



Bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships

Partnership with Bangladesh 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.*



Bangladesh-German climate and development partnership

In December 2024, Bangladesh and Germany concluded a joint climate and development partnership. The partnership is aimed at transforming Bangladesh’s energy sector while strengthening the South Asian country’s resilience to climate change. Bangladesh is one of the countries in the world most affected by climate change. Due to rising sea levels, up to 30 per cent of the country’s total area is threatened with flooding in the near future, with potentially devastating effects on infrastructure, agriculture and the population. At the same time, Bangladesh has a growing demand for energy, with frequent power outages and outdated infrastructure hampering economic development. Bangladesh is pursuing ambitious climate targets and wants to increase the share of renewable energies to at least 30 per cent by 2030. With this partnership, Germany is supporting Bangladesh in achieving this goal, primarily by expanding renewable energies and improving energy efficiency. In addition, the climate and development partnership is intended to support Bangladesh in adapting to climate change, promote nature-based solutions, and facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience in relation to the energy transition and the socially just transformation of the economy.

Germany and Bangladesh want to improve their cooperation within the framework of the partnership with a view to better implementing their climate targets. In addition, cooperation in international climate initiatives such as the NDC Partnership, the InsuResilience Global Partnership, the Global Shield against Climate Risks and the Climate Club is to be strengthened. Both sides aim to promote multi-stakeholder approaches and the involvement of non-state actors from the private sector, academia and civil society.

Published by	Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) Division 422	Addresses of the BMZ offices	BMZ Berlin Stresemannstraße 94 10963 Berlin T +49 (0)30 18 535-0	BMZ Bonn Dahlmannstraße 4 53113 Bonn T +49 (0)228 99 535-0
	As at		January 2025	Website

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