



Bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships

Partnership with Côte d'Ivoire 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)

Ivorian-German climate and development partnership

In November 2023, Côte d'Ivoire and Germany concluded the Ivorian-German climate and development partnership in order to support the West African country's efforts to achieve its climate targets. The new partnership is aimed at protecting and restoring forests, preserving biodiversity, developing the production capacity of renewable energy sources, and increasing energy efficiency. Aims include, for instance, increasing the share of renewable energies in the electricity mix to 45 per cent by 2030, for example by providing funding for the construction of solar power plants.

Côte d'Ivoire has ambitious climate goals (NDCs). Its aim is to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 30 per cent by 2030 and even, with extensive international support, by 99 per cent. Apart from expanding renewable energies, the government plans to increase energy efficiency in buildings and industry by 20 per cent and to restore up to 3 million hectares of forest to achieve its goals.

These ambitious goals make Côte d'Ivoire a pioneer of climate action in West Africa. The climate and development partnership serves to intensify the cooperation that already exists between the two countries. It supports Côte d'Ivoire in strengthening implementation of its climate goals across various sectors and in mobilising further resources by cooperating with the private sector.

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