



Bilateral Climate and Development Partnerships

Partnership with Brazil 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

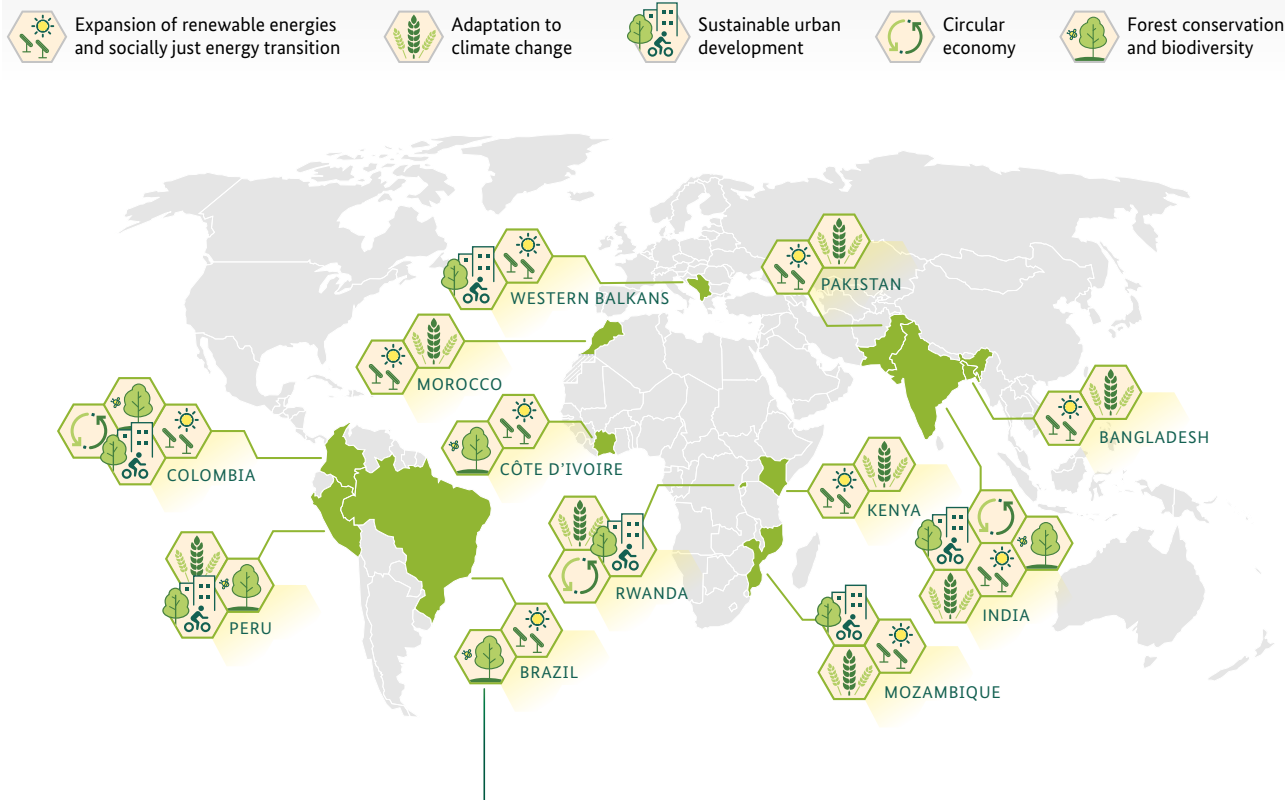
interlocking bilateral and multilateral sources

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.*



Brazilian-German Partnership for a Socially Just and Ecological Transformation

Brazil and Germany concluded the Partnership for a Socially Just and Ecological Transformation in December 2023. Its goal is to promote a socially just and participatory transition to a resilient, ecological and climate-friendly society and economy.

The partnership focuses on the protection, restoration and sustainable use of natural resources and ecosystems as well as on a sustainable and climate neutral industry, renewable energies, and sustainable economic development. The major overarching concept is “just transition”, meaning a socially just transformation that takes particular account of vulnerable and disadvantaged people.

Brazil has made ecologically sustainable and socially inclusive economic growth as well as environmental and climate protection a political priority. These goals include the fight against poverty and hunger, an end to deforestation by 2030, the protection of natural resources, climate neutrality by 2050 as well as the promotion of economic productivity and decent work. For example, Brazil is increasingly turning to renewable energy sources for power generation. The “ecological transition plan” (*Plano de Transição Ecológica*) published in August 2023 defines the economic policies required for a green transformation, including sustainable finance, bioeconomy, energy transition and green infrastructure. It also emphasises the importance of protecting indigenous and traditional people, fighting inequality, and promoting gender equality.

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