

Adaptation Fund Board
Ethics and Finance Committee
Thirty-Eighth Meeting
Bonn, Germany

REPORT ON CARBON FOOTPRINT OF THE ADAPTATION FUND FOR FISCAL YEAR 2025

Introduction

1. The Adaptation Fund (AF) Board Secretariat is hosted by the secretariat of the Global Environment Facility (GEF), which administratively constitutes one of the units (GEF Vice-Presidency) in the World Bank Group (WBG). This report presents the carbon footprint of internal business operations for the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat for Scopes 1, 2 and 3 based on the methodologies from the Greenhouse Gas Protocol as described in Table 1 below, using available data through the initiative of the WBG on carbon inventory.

Table. 1: Three scopes under the Greenhouse Gas Protocol Initiative (GHG Protocol)

Scope 1: Direct emissions sources	- Combustion of fuel in boilers or furnaces that are owned by the reporting organization - Generation of electricity, steam, or heat in equipment that is owned by the reporting organization - Business travel in vehicles that are owned by the reporting organization, such as company cars or corporate jets - Employee commuting in company-owned vehicles, such as shuttles and company cars - Fugitive emissions of refrigerant from chillers or other refrigeration units owned by the reporting organization
Scope 2: Indirect emissions sources	- Generation of purchased electricity, steam, heat, or chilled water
Scope 3: Optional Sources	- Business travel in non-company-owned vehicles such as rental cars, employee cars, trains, and commercial planes

2. The World Bank's overall data on carbon footprint is presented in a few official publications including the "[Sustainability review 2025](#)" and "[GRI index 2025](#)".

Carbon Footprint of the Adaptation Fund Board Secretariat

3. The secretariats of the GEF and AF jointly occupied two floors¹ (38,274 sq ft.) in a leased building in Washington, D.C. in the United States as of the end of fiscal year 2025 (FY25) or 30 June 2025. The share of usage by the AF was 7,655 sq ft. - approximately 20% of the three floors that were

¹ Since April 2024, GEF Vice-Presidency has gradually expanded its office space to another floor of the same building, initially by occupying 50% of the floor. It has occupied the additional floor fully since July 2024. The said three months from April to June 2024 was a transitional period, and the carbon footprint for the additional office space is relatively minor. As such, it is not factored into the estimate for natural gas and electricity usages. The carbon footprint for the additional full floor is reported from the FY25 report.

occupied by the GEF Vice-Presidency. The numbers are estimated from information that the building management provided for the whole building and apportioned for the office space of the GEF Vice-Presidency Unit, including the AF. The information was obtained through the Sustainable Development Practice Group of the WBG.

Scope 1 - Direct emissions sources

Combustion of fuel in boilers or furnaces (GEF and AF in total)

tCO₂eq : metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq)

	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Energy	981 therms of natural gas	981 therms of natural gas	981 therms of natural gas	981 therms of natural gas	1,049 therms of natural gas
Emissions	5.21 tCO ₂ eq	5.21 tCO ₂ eq	5.21 tCO ₂ eq	5.21 tCO ₂ eq	5.57 tCO ₂ eq

Scope 2 – Indirect emissions sources

Purchased electricity emissions (GEF and AF in total)

	FY21	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Energy	716,064 kWh of electricity (equivalent to 716 MWh)	716,064 kWh of electricity (equivalent to 716 MWh)	716,064 kWh of electricity (equivalent to 716 MWh)	716,064 kWh of electricity (equivalent to 716 MWh)	765,544 kWh of electricity (equivalent to 765 MWh)
Emissions	212.88 tCO ₂ eq	219.60 tCO ₂ eq	214.47 tCO ₂ eq	193.94 tCO ₂ eq	207.34 tCO ₂ eq

Note: electricity emission carbon emission factors change over time due to fuel sources of the regional electricity grid.

4. In the WBG, the second largest course of emissions is electricity usage.

Scope 3 – Optional sources

5. The WBG uses the UN International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Carbon Emissions Calculator to compute work-related air travel emissions. In the WBG, the largest source of emissions is air travel, and the majority of the WBG work-related travel impacts are associated with plane travel. For work-related travel, only air travel booked and paid for by the WBG and travel by contracted car service data is collected and included.

Work-related travel emissions (AF only)

tCO₂eq : metric tons carbon dioxide equivalent (tCO₂eq)

	FY22	FY23	FY24	FY25
Carbon emissions, secretariat, total	134.6 tCO ₂ eq	396.75 tCO ₂ eq	537.55 tCO ₂ eq	580 tCO ₂ eq

Carbon cost ² , secretariat, total	US\$ 6,715	US\$ 19,824	US\$ 26,859	US\$ 28,980
Trees to absorb the carbon emissions ³ , secretariat, total	1,178	3,479	4,713	5,085
Carbon emissions per traveler in WBG, average	3.92 mtons tCO ₂ eq/traveler	7.51 tCO ₂ eq/traveler	7.49 tCO ₂ eq/traveler	7.59 tCO ₂ eq/traveler
Carbon emissions per staff in secretariat, average	5.85 mtons tCO ₂ eq/traveler	10.72 tCO ₂ eq/traveler	12.22 tCO ₂ eq/traveler	10.55 tCO ₂ eq/traveler
Distance flown per traveler in WBG, average	19,156 miles miles/traveler	23,239 miles/traveler	23,004 miles/traveler	23,374 miles/traveler
Distance flown per traveler in secretariat, average	27,437 miles/traveler	33,361 miles/traveler	37,278 miles/traveler	32,591 miles/traveler

6. Work-related travels captured here are those that were undertaken by staff and consultants of the WBG. Travels that were undertaken as a group such as meeting participants including board members are not incorporated in the GHG inventory.

² The WBG uses US\$ 50 per ton to calculate the carbon cost for travel, which is consistent with the [High Level Commission on Carbon Prices](#), convened by the [Carbon Pricing Leadership Coalition \(CPLC\)](#) and co-chaired by Nobel Laureate Joseph Stiglitz and Lord Nicholas Stern and the [Global Carbon Council \(GCC\)](#) Guidance, with an understanding that the price be raised to US\$ 50-100 per ton of CO₂eq by 2030.

³ The WBG uses the methodology of [US EPA](#) to calculate the number of trees required to absorb the carbon emission. According to the EPA, those trees need to be grown for 10 years to absorb the carbon emission from the flights.