EU at COP31
ACT.ADAPT.ADVANCE.

EU Finance For climate action

Working with partner countries to tackle a shared crisis

Recent record heatwaves, floods, droughts and wildfires highlighted our societies' growing vulnerability to climate-related extreme events. Last summer was the warmest in Europe, with August the joint warmest month ever recorded globally.

*While **climate change** affects all countries, its **impacts** are most severe in countries and communities that are particularly vulnerable and have fewer resources to respond. Many also face significant challenges in adapting, coping, and transitioning to low greenhouse gas emissions and resilient development.*

International climate finance plays a key role in supporting mitigation and adaptation action, particularly where needs are greatest.

This brochure presents the EU's contribution to international climate finance through selected examples of initiatives supported by the EU and Member States worldwide.

For a more complete overview, please visit our website:
climate.ec.europa.eu/areas-action/international-action-climate-change/international-climate-finance

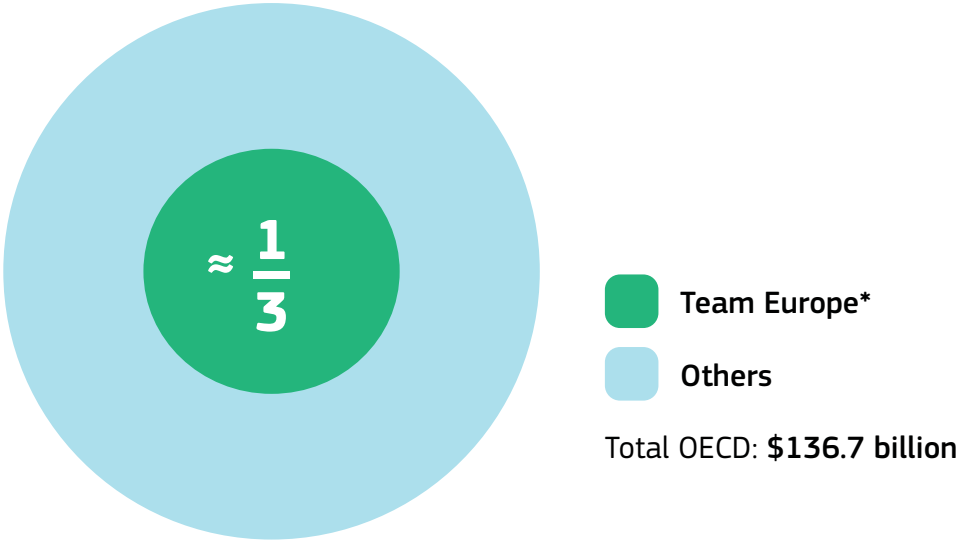
Where do we stand?

In 2009, at COP15, Parties agreed on a collective goal to mobilise **$100 billion**/year for climate action in developing countries. In 2015, under the Paris Agreement, Parties agreed to extend this goal out to 2025 and to set a new finance goal for the period after 2025.

In 2025, at CMA 6, Parties set a **New Collective Quantified Goa**l to reach at least **$300 billion**/year by 2035, starting in 2026, with a larger group of contributors led by developed countries, and in the context of the call to mobilise **$1.3 trillion**/year by 2035.

Global climate finance in 2024

Progress by $100 billion contributor



According to the **OECD's latest report**, the $100 billion goal was exceeded for the third consecutive year in 2024, reaching $136.7 billion. Even so, much **larger** and **faster** financial shifts are needed to meet climate targets.

Despite geopolitical uncertainty, fiscal constraints and competing policy priorities, efforts to provide and mobilise climate finance **must accelerate**. The EU is actively working with international partners to identify solutions, including new sources of finance and stronger partnerships, to channel greater financial flows towards climate action.

Safeguarding and strengthening international climate finance flows remains essential to reach our climate objectives. No single actor can meet global needs alone, and the EU remains committed to supporting and accelerating collective efforts to reach a climate-neutral and resilient development and society.

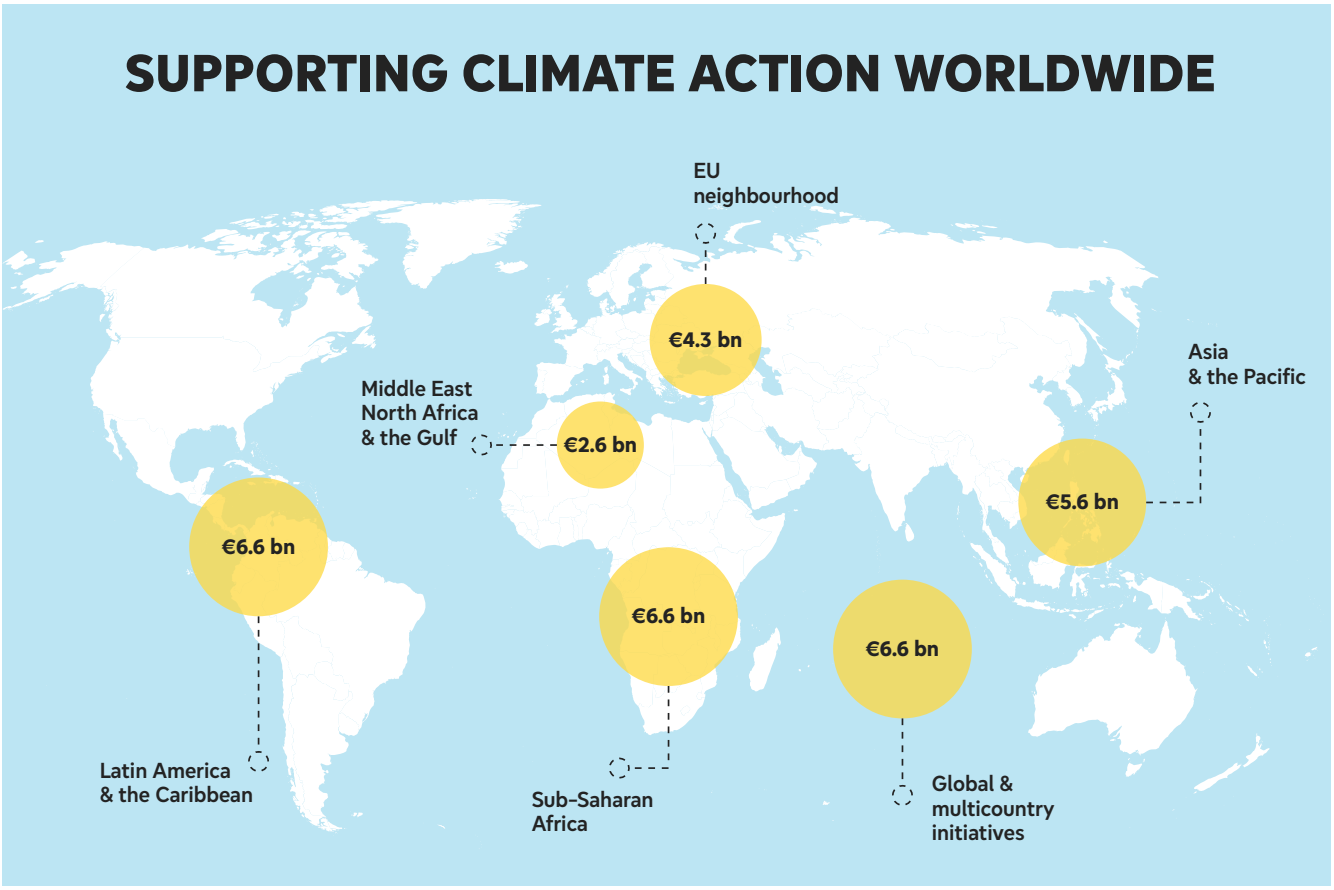
**Team Europe contribution conversion: €41.6 billion = $45 billion at the Eurostat exchange rate of 1.0824.*

How much do we contribute?

In 2025, the EU and its member states contributed **€32.3 billion from public sources** and mobilised an additional **€9.3 billion from private sources** to help developing countries reduce greenhouse gas emissions and adapt to the impacts of climate change:

- **€32.3 billion** includes €4.3 billion from the EU budget (including the European Development Fund), €2.7 billion from the European Investment Bank, and €25.3 billion from the national budgets of our 27 member states.
- **€9.3 billion** refers to the private financial support mobilised through public interventions (e.g., guarantees, syndicated loans, direct investment in companies, credit lines, etc.). It does not include any public finance used for this mobilisation.

These figures strongly confirm our resolve to deliver on our international climate finance commitments.

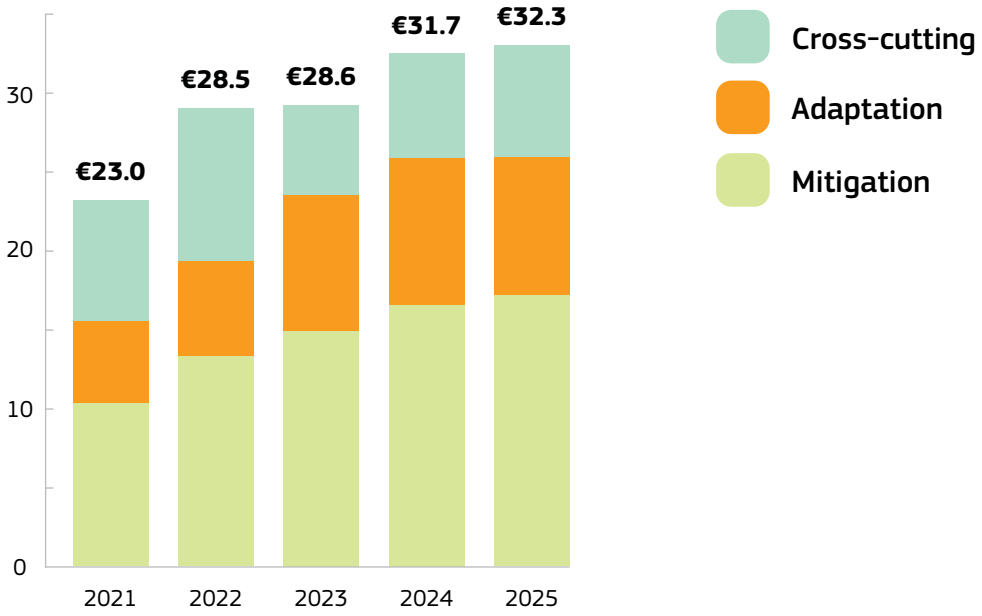


How do we measure our contribution?

The EU and its Member States report international climate finance flows (including grants and loans), in line with internationally agreed rules and methodology under the UNFCCC and the OECD.

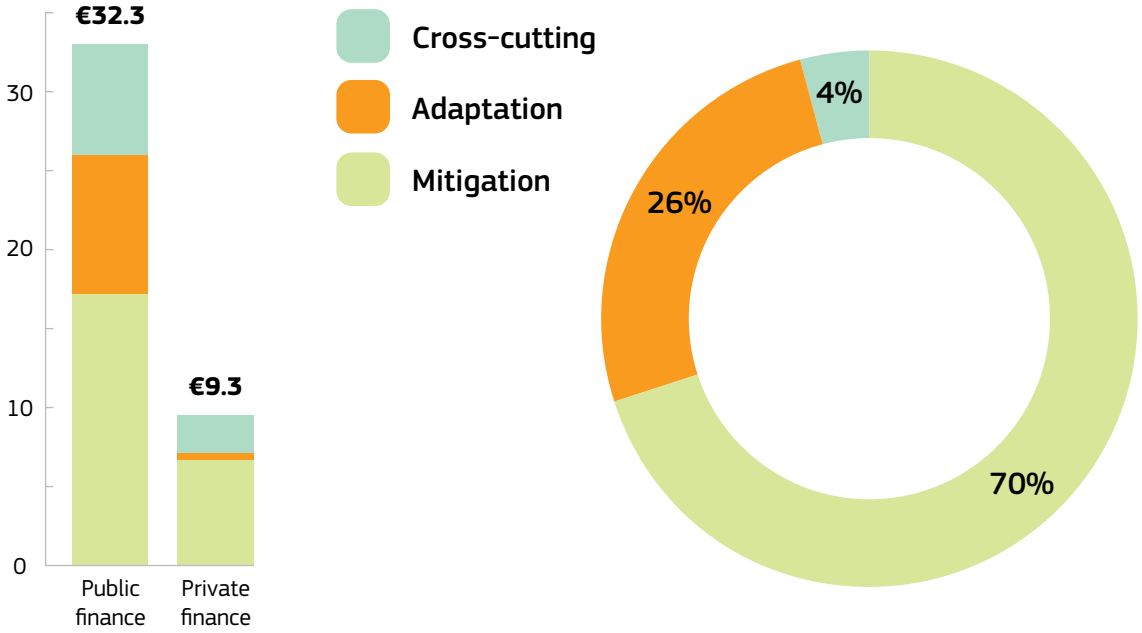
Total public climate finance to developing countries in 2025*

By type of support, in billion euros



Total private climate finance mobilised in 2025

By type of support, in billion euros



**Aggregate figures for 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2025 are based on total bilateral support committed + total multilateral support provided. Due to a change in methodology, these data are not directly comparable with 2021.*

What do we fund and how?

International climate finance supports **ambitious** and **effective** action in developing countries. In 2025, **48%** of the EU public contribution was directed to **adaptation** or **cross-cutting** actions. Cross-cutting involve both mitigation and adaptation actions:

- **Mitigation** aim to reduce or prevent greenhouse gas emissions to limit the extent of climate change.
- **Adaptation** aim to adjust human and natural systems to actual or expected climate change impacts, reducing vulnerability and building resilience.

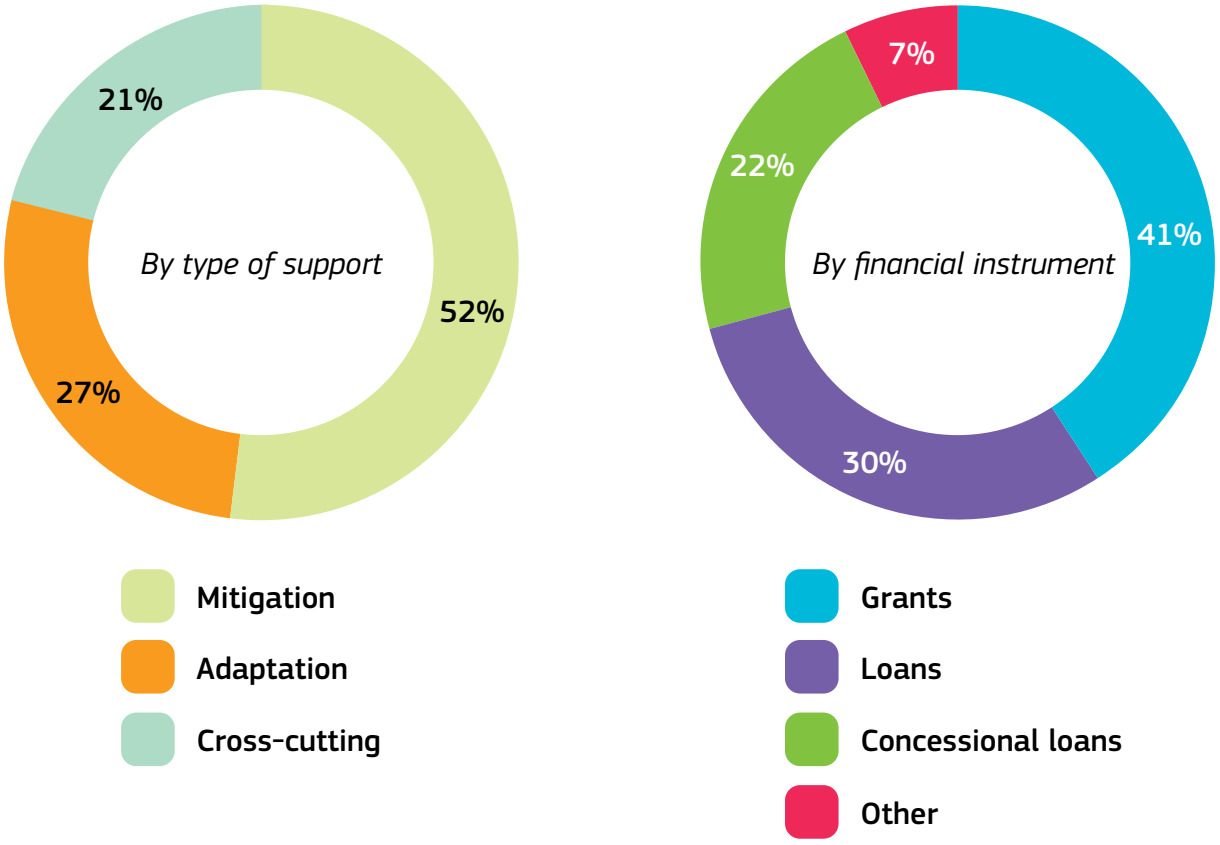
Grants also represented a significant share (**41%**) of the EU contribution in 2025:

- Grants and concessional finance are crucial for Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and the Least Developed Countries (LDCs), which are particularly vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change and face significant capacity constraints.

Where possible, the EU's funding approach is to **accept higher risks** to unlock much larger private investments in places where capital is harder to access, using various investment strategies (such as the Global Gateway), instruments (such as the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus) and initiatives (such as the International Platform on Sustainable Finance), alongside support to address systemic barriers to the expected transformations.

Looking forward, the EU seeks to broaden the range and impact of financial instruments and to mobilise private finance effectively as key tools to support international climate action, address climate impacts and narrow the investment gap worldwide.

Share of public climate finance to developing countries in 2025



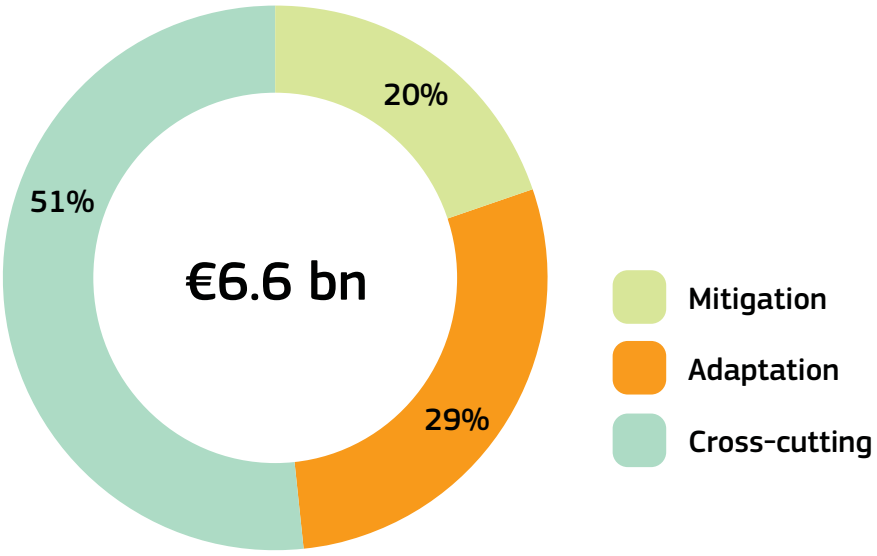
Global commitments

The EU is proud to partner with countries across the world to provide the support they need to mitigate and adapt to climate change.

Selected examples of initiatives supported by the EU and Member States worldwide are presented here. All amounts presented are approximated to the nearest whole.

Total public finance to global initiatives in 2025

By type of support, in billion euros



#cross-cutting

Global Green Bond Initiative (GGBI)

 €1 billion (equity)

 #TeamEurope

 Asia-Pacific, Latin America & the Caribbean, Sub-Saharan Africa, EU neighbourhood

The EU's largest Team Europe initiative under Global Gateway aims to mobilise up to €20 billion in private financing for large-scale sustainable infrastructure projects in partner countries through **green bonds**, while helping to develop strong local green bond markets.

Why it matters: The initiative will promote local-currency-denominated issuances to develop local capital markets, reduce partner countries' exposure to exchange-rate volatility, and foster robust sustainable financial ecosystems. It will also support issuers in partner countries in issuing green bonds, identifying credible green investment opportunities, and reducing greenwashing risks for investors.

Status: Operations started in 2026.

Highlights:

15+ green bond issuances already supported by technical assistance, notably:

- The Dominican Republic's first sovereign green bond issuance raised **$750 million** from EU investors for sustainable investments. The proceeds finance flagship **sustainable mobility** projects such as the Santiago Monorail, the Santo Domingo metro, and cable car systems in Santo Domingo and Santiago.
- Mexico City's green bond issuance raised **$160m** in the local market for **two cable lines**.

#adaptation

Disaster Risk Reduction Programme (DRRP)

 €100 million (grants)

 EU

 79 member states of the Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States (OACPS)

The DRRP strengthens disaster risk governance, resilience investments, preparedness and post-disaster recovery. The programme supports risk-informed decision-making, multi-hazard **early warning systems** and anticipatory action, contributing to the UN's Early Warnings for All initiative. The EU contribution includes €10 million to strengthen early warning systems.

Why it matters: The programme strengthens **risk-informed governance**, shifts investment towards resilience financing, and improves disaster risk intelligence to inform preparedness and early action. Working with regional organisations, it connects risk knowledge, financing and preparedness across countries, helping turn early warnings into timely action while protecting lives, livelihoods and development gains.

Status: Ongoing until 2028.

Highlights:

- Early warning & preparedness: 5 enhanced multi-hazard early warning systems covering **66,000+ people**, alongside 26 response and contingency plans
- Risk-informed governance: 31 countries implementing **disaster risk management strategies**, and 25 integrating disaster risk reduction into their policies.
- Resilience **financing**: 40 financing strategies implemented, €13 million in parametric insurance payouts.
- Regional **cooperation**: 5 economic communities strengthened, reaching 54 countries and 5 regional organisations.
- Community **engagement**: 71 community resilience initiatives coordinated, and 9,261 practitioners trained.

#cross-cutting

Luxembourg-EIB Climate Finance Platform (LCFP)

€70 million to date (equity)

Luxembourg & European Investment Bank (EIB)

Global

The fund aims to increase the impact of climate finance by mobilising private-sector investment, acting as a catalyst for additional financing to support businesses pursuing alternative energies, **energy efficiency** or sustainable land use.

Why it matters: Despite the urgent need to combat climate change, climate action faces funding challenges. In some regions, climate investments often remain underfinanced because of perceived risk, limited track records and insufficient local financing capacity. The fund's contribution improves the risk-return profile for other public and private investors.

Status: Created in 2017; running until at least 2030.



© Ecotierra/Mirova Land Degradation Neutrality Fund

Highlights:

- **€19 billion** mobilised through 10 operations.
- 12.4 mt of cumulative CO2 savings; 2.3 mt of annual CO2 savings.
- 2.4 GW of renewable energy capacity installed.
- 5.1m MWh of annual energy savings.
- **36.5 million people** with improved energy access.
- 21.7 million hectares under sustainable land management.
- 18.2 million people benefiting from climate insurance.

#cross-cutting

Climate Technology Centre & Network (CTCN)

€50 million (grants)

EU & Member States

Global

The CTCN connects countries with climate technology solutions, accelerating development and **technology** transfers for low-carbon and climate-resilient initiatives. It identifies and delivers a diverse portfolio of technology solutions and offers capacity-building and tailored advisory services on policy, legal, and regulatory frameworks.

Why it matters: Rather than treating climate change as purely an environmental problem, the CTCN targets the economic, technical, policy, and capacity barriers that delay technology transfer and prevent developing countries from adopting, adapting, and scaling up **green technologies**.

Status: Operations started in 2014.

Highlights:

- **300+ projects in 112 countries**, ranging from deploying rapid portable flood barriers to protect farms and infrastructure in Burundi to piloting the deployment of sulfur hexafluoride (SF_6) free technologies in Kenya.

#mitigation

Digital Demand-Driven Electricity Networks (3DEN)

€23 million (grants) | Italy | Africa, Latin America, Southeast Asia

3DEN aims to accelerate the digital energy transition by financing pilot projects that show how **digital solutions** can make energy systems more efficient, resilient, and competitive, reducing consumption and lowering bills for households and businesses. Pilots help identify viable models, reveal implementation challenges and provide concrete data to inform policy and investment decisions.

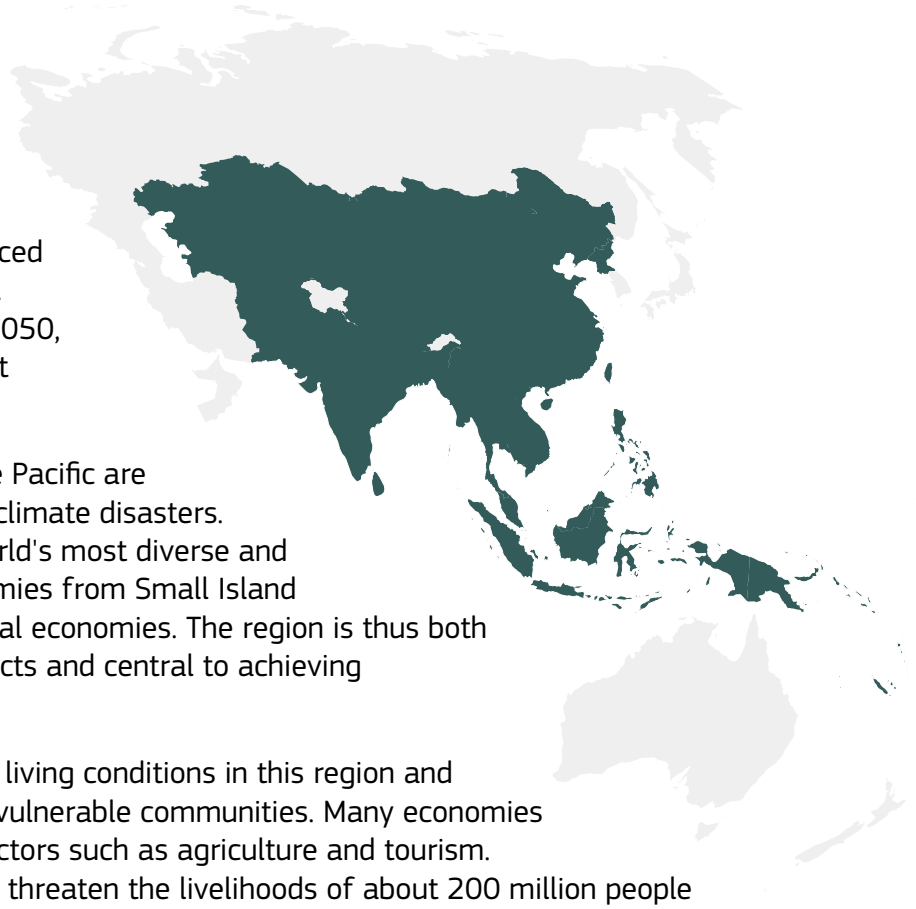
Why it matters: Digital technologies can improve climate outcomes and resilience, while helping ensure energy is delivered at the lowest possible cost. Yet in many countries, evidence remains limited on how these tools perform in real-world systems and how to overcome adoption barriers. 3DEN thus uses **pilots as testing grounds** to demonstrate the viability of digital solutions, bridging the gap between innovation and market adoption. This approach also builds local capacity, fosters digital literacy and enables public institutions, businesses and communities to participate in the energy transition.

Status: Initial phase started in 2021; Phase III planned for 2027.

Highlights:

- **$9.2 million** mobilised.
- **340,000 users** involved.
- 5,166 tCO_2 emissions reduced.
- 26 MW generated.
- 4 projects implemented (Phase I).

Asia & the Pacific



Climate disasters have caused about 2 million deaths since 1970 and displaced over 220 million people in 2010–2021. They also have economic impacts: by 2050, wildfires, floods and storms could affect 10–18% of South Asia's GDP.

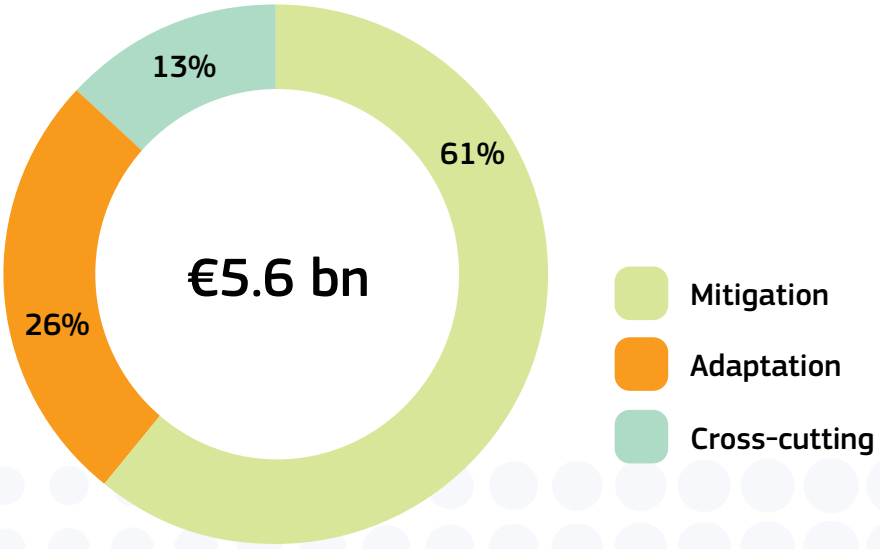
About 43% of countries in Asia and the Pacific are among the world's most vulnerable to climate disasters. At the same time, this is one of the world's most diverse and dynamic regions, encompassing economies from Small Island Developing States (SIDS) to major global economies. The region is thus both highly exposed to climate change impacts and central to achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement.

Climate change is profoundly changing living conditions in this region and will disproportionately affect poor and vulnerable communities. Many economies depend heavily on climate-sensitive sectors such as agriculture and tourism. Ocean acidification and coral bleaching threaten the livelihoods of about 200 million people who depend on fisheries. Losses and damages are also growing faster than the global average, including damage to Indigenous cultural heritage.

External financing and technical support should focus on enabling frameworks that help countries implement their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and meet their 2050-2070 neutrality pledges. Public-private partnerships are essential to unlock green finance for resilient infrastructure and clean energy.

Total public finance to Asia & the Pacific in 2025

By type of support, in billion euros



#adaptation

Lower East Chao Phraya irrigation system improvement

€65 million (loans & grants)

#TeamEurope

Thailand (Chao Phraya River Basin)

The EU's Team Europe is supporting Thailand's irrigation improvement project to strengthen climate resilience and water management. The EU grant will finance a Decision Support System (DSS), flood forecasting and hydrometeorological monitoring, enabling more integrated, real-time water management and improved flood preparedness across the basin.

Why it matters: Building on lessons from the devastating 2011 floods, the project is part of Thailand's long-term strategy to strengthen flood resilience and water security in the area. It will improve water management across a 460 km irrigation network, helping protect communities, agricultural production and key economic areas.

Status: Announced in 2026.

Expected impact:

- Protect **400+ km²** of communities and economic areas from flooding.
- Reduce flood damage by **~10 billion Thai baht**/year (~€264 million).
- Increase dry-season water availability by **17+ million m³**/year.

#adaptation

A new coffee processing factory

$15 million (loans & grants)

Netherlands

Vietnam (Dak Nong Province)

The project supports the construction of a new coffee processing factory and the expansion of climate-resilient, **deforestation-free** and **traceable coffee production**. It aims to strengthen sustainable coffee supply chains, improve agricultural practices and help smallholder farmers adapt to climate change. The investment is supported through the Dutch Fund for Climate and Development (DFCD), whose land use facility is being expanded through AYA, a programme backed by up to €105 million in EU guarantees.

Why it matters: Vietnam's coffee-growing regions face increasing climate risks, including droughts, floods and rising temperatures. The project addresses these by promoting climate-smart farming, sustainable land management and biodiversity protection. It illustrates how the DFCD model combines technical assistance and finance to prepare and scale sustainable investments.

Status: Financing signed in 2025.

Expected impact:

- Avoiding **~3,825 tCO_2e**/year emissions
- Supporting the sustainable management of 3,300 hectares of farmland.
- Benefiting **~10,000 people**, including 3,800 from vulnerable groups.
- Supporting 3,000 individuals in increasing their **decision-making** power.
- Promoting **biodiversity** across operational areas
- Expanding Rainforest Alliance-certified coffee cultivation to 7,000+ hectares by 2028.

#mitigation

Pacific Regional Electrification Programme (PAC-REP)

€15 million (grants)

EU

Pacific Island countries with the lowest electrification rate (Federated States of Micronesia, Fiji, Kiribati, Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu)

The programme brings electricity to isolated communities lacking access to renewable energy sources. It will provide clean, reliable energy to thousands of families in rural and remote areas, unlock **opportunities** for education, healthcare and economic growth and reduce carbon emissions and reliance on imported fossil fuels.

Why it matters: Approximately 3.5 million people in the Pacific remain without access to **electricity**, with 72% of the population residing in rural and remote areas. The programme will provide access to clean electricity, essential for the region's sustainable development and economic prosperity.

Status: Launched in 2025; implementation will end in 2029.

Expected impact:

- Provide electricity to **~30,000 people** in supported countries.

#cross-cutting

Kuali Fund India

€5 million (equity & grants)

EU & Spain

India

The Fund seeks to mobilise €200 million in private finance to accelerate the clean transition in India. The fund aims to build an ecosystem that enables smallholder farmers, small-to-medium enterprises (SMEs), and other affected rural communities to access climate solutions **tailored to their needs** and green financing.

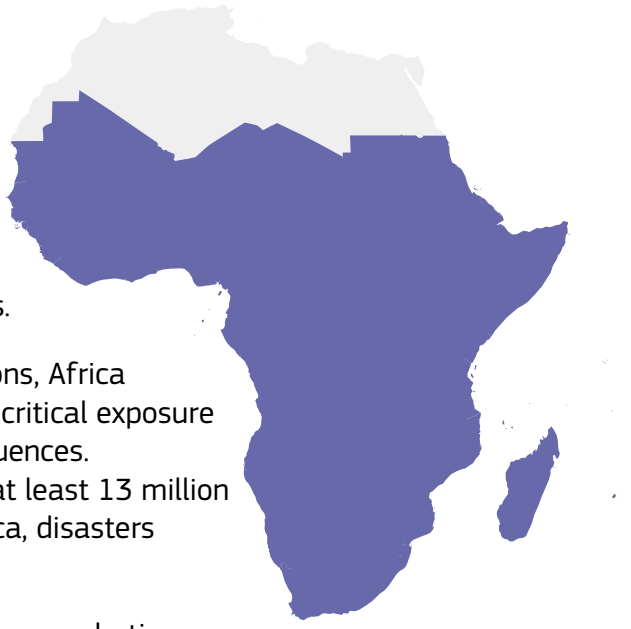
Why it matters: In India, most smallholder farmers and SMEs are on the front lines of climate change. Because their survival is closely tied to natural resources, adapting to climate risks and shifting toward low-carbon practices is critical for both economic survival and national stability. The fund will help channel the large-scale blended finance needed to support adaptation.

Status: Launched in 2025.

Expected impact:

- **250,000+** smallholder farmers and innovative SMEs reached.
- **-1.2 mtCO_2** emissions avoidance over the next decade.

Sub-Saharan Africa



The African continent holds a huge share of the world's natural resources, including 10% of the planet's renewable freshwater. Over 70% of people in Sub-Saharan Africa depend on forests and woodlands for their livelihoods.

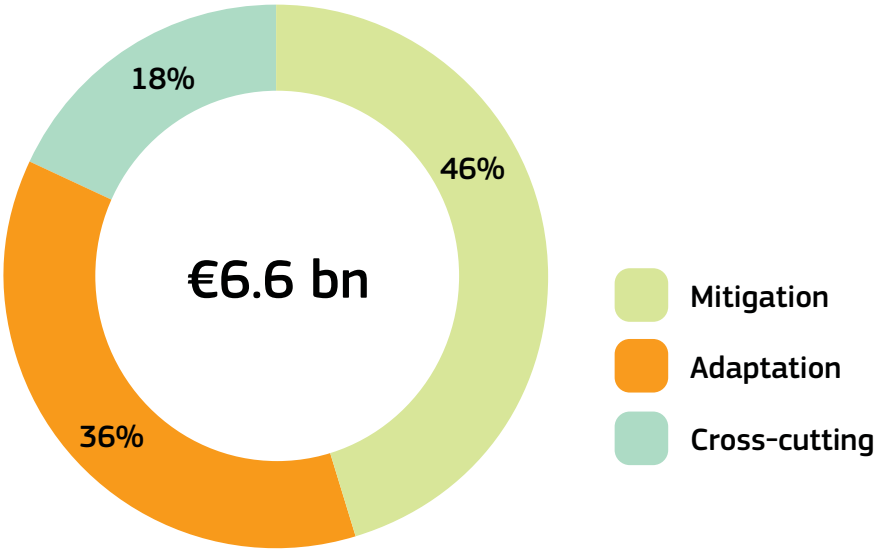
Despite contributing only about 2–3% of global CO_2 emissions, Africa is also among the most climate-vulnerable continents, with critical exposure to floods, rising sea levels, coastal erosion and their consequences. In 2025, reported climate-related extreme events affected at least 13 million people and led to over 3,000 fatalities. In Sub-Saharan Africa, disasters displaced 2.9 million people.

Climate change impacts act as a 'threat multiplier' in Africa, exacerbating existing vulnerabilities, hunger, insecurity and displacement. The continent thus bears an increasingly heavy burden from climate change and disproportionately high costs for essential climate adaptation, reducing the region's ability to achieve its sustainable development targets.

Severe climate events in 2025 triggered profound socioeconomic crises, underscoring the need for targeted policy responses to strengthen climate resilience, along with urgent investments in hydrometeorological infrastructure and early warning systems. Improving energy supplies is also crucial to driving local economic development in a continent where over 600 million people lack reliable electricity.

Total public finance to Sub-Saharan Africa in 2025

By type of support, in billion euros



#mitigation

Just Energy Transition Partnership (JETP)

€5 billion (loans & grants) | #TeamEurope | South Africa

The initiative aims to support the country's transition from coal-based energy to cleaner and more sustainable energy sources while ensuring a fair and inclusive transition for workers and communities affected by the shift away from coal.

Why it matters: South Africa generates around 80 % of its electricity from coal, making it one of the most carbon-intensive economies in the world. An estimated 200,000 people in South Africa rely directly and indirectly on the coal sector to earn a living.

Status: Launched in 2021.


© GIZ / Dumisani Ncube

Highlights:

- **$14+ billion mobilised** through additional contributions and multilateral financing.
- **910 young people** supported in entering the labour market (including 589 women).
- **590 entrepreneurs** supported to create green jobs (including 351 women).

#adaptation

Regional Responses to Climate Displacement (RE2CLID)

€100 million (grants) | #TeamEurope | Burundi, Comoros, Democratic Republic of Congo, Madagascar, Malawi, Mozambique, Mauritius, Seychelles, Tanzania

The programme aims to empower displacement-affected communities to access durable solutions and reduce vulnerability to future shocks. By strengthening data, forecasting, and preparedness systems and integrating displacement considerations into climate adaptation and disaster risk management, the programme equips communities and institutions with the information needed to anticipate risks, **reduce vulnerabilities**, and make informed decisions.

Why it matters: The region is among the most exposed to climate shocks. It faces increasingly frequent cyclones, floods, and droughts that continue to drive displacement, strain national systems, and affect livelihoods, particularly for vulnerable populations. The programme supports a shift from reactive crisis response to **anticipatory**, risk-informed action to respond to displacement and prevent and minimise it.

Status: Implementation began in 2026.

Expected impact:

- **Strengthened resilience:** Improved early-warning systems, climate-risk forecasting and regional cooperation to anticipate disasters and reduce climate-related displacement.
- **Improved livelihoods & living conditions:** Climate-resilient infrastructure, sustainable natural resource management and better access to basic services and economic opportunities for displaced and vulnerable communities.

#adaptation

Africa Risk Capacity (ARC)

€61 million (mostly grants) | #TeamEurope | Africa

ARC helps countries prepare for, and respond to, climate-related disasters, such as droughts and floods. Through a s**hared insurance system** that pools risks across countries, ARC helps governments access insurance payouts quickly when disasters strike. It also supports emergency planning and uses satellite data to monitor weather conditions and assess disasters.

Why it matters: The continent suffers disproportionately from the worsening climate crisis. ARC empowers African nations to proactively address climate risks, build resilience against natural disasters and extreme weather events and protect their citizens independently, transparently, and quickly.

Status: Supported since 2021.

Highlights:

- **$232+ million** delivered in insurance payouts since ARC's inception, with new flood insurance solutions introduced and 39 countries participating.
- **27+ million people** indirectly insured through ARC's policies.
- Improved disaster **risk assessment**: better use of satellite data and climate risk models to help countries assess drought and flood risks and estimate their potential impacts.
- Stronger disaster **preparedness**: better emergency response plans, early warning

#adaptation

Water at the Heart of Climate Action (WHCA)

€65 million (grants) | Netherlands & Italy | Ethiopia, Rwanda, South Sudan, Sudan, Uganda

The programme is strengthening **early warning** and **anticipatory action** against water shocks in the Nile Basin. It connects local knowledge and service providers with multilateral partners, creating a space for local leadership and cooperation at national, regional and multilateral levels.

Why it matters: Communities across the Nile Basin face increasing risks, from floods and droughts to waterborne diseases. The initiative improves early warning systems, builds long-term solutions to water-related threats, and supports community-led action to strengthen resilience in these countries.

Status: 2023-2029.



Freshly harvested potatoes ready for sale at the local market in Nyegabo Village, Rwanda, August 2026. © Rwanda Red Cross

Expected impact:

- Improved **weather monitoring & forecasting**: support for better weather observations, flood and drought risk assessments, and national forecasting capacities.
- Stronger **early warning & preparedness**: improved communication of disaster warnings and support for anticipatory action at community level.
- Greater regional cooperation and information-sharing among Nile Basin countries to manage shared water-related risks.

#adaptation

Sahel Climate Portfolio

€50 million (grants) | Belgium | Burkina Faso, Mali, Niger, Senegal

This regional programme promotes natural resource management, restores degraded ecosystems, and strengthens the resilience of vulnerable Sahelian populations through **agroecology**, water management, and improved **land governance**.

Why it matters: The Sahel is among the most vulnerable regions to climate change, desertification and prolonged drought. Climate impacts exacerbate food insecurity, poverty and instability. The initiative funds local nature-based solutions that break the cycle of poverty and environmental decline while empowering people and communities to adapt.

Status: 2022-2026.



Highlights:

- **3,000+ hectares** of degraded land restored for agriculture (Burkina Faso).
- **28,000 trees** planted with local organisations (Burkina Faso).
- **500 hectares** restored, sustainably managed and converted into grazing land (Niger).
- **500 hectares** of restoration areas protected for natural regeneration (Senegal).
- On track to restore **40,000 hectares** of degraded land across the four countries.

#cross-cutting

Sustainable Management of Landscapes (SAMALA)

€2 million (grants) | Ireland | Malawi

The project aims to **restore** degraded landscapes and support sustainable livelihoods in the Mzimba, Kasungu, Ntchisi and Dowa districts.

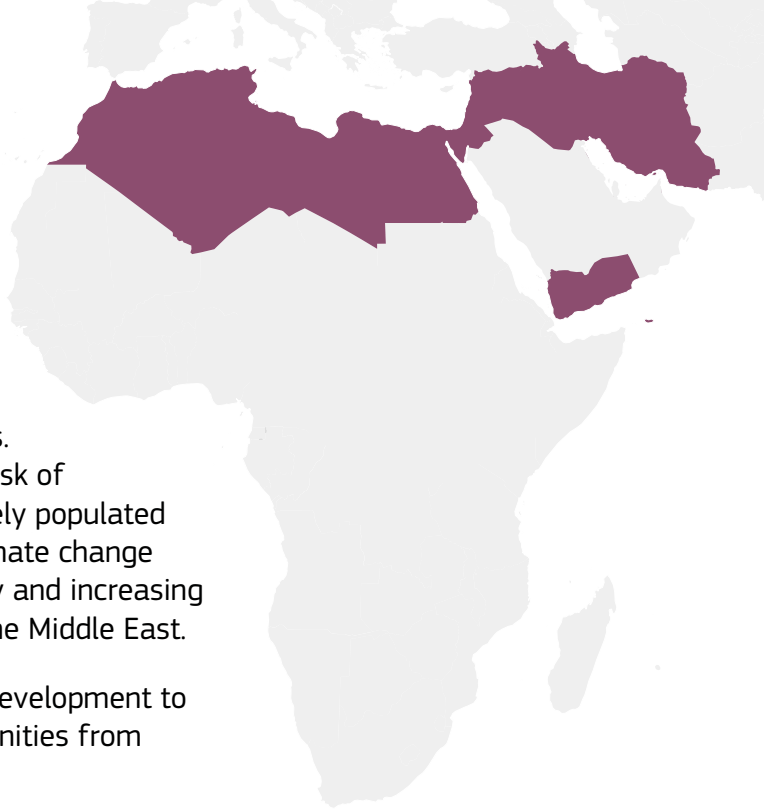
Why it matters: Land degradation remains a serious challenge across Malawi. Studies show considerable topsoil loss and high deforestation rates. These effects include declining crop yields, food and nutrition insecurity, low household incomes, poor access to clean water, and reduced energy security, among others. SAMALA directly addresses this challenge by restoring degraded lands and reversing topsoil loss and deforestation.

Status: 2022-2027.

Highlights:

- **25,149 hectares** of degraded landscapes under sustainable land management.
- 87% of local governance structures actively supported sustainable land management.
- 8,205 registered land parcels.
- 38% of households demonstrated knowledge of land tenure regulatory frameworks.
- **89%** of total annual household income generated from natural resource and agro-based enterprises.

Middle East, North Africa & the Gulf

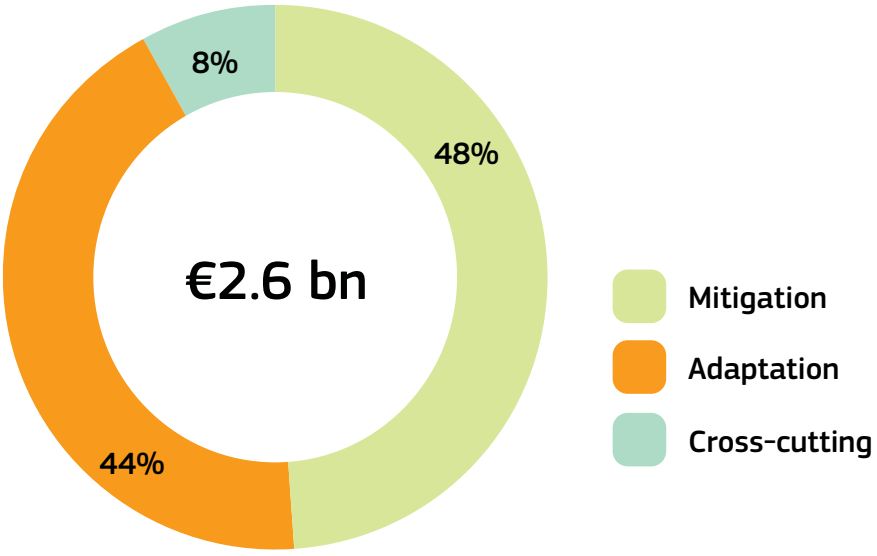


This region's temperatures are rising faster than the global average. Land degradation and desertification are expected to accelerate. The region is also among the world's most water-stressed areas. More frequent and intense heatwaves increase the risk of severe drought, crop failure and health risks in densely populated urban areas, and they threaten outdoor workers. Climate change has also increased dust storms, worsening air quality and increasing the risk of respiratory diseases in North Africa and the Middle East.

The EU supports climate resilience and sustainable development to move to clean renewable energy and protect communities from severe water shortages and extreme heat.

Total public finance to Middle East, North Africa & the Gulf in 2025

By type of support, in billion euros



#mitigation

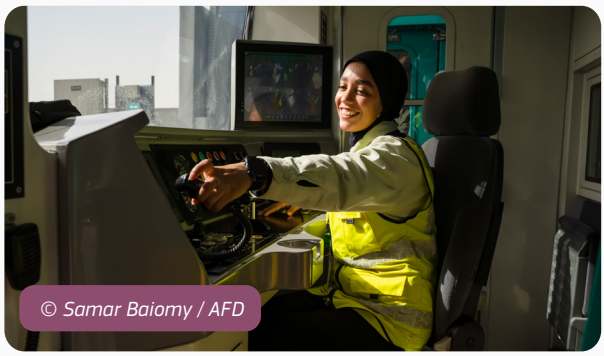
Cairo Metro Line 3 - Electrification of urban transport

€940 million (loans & grants) | France & EIB | Egypt

The project aimed to curb urban carbon emissions and traffic congestion by **electrifying** Cairo's Metro Line 3. The Green Line runs east to west across the Egyptian capital, connecting densely populated historic neighbourhoods with new urban developments and major transport hubs. Hundreds of thousands of Egyptians rely on it daily to get to work, school, or home.

Why it matters: Cairo faces chronic traffic congestion that affects the national economy and public health and safety. The Green Line offers residents an alternative to private vehicles and encourages greater use of public transport. It also shortens travel times while improving equitable access to transportation. The line also helps reduce air pollution, greenhouse gas emissions, and noise pollution.

Status: Completed in 2024.


© Samar Baiomy / AFD

Highlights:

- **500,000+ passengers** every day along more than 41 km and 34 stations.
- **12,000 jobs** during construction; 2,000 jobs in operations.
- **-250,000 tCO_2e emissions**/year.

#adaptation

Aqaba-Amman Water Desalination & Conveyance (AAWDCP)

€835 million (loans, grants & guarantees) | EIB | Jordan

The project aims to enhance **water security** in Jordan by providing potable water to Amman and other areas along the pipeline route. The project will draw water from the Red Sea at the Gulf of Aqaba in the south, desalinate it, and channel it 450 km north to the capital and its surrounding area.

Why it matters: Jordan has one of the lowest per capita water resources in the world, and its underground resources are depleting at an unprecedented rate due to demographic pressure and reduced rainfall due to climate change. The project contributes to ensuring the availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all and making cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.

Status: 2025-2030.

Expected impact::

- 300 million m^3/year of water produced, enough to meet the needs of **~4 million people**.

#mitigation

Obelisk Solar PV & BESS

€128 million (loans & guarantees)

#TeamEurope

Egypt

The project will build and operate a 1.1 GWp **solar photovoltaic** plant with a 100 MW/200 MWh **battery storage** system in Qena. It is a flagship project of the EU's Trans-Mediterranean Renewable Energy and Clean Tech Cooperation Initiative (T-MED), which includes the new T-MED Investment Platform backed by up to €4.5 billion in EU guarantees to mobilise further investment across the region.

Why it matters: Generating electricity from fossil fuels creates harmful side effects whose costs are not reflected in electricity prices. By increasing electricity production from renewable sources such as solar power and storing it for later use, the plant directly addresses this negative externality. It supports the country's target to generate 42% of its electricity from renewable sources by 2030.

Status: Operations started in 2026.



Expected impact:

- 3,134.30 GWh/year of electricity produced and supplied to **1.3 million households**.
- Broader social benefits by producing renewable power at a lower cost than fossil-fuel-based alternatives.

#cross-cutting

Green Finance Enabled by local-currency solutions (GEFF)

€60 million (loans & grants)

EU & European Bank for Reconstruction and Development (EBRD)

Tunisia

The facility supports greener, more resource-efficient and resilient production through medium- and long-term **local-currency financing** for banks and businesses. It offers technical assistance, capacity building, and investment incentives for projects with positive environmental impacts. It also aims to improve access to climate finance for women-led SMEs, helping address structural barriers women entrepreneurs face.

Why it matters: Limited access to loans in Tunisian dinars holds back businesses' investment in green technologies. International lending often comes in euros or US dollars, exposing local lenders to exchange-rate risks. GEFF offers credit lines to local financial institutions with currency-risk protection, making local-currency lending easier.

Status: Launched in 2025.

Expected impact:

- Reduction of **26,000 tCO_2 emissions**/year.

#cross-cutting

Sustainable development of a rural community in a semi-arid region

€252 000 (grants) | Austria | North of Iraq (Sinjar–Ninawa region)

The project focused on climate-resilient **recovery** in a rural Yazidi community in a conflict-affected region of northern Iraq. It combined a solar-powered water source, sustainable agriculture, a reforestation campaign and environmental awareness-raising with households, youth groups, schools, local administrations and NGOs.

Why it matters: Iraq ranks among the five most vulnerable countries worldwide to climate change. The Sinjar region faces severe water scarcity, drought and land degradation, in addition to the consequences of the 2014 ISIL genocide against the Yazidi community. The project maximises synergies with humanitarian and development objectives by enabling internally displaced families to return to their areas of origin.

Status: 2023-2024.



Notably increased green spaces in Khatara village after the water project completion. © Doctors of Peace

Highlights:

- Improved **access to water**: A solar-powered water supply system, including a 1.35 km distribution network, provided water to 53 families and 257 individuals in Khatara.
- Stronger **local food production**: 40 families received plots for vegetable cultivation, with 9,000 m^2 of gardens established and the first harvests achieved within a month.
- 40 women trained in sustainable agriculture and vegetable garden management, strengthening their skills to grow food locally.
- **65,000+ people** reached through awareness-raising activities, training, youth workshops and educational materials.

Latin America & the Carribean



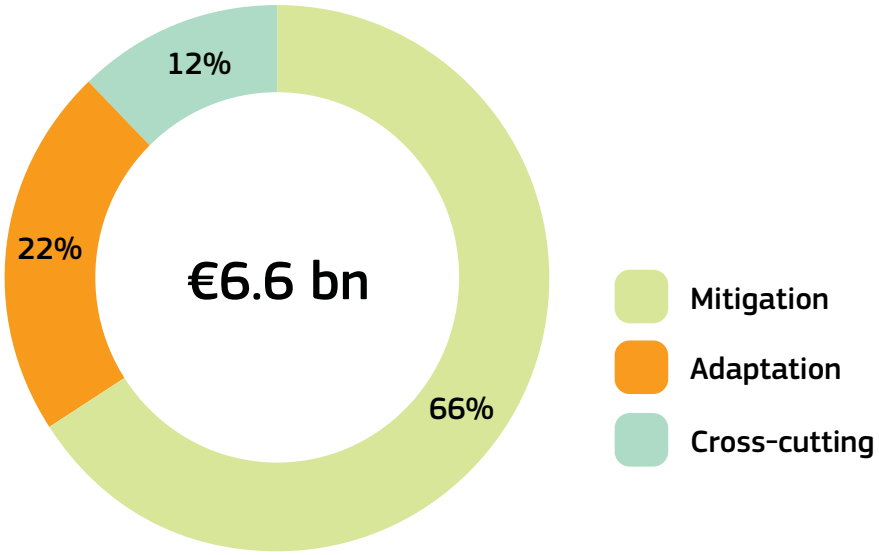
In 2025, the region experienced record-breaking heat, persistent drought, devastating tropical cyclones, accelerating glacier retreat and rising seas, with severe consequences for communities, food systems and economies. The region is most exposed to extreme events, which are becoming more frequent and intense, driving erosion, flooding and disease, with significant fatalities and economic losses, especially for Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) in the Caribbean.

Latin America's ecosystems are vital to the world, acting as the planet's primary climate regulators. The region holds about 40% of the world's biodiversity and stores vast amounts of carbon, which slows down global warming. Deforestation causes local warming up to 100 km away. Continued Amazon forest loss could undermine global climate goals.

International climate finance in the region should target access to green finance for resilient infrastructure, emergency preparedness and nature-based solutions to protect vital ecosystems.

Total public finance to Latin America & the Carribean in 2025

By type of support, in billion euros



#mitigation

Enhancing the Central American electricity market

 €1 billion (loans)

 #TeamEurope

 Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama

This flagship project aims to consolidate, promote and transform the Central America Regional Electricity Market (REM) to achieve its full potential. Specific operations will finance the construction and upgrade of transmission and distribution grids and support initiatives to expand **renewable generation**, with technical assistance provided through grants.

Why it matters: Investments will improve the quality and reliability of electricity supply in the region, enhance regional interconnection and support renewable energy generation.

Status: Approved in 2025.

Expected impact:

- Improving electrical infrastructure and distribution will support **phasing out** imported fossil fuels and allow a higher share of renewables in the countries' energy mix.

#mitigation

ATOME Villeta Green Fertiliser

 $95 million (loans)

 EU & EIB

 Paraguay

The project aims to reduce emissions in fertiliser production by constructing and operating a **green fertiliser facility** powered by renewable electricity. The facility will produce green hydrogen via electrolysis and use it to manufacture low-emission calcium ammonium nitrate fertiliser, enabling a shift away from fossil fuels.

Why it matters: Latin America is one of the world's largest fertiliser import markets, and the sector is highly energy-intensive and hard to abate. With long-lived infrastructure and high investment costs, the sector faces structural barriers to adopting cleaner technologies. Without dedicated support, it will remain locked into carbon-intensive practices, undermining global climate goals. The project demonstrates a viable pathway to decarbonise fertiliser production at scale, unlocking future investment across the region.

Status: Approved in 2025.

Expected impact:

- **$500+ million** in additional private investment.
- Up to **12.5 mtCO_2e emissions** avoided over its lifetime.
- 5,000+ new direct and indirect jobs.
- Improved food security and supply stability for regional farmers.
- Strengthened fertiliser markets' resilience to geopolitical disruptions.

#adaptation

Adaptation in the Caribbean (EbA-Facility)

€55 million (grants)

Germany

Antigua & Barbuda, Barbados, Dominican Republic, Dominica, Grenada, Haiti, Jamaica, Cuba, St Lucia, St Vincent & the Grenadines, Trinidad & Tobago)

As part of the Caribbean Biodiversity Fund, the sinking fund is a flexible financing instrument set up to provide technical and financial support to Small Islands Developing States (SIDS) for the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation measures (EbA), which include restoration and rehabilitation of ecosystems and actions to reduce pressures on biodiversity.

Why it matters: SIDS are already suffering significantly from the consequences of climate change, which will continue to increase in the future. Intact, resilient marine and coastal ecosystems help protect people in the region from severe weather events such as hurricanes.

Status: 2016-2030.



Expected impact:

- **34 projects** funded (of which 16 completed).
- **39,000+ people** benefited from activities (including 17,000 women).
- At least **61,000 hectares** of ecosystems protected.

#cross-cutting

Global Gateway sustainable urban solutions

€6 million (blending facility)

#TeamEurope

Colombia

This initiative supports **green urban development** projects focused on climate resilience and social equity. It offers technical assistance to leverage financing, speed up project implementation and ensure that projects are tendered in line with international best practices.

Why it matters: Over 80% of Colombians live in cities. Urbanisation often puts pressure on public transport, housing, waste and water treatment, deepening inequalities and driving up greenhouse gas emissions. Better project preparation and procurement aligned with international standards are essential to support the country's multifaceted transformation.

Status: 2025-2029.

Expected impact:

- Improve access to sustainable urban transport, energy, sanitation, housing, waste management, and education services.
- Create jobs and advance gender equality.
- Strengthen public institutions' capacity to manage investments in urban projects.
- Mobilise additional funding from public and private sources.

#cross-cutting

StormWatch initiative on disaster risk management

€3 million (grants) | EU | Carribean

This initiative supports the Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology (CIMH) to become a Copernicus Competence Centre for the region. It aims to strengthen **weather and climate monitoring**, forecasting and early warning capabilities through upgraded forecasting services, new technologies and enhanced regional cooperation.

Why it matters: Caribbean countries and territories are highly exposed to hurricanes, floods and other climate-related hazards. By strengthening forecasting and early warning systems, the initiative aims to improve preparedness, support anticipatory action and better protect vulnerable communities from disasters.

Status: Signed in 2026.



© Caribbean Institute for Meteorology and Hydrology

Expected impact:

- Mobilise additional public and private finance.
- Strengthen regional forecasting and climate services.
- Improve monitoring and forecasting capabilities.
- Improve protection for vulnerable communities.

Enlargement & Eastern neighbourhood

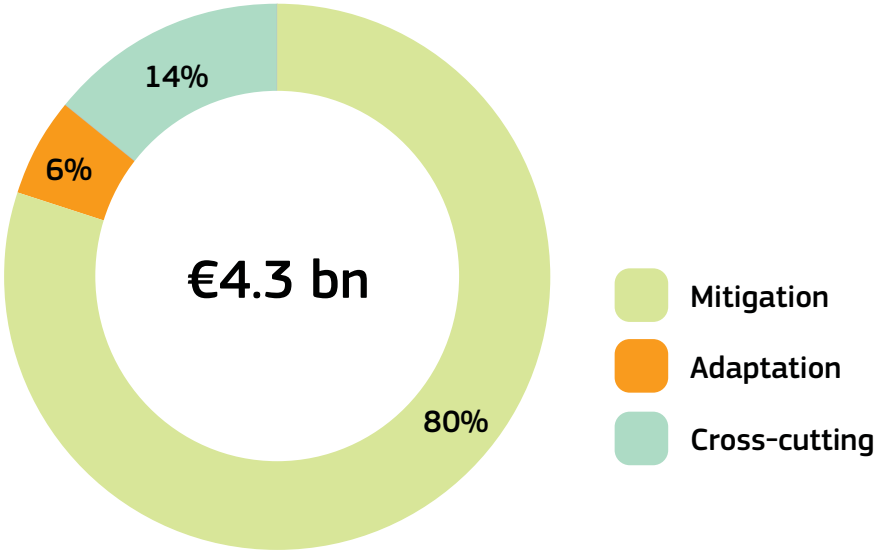


Countries across these regions are part of the world's fastest-warming continent. Climate change is expected to intensify water erosion and soil degradation, increase irrigation needs and cause salinisation. Fossil fuels remain a major part of many countries' energy mix, with coal accounting for over 55% of electricity generation in the Western Balkans. Climate risks threaten energy and food security, ecosystems, infrastructure, water, financial stability, health and migration. Local communities and sectors dependent on climate-sensitive resources are particularly affected.

Climate finance in the region focuses on achieving climate neutrality by 2050. The EU supports these priorities through various instruments, including EU guarantees under the European Fund for Sustainable Development Plus (EFSD+), which share risk and enable European development finance institutions, international financial institutions and private-sector partners to support higher-risk investment projects that might not otherwise proceed. Investments target the energy transition and

Total public finance to Enlargement & EU neighbourhood in 2025

By type of support, in billion euros



#mitigation

Regional Energy Efficiency Programme (REEP)

€185 million (grants) | EU, EBRD & Germany | Western Balkans

The programme helps Western Balkans countries decarbonise their economies by promoting investments in **renewable energy** and energy-efficiency measures. It finances energy-efficiency upgrades in public buildings, such as schools and hospitals, and in the residential sector, individual households and businesses. The programme also supports the decarbonisation of local district heating companies, helping them transition to clean energy sources.

Why it matters: In the region, several market barriers prevent energy efficiency improvements. Funding supports these countries in designing and implementing legislation to eliminate these barriers and accelerate investment uptake.

Highlights:

- **€982 million** in additional loans mobilised.
- **730 $ktCO_2$**/year avoided (equivalent to removing 183,000+ cars from the road).
- 1,220 GWh/year energy saved (37% of North Macedonia's residential electricity consumption).
- 90+ buildings refurbished, 1,500+ SMEs supported and 20,000+ households invested in energy efficiency.

Status: Launched in 2013.

#mitigation

Green for Growth Fund (GGF)

€146 million (equity) | EU, EIB, EBRD, Austria & Germany | 18 countries

The fund aims to promote sustainable economic growth by investing in measures that **reduce energy consumption**, resource use, and CO_2 emissions. It provides financing through local financial institutions and direct investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency and resource efficiency projects that benefit businesses and households. An advisory and capacity-building facility provides know-how and technical expertise to ensure these investments are implemented successfully.

Why it matters: In emerging markets, projects may be too small or perceived as too risky for conventional financing. By combining public risk capital with additional private capital and providing advisory and capacity-building support, the fund helps financial institutions and businesses finance green investments, while strengthening energy security and reducing dependence on fossil fuels.

Status: Launched in 2009.



Highlights:

- **€2.4 billion** in cumulative investments.
- **1.6 $mtCO_2$ emissions**/year reduced (equivalent to taking ~1.1 million cars off the road).
- 2,100 MW of renewable energy capacity supported.
- 6.2 million MWh/year of energy saved.
- 2.2 million m^3/year of water saved or treated.

#mitigation

Solar photovoltaic plants in Bosnia and Herzegovina

€51.5 million (loans & guarantees) | EU & EBRD | Breza, Mostar & Živinice

Under the HI-BAR guarantee programme, the project facilitated the development, construction, and operation of eight solar photovoltaic plants (85MWp in total) across three cities, with total financing of around €80.8 million.

Why it matters: Most plants will be developed on decommissioned and recultivated coal mine sites, creating alternative employment opportunities in regions historically reliant on coal mining.

Status: Under implementation.

Highlights:

- Reduction of **~119,596 tCO_2 emissions**/year (vs the country's baseline).
- Important electricity generation source during summer peaks, allowing greater water availability for climate change adaptation.

#cross-cutting

Chisinau urban enhancement

€42.8 million (loans & guarantees) | EU & EBRD | Moldova

The operation enables the municipality of Chisinau to provide essential access to new urban development areas, meet the needs of its evolving population, and support its social and economic development. It incorporates all relevant provisions for sustainable mobility modes, provides high-quality and inclusive urban spaces for citizens, and supports practices that foster and strengthen resilient urbanisation.

Why it matters: The project will contribute to environmental quality by promoting sustainable mobility modes, encouraging a modal shift away from private vehicles, and reducing emissions, notably through the provision of infrastructure and facilities for public and shared mobility.

Status: Under implementation.

Highlights:

- Upgrade of 3 main road links in the capital.
- Enhanced traffic management and integration of inclusive mobility options.
- Emission reductions.

#mitigation

Belshi Solar PV Power Plant

€42 million (loans, grants & guarantees) | EU & EBRD | Albania

The EU co-funds the installation of a 50 MW ground-mounted **solar photovoltaic power plant** in the Belshi area. The project contributes to Albania's plan to increase non-hydro renewables to almost 640MW by 2030 (of which 490MW is planned to come from solar photovoltaic). Beyond enhancing energy security and reducing electricity imports, the project accelerates the country's transition to a low-carbon economy and fosters sustainable development.

Why it matters: In Albania, almost 95% of the energy mix comes from renewable sources, with hydropower as the dominant source. This makes the country vulnerable to droughts, and in dry years it relies on imported electricity for up to half of its total consumption. The plant will strengthen domestic energy production by adding peak capacity.

Expected impact:

- 79 GWh/year of electricity produced (equivalent to the energy demand of **16,100 households**).
- **-50,000 tCO_2 emissions** per year.

Status: Completion planned for 2028.

#cross-cutting

Institutional support for organic agriculture

€640 000 (grants) | Czechia | Moldova

The project supported the development of a credible, transparent and EU-compatible **organic agriculture system**. It combined expert missions, study visits, training, methodological guidance, legislative advice and targeted equipment support. The intervention transferred Czech know-how in organic farming control, laboratory testing, variety testing and institutional coordination, while helping Moldova align its production system with EU requirements.

Why it matters: At the start of the project, the sector lacked harmonised legislation, effective state supervision, reliable laboratory capacity and clear procedures for input and variety recommendations. Czech support helped build permanent public systems, strengthen institutional capacity and enable Moldovan producers to benefit from a more credible organic sector and better market access.

Highlights:

- Adoption of **Moldovan law on organic production** and labelling in 2023.
- 11 study visits, participation in 8 international conferences, 20 events organised, 70 presentations delivered, 21 publications supported, and 25 methodologies transferred.
- Almost **100 expert opinions** on draft legislation prepared.

Status: Completed in 2023.

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