

Green Deal Newsletter #6

November 2021



What's new?

Climate COP26 was a pivotal moment in global efforts to combat the threat of climate change. Progress was made on the three objectives we set at the start of COP26. First, to get commitments to cut emissions to keep within reach the global warming limit of 1.5 degrees. Second, to reach the target of 100 billion dollars per year of climate finance to developing and vulnerable countries. And third, to get agreement on the Paris rulebook.

The Glasgow Climate Pact, adopted on the last day of COP26, requests Parties to the Paris Agreement to revisit their emission reduction commitments by the end of next year, in an effort to align Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) with net-zero strategies in the run-up to COP27, which will be held in Egypt in 2022.

At the COP, the President of the European Commission von der Leyen pledged €1 billion in funding for the [Global Forests Finance Pledge](#) on 1 November. On 2 November, the EU announced a [Just Energy Transition Partnership](#) with South Africa and officially launched the [Global Methane Pledge](#), a joint EU-US initiative which has mobilised over 100 countries to cut their collective methane emissions by at least 30% by 2030, compared to 2020 levels. President von der Leyen also kicked off the [EU-Catalyst partnership](#) with Bill Gates and EIB President Werner Hoyer. On 9 November, EVP Timmermans [announced](#) a new pledge of €100 million in finance for the Adaptation Fund, by far the biggest pledge for the Adaptation Fund made by donors at COP26.

COP26 negotiations led to the finalisation of the rules on international carbon markets (under Article 6 of the Paris Agreement), and on an enhanced transparency framework through the definition of the formats enabling the transparent and comparable reporting of national inventories of GHG emissions and the tracking of progress towards all NDCs.

Parties agreed to strengthen a global network of agencies providing financial and technical assistance to vulnerable countries exposed to the extreme and slow-onset impacts of climate change, and to start a dialogue on activities to avert, minimize and address loss and damage associated with climate change. Furthermore, developed countries agreed to substantially increase collective contributions to adaptation finance by 2025.

During the conference, the EU hosted over 150 side events at the EU Pavilion in Glasgow and online, addressing a broad range of climate-related issues, such as energy transition, sustainable finance and research and innovation. Over 20,000 participants registered to the EU online platform.

The next 12 months will be crucial for international climate cooperation and "keeping 1.5 alive". → **See our full report joint to this edition of the Green Deal Newsletter.**

➤ The [15th Conference of the Parties under the Convention on Biological Diversity](#) (CBD COP15) was held for its 1st part on 11-15 October in a hybrid format (virtually for foreign participants). The 2nd part will be held in April-May 2022 in Kunming.

- The High-Level Segment rallied several leaders and many ministers to express support for biodiversity and, generally, maintain momentum for the adoption of an ambitious and practical post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework (GBF).

- The [Kunming Declaration](#), which was successfully co-drafted by the EU, was adopted during the Conference. It reaffirms States' commitment towards achieving the GBF as well as the 2050 Vision of "Living in Harmony with Nature". The declaration highlights different important aspects, esp.:

- o the role of continued mainstreaming into decision-making and the need to develop and update National Biodiversity Strategies and Action Plans, as well as to set up **systems** such as protected areas and measures to protect species and genetic diversity and to reduce or eliminate threats to biodiversity,

- the importance of ecosystem-based approaches (or “nature-based solutions”) to address biodiversity loss, following a One Health approach and other holistic approaches also ensuring benefits across economic, social, and environmental dimensions of sustainable development.
- the role of indigenous peoples, local communities, women, youth, civil society, local governments and authorities, and the need to recognise their rights and ensure their full participation.
- the need to coordinate actions with UN and other international environmental agreements on climate, desertification, SDGs, etc., in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.
- The theme of the COP, “Ecological civilization: building a shared future for all life on Earth”, offered a strong platform to China to roll out its internal approach to biodiversity conservation and sustainable economic development, with the clear aim to bring it to an international dimension.
- China announced the creation of the Kunming Biodiversity Fund to assist developing countries with a one-off Chinese contribution of around EUR 200 million, inviting other countries to join and contribute. No information was given on whether the fund responds to African calls for a new global fund.
- The EU, Germany and other countries announced increased international funding to support biodiversity. Germany announced the doubling of its ODA for biodiversity –making this MS the first to follow President Von der Leyen’s announcement in September. France reiterated its commitment to dedicate 30% of climate financing to biodiversity (equivalent to a doubling of its financing).
- A number of developing countries highlighted the need for developed countries to increase significantly financing.
- To prepare for the 2nd part of the COP, a meeting of the CBD subsidiary bodies will be held on 12-29 January 2022.

- World leaders gathered for the [G20 meeting in Rome](#) on 29-30 October, pledged to take urgent steps to reach the goal of limiting global warming to 1.5C and to reverse biodiversity loss, including by:
 - Accelerating actions across mitigation, adaptation and finance, acknowledging the key relevance of achieving global net zero greenhouse gas emissions or carbon neutrality by or around mid-century, and by implementing different approaches such as the [Circular Carbon Economy](#).
 - Scaling up adaptation finance.
 - Strengthening actions to halt and reverse biodiversity loss by 2030 and combatting crimes that affect the environment
 - Building on the [G20 Global Initiative on Reducing Land Degradation and Enhancing Conservation of Terrestrial Habitats](#) launched in 2020.
 - Supporting integrated water resources management and reiterating their commitment to the [Global Coral Reef R&D Accelerator Platform](#).
 - Implementing commitments of the [Commission for the Conservation of Antarctic Marine Living Resources](#).
 - Ending Illegal, Unreported and Unregulated fishing and to address marine plastic litter, in line with the [Osaka Blue Ocean Vision](#), and by developing a new global agreement or instrument under the UNEA lead.
 - Acknowledging the urgency of combating land degradation and creating new carbon sinks, including via the aspirational goal to collectively plant 1 trillion trees.
 - Significantly reducing their emissions, respecting their NDCs and recognising that reducing methane emissions can be one of the quickest, most feasible and most cost-effective ways to limit climate change.
 - Mobilising international public and private finance and putting an end to the provision of international public finance for new unabated coal power generation abroad by the end of 2021.
- At the [second AU-EU Foreign Affairs Ministerial Meeting](#), ministers agreed that strengthened AU-EU coordination would be important to deliver ambitious outcomes at COP26 and to implement outcomes of CBD COP15. They acknowledged the work of the Conference of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change. They also welcomed the [launch of the AU Green Recovery Action Plan 2021-2027](#) which addresses the AU’s overarching recovery effort from COVID-19 in a more climate-proof and sustainable way;
- [Finance in Common](#), the first summit gathering the world’s Public Development Banks (PDBs), convened for a second time on 19-20 October to reiterate and renew their commitments in support of common actions for climate and sustainable development. The 2021 summit particularly focused on the contribution of PDBs to the development of agriculture, agribusiness and of the global financial architecture for a sustainable development.

Positions ahead of COP26

- **Chief scientists** and presidents of the national science academies of more than 20 countries **have written to world leaders ahead of the COP26**, [urging them to set out policies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions](#) sharply.

- [“Net zero is not enough, we need to build a nature-positive future”](#), according to EU Vice-President Frans Timmermans, interviewed with Achim Steiner, the executive director of the UN development programme.
 - [New Zealand has announced an increase of its climate aid](#) ahead of the UN summit in Glasgow. At least 50% of the increased funds are set to go to Pacific island nations as part of a plan to help countries most vulnerable to the effects of climate change.
 - Scott Morrison, **Australia’s** Prime Minister, announced on 26 October that [Australia will target net zero carbon emissions by 2050](#), largely through technology development, with the government investing \$15 billion in clean energies. However, the modelling underpinning the 2050 plan have not been released and mining activities are also expected to continue in this country, which is one of the world's largest emitters on a per capita basis.
 - Crown Prince Mohammed bin Salman of [Saudi Arabia also announced their aim to reach "net zero" by 2060](#), mostly by developing renewables and planting billions of trees, but no mention was made of reducing investment in oil and gas or moving away from the production of fossil fuels.
 - [China formally submitted its climate targets](#) to the UN on 28 October, including the **aim to reach carbon neutrality by 2060**. However, emissions would first peak by 2030, and be reduced to net zero only three decades later, which is insufficient to keep the world on course to hold global heating to no more than 1.5°C.
 - [India’s federal environment minister said that setting net zero carbon emissions targets is not the solution](#) to climate change. Instead, rich countries need to acknowledge their “historic responsibility” for emissions and protect the interests of developing nations and those vulnerable to climate change.
 - The COP26 Presidency, Mark Carney’s COP26 Private Finance Hub and the High Level Climate Action Champions are [calling for private financial institutions to announce new ambitious actions at COP26](#): committing to net zero by joining Race to Zero and the [Glasgow Financial Alliance for Net Zero](#) (GFANZ) as well as setting science based targets for 2025/2030, committing to phase out coal finance, announcing new net-zero- and adaptation-aligned financing to developing countries and emerging markets, and committing to nature-positive finance action.
 - Ahead of COP 26, [analysts at US-based Citigroup have recommended a new multilateral development bank focused on climate financing](#) to help mobilize capital and ensure it is allocated more effectively to emerging economies.
 - WINGS, a network of philanthropic groups, is launching an international campaign to rally funders to make climate change commitments ahead of COP26. It plans to formally announce its [International Philanthropy Commitment on Climate Change](#) during the conference. Currently, nearly 200 organizations are signatories to the pledge.
 - [Shell has set out a target to halve its emissions](#) by the end of the decade, months after a Dutch court ordered the company to speed up plans to cut its emissions.
 - More than 400 international health organisations and professionals, representing two-thirds of global healthcare workers, including the director general of the WHO, have signed an [open letter calling on politicians to consider the health benefits of climate action](#) ahead of the COP26 climate summit in Glasgow, #HealthyClimatePrescription.
 - [An Indigenous group is suing the Australian government for climate inaction](#) – the first lawsuit of its kind brought by First Nations people, while 5 young Australians, including members of First Nations and disability communities, have lodged [three human rights complaints with the United Nations over what they claim is the Morrison government’s inaction on climate](#).
 - In a new imaginative and visual campaign [“Don’t choose extinction”](#), the UN has enlisted a dinosaur to drive home the urgency of the climate crisis.
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- The **United States Agency** for International Development has released its updated [Global Food Security Strategy](#), which will guide the next five years of the Feed the Future program. It more specifically targets inclusive and sustainable agriculture-led economic growth, strengthened resilience among people and systems, as well as food security especially among women and children.
 - In conjunction with the **50th anniversary of the first UN conference** on the environment (the 1972 Stockholm Conference), a high-level meeting will be held in Sweden in June 2022: the [Stockholm 50+ conference](#) will aim to accelerate climate and biodiversity response, with long-term solutions, while ensuring recovery in the shorter term. Stockholm 50+ will target concrete action and ensuring that financial flows are directed sustainably.
 - [The European Council on Foreign Relations \(ECFR\), a European think tank, warned that the EU carbon-border adjustment mechanism could inadvertently “sabotage efforts” to limit global heating](#) to 1.5°C or 2°C, as it could

lead African producers to sell into other markets with lower standards, hindering climate action. The ECFR supports the border levy, but says the EU should redistribute CBAM revenues to low-income countries.

- [New Zealand has become the first country in the world to pass a law forcing financial institutions to disclose and act on climate-related risks and opportunities.](#)

EU Policy Developments

NEW

- The regulation on [Minimising the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on the EU market](#) has been published on 17 November. By promoting the consumption of 'deforestation-free' products and reducing the EU's impact on global deforestation and forest degradation, the new rules are expected to bring down greenhouse gas emissions and biodiversity loss. The new law will set mandatory due diligence rules for companies that place a number of commodities on the EU market – beef, wood, palm oil, soya, coffee and cocoa, as well as some related products, such as leather, chocolate or furniture. It also sets up a country benchmarking system that will assess the level of risk of deforestation and forest degradation driven by the commodities in scope.
- The new [EU soil strategy](#) and the [Waste Shipment Regulation](#) were also adopted on 17 November. The first aims at restoring EU's soils to health while the second one will restrict waste exports to non-OECD countries - only allowing them if those countries are willing to receive certain types of waste and are able to manage them sustainably. Read [More](#)
- After adopting an independently evaluated [NextGenerationEU Green Bond framework](#), the Commission proceeded with the [issuance of the first NextGenerationEU green bond](#) on 12 October. The Commission issued a €12 billion bond, the world's largest green bond to date and a promising start to the NextGenerationEU green bond programme of up to €250 billion by end 2026.
- The European Commission presented a [new Arctic strategy](#) on 13 October. Commissioner Urpilainen said that the EU wants to show that it is committed to the development of the area, incl. with the creation of an office in Greenland. As part of the new strategy, the EU aims to strengthen its cooperation with the Arctic Council, to address the ecological, social, economic and political challenges arising because of climate change and to take strong action to make the Arctic more resilient, incl. by stopping the extraction of coal, oil and natural gas.
- A majority in the [European Parliament voted to support the EU's plan to make food production more sustainable, the Farm to Fork Strategy](#), on 19 October – resisting an intense lobbying by agribusiness groups to water down its greenest elements.
- The [NDICI-Global Europe Delegated Act](#) entered into force on 10 October 2021. It sets out specific objectives and priority areas of cooperation for the geographic programmes, indicative thematic targets and indicative financial allocations for sub-regions.
- The European Commission has launched **two public consultations to step up the EU's fight against the trafficking of endangered wildlife** – a criminal and lucrative business that contributes to the decline of biodiversity, threatens the livelihoods of local communities, undermines the rule of law and poses public health risks.
 - The [first consultation concerns the evaluation](#) of the [EU Action Plan against Wildlife Trafficking](#) adopted in 2016 to curb this criminal traffic. This 'REFIT' evaluation aims to establish a 'fitness check' of the action plan to see if it has met its objectives. The exercise will determine what impact this action plan has had on curbing wildlife trafficking and whether it has helped to complement the efforts of EU Member States.
 - The [second consultation concerns the review of this action plan](#) – an initiative scheduled for the second quarter of 2022, as part of the [EU's Biodiversity Strategy for 2030](#).

Both consultations are open until 28 December.

TO COME

- In the **energy and climate sectors**, new regulations and strategies are expected in December:
 - [Climate change – new rules to prevent methane leakage in the energy sector](#)

- Legislative revision of the third energy package for gas, through changes to the Directive concerning common rules in the market for natural gas and to the Regulation on conditions for access to the natural gas transmission networks.
 - [Revision of the energy performance of buildings Directive](#)
 - [Climate change - Restoring sustainable carbon cycles](#)
 - Initiative on [Environmental performance of products & businesses – substantiating claims](#)
 - [Efficient and green mobility package](#), incl. [Trans-European transport network \(TEN-T\) - revised guidelines](#), [Intelligent transport systems \(review of EU rules\)](#), [Sustainable transport – new urban mobility framework](#).
- In the **environment, forest, biodiversity and water** sectors, also expected for adoption in November-December:
- [Protecting biodiversity: nature restoration targets under the EU biodiversity strategy](#)
 - [Environmental crime – improving EU rules on environmental protection through criminal law](#):
 - [Sustainable corporate governance](#)
 - [Sustainable Products Initiative](#)
 - Council Conclusions on Water, expected in November.

Reports and events



New reports

- The new [UN Emissions Gap Report](#) was released on 26 October with the title “The Heat Is On”. It shows that :
- Following an unprecedented drop of 5.4 per cent in 2020, global carbon dioxide emissions are bouncing back to pre-COVID levels, and concentrations of GHGs in the atmosphere continue to rise.
 - New national climate pledges combined with other mitigation measures put the world on track for a global temperature rise of 2.7°C by the end of the century. That is well above the goals of the Paris climate agreement and would lead to catastrophic changes in the Earth’s climate.
 - A promising development is the announcement of long-term net-zero emissions pledges by 50 parties, covering more than half of global emissions. However, these pledges show large ambiguities.
 - If implemented effectively, net-zero emissions pledges could limit warming to 2.2°C, closer to the well-below 2°C goal of the Paris Agreement. However, many national climate plans delay action until after 2030.
 - The reduction of methane emissions from the fossil fuel, waste and agriculture sectors could help close the emissions gap and reduce warming in the short term. In addition switching from natural gas to renewables, dietary changes and food waste reduction could add 15% to the 2030 mitigation potential.
 - Carbon markets could also help slash emissions, but that would only happen if rules are clearly defined and target actual reductions in emissions, while being supported by arrangements to track progress.
- A major new global analysis was produced under the **Systems Change Lab**: the “[State of Climate Action 2021: Systems Transformations Required to Limit Global Warming to 1.5°C](#)”. None of the sectors analysed (power, buildings, industry, transport, technological carbon removal, land use, coastal zone management, agriculture, finance) is changing quickly enough to avoid 1.5°C in global heating. The report identifies 40 indicators across those key sectors and assesses which are off track (8 of them), well off track (17, esp. in the power, industry and transport sectors as well as land use & coastal management, and finance), stagnant (3), heading in the wrong direction (3) or providing insufficient data (7). It outlines the required shifts needed to unlock change.
- A new report published in October by the Changing Markets Foundation provides an analysis of the gaps in addressing **methane emissions**, with the explicit title: “[Blindspot - How lack of action on livestock methane undermines climate targets](#)”. Although the livestock sector is the largest contributor of human-induced methane emissions¹, the report reveals that both the biggest meat and dairy-producing countries, and the largest meat and dairy corporations, are failing to set ambitious targets and implement measures to reduce methane emissions in the livestock sector.

¹ Enteric fermentation and manure total 32% of emissions, compared to 23% from oil and gas extraction, and 20% from landfills and wastewater (source: UNEP [Global Methane Assessment - Benefits and Costs of Mitigating Methane Emissions](#)).

- The “[2021 Global Agricultural Productivity Report](#)” (GAP Report) was released in October by the Virginia Tech College of Agriculture and Life Science and Virginia Tech Foundation. It shows that human-caused **climate change has slowed global agricultural productivity** growth by 21% since 1961. In drier regions of Africa and Latin America, climate change has slowed agricultural productivity growth by as much as 34%. Nearly all agricultural output growth in low-income countries comes from land use change, the destruction of forests and grasslands for cultivation and grazing.
- In a report published on 16 October, “[The State of the Climate in Africa 2020](#)”, the World Meteorological Organization highlights Africa's disproportionate vulnerability from food insecurity, **poverty and population displacement as a result of climate change**. Although Africa accounts for less than 4% of greenhouse gas emissions, the continent is projected to be severely affected by climate change, including the melting of all its glaciers by the 2040s. By 2030, up to 118 million extremely poor people will be exposed to drought, floods and extreme heat. Investment in climate adaptation for sub-Saharan Africa would cost between \$30 to \$50 bn each year over the next decade. Rapid implementation of African adaptation strategies will spark economic development and help create more jobs.
- A new report by UNICEF, “[The Climate Crisis Is a Child Rights Crisis](#)”, reveals that nearly 1 billion children from India, Philippines and Africa (esp. Central African Republic, Chad, Nigeria, Guinea) are extremely high-risk. The climate and environment crisis threatens their health, education and exposes them to potentially fatal diseases. The report also introduces the Children’s Climate Risk Index.
- A study on “[Nature-dependent people: Mapping human direct use of nature for basic needs across the tropics](#)” published on 4 October in *Global Environmental Change*, revealed that 70% of the populations directly depend on nature for their basic needs, incl. shelter, clean water, energy for cooking and main income source.

CALENDAR



Trainings, webinars, e-learning

- [Green Recovery e-learning package](#): resulting from the collaboration of DG INTPA with EC partners, it offers resources on 7 different topics (climate action and DDR, clean energy, circular economy and eliminating pollution, sustainable finance, sustainable agri-food systems, biodiversity and forestry, water resources and management), in different formats such as webinars, e-learning courses and videos.
- Series of webinars N° 4 on “**Greening EU Cooperation**” organised by DG INTPA will include:
 - 26/10: Webinar N°1: Supporting national partners in greening public finance
 - 16/11: Webinar N°2: Integrated landscape management supporting a green and just transition
 - 23/11: Webinar N°3: Green & Sustainable cities
 - 30/11: Webinar N°4: Updates on Green Deal policy developments
 - 7/12 Webinar N°5: Zero Pollution Action Plan

All webinars in the series are announced on [Capacity4Dev](#) and registrations opened.

- UNICEF Webinar “[What does gender-responsive social protection have to do with the climate crisis?](#)”



Upcoming Events, conferences, meetings

- **24 November**: Virtual [High-Profile Dialogue “On the road to Kunming – Spotlight on Central Asia’s Biodiversity Conservation”](#), organised by the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and the Wildlife Conservation Society (WCS), with the support of the European Commission
- **29 November-3 December**: Global Meeting 2021 of the Green Economy Coalition: “[Code Red for people and planet: Top solutions for scaling a green and fair COVID recovery](#)”
- **1 December**: EP intergroup online event “[Boosting the Sustainable Products’ Initiative in the EU](#)”
- **5 December**: [World Soil Day](#)
- **3 March**: [World Wildlife Day](#)
- **21-26 March 2022**: [9th World Water Forum](#) in Dakar, Senegal
- **21 March**: [International Day of Forests](#)
- **22 March**: [World Water Day](#)

- **22 April:** [Earth Day](#)
- **25 April – 8 May 2022:** second part of the [UN Biodiversity Conference](#) (COP 15), Kunming, China

Past events, conferences, meetings

- **1 October:** second [G20 Dialogue on Water](#)
- **4 October:** online discussion on “[EU methane legislation – How to reduce the unabated by 2030](#)” co-hosted by the Heinrich-Böll-Stiftung European Union and Deutsche Umwelthilfe, under the auspices of Jutta Paulus MEP
- **11-15 October:** high-level opening of [UN Biodiversity Conference](#) (COP 15) and online conference. The second part of the conference will be held in in-person in April-May 2022
- **12 October:** [World Migratory Bird Day](#)
- **12 October:** EP online event on “[49% renewables in buildings by 2030 – How to get there?](#)” organised by the intergroup on Climate Change, Biodiversity and Sustainable Development (referred to below as EP intergroup)
- **13 October:** [High-level EU Conference ‘Accelerating Concrete Actions Towards Gender Equality in Water’](#), co-organised by the Slovenian Presidency of the Council of the European Union 2021, the UNESCO World Water Assessment Programme and Women for Water Partnership
- **14 October:** EP intergroup online event: “[The future of fighting against wildlife trafficking in Europe](#)”
- **14 October:** online event for the [Paper Launch “Greenhouse gas emissions from burning US-sourced biomass in the EU and UK”](#) released by Chatham House and Woodwell Climate Research Center
- **16 October:** [World Food Day](#)
- **26-28 October:** [Conference on “Climate-Resilient Water Management Approaches: Application Towards Climate Action and 2030 Agenda”](#), organised by the UNESCO prior to COP26
- **27 October:** EP intergroup online event “[Greening raw materials policy](#)” in the context of the Circular Economy Action Plan
- **1-12 November:** Climate [COP26](#), Glasgow
To be noted: first ever Water & Climate Pavilion with [conferences](#) around different themes linked with climate adaptation and nature-based solutions. The [Water and Climate Coalition](#), also organized several events with a focus on an integrated global water and climate agenda.
- **3 November:** GCCA+@COP26 side event “[Why Nature-based Solutions are crucial for climate and resilience](#)”
- **5 November:** “[Forests, Food, Finance - Solutions for a Healthy Planet](#)” discussions convened by the Global Landscape Forum with the UK Government on the sidelines of COP26
- **6 November:** [International Day for Preventing the Exploitation of the Environment in War and Armed Conflict](#)
- **16-18 November:** UNEP conference [SEA of Solutions 2021 on “Accelerating solutions to reduce plastic waste”](#)

Where to find more info?

- The [EU Taxonomy Compass](#) provides a visual representation of the contents of the EU Taxonomy, for the screening of economic activities substantially contributing to the climate and environment objectives.
- The [International Methane Emissions Observatory](#) is a data-driven, action-focused initiative by the UN Environment Programme (UNEP) with support from the European Commission to catalyse dramatic reduction of methane emissions, starting with the energy sector.
- The UNEP and Clean Air Coalition “[Global Methane Assessment - Benefits and Costs of Mitigating Methane Emissions](#)” exposes the anthropogenic sources of methane, offers climate modelling and impact analyses, and presents methane emissions mitigation measures.
- The [Sustainable Recovery Tracker](#), developed by the IEA, monitors progress towards sustainable recoveries from the Covid-19 crisis, incl. monitoring energy-related policies and government spending on clean energy, as well as projecting the effects on global CO2 emissions trends.
- Find out more on the [Circular Carbon Economy](#): to reduce the carbon that must be managed in the first place, to reuse carbon as an input to create feedstocks and fuels, to recycle carbon through the natural carbon cycle with bioenergy, and – unique to circular carbon economy, to remove excess carbon and store it.
- The [G20 Water Platform](#) enables searches by keywords, best practices or success stories.

- A [single website](#) now integrates comprehensive data about **U.S. foreign assistance funding and programming**.
- As a reminder, you can find a lot of GD documents here P:\Green Deal or [online](#).

Green (Deal) tip #6 – Greening your office life

- 😊 As canteens and cafeterias are reopening, let's get back to good habits! **Avoid single-use** packaging, cups and other items by keeping your own mug, cutlery, reusable wraps and tote bag at the office.
- 😊 If you have some waste to throw away, make sure it ends up in the right bin. Apart from the paper bins in your office, you can find **sorting stations** for plastic, cups, etc. close to the cafeteria in L41, as well as plastic bins in kitchenettes. You can find more guidance on waste [here](#).
- 😊 You can order **sustainable office supplies**, return what you don't use and place your used office items in sorting stations for office supplies (there is one in the RTD building across the patio).
- 😊 Last but not least, check out the **new EMAS campaign on waste reduction**, which will be launched in November, along with the [European Week of Waste reduction](#) (20 – 28 Nov)

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