



# Bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships

## Partnership with Rwanda 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**

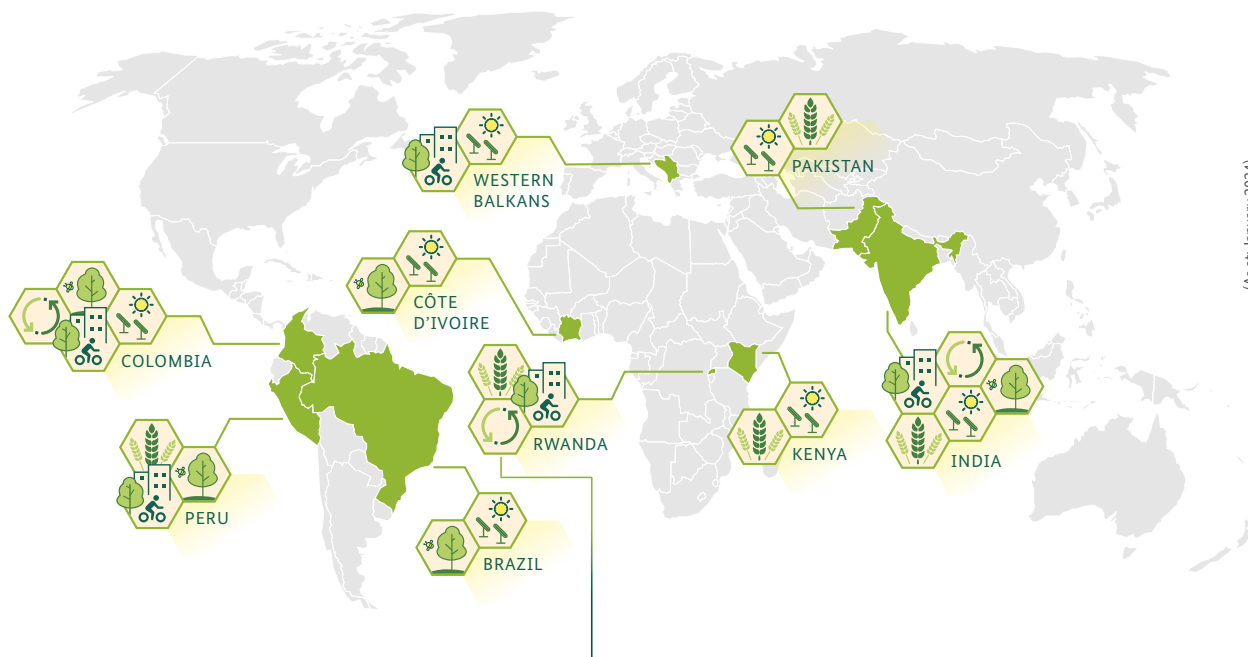
interlocking bilateral and multilateral sources

## 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)

## Rwandan-German climate and development partnership

Through the Rwandan-German climate and development partnership the German government supports Rwanda in implementing its NDCs and improving climate-friendly development prospects for its population. The partnership was signed in 2022 and consists of three pillars:

- Intensified climate policy dialogue between Rwanda and Germany to jointly combat climate change. Cooperation within the NDC Partnership and other international climate initiatives will be expanded. Rwanda is a pioneer country within the Task Force on Access to Climate Finance. Through the Task Force, Germany supports Rwanda in gaining improved access to international climate finance and in implementing those funds.
- Extended support for measures in the action areas of mitigation and adaptation to climate change and sustainable urban development.
- Cooperation with the private sector, strengthening of science and academia and participation of civil society for the sustainable implementation of the partnership.

Rwanda is one of the African countries most affected by climate change. At the same time, whilst it is a Least Developed Country, it is also a pioneer in mitigation and adaptation. This is due to the country's internationally recognised and ambitious climate goals, its tangible implementation efforts and climate finance mechanisms, and its engagement in global climate initiatives, such as the NDC Partnership.

**Published by** German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) Division 422

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**As at** January 2024

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