



Bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships

Partnership with Mozambique 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.*



Mozambican-German climate and development partnership

The climate and development partnership signed by Mozambique and Germany in June 2024 is aimed at contributing to the climate-compatible development and the resilience of the south-east African country. The expansion of renewable energies, investments in power grids, the training of skilled specialists for building up renewable energy sources, and adaptation to climate change are central elements of the partnership.

Mozambique has been affected by extreme weather events like heavy floods and droughts for years. However, as one of the poorest countries in the world, it has only limited resources for dealing with the consequences of climate change and for transitioning its economy. At the same time, Mozambique is pursuing ambitious climate and energy policies. In 2023, the country presented its Energy Transition Strategy, which envisions a reduction in greenhouse gas emissions in the energy sector and a socially just energy transition. It also aims to strengthen Mozambique's role as a producer and exporter of renewable energies in southern Africa.

With the partnership, Germany is supporting Mozambique's climate ambitions in the energy sector, for instance through the expansion of storm-resistant energy grids for a renewable energy system. This particularly benefits parts of the population affected by poverty by stabilising the energy supply and improving provision in more remote areas. Furthermore, the partnership promotes measures for climate change adaptation with a view to strengthening the climate resilience of the Mozambican population. For instance, housing construction is to be made more resistant to severe weather within the framework of climate-adapted urban development, and mangroves, forests and coasts are to be better protected. Germany is also supporting Mozambique in the implementation and updating of its NDCs as well as with regard to its engagement within international climate initiatives such as the Climate Club, whose aim is to drive forward global decarbonisation.

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