

Country profile for Colombia

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The purpose of this country profile, developed in the framework of Urban-LEDS II project, is to provide a summary of relevant context at the national level, and background information that can feed into the overall project implementation and communication. It is intended to be a “*living document*” that will be updated over time during the project.

The document addresses the following specific requirements:

- To provide background information about the country to guide project implementation at the local level;
- To gain insight into the structures, process, roles and mandates of national, regional and local government levels with the aim to contribute towards vertical integration between national and local governments and to support the implementation of LEDS at the local level;
- To contribute towards the gap analysis and exploring vertical integration solutions with different levels of governments; and
- To establish a dialogue and explore partnerships and networking opportunities with political leaders at all government levels.

Please note that many of the information and indicators of this profile are aligned with the reporting platform carbonn Climate Registry (cCR) – <http://carbonn.org>

Human activities in cities contribute a significant and growing proportion of global greenhouse gas emissions, driving the demand for energy and other services in urban areas with rapid population growth. UN-Habitat and ICLEI are taking on this challenge by accelerating urban low emission development and climate resilience across more than 60 cities worldwide, using a multilevel governance approach to urban climate action. Through Urban-LEDS, cities develop comprehensive urban Low Emissions Development Strategies and work together to implement their plans and develop pilot projects and finance models for LEDS implementation. Urban-LEDS strengthens cooperation and information sharing across national and local governments, positioning all levels of government to advance, track and deliver on global climate and sustainability goals. www.urban-leds.org



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1. Overview

Key information of the country

Flag	
Country map with Urban-LEDS II project cities	
Key geographical attributes of the country	Andean Country
Size of population (year)	45.500.000 (2018)
Size (km ²)	1.138.914
Population density (year)	43.33/ Km ² (2018)
Official language(s)	Spanish
Major religions	Catholic
Time zone	-5:00 GMT
GDP per capita (€)	377,623
Annual GDP Growth rate	1,8 % ¹

¹ <https://datos.bancomundial.org/indicador/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>



% of population living in poverty	17 (DNP)
Unemployment rate	10.2 %
Greenhouse Gas emissions (total in CO ₂ e/year)	<p>National GHG Inventory 2010 (IDEAM) 224 Mton CO₂eq – 0,46% Global emissions Colombia: 3,66 t CO₂ eq per capita/year</p> <p>National GHG Inventory split (2006-2010)</p> <p>Energy- Transport 12,1% Energy Industry- 8,5% Manufacture Industry y Construction- 7,3%</p> <p>Agriculture- Enteric Fermentation- 18,5% Land use- 18,1%</p> <p>Forestry- Land Use Change and Land Change- 4,1% Forestry to Praires – 9,2%</p> <p>Waste Solid Waste Disposal- 5%</p> <p>Others- 17,2%</p>
Greenhouse Gas emissions by sector	Review page 28 over the link http://documentacion.ideam.gov.co/openbiblio/bvirtual/023634/INGEI.pdf
GINI Index (World Bank)(year)	0.52 (2015)
Number of cities reporting in carbonn Climate Registry (cCR)	2 – Bogota and Medellin



2. Governance structure

This section provides information on the governance structure of the country.

The Colombian State is organized in two parts: branches of public power and State agencies.

- The branches of public power are: the executive branch, the legislative branch and the judicial branch.

-The other part that makes up the organization of the State is the set of organizations, these are: the institutions that make up the group of control agencies such as the Attorney General of the Nation (Procuraduría General de la Nación), the Ombudsman's Office (Defensoría del Pueblo) and the General Comptroller of the Republic (Contraloría General de la República). A second group is that of the organisms of the electoral Organization, which are: the National Electoral Council (Consejo Nacional Electoral) and the National Registry of Civil Status (Registraduría Nacional de Estado Civil). The third group of the State Organisms are the Bank of the Republic and the National Commission of the Civil Service. The National Television Authority, the Communications Regulation Commission, the Superintendence of Industry and Commerce and the National Spectrum Agency.²

The departments are the first level territorial units in Colombia. The country is administratively and politically divided into 32 departments, which are governed from their respective capital cities. The departments form geographic, cultural and economic regions. In accordance with Article 298 of the Political Constitution of Colombia of 1991, it is a territorial entity that enjoys autonomy for the administration of sectional matters and the planning and promotion of economic and social development within its territory in the terms established by the Constitution and laws.

The municipalities correspond to the second level of administrative division in Colombia, which by grouping make up the departments. Colombia has 1,122 registered municipalities before the DANE. The municipalities have political, fiscal and administrative autonomy within the limits set by the Constitution and the laws of the Republic.

A metropolitan area is, according to article 2 of law 1625 of April 29, 2013, an administrative entity of public law, formed by a set of two or more integrated municipalities around a core municipality linked to each other by dynamics and territorial, environmental, economic, social, demographic, cultural and technological interrelations that for the programming and coordination of their sustainable development require a coordinated administration.

The indigenous territories are in Colombia, areas of special regime created by mutual agreement between the government and the indigenous communities.

² http://enciclopedia.banrepultural.org/index.php/Organizaci%C3%B3n_del_Estado_colombiano.

The first table shows how governments are appointed, the nature of the relationships between different governments (hierarchical, collaborative and equal, etc), as well as the number of regional and local governments.

- Spheres or Levels of Government

Level of Government	Character	Mandate/Role	Head of government (type)	Appointment (elected or appointed)
National	The head of state is elected democratically and the states have political autonomy.	<p>Currently the national legislative competencies on climate/energy/environment are:</p> <p>The Ministry of Environment is responsible for formulating and implementing national environmental public policies jointly with public actors and the civil society for sustainable development. The Ministry is responsible for climate change and sustainable cities along with other department such as IDEAM (Institute of Hidrology , Metereology and Environmental Studies)</p> <p>The National Department of Planification is responsible for establishing national strategies, statistics and supporting other ministries to apply sectoral approaches and applied policies.</p>	President Ivan Duque since 7 Aug 2018	Elected by popular suffrage. Last election: May 2018, Next election in 2022 4-year term
32 Departments /States	<p>Colombia has 32 departments, and its Capital Bogota.</p> <p>The departments are divided in municipalities. Each department has a local governor and a council elected democratically for 4 years.</p>	<p>Some departments have local sub-divisions, where cities have higher density and conurbation rates.</p> <p>It is comprised of state organizations and entities, such as the State Secretariats, the State Revenue, the State Court of Justice, the State Attorney's Office and other organizations.</p>	Governor	Elected by popular suffrage. Last election: 2015, Next election in 2019 4-year term



<p>1132 Municipalities (9 Special Districts)</p>	<p>Bogotá and other 9 cities were designated districts (municipalities with special roles) based on specific characteristics of each one.</p> <p>It is comprised by several organizations and municipal entities such as the municipal secretaries of planning, health, transport, housing, environment specific to each municipality.</p>	<p>The municipality is responsible, among others, for legislating on matters of local interest; institute and collect the taxes of their competence and apply their income; organize and provide public services of local interest; promote adequate land-use planning, through planning and control of land use, subdivision and urban land occupation.</p>	<p>Mayor</p>	<p>Elected by popular suffrage.</p> <p>Last election: 2015, Next election in 2019</p> <p>4-year term</p>
<p>33 Regional Autonomous Corporations</p>	<p>The Regional Autonomous Corporations of Colombia are the first environmental authority at the regional level.</p> <p>AMVA (which includes Valle del Aburra – Envigado) is one of the Regional Autonomus Corporations</p>	<p>They are public corporative entities, created by Law, integrated by the territorial entities that by their characteristics constitute geographically the same ecosystem or form a geopolitical, biogeographical or hydrogeographic unit, endowed with administrative and financial autonomy, own patrimony and legal personality, commissioned by the Law of administering within the area of jurisdiction, the environment and renewable natural resources and striving for its sustainable development, in accordance with the legal provisions and the policies of the Ministry of the Environment.</p> <p>The System is organized National Environmental, SINA and other dispositions are dictated », configures an environmental management system, the« Sistema Nacional Ambiental »(SINA), in which the environmental authority, in ascending order, corresponds to the municipalities or districts, the departments, the Regional Autonomous Corporations and the Ministry of the Environment.</p>	<p>Director</p>	<p>Appointed by a mixed Board of Directors</p>



- List of key actors and map institutions of the country

Public Entities

- National Level



Source: Estrategia Nacional de Financiamiento Climático

<p>National Planning Department (DNP) Departamento Nacional de Planeación</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Technical Secretary - Entity in charge of technical coordination
<p>Ministry of Treasury, Public Finance and Credit (MHCP) Ministerio de Hacienda y Crédito Público</p>
<p>Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS) Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible</p>
<p>Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism (MCIT) Ministerio de Comercio Industria y Turismo</p>
<p>Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE) Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores - Cancillería</p>
<p>Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC) Agencia Presidencial para la Cooperación Internacional (APC)</p>
<p>Adaptation Fund - Fondo Adaptación</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Link with the Global Climate Fund
<p>Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales</p>
<p>Foreign Trade Bank of Colombia - Bancoldex Banco de Comercio Exterior de Colombia</p>
<p>Territorial Development Bank - Findeter Financiera de Desarrollo Territorial</p>
<p>Fund for the Financing of the Agricultural Sector - Finagro Fondo para el Financiamiento del Sector Agropecuario</p>
<p>Green Protocol - Protocolo Verde</p>
<p>National Development Financial Corporation (FDN) Financiera de Desarrollo Nacional</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Specialized in Infrastructure

- **Regional Level**
 - **33 Environmental Regional Authorities**
 - Corporaciones Autonomas Regionales

Private Non-Profit Entities

- CAEM - Corporación Ambiental Empresarial
- WRI - World Resource Institute
- ANDI - Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia
- CECODES -Colombian Business Council for Sustainable Development

Global NGO

- The Nature Conservancy
- The Green Growth Institute
- WRI
- CDKN - Climate and Development Knowledge Network
- CCAP - Center for Clean Air Policy

Civil Society and NGO

- Fundacion NATURA

Please find the institutional mapping of the country in Annex A of this document.



3. Relevant national legislation and context

Please list legislations, governing policies, documents and plans with hyperlinks, including relevant targets or indicators, on the following areas:

Sector	Legislation/Policy/Plan Name	Brief Description	Year Adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
Climate	CONPES 3700 Estrategia Institucional para la Articulación de Políticas y Acciones en Materia de Cambio Climático en Colombia	The National Political, Economic and Social Council (Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social;) developed the climate change components of the 2010-2014 National Development Plan into policy in the document CONPES 3700.	2011	http://oab2.ambientebogota.gov.co/es/documentacion-e-investigaciones/resultados-busqueda/conpes-3700-estrategia-institucional-para-la-articulacion-de-politicas-y-acciones-en-materia-de-cambio-climatico-en	At least a Presidential Decree is required to give effect to CONPES 3700. At the time of writing (July 2013) this has not yet been issued and meanwhile the successive drafts of the REDD+ Readiness Preparation Proposal (R-PP) have introduced some further refinements. For example, CONPES 3700 envisages that SISCLIMA will be directed by an Executive Committee (COMECC). The latest drafts of the R-PP have sought to make SISCLIMA's governance more inclusive; COMECC has now become an InterSectorial Committee (COMICC).	The main objective of CONPES 3700 is to outline a mechanism for institutional coordination to incorporate climate change into sectorial and territorial decision making: The National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA).
Climate	Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático	The purpose of the PNACC is to reduce the vulnerability of the country and increase its capacity to respond to the threats and		http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/component/content/article/476-plantilla-cambio-climatico-%2032	In Colombia, the construction of the PNACC will be a continuous process, which will be constantly fed back to the pace that generates information about the threat	-REDD + -Biodiversity loss -Water security -Food security

Sector	Legislation/Policy/Plan Name	Brief Description	Year Adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
	PNACC The National Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change - PNACC	impacts of climate change.			posed by climate change and the lessons learned from the country and its adaptation.	
Climate	La Estrategia de Protección Financiera ante Desastres The Strategy of Financial Protection before Disasters	The Government of Colombia (GdC) designed the strategy financial interest to cover the contingent obligation due the disasters generated by the occurrence of natural disasters	200	https://www.gfdrr.org/sites/default/files/publication/Colombia_Estrategia_de_Pol%C3%ADtica_de_Gesti%C3%B3n_Financiera_P%C3%ABlica_ante_el_Riesgo_de_Desastres_por_Fen%C3%B3menos_de_laNaturaleza.pdf	The Law 819 of 2003, which establishes requirements for the of the Medium Term Fiscal Framework (MFMP), stipulates that this must include the valuation of explicit contingent obligations. On the other hand, identification and evaluation of sources of fiscal risk, including the implicit contingent obligations, is in line with the recommendations of the Code Good Practice in Fiscal Transparency of the Fund International Monetary (2007).	-Identification and understanding of fiscal risk due to the occurrence of disasters. -Financial management of disaster risk, which includes the implementation of innovative financial instruments
Climate	The Colombian Strategy for Low Carbon Development -ECDBC	The Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC) is a short, medium and long term development	2011	http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/component/content/article/469-plantilla-cambio-climatico-25#estrategia-colombiana-de-desarrollo-bajo-en-carbono	The ECDBC seeks to separate national economic growth from the growth of GHG emissions, maximizing the carbon-efficiency of the country's economic activity and contributing to national social	-Trade -Industry -Tourism -Housing -Cities -Urban Planning -Energy



Sector	Legislation/Policy/Plan Name	Brief Description	Year Adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
	Estrategia Colombiana de Desarrollo Bajo en Carbono- ECDBC	planning program led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - MADS, through the Directorate of Climate Change and with support from the Department National Planning - DNP			and economic development. Through the ECDBC, the country seeks to establish a pillar of economic growth that promotes competitiveness, the efficient use of resources, innovation and the development of new technologies.	-Transport -Agriculture
Climate	Sistema Nacional de Cambio Climatico- Sisclima <u>Decreto 289</u>	The Decree of the National System of Climate Change, SISCLIMA. The SISCLIMA is comprised of state, private and non-profit entities, policies, standards, processes, resources, plans, strategies, instruments, mechanisms to coordinate and articulate actions and measures to reduce greenhouse gases (GHG) and that in turn will help us adapt to climate change. This bet is an achievement at the national level in	2016	http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/component/content/article?id=302:plantilla-asuntos-ambientales-y-sectorial-y-urbana-sin-galeria-30	<p>1. Coordinate efforts and commitments of the national, regional, local and international instances regarding climate change.</p> <p>2. To articulate the plans and strategies of climate change in an integrated manner with economic, social and environmental development, taking into account the priority needs for the achievement of sustained economic growth, the eradication of poverty and the sustainability of natural resources.</p> <p>3. Articulate public and private climate change initiatives in the various economic sectors and</p>	- GHG Inventories - Climate Action Plans - MRV System



Sector	Legislation/Policy/Plan Name	Brief Description	Year Adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
		which Minambiente has a 3-year journey that will allow the country to promote low carbon development and climate resilience.			<p>civil society.</p> <p>4. Identify and take advantage of opportunities to promote sustainable development derived from actions to adapt to climate change and to mitigate greenhouse gas emissions.</p> <p>5. To favor the reduction of the vulnerability of the population most affected by the effects of climate change in Colombia.</p> <p>6. Promote citizen participation for decision-making related to climate change.</p> <p>7. Promote the implementation of measures to adapt to climate change and greenhouse gas mitigation.</p> <p>8. Harmonize criteria and mechanisms to assess and monitor the responsibilities and commitments in terms of adaptation to climate change and mitigation of greenhouse gases.</p>	
Climate	ESTRATEGIA DE PAÍS PARA	Colombia seeks access to the FVC through the submission	2017	https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.c		<p>-Energy low in emissions,</p> <p>- Transportation low in</p>



Sector	Legislation/Policy/Plan Name	Brief Description	Year Adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
	ACCESO A LOS RECURSOS DEL FONDO VERDE DEL CLIMA COUNTRY STRATEGY FOR ACCESS TO THE RESOURCES OF THE GREEN CLIMATE FUND	of projects and / or high-level programs quality that align the country's priorities with the investment criteria of the Fund.		o/CDT/Ambiente/Finanzas%20del%20Clima/Estrategia%20Pa%C3%ADs%20Acceso%20GCF%20Final%20Feb%2021%202018.pdf?Web		emissions, - Efficiency in buildings, -Industries, -Sustainable land use and forest management - Improvement in the livelihood of vulnerable communities, Improvement of health, well-being, -Food Security and Water, Resilient Infrastructure and Resilience in ecosystems
Climate	Colombian Climate Public and Private Expenditure and Institutional Review (CPEIR)	CPEIR (Climate Public Expenditure and Institutional Review) presents a general strategy on how public and private financing resources can contribute to the management of climate change are flowing, and of the relationship of these flows with public policies, with the current institutional arrangements and with the country's needs in	2018	https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Ambiente/Finanzas%20del%20Clima/Documento%20CPEIR.pdf	The investment required to meet the mitigation goal amounts to COP \$ 3.1 billion per year (0.35% of 2016 GDP), of which 38% would come from the public sector and 62% from the private sector.	-Energy -Infrastructure -Agriculture -Biodiversity -Agriculture industry



Sector	Legislation/Policy/Plan Name	Brief Description	Year Adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
		terms of risk management climate change and adaptation, as well as mitigation of greenhouse gases.				
Climate	Guidelines for climate change		2018	http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/ley-de-cambio-climatico#ley-de-cambio-clim%C3%A1tico-1931-2018		
	Sectorial Plans Agropecuario - Final PAS Energia Electrica - <u>Hidrocarburos</u> PAS MINAS - Final PAS Transporte PAS Residuos y Aguas Residuales PAS Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial -			http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/component/content/article?id=470:plantilla-%20cambio-climatico-26%3E.#planes-sectoriales-de-mitigaci%C3%B3n		
	<i>NAMA iin Colombia</i>			http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/cambioclimatico/pdf/Accion_nacional_Ambiental/_PORTAFOLIO_NAMAS_DCC_publicar_ultima_version.pdf		



Sector	Legislation/Policy/Plan Name	Brief Description	Year Adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
Buidling	CONPES 3919 of 2018 for sustainable construction		2018	https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Conpes/Econ%C3%B3micos/3919.pdf		
	CONPES 3934 of 2018 : Green Growth Policy		2018	https://www.dnp.gov.co/Crecimiento-Verde/Paginas/Politica-crecimiento-verde.aspx		
	IDEAM, Regional Actions for mitigate climate			http://www.ideam.gov.co/web/cambio-climatico/acciones-regionales-cambio-climatico		
	Law 1931 of 2018 - Guidelines for the management of climate change were established”		2018	http://es.presidencia.gov.co/normativa/normativa/LEY%201931%20DEL%2027%20DE%20JULIO%20DE%202018.pdf		
	CONPES 3947 of 2018: STRATEGIES FOR ACTION AND COORDINATION TO REDUCE THE AFFECTATION		2018	https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Conpes/Econ%C3%B3micos/3947.pdf		





Sector	Legislation/Policy/Plan Name	Brief Description	Year Adopted	Hyperlink	Headline target/ goal	Key related statistics
	S BEFORE THE EVENTUAL OCCURRENCE OF A PHENOMENON IN CLIMATE VARIABILITY: EL FENOMENO DEL NIÑO 2018 - 2019					



4. Assessment of NDC in relation to sub-national government

Publication date of latest NDC	http://www.cambioclimatico.gov.co/3ra-comunicacion-cambio-climatico
Lead agency/ Ministry	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)
Governance structures for implementation	SISCLIMA
To what extent are a) Sub-national government b) Urbanisation/urban relevant sectors ³ mentioned in the NDC?	Not available yet
Do any urban-related NAMA's or NAP's, or coordinated urban/climate programs, targeted at sub-national government, exist? If so name them here	There are 18 prioritized NAMA in 7 sectors in Colombia; however, there are only three with implementation, as follows, Domestic Refrigeration, Transportation-Oriented Development and Freight transport. (See complete list in Annex D)
Briefly describe the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification system that exists/being planned for climate action.	<p>Since 2015, the Government of Colombia (GOC) made official the requirement to create the National System of Inventory of Greenhouse Emissions- SINGEI - lead by Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Research (IDEAM) and the RENARE, National Registry of Emissions Reduction. This last registry is composed by :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Registry of Programs and Projects of actions for the Reduction of emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation in Colombia - REDD + • Register of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAS) • Registry of projects and programs of activities of the Clean Development Mechanism - (MDL) • Registration of Low Carbon Development Projects <p>In October of 2018, the GOC launch the first of two phases of the RENARE. (http://renare.siac.gov.co) The first phase is looking to test and stabilize the platform. During this phase citizens are invited to request the creation and login of users to start the registration of the initiatives. The second phase will include a full operational platform, in which users will upload complete information.</p>

³ Data for your country may be found in UN-Habitat's recent publication: <https://unhabitat.org/books/sustainable-urbanization-in-the-paris-agreement/>



What are the major barriers identified preventing sub-national involvement in implementation of the NDC and related policies?

- Complexity of regulatory and institution framework , planning and funding tools from a municipal/mayor perspective
- High heterogeneity of municipalities

- **How can local and regional governments help national governments (including ministries of climate change and urbanization) to seize the potential of sustainable and integrated urban and territorial development in the implementation of the NDC of your country?**

Climate change requires a global collective action that must be created and escalated from the territories. Local and regional governments are going to contribute to generate a new supply of customized interventions and projects with a complementary bottom-up perspective required for the implementation of the NDC. This multilevel dialogue will open new possibilities in terms of urban and regional planning, competence and resource distribution, namely, climate governance.

In the Colombia Context, Climate Action is the opportunity to close the gap between the different levels of governments. Meanwhile it facilitates open debates and integrated discussions avoiding the silo mindset, inconvenient for this global phenomenon. Climate Change is an opportunity to generate a whole-of- government perspective at regional and local level. The traditional administrative perspective from national level could be overcome by a project perspective in which interventions are co-financed meanwhile impacts, in different sectors, are shared.

- **What are the options to integrate commitments and actions of local and regional governments in to current and future NDCs of this country?**

The Government of Colombia has created several rounds of related policies and plans from the national level with a top-down perspective. However, there are several attempts to deploy these commitments into the regional and local governments, for example, regional nodes, territorial plans and specific projects.

- Regional Nodes

There are nine (9) Regional Nodes of the Colombian SISCLIMA each one of them has a different level of meeting frequency, decision level, budget commitment and climate tool development. Also, the relatively new commitment of “Comprehensive territorial climate change management plans” create a new challenge of coordination at local level. In order to facilitate the delivering of the NDC, National Government can simplify administrative requirements and facilitate access to pilot and template projects for local government, with complementary tools to facilitate regional risk assessments and co-financing of relevant projects.

Colombia has an opportunity to rationalize and articulate plans, programs and funding through strategic projects. Colombian National Government had launched and approved eight Sectoral Action Plans for Mitigation (PAS). Its objectives are to maximize the carbon and efficiency of the country's economic activity at the sectoral and territorial levels and contribute to social and economic development. These are dynamic documents that undergo revisions to clearly establish the priorities of actions, goals and mitigation strategies for each sector.

In this context, National Government can simplify administrative requirements and facilitate access to pilot and template projects for local government, with complementary technical,



technological and finance tools to facilitate regional risk assessments and co-financing of relevant projects.

- **How can your national government collaborate with local and regional governments to mobilize appropriate capacity building, technical, financial resources and policy/legal framework to realize solutions addressed in delivering and raising ambition; in 2018, towards 2020, towards 2050?**

The Government of Colombia must collaborate with local and regional governments in order to facilitate the implementations of established plans. Colombia's challenge is to avoid keep on generating guidelines that cannot recognize the heterogeneous realities in intermediate cities and small town. The recent launched *National Climate Finance Strategy* composed by 4 strategies: Knowledge management and information, incentives for the private sector, financial management through customized tool and capacity building has the chance to be territorialized and customized.

5. List of Project Advisory Group (PAG) members

Annex C - Not available yet.

6. Financial System

- National Budget

The construction exercise of the Pluriannual Investment Plan (Plan Plurianual de Inversiones –PPI-) of the National Development Plan 2018-2022 is structured on the basis of determining the uses (expense) and the sources (investment) that materialize the big bets of the national government in the next four years⁴.

The public component is divided into five groups:

- a. The National General Budget (Presupuesto General de la Nación-PGN-) (32.1%), which mainly considers the investment resources of all sectoral Ministries, and a functioning component of the Defense and Health sectors.
- b. The General Participation System (Sistema General de Participación –SGP-) (15.3%), which corresponds to central government transfers to the territorial entities to cover the expenses associated with education, health, drinking water and basic sanitation mainly.
- c. Territorial resources and of the companies of the subnational level (11.7%), through the implementation of their projects contribute to the achievement of the objectives established in the National Development Plan 2018-2022.
- d. There are the State Enterprises and the State Industrial and Commercial Enterprises (Empresas Estatales y las Empresas Industriales y Comerciales del Estado –EICE-),

4

<https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Prensa/PND/Bases%20Plan%20Nacional%20de%20Desarrollo%20%28completo%29%202018-2022.pdf>



which, with 4.4% of the total PPI, make investments that leverage national and territorial projects.

- e. The resources (regalías) (3.1%) available for the realization of projects of regional impact that contribute to continue improving the social indicators of the territories.

It is important to highlight that the great bet of this current development plan, the pact for equity concentrates almost half of the resources, USD\$ 516 trillion (47.1%), since it includes investments in the education, health, housing sectors and social inclusion.

Second, there is the legality pact, with USD\$ 111 trillion (10.1%), which includes the defense, justice and security sectors. In third place, there is the agreement for mining-energy resources with USD\$ 97 trillion (8.9%), which highlights investments associated with energy security for productive development.

Fourth, there is the pact for decentralization (connecting territories) with USD\$ 53.8 trillion (4.9%), which highlights the policies and interventions for regional development, the connectivity between the city and the countryside, the system of cities, institutional strengthening and modernization for decentralization.

The following table shows the projected investment within the current National Development Plan 2018-2022:

Pacto	\$ billones	Participación (%)
Equidad	516,1	47,1%
Legalidad	111,1	10,1%
Recursos minero-energéticos	97,5	8,9%
Descentralización - Conectar territorios	53,8	4,9%
Transporte y logística	44,7	4,1%
Calidad y eficiencia de servicios públicos	43,1	3,9%
Emprendimiento y productividad	23,8	2,2%
Ciencia, tecnología e innovación	20,8	1,9%
Transformación digital	16,4	1,5%
Sostenibilidad	12,2	1,1%
Otros pactos	32,5	3,0%
Recursos apalanca el desarrollo económico	124,3	11,3%
Total	1.096,1	

Source:

<https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Prensa/PND/Bases%20Plan%20Nacional%20de%20Desarrollo%20%28completo%29%202018-2022.pdf>

- Climate finance

The table below identifies any national mechanisms by which local governments can access climate finance, e.g., via a national climate fund and/or a dedicated revenue transfer.

Key funds available	Relevant accredited entities	Brief description of fund	Timeline	Amount of funding (€)
National Environmental Fund (Fondo Nacional Ambiental –	Ministry of Environment	The Fund has an Operating Regulation that defines the basic criteria and mechanisms for the execution of its resources.		



Key funds available	Relevant accredited entities	Brief description of fund	Timeli ne	Amount of funding (€)
FONAM-) ⁵				
National Adaptation Fund	Ministry of Environment	It seeks to carry out integral projects of risk management and adaptation to climate change with a multisectoral and regional approach, especially it has been focused on the areas affected by the La Niña Phenomenon 2010-2011, but recently its function was extended to adaptation projects to the climate change. ⁶		The Fund has had resources for USD \$ 7.7 trillion (7,7 Billions COP), including future validity to 2017
Fund for a Sustainable Colombia		This fund was created within the framework of the peace process with the FARC and was assigned in Law 1819 of 2016 as a specific destination for the collection of the carbon tax. This fund is in the process of regulation and the resources will be destined mainly for economic reactivation in rural areas, which could support infrastructure projects and projects productive ⁷		
BanCO2		Main payment scheme for environmental services in Colombia		
Action Fud (Fondo Acción)		It is a Colombian non-profit organization of the private regime, created in the year 2000, within the		

⁵ <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/normativa/54-planeacion-y-seguimiento/planeacion-y-seguimiento-articulos/544-plantilla-areas-planeacion-y-seguimiento-30>

⁶ <https://www.cornare.gov.co/Plan-crecimiento-verde/Anexo10.Descripcion-Fuentes-Financiacion.pdf>

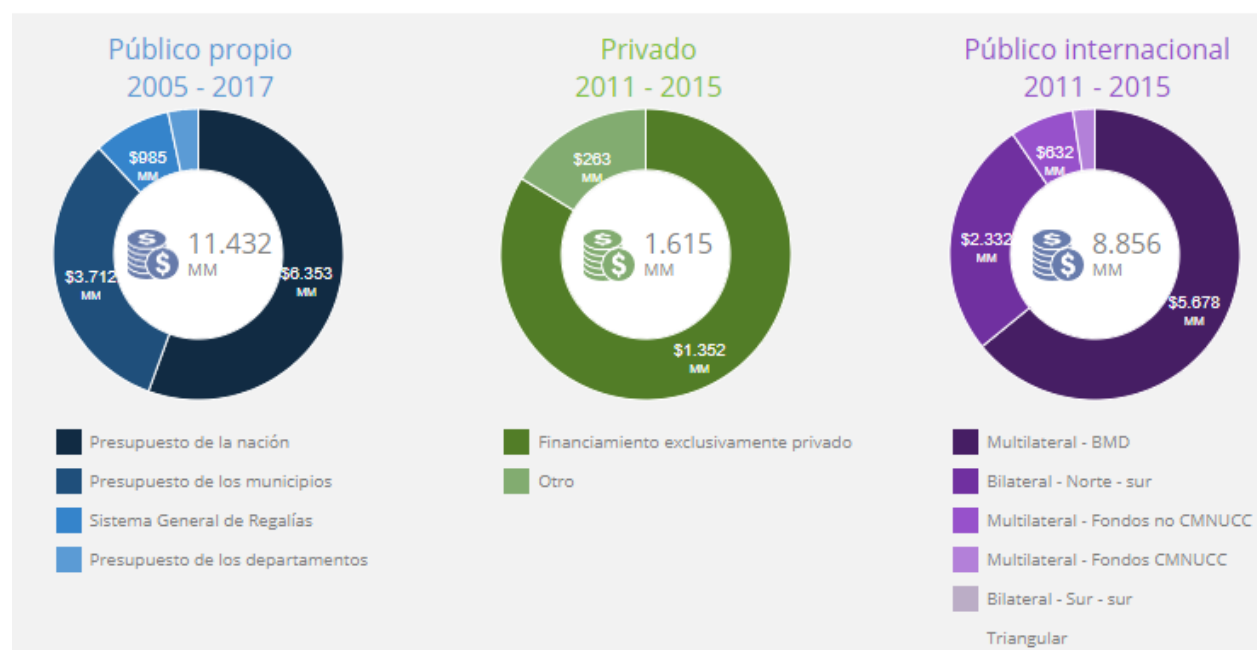
⁷ <https://www.cornare.gov.co/Plan-crecimiento-verde/Anexo10.Descripcion-Fuentes-Financiacion.pdf>



Key funds available	Relevant accredited entities	Brief description of fund	Timeline	Amount of funding (€)
		framework of the Bilateral Agreement of the Initiative for the Americas. Works for the environment and children.		

Since 2005, Colombian Climate finance located \$21.903 MM COP (6800 Mill. USD approx.) in 20.040 registered actions. Most of the funding had a public source (52.2%), followed by the international finance (40.4%) and with a relevant participation of the private sector (7.3%).

Sources of Climate Finance in Colombia



Source: <https://mrvapp.dnp.gov.co> Last Update: May 2018

Most of the public funding has been directed to environment, risk management and disaster attention and agriculture, meanwhile international funding has a transversal approach, for example, with the support of 38.5 Mill USD donated by the Green Climate Fund the project: “Extension of Climate Resilient Water Management Practices in the Vulnerable Communities of La Mojana” was developed for a territory composed by four departments/states:



Annex A - Institutional mapping of Colombia

Not available yet



Annex B – Climate hazards and critical assets mapping

The table contained in Annex B lists

- the most significant climate hazards currently faced by the country,
- how climate change is expected to affect the frequency and intensity of the hazards the Country faces,
- the overall impact of future hazards on the Country,
- the critical assets or services that will be most affected by these impacts,
- the factors that most greatly effect the Country's adaptive capacity, and
- additional benefits or improvements resulting from adaptation planning and / or adaptation actions.



Annex C – National Project Advisory Group (PAG) members

The table contained in Annex C lists the members of the national PAG of the country.

There is an opportunity to include this project into the Board for Cities and Climate Change, an informal and multilevel committee in which different related exchange relevant information. Eventhough , the board has not legal mandated the group already established a work plan including the formalization strategy.

Annex D- NAMA in COLOMBIA

Sector	Name	Strategy Status
Agricultural	Technological and productive reconversion of the panelero sector	Under development
	Colombian Coffee	Under development
	Livestock	Under development
Energy	Domestic Refrigeration	Implementation
	Street lighting	Under development
	Energy efficiency in hotels	Under development
	Renewable Energy (solar, wind, low carbon fuels)	Under development
	Energy in non-interconnected areas	Under development
	Gasodomesticos	Under development
	Transportation-Oriented Development	Implementation



Sector	Name	Strategy Status
Transport / urban development	Freight transport	Implementation
	Non-motorized transport	Under development
Industry	Metalworking	Under development
	Iron and steel industry	Under development
	Logistic optimization and transport in Industry	Under development
Waste	Solid waste management	Re-development
Housing and Habitat	Sustainable Habitat	Under development
Forest	Forest	Under development

Official Source:

http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/cambioclimatico/pdf/Accion_nacional_Ambiental/_PORTAFOLIO_NAMAS_DCC_publicar_ultima_version.pdf

