Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Dutch international support in the field of climate change

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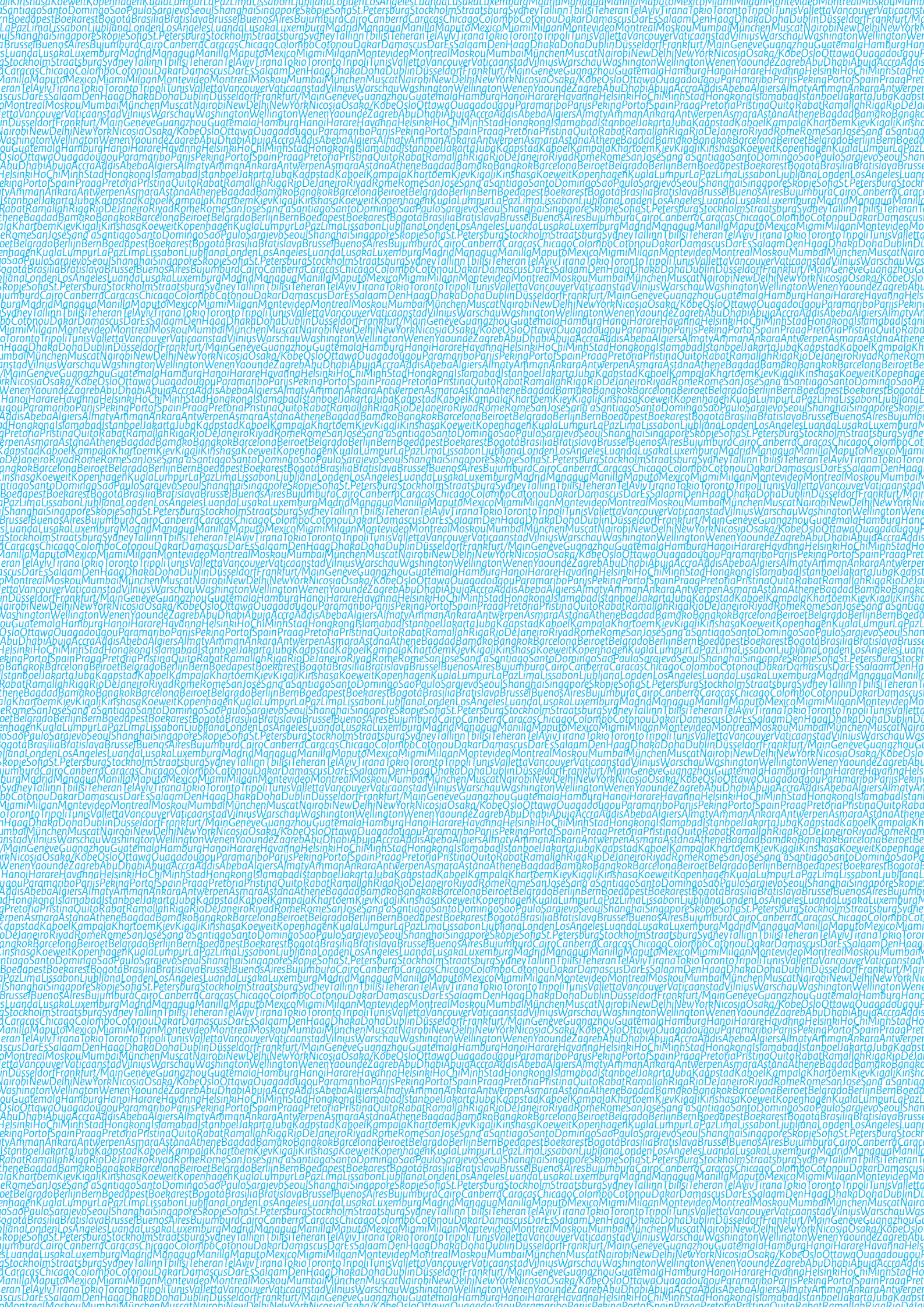
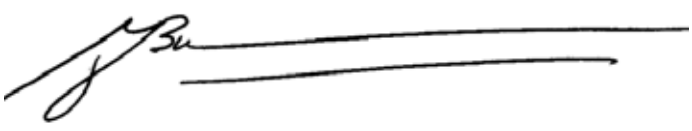


Introduction by Jan Peter Balkenende, Prime Minister of the Netherlands

The Netherlands welcomes the outcome of last year's Copenhagen Summit, and we are pleased to note that more than 100 countries have endorsed the resultant Copenhagen Accord.

We need an ambitious, international legally binding climate agreement to ensure that the worldwide effects of climate change are kept within acceptable limits. The agreement should create a level playing field that facilitates the movement towards low-carbon growth patterns and makes available financial resources for adaptation. Such an agreement will provide opportunities for developing and developed countries alike: helping to attract private finance for innovative technologies, creating new jobs and markets, encouraging energy security, and making the market work for the climate.

Although the UN remains the only viable channel for achieving worldwide agreement on an international climate regime, it is clear that the groundwork must be laid elsewhere as well. The efforts of individual countries (e.g. implementing good practices, bilateral cooperation, sharing technology, encouraging the involvement of the private sector and raising awareness of the issue among citizens) will help build trust and understanding and eventually take the multilateral process forward. It is important that UNFCCC-parties communicatie on their experience and efforts in an open and transparant manner.
It is therefore my pleasure to present this document, which details the Netherlands' international support in the field of climate change. In addition, I am very pleased to share these introductory pages with Mr. Carlos Costa Posada, Minister of the Environment of Colombia and Ms. Sherry Ayittey, Minister of Environment, Science and Technology, Republic of Ghana.
This reflects the sprit of partnership – a spirit which must prevail in the international negotiation process. The future of the planet earth and humanity is at stake.



Introduction by Carlos Costa Posada, Minister of the Environment of Colombia

The Netherlands and Colombia are partners in the field of sustainable development and environmental protection. In this context, our joint efforts in the past years have looked to highlight the relevance of international finance in the global efforts to fight climate change.

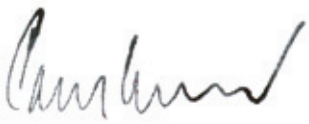
This issue is a priority for the environmental and economic agendas at both the bilateral and multilateral levels, not only because of the urgent action that it requires but the immediate commitment needed from the international community with this action.

Investment in adaptation activities has a significant impact in social and economic sectors, especially in developing countries. For this reason it is also necessary to increase available resources allocated for adaptation activities in our vulnerable countries.

With regards to mitigation, incentives for low carbon economies to maintain such pathways in the medium and long term are needed. Colombia for instance is very efficient regarding carbon emissions associated to energy generation. As such, our contribution in terms of clean energy alternatives needs to be incentivized in order to be maintained. The carbon market needs to be strengthened building on the Clean Development Mechanism, so as to allow the public and private sector to effectively contribute to the global effort to combat climate change, in a cost effective manner.

The REDD-mechanism is an important opportunity for developing countries. Colombia is currently formulating its national REDD strategy the main objective of which is to improve the livelihood of local communities and promote co-benefits such as biodiversity conservation and the protection of ecosystem services. The Amazon will be the first sub-region to be considered.

Ensuring the availability and accessibility to predictable and sustainable public and private funding for implementation of adaptation and mitigation actions on climate change needs to be the global focus of current efforts. This is crucial for the successful implementation of actions to address and combat climate change.



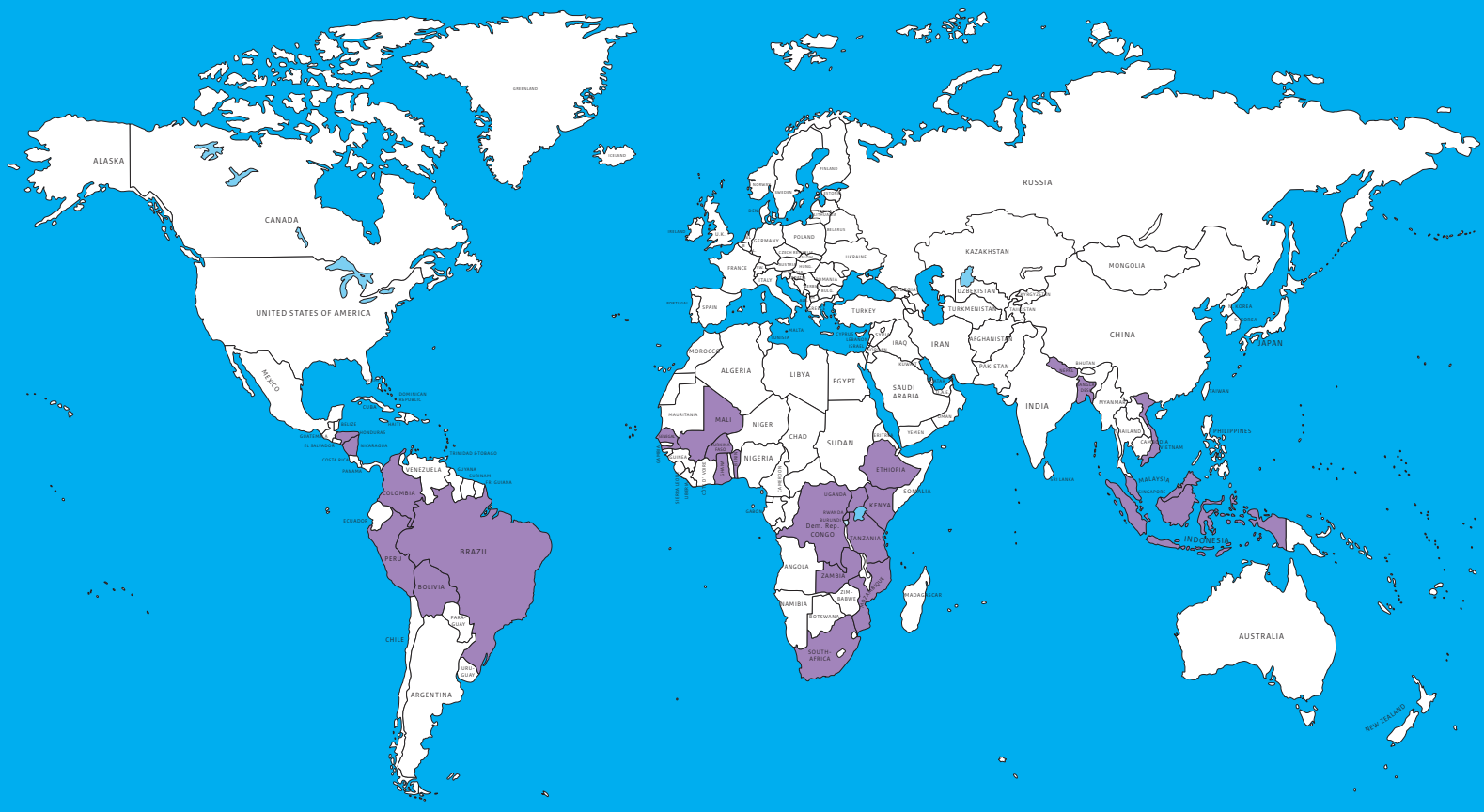
Introduction by Ms. Sherry Ayittey, Minister of Environment, Science and Technology, Republic of Ghana

Studies under the Netherlands Climate Assistance Program in Ghana between 2003 and 2008 clearly demonstrated potential effects of climate change on the national economy. For example, cocoa is a major export earner, supporting 800,000 smallholder farmers and major investments by Dutch business. Yet cocoa harvests are projected to decline seriously in the face of changing temperature and rainfall conditions. Further studies have revealed substantial social implications. For example, in many areas rains are starting erratically and ending early. This contributes to widespread migration across Ghana, as people move to search for other opportunities either temporarily or permanently. More girls and women are now moving, and often at a younger age. This can expose them to other risks along their migration pathways, when they stay in urban slums, work in dangerous activities such as illegal mining or simply lose schooling benefits in their home areas.

These studies demonstrate that adaptation is about more than the investments in infrastructure and "hard" measures alone. Most actions taken by vulnerable groups today are really only short term coping mechanisms. A poor family, headed by a single woman that sells off its livestock or household goods to cope with impact of floods or droughts in one year reduces its ability to survive for the following years.

The Government of Ghana considers each sector of the economy to be part of a national solution to the challenges of climate change. Climate change and sustainable development are closely intertwined, and our Government strives to develop a comprehensive framework that integrates the two. International finance as well as technical assistance may contribute to the implementation of such integrated policies. The development of Ghana's Climate Change Policy Framework and REDD+ will contribute to the objectives of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.

Overview of Dutch Activities



On 18 December 2009 heads of state and government from around the world gathered at COP15 in Copenhagen, in recognition that climate change is one of the greatest challenges of our time. Their presence at the summit highlighted the existence of strong political will to combat climate change, in accordance with the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and capacities. In the context of the Copenhagen Accord, developed countries committed to mobilising USD 100 billion per year by 2020 to help developing countries fight climate change. The political will to raise these new and additional funds was underscored by the direct pledge of *fast start finance* for the period 2010-2012 *approaching USD 30 billion, with balanced allocation between mitigation and adaptation*.

The Netherlands has been active in the field of climate change in developing countries for many years. Since 1992, after the first UNFCCC COP, Dutch support in the sector has been steadily increasing. The present brochure provides an overview of current Dutch mitigation and adaptation efforts in developing countries during the 2010-2012 period and clarifies the nature of the new and additional resources committed under the Copenhagen Accord. The last part of the brochure presents some examples of successful activities.

Dutch climate change and development policy

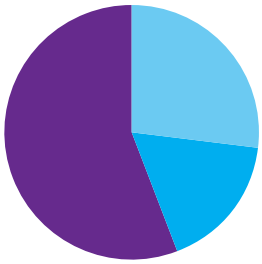
Dutch policy in this area aims to ensure that the linkages between climate change and development are well researched and clearly articulated, thus enabling the Netherlands to take concrete action in pursuit of the following six policy objectives:

- take climate hazards into account in development programmes and projects in sectors vulnerable to climate change (mainstreaming);
- provide access to renewable energy (e.g. solar, geothermal, wind and water power) to those who lack adequate energy services;
- assist countries in developing the REDD^{+} mechanism to protect the carbon stocks in forests;
- help countries assess and offset the adverse effects of climate change;
- build developing countries' capacity, and transfer knowledge and technology for both adaptation and mitigation;
- forge policy coherence for development.

Additional climate change adaptation and mitigation challenges require new funding

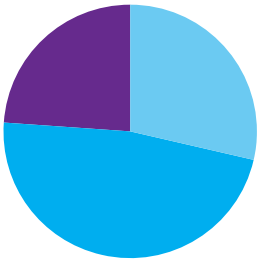
Major additional investments are required in developing countries in order to generate low-carbon growth and adapt to the consequences of climate change that are unavoidable. The Netherlands believes that funds for climate change should not come at the expense of commitments relating to the Millennium Summit and the Millennium Development Goals. After COP13 in 2007 in Bali, where developed countries undertook to facilitate significant new and additional funds for both adaptation and mitigation in developing countries,

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



95 Mitgation
60 Adaptation
195 REDD+
350

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



89 Multilateral cooperation
147 Bilateral cooperation
74 Public private partnerships/ngo's
310

the Dutch government undertook to make an additional contribution to international climate finance over and above its regular ODA budget. Since then, the Dutch climate change portfolio has both broadened and deepened.

Dutch contribution to climate actions in developing countries

The Netherlands currently finances a wide array of activities in the field of both mitigation and adaptation. These include efforts to exchange knowledge and build coalitions with developing countries. Capacity building and technology exchange are integrated into most of these activities. Also Dutch support encompasses integrated water management and REDD+ acitivities. The total budget for the 2010-2012 period amounts to nearly EUR 660 million. EUR 350 million of the regular Dutch ODA budget has been earmarked for climate-related activities for the 2010-2012 period: EUR 95 million for renewable energy, EUR 195 million for REDD+ and EUR 60 million for adaptation.
In addition, the Netherlands will provide EUR 310 million over the 2010-2012 period for fast-start finance pursuant to the Copenhagen Accord. The Dutch contribution accounts for 1% of all fast-start financing and 4% of the EU's contribution of EUR 7.2 billion. This funding is used to finance a coherent mitigation programme, consisting of seven sub-programmes, most of which relate in some way to renewable energy. The Netherlands will disburse these funds through existing bilateral and multilateral aid channels and NGOs. EUR 89 million will be earmarked for multilateral cooperation; EUR 147 million for bilateral cooperation and EUR 74 million for public-private partnerships and partnerships with NGOs.

Mitigation

The Netherlands mitigation activities focus on three broad areas: access to renewable energy, REDD+ and the sustainable production of biofuel. The Netherlands maintains a longstanding cooperation with a small selection of partner countries in all these areas; Ghana, Colombia and Indonesia. A more detailed description of our relationship with these countries can be found in the boxes below. The focus of the multilateral work is mainly on access to renewable energy. The Netherlands contributed to a variety of programmes such as the Energy Sector Management Assistance Programme (ESMAP) of the World Bank, which helps developing countries prepare and implement sustainable energy schemes. The Netherlands has also supported the World Bank's Asia Sustainable and Alternative Energy Programme (ASTAE) and a programme which invest in clean energy in Sub Sahara Africa, the Africa Renewable Energy Access Fund (AFREA). Support to the private sector is given via public private partnerships with Philips Lighting, NUON and through International Finance Corporation and Netherlands Development Finance Company. A special fund has been initiated to support small scale innovative programmes, which is named after Professor Daey Ouwens, in memory of his work promoting locally based renewable energy systems.

Next to implementing renewable energy technologies, The Netherlands strives to broaden the support for mitigation activities at other institutions like the IFI's and the UN.

The international recognition that deforestation accounts for 15 to 20% of global carbon emissions sparked new interest in the subject in the Netherlands too, and *Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation* (REDD) has become an intrinsic part of Dutch policy. The Netherlands was one of the first countries to support the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility, which was launched in Bali in 2007. More recently, it joined the REDD+ Partnership, which was launched at the Oslo Climate and Forest Conference in May 2010.

The focus of Dutch policy has gradually shifted from support for conservation to sustainable forest management. The Netherlands is guided by the 'ecosystems approach', which pays equal attention to ecological, social and economic aspects. The Netherlands is also committed to helping achieve the internationally agreed Millennium Development Goals, whose poverty reduction strategies go hand in hand with the REDD+ Partnership's goals.

Adaptation

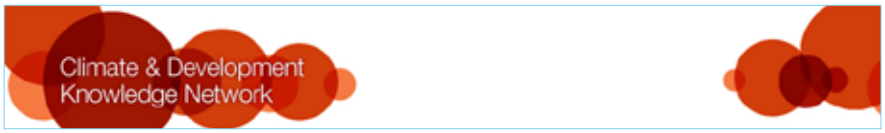
The total Dutch contribution to adaptation efforts in developing countries is EUR 60 million in the 2010-2012 period. The Netherlands is an important donor to multilateral adaptation funds, such as the GEF and the LDCF. Besides, our work focuses on building capacity and improving understanding of specific vulnerabilities and the economics of adaptation in the developing world. From 1995 to 2009 the Netherlands' Climate Study Assistance Programme was active in supporting national climate research in developing countries. The programme was extended twice, and in the end, 13 developing countries were taking part in it. Recently, participating national researchers

were asked to share the results of their work with the IPCC for review and integration into the IPCC database.
Following the work of Lord Stern on the economics of climate change, the Netherlands joined the UK and Switzerland in initiating a World Bank study on the economics of adaptation. This study is a major effort to gain insight into the costs of adaptation measures that will need to be taken in developing countries. The global study concludes that adaptation costs in developing countries from 2010 onward will amount to USD 70 to USD 100 billion annually. The results were presented to the international community just before COP15 in Copenhagen. The results of the seven country studies will be available before COP16 in Cancún.

Case 1

The Climate and Development Knowledge Network

The governments of developing countries, civil society groups in the South and other partners lack the independent, reliable information they need to respond effectively to the effects of climate change. This means that their present policies are unlikely to result in effective and appropriate responses to future climate change challenges. The Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the British Department for International Development (DFID) have established a facility to improve developing countries' access to world-class expertise, in order to help them build climate-resilient economies and societies. The Climate Network will enable developing countries to access, interpret and apply the latest research, scientific discoveries and other relevant information. It will support their policymaking and policy implementation in the fields of adaptation and low-carbon development and help boost their own research capacity.



www.cdknetwork.net

DFID will allocate almost EUR 60 million over five years (2009/10 to 2014/15) to establish and run the Climate Network, with the Netherlands contributing an additional EUR 15 million. The key services the Climate Network will provide include:

- knowledge services, to provide up-to-date, high-quality data packaged for policymakers and practitioners in developing countries;
- high-priority research and short-term policy-relevant analysis;
- technical assistance and advisory services;
- partnerships, to support research capacity in developing countries and the international climate knowledge system.

The Climate Network will be 'client facing', tailoring its service to meet demand from developing countries for information, advice and support. The Climate Network has a flexible design, enabling it to respond to changing needs. It will be built around a central core of organisations providing the essential management and technical expertise. Most of the services themselves will be provided through a network of collaborating partners. These will be engaged on the basis of their ability to respond effectively to the needs of developing countries. For initial engagement in the first six months of the project, six countries have been selected, after consultation: Ghana, Rwanda, Mozambique, Pakistan, Nepal and Colombia. Five more countries will be selected during the first year. In addition, the first 'rapid response' requests are being processed by the head of technical assistance. Requests for technical assistance are also being processed.

Case 2

Reducing deforestation and forest degradation in Ghana

The carbon released from trees when they are cut down is a major contributor to climate change. Reducing Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD) is now a major topic in international climate negotiations. Timber has traditionally been one of Ghana's major industries. As a result, the country has experienced some of the highest rates of forest loss and degradation in Africa, if not the world, losing 85% of its cover over the past century. The reduction in Ghana's forests has been so severe that the country no longer stores more carbon in trees than it emits through other sources.

Supported by the Netherlands and others, Ghana was the first country in the world to conclude a partnership with the EU on forest governance and trade, with the aim of stemming flows of illegal timber. This partnership thrived on a productive dialogue with civil society and industry. These elements are now seen by many as essential building blocks for national and international action on REDD. For that reason, Ghana has been identified for substantial support under the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility and the Forest Investment Programme, to pilot innovative approaches that other countries can also learn from. In Ghana's case, retaining the existing forest cover, while simultaneously increasing afforestation and adding to the forest carbon stock will be a major focus for the future.

Case 3

Rural Energy Services Foundation

Globally, 1.6 billion people lack access to a modern, reliable energy supply. Most of them live in rural areas of developing countries. Since they lack an electricity grid, they depend on firewood, candles, kerosene and generators for lighting. These energy sources are often expensive, and they damage indoor air quality, leading to respiratory diseases. What is more, they emit large amounts of carbon dioxide.

The Rural Energy Services Foundation is bringing a modern solar-based energy supply to thousands of people in Mali, South Africa and Burkina Faso.

As well as benefiting the environment, solar panels contribute to the population's economic development by increasing productivity and access to knowledge and markets via the internet. A dependable source of light also 'lengthens' the day, making it easier for children to do their homework. Moreover, this technology also enables the population to listen to the radio, watch television and use mobile phones. Renewable energy not only contributes to a better environment; it is also helping eradicate poverty and improving the quality of life for rural populations.

Dutch development cooperation organisations and the Dutch energy company NUON are supporting the Rural Energy Services Foundation through a public-private partnership. This partnership aims to provide sustainable energy to 100,000 households and small enterprises in rural areas in developing countries by 2015. Over 13,000 households and small enterprises are connected so far to solar energy systems in Mali, South Africa and Burkina Faso.

Case 4

Land use and climate change adaptation in Ethiopia

Wageningen University is collaborating on a project in East Africa to help countries adapt agriculture to climate change by methods such as the introduction of new crops and more efficient water management.

In 2009 and 2010, the University provided courses at the Horn of Africa Regional Environmental Centre and Network in Addis Ababa. The courses have so far been attended by 45 participants from seven countries in the region. Their focus is on knowledge transfer about climate change and agriculture.

Adaptation studies are also taking place in Ethiopia's Central Rift Valley and around Jimma in the country's southwestern region.

The Central Rift Valley is, relatively speaking, a densely populated area, with many land-use functions competing for space. Expanding agricultural activities include small-scale vegetable cultivation, flower cultivation, and livestock farming. Water is already in short supply, seriously threatening the survival of this low-lying region. A burning local issue is how to plan land use in the light of climate change.

Around Jimma, efforts are under way to establish participatory forest management. Some of the local poor population live from harvesting wild coffee beans as opposed to cultivating the crop in plantations. To raise the market price for wild coffee beans, certification is necessary. But if climate change endangers the quality or production of coffee, all these efforts will be futile. On the basis of practical examples, scientists are examining how different land use options can be weighed up and incorporated into an integrated policy process that takes account of the effects of climate change.

Case 5

Memorandum of understanding with Indonesia

Experience in central Kalimantan and Sumatra has taught us that environmental damage eventually may harm economic development. This is why the Indonesian government is keen to devise a National Lowland Development Strategy that will address the reduction of CO2-emissions and the lowland ecosystem's vulnerability towards climate change, as well as sustainable production patterns. A master plan for rehabilitating the Ex Mega Rice Project in Kalimatan is now in place, and a similar plan will soon be developed for the lowlands of Papua province.

The Netherlands is working with Indonesia to develop the strategy. Via its water and environmental programmes, the Netherlands provides technical assistance to increase the sustainability of forestry and agricultural investments. Dutch and Indonesian ministries responsible for the environment, transport, and water management are cooperating directly, under the terms of a memorandum of understanding. In addition, work is under way to facilitate twinning arrangements between research institutions and businesses. The Netherlands is channelling its assistance via the World Bank under a collaborative framework called Water for Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptive Development, with a view to anticipating future opportunities for international carbon financing.

Furthermore, the Netherlands is assisting the Indonesian government in studying greenhouse gas emissions from peat and palm oil production. The studies do take into account the interests of the many large investors in palm oil and timber. By incorporating plantation practices and the palm oil industry's own economic analyses, the studies are likely to generate ideas for more profitable and more sustainable business plans.

In Indonesia, 90 million people (some 43% of the population), mainly in rural areas, lack access to electricity. Indonesia implements an ambitious electrification plan, which aims to ensure that 90% of the population has access to electricity by 2020. The plan includes the aim to increase the renewable energy production from 3% to 20% by 2025. The Netherlands is supporting this ambition in a number of ways: we contribute to a programme to build small hydropower plants; the Dutch business community is involved in private sector development and biofuel projects; a programme has been set up to construct 8,000 small biogas plants for local energy generation; and cooperation is under way on geothermal energy generation.

Case 6

Sustainable production of biofuel in Tanzania

The biomass sector could provide economic opportunities for countries in the South, provided there is strict adherence to sustainability criteria. International trade chains do not automatically include smallholders, yet 75% of all poor people in the world live in rural areas and depend on agriculture for their livelihoods. When new markets emerge, focused efforts are needed to ensure that smallholders can directly share in the opportunities and returns that such markets can generate. Under coordination of Max Havelaar Netherlands, Fair-trade Labelling Organisations International (FLO) is conducting a feasibility study into the fair-trade certification of jatropha production. This project is supported by the Global Sustainable Biomass Fund, which was established by the Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs and is implemented by NL Agency. Other partners involved in the study are the Inter-church Organisation for Development Cooperation (ICCO), Eneco (an energy company) and the Tanzanian farmers' union Kagera Cooperative Union Ltd. (KCU) in Bukoba.

In the first phase of the study (2009-early 2010) a pilot methodology and guidelines for farmers were developed; a field orientation was performed, and stakeholders in Tanzania were consulted. The study will assess whether fair-trade standards for jatropha can be introduced to small farmers' organisations in such a way that there are no negative (indirect) effects on food security. Some projected benefits are improved farm management, diversification, better local access to energy and increased income at household and community level.

The study will evaluate models for long-term economic viability all along the trade chain. It will investigate the scalability of results, by evaluating their applicability to other producing countries and the possible transference of equivalent fair-trade principles to the plantation sector. Depending on the outcome, the study will set forth proposals for FLO's licensing, labelling and product composition requirements. The lessons learned from the study will be set down in a guide aimed at smallholders' organisations.

Case 7

Colombia - Partnership through action and trust

Photo: Angela Echeverri - Archivo de Parques

The Netherlands and Colombia have a long and solid relationship in the area of sustainable development. This relationship is based on the implementation of the principal environmental treaties. Since 2003, a memorandum of understanding has been in place between the two countries' environment ministries, aimed at reducing CO_2 emissions. Since 2007, a sector-wide approach, supported by Colombia, the Netherlands and the World Bank, has served as a platform for cooperation based on trust and dialogue.

The Netherlands supports the implementation of the Colombian national environmental policy plan. The plan's main achievement has been the drafting of a policy framework for integrated water management, leading to more rational water consumption, and the protection of water-producing ecosystems. This will strengthen Colombia's resilience to global warming. The plan also introduces new strategies for protecting and using biodiversity in response to climate change. The national environmental policy plan makes Colombia one of the first countries in the world to carry out this Convention on Biological Diversity recommendation.

When it comes to sustainability, Colombia has much to offer. Most of its energy already comes from hydropower, and it is making initial efforts to move towards a bio-based economy. Along with Brazil, Colombia is one of the most promising locations for the production of biofuels. With Dutch support, Colombia has already taken the first steps towards the certification of sustainably produced biofuels for the European and other markets.

For many years, Colombia has played a prominent and constructive role in international forums on climate and biodiversity. The Netherlands greatly appreciates Colombia's contribution. At Copenhagen, Colombian president Álvaro Uribe committed himself to protecting the Colombian Amazon. The Netherlands immediately promised financial support for this purpose. The Colombian government is developing a protection strategy in collaboration with international partners and indigenous communities. Important aspects of this strategy are cross-sector policy, REDD readiness, efficient livestock farming, and a state presence to guarantee security. The Netherlands will examine how cooperation can be innovatively increased in areas like low-carbon development, sector-wide NAMAs and market mechanisms, ecosystem-based adaptation, REDD, and incentives for a bio-based economy.

Case 8

The Red Cross / Red Crescent Climate Centre

There is broad agreement that climate change will continue to be one of the main global challenges for humanity in the coming century. The Red Cross and Red Crescent are already being confronted with a sharp increase in weather-related disasters, and there is an urgent need to better manage the rising risk of extreme weather events, in part through better early-warning systems. In 2002 the Red Cross in the Netherlands and the International Federation of the Red Cross and Red Crescent (IFRC) established the Climate Centre (www.climatecentre.org) to support better management of climate risks in developing countries. Dutch financial support for the Centre amounts to EUR 3.1 million.

In 2002-2003 the programme started with an assessment of the linkages between climate-change adaptation and disaster risk management in Mozambique, Nicaragua, Vietnam, Ethiopia and the Pacific. In most, if not all countries, there was no operational connection at that time between the climate change 'community' and the disaster management 'community. Besides, no policies were in place to address the risks of climate change. From 2003 to 2005 the Centre carried out a number of follow-up activities, with a view to developing community-based programmes in Vietnam and Nicaragua. The aim was to draw a connection between, on the one hand, community-awareness and capacity-building programmes and, on the other, local, national and international climate change knowledge centres and policymakers. This approach remains central to the Climate Centre's mode of operation. During and after the implementation of the programme, Nicaragua was hit by an unprecedented three hurricanes. Felix, a category-five hurricane, hit the country in September 2007. Although the damage was enormous, no one in the area was killed. Early-warning measures had been followed, and people knew where to take shelter.

From 2006 to 2009 the Centre was enabled to set up capacity-building programmes within the national Red Cross or Red Crescent Societies in 40 developing countries. The national headquarters were supported to establish contacts with international knowledge centres to understand better the risks of climate change and to integrate these in their national disaster risk management plans.

The Red Cross/Red Crescent Climate Centre is now in its fourth period of cooperation with the Dutch government. In the years ahead, another 25 national societies will be offered the opportunity to participate in the capacity-building programme.

Case 9

Programming of additional Dutch funds under the Copenhagen Accord

During the 2010-2012 period the Netherlands will provide an additional EUR 310 million in fast-start finance to implement the Accord. These funds are used to finance a coherent mitigation programme, consisting of seven sub-programmes most of which relate to renewable energy.

Dutch fund for the sustainable production of biomass for energy

This EUR 28-million programme is being managed by several ministries: Housing, Spatial Planning & the Environment; the Ministry of Economic Affairs; Agriculture, Nature & Food Quality; and Foreign Affairs. It aims to support developing countries in acquiring knowledge of and capacity for the production of biomass for energy purposes, including the assessment of potential economic benefits and adverse effects on the environment. The funding includes the EUR 17-million Dutch Global Sustainable Biomass Fund, which is designed to promote partnerships in that area with relevant private-sector and non-governmental organisations.

Regional programme on renewable energy in the Great Lakes

This EUR 50-million programme focuses on the regional implementation of hydropower in the Great Lakes region (see overview in table below). It contributes to the rehabilitation of the Ruzizi hydropower plant and the improvement of the power grid between Rwanda and Burundi. The programme also entails reforestation activities and sustainable production of firewood.

Energising Development

In close collaboration with the German Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development Cooperation, the Netherlands is contributing EUR 68 million to the second phase of the German Energising Development Programme, which seeks to provide access to renewable energy services to five million people by 2015, with a focus on communities lacking modern and sustainable energy services.

SNV/HIVOS Biogas for Africa Programme

Biogas units help significantly to reduce deforestation and CO_2 emissions. The main beneficiaries are women and children, who no longer have to spend time fetching firewood. Another major advantage is a dramatic reduction in indoor air pollution. The Netherlands is funding a EUR 30-million initiative by SNV/HIVOS to promote the use of biogas in Africa. The aim is to enable 70,000 farmers to use biogas digesters to convert cattle dung into gas that can be used for cooking and lighting. The programme subsidises the construction of digesters and provides for capacity building and the development of private-sector infrastructure. The sector is expected to generate around 3,000 jobs by 2013.

Scaling up Renewable Energy Programme (SREP)

SREP is one of three strategic funds that fall under the umbrella of the World Bank's Strategic Climate Fund. The aim of SREP is to strengthen the socioeconomic and environmental dimension of the energy sector by way of a programmatic approach to comprehensive national energy policies. Activities will centre on expanding access to renewable energy for the poor; at household level and for small and medium-sized enterprises. The Dutch contribution of EUR 54 million will assist six developing countries.

National Programme on Renewable Energy in Rwanda

The EUR 40-million programme in Rwanda comprises 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 the sustainable production of firewood. Rwanda is also part of the regional programme for the Great Lakes described above.

National Programme on Renewable Energy in Indonesia

This programme was developed in the context of a 15-year energy partnership between Indonesia and the Netherlands. It consists of capacity-building activities, efforts to strengthen institutions, and the implementation of new technologies, such as geothermal energy and biogas. It supports the use of small-scale hydropower for rural electrification and activities to stimulate the sustainable production of palm oil.

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