



Bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships

Partnership with Pakistan 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)

Pakistan-German partnership for climate, energy and sustainable development

Under the Pakistan-German Climate and Energy Partnership, the BMZ has been supporting Pakistan since 2021 in implementing and further developing its climate goals (NDCs, Long-Term Strategy and National Adaptation Plan) in the areas of adaptation to climate change, resource management and just transition. This also includes better climate risk management and strengthening resilience in response to the 2022 flood disaster, for example, by establishing and expanding adaptive social protection systems. Other goals are the involvement of key stakeholders in national climate policy decision-making processes through political dialogue formats for young people and promoting cooperation with the academic community.

The partnership supports Pakistan, one of the countries most affected by climate change, in becoming a role model in the region for climate action and sustainable development. This is particularly important because of Pakistan's proximity to Afghanistan, China, India and Iran. Pakistan is also one of the pathfinder countries of the Global Shield against Climate Risks, which provides vulnerable countries and people better protection against the impacts of climate change.

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