



NDC CHECKLIST

Colombia Analysis

WWF'S NDC RATING GRADES

- ✓ NDC We Want
- ⓘ Short Way to Go
- ↘ Some Way to Go
- ✗ Long Way to Go
- ✗ NDC We Don't Want

		2018 NDC	2020 NDC	Analysis
AMBITION				
MITIGATION				
1	Strengthened mitigation targets	Colombia commits to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 20% from BAU by 2030. Subject to the provision of international support, ambition could be increased to 30% with respect to BAU by 2030.	Colombia commits to: -emitting a maximum of 169.44 MtCO ₂ eq by 2030, equivalent to a reduction of 51% of emissions from projected emissions in 2030 according to the reference scenario, beginning to decrease between 2027-2030 towards carbon neutrality by mid-century. - establishing carbon budgets for 2020-2030 by 2023 at the latest; - reducing black carbon emissions by 40% compared to 2014. - a separate REDD+ target of reducing deforestation to 50.000 ha/year by 2030.	Colombia has significantly increased its mitigation target. The methodology to define the new target of emitting a maximum of 169.44 MtCO ₂ eq by 2030 has changed, the new target is absolute. The new methodology allows an easier count of emissions (there is no need to recalculate the reference scenario).
2	An economy-wide absolute 2030 target	Economy-wide absolute target	Economy-wide absolute target	Both NDCs present economy-wide targets.
3	A 2021-2030 carbon budget aligned to 1.5°C	Colombia's mitigation target seeks to achieve a per capita emissions level of nearly 4.6 Ton CO ₂ eq/capita by 2030.	Colombia commits to emitting a maximum of 169.44 MtCO ₂ eq by 2030 and establishing carbon budgets for 2020-2030 by 2023 at the latest.	Colombia presents a carbon budget for 2020-2030. The NDC affirms it is aligned with a 1.5 C scenario.
4	NDC targets aligned to a 2050 or earlier Net-Zero Long-term Strategy	Not mentioned.	The NDC mentions that a Long Term Strategy - E2050 is under development and will be aligned with the NDC.	A long-term strategy is currently under development and it's mentioned on the NDC but no details are presented.

ADAPTATION				
5	Clear adaptation objectives	<p>The definition of the adaptation component of the NDC included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Synergies between adaptation and mitigation; ii. socio-ecosystem based adaptation; iii. Articulation between adaptation to climate change and risk management; iv. Adaptation of infrastructure and economic sectors of the economy; v. Incorporation of adaptation and resilience considerations in sectorial, spatial and development planning; vi. Strengthening of institutional capacities; vii. Promotion of education about climate change to catalyze behavioral changes; and viii. Consolidation of peace territories taking into account climate change considerations. <p>By the time of the NDC there were 11 territorial adaptation plans and 2 sectoral adaptation plans (agricultural sector and primary road network). The NDC also mentions that the country will focus its efforts to 2030 jointly with other global targets that contribute to increasing resilience, such as those of the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the 2030 Development Agenda, and the UN Convention to Combat Desertification (UNCCD), as well as the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction 2015-2030.</p>	<p>The NDC mentions the following Colombia's Adaptation Communication elements:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. National Circumstances 2. Risks and Vulnerability 3. Adaptation priorities in the context of the NDC (targets) 4. Priority needs for support (technology transfer and development, finance, capacity building). <p>Colombia informs the country has advanced in undertaking a risks and vulnerability analysis not only at the national but also at department and municipal scale, also focusing on agroecological systems and productive sectors such as agriculture and cattle ranching. Six priority economic sectors (transport, energy, agriculture, livelihoods, health, commerce, tourism and industry) have considered climate change in planning instruments and will be implementing adaptation actions. The NDC also defines 30 adaptation targets and connects them with SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.</p>	<p>Clear progress can be observed in the NDC update in relation to adaptation priorities, sectors and territorial planning. The NDC also connects adaptation targets with SDGs and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.</p>

FINANCE				
6	Finance Commitments	Although a domestic budget is not mentioned, the NDC states that Colombia has been making progress in the identification of financing sources and the definition of a climate-finance strategy. It also recognizes that financial resources are limited and the need to increase the resources for financing adaptation and mitigation, as well as the development and transfer of technologies and the construction of institutional capacity at the different government levels. The use of markets or other economic instruments is envisaged by Colombia.	One of the 5 areas for means of implementation is finance and economic instruments. This area aims at identifying the finance needs to fulfill the measures and targets of the NDCs integrating finance sources, schemes, projects, costs and the sustainability of implementation. It should also integrate the regulatory signals for internalizing externalities generated by GHG emissions in production and consumption processes. Colombia is developing an estimate of approximate costs for adaptation priorities.	Although neither a domestic budget or international needs for climate finance are mentioned, Colombia has prioritized the assesment of such needs to fulfill the measures and targets of the NDCs. Colombia aims to have a short-term action plan on finance by 2025 and a national strategy for climate finance in 2030.
7	Clear conditional targets	Subject to the provision of international support, Colombia could increase its ambition from 20% reduction with respect to BAU to 30% by 2030. No information on the amount needed and specific needs is provided.	Colombia unconditionally commits to a reduction of 51% from projected emissions in 2030 according to the reference scenario.	The target is absolute and unconditional
8	Moving from conditional to unconditional targets	Colombia unconditionally commits to reducing its greenhouse gas emissions by 20% with respect to the projected Business--as--Usual Scenario (BAU) by 2030.	Colombia has moved from conditional to unconditional targets	Colombia has moved from conditional to unconditional targets.
FOSTERING SYSTEMIC CHANGE				
9	Increased sectoral coverage	Economy-wide target.	Economy-wide target	Both NDCs cover all sectors of the economy
10	Quantitative Sectoral targets	Although quantitative targets are not mentioned, the NDC informs that Colombia has prioritized mitigation measures through (8) Sectorial Mitigation Action Plans (SMAPs), approved by the relevant sectorial Ministries (Agriculture and Rural Development, Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Transport, Housing, City and Territory and Mines and Energy). Mitigation measures have also been identified in the land use change sector, with processes under the REDD + Strategy and the Amazon Vision Program, among others.	Colombia has identified a portfolio of 148 measures to achieve its mitigation target: 32 at the national, led by the respective ministries; 89 at the subnational level, led by territorial authorities; 24 measures led by the private sector and 3 specific measures for reducing black carbon. Such measures were defined through a bottom-up process. A technical annex details measures and quantitative targets for the following sectors: energy; urban development; agriculture and rural development; industry; transport; environment and sustainable development. Colombia also has a deforestation reduction strategy with a specific target.	The updated NDC presents both measures and quantitative targets for key specific sectors. Colombia also has a deforestation reduction strategy with a specific target.

11	Key structural sectors included	Health and education are considered strategic and priority sectors.	Among the 5 areas of means of implementation, the NDC mentions education, capacity building and raising awareness and information, science, technology and innovation.	The updated NDC mentions key structural sectors such as education and capacity building.
12	Just transition policies	The adaptation component mentions the promotion of education about climate change to catalyze behavioral changes and the consolidation of peace territories taking into account climate change considerations. The NDC states it is aligned with national development priorities, including overcoming poverty in all its dimensions.	A just transition of the workforce is one of the transversal elements of the NDC. Others are food security and poverty eradication, human rights, intergenerational equity and territorial inclusion, a differentiated approach to ethnical and vulnerable communities, gender equality and women empowerment, circular economy and implementation in the context of COVID-19.	The update NDC includes a just transition of the workforce and other social measures, including considerations about ethnical and vulnerable communities, gender equality and women empowerment. It is also one of the few NDCs to take into account implementation in the context of COVID 19.
13	Cross-sectoral approaches	The definition of the adaptation component of the NDC included synergies between adaptation and mitigation.	Under the Portfolio of GHG Mitigation measures, Colombia includes carbon pricing mechanisms and highlights that the reduction of deforestation is an intersectoral strategy that requires agreements along commodities supply chains.	The NDC includes cross-sectoral approaches on reducing deforestation and carbon pricing.

INCLUSIVENESS AND PARTICIPATION

14	Inclusive process to invite inputs from institutions and citizens in the NDC design	The NDC mentions that analyses for its design included dialogues with experts from public and private entities, academia, and civil society, with a view to identify and prioritize mitigation measures that were aligned with sectorial development objectives. These exercises and collective agreements formed the basis for developing the BAU and mitigation scenarios, which resulted in the national emission reduction target.	The NDC mentions that the design process counted with the participation of experts from public and private entities, academia, and civil society and observed the principle of progression and no regression of the Paris Agreement. It also considered the best available information. The process is described as a top-down (considering macroeconomic projections and official national data) and bottom-up approach (with decentralized leadership between sectors and territories of mitigation and adaptation measures, coordinated with and aggregated at the national level). Detailed information on the steps of the process is provided in the NDC.	The updated NDC provides comprehensive detail on an inclusive and participatory process, top-down and bottom up, conducted by the Government for its design.
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15	Disclosure of information	Both for mitigation and adaptation the NDC mentions participatory methodologies through workshops, working sessions and opportunities for dialog uewith experts from public and private entities, academia, and civil society. In addition, 15 of the country's departments participating in the technical working groups on climate and agriculture, articulated with the national working group and 1 million producers receiving agroclimatic information to facilitate decision-making in agricultural activities.	<p>The NDC mentions that participation mechanisms included public consultations and a survey aimed at specialized audiences. The public consultation aimed at getting feedback on the NDC and its measures and targets; the survey collected technical input to strenghten the update. The results of such processes informed the NDC revision and adjustments on its targets and measures.</p> <p>To facilitate the effective participation of citizens, various communication pieces were designed for different groups of actors, which allowed a multicultural and gender-based approach as much as possible, and adequating hte messages to the level of knowledge and information needs of stakeholders. The NDC mentions videos, social media and other tools.</p>	The NDC provides information on Colombia's efforts to reach out to diverse audiences to get feedback and inputs on the content of the updated NDC, including a multi-cultural and gender-based approach.
16	Reporting back on process	No specific information is provided although the NDC mentions dialogues, workshops and collective agreements.	No specific information is provided although the NDC mentions dialogues, workshops and collective agreements.	No specific information on reporting back is provided. The government is currently constructing the NDC Implementation Plan, which includes a series of pariticipation process with key actors (private sector, experts, communities). WWF will support this process.
17	Participatory Climate governance structures	After the technical process, the government carried out a political process that included the Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development, sectorial Ministries and the National Planning Department. Colombia´s NDC also seeks to give greater participation to the territories and sectors at the local level to prioritize and design their own climate change strategies, with a differentiated approach that takes into account regional circumstances.	It is stated that the NDC update was a government-led process, conducted by the technical teams of Ministries and other entities involved in building and strenghtening capacities. The process was undertaken under the framework of the National Climate Change System, with the Intersectorial Commission for Climate Change as the leading body. This contributes to its institutionalization and consistent continuity. In parallel, Colombia has initiated a gradual process for the engagement of the private sector on climate change targets, in coordination with the development of the Long-Term Strategy so that the two processes can inform each other.	The 2020 NDC mentions the government structures that led the update process: the National Climate Change System and the Intersectorial Commission for Climate Change. Colombia has also highlighted efforts fo engage the private sector.

CONTRIBUTION TO SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

18	Linkages with SDGs	The NDC mentions alignment with the 2030 development agenda on its adaptation section.	Each one of Colombia's 30 adaptation targets is associated with one or more SDGs	The updated NDC does a great effort of associating one or more of the SDGs to each adaptation target. It also mentions Agenda 2030 as a reference.
19	Measurable Nature-based Solutions	<p>Colombia is committed to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) Delimitation and protection of Colombia's 36 "paramo" areas (high mountain Andean ecosystems) (approximately 3 million hectares). ii) Increase of more than 2.5 million hectares in coverage of newly protected areas in the National System of Protected Areas -SINAP-, in coordination with local and regional stakeholders and iii) 10 subsectors of the agricultural sector such as rice, coffee, livestock and silvopastoral, with improved capabilities to adapt appropriately to climate change and variability. <p>Colombia also has a REDD+ strategy.</p>	<p>Under adaptation, Colombia focuses on the following NbS with the following measures:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Watershed management: 135 management plans; conservation strategies for 24 basins -Ecosystem protection and management: delimitation and protection of 100% "paramo" areas (high mountain Andean ecosystems) through management plans; -Restoration in protected areas: additional 18,000 hectares under restoration, rehabilitation or ecological recovery in protected areas and buffer zones; coastal management. -Updating or implementing 50% of the National Program for Mangroves till 2030 -Adopting and implementing 100% of the Zoning and Management Plans for Coastal zones with ecosystem-based adaptation actions for mangroves, seagrass beds and other marine ecosystems <p>Under mitigation, Colombia defines a target for reducing deforestation to 50,000 ha/year by 2030. The country intends to use cooperation and market mechanisms to reach the complementary target of net zero deforestation by 2030 (CONPES DEFORESTACIÓN) . Colombia has legislative and policy frameworks for reducing deforestation and protecting ecosystems, as well as a REDD+ Program (Visión Amazonia) under implementation since 2016 that counts with international support from Norway, UK and Germany.</p>	<p>Nature-based Solutions feature strongly in Colombia's updated NDC both for adaptation and mitigation.</p> <p>The complementary net zero deforestation target does not make the NDC conditional but recognizes ongoing cooperation.</p>

TRACKING PROGRESS

20	A transparent national system to track implementation	<p>The NDC informs that since 2013 the country has been working on developing a system for monitoring, reporting and verification for GHG emission reductions and climate financing. Advances have been made on objectives, mitigation measures and principles of the system. The country is committed to continue working in this direction, especially in identifying and developing legal, technical and institutional tools to facilitate monitoring progress towards achieving the NDC. A National System of Adaptation Indicators that allows the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of adaptation measures is also defined as priority.</p>	<p>Among the main institutional arrangements for addressing climate change in Colombia, the NDC mentions a National System for Climate Change Information, aimed at providing consistent, transparent and timely information for decision-making on climate change. Specifically for adaptation, such system is connected to the Integrated System for Vulnerability, Risks and Adaptation information. The National System for Climate Change Information is the basis for MRV of emissions and emissions reductions, adaptation measures and finance.</p>	<p>Colombia counts with a transparent national system to track implementation. The M&E and the MRV are considered in the early implementation period as tools for transparent implementation of the NDC Colombia has an ongoing Climate Change Information National System ; a platform for GEI emissions reduction national register (RENARE) ; and a System for Carbon and Forest Monitoring</p>
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WWF checklist for Colombia's 2020 NDC assessment

	Mitigation
	Adaptation
	Finance
	Fostering system change
	Inclusiveness and Participation
	Contribution to Sustainable Development
	Tracking progress

Colombia's rating grade after assessment:  NDC We Want

For more information

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