



STRAIGHT TO THE POINT

- » Colombia's NDC includes Mitigation, Adaptation, and Means of Implementation. Due to its high vulnerability, adaptation is a priority. The most important sectors for mitigation are agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) (46 percent of Colombia's total emissions) and energy (42 percent).
- » The National Development Plan 2014-2018, National System for Climate Change (SISCLIMA, 2016), Climate Change National Policy (2017), the National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (PNACC), Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC), REDD+ Strategy, and Climate Change Bill (submitted to Congress) constitute a robust legal, policy, and institutional framework for climate action, establishing clear objectives on mitigation and adaptation for sectors and territories.
- » A total of 43 concrete mitigation commitments have been prioritized by six Ministries through their eight Sectoral Mitigation Action Plans (SMAPs): Energy, Oil and Gas, Mining, Housing, Waste, Industry, Transport (Infrastructure), Agriculture, and Environment.
- » Seven Ministries are currently working on the design of Sectoral Adaptation Plans, which will include an implementation strategy, with the guidance of the National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (PNACC).
- » The country has identified 14 Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs)¹, which are under different levels of implementation and 65 percent of the territories have a regional Climate Change Plan.²
- » The NDC Partnership could support Colombia in its efforts to further engage its economic sectors, local governments, and the private sector to prioritize and implement its climate actions, particularly in energy and AFOLU.

BACKGROUND

REMARKABLE TRANSFORMATIONS, BUT STRUGGLING WITH STRUCTURAL CHALLENGES

Colombia is a middle-income country facing structural challenges. The country has experienced huge transformations over the past 25 years. In a relatively short period of time, Colombia took remarkable steps that have helped put it on the path toward lasting economic prosperity, development, and growth. However, progress is contrasted with continuing challenges and setbacks.

From 2006 to 2015, Colombia's GDP had an average growth rate of 4.6 percent. Growth slowed in 2016 due to falling oil prices, moderate inflation, and a strong US dollar. Because Colombia is dependent on energy and mining exports, the country is vulnerable to drops in commodity prices. However, strong productivity growth (0.6 to 1.1 percent by 2022) could be reached with several International Monetary Fund (IMF)-recommended structural reforms, including development plans related to the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) peace agreement; better infrastructure; removal of trade barriers; and improvement in the business environment.³

Analysis from the Economic Intelligence Unit (EIU) assesses Colombia's 1.2 percent GDP growth for the first half of 2017 as disappointing, but with increasing consumption and investment the EIU predicts GDP growth to reach 3.8 percent in 2021. The EIU also expects inflation to return to the two to four percent target range in 2018.⁴

¹ Preparación de Colombia para la Implementación de SU NDC Presentation. MinAmbiente. 27-28 October 2016. Slide 30.

² Preparación de Colombia para la Implementación de SU NDC Presentation. MinAmbiente. 27-28 October 2016. Slide 18.

³ IMF, 2017. IMF Staff Country Report: Colombia.

⁴ The Economist Intelligence Unit, 2017. Colombia Country Report. <http://country.eiu.com/Colombia>



The IMF reports that poverty and inequality have improved despite a slowdown in growth in 2016, although this growth is expected to rebound throughout 2017. Looking forward, the IMF reports that inclusive growth will be dependent on improving infrastructure, streamlining regulation, easing trade barriers, and improving the efficiency of public expenditures.⁵

Colombia's investment environment has improved, in part due to tax reform and the stability promised by the government-FARC peace talks.⁶ Foreign direct investment (FDI) was USD 10.2 billion as of September 2016, an increase from 2015 (USD 9.3 billion).⁷ This increase could be explained by Colombia's efforts to access other markets within the Americas by signing or negotiating Free Trade Agreements (FTAs) with more than a dozen countries. These include the Pacific Alliance, a regional trade bloc with Chile, Mexico, and Peru; and the US-Colombia FTA. Additionally, Colombia is currently in the process of becoming a member of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OCED).⁸

As of 2016, Colombia's economy mostly consists of services (59.2 percent), followed by industry (34 percent) and agriculture (6.8 percent).⁹ In 2016, its unemployment rate was 9.2 percent, which was higher than the regional average for Latin America and the Caribbean (8.05 percent, 2016).¹⁰

CLIMATE STATE OF EMERGENCY

Colombia is highly exposed to the effects of climate change, particularly extreme weather events. For instance, La Niña 2010-2011 caused approximately USD 6 billion in economic losses¹¹, and according to the Study on Economic Impacts of Climate Change, the impacts of climate change will cause an average annual loss equivalent to 0.49 percent of the country's GDP (in the period 2010-2100).¹² Environment-related economic costs are also present; health costs related to poor water and air quality are equivalent to two percent of GDP (2014).¹³

The country's diverse geography and economy is highly dependent on climatic conditions and use of natural resources.¹⁴ Most of its population lives in the Andes where they are at risk for water shortages and land instability. On the coast, risks of sea-level rise and floods also expose vulnerable populations.¹⁵ Climate change is expected to impact Colombia in several key areas¹⁶:

- » **Health:** Increases in vector-borne diseases.
- » **Agricultural and livestock sector:** Agro-ecosystems are vulnerable to increased aridity, soil erosion, desertification, and changes in the hydrological system.
- » **Water resources:** Coastal regions and the eastern flatlands will experience more runoff, causing floods, while the Andean region and northern part of the country will experience less runoff, resulting in insufficient water for relevant dams and a subsequent decrease in hydro-energy generation.
- » **Coastal systems:** With expected sea-level rises, millions of Colombians, the tourism industry, infrastructure, crops, and other facilities will be vulnerable to flooding in coastal zones.
- » **Ecosystems:** Environmental services associated with reduced snow-capped areas and moorlands will be affected. These services include those provided by biodiversity, forests, and fishing.
- » **Housing and settlements:** Vulnerable infrastructure that is exposed to the effects of climate change could deteriorate living conditions and quality of life in poor populations.

⁵ IMF, 2017. IMF Staff Country Report: Colombia.

⁶ IMF, 2017. IMF Staff Country Report: Colombia.

⁷ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/co.html>

⁸ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/co.html>

⁹ <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/co.html>

¹⁰ <http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SL.UEM.TOTL.ZS?locations=ZJ>

¹¹ <http://www.cepal.org/publicaciones/xml/0/47330/0lainvernalcolombia2010-2011.pdf>

¹² <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Ambiente/Impactos%20economicos%20Cambio%20clim%C3%A1tico.pdf>

¹³ <https://www.oecd.org/countries/colombia/Colombia%20Highlights%20english%20web.pdf>

¹⁴ USAID, 2012. Climate Vulnerability Profile: Colombia.

¹⁵ <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/wwu-ee-library/climate-change/mainstreaming-climate-change-in-colombia/CC%20risk%20Mainstreaming%20Climate%20Change%20in%20Colombia-EN.pdf>

¹⁶ <http://www.undp.org/content/dam/aplaws/publication/en/publications/environment-energy/wwu-ee-library/climate-change/mainstreaming-climate-change-in-colombia/CC%20risk%20Mainstreaming%20Climate%20Change%20in%20Colombia-EN.pdf>



According to the Third National Communication on Climate Change, Colombia contributed 0.46 percent of global greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Around half of these were generated by the agriculture, forestry, and other land use (AFOLU) sector (46 percent in 2012). The energy, waste, and industrial processes sectors constituted 24.0, 7.1, and 4.8 percent of GHG emissions, respectively (2012).¹⁷

COUNTRY AMBITION

CLIMATE SMART, CLIMATE SMAPS

The Republic of Colombia is committed to reducing its GHG emissions by 20 percent with respect to a business-as-usual (BAU) scenario by 2030, and by an additional 10 percent (30 percent total) conditional upon international support. The NDC covers all emissions sectors acknowledged by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC)¹⁸: waste and wastewater; forestry; agriculture; industry; energy; transport; and residential and commercial buildings.¹⁹ The Ministries of Agriculture and Rural Development; Commerce, Industry and Tourism; Transport; Housing; City and Territory; and Mines and Energy were actively involved in developing the eight Sectoral Mitigation Action Plans (SMAPs) to achieve this goal.²⁰ Deforestation, a cross-cutting issue responsible for an important percentage of GHG emissions in Colombia, will be tackled by all sectors and regions.

The country's mitigation efforts center on achieving its emissions reduction target through a cost-efficient approach by exploring market and economic instruments that align with principles of transparency and environmental integrity. Forty-three mitigation actions for reducing GHG emissions under the NDC have been prepared since 2012 within the framework of the Colombia Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC). This process included consultations and dialogues with academia, civil society, the private sector, and government agencies.

The adaptation component derives from the 2011 National Adaptation Plan to Climate Change (PNACC), supported by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other partners. Since then, Colombia has defined guidelines so that sectors and territories can prioritize actions that reduce climate change vulnerability. These efforts have been designed with a focus on integrating both sectoral and territorial perspectives, taking into account the impacts from recent La Niña and El Niño phenomena.²¹

As outlined in its NDC, priority areas in adaptation for Colombia to address by 2030 include:

- » The entire country covered by climate change plans either formulated or being implemented;
- » A National System of Adaptation Indicators to support monitoring and evaluation (M&E) efforts;
- » Water resource management tools that consider climate change and variability;
- » Adaptation considerations included in the planning instruments of six priority sectors
- of the economy (agriculture, energy, industry, tourism and trade, health, housing, transport);
- » Strengthened public awareness, training, and public education on climate change;
- » Delimitation and protection of Colombia's 36 paramo areas (approximately three million hectares of Andean ecosystems);

¹⁷ %20Unofficial%20translation%20Eng.pdf

¹⁷ <http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg3/ar4-wg3-ts.pdf>

¹⁸ <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Colombia/1/Colombia%20iNDC%20Unofficial%20translation%20Eng.pdf>

¹⁹ <http://www.ipcc.ch/pdf/assessment-report/ar4/wg3/ar4-wg3-ts.pdf>

²⁰ <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/component/content/article?id=470:plantilla-cambio-climatico-26#planes-sectoriales-de-mitigación>

²¹ <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Colombia/1/Colombia%20iNDC%20Unofficial%20translation%20Eng.pdf>



- » Increase of more than 2.5 million hectares in coverage of protected areas under the National System of Protected Areas (SINAP);
- » Inclusion of climate change considerations in projects of national and strategic interests (PINES);
- » Improved capabilities to adapt to climate change and variability in ten subsectors of agriculture (such as rice, coffee, livestock, and silvopastoral); and
- » Participation from 15 of the country's departments in technical working groups on climate and agriculture.

Technical analysis and discussions regarding Colombia's NDC through meetings and workshops with the participation of high-level public representatives from the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, sectoral Ministries, and the National Planning Department, are being developed on a regular basis. Such efforts are framed under the Intersectoral Commission on Climate Change, one of the coordinating bodies of the National System of Climate Change (SISCLIMA), created in February 2016.

DEVELOPMENT IN THE DIRECTION OF GREEN GROWTH

Colombia's National Development Plan 2014-2018 emphasizes three pillars (equity, peace, and education), five cross-sectoral strategies (security and justice for peace building; good governance; strategic competitiveness and infrastructure; social mobility; and transformation of rural areas), woven together by one enveloping strategy: green growth. These are rooted in the 1991 Constitution and 1993 Law on Environmental Management that provide a policy and institutional framework for these efforts. However, pressure from ambitions to maintain rapid economic growth have pushed back against environmental institutions. While the institutions and frameworks are present and focused on engaging broad participation from within the government, environmental governance could be further strengthened.²²

STATE OF PLAY

MOVING TO THE MAINSTREAM WITH ECONOMY-WIDE EMISSION CUTS

Colombia's government is pursuing policies and deploying resources to mitigate and adapt to climate change as an economy-wide priority. To meet this goal, the country established a National System for Climate Change to coordinate implementation of sector-based activities. Work is underway across five Ministries to mainstream climate mitigation via 43 GHG mitigation actions. Colombia's NDC mitigation target has been distributed in the same proportion to key sectors of the economy. Each Ministry has been working to validate mitigation actions and their potential contribution to GHG emissions reduction and identify implementation costs, as well as regulation needed to unlock private sector investment. With this approach, Colombia is moving climate action into the mainstream.

COMPREHENSIVE CLIMATE ACTION

The Government of Colombia issued the Climate Change Policy in June 2017.²³ This policy defines a plan of action to develop comprehensive climate change management plans that will guide the inclusion of climate adaptation and mitigation actions into territorial actions (e.g., municipal development plans, land use plans, and regional disaster risk management plans) and sectoral planning instruments (e.g., National Energy Plan, and National Infrastructure Plan, among others). These comprehensive climate change management plans will be reformulated every 12 years.

²² <http://www.oecd.org/about/publishing/colombia-policy-priorities-for-inclusive-development.pdf>

²³ <http://www.elpais.com.co/colombia/gobierno-lanza-politica-nacional-sobre-cambio-climatico.html>



Additionally, SISCLIMA's Intersectoral Commission on Climate Change (CICC) issued decisions on how to move forward, including specific sectoral mandates and establishing Nodes. The Regional Climate Change Nodes will integrate at least one representative from departments, municipalities, districts, environmental authorities, associations, and/or representatives from the private sector, academia, non-profit entities, the National Parks Unit of Colombia, research centers and institutes, and the Territorial Council for Disaster Risk Management. Each of these Nodes will address climate change issues within the region, by promoting and supporting the implementation of climate change related policies, strategies, plans, and programs.²⁴ CICC has also worked toward capacity-building efforts and introducing the Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (REDD+) programme to the country's sectors.²⁵

Launched in 2012, the ECDBC, supported by UNDP and other partners, contributed to the development of Colombia's NDC, the 8 SMAPs, and a portfolio of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs).²⁶ The country currently has 14 NAMAs under different levels of implementation. Colombia is particularly focused on its Transit-Oriented Development (TOD) NAMA, with the aim to transform Colombia's urban development model.²⁷ Additionally, the UNDP is running a USD 1.8 million project that has been approved by GEF to pilot technology transfer projects within an industrial sector NAMA.²⁸

Additionally, working in collaboration with the Business and Sustainable Development Commission (BSDC) and key domestic and international partners, the New Climate Economy (NCE), an international initiative and partnership of global research institutes managed by the World Resources Institute (WRI), is working with the government of Colombia to build a robust case for green growth. The NCE has been working with Colombia to consider developing a New Rural Economy Action Roadmap to inspire a coalition to kick-start sustainable rural development efforts into action. This will build on the NCE land use study delivered in Autumn 2016, which Minister Murillo noted has been used to develop a law on Payment for Ecosystem services. The aim is for the President to announce a Colombian 'New Rural Economy Action Roadmap' at Davos 2018. The NCE is considering potential to link this to supporting Global Green Growth Institute's (GGGI) engagement around Colombia's Joint Declaration of Intent for reducing GHG emissions through REDD+, designed to assess gaps and needs, and to support achievement of policy milestones in 2017 and 2018.

GREEN DEVELOPMENT GOALS

There are two sectors that are a priority for Colombia's NDC implementation due to their impact:

- 1. Agriculture, Forestry, and Other Land Uses (AFOLU)** – Contributes approximately 46 percent of total national emissions. In addition to AFOLU, it includes livestock sub-sectors. This is part of Colombia's commitment to reducing deforestation and preserving important ecosystems, such as those in the Amazon.
- 2. Energy** – Energy consumption in Colombia (31 MBTU per person, 2010) is below both the Latin American regional (74 MBTU) and world (57 MBTU) averages. Based on 2012 GHG emissions data, energy produces the second highest amount of emissions for the country.

In the Cancun Agreements, Colombia committed to source 77 percent of its total installed capacity from renewable power generation by 2020. It also committed to zero net deforestation in the Amazon region by 2020.²⁹

²⁴ http://plan4c.com/docs/20160825194323_Sisclima%20evento%20LCRD%20MRL-%20IV%20taller%20adaptaci%3%b3n.pdf

²⁵ <https://www.forestcarbonpartnership.org/sites/fcp/files/2017/Feb/Colombia%20Mid-term%20Progress%20Report%20-%20final%20for%20posting.pdf>

²⁶ <http://thereddesk.org/countries/policies/colombian-low-carbon-development-strategy>;
<http://thereddesk.org/countries/policies/colombian-low-carbon-development-strategy>

²⁷ <http://ccap.org/transformation-ahead-colombia-tod-nama/>

²⁸ http://www.nama-database.org/index.php/NAMA_Technology_Transfer_in_the_Industrial_Sector_of_the_Cundinamarca-Bogotá_Region

²⁹ http://unfccc.int/meetings/cancun_nov_2010/items/6005.php



In order to reduce emissions from land use and deforestation,

- » the National Development Plan established a goal to limit deforestation rates to 90,000 hectares per year by 2018, reducing from a baseline of 120,933 hectares deforested in 2014;
- » the government launched the Amazon Vision Program under the Strategy for REDD+;
- » a payment for results scheme was agreed with Norway, Germany, and the United Kingdom to reduce deforestation nationwide; Colombia joined the Initiative 20x20, which focuses on restoring 20 million hectares of degraded land in the Latin America and Caribbean (LAC) region³⁰;
- » the government became the first Latin American country to become a member of the Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA 2020) partnership to reduce tropical deforestation associated with the sourcing of commodities such as palm oil, soy, beef, and paper and pulp³¹; and
- » President Juan Manuel Santos has launched the Sustainable Colombia Initiative in 2015, which serves as an umbrella funding mechanism to channel public, private, and cooperation funds into the implementation of actions that would lead to a sustainable rural development in the post-conflict era – including actions for the AFOLU sector.³²

FINANCIAL INNOVATION

The private sector has also been contributing to Colombia's advances on climate change implementation. The National Banks signed a Green Protocol, a voluntary agreement between the national government and the financial sector, under which they developed innovative approaches to tackle climate change.³³ These pilot projects emerged from the Financial Innovation Roundtables, which convene industry, transport, housing, energy, agriculture, water, and sanitation sectors. One such pilot project used technical assistance in agriculture coupled with a micro-financing scheme. Colombia has been working on the development of its systems for Measurement, Reporting, and Verification (MRV) of emissions, mitigation actions, and financial and technical support since 2013.

NDC PARTNERSHIP ENGAGEMENT

SECTORS AND STAKEHOLDERS IN ACTION

Colombia has requested support from the NDC Partnership, with a key intervention area being effective implementation through ownership and accountability by sector and region. A gap analysis related to mitigation measures was carried out, focusing on costs and potentials. With the support of the International Institute for Sustainable Development (IISD), a gap analysis on adaptation was conducted to evaluate the opportunities and challenges for sectors to design and implement their adaptation plans. With support from IDB, a portfolio is being developed to demonstrate synergies between sectoral and territorial measures, alignment between SDGs and NDCs, and the role of international cooperation.

In early August 2017, a workshop was organized by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and the National Planning Department, with the support of the NDC Partnership and the IDB. Eighty representatives attended from 26 government institutions, including research institutes, technical institutions, and nine different ministries. The central objective of the workshop was to identify the main

³⁰ <http://www.wri.org/our-work/project/initiative-20x20>

³¹ https://www.tfa2020.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/01/TFA_Annual_Report_2017_v8.1_Web-Report-Small.compressed.pdf

³² *Preparación de Colombia para la Implementación de SU NDC Presentation*. MinAmbiente. 27-28 October 2016.

³³ [http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financia_mechanism/standing_committee/application/pdf/protocolo_verde_colombia_-_version_final_-_20120604_\(2\)\[1\].pdf](http://unfccc.int/files/cooperation_and_support/financia_mechanism/standing_committee/application/pdf/protocolo_verde_colombia_-_version_final_-_20120604_(2)[1].pdf)



areas of support for the construction of the Country's Engagement Strategy toward the implementation of its NDC. As a result of this workshop:

- » Sectors have identified priorities, challenges, opportunities, and needs for the implementation of sectoral climate actions.
- » Relevant public stakeholders were identified by each sector.
- » Sectors have committed to finalizing their Comprehensive Sectoral Climate Change Plans by March 2018.
- » Specific sectoral workshops with all relevant stakeholders (public sector, private sector, civil society, and development partners) will allow them to define what they need to design their Comprehensive Sectoral Climate Change Plans.

As an example of ongoing support for Colombia's NDC, collaboration between UNDP and Colombia is currently in the phase of defining its scope and will launch in fall of 2017. Project activities will build on the key results from the Low Emission Capacity Building (LECB) Program.³⁴ National stakeholders have been engaged in discussions on project activities; coordination between development partners has been initiated through the International Climate Initiative (IKI) NDC Support Cluster. Indicative expected results from UNDP include the following outcome and output targets. The outcomes of the project would be:

- » strengthened capacities for defining sectoral responsibilities
- » implementation routes, enabling measures, and private sector engagement to achieve NDCs
- » preparation of 2050 Strategy catalyzed
- » gender-responsive approach adopted

The output targets of the would be as follows (subject to change as the plan is finalized):³⁵

- » Five NDC sectoral mitigation implementation plans prepared
- » Three enabling measures developed
- » Private sector commitments supported: 25 commitments of five unions, 20 companies; one corporate reporting platform implemented
- » Technical inputs for 2050 Strategy supported: one synthesis document; one document of routes for carbon neutrality; one work plan for 2050 Strategy)
- » One gender-responsive approach/ analysis designed

OPPORTUNITIES FOR PARTNERSHIP

Colombia still has work to do in designing sectoral and regional implementation plans, engaging the private sector, and defining regulatory and policy enabling elements to achieve NDC compliance by public and private actors by 2030. Relatedly, Colombia is very keen to develop pathways to decarbonize the economy and promote resilient development, while maintaining the country's socio-economic well-being in the context of the long-term goal of the Paris Agreement.

QUANTIFICATION LEADS TO IMPLEMENTATION

The National Development Plan (2014-2018) mandates relevant ministries to implement their Sectoral Mitigation and Adaptation Action Plans by 2020. The ease of implementation of these Plans would improve

³⁴ United Nations Development Programme Quarterly Update – Colombia. Q2 2017.

³⁵ United Nations Development Programme Quarterly Update – Colombia. Q2 2017.



by incorporating quantitative goals by 2020 (short term) and by 2025 or 2040 (medium term) as part of this process. Despite the advances in the identification of NAMAs, significant efforts are necessary to comply with this mandate.

In the context of the SISCLIMA, the official climate coordination entity, Ministries have prioritized mitigation actions, based on their costs and mitigation potential. They have also identified synergies between sectoral and territorial measures. Mitigation and adaptation actions will be integrated into a single implementation plan for each sector, as mandated by the recently approved National Policy on Climate Change, in which they will include the sector's contributions (targets and actions) for achieving the country's NDC on mitigation, as well as specific objectives and actions for adaptation. Colombia has also worked with sectoral ministries, in a multi-stakeholder and whole-of-government process, to disaggregate its economy-wide mitigation target.

NEW TEAMS, NEW INVESTMENTS, AND NEW PARTNERS

Sectoral ministries could achieve identification, prioritization, and implementation of relevant actions by creating and strengthening climate change teams. Colombia has expressed the need for GHG inventories, vulnerability analyses, feasibility studies, cost assessment, and regulatory assistance to implement them. Along these lines, the Partnership could support the Ministry of Environment, among others, in mapping the sectoral and sub-national needs versus available support to address this need.

The country recognizes its need to further engage its private sector and local governments to prioritize and implement its climate actions, particularly in energy and AFOLU. There is no long-term funding or implementation strategy for the ECDBC nor for the PNACC. Even though the design of the Climate Finance Strategy is underway, there is an opportunity for the Partnership to ensure climate considerations are taken into account and that all relevant stakeholders contribute to the process.

Colombia needs financial support for the development and implementation of its plans. A first estimation presented by the Government states that almost two-thirds of the mitigation measures prioritized by the sectors require new investments and that most should be implemented by the private sector.

Some initiatives will contribute to filling this gap, but they are insufficient for achieving Colombia's NDC goals. To supplement existing efforts, Colombia has requested support from the NDC Partnership on several next steps:

- » To operationalize priorities identified in the territorial climate change action plans and transform them into concrete action, such as developing implementation plans, detailing infrastructures needs, and structuring financial arrangements.
- » To operationalize sectoral priorities, such as developing implementation plans, detailing infrastructures needs, and structuring financial arrangements.
- » To support implementation of pilot projects that emerged from the Financial Innovation Roundtables. The roundtables convened the industrial sectors (agriculture, energy, housing, transportation) and the financial sector to develop innovative approaches to tackle climate change. These priorities have the buy-in from national banks (signed on to the Green Protocol). An example of such a project includes providing technical assistance in agriculture coupled with microfinancing.

Additionally, despite great advances in the development of a portfolio for NAMAs, the website of the Ministry of Environment lists 17 NAMAs; only 14 are fully identified, leaving three NAMAs without



development. Providing support to Colombia to complete its NAMA development would help ensure these actions were pursued.

Colombia has several ongoing initiatives, and the Partnership can support these by providing any useful coordination support that can help lead to more effective and collective impact on the ground.

NDC MAINSTREAMING AT THE NATIONAL AND SUB-NATIONAL LEVEL

The country is developing, under the IKI, a roadmap to adopt a Climate Change Strategy for 2050 and update the ECDBC, which will be published in 2019. In the interim, it is creating a monitoring system to support an evaluation of the ECDBC. More work on performance evaluations is required, starting with consultations for the design of indicators.

The adaptation component of the NDC could be enforced with a long-term vision and more information on adaptation and vulnerability. Opportunities for Partnership engagement include:

- » **The Global Green Growth Institute's Bioenergy business development (MME):** It will support bioenergy businesses, including business model formulation, investment feasibility and potential in specific areas.
- » **The integration of variable renewable energy (VRE) into the power system in Colombia:** The World Bank will support part of the budget to achieve a set of instruments to promote large scale renewable energy integration into the Colombian power grid and into off-grid areas.
- » **The New Climate Economy:** The government of Colombia is a commissioning country for the "New Climate Economy." It will develop a new food and land-use economy roadmap that seeks to help Colombia shift toward a sustainable development path that generates opportunities in a post-conflict era.
- » **20x20 Initiative:** This initiative will bring an investment coalition to the table (prepared by the country-led coalition Initiative 20x20) with partial risk guarantees; a suite of interested impact investors; earmarks for restoration projects in Latin America; an Investment Readiness Fund (a proposal under preparation to be presented to the Green Climate Fund by July 2017); and debt financing from the World Bank, Andean Development Corporation (CAF), and IDB.

PARTNERING WITH CORNERSTONE INVESTORS

- » **InsuResilience:** German Agency for International Cooperation (GIZ) is exploring the potential to expand this initiative to Colombia. The initiative aims to offer insurance against climate risks to 400 million poor and vulnerable people in developing countries by 2020, involving partners, developing countries, civil society, the insurance industry, and development. This process could be modeled after to the Green Protocol signed by Colombian national banks.
- » **Clean Energy Investment Accelerator:** USAID just launched this program at the National Association of Industrialists (ANDI) in Colombia on 14 June 2017. This initiative presents an opportunity to demonstrate the investment potential in rooftop solar electricity in industrial zones in Colombia.



OPERATIONAL SUPPORT FOR POLICY INTERVENTIONS

- » Supporting the operationalization of sectoral priorities and transforming the priorities of Territorial Climate Change Action Plans into concrete actions: developing implementation plans, detailing infrastructural needs, project formulation and structuring financial arrangements
- » Support for the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan
- » Support the implementation of the Climate Change Finance Strategy

MEASUREMENT, REPORTING, AND VERIFICATION (MRV)

- » The NDC Partnership can also support the ongoing MRV processes in the country, based on partners' (WRI, UNDP, and GIZ) experience with them. The NDC Partnership could develop and disseminate training sessions at national and sub-national levels; provide technical support to the sectors in the specific areas related to the analysis and quantification of mitigation potential for mitigation measures; update the national and sectoral models and emissions scenarios, and assess the GHG emissions impact of key individual policies. WRI is also willing to contribute to the MRV of financial and technical support, based on its previous experience and subject to the country's needs.
- » Colombia, with the support of the WRI, has developed an MRV Platform for monitoring climate finance flows within the country. There is a great opportunity for the NDC Partnership to support the short-term operation of the platform, and provide recommendations for its financial sustainability.

Another challenge will be to respond to and coordinate diverse development partner support to ensure that there can be synergies to maximize these various efforts. Going forward, Colombia will have a need for clarifying how and where various sources of investment and finance can contribute to sectoral efforts that contribute to the country's NDC. The Colombian Government is still seeking support to implement its innovative pilot projects that emerged from the Financial Innovation Roundtables. Other areas of potential work include aligning these measures with the UN Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs).

SOUTH-SOUTH EXCHANGE: SHARING SECTOR-FOCUSED ACTION

Colombia's approach is being mirrored around the world, in both developed and developing countries. Increasingly, governments recognize that both GHG emissions and climate change impacts are multi-sector and economy-wide challenges that require joined-up policies, action, and resources to an unprecedented degree. Many also view their NDCs as the best vehicle to tie together their broader development vision, including progress toward the SDGs and National Adaptation Plans (NAPs).

Colombia's successful process of developing Comprehensive Sectoral Climate Change Plans has been a multi-stakeholder, whole-of-government process. The Plans were developed within Ministries and are now beginning to be rolled out at the sub-national level. Other countries can look to Colombia as an example for establishing buy-in and stakeholder engagement while outlining a clear path forward.

NDC Country Outlook

COLOMBIA

NOVEMBER 2017



The NDC Partnership is guided by its partners and assisted by a Support Unit hosted by the World Resources Institute (WRI). The Partnership is co-chaired by the Governments of Germany and Morocco.

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