

## Fast-start climate change finance provided by the Netherlands in the context of the Copenhagen Accord



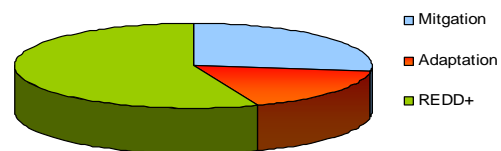
On 18 December 2009 heads of state and government meeting at COP 15 in Copenhagen, formulated the Copenhagen Accord, underlining that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time. Leaders emphasised that strong political will is needed to combat climate change in

accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capacities. To date, more than 111 countries listed themselves as agreeing with the Copenhagen Accord. In the context of the Accord, developed countries jointly undertook to mobilise new and additional finance approaching \$30 billion for the period 2010-2012. This document provides a brief overview of the climate funding of The Netherlands, including information on the programming of our fast start finance in the context of the Copenhagen Accord.

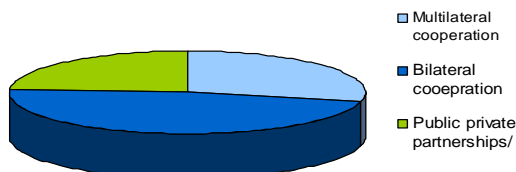
### *Climate funding by The Netherlands*

€ 350 million of the regular Dutch ODA budget (0.8% of GNP), has been earmarked for climate activities for the 2010-2012 period: € 95 million for renewable energy,

Regular Dutch support for climate change (ODA);  
€350 million



Additional Dutch support in the scope of the Copenhagen Accord;  
€310 million



€ 195 million for REDD<sup>+</sup> and € 60 million for adaptation. Capacity building and technology are integral components of most climate change activities.

In addition, in the context of the Accord of

Copenhagen, the Netherlands is to provide € 310 million over the 2010-2012 period for fast-start finance pursuant to the Copenhagen Accord. This funding is new and additional to the ODA percentage of 0.8% of GNP. The Dutch contribution amounts to 1% of total Copenhagen fast-start financing and 4% of the EU contribution of € 7.2 billion. The additional Dutch funds are used to finance a coherent programme on mitigation, especially renewable energy divided over seven sub-programmes. The Netherlands will apply these funds through existing bilateral and multilateral aid channels - € 89 million will be earmarked for multilateral cooperation; € 147 million for bilateral cooperation and € 74 million for public-private partnerships and partnerships with NGOs. The Netherlands fully recognises the importance of other schemes like REDD<sup>+</sup> and adaptation strategies, but has decided to separate tasks and focus limited resources on the above-mentioned subjects. The Dutch support as a whole however, including the activities being carried out under the regular ODA budget, addresses both adaptation and mitigation.

### **Programming of the Dutch funds in the scope of the Copenhagen Accord**

#### ***1. Dutch fund for sustainable production of biomass for energy purposes***

This € 28 million programme is been managed by several Dutch ministries; the Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, The Ministry of Economic Affairs, the



Ministry of Agriculture, Nature and Food Quality, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. It aims to support developing countries in the development of knowledge and capacity on biomass production for energy purposes, including assessment of the possible economical benefits

and adverse impacts on the environment. The funding includes the € 17 million Dutch Global Biomass fund, which is designed for partnerships with private sector and non-governmental organisations in the field of sustainable production of biomass.

## 2. Regional Programme on renewable energy in the Great Lakes

This € 50 million programme focusses on the regional implementation of hydropower in the Great Lakes region (see overview in table below). It contributes , among others, to the rehabilitation of the Ruzizi hydropower plant and the improvement of the powergrid between Rwanda and Burundi. The programme includes as well reforestation activities and sustainable production of firewood.

## 3. Energising Development

In close collaboration with the German Ministry for Development Cooperation, the Netherlands is contributing with € 68 million to the second phase of the German *Energising Development* Programme. The aim is to provide access to renewable energy services to 5 million people before 2015. The activities focus on people lacking modern and sustainable energy services. The table below presents an overview of participating countries.

Africa													Asia					Latin America								
Benin	Burkina Faso	Burundi	DR Congo	Ethiopia	Ghana	Kenya	Mali	Mozambique	Rwanda	Senegal	South Africa	Tanzania	Uganda	Zambia	Bangladesh	Indonesia	Malaysia	Nepal	Vietnam	Bolivia	Brasil	Colombia	Honduras	Nicaragua	Peru	
							x	x			x	x		x		x			x	x	x			x		
Sustainable production of biomass for energy purposes																										
		x	x						x																	
Regional programme renewable energy Great Lakes Region																										
	x			x		x				x		x	x													
SNV/HIVOS Biogas Africa Programme																										
x	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x						x				x				x	x	x
BMZ/GTZ Energizing Development																										

## 4. SNV/HIVOS Biogas for Africa Programme

Biogas units contribute significantly to reducing deforestation and CO<sub>2</sub>-emissions. The main beneficiaries are women and children, who no longer have to spend time fetching firewood. Another important benefit is a drastic reduction in indoor air pollution. The Netherlands is funding a € 30 million initiative by SNV/HIVOS promoting the use of biogas in Africa. The aim is to enable 70,000 farmers to use biogas digesters to convert excrement from cattle into gas that can be used for cooking and lighting. The programme subsidises the construction of

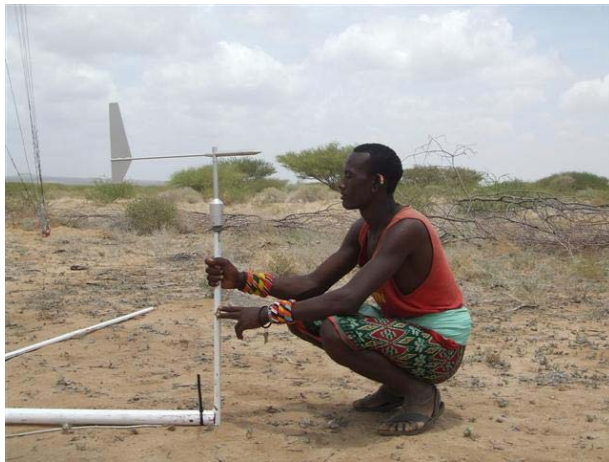
digesters and provides for capacity building and development of private sector infrastructure. It is expected that by 2013 the sector will generate among of 3,000 jobs. For an overview of countries involved, see the table below.

### ***5. World Bank Scaling up Renewable Energy (SREP)***

The SREP is one of three strategic funds under the Strategic Climate Fund of the WB. The aim of SREP is to strengthen the socio-economic and environmental dimension of the energy sector in a programmatic approach towards comprehensive national energy policies. Activities will include implementation of access to renewable energy for the poor; at household level as well as for small and medium enterprise. The Dutch support of € 54 million will assist 6 developing countries.

### ***6. National Programme on Renewable Energy in Rwanda***

The € 40 million programme in Rwanda encompasses a contribution to both the national



Energy Strategy and the National Strategy for reforestation and sustainable forest management. The focus of the Dutch funded activities is on small scale hydropower and biogas, and sustainable production of firewood. Rwanda takes also part in the regional Great Lakes programme described above.

### ***7. National Programme on Renewable Energy in Indonesia***

In the framework of a 15 year long cooperation on energy between Indonesia and the Netherlands, a program on renewable energy has been developed. This program includes capacity building, institutional strengthening and implementation of new technologies such as geothermal energy and biogas; it supports the implementation of small scale hydropower for rural electrification; and it includes activities in the field of sustainable palmoil production.