



Bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships

Partnership with Kenya for more ambitious climate action

Concept

A consistent and ambitious climate foreign policy is a key priority for the German government. Together with developing countries and emerging economies, Germany is working on achieving the goals of the Paris Agreement, which are aimed at limiting the rise in global temperature to 1.5 degrees Celsius. The ambition of the cooperation focuses on both mitigation and adaptation.

The German government has forged bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships with a number of its development cooperation partner countries. They are countries that are both ambitious and reform-oriented and that play an important role in climate policy. The partnerships support these countries in implementing their national climate goals and adapting to climate change. In doing so, the partnerships combine climate goals with social and economic development in line with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

The partnerships' central goal is to ensure that the transformation necessary for achieving the climate goals is socially just ("just transition"). That is a challenge that involves the whole of society, which is why bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships go beyond cooperating only with governments but also involve civil society, trade unions, the private sector and science and academia. Whilst the partnerships are designed as bilateral partnerships, they are however open to contributions from other bilateral and multilateral donors.

Design

The partnerships are designed to be long term and the governments involved agree on quantifiable goals. They build on the partner countries' nationally determined contributions (NDCs), adaptation strategies (e.g. national adaptation plans) and long-term strategies, as well as the SDGs and national sustainability strategies. They also support the partner countries in engaging in international climate alliances and initiatives.

Finance

In addition to its bilateral development cooperation funds, every year the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) supports promising adaptation and mitigation projects using funds from the "P+ Facility", as a financing instrument for this purpose. In 2023, 350 million euros were made available for this facility. Additionally, countries can receive funding from the International Climate Initiative (*Internationale Klimaschutzinitiative*, IKI). Moreover, additional private capital can be mobilised for further projects.

Objectives

Raising developing countries' and emerging economies' **ambitions** on achieving national resilience and their climate goals
Green and socially just transition

Key elements

Climate policy dialogue, monitoring and support

Partnerships are a key element of Germany's climate foreign policy

Involvement of all stakeholders

→ Government
→ Civil society
→ Private sector
→ Academia

Diverse financing instruments

→ "P+ Facility"
→ Bilateral resources
→ Special funds
→ Further sources

Mobilising additional donors and resources

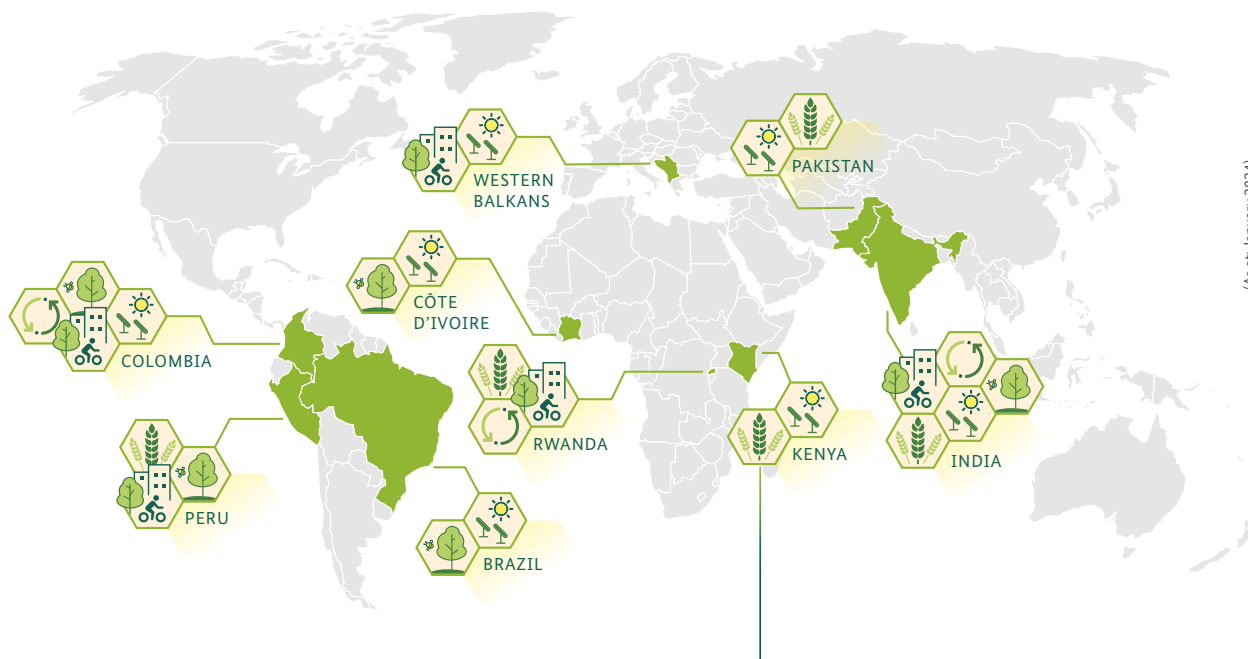
interlocking bilateral and multilateral sources

Framework

Linking the Paris Agreement (mitigation and adaptation) to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)/2030 Agenda so as to approach **transformation holistically** by supporting mitigation and adaptation measures

Countries and priorities

Each partnership focuses on climate action as well as country-specific topics. These are selected in partnership. Currently, bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships are in place with eight countries and there is one regional partnership with the Western Balkans (as at January 2024).* Germany is in talks with further countries on forming a partnership.



(As at January 2024)

Kenyan-German climate and development partnership

Kenya is one of the countries most affected by climate change. Parts of the country have been impacted by regular, severe droughts since 2016. In 2022, Germany and Kenya agreed on a climate and development partnership to strengthen cooperation on mitigation (geothermal energy, grid expansion, green hydrogen, electric mobility) and on adaptation (increased resilience of agricultural systems).

Kenya already leads the way in renewable energies within Africa. Up to 90 per cent of the country's electricity needs are supplied from renewables. By 2030, that is to be increased to 100 per cent. By further expanding renewable energies, it is planned to start producing green hydrogen in the future. Plans are also in place to use renewable energies to produce fertilizer primarily for domestic use, thus strengthening the country's agricultural sector and ensuring food security in the long term. And the resilience of smallholder farmers, especially in the North-East of the country, is to be strengthened.

As a regional champion, the Kenyan government plans to establish the country as a regional role model for climate action. Kenya is taking on an increasingly active role in international climate negotiations. Also, as chair of the Committee of African Heads of State and Government on Climate Change, Kenya coordinates Africa's position on climate policy issues. In September 2023, Kenya organised an "Africa Climate Summit" in Nairobi in preparation for the UN Climate Change Conference (COP28).

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* The bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships have country-specific names that vary for each partnership.