

INTEGRATING ESG INTO PROJECT MANAGEMENT: NAVIGATING CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE SUCCESS

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Abstract: The integration of Environmental, Social, and Governance (ESG) considerations into Project Management (PM) has become essential for organizations to achieve sustainable development and corporate success. ESG principles guide organizations in addressing ecological, social justice, and governance issues, which are increasingly significant for stakeholders, investors, and regulators. The PM domain, traditionally focused on delivering projects within time, budget, and scope, now needs to include ESG factors as a critical component of project success. This paper explores the relationship between ESG and PM, highlighting the importance of including ESG criteria in PM practices. This liaison is crucial for companies aiming to align with global sustainability goals, ethical practices, and regulatory compliance. The insights from key PM organizations such as IPMA, PMI, Green Project Management, Responsible Project Management, Prince2, and ISO 21500, highlight a shared commitment to sustainability and offer guidance on ESG integration in PM. Through analysis of key documents and industry initiatives, this paper seeks to provide PM professionals with an overview and impact of the ESG frameworks on the project profession and reflects on the strong link between ESG and project management.

Keywords: *ESG, Sustainability, Project Management, AI Integration*

1. INTRODUCTION

In today's evolving corporate landscape, ESG factors have become cornerstones of responsible business practices. ESG is not just a mandatory compliance; it reflects a company's commitment to sustainable development, ethical operations, and long-term societal impact. As global awareness of environmental issues, social responsibility, and transparent governance grows, ESG criteria are increasingly influencing stakeholder decisions, investment flows, and regulatory frameworks.

Project Management (PM), a discipline at the heart of executing business strategies, needs to address ESG as an essential part of projects. Project managers, by integrating ESG considerations into project planning, execution, and evaluation, can drive meaningful change and contribute significantly to their organization's sustainability goals. As businesses face mounting pressure to disclose their ESG factors, the role of PM in effectively managing and delivering ESG-focused projects becomes paramount. This paper clarifies why ESG is integral to business strategies and how PM professionals can contribute by embedding these principles into their practices, thereby playing a key role in steering their organizations towards a more sustainable, equitable, and accountable future.

2. ESG DISCLOSURE

2.1. GLOBAL REPORTING STANDARDS

Companies are increasingly required to report on their ESG factors, utilizing various global frameworks to ensure comprehensive and transparent disclosure. There are different existing global reporting frameworks for companies - either mandated by their industries, used in stock exchanges and policy instruments globally, or adopted voluntarily as a token of sustainable brand policy. The major global reporting standards are the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), Principles for Responsible Investments (PRI), the Sustainability Accounting Standards Board (SASB), United Nations Global Compact, and the Task Force on Climate-related Financial Disclosures (TCFD).

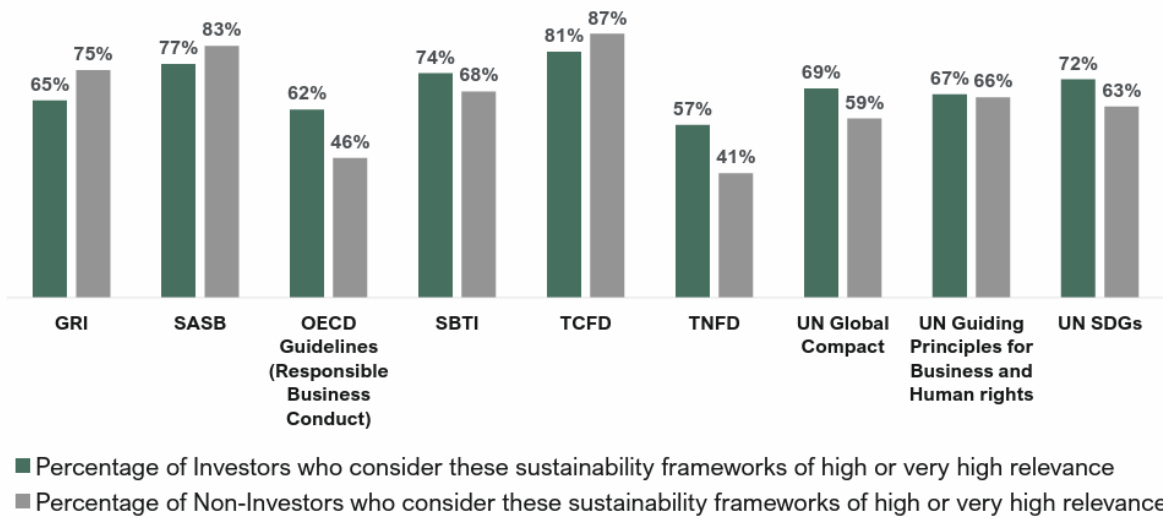


Chart 1. Sustainability Frameworks Relevance (ISS Institutional Shareholder Services Inc., 2024)

As per the recent survey (ISS Institutional Shareholder Services Inc., 2024), most investor respondents identified ESG risk assessment as very relevant or of higher relevance, followed by reporting and sustainability impacts (83 percent, 79 percent, and 77 percent respectively). As per the data of this ISS ESG Corporate Rating Survey, TCFD and SASB were the most significant sustainability frameworks for investors, with respective relevance ratings of 81% and 77%. For non-investor stakeholders, TCFD (87%), SASB (83%), and GRI (75%) hold the highest relevance. This diverse array of frameworks reflects the growing emphasis on ESG reporting, guiding companies to align with global sustainability standards and practices.

These sustainability frameworks were most actual until 2024 when the new Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive by the EU commenced and new changes came into play.

2.2. CSRD: REVOLUTIONIZING ESG FACTOR DISCLOSURE

The EU is transforming its approach to sustainability reporting with the introduction of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (European Parliament, 2022) (CSRD). This pivotal legislation, commencing in 2024, mandates comprehensive reporting on the intersection of business operations with environmental and social concerns. The CSRD will progressively apply to almost 50,000 companies, including non-EU firms operating within the EU or listed on EU-regulated markets.

Central to the CSRD is the debut of the European Sustainability Reporting Standards (ESRSs), superseding the less extensive Non-Financial Reporting Directive (NFRD). These standards bring new rigor to disclosure requirements, necessitating a detailed account of hundreds of metrics and targets. As the first reporting deadline approaches in 2025, companies must gather and ensure accurate information to comply with these enhanced obligations.

ESG reporting has gained significance over recent decades, aligning increasingly with mainstream financial reporting. This progression aligns with global objectives like the Paris Agreement's goal to limit global warming to 1.5°C, requiring substantial investment, as highlighted by McKinsey's forecast of a \$275 trillion investment by 2050 (McKinsey Global Institute, 2022). KPMG's 2022 Global CEO Outlook (KPMG, 2022) indicates a growing demand for ESG transparency, with 69 percent of CEOs recognizing a significant stakeholder call for better reporting, up from 58 percent in the previous year.

The landscape of sustainability reporting is already well-established among the world's leading firms, with KPMG's survey revealing that 79 percent of the N100 and 96 percent of the G250 companies report on sustainability (KPMG, 2022). However, for smaller companies, the new CSRD standards represent a big challenge, necessitating immediate planning and strategizing for compliance.

This evolution in ESG reporting isn't just a regulatory compliance exercise but an essential part of modern business strategy. It enables organizations to demonstrate their commitment to societal challenges and contribute to global solutions, thus aligning with both short-term and long-term business goals.

From 2024, the first batch of companies will need to provide detailed reporting on a diverse range of topics, encompassing environmental concerns like climate change, biodiversity loss, resource usage, and social issues such as workers' rights and business conduct, in accordance with CSRD. The depth of these disclosures, encompassing the entire value chain, underscores the EU's commitment to transparency and accountability in corporate ESG practices.

The CSRD represents a fundamental shift in how companies report on sustainability, elevating it to the same level of importance as financial reporting. For many, this will require a significant overhaul of existing practices, including setting up new processes for data gathering, evaluation, and reporting. The board-level prioritization of ESG reporting will demand an integration of these considerations into the corporate strategy and operations.

To meet these demands effectively, companies should initiate a substantial change management program, focusing on establishing governance structures, integrating ESG into risk management, preparing for audits, and considering various time horizons for planning and reporting. Advanced companies in sustainability reporting will also find themselves adapting to these heightened standards, refining their data collection and reporting processes across their complete value chain.

3. ESG DATA ANALYSIS

3.1.INVESTMENTS IN ESG REPORTING

The data highlights several critical trends in sustainability and ESG reporting, setting a trajectory for future business operations and investments. The KPMG organizational survey (KPMG, 2024) shows rising investments in ESG Reporting:



Chart 2. Areas of Focus for Spending on Sustainability Reporting (KPMG, 2024)

There is a significant increase in investments in sustainability reporting. The above-mentioned organizational survey by KPMG (KPMG, 2024) shows that companies plan on investing in sustainability reporting, mostly in the dedicated personnel, software, and training. However, some experts give a heads-up that sustainability remains a business imperative, but current

approaches are falling short. Example, IBM Study shows that the investments in reporting are exceeding by 43% the investment in sustainability innovation itself. The study also found that only 31% of executives report they are incorporating sustainability data and insights into operational improvements to a great extent, while only 14% say they do so with innovation initiatives (IBM, 2024).

This shift indicates a growing emphasis on reporting and accountability over innovation in sustainable practices. Companies are likely responding to regulatory pressures, stakeholder expectations, and the growing demand for ESG disclosures. This trend suggests the prioritization of ESG compliance and reporting capabilities, potentially at the expense of direct investment in innovative sustainable practices, which is similar to greenwashing.



Chart 3. Areas where sustainability is bringing value (GlobeScan, 2024)

The greenwashing concern is echoed by GlobeScan, bringing up the ESG implementation gap where sustainability is seen as creating value mainly through reputation, and not through operations (GlobeScan, 2024). Enhancing the brand and reputation by ESG disclosure is perceived as the highest value to the corporates (73%), whereas the contribution to the climate risk is only perceived as valuable by 56%. Once again, there is a concern about prioritizing ESG compliance and reporting capabilities at the expense of direct investment in innovative sustainable practices.

3.2. CONCERNS ABOUT GREENWASHING

Greenwashing refers to the practice where a company conveys a false impression or provides misleading information about how environmentally sound its products, services, or operations are (European Parliament, 2024). Simply spending more on sustainability reporting personnel and software than on sustainable practices does not necessarily constitute greenwashing on its own. However, it could potentially raise concerns about the company’s actual commitment to environmental sustainability if these increased expenditures on reporting do not correspond with tangible improvements in sustainable practices.

For instance, if a company heavily invests in the appearance of sustainability—such as through marketing or comprehensive sustainability reports—without making substantive changes to reduce its environmental impact, this could be viewed as greenwashing. The key issue is whether the company is using its reporting and disclosure as a tool to genuinely improve and communicate its sustainability efforts or primarily as a marketing strategy to appear more sustainable than it actually is.

In essence, a balance is essential. Effective sustainability reporting should be backed by equally robust and genuine sustainability practices that demonstrate real environmental benefits. This alignment is crucial to avoid the pitfalls of greenwashing.

3.3. SUSTAINABLE INVESTMENTS IN THE INDUSTRIES

There are some good news and positive changes, though, with many industries taking initiative proactively and aiming for not only the reporting but also the implementation of sustainability criteria in practice. In the overview of sectoral Net-Zero Targets, utilities and energy sectors are leading in setting net-zero targets, while real estate and IT are showing the fastest year-on-year increase in these targets, as per the survey by MSCI Sustainable Institute (MSCI Sustainable Institute, 2023).

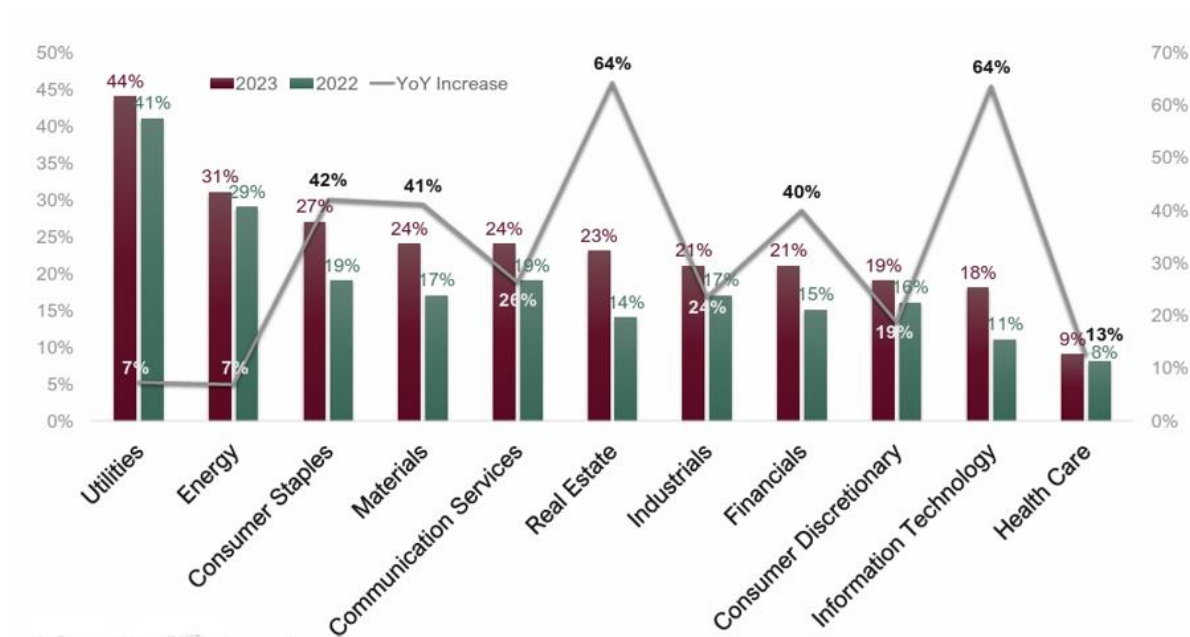


Chart 4. Percentage of companies with self-declared net-zero targets by the GICS sector (MSCI Sustainable Institute, 2023)

The utility and energy sectors, traditionally associated with high carbon emissions, are likely under greater pressure to demonstrate their commitment to sustainability. The rapid increase in net-zero targets in real estate and IT indicates a broader industry acknowledgment of the importance of sustainable practices. This trend reflects an industry-wide shift towards decarbonization, crucial for meeting global climate goals.

Investors are looking for impact investing in the ESG-driven sectors, too. Pitchbook (PitchBook, 2023) reports that energy and climate emerge as primary areas for impact investing:

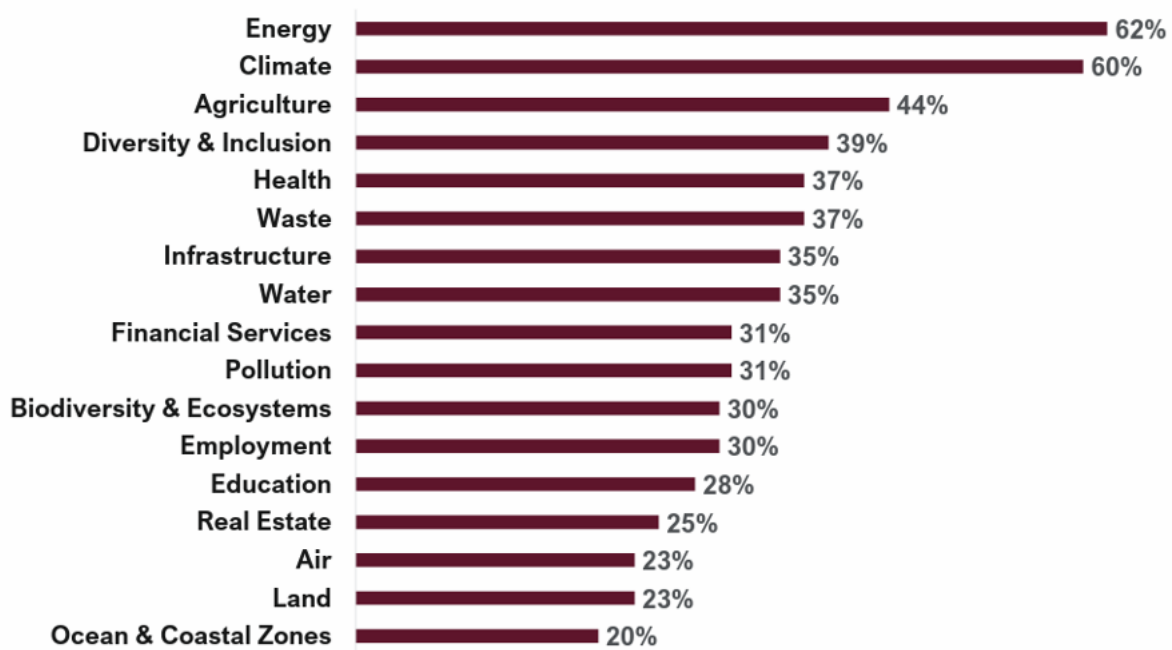
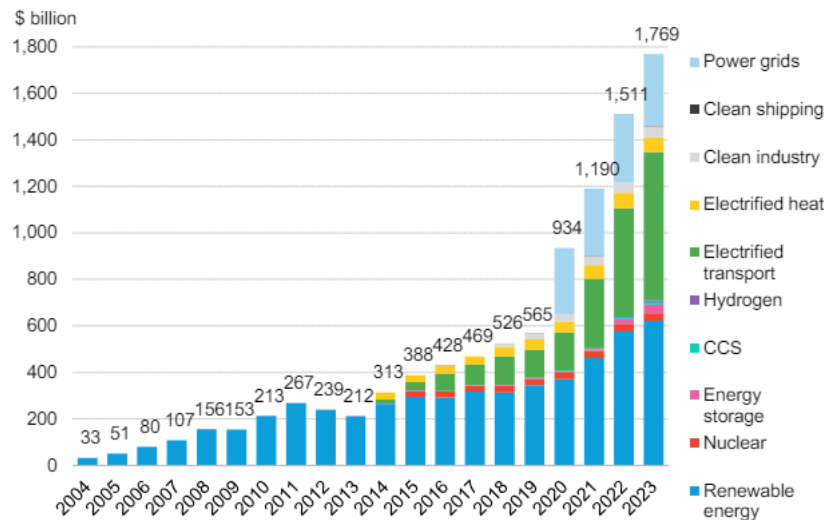


Chart 5. Sectors for Impact Investing (PitchBook, 2023)

Bloomberg Nef's 2024 report (BloombergNEF, 2024) also highlights the growing investments in the global energy transition, indicative of the scale and scope of projects underway. A 17% year-over-year growth leading to \$1.8 trillion in investments, particularly in electrified transport and renewable energy sectors, underscores the vast project landscape that's unfolding. For instance, spending in the electrified transport sector soared by 36% to \$634 billion, and renewable energy investments grew by 8% to \$623 billion. (BloombergNEF, 2024).

Investments in emerging technologies like hydrogen and carbon capture storage also reveal a trend towards innovative project areas. This includes the remarkable growth in hydrogen investments, CCS nearly doubling, and significant advances in energy storage.

Global energy transition investment, by sector**Chart 6.** Global Energy Transition Investment, By Sector (BloombergNEF, 2024)

Investors are increasingly recognizing the critical role of energy transformation and climate action in sustainable development. This interest aligns with global efforts to mitigate climate change and indicates a growing market for investments in renewable energy, energy efficiency, and climate resilience initiatives.

ISS-ESG survey (ISS Institutional Shareholder Services Inc., 2024) also shows that investors can actively direct long-term capital towards a broad range of ESG-related projects, such as low-carbon infrastructure, retrofitting real estate, transport electrification, natural capital preservation, and others.

4. ESG DISCLOSURE: SPARKING TRANSFORMATIVE CHANGE THROUGH PROJECTS

The previous chapter highlighted how CSRD and other reporting regulations require large companies to disclose their ESG status, including medium- and long-term objectives. This mandates these corporations to initiate sustainability projects to enhance their ethical image and operational efficiency. As a result, the demand for project management professionals is expected to increase sharply. PMI estimates that around 3 million new project-oriented roles will need to be filled annually by 2030 (PMI, 2021).

The CSRD acts as a catalyst for change, underscoring the growing importance of PM in implementing sustainable changes. This surge in sustainability-driven projects demands skilled

PMs capable of managing complex, cross-functional projects that meet regulatory demands and drive sustainability innovations. Project managers must adapt to this evolving landscape by integrating ESG principles into project objectives and embracing agile and adaptive methodologies to handle the uncertainties of sustainability projects.

In general, the integration of ESG factors into corporate strategies creates a dynamic environment for project management, opening vast opportunities across various sectors, particularly in energy transition. This trend not only highlights the critical role of PM in achieving sustainability goals but also the need for specialized skills to manage these impactful projects effectively. As companies tackle ESG compliance and innovation, effective project management is crucial in steering them towards sustainable development.

5. ESG INTEGRATION IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT: CHALLENGES AND STRATEGIES FOR IMPACT

The PMI report “Measuring the Impact of ESG Initiatives” (PMI, 2023) highlights a significant gap in PM concerning ESG efforts. Many decision-makers express a lack of confidence in their ESG data and feel ill-prepared for regulatory requirements. However, PM professionals, with their expertise in risk management, benefits realization, and stakeholder engagement, are well-positioned to address these challenges.

Effective ESG integration involves establishing clear metrics, aligning these with organizational strategy, and ensuring consistent and transparent reporting. It's crucial for project leaders to:

- Define clear ESG success criteria and measurement strategies.
- Maintain regular communication and accountability through effective documentation and outcomes reporting.
- Align ESG efforts with the organization’s strategic goals.
- Implement meaningful ESG metrics and regularly review progress to ensure tangible impacts.

Consistent tracking and honest reporting of both successes and failures are key to accurately reflecting a project's ESG performance. Drawing inspiration from successful implementations like UNICEF’s Learning Passport, which adapts strategies based on real-time data and feedback, can help ensure both accountability and satisfaction.

By focusing on these core areas, organizations can elevate their ESG initiatives, delivering impactful and measurable outcomes in line with their strategic vision.

Key sustainability initiatives by the leading global PM organizations:

- International Project Management Association (IPMA): The World’s first global PM organization focuses on sustainability competencies for project managers via surveys, webinars, and educational content. There are plans for releasing a new standard on sustainability competences in PM.
- Project Management Institute (PMI): Advocates for ESG principles in project management standard, has established PMI ESG Resource Hub, prepares reports and educational content.
- Green Project Management: Emphasizes environmentally sustainable PM practices.
- Responsible Project Management: Advocates for social and ethical aspects in PM.
- Prince2: Incorporates ESG considerations in its methodology.
- ISO 21500: Provides guidance on integrating sustainability into project management processes.

It is important to note that the global organizations also collaborate together on many initiatives, example, IPMA and PMI, aiming to set the uniform ethical standards for the project profession.

CONCLUSIONS

Throughout this paper, we have explored the multifaceted integration of ESG considerations within Project Management (PM), a discipline increasingly vital for navigating today’s evolving corporate landscape. This integration not only meets growing regulatory demands but also aligns with broader societal expectations for sustainable and ethical business practices.

The implementation of the Corporate Sustainability Reporting Directive (CSRD) has been a game-changer, mandating extensive ESG disclosures that force companies to undertake substantive sustainability projects. These projects are not just for enhancing corporate image but are crucial for operational efficiency and long-term viability. The CSRD’s standards are setting new benchmarks for transparency, compelling companies to reevaluate their strategic objectives and project management methodologies to ensure compliance and efficacy in their ESG endeavors.

Furthermore, the escalation in ESG-focused initiatives is driving demand for skilled project managers. With PMI predicting a need for millions of new project-oriented roles by 2030, it is

clear that PM professionals are at the forefront of spearheading these transformative changes. Their role is crucial not only in executing projects but also in embedding sustainable practices at every level of project planning, execution, and reporting.

However, the challenges are significant. Data from PMI indicates a gap in confidence among PM professionals regarding ESG data reliability and regulatory preparedness. To bridge this gap, project leaders must foster robust metrics, maintain transparent communication channels, and align project goals with overarching corporate strategies and ESG benchmarks.

Investments in ESG reporting are increasing, although excessive focus on disclosure over tangible sustainability practices gives concern about a form of greenwashing. Companies need to balance investments in reporting with real sustainable actions that reflect true environmental and social contributions.

In conclusion, the integration of ESG factors into project management is not merely a regulatory necessity but a strategic imperative that can significantly enhance corporate reputation, investor confidence, and societal impact. As this paper has shown, effective project management, underpinned by solid ESG principles, is pivotal in navigating the complexities of today's global sustainability challenges, making PM professionals key contributors to the sustainable corporate future.

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