

Green Deal Newsletter #7



December 2021



 In this end-of-year issue, check out the **special Christmas Green Tips** at the end of the Newsletter!

What's new?

The [Nutrition for Growth Summit](#) was held in Tokyo on 7-8 December. The Summit is the culmination of the [Nutrition for Growth Year of Action](#) – a global effort to bring together country governments, donors, businesses, and UN agencies to accelerate progress on malnutrition.

- Government and private sector donors have pledged more than USD27 billion – including EUR2.5 billion from the European Commission – to address the global malnutrition and hunger crisis. Team Europe jointly contributed with a total of EUR 4.3 billion. However, this is far from covering the nutrition financing gap of more than USD70 billion dollars over 10 years, as identified in the Global Nutrition Investment Framework in 2015. Malnutrition triggered by COVID-19 could lead to 283,000 more deaths of children aged under-5, leave 13.6 million more wasted and 3.6 million more stunted, and make 4.8 million more women anaemic over the next three years.
- A total of 45 countries with high burdens of malnutrition and a dozen donors delivered renewed policy and financial commitments to end malnutrition.
- In addition to the donors, countries with high burdens of malnutrition led the way at the Summit, delivering pledges towards increased domestic programming, as well as promising stronger policies and programs to reduce malnutrition rates. For example, Bangladesh, represented by Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina, committed to cut anaemia rates by one-third, stunting among children by one-fifth, and wasting among children by one-quarter within the next five years.
- UN agencies also delivered renewed commitments at the Summit: by 2025, UNICEF aims to reach at least 500 million children, adolescents and women annually with malnutrition prevention programmes for the prevention of stunting, wasting, micronutrient deficiencies, overweight and obesity. The WHO committed to developing a Global Action Plan to prevent and manage anaemia in women and children and to accelerate progress toward reducing anaemia in women of reproductive age by 50% by 2030. The World Food Programme committed to increase the proportion of beneficiaries who consume healthy diets to 80% in 2025.
- Secretary-General António Guterres has committed the UN system to jointly lead a Food Systems Coordination Hub to build on the momentum and deliverables that emerged through the UN Food Systems Summit process to achieve the 2030 Agenda and sustainable food systems for all.
- Foundations including the Rockefeller Foundation, the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation, Eleanor Crook Foundation, and Children's Investment Fund Foundation have launched a "new catalytic entity", the [Stronger Foundations for Nutrition](#), worth a USD1 billion.
- More than a dozen private sector companies have made pledges, incl. by signing the [Responsible Business Pledge for Better Nutrition](#) (e.g. nutrient-enriched crops and more diversity of crops, improved nutritional quality of food, nutrition-secure supply chains and promoting healthy diets and diet shifting by consumer-friendly information, and favouring investments prioritising nutrition and nutritious foods).

- The UK Foreign Secretary Liz Truss announced on 25 November that the Commonwealth Development Corporation will become the [British International Investment](#) in April. It will contribute to the UK Clean Green Initiative, helping

countries to grow their economies sustainably and fight climate change. More specifically, it will invest billions in climate financing for infrastructure and technology projects like solar power, sustainable transport and disaster-resilient infrastructure over the next 5 years in low and middle income countries across Asia, Africa and the Caribbean. However, some fear that this rebranding means that the UK development policy will be focused on serving British interests in an increasingly competitive world.

EU Policy Developments

NEW

- The European Commission launched the [Global Gateway](#) on 1 December. The initiative will allocate around €145 billion through European external aid and development programmes and will rely on around €100 billion from private business over the next six years. Investments in digital technologies, health, climate, transport and energy sectors, as well as education and research, will be a priority.
- The Commission adopted on 15 December a comprehensive **package of proposals on energy and climate action**. It consists of three sets of proposals:
 - [Proposal for a revision of the Energy Performance of Buildings Directive](#), which translates the Commission's Renovation Wave Strategy into concrete legislative action, with the goal of decarbonising the EU's building stock by 2050;
 - A set of proposals on gas markets and methane: i) [Proposal for a revision of the gas and hydrogen markets Directive](#), which creates the conditions for a shift from fossil natural gas to renewable and low-carbon gases, including biomethane and hydrogen, and strengthen the resilience of the gas system; ii) [Proposal for a revision of the gas and hydrogen markets Regulation](#), aiming to empower and protect consumers; iii) [Proposal for a Regulation on methane emissions reduction in the energy sector](#), proposing strict rules to detect and repair methane leaks and to limit venting and flaring. It also puts forward global monitoring tools ensuring the transparency of methane emissions from imports of oil, gas and coal into the EU;
 - [Communication on sustainable carbon cycles](#), setting out how to increase the removal of carbon from the atmosphere. The Communication sets out short- to medium-term actions to support carbon farming and upscale this green business model to better reward land managers for carbon sequestration and biodiversity protection. By 2030, carbon farming initiatives should contribute 42 million tonnes of CO2 storage to Europe's natural carbon sinks. To complete the picture, a proposal addresses the needs of people and households that are highly dependent on fossil fuels and could be most affected by the green transition: [Proposal for a Council Recommendation on a fair transition to climate neutrality](#).
- The Commission adopted two **Communications on the new EU Urban Mobility Framework and the revision of the TEN-T Regulation**, a part of the [Efficient and Green Mobility Package](#).
 - The Urban Mobility Framework sets out European guidance on how cities can cut emissions and improve mobility, including via Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans-SUMP. The main focus will be on public transport, walking and cycling. It also has a chapter on international aspects.
 - The proposed revision of the TEN-T Regulation does not include INTPA countries but has indirect influence on work in Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa. It also requires all 424 major cities along the TEN-T network to develop Sustainable Urban Mobility Plans to promote zero-emission mobility and to increase and improve public transport and infrastructure for walking and cycling.

The Foreign Affairs Council of the EU under the Slovenian Presidency adopted new [Council conclusions on Water in the EU's External Action](#) on 19 November 2021. The EU's comprehensive approach to water will increase the efficiency of its external action, contributing to the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development commitment to 'leave no one behind' and strengthening the resilience of society to water-related challenges, including the impacts of climate change. The Council more specifically:

- stresses the strategic importance of water for sustainable development, poverty reduction, food and nutrition security, human development, climate action, environmental protection, biodiversity and ecosystem preservation, humanitarian action, peace and stability;
- calls for further enhancing of the water dimension in the EU's external action and the UN agendas in line with the SDG 6 Global Acceleration Framework;
- looks ahead to the United Nations 2023 Water Conference as an opportunity to catalyse political momentum on water with one EU voice and call for concrete outcomes, to accelerate the achievement of water-related goals and targets and get Sustainable Development Goal 6 back on track;
- stresses the importance for the EU of giving more attention to water in political dialogues, at local, regional and multilateral level, in intergovernmental processes and international fora, incl. those on climate change, biodiversity, environment, food systems, energy, health, human development and oceans, and involving all relevant stakeholders, incl. civil society and vulnerable groups;
- emphasises the importance of water governance and the role of integrated water resource management (IWRM), esp. in strengthening the resilience of societies across all socio-economic backgrounds and ecosystems, to deal with natural hazards and to reduce all risks driven by water-related disasters and extreme events as well as slow onset events like sea level rise.

- In a DEVE meeting on 30 November, MEPs agreed on the urgent need to **make access to water and sanitation a priority** to secure people and children survival in developing countries. Climate change-related events such as draughts can lead to displacement or even to "water wars". DROI rapporteur insisted that water should be recognised as a public good and several groups underlined that access to water is key to women and children's rights. Technology and innovation in water supply and treatment can prove important in EU-funded projects in partner countries.
- An ENVI meeting was held on 18 November to discuss the **new regulation on Minimising the risk of deforestation and forest degradation associated with products placed on the EU market**, adopted by the Commission the previous day. This regulation aims to protect 4 bn hectares from forest degradation and agriculture expansion and is a key deliverable of Green Deal addressing both biodiversity loss and global warming, also contributing to the Paris agreement, with 30 million metric tons of emissions saved by 2030. MEPs expressed a wide support and some groups identified areas of improvement in certain areas (e.g. extending the proposal to other ecosystems such as savannahs and wetlands; including maize and rubber in the list of products subject to the regulation; increasing consistency with other legislations, timber regulation and corporate sustainability and addressing biomass in the renewable energy directive; ensuring legal certainty for the EU to comply with signed VPAs with partner countries; addressing the role of EU finance in global deforestation; stronger attention to human rights and indigenous peoples; clarification on criteria for clearcutting and monoculture/plantation applied to northern European forests, Finland and Sweden).
- The **new Common Agricultural Policy** was adopted by the EP on 23 November. The new legislation will be implemented from January 2023 and will make up one-third of the EU's budget, with its €386.6 billion. It aims to meet the EU's climate sustainability goals and support rural development, in line with the **Farm to Fork** and **Biodiversity** strategies. The new CAP's eco schemes specify that 22% of all CAP payments will cater to green farming from 2023-2024 and this threshold will be raised to 25% from 2025-2027.

TO COME

- New regulations and strategies are still expected in December:
 - Initiative on **Environmental performance of products & businesses – substantiating claims**
 - **Protecting biodiversity: nature restoration targets under the EU biodiversity strategy**
 - **Environmental crime – improving EU rules on environmental protection through criminal law**
 - **Sustainable Products Initiative**
 - Delegated act under the **Sustainable finance package** (adopted in April 2021): Council and EP scrutiny postponed to December, incl. discussions on non-financial information, reporting enlarged to large companies and requirement on audit on environmental information to avoid 'greenwashing';
- Expected in March 2022:
 - New strategy on **international energy engagement**

- **Nature protection package** (Sustainable use of pesticides –revision of the EU rules; Protecting biodiversity –nature restoration targets)
- **Circular economy package** I
- **Just and sustainable package** incl. communication on decent work worldwide, Sustainable corporate governance (“due diligence”).

Reports and events



New reports

The new [**State of Food and Agriculture 2021**](#) report by the FAO was published on 14 December. It analyses the vulnerabilities of food supply chains and how rural households cope with risks and shocks, as well as the absorptive capacity of agri-food systems, using a series of indicators linked to four key systems' functions: robust primary production, availability of food, physical access to food and economic access to food. The report also discusses options to minimize trade-offs that resilience building may have with efficiency and inclusivity (e.g. when diversification or redundancy strategies are set up). It assesses the ability of countries to respond to or recover from shocks (events with an immediate impact, like extreme weather events) and stresses (slow processes like higher temperatures and biodiversity loss). Here are a few highlights:

- The resilience capacities of rural households, especially low-income small-scale farm families, are particularly and increasingly put to the test in the new normal of climate change and depletion of natural resources. While they often engage in non-farm activities, many rural people depend mainly on agriculture for their livelihoods.
- Rural households that engage in diverse and multiple activities are generally better able to cope with, and recover from, stresses and shocks.
- Education, non-farm work and cash transfers help rural households cope better with shocks and stresses.
- Small-scale producers need organization, sustainable practices and social protection.

- In its report “[**Untapped opportunities for climate action: an assessment of food systems in nationally determined contributions \(NDCs\)**](#)”, the Global Alliance for the Future of Food developed an assessment framework as a tool to identify opportunities for better integration of food systems within the NDCs. Among its findings covering 14 countries (including big emitters like the USA, 4 EU countries and China), the report shows that none of the NDCs assessed considered food systems emissions in a systematic way. Most NDCs omitted the potential of diet shifts and neglected food loss and waste, and none fully account for emissions associated with food imports, particularly those related to deforestation and conversion of ecosystems.
- A report published on 9 November by the **coalition Climate Action Tracker** points out “[**Glasgow's 2030 credibility gap: net zero's lip service to climate action**](#)”. It shows that temperature rises will top 2.4°C by the end of this century, based on the short-term goals countries have set out.
- The study “[**Vulnerability to collapse of coral reef ecosystems in the Western Indian Ocean**](#)”, published on 6 December, shows that all coral reefs in the western Indian Ocean are at high risk of collapse in the next 50 years due to global heating and overfishing. The study examined coral reefs in 10 countries around the western Indian ocean and analysed the health of 11 sub-regions, using the International Union for the Conservation of Nature's (IUCN) red list of ecosystems.
- In the study “[**Multidimensional tropical forest recovery**](#)” published on 6 December, an international group of researchers looking at tropical forests found that the potential for regrowth is substantial if they are left untouched by humans for about 20 years. For example, soil takes an average of 10 years to recover its previous status, plant community and animal biodiversity 60 years, and overall biomass takes a total of 120.
- A study published on 30 November “[**New climate models reveal faster and larger increases in Arctic precipitation than previously projected**](#)” shows that the switch from snow to rain will happen decades faster than previously estimated, with autumn showing the most dramatic seasonal changes. For example, it found the central Arctic will become rain-dominated in autumn by 2060 or 2070 if carbon emissions are not cut. The implications will be profound, from accelerating global heating and sea level rise to melting permafrost. Scientists think the rapid heating in the Arctic may also be increasing extreme weather events such as floods and heatwaves in Europe, Asia and North America by changing the jet stream.

- In their research article “[The importance of 1.5°C warming for the Great Barrier Reef](#)” released on 16 November, scientists show that the Great Barrier Reef (GBR) would face extreme levels of coral bleaching. Under scenarios that exclude strong international efforts to tackle climate change or assume an energy-intensive fossil-based economy, there would be a three to fourfold increase in the magnitude of thermal stress upon corals, compared to the worst of recent bleaching events.
- A new report published by the FAO, “[Assessment of agricultural plastics and their sustainability: a call for action](#)”, highlights that the disastrous way in which **plastic** is used in the food and farming systems across the world is threatening food safety and potentially human health. It shows that soils contain more microplastic pollution than the oceans, as the use of plastics in agriculture has become pervasive and most are currently single-use and are buried, burned or lost after use. The FAO calls for better management of the 12.5 million of tonnes of plastics used each year in the agricultural value chains, especially as it is estimated that global demand for greenhouse, mulching and silage films will increase by 50% by 2030 compared to 2018 figures.
- The research article “[Plastic waste release caused by COVID-19 and its fate in the global ocean](#)” published on 23 November has revealed the magnitude and impact of pandemic-associated plastic waste: 25,900 tonnes of plastic waste from the Covid-19 pandemic has leaked into the ocean. The study found that 46% of the mismanaged plastic waste came from Asia, due to the high level of mask wearing by individuals there, followed by Europe (24%), and North and South America (22%).
- A study published by Stand.earth Research group on 19 November “[Nowhere to hide: how the fashion industry is linked to Amazon rainforest destruction](#)” links major fashion brands to Amazon deforestation, based on their connections to tanneries and other companies involved in the production of leather and leather goods.
- The World Meteorological Organisation has expanded in December [its Guidelines on Multi-hazard Impact-based Forecast and Warning Services](#) (first produced in 2015). The guidance provides practical information and case studies and embraces the concepts of anticipatory actions – using weather and climate information to underpin humanitarian interventions.
- The FAO, World Organization for Animal Health, UNEP and WHO welcomed on 1 December the [new operational definition of “One Health”¹ by the One Health High Level Expert Panel](#) (OHHLEP), whose members represent a broad range of disciplines in science and policy-related sectors relevant to One Health from around the world.
- The area deforested in Brazil’s Amazon has reached a 15-year high, according to [official data published by Brazil’s space research agency \(INPE\)](#) on 18 November. This represents a 22% increase in illegal logging between August 2020 and June 2021, with 13,235sq km of forest lost.
- The scale of climate misinformation on Facebook has increasing quite substantially, as revealed by a new analysis of thousands of posts in November: “[#InDenial – Facebook’s Growing Friendship With Climate Misinformation](#)”. The study’s release coincided with COP26 and it urged governments to seriously consider the role of climate misinformation on social media in derailing the battle to reduce greenhouse gas emissions.

CALENDAR



Trainings, webinars, e-learning

- If you did not have the opportunity to follow them in November and December, presentations made at the webinars on “**Greening EU Cooperation**” are still available for the following topics:
 - [Webinar N° 1: Integrated Landscape management can make a difference to a green and just transition](#)
 - [Webinar N° 2: Green & Sustainable cities](#)
 - [Webinar N° 3: Updates on Green Deal policy developments](#)
 - [Webinar N° 4: Greening budget and greening public finance management](#)

¹ “One Health is an integrated, unifying approach that aims to sustainably balance and optimize the health of people, animals and ecosystems. It recognizes the health of humans, domestic and wild animals, plants, and the wider environment (including ecosystems) are closely linked and inter-dependent. The approach mobilizes multiple sectors, disciplines and communities at varying levels of society to work together to foster well-being and tackle threats to health and ecosystems, while addressing the collective need for clean water, energy and air, safe and nutritious food, taking action on climate change, and contributing to sustainable development.”

- [Webinar N° 5: Tracking climate and biodiversity funding – how to use Rio markers?](#)
- “[Tracking climate and biodiversity funding – how to use Rio markers?](#)”: you can access the presentations made during this webinar held in December to understand better what the Rio markers are and how they are used in EU funding.

Upcoming Events, conferences, meetings

- **22-23 February: [UNEA 5 - Strengthening Actions for Nature to Achieve the Sustainable Development Goals](#)**
- **28 February: [Middle East and North Africa Regional Climate Week](#)**
- **3 March: [World Wildlife Day](#)**
- **3-4 March: [UNEP@50](#)**
- **8 March: [International Women's Day](#)**
- **21-26 March: [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: second part of the [UN Biodiversity Conference \(COP 15\)](#), Kunming, China**
- **2 May: FAO [XV World Forestry Congress](#) in South Korea**
- **9 May: [15th session of the Conference of the Parties to the UN Convention to Combat Desertification \(UNCCD COP 15\)](#) in Côte d'Ivoire**
- **9 May: [UN Forum on Forests – 17th session](#) - New York**
- **22 May: [International day for biological diversity](#)**
- **2-3 June: international meeting “[Stockholm+50: a healthy planet for the prosperity of all – our responsibility, our opportunity](#)”, convened by the United Nations General Assembly and to be hosted by Sweden, with the support of Kenya.**
- **5 June: [World Environment Day](#)**
- **8 June: [World Oceans Day](#)**
- **17 June: [World Day to Combat Desertification](#)**
- **22 June: [World Rainforest Day](#)**
- **22 March 2023: [UN 2023 Water Conference](#)**

Past events, conferences, meetings

The [26th Conference of the Parties under the Convention on Climate Change](#) was held from 1 to 12 November. A summary was provided in the previous newsletter, but you can also find below some follow-up information:

- High-level representatives of the EU and representatives of the Organization of African, Caribbean, and Pacific States (OACPS) met at the [high-level side event](#) of the 26th Conference of the Parties (COP26) held on 9 November, to recall the importance of strong joint action to address climate adaptation and disaster risk reduction.
- The UN has announced that it plans to boost weather monitoring in 75 small island nations and LDCs over the next decade. The new initiative, the [Systematic Observations Finance Facility](#), is led by the World Meteorological Organization, UNDP and UNEP, and falls under global plans to provide USD100 billion a year in climate financing to poorer nations.
- The side event “[The Way Forward - Bridging the gap on Nature from COP26 to COP15](#)” held on 3rd November emphasised the key opportunity represented by COP26 in the lead up to COP15. It recommended that coalitions of the High Ambition Coalition for Nature and People (HAC), the Global Ocean Alliance (GOA) and the Leaders' Pledge for Nature (LPN) join forces and act urgently to capitalise on the synergies between the climate and biodiversity agenda, incl. the central roles and rights of indigenous peoples and local communities.
- Leaders from Pacific islands threatened by rising sea levels said they were [disappointed with the Glasgow climate pact](#), which called for a phase down rather than phasing out of coal use, the biggest source of global warming.
- The [Global Energy Alliance for People and Planet](#) was launched on 2 November by the Rockefeller Foundation, IKEA Foundation, and Bezos Earth Fund, with investment partners including the European Investment Bank, the World Bank, as well as African, Asian and Inter-American Development Banks and the US International Development Finance Corporation. The initiative kicks off with USD10 billion in capital and aims to unlock USD100 billion in public

- and private capital to reach 1 billion people with renewable energy, avert 4 billion tons of carbon emissions and create or improve 150 million jobs.
- Greta Thunberg and youth climate activists from around the world filed a [legal petition to the UN secretary-general urging him to declare a “system-wide climate emergency”](#).

- **29 September-1st October:** [9th session of the Meeting of the Parties to the Water Convention](#) organised by the UN Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) in cooperation with Estonia, emphasising national and regional efforts for the protection and management of transboundary surface water and groundwater.
- **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](#)”
- **19 November:** World Toilet Day
- **22 November:** online event on promoting circular economy in Latin America incl. a presentation of AI Invest
- **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](#)
- **10 December:** [Human Rights Day](#)
- **15 December:** “[The State of Food and Agriculture 2021- Making agriFood systems more resilient to shocks and stresses](#)” co-organised by the FAO and DG INTPA
- **16 December:** Online event “[Delivering on the European Green Deal: What’s in the winter package for energy?](#)”, policy briefing by Stefano Grassi, Head of Cabinet of European Commissioner for Energy

In a meeting held in Jamaica from 6-10 December, the International Seabed Authority (ISA) Council decided to debate a roadmap to negotiate and adopt mining regulations by July 2023, to allow countries to apply for contracts to begin deep-sea mining. The [Deep Sea Conservation Coalition has called on the ISA](#) to focus on safeguarding the health of the ocean through agreeing to a moratorium on deep-sea mining. The Coalition also highlighted that this would allow the ISA to focus on promoting deep-sea scientific research, to advance the protection of critical and fragile deep-sea.

Where to find more info?

- The [SDG mapper](#) developed with JRC assesses how a document aligns with the SDGs and to the GD, incl SDG targets. The interface enables you to generate an SDG report with graphs and charts summarising the findings, as well as mapping Excel table ordering all targets.
- The [Climate Action Tracker](#) (CAT) tracks government climate action and measures it against the globally agreed Paris Agreement aims. CAT quantifies and evaluates climate change mitigation targets, policies and action. It also aggregates country action to the global level, determining likely temperature increases during the 21st century, using the MAGICC climate model. CAT further develops sectoral analysis to illustrate required pathways for meeting the global temperature goals.
- The [Climate Trace platform](#) provides satellite images and analysis track GHG emissions, including with an up-to-date [inventory of emissions](#).
- The [TerraBrasilis](#) web portal is a platform developed by Brazil’s space research agency (INPE) to provide access, query, analysis and dissemination of spatial data, including Amazon deforestation [maps](#) and [graphs](#).
- Check out DG INTPA’s “[Quick Tips: Greening Project and Office Management](#)” to make your projects and office life more sustainable!

- Food systems guru Lawrence Haddad, executive director of the Global Alliance for Improved Nutrition, has put together a [playlist for everyone working on urban food and nutrition](#)
- As a reminder, you can find a lot of GD documents here P:\Green Deal or [online](#). Find [here](#) the Infographics of Green Deal TA facilities.

Green (Deal) tip #7 – A greener, fairer Christmas!

What about having a greener, fairer Christmas this year? Here are a few tips that you can use and tailor with your own creativity!

- 😊 When buying Christmas presents or products for children or grown-ups, choose **locally made ones**, using **sustainable** materials or ingredients.
- 😊 Have a **sustainable Christmas dinner or lunch** by opting meat and dairy products out: at one's individual level, this is the number one action to reduce your greenhouse gas emissions and environment impact (see a [study published in Science](#) on this subject).
- 😊 Opt for **eco-conscious packaging**: re-usable fabric scarves are traditional in Japan when offering a present.
- 😊 Last but not least, you can plan a **'zero waste' dinner or lunch** by giving leftover food to your guests as they leave. Just tell them in advance to bring their reusable food boxes!

You can find more detailed tips in the [News article](#) published on 14 December on My INTPA.

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