



Bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships

Partnership with Colombia 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 relevant financing instrument. Additionally, countries can receive funding from the International Climate Initiative (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
→ Trade unions

Diverse financing instruments

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

Mobilising additional donors and resources

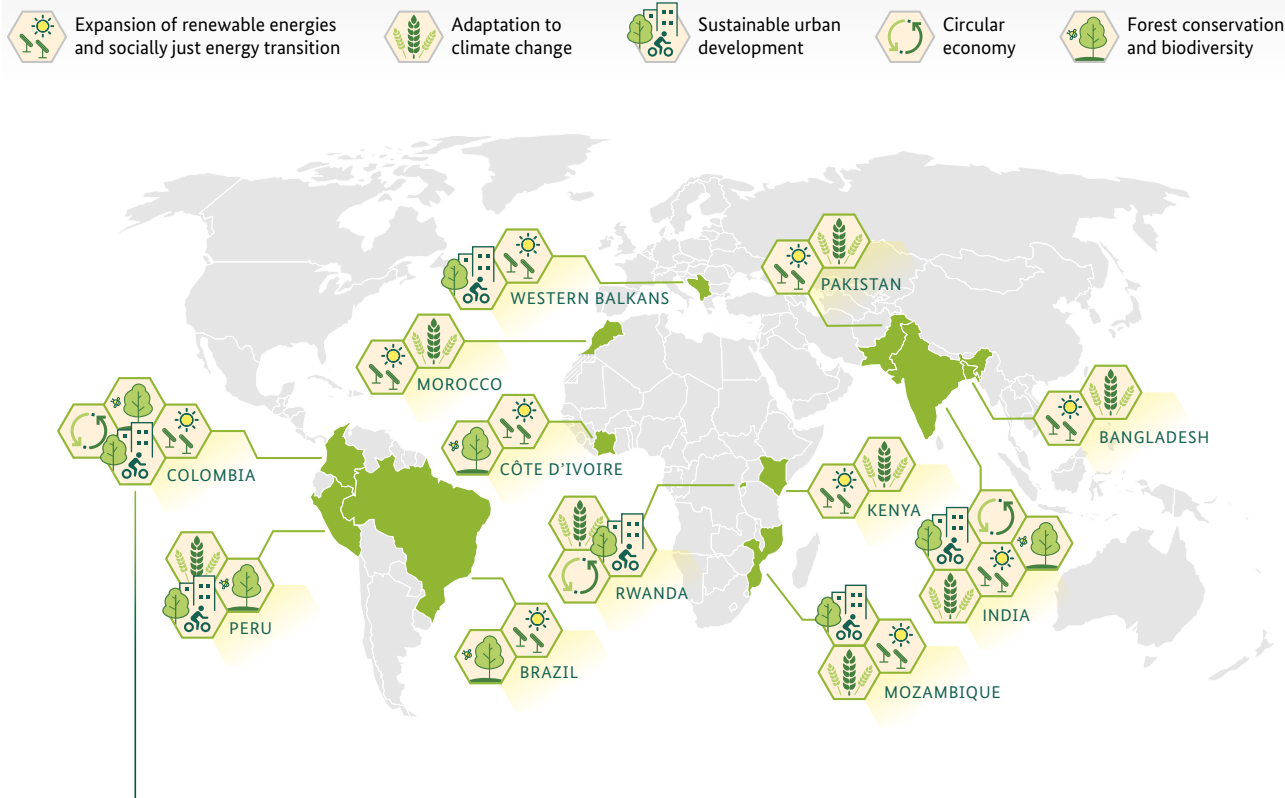
interlocking bilateral and multilateral sources

Framework

Linking the Paris Agreement 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. There are bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships with eleven countries and one regional partnership with the Western Balkans.*



Colombian-German partnership for climate and a just energy transition

The climate and energy partnership (*Alianza por el clima y una transición energética justa*) signed by Germany and Colombia in June 2023 aims to contribute significantly to the implementation of Colombia's national climate goals. The aim of the partnership is to strengthen initiatives, networks and projects that support a just energy transition, the protection of the environment, climate change mitigation and the transition to peace in all regions.

Colombia is striving to become a leader in ambitious climate policy. As part of its updated NDC adopted in December 2020, Colombia significantly increased the ambition of its national climate goals. A particularly prominent goal is the planned reduction of greenhouse gas emissions by 51 per cent by 2030 compared to a business-as-usual scenario. This includes, among other things, phasing out coal and reducing deforestation. A just transition and respect for human rights are important aspects for the Colombian government in implementing its climate goals.

The more ambitious NDCs align with Colombia's long-term strategy "E2050", with which the country aims to achieve greenhouse gas neutrality by 2050. The partnership will support these ambitious climate goals through intense cooperation in the areas of climate action, just energy transition, environmental protection and biodiversity conservation. Central elements of this are an enhanced climate and energy policy dialogue and the fostering of cooperation with the private sector, civil society and science and academia. Additionally, there is a stronger focus on increased participation and involvement of vulnerable population groups in the just energy transition.

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