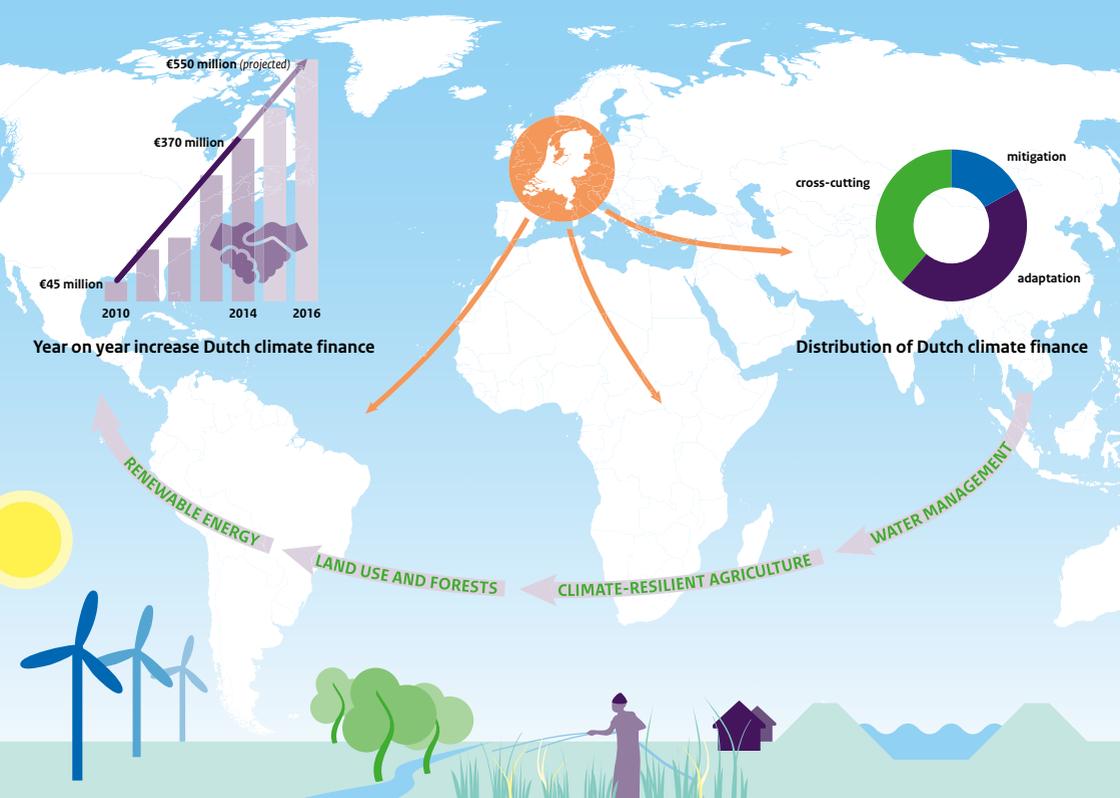




Dutch Climate Finance:

2010-2015 and Beyond

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Ambition

The Netherlands is committed to supporting mitigation and adaptation activities, especially in developing countries. The Netherlands expects its public climate expenditure between 2010 and 2015 to **exceed €1.3 billion**. In 2015 the Netherlands also started reporting on mobilised private finance.

With its climate interventions, the Netherlands is targeting results in **four areas**:

- 1) Renewable energy
- 2) Land use and forests
- 3) Water management
- 4) Climate-resilient agriculture

These guiding principles have a place in Dutch alliances with the private sector, knowledge-institutions and networks and NGOs. The Netherlands gives special attention to **disaster risk management** and **gender**.

Focus

Since 2010 the Netherlands has increased climate finance **year-on-year** (Figure 1). Climate action is an integral part of international cooperation, with a strong focus on reaching the least developed countries.

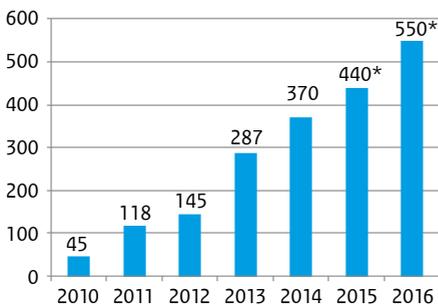


Figure 1: Dutch Climate Finance 2010-2016 (x €1 million)

*2015 and 2016 are projected figures

In its climate programming the Netherlands tries to strike a **balance between mitigation** (renewable energy, land use and forests) and **adaptation** (water management and climate-resilient agriculture). Like previous years, 2014 showed a balanced spread of activities (Figure 2).

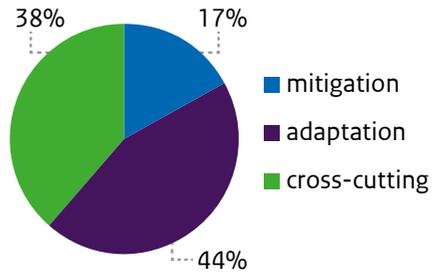


Figure 2: Distribution of Dutch climate finance (2014)

A substantial share of this programming was spent in the context of the Netherlands' **bilateral relations** with developing countries Bangladesh, Burundi, Ethiopia, Ghana, Indonesia, Kenya, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda and Uganda.

The **multilateral financial architecture** for climate action is key in creating an effective mix of climate finance delivery instruments. Since 2010, support has been provided to the Green Climate Fund (€100 million, 2015-2018), the Global Environment Facility (€20 million a year) and the Climate Investment Funds (€76 million).

In its international cooperation activities the Netherlands works closely with **civil society**. NGOs offer creativity and locally rooted mobilising capacity to address climate change on the ground. Between 2013 and 2015 the Netherlands spent over €100 million through NGOs such as Cordaid, Hivos, IUCN and the Netherlands Red Cross.

Mobilising private climate finance

Climate finance cannot solely be a public effort; the private sector also has to be involved. In 2015 the Netherlands started tracking **private climate finance**. The projected figure for 2015 includes €100 million in private climate finance.

The Netherlands has been working with the private sector in its international cooperation programme for many years now. In 2004 the Netherlands started involving the private sector in **public-private partnerships** (PPPs) in the water, food and energy sectors. This strategy aims to boost private sector involvement, mobilise additional climate finance and promote innovation. It is facilitated by, for example, the Netherlands Enterprise Agency (RVO.nl).

Bilateral funds that impact on climate are the Sustainable Water Fund, the Facility for Sustainable Enterprise and Food Security, and the FMO Access to Energy Fund.

Future

The Netherlands expects **its yearly increase in climate expenditure to continue**, reaching €550 million in 2016. €200 million of this will be in the form of mobilised private climate finance.

The Netherlands is constantly on the lookout for **novel and innovative instruments**. One example is Climate Investor One, to which the Netherlands is a donor. This fund is currently being developed by the Dutch development bank FMO to mobilise private investment in renewable energy in developing countries.

In 2016, the Netherlands will **continue supporting** the FMO and initiatives that improve access to renewable energy, such as EnDev. It will also press for a stronger focus on climate adaptation (for example by hosting Adaptation Futures 2016 from 10-13 May in Rotterdam).

Results

In its four result areas for climate finance the Netherlands contributed to:

...**water management** in 15 countries, with special attention to delta countries (7) and **water security** for 1.7 million people by improving flood protection and irrigation.

...the establishment of a global alliance for **climate-smart agriculture**, backed by 75 countries, **sustainable use** of 1.8 million hectares of land (including 1.4 million hectares in sub-Saharan Africa) and greater **climate change resilience** among 4.7 million smallholders.

...access to **clean energy** for 2.6 million people in 2014 alone (16.7 million since 2004) and **reduced CO₂ emissions** by an amount equivalent to the emissions of 5 million cars (15 million tonnes).

...improved **land management** of over 760,000 hectares, encompassing 290 communities and 87,000 households (IUCN Ecosystem Alliance), and putting a **stop to illegal logging** in six countries by improving regulation and governance of the forest sector.

UNESCO-IHE Fellowships: supporting SIDS

The UNESCO-IHE fellowship programme provides access to higher education and short courses in **water management**. The programme improves water management capacity in Small Island Developing States (SIDS) and enables 70 professionals from SIDS to gain the skills they need most.



The Seychelles archipelago of 115 islands is among the 52 small island states threatened by sea level rise (Gerard Larose-STB)

Inclusive agribusiness in the Lower Zambezi Valley

This inclusive agribusiness programme in Mozambique supports capacity building to promote inclusive and **sustainable land use** and irrigation methods. It helps smallholders increase their income and improves investment opportunities and food security in the region.



Bringing water to the crops thanks to an irrigation project (Marcos Villalta/Save the Children)

Partnership for Cleaner Textile

This partnership assists the Bangladeshi textile industry in adopting climate-sensitive measures. The PPP facilitates dialogue between industry partners, **cutting water and energy use** and **CO₂ emissions**, while stimulating sustainable economic growth.



Fabric emerges from a dyeing machine (Syed Borhan Uddin)

Lake Turkana Wind Power

This project will add 365 wind turbines (each generating 850kW) to Kenya's national grid. The wind farm will provide reliable, low-cost electricity, and improve the living conditions of the local community. The project aims to supply **17% of Kenya's total energy needs** (310MW) and **employ over 560 local workers** from 2017 onwards.



A young Maasai man stands near a wind turbine in the Ngong Hills, another Kenyan wind farm (Frederic Courbet/Corbis)

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