



# Unlocking Global Gateway investments in nature and the green economy

Brussels, July 7-10



# **Delivering on the Global Gateway's Green & Clean ambition**

7 July 2025

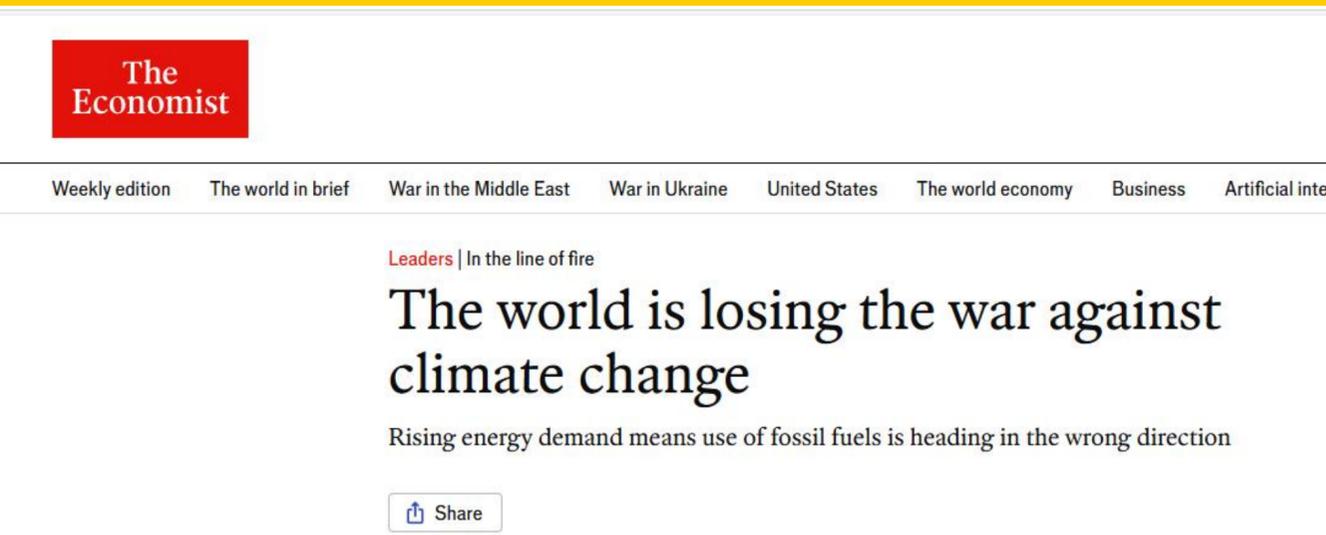




# Setting the context



# Our Planet in crisis



The Economist

Weekly edition The world in brief War in the Middle East War in Ukraine United States The world economy Business Artificial intelligence

Leaders | In the line of fire

## The world is losing the war against climate change

Rising energy demand means use of fossil fuels is heading in the wrong direction

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The Guardian

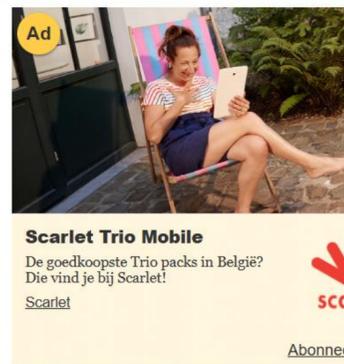
Sport Culture Lifestyle

Environment Science Global development Football Tech Business Obituaries

This article is more than 3 months old

## Biodiversity loss in all species and every ecosystem linked to humans - report

Sweeping synthesis of 2,000 global studies leaves no doubt about scale of problem and role of humans, say experts



Ad

Scarlet Trio Mobile

De goedkoopste Trio packs in België? Die vind je bij Scarlet!

Scarlet

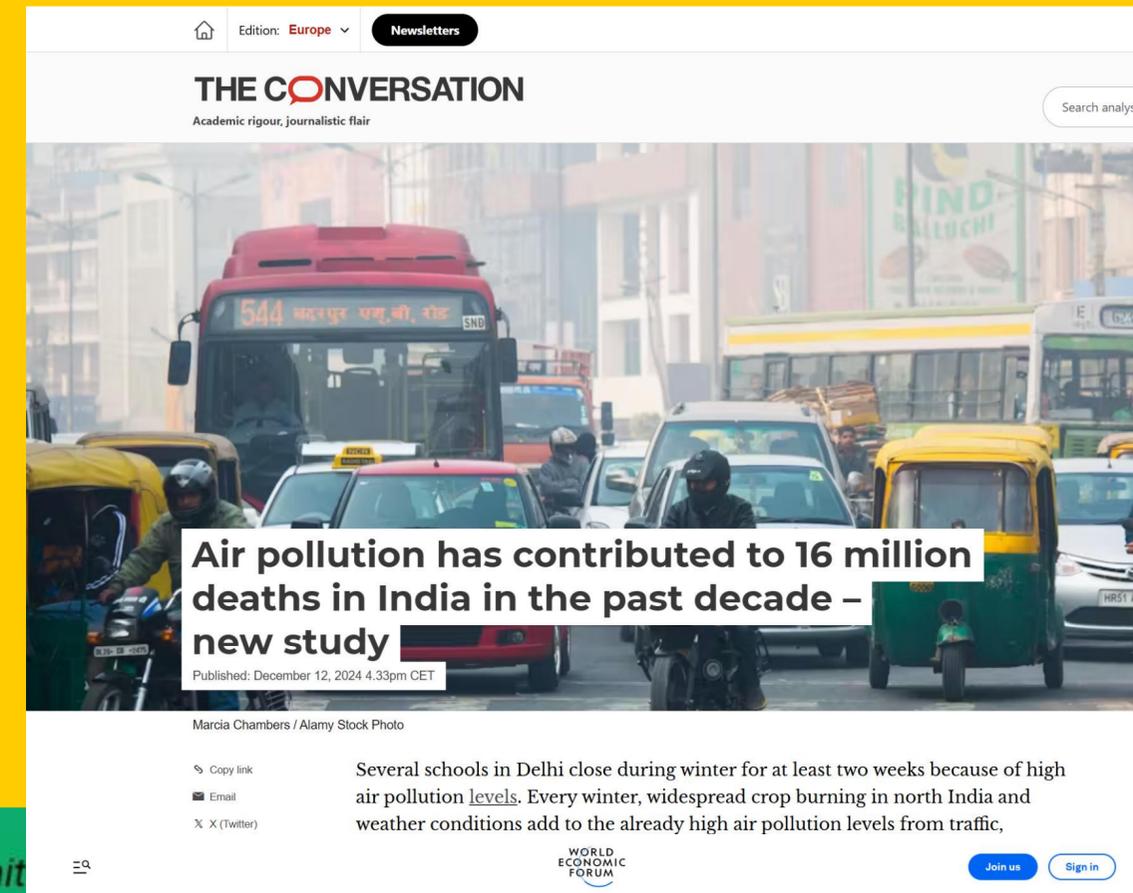
Abonnee



The Economist

## No safe place

The 3°C future



THE CONVERSATION

Academic rigour, journalistic flair

## Air pollution has contributed to 16 million deaths in India in the past decade - new study

Published: December 12, 2024 4:33pm CET

Marcia Chambers / Alamy Stock Photo

Several schools in Delhi close during winter for at least two weeks because of high air pollution levels. Every winter, widespread crop burning in north India and weather conditions add to the already high air pollution levels from traffic.

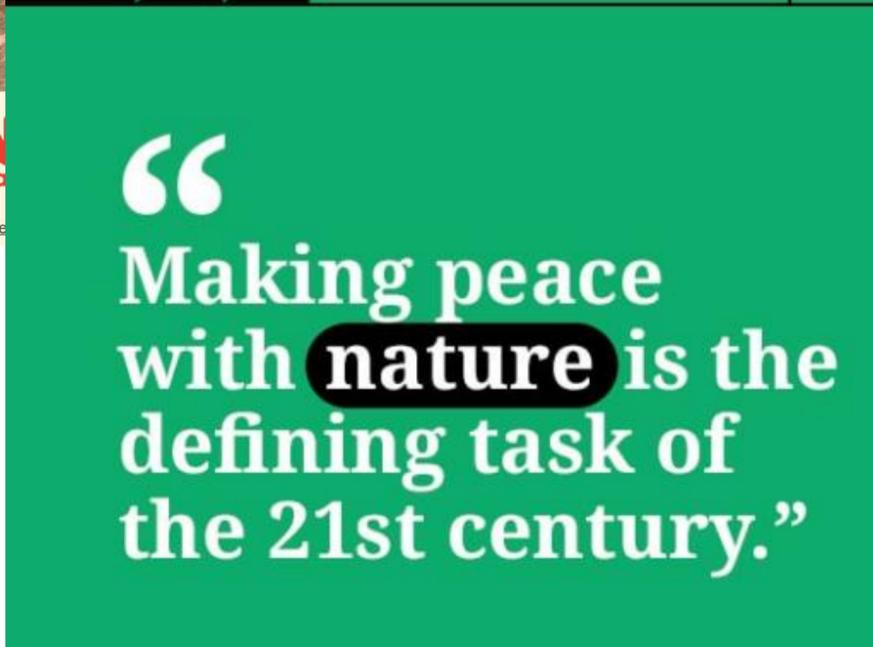
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ANTÓNIO GUTERRES



“Making peace with nature is the defining task of the 21st century.”



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

## Our resources are running out. These charts show how urgently action is needed

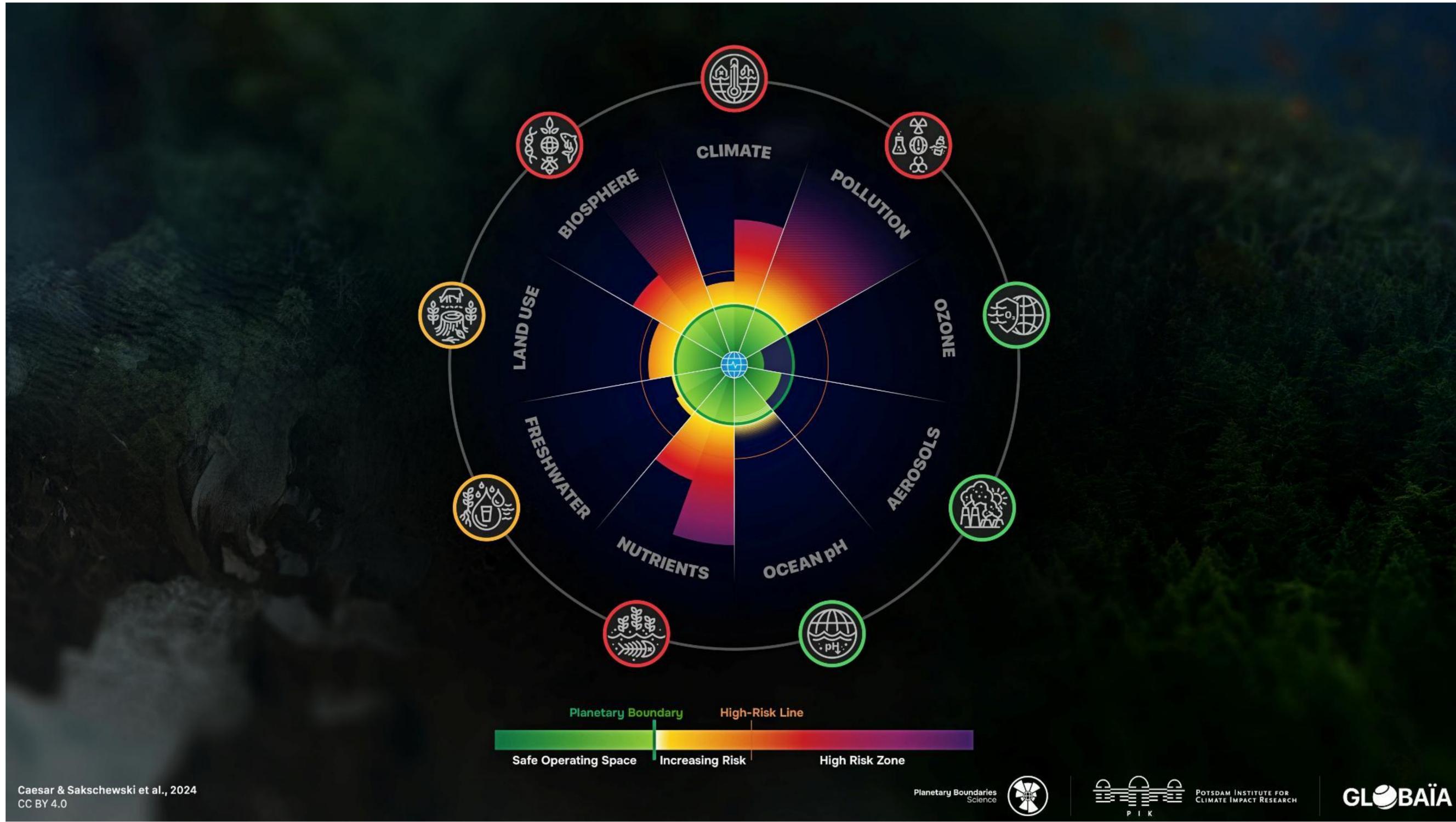
Mar 4, 2024



# Planetary Health at a Glance

## Planetary Health Check 2024 (Postdam Institute)

- 6 of the 9 Planetary Boundaries breached
- Exceeding 1.5°C within 5 years
- High risk of crossing multiple tipping points, leading to unprecedented and irreversible change
- Our Planet is losing buffering capacity



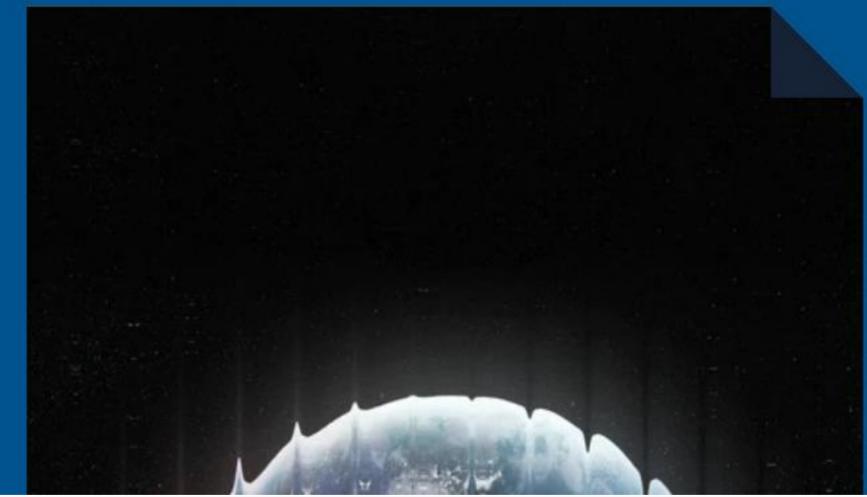
Reports

Authors: Mark Elsner, Grace Atkinson, and Saadia Zahidi

Published: 15 January 2025

# Global Risks Report 2025

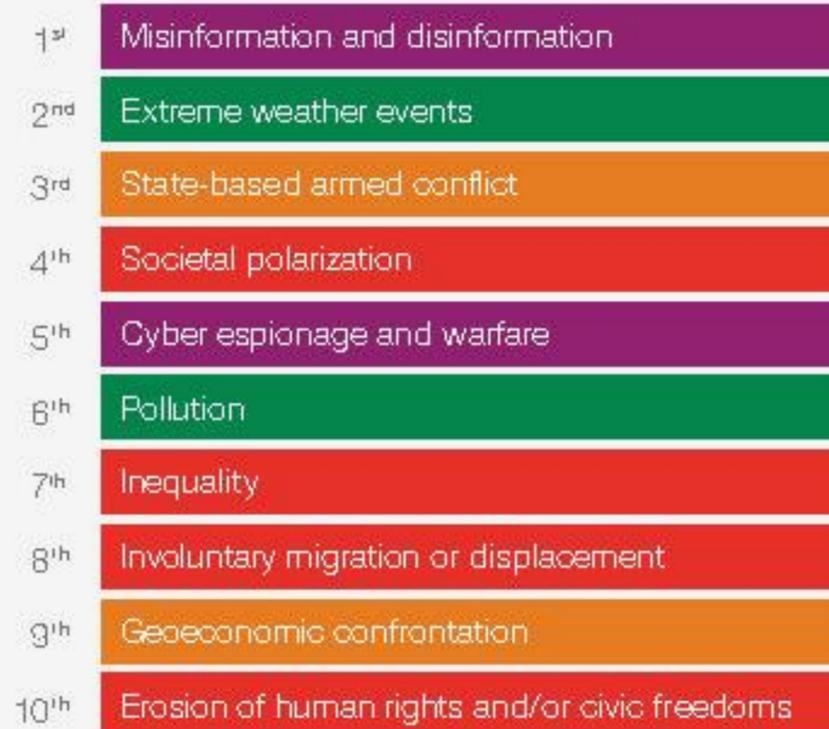
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Risk categories

- Economic
- Environmental
- Geopolitical
- Societal
- Technological

2 years



10 years

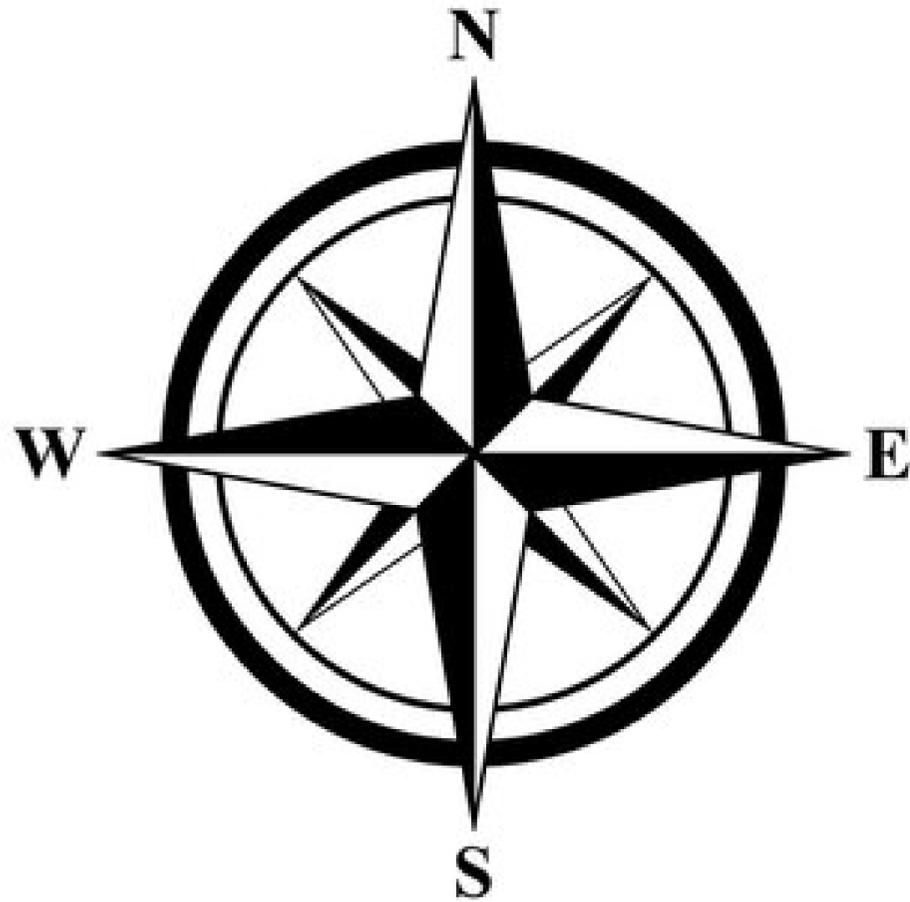


Source

World Economic Forum Global Risks Perception Survey 2024-2025.



# Our Compass



Competitiveness

Economic security

Strategic autonomy

Environmental sustainability

Climate neutrality – decarbonization

2040 target: -90 %

Circularity

- *“We must and will stay the course on all of our goals, including those set out in the European Green Deal”.*
- Clean Industrial Deal
- *“A fleet of omnibuses will target red tape and administrative burden in a number of areas. But let me be clear. Our climate and social goals do not change.” (VDL)*
- Circular Economy Act - Water resilience strategy – 2040 climate goal

# Our Legal obligations and the international goals we share with our partners



## EU founding Treaties and policies

*“environmental protection requirements must be integrated into the definition and implementation of the Union’s policies and activities, in particular with a view to promoting sustainable development (Art. 11).”*



## NDICI Regulation

- Art 8.8: environmental mainstreaming and DNH
- Art 25.5: environmental screening, EIAs, SEAs...
- Art 29: excluded activities



## Multilateral agreements and development agenda

- SDGs 6, 12, 13, 14, 15
- Paris Agreement
- Global Biodiversity Framework

# The Green and Clean Principle

 "Global Gateway is a **climate-neutral strategy**...

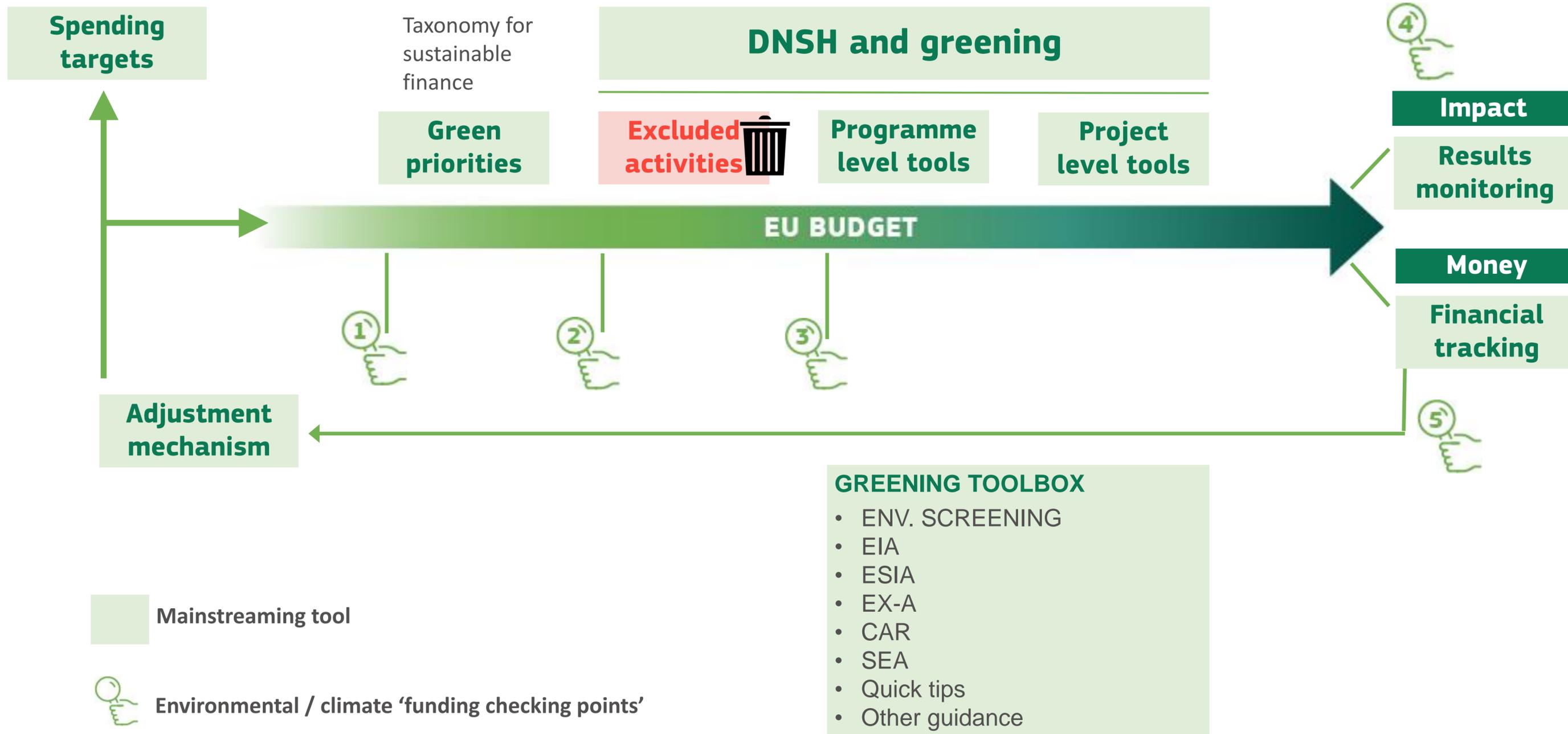
 to speed up **sustainable development and recovery**, create inclusive growth and jobs and transition to a **cleaner and more circular global economy**

 It will invest in developing infrastructure that are **clean and climate-resilient infrastructures** aligned with pathways towards **net-zero emissions**

 **Projects will live up to the European Green Deal oath to 'do no harm'...**

 and ensure the use of **Environmental Impact Assessments** and **Strategic Environmental Assessments**"

# Delivering on the Green & Clean ambition



# 360 degree approach... GG is much more than infrastructure

also about...

Integrated approaches

High Environmental standards

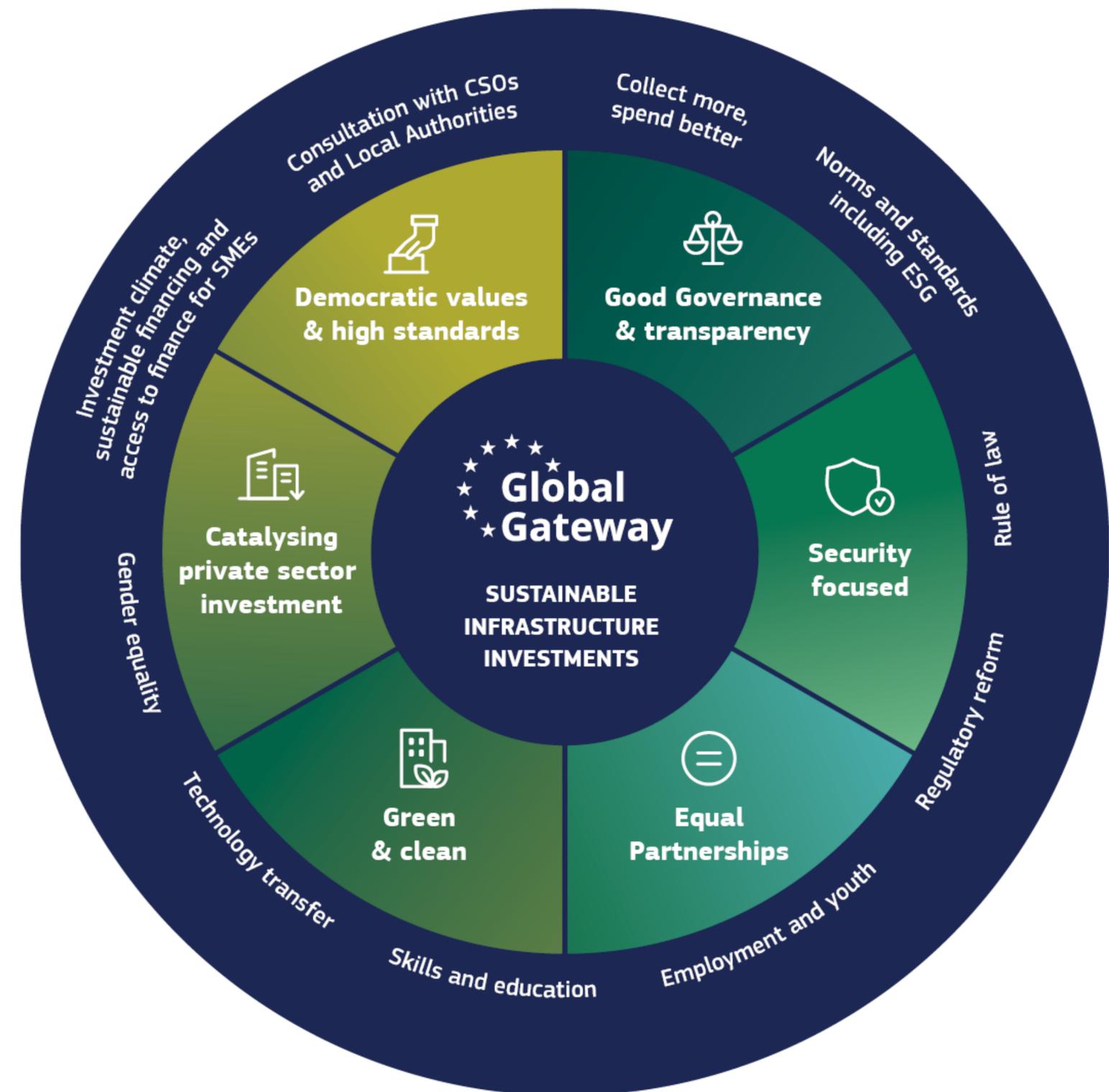
Do No Significant Harm

Environmentally sound policies, strategic investment plans and legislation conducive to green investments

Green and clean technologies

Green skills and green Jobs

Sustainable finance



# Capturing your initial views



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How can we promote green and clean investments?

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What obstacles do you encounter to promote green & clean investments?

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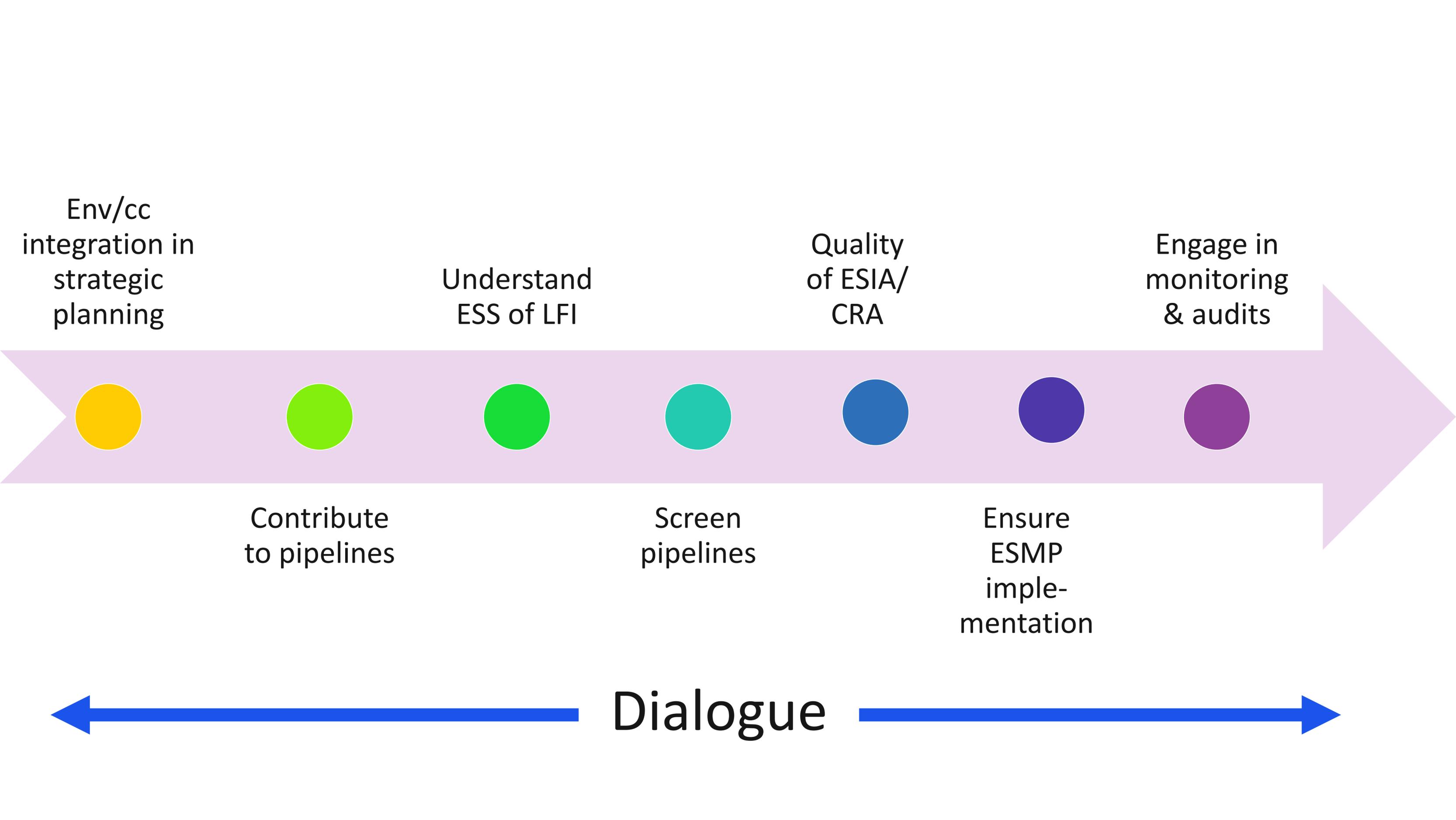


**What should be the role of delegations to promote green & clean investments?**



# Entry points in the cycle







# EIB's environmental safeguards



# The EIB Environmental and Social Standards as strategic enablers of sustainable finance

Eva Mayerhofer  
European Investment Bank



# The EIB Environmental and Social Framework

## Comprises



EIB E&S Policy



11 E&S Standards

Environmental and Social Procedures for Implementation

## Why it matters

Protects people & ecosystems from harm  
 Promotes inclusive development and human rights  
 Enhances transparency & accountability  
 Supports climate resilience and sustainable development goals  
 Aligns with international frameworks such as the Paris Agreement and the KMGBF  
 Stronger emphasis on climate resilience and biodiversity  
 Alignment with EU environmental standards and MDB E&S frameworks

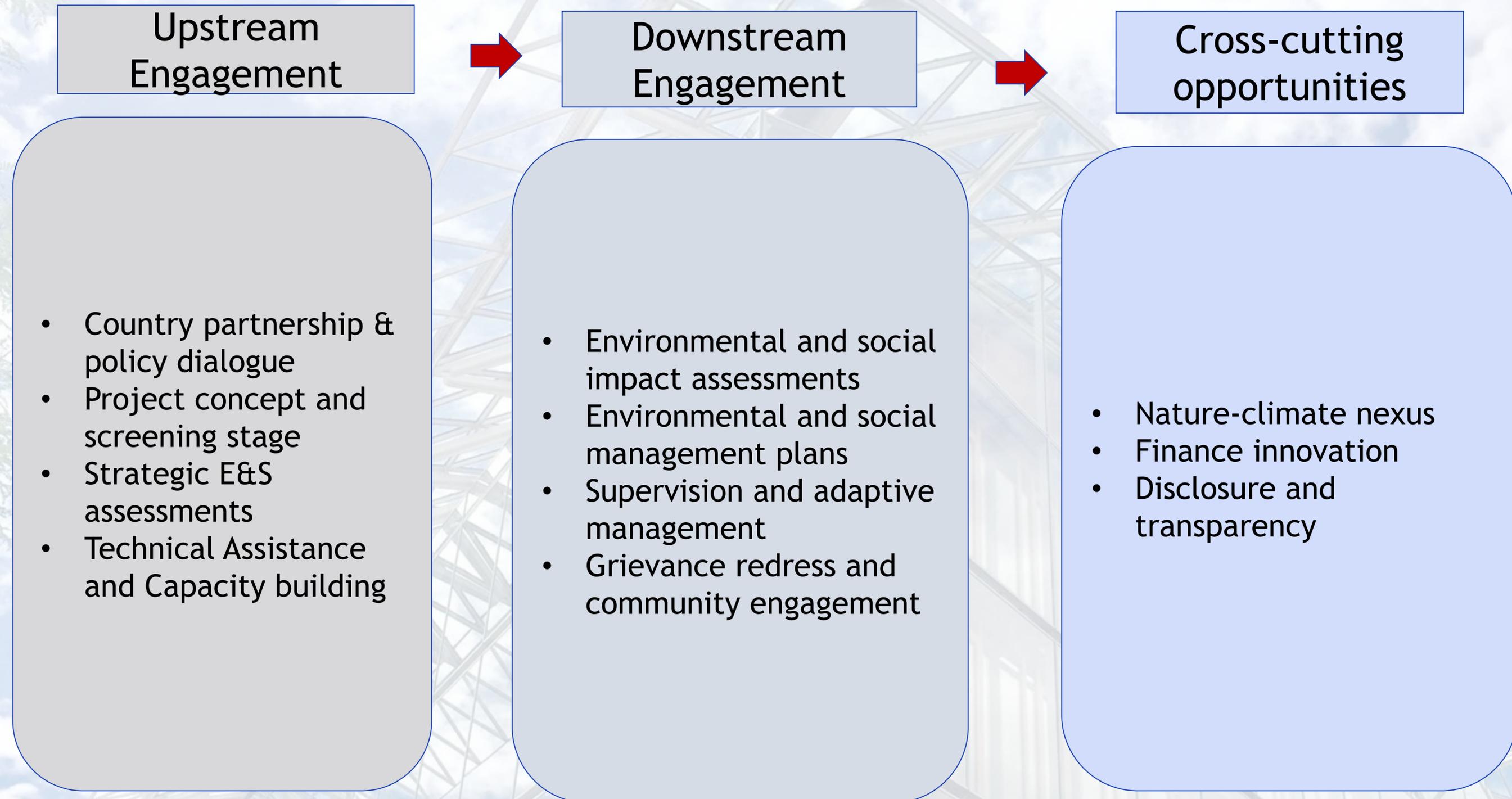
## What do the Standards ensure?

Application for the mitigation hierarchy to ensure DNSH  
 Promote social inclusion and equity  
 Mainstream biodiversity and respect human rights

# How the E&S Standards Contribute to Greening Finance

- **Risk Management for sustainable investment**
  - E&S Standards help **identify & mitigate environmental risks** early in project design.
  - This **reduces the likelihood of environmentally harmful investments** and increases project resilience including social license to operate. **IMPROVED PROJECT OUTCOMES**
- **Mainstreaming nature and climate goals**
  - Operations need to be **Paris Aligned** and EIB has committed to **mainstreaming nature** into its operations
- **Catalyzing green innovation**
  - Standards encourage the use of **NbS, green infrastructure and low-carbon technologies**
- **Strengthening country systems**
  - Provision of **TA** to assist countries build their own E&S frameworks
  - This builds long-term capacity for sustainable finance at the national level – **STRONGER INSTITUTIONS**
- **Transparency, engagement and accountability**
  - Standards require **meaningful stakeholder engagement, public disclosure and grievance mechanisms** –
  - This builds trust and ensure that investment is green, inclusive and equitable. **EMPOWERED COMMUNITIES**

# Integrating E&S requirements throughout the project cycle



# E&S Standards are a Strategic Lever for Innovation 1

- **Driving Innovation through the Sustainability Standards**
  - Standard 1 requires integrated ESIA, pushing for early-stage innovation in project design
  - Promoters incentivised to adopt NbS, circular economy models, green technologies and digital tools to meet due diligence requirements
  - The Mitigation Hierarchy fosters creative approaches to reduce harm and enhance benefits
- **Advancing Climate Action**
  - Projects must demonstrate climate resilience and low-carbon pathways
  - Climate risk screening and adaptation planning are embedded in project cycles, leading to climate resilient design and green finance innovation
- **Protecting and Enhancing Biodiversity (Standard 4)**
  - Net positive impact on biodiversity, not just harm avoidance
  - Use of ecosystem-based approaches to restore degraded habitats
  - Integration of biodiversity into land-use planning, agriculture, and infrastructure opening the doors for eco-tourism, conservation finance and green jobs

# E&S Standards are a Strategic Lever for Innovation 2

- **Promoting Social Inclusion and Equity (Standards 2,7,8)**
  - Opportunities for community-driven development and inclusive innovation
  - Stronger grievance mechanism and participatory planning
  - Support for gender equality, indigenous rights, and vulnerable groups, aligning with the European Pillar of Social Rights
- **Promoting Sustainability through Standard 11 for Intermediated Finance**
  - FI required to cascade down the requirements of the EIB E&S Standards to final beneficiaries
  - Environmental & Social Management Systems (ESMS): FIs must establish systems to identify, assess, and monitor E&S risks in sub-projects
  - Capacity building & training: EIB offers tools like a free e-learning course tailored for FIs outside EU
  - Transparency & reporting: FI are required to publicly disclose their due diligence processes and sustainability-related information
  - Support for green objective: when finance is dedicated to climate, environment, social objectives, FIs have additional reporting requirements and may be required to demonstrate alignment with frameworks such as the EU Taxonomy.

# Case Study: Development of Ghana - Applying EIB E&S Standard 11 - 1

## Project Overview

- **Institution:** Development Bank Ghana (DBG)
- **Partners:** European Investment Bank (EIB), World Bank, KfW
- **Objective:** Provide long-term financing to Ghanaian SMEs and financial institutions to support sustainable economic growth.

## Application of EIB Environmental and Social Standards

### 1. Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS)

DBG has developed a comprehensive **ESMS** aligned with:

- **EIB Environmental and Social Standards**
- **World Bank Environmental and Social Framework**
- **Ghana Sustainable Banking Principles**

The ESMS guides:

- Screening of sub-projects against an **exclusion list**
- Risk categorization and impact assessment
- Monitoring and reporting of E&S performance

# Case Study: Development of Ghana - Applying EIB E&S Standard 11 - 2

## 2. Intermediated Finance – Standard 11

DBG operates as a **wholesale bank**, channeling funds through **Participating Financial Institutions (PFIs)**.

• PFIs are required to:

- Conduct E&S due diligence on sub-projects
- Monitor compliance with EIB standards
- Report on E&S risks and mitigation measures

## 3. Capacity Building

- DBG provides **training and technical support** to PFIs to strengthen their E&S risk management.
- This ensures that even small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) receiving funds are aligned with international sustainability standards.

## Outcomes and Impact

- **Mainstreaming ESG:** EIB standards have helped institutionalize ESG practices across Ghana's financial sector.
- **Sustainable Lending:** Financing directed toward climate-smart agriculture, renewable energy, and inclusive enterprises.
- **Risk Mitigation:** Enhanced screening reduces the likelihood of environmental harm or social conflict.

## Key Lessons

- **Alignment with local and international frameworks** (e.g., Ghana's Sustainable Banking Principles) enhances effectiveness.
- **Intermediated finance** requires strong oversight and capacity building to ensure downstream compliance.
- **EIB's involvement** has elevated ESG standards in Ghana's development finance landscape.

# Key challenges in the implementation of the Standards

- Institutional Challenges
- Capacity constraints of project promoters and intermediaries – technical challenges
- Complexity and administrative burden – financial challenges
- Contextual and environmental risks
- Monitoring and enforcement
- Stakeholder engagement and transparency
- Harmonisation with country systems
- Climate and Biodiversity integration

# Solutions to EIB ESSF Implementation Challenges

## Capacity Building

Training, toolkits, and peer learning for promoters and intermediaries, partnerships with local institutions and peer institutions

## Monitoring & Accountability

Use of AI, third-party audits, and grievance systems.

## Use of Country Systems

Apply (when aligned with Standards) national laws and policies, support policy dialogue and adapt to local context.

## Streamlining Processes

Digital platforms, tiered requirements, and early/upstream engagement, adaptive management, phased implementation

## Stakeholder Engagement

Inclusive consultations, translations, and feedback loops.

## Climate & Biodiversity

Scenario tools, nature-based solutions, and EU Taxonomy alignment.

# Thank you

Eva Mayerhofer – Head of Environment Policy Unit and Lead Biodiversity Specialist

Email: [e.mayerhofer@eib.org](mailto:e.mayerhofer@eib.org)

# Zoom-in: pipeline origination



## Delegations must be drivers of change

- Delegations have added value over financial institutions
- Working relations with government, private sector and civil society
- Must promote investments aligned to our values and policies



## Discuss with your neighbours and tell us what you think!

- Opportunities and experiences for early engagement?
- Challenges to act upstream?



# Zoom-in: pipeline screening



# We must validate the investments we are expected to support

- **Note:** environmental safeguards not covered by pillar assessment
- Do proposed projects:
  - Maximise contributions to environment and climate?
  - Guarantee DN(S)H?
  - Ensure climate resilience?
- Screening of investment pipelines – Annex 13 of Greening Toolbox
- Dialogue is key!



# ANNEX 13. CHECKLIST FOR ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE CHANGE SCREENING OF INVESTMENT PROJECT PIPELINES

This tool helps in the identification of (1) high risk projects, (2) projects that may require a more careful scrutiny in relation to their environmental and climate risks, and (3) projects which provide greening opportunities.



[Go to the SCREENING FORM](#)

[Go to the LIST OF SUB-SECTORS](#)

## MAIN SECTORS

Projects are structured according to the following OECD DAC purpose codes classification (updated in March 2024).

For an overall overview of all sub-sectors under the following main categories, select the sector you are interested in from the list below:

110	Education
120	Health
130	Population Policies/ Programmes & Reproductive Health
140	Water Supply & Sanitation
150	Government & Civil Society
160	Other Social Infrastructure & Services (incl. Culture and Sport & Recreation)
210	Transport & Storage
220	Communications
230	Energy
240	Banking & Financial Services
250	Business & Other Services
310	Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing
320	Industry, Mining, Construction
330	Trade Policies & Regulations, incl. Tourism
410	General Environment Protection
430	Other Multisector (Urban development, Rural development, Disaster Risk Reduction, Food security, Multisector aid/ education/ research)
720	Emergency Response
730	Reconstruction Relief & Rehabilitation
740	Disaster Prevention & Preparedness

## This tool provides insight in the following CATEGORIES:

- > **Risk classification** - flag system that shows:
  - 1 - **No objection**: low risk projects
  - 2 - **Caution (conditional support)**: projects with concerns to be explored
  - 3 - **No go (not to be supported)**: no-go projects, as defined by Article 29 of the NDICI-GE Regulation
- > **Green priority projects** - projects with the potential to make substantial contribution to at least one of the following objectives:
  - climate change mitigation and/or adaptation;
  - sustainable use and protection of water and marine resources;
  - circular economy and resource efficiency;
  - pollution prevention and control;
  - biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystem services.
- > **Need for SEA/ ESIA/ CRA**, indicating a likely need for assessments, to be confirmed through a screening procedure:
  - SEA: Strategic Environmental Assessment of policy, plan or programme, stand alone or integrated in planning process
  - ESIA: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment - following regulatory requirements
  - CRA: Climate Vulnerability and Risk Assessment - stand alone or integrated in SEA or ESIA.
- > **Potential major environmental issues**, likely associated to the project, to be explored to satisfaction. Usually addressed in SEA, ESIA and/or CRA, including mitigation measures following the mitigation hierarchy (prevent, mitigate, compensate). This is a "**do no significant harm**" approach.
- > **Greening opportunities** the project may use to contribute to environmental objectives. This is a "**do good**" approach, encompassing:
  - climate change mitigation and adaptation;
  - biodiversity conservation, restoration and sustainable use of ecosystem services;
  - pollution prevention and control;
  - circular economy and resource efficiency;
  - a fair, healthy and environmentally friendly food system;
  - disaster risk reduction;
  - combating desertification.
- > **Potential Rio markers**, to claim contributions to environment and climate objectives:
  - climate change mitigation (CCM), climate change adaptation (CCA), biodiversity (BD), combating desertification (CD)
  - Rio marker 1 (40%) or 2 (100%) are project-specific and depend on compliance with eligibility criteria. A link is provided to available guidance.

## HOW TO USE THE TOOL:

- > This excel-based tool contains **3 tabs for easy use** and **19 sector tabs** with the full overview of information at sub-sector level. Tabs are shown at the bottom of the page.
- > All **tabs are protected** by a password, so as to avoid potential errors due to deletion of rows or columns or changing the contents of the cells. Nevertheless, **copying, printing and adding comments are allowed in all tabs**. Additionally, in **SCREENING FORM tab** and **SECTOR tabs** it is allowed to **adjust the row heights** so that the entire content of the cell is visible.
- > **INTRODUCTION tab**: this tab.
  - The box to the left lists all **main sectors**; clicking on a sector will open the detailed SECTOR tab.
  - Buttons at the top of the this page lead to a **SCREENING FORM** and a **LIST OF SUBSECTORS** (all other pages also have a button (top left) to return to this introduction page).
- > **SCREENING FORM tab**: provides a quick screening report at sub-sector level. It contains the same information as in the SECTOR tabs. Select the desired sub-sector and all available information will be listed in a printable format.
- > **LIST OF SUB-SECTORS tab**: provides an overview of all sub-sectors for which information is available. In the list, the main sector hyperlink leads to the detailed sector tab.
- > **SECTOR tabs (19)**: contain all available information at sub-sector level. They can be reached through this INTRODUCTION tab, through the LIST OF SUB-SECTORS tab, or by simply clicking on one of the tabs at the bottom of the page. Each sector tab has self-explanatory buttons at the top for easy navigation between the other tabs.
- > Use the icon to get to the beginning of the page.

DAC DESCRIPTION	CRS CODE	Clarifications / Additional notes on coverage (DAC)	Risk classification	Green Priority Project (GP)	Potential need for SEA / ESIA / CRA	Potential major environmental issues
<b>Water supply and sanitation - large systems</b>	14020	Programmes where components according to 14021 and 14022 cannot be identified. When components are known, they should individually be reported under their respective purpose codes: water supply [14021], sanitation [14022], and hygiene [12261].	(2) Caution (conditional support)	(GP) Green priority project, contributing to pollution prevention and control	CRA for water supply. ESIA for infrastructure.	Impacts from construction and operation; land occupation & displaced people; use of hard infrastructure (dikes; dams) is not very resilient in the light of an uncertain future (either disinvestment or overdimensioned). Unsustainable extraction of groundwater sources. For desalination: energy consumption and brine discharge. Sludge management from wastewater treatment plants.
<b>Water supply - large systems</b>	14021	Potable water treatment plants; intake works; storage; water supply pumping stations; large scale transmission / conveyance and distribution systems.	(2) Caution (conditional support)	/	CRA for water supply. ESIA for infrastructure.	Impacts from construction and operation; land occupation & displaced people. Unsustainable extraction of groundwater sources. For desalination: energy consumption and brine discharge. Environmental impacts associated to dams (e.g. altering sediment balance, interrupting biological corridors, potential GHG emissions, etc.)

Greening opportunities	Potential Rio Markers	OECD Guidance for Rio Marking	SERIES Quick tips to integrate environment and climate change into key sectors & Activities that qualify for Rio Markers	SERIES Working with Nature	SERIES Green Collection
Provide data sufficient for broad environmental purposes, including CRA, nature-based solutions, also for carbon sequestration.	Potentially CCA, BD, CD when using greening opportunities.	<a href="#">See also: OECD indicative tables for the climate and biodiversity markers (Annex 20)</a>	<a href="#">See Quick Tips:</a> <a href="#">- Integrating the Environment and Climate Change in WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</a> <a href="#">- Integrating the Environment and Climate Change in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</a> <a href="#">- Integrating the environment and climate change in INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS</a> <a href="#">- Activities that qualify for Rio Markers in WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</a> <a href="#">- Activities that qualify for Rio Markers in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</a> <a href="#">- Activities that qualify for Rio Markers in SUSTAINABLE INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS</a>	<a href="#">See Quick Tips: Working with Nature in the WATER (MANAGEMENT) SECTOR</a>	<a href="#">See the Green Collection: Aligning Desalination Proposals to the Green Deal</a>
Desalination and artificial water storage to be considered as last resort solutions. Nature-based solutions for water infiltration, storage, treatment and supply. Greening of power supply. Design considering climate change adaptation to avoid overflows of untreated waste water. Re-use of waste water.	Potentially CCA, CCM, BD, CD when using greening opportunities.	<a href="#">See also: OECD indicative tables for the climate and biodiversity markers (Annex 20)</a>	<a href="#">See Quick Tips:</a> <a href="#">- Integrating the Environment and Climate Change in WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</a> <a href="#">- Integrating the Environment and Climate Change in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</a> <a href="#">- Integrating the environment and climate change in INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS</a> <a href="#">- Activities that qualify for Rio Markers in WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT</a> <a href="#">- Activities that qualify for Rio Markers in Water, Sanitation and Hygiene (WASH)</a>	<a href="#">See Quick Tips: Working with Nature in the WATER (MANAGEMENT) SECTOR</a>	<a href="#">See the Green Collection: Aligning Desalination Proposals to the Green Deal</a>

## Discuss with your neighbours and tell us what you think!

- What obstacles do you find to meaningfully screen pipelines and proposals?
- What positive experience could you share with your colleagues?



# Zoom-in: implementation



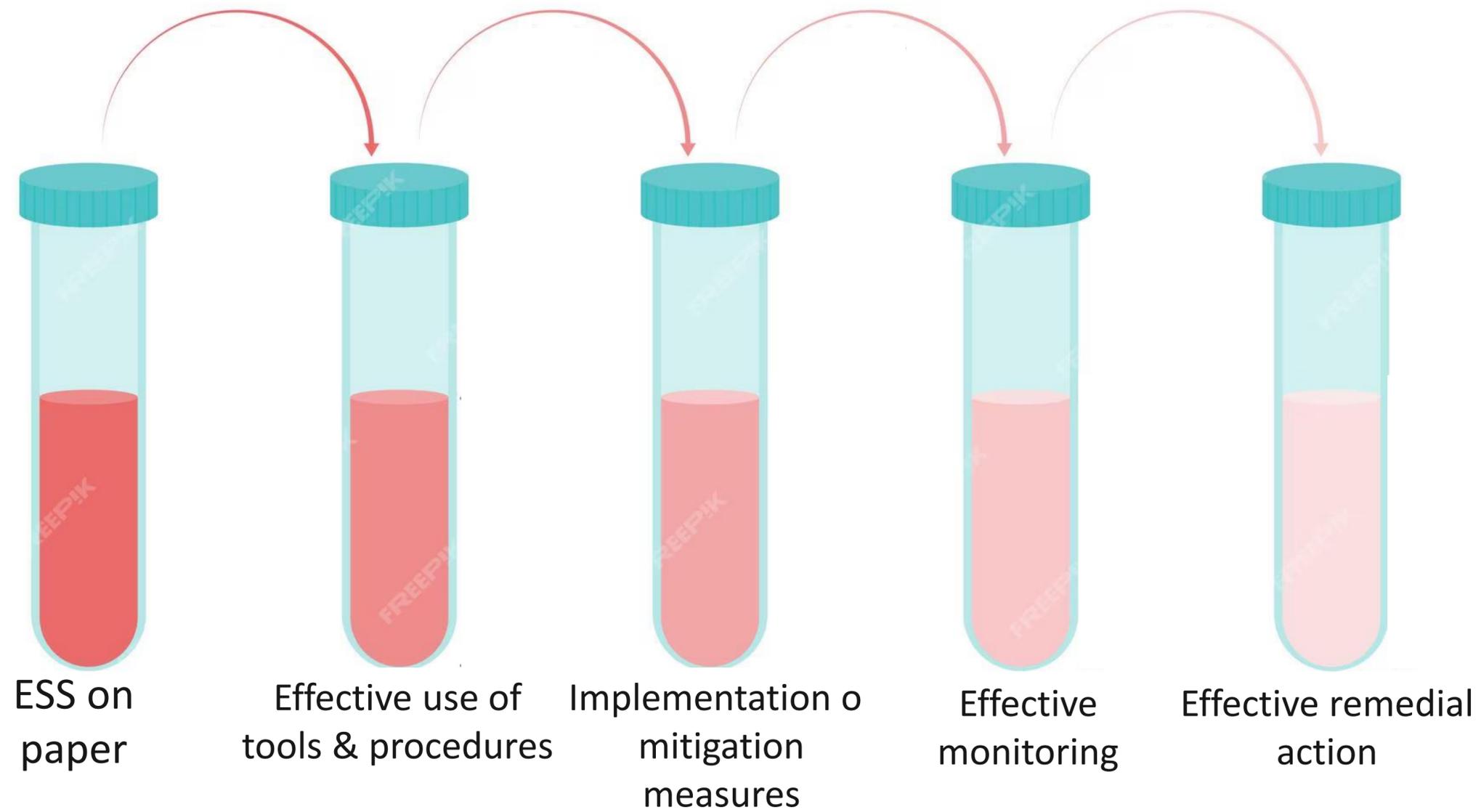
**All good intentions must materialise!**

**Risk management measures must be effective!**

- Set the ground for effective implementation: Environmental and Social Management Plans, contracts and budget are key
- Engage in monitoring or audit missions



# Be mindful of the ESS dilution chain



## Discuss with your neighbours and tell us what you think!

- How can we better engage during implementation?
- What obstacles do you face to engage downstream?
- Share with us any positive experiences!



# Panel discussion and conclusions





# Greening EU Cooperation Toolbox



- Applicants
- Implementing Partners
- Economic Operators, Contractors and Experts
- > Systems
- > Contracts and Procurements
- > eCompanion
- > ePRAG
- > Intervention Cycle Management Guide



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Greening EU Cooperation Toolbox

 [Click to access the PDF version](#)



# WORKING WITH NATURE: HOW ALL SECTORS CAN BENEFIT FROM AND CONTRIBUTE TO BIODIVERSITY

The European Green Deal invites all sectors and relevant actors to go beyond the 'doing no harm' principle and think in terms of how activities and investments can contribute to nature conservation and restoration, either by pro-actively integrating nature conservation in the design of activities or by looking for alternative solutions provided by nature.

This is the main document of the "Working with Nature" Quick Tips series, further comprising 7 sector specific Quick Tips:

- Working with nature in the Water (Management) sector
- Working with nature in Cities
- Working with nature in Disaster Risk Reduction
- Working with nature in the Transport sector
- Working with nature in the Forestry sector
- Working with nature in Agriculture and Livestock
- Working with nature in the Renewable Energy sector

The 2022 Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework requires Parties to the Convention to stop loss of biodiversity in degraded areas by at least 30% in 2030 and coastal and marine areas (target 3).

This requires a fundamentally different way of planning and project design, not sufficing to mitigate negative impacts of standard design but actively looking for ways to benefit from and enhance nature from the very start. Having green objectives from the onset is what a green transition is about (taking into account that green also stands for a just and climate resilient, circular and pollution free transition).

**BIODIVERSITY** = biological diversity = genetic diversity within each species + diversity among species + diversity in ecosystems. It is the formalised and quantifiable term for 'nature'.

**ECOSYSTEM** = a dynamic complex of plant, animal and micro-organism communities and their non-living environment interacting as a functional unit (Convention on Biological Diversity).

**ECOSYSTEM SERVICES** = the benefits people obtain from ecosystems (IPBES).

This main document focuses on investments in traditional economic sectors that can generate biodiversity co-benefits or use biodiversity as part of a solution. The 7 sector specific Quick Tips, or annexes to this document, complement this information with concrete case evidence.



# ANCHORING ENVIRONMENT AMBITIONS IN THE TRANSPORT SECTOR

Highly-consuming sector and anthropogenic key contributor to deaths annually. Lessons from the premature deaths relate free public transport to climate change. Mobility planning has to move away from accommodating more vehicles, and instead focus on people and goods in order to create sustainable mobility systems. This note provides quick practical tips to maximise opportunities for environmentally sustainable and climate compatible mobility of passengers and freight. This includes road, rail, inland waterways, maritime and air transport.

## Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and pollution

Minimising the need for motorised travel for goods and people through employment services within territories and promoting compact cities to limit travel.

Encourage short-distance trade to look regional markets (for example, the EU). From sustainable and circular food production, also taking rural transport into account.

By infrastructure: Strong construction use and dismantling of infrastructure has significant water and soil, climate (greenhouse gas), air quality, noise, etc. Environmentally sustainable infrastructure: A separate Quick Tip document.



# THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE BY DIGITALISATION

Enablers to realise the digital transition can contribute to the green and circular economy in terms of connectivity and digitalisation. The importance of digitalisation is to see that they bring positive and negative consequences. To fully exploit the environmental advantages of digitalisation, targeted policies and actions are needed. This note provides quick practical tips to maximise the positive potential of ICT while preventing negative effects.

## Reduce negative impacts on environment and climate

Avoid additional GHG emissions by improving energy efficiency of both production and use of ICT (devices, data centres and networks), investing in green electricity, and reusing waste energy. ICT can and should save more emissions than they produce.

Ensure that electronic devices are designed for durability, maintenance, dismantling, reuse and recycling, repair or upgrade to extend the lifecycle of devices.

Ensure procurement of raw materials, abiding by relevant environmental and social safeguards.

Ensure alignment of regulatory and policy frameworks for environmentally sound management of digital and avoid dumping of e-waste.

Ensure consistency of telecom operators with regards to their environmental footprint.

## Enhance sustainability in virtually all sectors, by enabling:

Smart agriculture that saves on fuel, seeds, water, fertilisers and pesticides; better distribution of products and increased farmer income; food security through earth observation for disease control, pest and disease control, climate change, etc. Information sharing among farmers.

Use of sensing techniques that assist in administrative processes of forest exploitation permits, and forest clearing, etc.



# INTEGRATING THE ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE IN INFRASTRUCTURE PROJECTS

Essential foundation for economic and social development and key to the G20 Quality Infrastructure Strategy. Infrastructure is cross-sectoral and can be spatially differentiated into 'hubs' or 'hubs' with concentrations of activities and 'linear infrastructure' connecting these hubs. This note provides quick practical tips to maximise opportunities for environmentally sustainable and climate compatible infrastructure projects and investments. It addresses project development (preparation, appraisal and procurement), implementation (construction, operation, maintenance) and decommissioning (construction, and planning, including the use of strategic environmental assessments, reference is made to other - sector-specific - Quick Tips.

## Address environmental concerns related to Infrastructure

Infrastructure construction and operation is associated with drivers of environmental change: fragmentation of natural habitats (e.g. barriers effect of dams or roads), extraction of minerals (e.g. noise, hydrology, erosion), water pollution and greenhouse gas emissions (from vehicles, ships, etc.).

Infrastructure may induce people to migrate into more vulnerable areas (e.g. floodplains); construction and use of infrastructure leads to the spread of communicable diseases (HIV/AIDS, COVID-19) and invasive plants or animals; above-surface of pipes are susceptible to illegal tapping or terrorist attacks.

Infrastructure and climate vulnerability: hard infrastructure may be susceptible to damage or failure due to natural hazards exacerbated by climate change (extreme weather events, sea level rise, changing temperatures) leading to network unavailability and disruptions of value chains.



# CLIMATE AND THE ENVIRONMENT

At a global level, the Paris Agreement (2015) on climate change represents a strong commitment to protect public health, as it sets ambitious aims to curb greenhouse gas emissions and pushes countries to develop adaptation plans that will protect human health from the worst impacts of climate change. It is estimated that meeting the goals of the Paris Agreement could save about a million lives a year worldwide by 2050 through reductions in air pollution alone. The Global Biodiversity Framework (2022) also establishes the ambitious target of reducing pollution and ensuring access to nature with the potential to protect human health and wellbeing. At the same time, EU cooperation and partnerships need to embody the European Green Deal and support efforts to transform systems and societies towards climate neutral socioeconomic growth and development. Through the 2022 EU Global Health Strategy the Union commits to build stronger and more resilient health systems to deliver on the ambition of universal health coverage (UHC) and to work through the "One Health" approach. While the priorities around health, climate and the environment are tightly interlinked, only 0.5% of multilateral climate finance is dedicated to health adaptation.

# EUROPEAN GREEN DEAL KNOWLEDGE HUB FACILITIES

Technical assistance in support of programming and implementation



## CLIMATE ACTION

**National Determined Contributions facility**

INTPA F1:  
[José Carlos Edo Monfort](#)  
[Carolina Brito](#)



## BIODIVERSITY & FORESTS

**Forests for the Future Facility**

INTPA F2: [Patrice Moussy](#)

**Biodiversity for Life**

INTPA F2: [Aymeric ROUSSEL](#)



## CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND WATER

**Switch to Green (S2G)**

[Alexander Charalambous \(S2G\)](#)

**Water Facility**

INTPA F2: [Arnaud De-Vanssay](#)



## FROM FARM TO FORK

**Advisory Services for Sustainable Agri-Food Systems, including Nutrition, Value Chains, Resilience, Sustainable Production and Food Safety**

[INTPA-F3@ec.europa.eu](mailto:INTPA-F3@ec.europa.eu)



## SUSTAINABLE ENERGY

**Technical Assistance Facility for Sustainable Energy**

INTPA F1: [Nicolas Ritzenthaler](#)



## SUSTAINABLE CITIES

**Urban Development Technical Facility**

**Sustainable Urban Mobility**

INTPA F4:

[Lars Gronvald](#)  
[Giorgia Favero](#)



## HORIZONTAL SUPPORT TO GREENING EU COOPERATION

**EU Greening Facility**

INTPA F2: [Bernard Crabbé](#)

INTPA F1: [José Carlos Edo Monfort](#)

[INTPA-GREENING-FACILITY@ec.europa.eu](mailto:INTPA-GREENING-FACILITY@ec.europa.eu)

ENEST A2:

[Ondrej SEMERAK](#)

[Cecile KAO](#)

[ENEST-GREENING-FACILITY@ec.europa.eu](mailto:ENEST-GREENING-FACILITY@ec.europa.eu)

MENA:

[Frederic FORTUNE \(temporary\)](#)

[Aikaterini TSAKMAKIDOU \(temporary\)](#)

[MENA-GREENING-FACILITY@ec.europa.eu](mailto:MENA-GREENING-FACILITY@ec.europa.eu)



# Trainings

## GREENING EU COOPERATION

2-4 September 2025 🕒 9:00 - 17:00

## CLIMATE-SMART INVESTMENTS

Unlocking the potential of Global Gateway flagship projects

5 September 2025 🕒 9:00 - 12:30

## BIODIVERSITY INTERVENTIONS IN EU COOPERATION

How to support biodiversity in line with the new EU priorities

5 September 2025 🕒 13:30 - 17:00



Rue Joseph II 54, 1000 Brussels, Belgium



Global  
Gateway



TRAINING

# GREENING EU COOPERATION

 20-24 October, 2025  Lao Plaza Hotel, Vientiane, Lao PDR