generator: yes
Fuel: yes
Renewable energy: no

OTHER SOURCES OF WATER
Water trucking: no
Borehole: yes
Rainwater catchment: no

DELEGATION BUILDING

WASTE MANAGEMENT AT THE DELEGATION

TYPE OF WASTE	1	2	3
Paper			
Batteries			
Electric and electronic devices			
Toner and printer cartridges			
Plastic			
Glass			
Aluminum			N/A
Organic waste			

1 Recycling channel 2 Stored 3 Not recycled

1 Energy : The quality is good if the supply is stable and there is no risk of damage to fragile electronic devices
2 Water : The quality is good if the water is potable without treatment

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

E1: ENERGY

How is the energy certificate calculated?

The various types of energy consumed (gas, fuel oil, electricity) are weighted by their primary energy factor and added to obtain total consumption, which is compared with the energy reference area. The result is used to calculate the Energy certificate.

Figure 1 : Energy certificate 2013

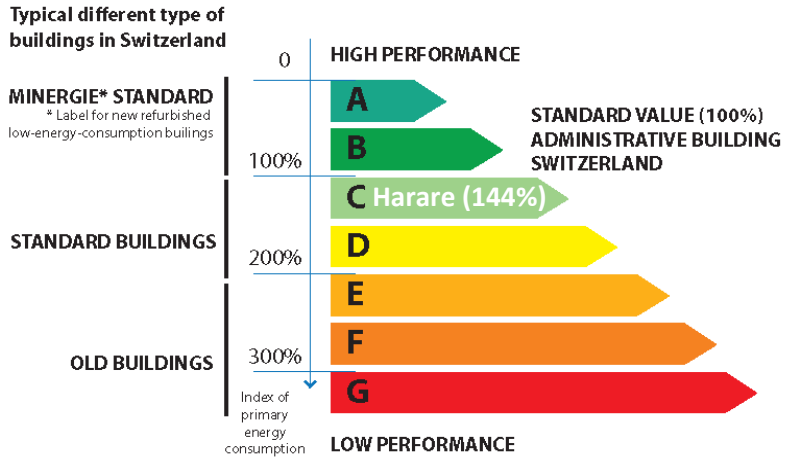
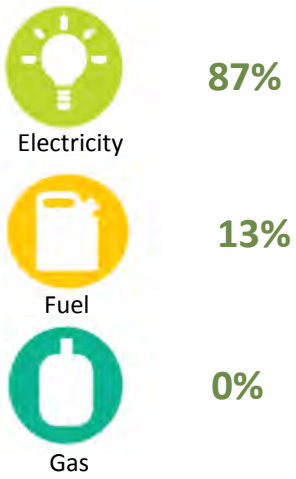


Figure 2 : Breakdown of type of energy used



E2: WATER CONSUMPTION

86
LITERS
Per employee/day

E3: PAPER CONSUMPTION

10
PAGES
Per employee/day

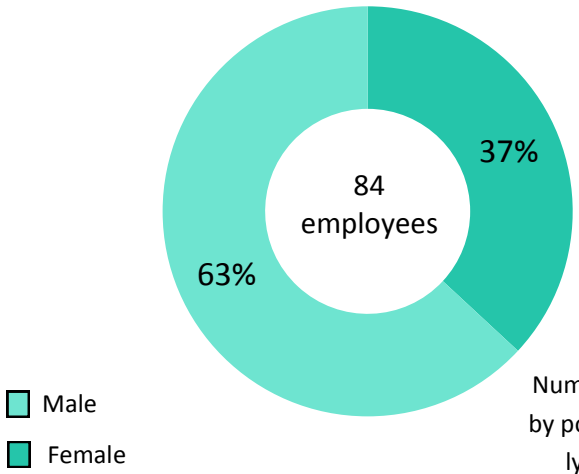
E4: C02 FROM VEHICLES AND GENERATORS

267
TONNES
CO2/year

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

S1 A: OVERALL GENDER BALANCE

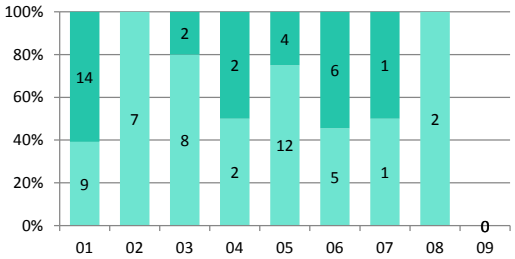
Gender balance for entire regional delegation (incl. offices and sub-delegation) on 31.12.2013



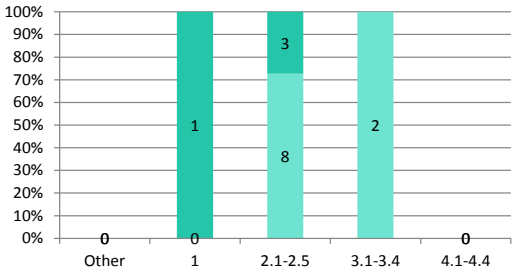
Number of employees by position level, yearly average for 2013

S1 B: GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL POSITION

RESIDENTS



MOBILES



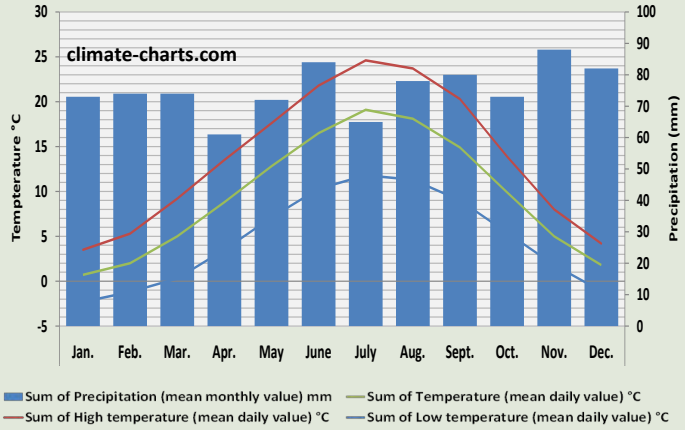
HEADQUARTERS

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FAST FACTS:

Open since: 1933
Number of staff: 988 (including Satigny and Ecogia)

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL



DELEGATION PREMISES

BUILDING TYPE
Different buildings in a compound

42,000M2
SURFACE AREA of the building

200M2
SURFACE OF GREEN AREAS

POWER AND WATER SUPPLY

24H/Day
ELECTRICITY
From city network

24H/Day
WATER
From city network

HEATING: YES
AIR CONDITIONNING: YES

WATER THE GARDEN: YES
CAR WASHING: NO

ELECTRICITY GOOD QUALITY[1]

WATER GOOD QUALITY[2]

OTHER SOURCES OF POWER
Generator: yes
Fuel: no
Renewable energy: yes

OTHER SOURCES OF WATER
Water trucking: no
Borehole: no
Rainwater catchment: no

WASTE MANAGEMENT AT THE DELEGATION

TYPE OF WASTE	1	2	3
Paper			
Batteries			
Electric and electronic devices			
Toner and printer cartridges			
Plastic			
Glass			
Aluminum			
Organic waste			

1 Recycling channel 2 Stored 3 Not recycled

1 Energy : The quality is good if the supply is stable and there is no risk of damage to fragile electronic devices
2 Water : The quality is good if the water is potable without treatment

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

E1: ENERGY

How is the energy certificate calculated?

The various types of energy consumed (gas, fuel oil, electricity) are weighted by their primary energy factor and added to obtain total consumption, which is compared with the energy reference area. The result is used to calculate the Energy certificate.

Figure 1 : Energy certificate 2013

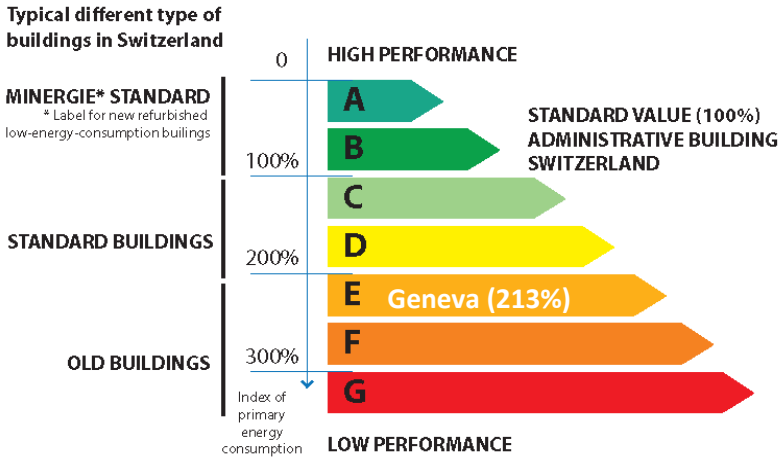
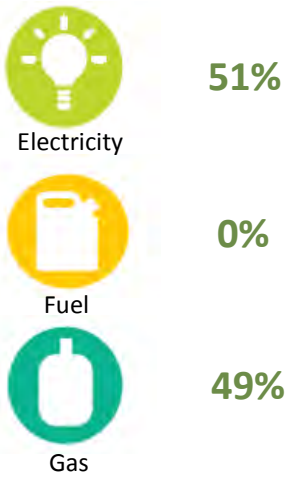


Figure 2 : Breakdown of type of energy used



E2: WATER CONSUMPTION

43
LITERS
Per employee/day

E3: PAPER CONSUMPTION

13
PAGES
Per employee/day

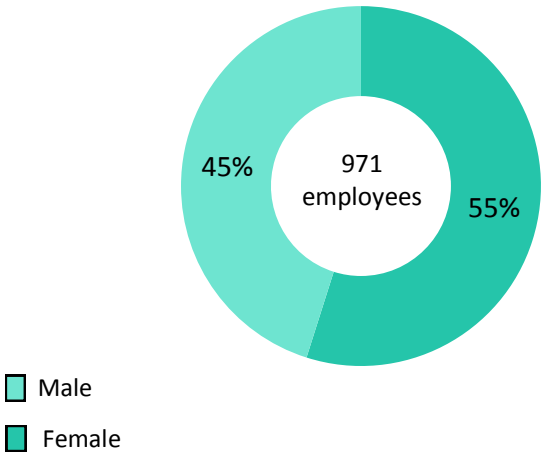
E4: C02 FROM VEHICLES AND GENERATORS

28
TONNES
CO2/year

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

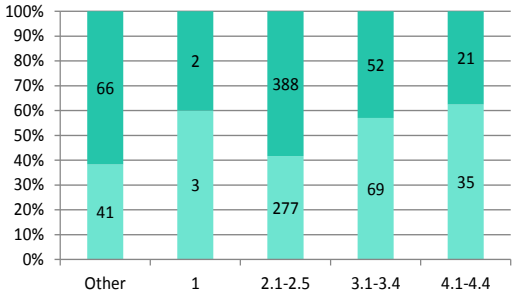
S1 A: OVERALL GENDER BALANCE

Gender balance for all of HQ on 31.12.2013



S1 B: GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL POSITION

MOBILES



Number of employees by position level, yearly average for 2013

MEXICO

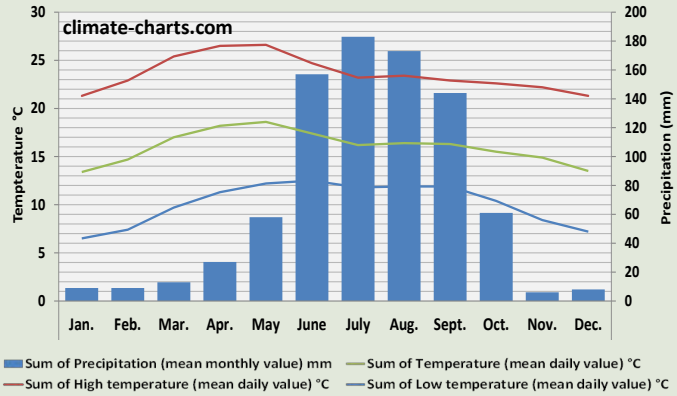
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FAST FACTS:

Open since: 1998 **Number of staff** (in main delegation site)**:** 74

Main activities in 2013: strengthening the capacity of regional national societies, visiting detainees, RFL activities, integration and promotion of IHL (regional advisory service).

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL



DELEGATION PREMISES

BUILDING TYPE
Apartments in a building

1200M2
SURFACE AREA of the building

0M2
SURFACE OF GREEN AREAS

POWER AND WATER SUPPLY

24H/Day
ELECTRICITY
From city network

24H/Day
WATER
From city network

HEATING: NO

AIR CONDITIONNING: YES

WATER THE GARDEN: NO

CAR WASHING: NO

ELECTRICITY GOOD QUALITY[1]

WATER GOOD QUALITY[2]

OTHER SOURCES OF POWER
Generator : no
Fuel: no
Renewable energy : no

OTHER SOURCES OF WATER
Water trucking: no
Borehole: no
Rainwater catchment : no

DELEGATION BUILDING

WASTE MANAGEMENT AT THE DELEGATION

TYPE OF WASTE	1	2	3
Paper			
Batteries			
Electric and electronic devices			
Toner and printer cartridges			
Plastic			
Glass			
Aluminum			N/A
Organic waste			

1 Recycling channel 2 Stored 3 Not recycled

1 Energy : The quality is good if the supply is stable and there is no risk of damage to fragile electronic devices
2 Water : The quality is good if the water is potable without treatment

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

E1: ENERGY

How is the energy certificate calculated?

The various types of energy consumed (gas, fuel oil, electricity) are weighted by their primary energy factor and added to obtain total consumption, which is compared with the energy reference area. The result is used to calculate the Energy certificate.

Figure 1 : Energy certificate 2013

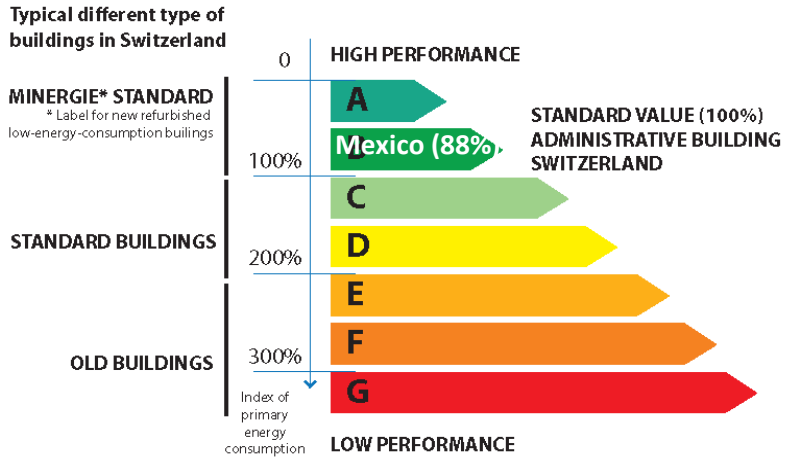
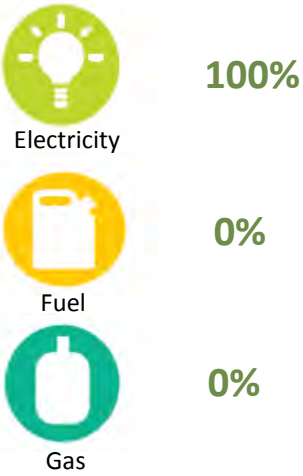


Figure 2 : Breakdown of type of energy used



E2: WATER CONSUMPTION

22
LITERS
Per employee/day

E3: PAPER CONSUMPTION

9
PAGES
Per employee/day

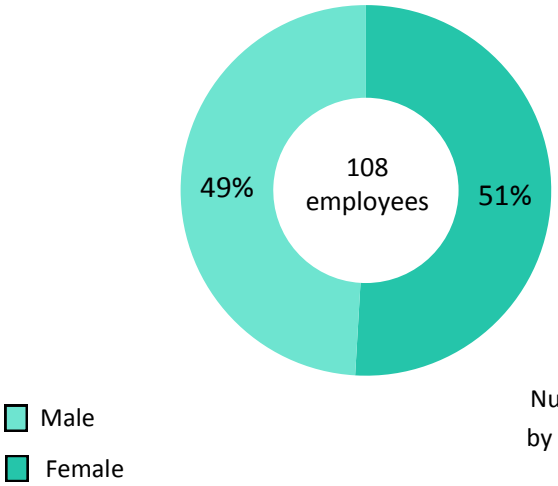
E4: C02 FROM VEHICLES AND GENERATORS

26
TONNES
CO2/year

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

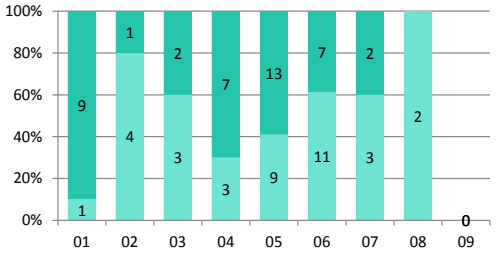
S1 A: OVERALL GENDER BALANCE

Gender balance for entire regional delegation (incl. offices and sub-delegation) on 31.12.2013

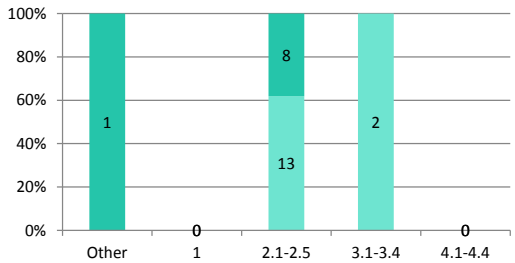


S1 B: GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL POSITION

RESIDENTS



MOBILES



Number of employees by position level, yearly average for 2013

MONROVIA

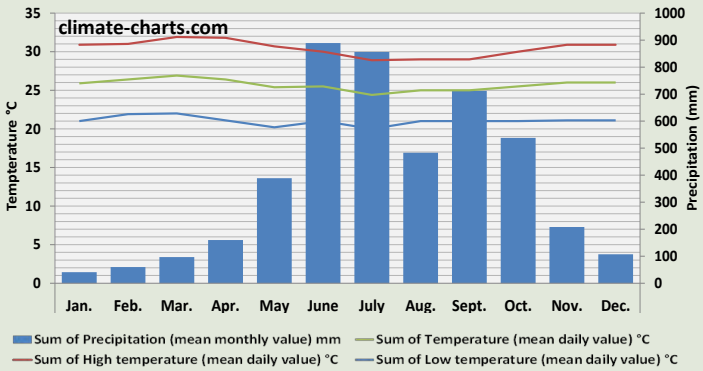
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FAST FACTS:

Open since: 1990 **Number of staff** (in main delegation site)**:** 50

Main activities in 2013: protecting and assisting former IDPs and refugees as well as other vulnerable members of society, visiting detainees, RFL activities, supporting the Liberian national society, IHL promotion.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL



DELEGATION PREMISES

BUILDING TYPE
Different buildings in a compound

5640M2
SURFACE AREA of the building

0M2
SURFACE OF GREEN AREAS

POWER AND WATER SUPPLY

10H/Day
ELECTRICITY
From city network

20H/Day
WATER
From city network

HEATING: NO

AIR CONDITIONNING: YES

WATER THE GARDEN: NO

CAR WASHING: YES

ELECTRICITY BAD QUALITY[1]

WATER BAD QUALITY[2]

OTHER SOURCES OF POWER
Generator : yes
Fuel: yes
Renewable energy : no

OTHER SOURCES OF WATER
Water trucking: yes
Borehole: yes
Rainwater catchment : no

DELEGATION BUILDING

WASTE MANAGEMENT AT THE DELEGATION

TYPE OF WASTE	1	2	3
Paper	■		
Batteries	■		
Electric and electronic devices			■
Toner and printer cartridges	■		
Plastic	■		
Glass	■		
Aluminum	■		
Organic waste	■		

1 Recycling channel 2 Stored 3 Not recycled

1 Energy : The quality is good if the supply is stable and there is no risk of damage to fragile electronic devices
2 Water : The quality is good if the water is potable without treatment

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

E1: ENERGY

How is the energy certificate calculated?

The various types of energy consumed (gas, fuel oil, electricity) are weighted by their primary energy factor and added to obtain total consumption, which is compared with the energy reference area. The result is used to calculate the Energy certificate.

Figure 1 : Energy certificate 2013

NO DATA

Information missing.

Figure 2 : Breakdown of type of energy used

NO DATA

Information missing.

E2: WATER CONSUMPTION

NO DATA.

Information missing.

E3: PAPER CONSUMPTION

NO DATA.

Information missing.

E4: C02 FROM VEHICLES AND GENERATORS

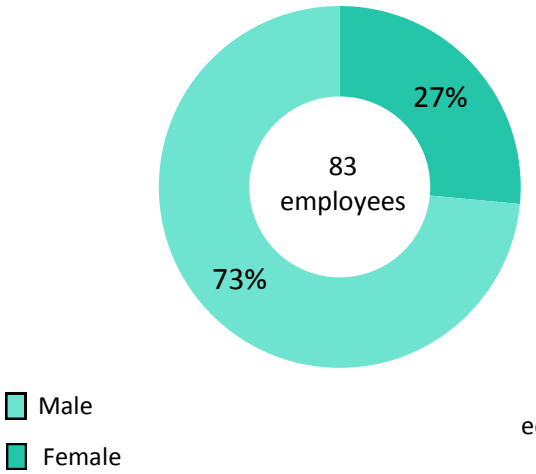
313

TONNES CO2/year

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

S1 A: OVERALL GENDER BALANCE

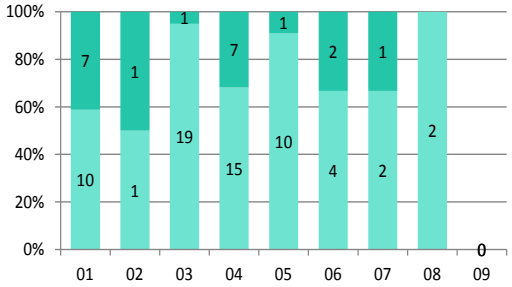
Gender balance for entire delegation (incl. offices and sub-delegation) on 31.12.2013



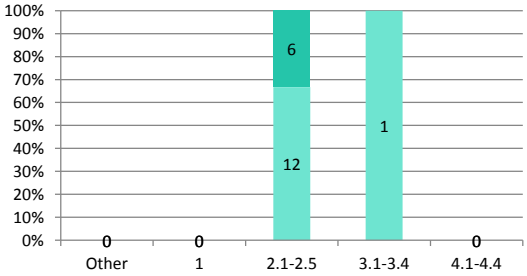
Number of employees by position level, yearly average for 2013

S1 B: GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL POSITION

RESIDENTS



MOBILES



NAIROBI AND SOMALIA

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

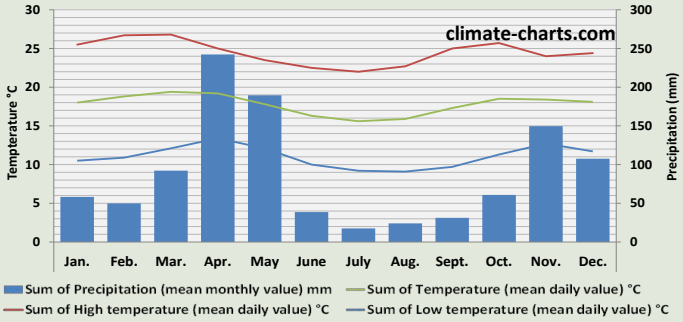
The delegations of Nairobi and Somalia are combined in the environmental analysis as the Somalia delegation is physically located in the premises of Nairobi. (Somalia delegation joined in 1994)

FAST FACTS:

Open since: 1974 **Number of staff** (in main delegation site)**:** 220

Main activities in 2013: Promotion of IHL, RFL activities, visiting detainees, operations in Kenya, Djibouti and Somalia, important logistical center for the region. **For Somalia:** emergency aid in Somalia, development of Somali Red Crescent Society.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL



DELEGATION PREMISES

BUILDING TYPE
Different buildings in a compound

3358M2
SURFACE AREA of the building

6808M2
SURFACE OF GREEN AREAS

POWER AND WATER SUPPLY

20H/Day
ELECTRICITY
From city network

20H/Day
WATER
From city network

HEATING: YES

AIR CONDITIONNING: YES

WATER THE GARDEN: YES

CAR WASHING: YES

ELECTRICITY BAD QUALITY[1]

WATER BAD QUALITY[2]

OTHER SOURCES OF POWER
Generator : yes
Fuel: yes
Renewable energy : no

OTHER SOURCES OF WATER
Water trucking: yes
Borehole: no
Rainwater catchment : yes

DELEGATION BUILDING

WASTE MANAGEMENT AT THE DELEGATION

TYPE OF WASTE	1	2	3
Paper			
Batteries			
Electric and electronic devices			
Toner and printer cartridges			
Plastic			
Glass			
Aluminum			
Organic waste			

1 Recycling channel 2 Stored 3 Not recycled

1 Energy : The quality is good if the supply is stable and there is no risk of damage to fragile electronic devices
2 Water : The quality is good if the water is potable without treatment

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

E1: ENERGY

How is the energy certificate calculated?

The various types of energy consumed (gas, fuel oil, electricity) are weighted by their primary energy factor and added to obtain total consumption, which is compared with the energy reference area. The result is used to calculate the Energy certificate.

Figure 1 : Energy certificate 2013

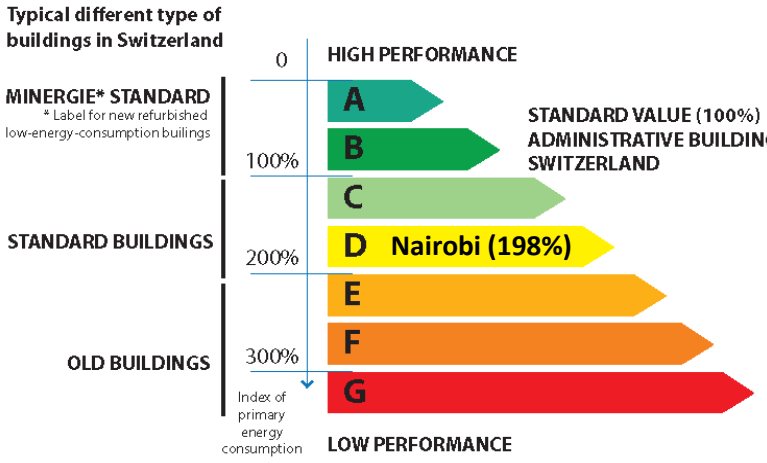
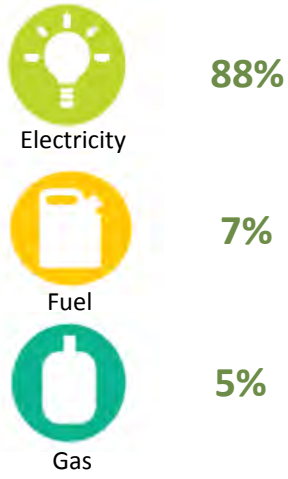


Figure 2: Breakdown of type of energy used



E2: WATER CONSUMPTION

48

LITERS
Per employee/day

E3: PAPER CONSUMPTION

13

PAGES
Per employee/day

E4: C02 FROM VEHICLES AND GENERATORS

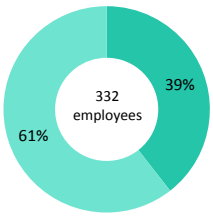
847

TONNES
CO2/year

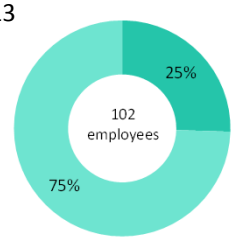
SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

S1 A: OVERALL GENDER BALANCE

Gender balance for Nairobi (entire regional delegation incl. offices and sub-delegation) on 31.12.2013



Gender balance for Somalia (delegation incl. offices and sub-delegation) on 31.12.2013



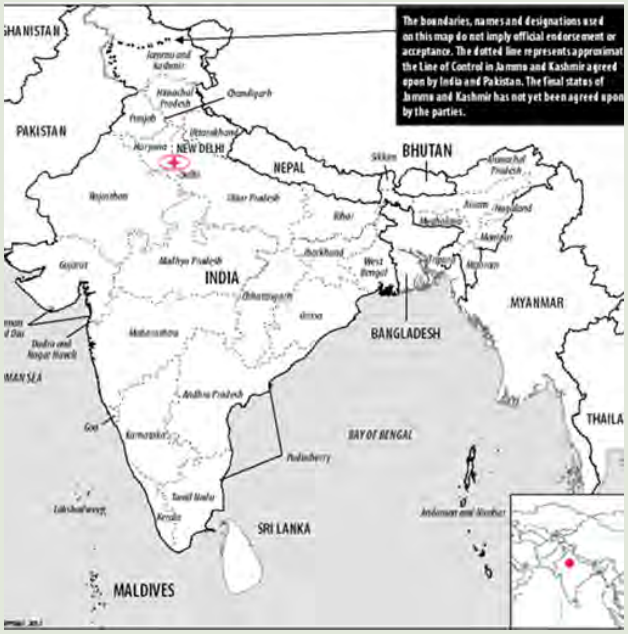
Male

Fe-

S1 B: GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL POSITION

Number of employees by position level, yearly average for 2013

NEW DELHI



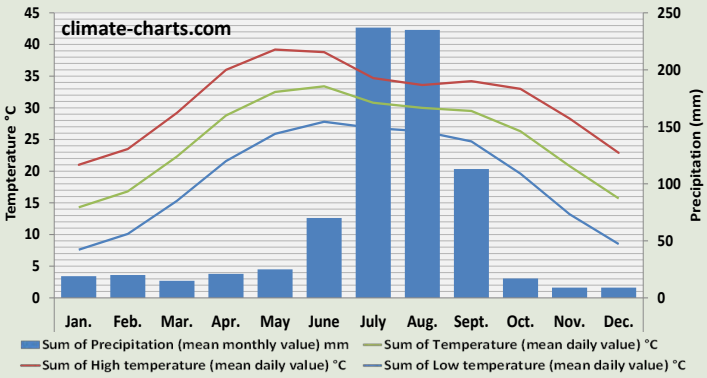
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FAST FACTS:

Open since: 1982 **Number of staff** (in main delegation site)**:** 94

Main activities in 2013: working with different actors to integrate and promote IHL, visiting detainees, assisting civilians and supporting the development of the region's national societies.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL



DELEGATION PREMISES

BUILDING TYPE
Single building

1487M2
SURFACE AREA of the building

67M2
SURFACE OF GREEN AREAS

POWER AND WATER SUPPLY

20H/Day
ELECTRICITY
From city network

24H/Day
WATER
From city network

HEATING: YES

AIR CONDITIONNING: YES

WATER THE GARDEN: YES

CAR WASHING: YES

ELECTRICITY GOOD QUALITY[1]

WATER GOOD QUALITY[2]

OTHER SOURCES OF POWER
Generator : yes
Fuel: yes
Renewable energy : no

OTHER SOURCES OF WATER
Water trucking: no
Borehole: yes
Rainwater catchment : no

DELEGATION BUILDING

*This is a picture of the new delegation buidling, however the environmental data refers to the old building..

WASTE MANAGEMENT AT THE DELEGATION

TYPE OF WASTE	1	2	3
Paper			
Batteries			
Electric and electronic devices			
Toner and printer cartridges			
Plastic			
Glass			
Aluminum			
Organic waste			

1 Recycling channel 2 Stored 3 Not recycled

1 Energy : The quality is good if the supply is stable and there is no risk of damage to fragile electronic devices
2 Water : The quality is good if the water is potable without treatment

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

E1: ENERGY

How is the energy certificate calculated?

The various types of energy consumed (gas, fuel oil, electricity) are weighted by their primary energy factor and added to obtain total consumption, which is compared with the energy reference area. The result is used to calculate the Energy certificate.

Figure 1 : Energy certificate 2013

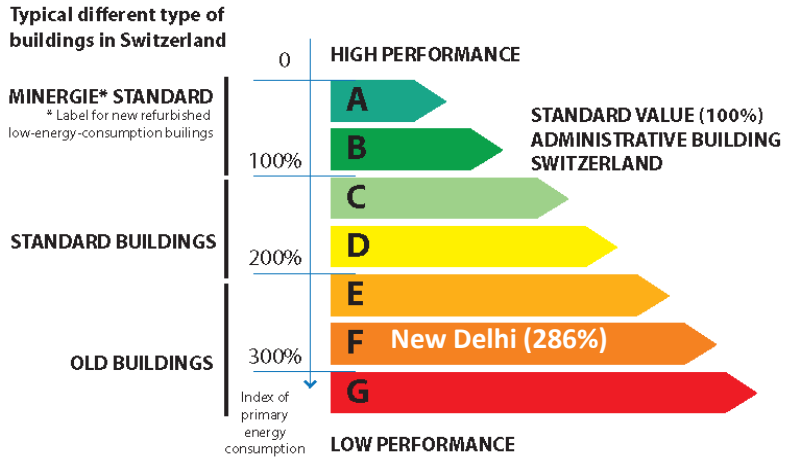
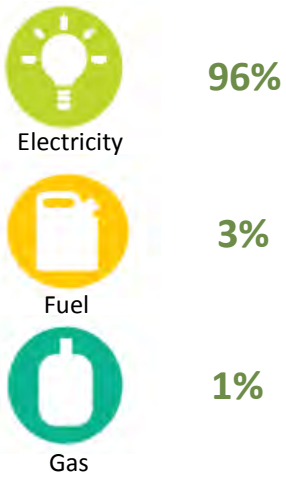


Figure 2 : Breakdown of type of energy used



E2: WATER CONSUMPTION

38
LITERS
Per employee/day

E3: PAPER CONSUMPTION

9
PAGES
Per employee/day

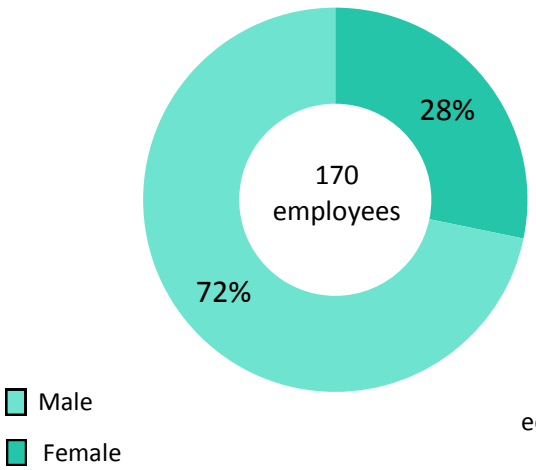
E4: C02 FROM VEHICLES AND GENERATORS

166
TONNES
CO2/year

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

S1 A: OVERALL GENDER BALANCE

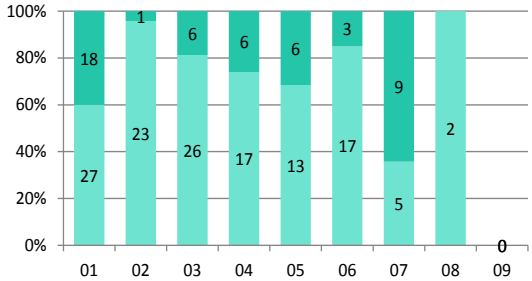
Gender balance for entire regional delegation (incl. offices and sub-delegation) on 31.12.2013



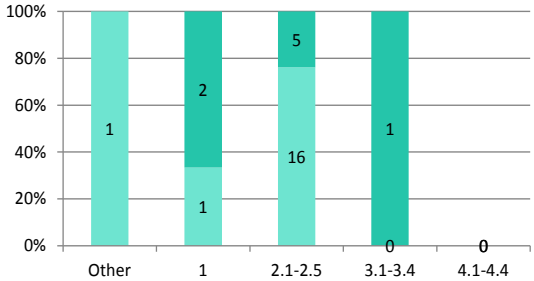
S1 B: GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL POSITION

Number of employees by position level, yearly average for 2013

RESIDENTS



MOBILES



PARIS AND EUROPE

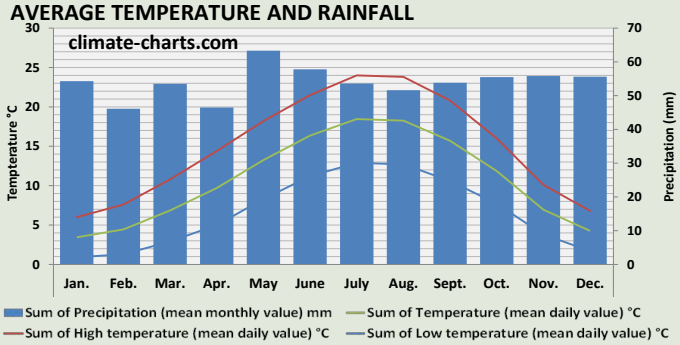
BACKGROUND INFORMATION

FAST FACTS:

Open since: 2000 **Number of staff** (in main delegation site): 18 (Paris and Europe)

Main activities in 2013 (Paris): Promotion of IHL, pursuing humanitarian diplomacy and facilitating ICRC activities in the field. **For Europe:** dialogue on IHL, visiting detainees in international criminal tribunals, cooperation with national societies especially regarding RFL activities.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL



DELEGATION PREMISES

BUILDING TYPE
Appartments in a building

470M2
SURFACE AREA of the building

0M2
SURFACE OF GREEN AREAS

POWER AND WATER SUPPLY

24H/Day
ELECTRICITY
From city network

24H/Day
WATER
From city network

HEATING: YES

AIR CONDITIONNING: NO

WATER THE GARDEN: NO

CAR WASHING: NO

ELECTRICITY GOOD QUALITY[1]

WATER GOOD QUALITY[2]

OTHER SOURCES OF POWER
Generator : no
Fuel: no
Renewable energy : yes

OTHER SOURCES OF WATER
Water trucking: no
Borehole: no
Rainwater catchment : no

DELEGATION BUILDING

WASTE MANAGEMENT AT THE DELEGATION

TYPE OF WASTE	1	2	3
Paper			
Batteries			
Electric and electronic devices			
Toner and printer cartridges			
Plastic			
Glass			
Aluminum			
Organic waste			

1 Recycling channel 2 Stored 3 Not recycled

1 Energy : The quality is good if the supply is stable and there is no risk of damage to fragile electronic devices
2 Water : The quality is good if the water is potable without treatment

SUMMARY OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATORS

E1: ENERGY

How is the energy certificate calculated?

The various types of energy consumed (gas, fuel oil, electricity) are weighted by their primary energy factor and added to obtain total consumption, which is compared with the energy reference area. The result is used to calculate the Energy certificate.

Figure 1 : Energy certificate 2013

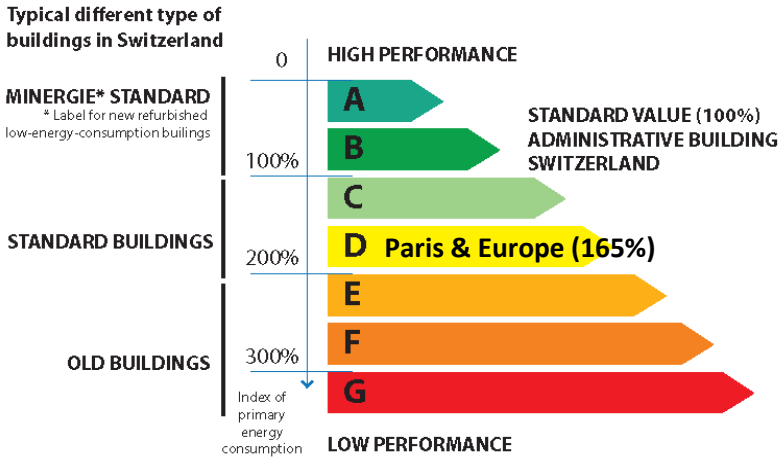
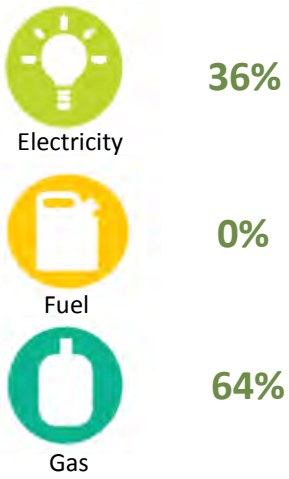


Figure 2 : Breakdown of type of energy used



E2: WATER CONSUMPTION

31
LITERS
Per employee/day

E3: PAPER CONSUMPTION

9
PAGES
Per employee/day

E4: C02 FROM VEHICLES AND GENERATORS

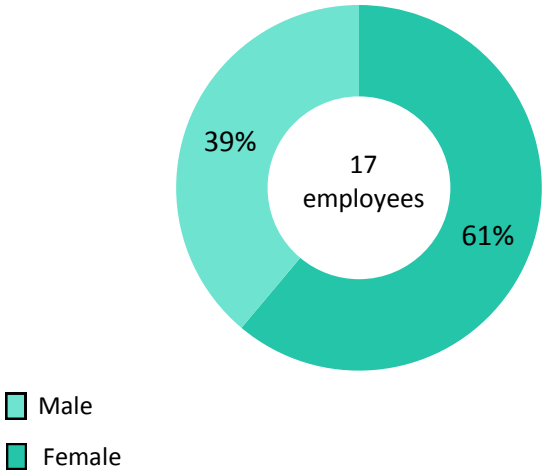
0*
TONNES CO2/year

*Paris doesn't have a fleet

SUMMARY OF SOCIAL INDICATORS

S1 A: OVERALL GENDER BALANCE

Gender balance for Paris and Europe (entire delegations, incl. offices and sub-delegation) on 31.12.2013



S1 B: GENDER BREAKDOWN BY MANAGERIAL POSITION

The breakdown analysis is not done for the Paris and Europe delegation given the small number of employees.

Sustainable Development at the ICRC

Contact:

Alain Oppliger, Environment and Sustainable Development Advisor, Geneva

Raphaëlla Montandon, Environment and Sustainable Development Assistant, Geneva