



# Bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships

## Partnership with India 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

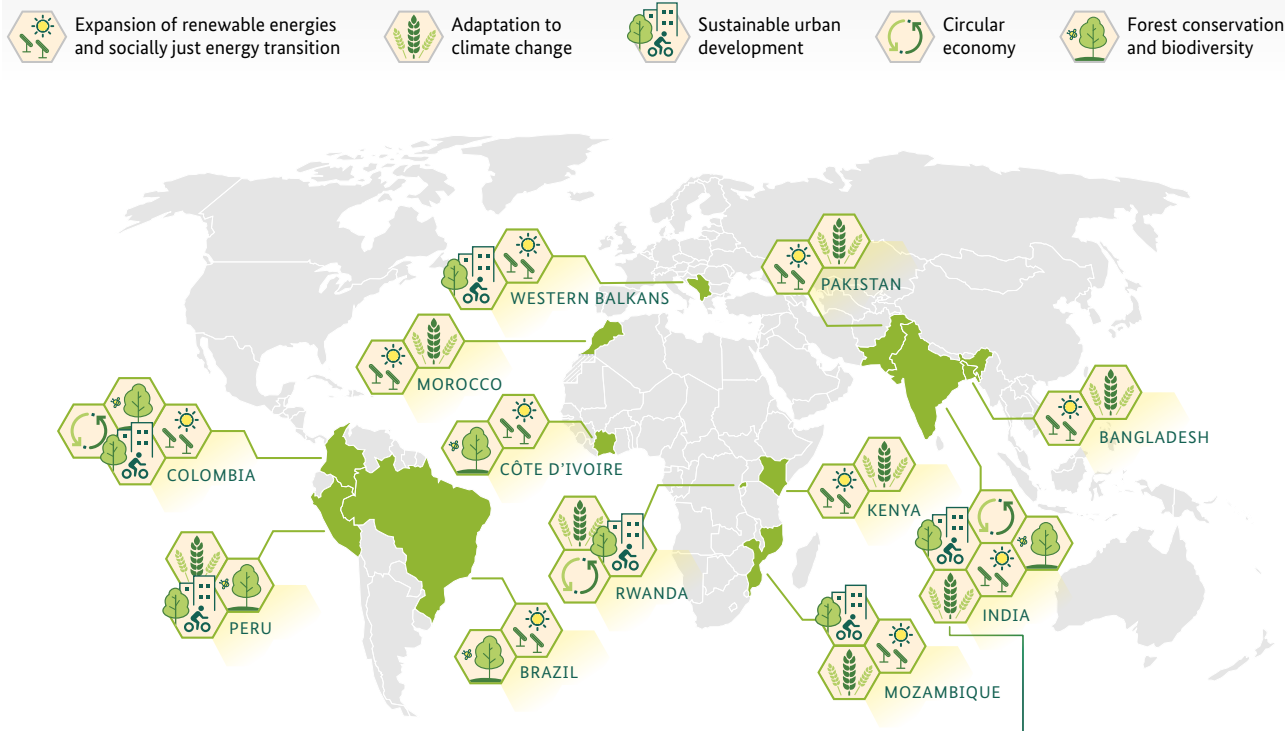
interlocking bilateral and multilateral sources

### 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.\*



## Indian-German partnership for green and sustainable development

India plays a vital role in the achievement of global climate and development goals. Climate change has increasing impacts on the living conditions of the 1.4 billion people, particularly poverty-affected groups. The Partnership for Green and Sustainable Development (GSDP) agreed in May 2022 by Prime Minister Modi and Chancellor Scholz provides an umbrella for German-Indian cooperation that focuses on achieving the Paris climate goals and the SDGs - together with international partners, science, civil society and private sector. By 2030, at least 10 billion euros are intended to be committed to promote transformative approaches.

Germany supports the accelerated expansion of renewable energies, modern transmission grids and energy storage systems for an environmentally and socially just energy transition to pave the way towards climate neutrality. Support also focuses on energy efficiency in industry and construction and on climate-friendly mobility, by expanding and improving access for vulnerable groups to bus and metro systems and pedestrian and bike paths. In pursuit of “liveable cities for all”, Germany supports sustainable urban development by focusing on affordable access to sanitation and drinking water and citizen-oriented administration. With regard to adaptation, activities include risk analyses and adaptation planning, as well as the development of instruments for risk protection, adaptive social protection and financing for resilient rural infrastructure. The aim is for the agricultural sector to focus more on agroecology. Natural resources (forests, water, soils) are to be managed more sustainably.

Germany and India also pursue common interests at international level. Through trilateral cooperation, they support third countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America in their sustainable development. Both also work in close cooperation to implement multilateral initiatives such as the InsuResilience Global Partnership, the International Solar Alliance or the Coalition for Disaster-Resilient Infrastructure.

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