

CACCI Country Profile

COLOMBIA

COUNTRY OVERVIEW

Colombia has focused on deepening the understanding of its vulnerability and risk to climate change. The Third National Communication on Climate Change (TCNCC) of 2017 shows that 13% of the departments are in the very high category of climate vulnerability. In addition, all of its territory has some level of threat due to climate change and 56% of the departments are in the very high threat category, as shown in its NDC 2020. One of the major concerns is that most of the country's emissions are generated by three important sectors: Agriculture, Land Use Change and Forestry, and Energy. These sectors are also highly vulnerable to climate impacts. The country has developed a significant number of policies and programs

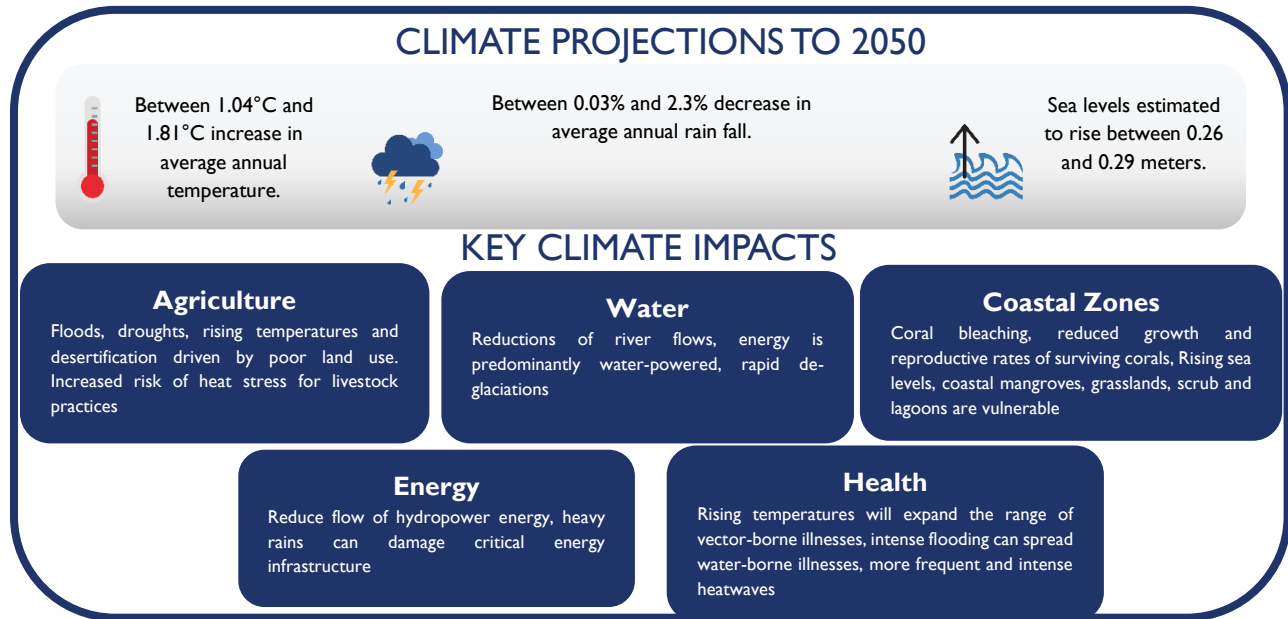
focused on climate change mitigation and adaptation, which take into account all stakeholders involved, from the public sector to the private sector and civil society recognizing that the implementation of the actions that the country has established is the responsibility of all actors.

CLIMATE RISK

Colombia is highly vulnerable to extreme events, particularly flooding (the most significant disaster), landslides and cooler weather from “La Niña” and droughts and warmer weather from “El Niño”. Vulnerability hotspots include the Caribbean and the Andean regions, with key sectors including agriculture, water, Coastal Zones, energy, and health. These natural events result in substantial losses in the agriculture sector and communities without water supply, affecting food security.

NDC Snapshot		Not available	Draft	Finalized
Frameworks				
Results Framework		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
M&E framework		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MRV System		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Implementation and Coordination				
Implementation Strategy		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Climate Change Action Plan		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Multi-Stakeholder CC working group (MSWG)		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
MSWG Lead	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.			
NAP	submitted to UNCCC in 2018			
NDC	updated in 2020			

Figure 1. Climate Projections and Vulnerabilities by Key Sectors



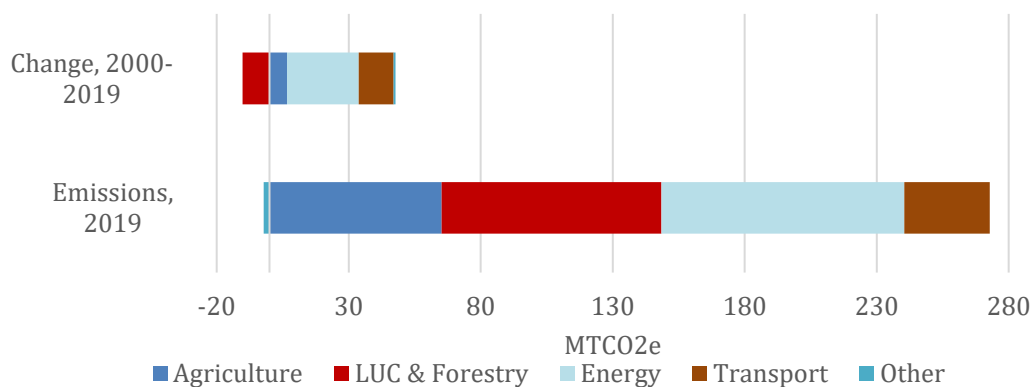
Source: World Bank climate knowledge portal country pages: <https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/>

NOTE: PROJECTIONS FOR TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION BASED ON SSP1-2.6 AND SSP5-8.5 MODEL ESTIMATES. PROJECTIONS FOR CHANGE IN SEA LEVEL BASED ON RCP-2.6 AND RCP-8.5 MODEL ESTIMATES.

EMISSIONS BY SECTOR

Colombia's emissions come mainly from the agricultural sector, land use change and forestry, and energy, three activities of great relevance for the country's development, representing approximately 88% of the country's emissions.

Figure 2. Climate Emissions by Standardized Sectors (2019)



Source: Historical data emissions file downloaded from https://www.climatewatchdata.org/ghg-emissions?end_year=2019&start_year=1990.

INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR IMPLEMENTATION

The updating of the NDC has been a government process, led by the technical teams of the sectoral ministries and other entities involved through technical capacity building and strengthening. The institution in charge is the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. The process involved the participation of actors from various fields, including public, private, academic, and civil society. It integrates multiple efforts and processes at the national, regional and local levels, such as the sectoral - PIGCCS and territorial - PIGCCT, the Integrated Strategy for Deforestation Control and Forest Management (EICDGB), the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC), the National System for Climate Change (SISCLIMA), the Climate Action Act (Ley 2169 de 2021), Establishing Guidelines for the Management of Climate Change (Ley 1931 de 2018), the National Strategy for Climate Finance, and the National Adaptation Plan (PNACC). Regarding adaptation, Colombia's National Climate Change Policy (2017) aims to advance a path of development, climate-resilience, and low-carbon economy, which reduces the risks of climate change and to take advantage of the opportunities. With its four pillars, it seeks to cover different areas such as technology, education and financing.

KEY SECTORS AND PRIORITY ACTIONS

Colombia's NDC and NAP identify the following sectors and actions as high priority for climate change in the country, which were adopted in the Climate Action Act (Ley 2169 2021).

PRIORITY SECTORS AND ACTIONS	
Sector	Actions
Food Security	The priority was given to the "Availability" component for cassava, rice, plantain, sugarcane, potatoes, corn, beans, coffee, as well as associated irrigation.
Water Resources	Seeks to identify the relationship of human settlements with respect to water resources, in terms of their use and availability.
Biodiversity and ecosystem services	Relates the ecosystem service provision, with species categorized as "use" in analysis with threatened species listed in the national Red Books with threat category. The change in natural vegetation cover was modeled to the year 2040 under RCP 6.0 scenario.
Human habitat	Seeks to identify those variables associated with housing and services associated with human settlements. Elements of territorial management and institutional interaction.
Health	Identifies the climatic relationship with human health, either by differences in temperature and precipitation in climatic periods, as well as the relationship with associated disease vectors.
Infrastructure	Related to roads, air access, availability of electrical connection, and energy alternatives for adaptive capacity.

CLIMATE POLICIES, PROGRAMS, AND INVESTMENTS – PROGRESS AND GAP

Colombia has an important repertoire of policy tools on climate change. It's possible to find instruments such as the [Low Carbon Development Strategy \(ECDBC\)](#), and its [National Climate Change Adaptation Plan \(PNACC\)](#), which aims to reduce vulnerability and increase the capacity to respond to climate change. Also the [National REDD+ Strategy](#), strategies for reducing emissions caused by deforestation and forest degradation. The [National Climate Change System \(SISCLIMA\)](#), responsible for the coordination and articulation of GHG reduction and adaptation actions. [The National Strategy for Climate Finance](#) seeks to identify financial flows that can provide a sustainable source of investment for the scaling of climate solutions. It's been analyzed that the annual investment in adaptation to climate change should be 0.2% of national GDP until 2030.

Policies

- [Law no 2169/2021 boosting the low-carbon development](#)
- [Directive 446/2020](#)
- [Law 1964/2019 promoting the use of electric vehicles](#)
- [Law 1972/2019 air quality](#)
- [Resolution 1447/2018](#)
- [Law no 1931/2018 establishing guidelines for the management of climate change](#)
- [CONPES 3919 on Sustainable Construction](#)
- [CONPES 3934 on Green Growth, the 2019 National Circular National Circular Economy Strategy of 2019](#)
- [Law 1930 on the protection of páramo ecosystems](#)
- [National Climate Change Policy/2017](#)
- [CONPES 3874 on Integral Management of Solid Waste](#)
- [Law 1715/2014, regulating the integration and promotion of non-conventional renewable energy \(FNCER\)](#)

Programs

- [National Program of Tradable Quotas for Emission.](#)
- [Integrated Climate Change Management Plan \(PIGCCS\).](#)
- [Amazon Vision REDD+ Program](#)
- [Sustainable Low Carbon Development for the Orinoquia Program](#)
- [Comprehensive Territorial Climate Change Management Plans \(PIGCCT\)](#)

A diverse range of programs, institutions, and strategies have been established in Colombia to address climate challenges. Impact pathways could be developed further to enable coordinated action. Greater



articulation between public entities at the national, regional, and local levels would make ongoing climate mitigation and adaptation efforts more efficient and impactful. Greater capacity is needed to promote sustainable finance in the private sector including financial instruments to monitor, evaluate, and shift financial flows. Policies are also needed to facilitate the creation of climate-friendly investment opportunities and reduce climate risk for the private sector.

Climate Risk

Climate Risk Country Profile: Colombia (2021) The World Bank Group. https://climateknowledgeportal.worldbank.org/sites/default/files/2021-07/15520-WB_Colombia%20Country%20Profile-WEB%20%283%29.pdf

Climate Risk Profile: Colombia. (2017) Climate Links. <https://www.climatelinks.org/resources/climate-risk-profile-colombia>

Colombia. (2022) Climate Action Tracker. <https://climateactiontracker.org/countries/colombia/>

Colombia. (2019) Climate Watch. https://www.climatewatchdata.org/countries/COL?end_year=2019&start_year=1990

Colombia. (2020) NDC Partnership. <https://ndcpartnership.org/countries-map/country?iso=COL>

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Update of the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). Colombia's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC). (2020) Government of Colombia. <https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/NDC/2022-06/NDC%20actualizada%20de%20Colombia.pdf>