



Implementing the Global Gateway's green and clean principle in water resources management

GREEN TIPS

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Green & Clean is one of six fundamental principles of the Global Gateway. Its implementation implies ensuring 'do no harm' to the environment or climate, maximising nature- and climate-positive contributions, and guaranteeing resilience to climate change and environmental degradation.

Most investments are dependent on the state of nature. That's why ensuring the long-term sustainability and value of Global Gateway investments requires a 360° approach. This requires looking into nature-dependencies and integrating environment, climate & biodiversity across Global Gateway interventions and instruments, as part of its green and clean dimension. This enhances the value and sustainability of our investments.

Water is essential to life and crucial to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the [2030 Agenda](#), our global climate and environmental ambitions, EU policy priorities or our many other aspirations for a prosperous, peaceful and sustainable world. Yet, freshwater and marine ecosystems representing important biodiversity and surface and groundwater resources continue to decline in many regions at a fast rate. The deterioration of these ecosystem services and growing water scarcity affects (our) quality of life and exacerbates climate change, which impacts [water security](#). Water is the primary vehicle through which we feel the impacts of climate change. Water-related hazards such as floods and droughts cause the most economically and socially destructive disasters.

The [EU Water Framework Directive](#) and [related directives](#) such as the [Floods Directive](#) provide a vision for basin-wide and transboundary planning and management preserving 'good ecological status' of water bodies and fostering climate resilience. The European Commission's [International Partnerships Priorities](#) including [the European Green Deal](#) and the UN Agenda 2030 provide green and sustainable pathways to address the planetary crisis and to fight climate change with actions to foster growth, eradicate poverty and ensure peace and security.

The following note provides green **practical tips** for policy, investment and capacity-development interventions, matched to local contexts, which aim to mainstream environmental and climate change aspects within **integrated, sustainable, participatory and conflict-sensitive management of water resources** (see also [Water, Sanitation and Hygiene](#) and [Disaster Risk Reduction](#) Green Tips).



HARNESS THE POWER OF ECOSYSTEMS WITHIN RIVER BASIN PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

- ▶ Promote basin-scale ecosystem conservation and restoration investments, based on monitoring and knowledge about water quantity and quality requirements, called 'environmental flows' for **healthy freshwater and coastal ecosystems**, including groundwater-dependent wetlands or lagoons.
- ▶ Support **watershed protection schemes**, such as [payment-for-ecosystem-services](#), to link downstream and upstream communities, and protect vital headwaters and recharge areas, for example, forests, glaciers, wetlands and lakes, from unsustainable land-use practices.
- ▶ Harness **nature-based-solutions** ("green where possible, grey where needed") for improved resilience, including [natural water retention measures](#) (floodplains, wetlands and mangroves) to minimise flood and drought risks ([see also Green Tips on Infrastructure](#)), and 'soft' investments such as early warning systems and improved spatial planning, hampering construction in floodplains and fostering 'sponge cities' ([see Green Tips on Green Cities](#)).
- ▶ Dismantle obsolete infrastructures to recover **free-flowing rivers**; restore water, nutrients and sediment flows to deltas, estuaries, coasts and beaches; and recover biodiversity migration corridors, which many species depend upon.



REDUCE THE UNSUSTAINABILITY OF WATER USE

- ▶ Put in place equitable and productive **water rights regimes** based on basin-level water accounting and management plans to prevent that improved water efficiency results in increased water consumption.
- ▶ Avoid policies and actions that lead to the drainage and conversion of **wetlands and peatlands**, which are essential carbon sinks, hydrological buffers and biodiversity reservoirs.
- ▶ Develop measures and incentives for **water savings and conservation** (water metering, rain-water harvesting, establishment of water user associations, reduction of subsidies to water use, progressive water tariffs).
- ▶ Ensure investments (e.g. **dams, reservoirs, hydropower, irrigation infrastructure or desalinisation** plants) are carefully planned and implemented, considering the social and environmental trade-offs as well as greenhouse gas emissions and evaporative water losses from reservoirs, and the resilience of power generation and water storage in a changing climate.



- ▶ Support the development of cross-sector strategies and upstream-downstream stakeholder dialogues to address the **causes** of environmental degradation.
- ▶ Systematically assess and factor in the value of **ecosystems and their services** (such as food provision, water purification, flow regulation, cooling and aeration, etc.), when developing policies and projects affecting water resources and water ecosystems.
- ▶ Apply risk assessments (and projections) under climate change scenarios as a way of **climate proofing** all water infrastructure ([see also Green Tips on Infrastructure](#)).
- ▶ Support **climate-smart agroecology-based agriculture**, consuming less resources and retaining carbon, soil structures, nutrients and moisture. ([see also Green Tips on Food and Agriculture](#)).
- ▶ Stimulate the respect for water by economic activities, applying the **polluter-pays-principle** and adopting **circular-economy** production patterns, as the resource recovery from wastewater (treated water, nutrients, energy).
- ▶ Explore digital opportunities to improve and adapt **water resources allocations** to climate change scenarios and to control its compliance, e.g. avoiding illegal and unsustainable water use.



SUPPORT AWARENESS, CO-CREATION, INNOVATION AND DISSEMINATION OF KNOWLEDGE

- ▶ Conduct public **awareness campaigns** on sustainable water management targeting schools, communities, agriculture and business, mainstreaming the link with the environment and climate change.
- ▶ **Empower communities** to develop conflict-sensitive water management, e.g. helping flood-prone communities to adapt to climate change.
- ▶ Build environmental and climate resilience **skills** with professional associations, partnerships, universities and using Twinning instruments or similar.
- ▶ Generate **knowledge**, for example on water-related risks and ecosystem services, by promoting local research & innovation on climate and environmentally sustainable water management.





Villagers selling their products at the weekly market in Yanonge, DRC. © CIFOR. Credit: Axel Fassio



SUPPORT SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF TRANSBOUNDARY WATERS

- ▶ Apply **water diplomacy** to enhance the environment and promote resilience against the climate vulnerability of water in rivers, lakes, aquifers and oceans.
- ▶ Encourage EU partner countries to **adopt and apply the [UNECE Water Convention](#)**, especially to prevent, control and reduce the pollution of waters, to ensure sound and rational water management, conservation of water resources and environmental protection, and the conservation and, where necessary, restoration of ecosystems.
- ▶ Encourage agreements through **cross-country collaboration platforms** and joint initiatives – such as transboundary river basin organisations - to improve water management, build climate resilience, meet human rights obligations, protect livelihoods and guard against possible migration and conflict.



ALIGN WITH NATIONAL, EU AND GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE COMMITMENTS

- ▶ Assess if national water and environment policies **support international ambitions**, such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG 13 Climate Action, SDG 14 Life below Water, SDG 15 Life on Land), [Paris Agreement](#) (and NDCs), [Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030](#), [post-2020 Global Biodiversity Framework](#), [Ramsar Convention on Wetlands](#); verify how the activities proposed will contribute to the Rio Conventions ([See activities that qualify for Rio markers in water resources management](#)).
- ▶ In particular, ensure water and sanitation policies are aligned with **climate commitments** and include them in countries' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) and National Adaptation Plans (NAP).
- ▶ **Align proposed actions** with the EU [Green Deal](#) (including Farm-to-Fork, Biodiversity, EU Adaptation and Circular Economy strategies) and explore opportunities for EU financed water projects to contribute to the EU commitments on climate finance and doubling biodiversity financing to developing countries.
- ▶ Systematically promote Strategic Environmental Assessments (SEA) and water management plans when supporting water-related policy work or large-scale water infrastructure developments.
- ▶ Systematically apply robust ESG standards and the use of the Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and/or Climate Risk Assessment (CRA) when supporting large water-related projects, in order to identify risks.



FURTHER INFORMATION AND SUPPORT

- ▶ European Commission, [Greening EU international cooperation toolbox](https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/wikis/spaces/ExactExternalWiki/pages/2297138095/Greening+EU+Cooperation+Toolbox), European Commission – Wikis, 2025, <https://webgate.ec.europa.eu/fpfis/wikis/spaces/ExactExternalWiki/pages/2297138095/Greening+EU+Cooperation+Toolbox>
- ▶ European Commission Directorate-General for International Cooperation and Development, [The New European Consensus on Development – ‘Our World, Our Dignity, Our Future’](https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/european-consensus-development_en), Brussels, 7 June 2017, https://ec.europa.eu/international-partnerships/european-consensus-development_en
- ▶ European Investment Bank (EIB), [Environmental, Climate and Social Guidelines on Hydropower Development](https://www.eib.org/en/publications/environmental-climate-and-social-guidelines-on-hydropower-development), EIB, Luxembourg, October 2019, <https://www.eib.org/en/publications/environmental-climate-and-social-guidelines-on-hydropower-development>
- ▶ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), [UNESCO Chairs on Water-related Disasters and Hydrological Changes](https://www.unesco.org/en/ihp/chairs), UNESCO website, <https://www.unesco.org/en/ihp/chairs>
- ▶ United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), [Water Security](https://www.unesco.org/en/water), UNESCO website, <https://www.unesco.org/en/water>
- ▶ United Nations Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), [Drought Toolbox](https://knowledge.unccd.int/drought-toolbox), UNCCD Knowledge Hub, 2019, <https://knowledge.unccd.int/drought-toolbox>
- ▶ [Water and Climate Coalition](https://www.water-climate-coalition.org/), website, 2020, <https://www.water-climate-coalition.org/>

More documents are available in capacity4dev's public groups: [Environment, Climate Change and Green Economy](#), and [Water and Sanitation](#)

GREENING EU COOPERATION



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