2. How was the process?

- The process took more than 5 years. It formally began in 2019 with sector workshops in which public institutions unions, the private sector, and the academia participated.
- Articulated by sectorial PIG-CC (Comprehensive Climate Change Plans) under ministerial leadership; territorial PIGCC under departmental leadership; Regional Climate Change Nodes; Regional Autonomous Corporations (CAR); and Comprehensive Strategy to Control Deforestation and Forest Management led by the



MINISTRY OF

ENVIRONMENT

DEVELOPMENT

COLOMBIA

AND SUSTAINABLE

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

 In order to improve our NDC, many workshops were conducted in 2020 (at 19 Regional Climate Change Nodes). A public consultation; a survey of 100 experts on environmental issues; dialogues with ethnic and rural communities' representatives, as well as women and juvenile organizations.

• It is not possible to establish an action plan for the transversal approaches, whatever the national planning is. Therefore, a gender approach will be present in all Comprehensive Sectoral Climate Change Plans (PIG-CCS) of the following sectors: mining-energy, transport, commerce, housing, tourism, and environment.



NDC, policy, action, and investment implementation in order to achieve 2030 goals For this reason, progress is being made building an NDC implementation plan where clear lines of work will be defined regarding financing and work agendas with affiliated actors.

It should also consolidate the formulation and completion of its Long-Term Strategy towards Carbon Neu



This is how we updated our



1. Who participated in the NDC update?

Updating climate action commitments has been led by the Ministry of Environment but it is a national commitment which other entities have become a part of Ministries, Governments, Mayors, Environmental Corporations and other public sector entities (IDEAM, ANLA, UPME, National Parks, among others) as well as the private sector, academ representatives of ethnic organization farmers, juveniles, and women. In ger eral, all citizens participated throug in October.





TIMELINE

2015 - Colombia adheres to the Paris Agreement looking to contribute to climate change goals. Sets GHG reduction goal of 20% (267 Mt-CO2eq) and with international cooperation 30% (235 MtCO-2eq) by 2030.

2018 - Colombia ratifies the Paris Agreement and, in doing so, is committed to updating its 2015 NDC.

2019 - The country begins updating its NDC.

NOV 2020 - Colombia announces it will increase its GHG reduction goal to 51% (169.4 million tons of carbon dioxide) by 2030.

DIC 2020 - We send an updated NDC to the United Nations Framework Convention with 196 measures and goals regarding mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation for the next 10 years.

3. What's new on mitigation, adaptation, and means of implementation?

MITIGATION

- To have emitted no more than 169.4 million tons of carbon dioxide by 2030 (51% reduction).
- Establishing the national carbon budget in 2023 for the implementation period.
- Reducing black carbon emissions by 40% (2030) compared to 2014 emissions. Black carbon enters airways and affects people's health.
- 148 measures towards achieving goals set: 32 sector measures led by the national government; 89 territorial measures led by cities, departments, and Regional Autonomous Corporations; 24 measures led by companies; and 3 specific measures to reduce black carbon emissions.

Deforestation control? The question we all ask ourselves.

Our NDC plans to reach a gross deforestation rate of no more than 50,000 hectares per year in 2030. In contrast, deforestation in 2019 was 159,000 hectares.

Reducing deforestation is a very important part of achiev-



ing the 51% GHG reduction zero deforestation will be achieved through cooperative

ADAPTATION

Colombia will become one of the first countries in Latin America and the Caribbean to present its First Communication on Adaptation to Climate Change under its NDC, a new instrument to communicate adaptation priorities that will specify needs in financing, technology transfer, and capacity building for the country to be able to adapt to climate change effects. It is also the first methodological approach to determine future costs towards achieving our goals.

Priorities are reflected in 30 had only 10) in areas such as:

- Water resource (1)
- Terrestrial and marine-coastal (4)

- Transportation

different goals (the 2015 NDC

- Ecosystem protection
- Restoration (1)
- Protected areas (1) Infrastructure (1)
- Housing (5)

protection-related goals by increasing the number of protected areas, restoration processes, paramo delimitation, and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA) in marine

and coastal areas.

have the Integrating Information System on Vulnerability, Risk and Adaptation (SIIVRA) to climate change. This will set forth the monitoring and evaluating adaptation of climate change in Colombia with the National Climate Change Information System's (SNICC) support.

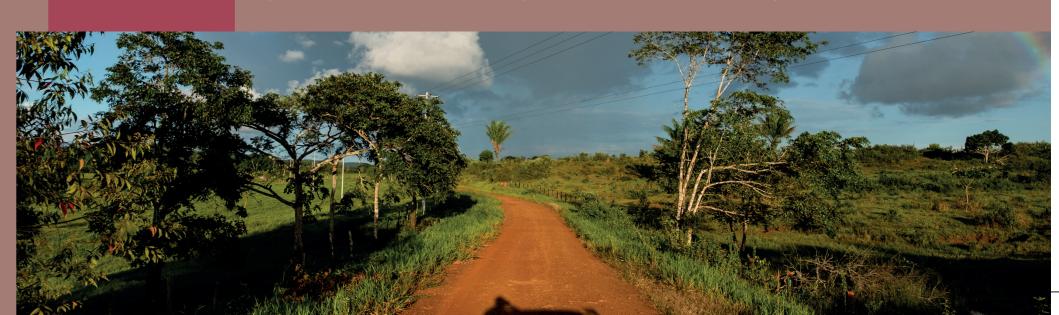
MEANS OF **I**MPLEMENTATION

- 18 goals prioritizing:
- Planning

- Technology and innova-
- Financing and economic instruments
- and training
- Capacity building and strengthening
- A roadmap was proposed to guide the planning and managing process of NDC term, so that all efforts we

execution processes can be

This will create awareness on the importance of seeking integration of transversal work areas such as gender approach, fair employment transition, human rights, and sustainability when executing priorities.



Everything will be done in

phases: implementation,

prioritization, and trajec-

tory to achieve interaction

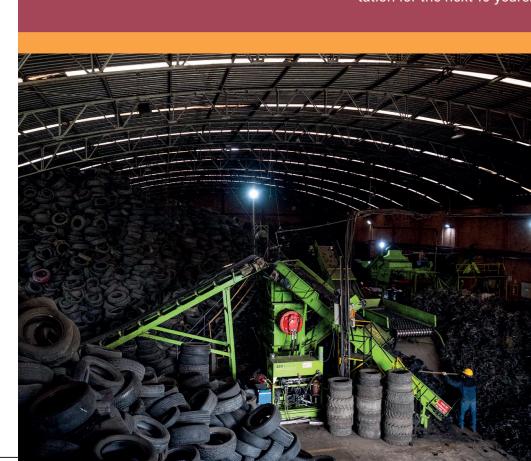
between actors, and thus

meeting NDC goals. They'll

be hierarchized so that each

role, responsibility, and

scope in management and



Energy (3)

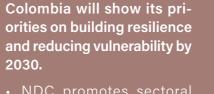
Health (2)

2030.

 Trade (1) Agriculture (3)

Forest fire management (1)

 Information Management (2)



 NDC promotes sectoral action planning and implementation. It's important for economic sectors (Health, Transportation, Mines and Energy, Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Housing and Agriculture) to develop adaptation actions according to their conditions. Therefore, of all 30 goals, 17 are focused on concrete actions for each sector, which were identified from their sectoral planning processes on climate change.

 It is essential to maintain and improve ecosystems and their services as they're key to people's quality of life and social and economic development as well as to the country's biodiversity and natural wealth. The NDC therefore sets ecosystem conservation and