



# Bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships

## Partnerships 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.\*

**Pakistan:** Expansion of renewable energies, adaptation to climate change, expansion of social protection systems

**Rwanda:** Climate finance, adaptation to climate change, sustainable urban development including waste management and circular economy

**India:** Socially and environmentally just energy transition, expansion of renewable energies, sustainable urban development, green mobility, circular economy, forest conservation, biodiversity, adaptation to climate change, agroecological transition and sustainable resource management

**Peru:** Adaptation to climate change, sustainable urban development, conservation of the Amazon

**Kenya:** Expansion of renewable energies and innovative technologies, adaptation to climate change by increasing resilience of agricultural systems

**Colombia:** Socially and environmentally just energy transition, protection and sustainable use of biodiversity and forests, sustainable urban development including circular economy, climate and biodiversity finance

**Western Balkans** (formerly only Serbia, now also Albania, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Kosovo, Montenegro and North Macedonia): Expansion of renewable energies, energy efficiency, sustainable urban development, adaptation to climate change, sustainable green transformation

**Côte d'Ivoire:** Expansion of renewable energies, socially just energy transition, forest conservation and biodiversity

**Brazil:** Protection, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems, sustainable and climate neutral industry including renewable energies, climate research, resilient and sustainable supply chains, sustainable economic development, socially just transformation

**Mozambique:** Expansion of renewable energies, socially just energy transition, adaptation to climate change, sustainable urban development

**Morocco:** Adaptation to climate change, acceleration of the socially just energy transition and support of a socioecological transformation, decarbonisation of the economy and expansion of economic cooperation, green hydrogen

**Bangladesh:** Adaptation to climate change, renewable energies, socially just energy transition



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