

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 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.

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4. Why is a gender approach relevant in a climate change plan?

- It is not possible to establish an action plan for the future without considering 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.

The GUIDE for integrating a gender approach in climate change management will allow teams that develop comprehensive plans for each sector to have the step-by-step approach for integrating this approach into their climate change programs, plans, and policies. In 2019, Colombia participated in the gender and climate change negotiations at COP25 and appointed a gender focal point before the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.



5. How is it going to be implemented?

Colombia must advance in 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 Neutrality in 2050.



This is how we updated our NDC!

Before the end of 2020, Colombia presented its plan to adapt and mitigate climate change effects within the next 10 years to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Hence our newly adapted Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC).

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, academia, representatives of ethnic organizations, farmers, juveniles, and women. In general, all citizens participated through public consultation processes carried out in October.



This is how we updated our NDC!



TIMELINE

2015 – Colombia adheres to the Paris Agreement looking to contribute to climate change goals. Sets GHG reduction goal of 20% (267 MtCO₂eq) and with international cooperation 30% (235 MtCO₂eq) 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.

New measures may be added to this portfolio as NDC implementation progresses. Some of these measures are electric mobility, renewable energy,

waste management, energy efficiency, urban transport projects, refrigerant gas management, industrial reconversion, elimination of methane emissions leaks, ecological restoration, efficient firewood stoves, sustainable livestock, Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) for coffee and panela, continuity of work in zero deforestation chains, etc. We hope to involve more companies, more territories, and more actions.

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 goal. Complementarily, net zero deforestation will be achieved through cooperative and market mechanisms.

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 different goals (the 2015 NDC had only 10) in areas such as:

- Water resource (1)
- Ecosystem protection
 - Terrestrial and marine-coastal (4)
 - Restoration (1)
 - Protected areas (1)
 - Infrastructure (1)
 - Housing (5)
 - Transportation (5)

- Energy (3)
- Health (2)
- Trade (1)
- Agriculture (3)
- Forest fire management (1)
- Information Management (2)

Colombia will show its priorities on building resilience and reducing vulnerability by 2030.

- 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

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

- By 2030 the country will 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 IMPLEMENTATION

- 18 goals prioritizing:
 - Planning
 - Information
 - Science
 - Technology and innovation
 - Financing and economic instruments
 - Education, awareness, and training
 - Capacity building and strengthening
- A roadmap was proposed to guide the planning and managing process of NDC implementation in the short, medium, and long term, so that all efforts we make add up.

- Everything will be done in phases: implementation, prioritization, and trajectory to achieve interaction between actors, and thus meeting NDC goals. They'll be hierarchized so that each role, responsibility, and scope in management and

execution processes can be defined. 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.

