



Bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships

Partnership with Morocco 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.*



Moroccan-German Alliance for Climate and Energy

In June 2024, Morocco and Germany concluded a joint Alliance for Climate and Energy. The alliance builds upon the two countries' successful cooperation within the framework of their energy partnership. The aim of the new alliance is to strengthen the cooperation, especially as regards the expansion of renewable energies, the promotion of green hydrogen, the development of sustainable mobility approaches, power trading and the decarbonisation of sectors of the economy, including the training of skilled specialists. Another focus is on adaptation to climate change.

Due to its geographic location on the windy Atlantic Ocean and its proximity to the desert, Morocco has excellent conditions for the production of renewable energies. At the same time, the country is severely affected by the impacts of climate change, for example in the form of more frequent and more intense droughts as well as heavy rainfall, with negative effects on livelihoods, the national economy and the environment. Morocco has set itself ambitious climate targets, especially in the area of renewable energies: according to its Long-Term Low Emission Development Strategy (LT-LEDS), the country aims to generate 80 per cent of its electricity from renewable energies by 2050. The new alliance supports this ambition.

The alliance is based on a collaborative approach from which both sides benefit: in the long term, Morocco can contribute to the decarbonisation of the German economy by supplying green hydrogen, while Germany will support the socially just energy transition in Morocco and ensure that it receives its fair dues in value chains. Furthermore, the alliance is supporting the implementation of the German and Moroccan NDCs by promoting innovative climate policy approaches on both sides and by providing a platform for dialogue across sectors.

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