



Enabling Activity (CEO) – GEF - 7

Colombia's Third Biennial Update Report (BUR-3)

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10491

Project Type

EA

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT

☐ CBIT

Project Title

Colombia's Third Biennial Update Report (BUR-3)

Countries

Colombia

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s):

Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)

Executing Partner Type

Government

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, Climate Change Mitigation, Climate Change, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Enabling Activities, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Stakeholders, Workshop, Knowledge Generation, Seminar, Capacity Development

Rio Markers**Climate Change Mitigation**

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 0

Type of Reports	Submission Date	Expected Implementation Start	Expected Completion Date	Expected Report Submission to Convention
UNFCCC Biennial Update Report (BUR)	4/21/2020	6/15/2020	12/31/2021	12/31/2020
Duration				
18.5In Months				
Agency Fee(\$)				
33,440				

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-EA	GET	352,000	133,928
		Total Project Cost(\$)	352,000
			133,928

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

To assist Colombia in the preparation and submission of its Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) for the fulfillment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
-------------------	-------------------	------------------	---------------------------	----------------------------

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 1. Information on (a) national circumstances, institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the National reports on a continuous basis, (b) progress, needs, opportunities and challenges regarding financing, technology transfers and capacity building on climate change, including information on international support received updated.	1.1 Updated description of national circumstances, political and institutional framework regarding climate change in Colombia and current institutional settings.	1.1.1 Chapter on the national circumstances, political and institutional framework for climate change management in Colombia and adjustments in the institutional national settings to prepare its reporting mechanisms (especially the BUR) to include time series 2018-2020.	55,000	12,857
		1.2.1 A detailed analysis of the enabling measures, institutional capacities and other relevant issues relating to gender mainstreaming in national actions on climate change.		
	1.2 Updated report of the enabling measures, institutional capacities and other relevant issues relating to gender mainstreaming in national climate change actions.	1.3.1 Information on the progress, needs, opportunities and challenges regarding financing, technology transfer and capacity building on climate change, identifying the relevant tematics and issues to advance in gender mainstreaming within those topics updated.		
	1.3 Progress, needs, opportunities and challenges regarding financing, technology transfers and capacity building on climate change, updated and described information, identifying the relevant	1.4.1 Information on the international support received updated. Needs and challenges that the country faces regarding climate change management and the relevant tematics and issues to advance gender mainstreaming identified.		

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 2. Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol updated	2.1 National GHG Inventory updated up to 2016 according to the 2006 IPCC guidelines, including a Black Carbon inventory and improvement of the GHGI data collection system.	<p>2.1.1 National GHG Inventory for 2015 and 2016 (excel table), elaborated for the following sectors: Energy; Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU); and waste according to the 2006 IPCC and related UNFCCC's guidelines; including, the Black Carbon report table for 2015 and 2016, and updated National GHG inventory improvement plans.</p> <p>2.1.2 Chapter of BUR-3 that contains the relevant information of the estimates of the National GHG Inventory, according to the UNFCCC's guidelines compiled.</p> <p>2.1.3 National GHGI summary report tables updated for the time series 1990-2016, in Excel format, prepared according to the UNFCCC's guidelines.</p> <p>2.1.4 Uncertainty estimates and identification of the key categories for the 1990-2016 time series reported.</p> <p>2.1.5 Improvement works to the GHGI data collection and archiving</p>	160,142	106,071

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 3. Information on Mitigation Actions and progress in the country's Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) system reported	<p>3.1 Mitigation actions and measures undertaken by Colombia under the Paris Agreement, updated and described, identifying progress in gender mainstreaming into these actions and measures.</p> <p>3.2 Progress in the Nationally determined contribution (NDC) implementation, including the progress in mainstreaming gender equality within it</p> <p>3.3 Progress in the implementation of the National MRV System.</p>	<p>3.1.1 Description of the mitigation actions carried out by Colombia in the period 2018 (end of the year) to 2020, identifying progress in the implementation of PIGCCS, PIGCCT, NAMAs and other mitigation actions and gender mainstreaming in those actions.</p> <p>3.2.1 Progress towards NDC implementation and description of Colombia's NDC update that will take place in 2020, identifying progress in mainstreaming gender equality into planning and implementation of those measures assessed and reported.</p> <p>3.3.1 Chapter on MRV of the BUR-3, related to the progress in the establishment and implementation of Colombia's MRV and the contribution of other projects regarding this matter for the period 2018 (end of the year) to 2020.</p>	41,000	5,000

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Component 4. Publication and submission of the Third Biennial Update Report by Dec 2020, Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.	4.1 BUR-3 of Colombia published and submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by Dec 2020 and ready to start the international consultation and analysis (ICA) process.	4.1.1 Document BUR-3 of Colombia published and submitted by Dec 2020 in digital format, in accordance with the Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17 Guidelines.	63,858	
		4.1.2 Informative handbook for national socialization of the results of the BUR-3.		
		4.1.3 Inception workshop, Stakeholders consultation, Validation workshop organized		
		4.1.4 Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted.		
		4.1.5 End of Project report and lessons learned compiled.		

Project Component	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
Sub Total (\$)			320,000	123,928
Project Management Cost (PMC)				
			32,000	10,000
Sub Total(\$)			32,000	10,000
Total Project Cost(\$)			352,000	133,928

C. Source of Co-Financing for the Project by Name and by Type

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Investment Mobilized	Amount(\$)
Government	IDEAM	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	133,928
Total Co-Financing(\$)				133,928

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

Not Applicable

D. GEF Financing Resources Requested by Agency, Country and Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Climate Change	CC Set-Aside	352,000	33,440
Total Gef Resources(\$)					352,000	33,440

Part II. Enabling Activity Justification

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT

Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved

Colombia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol through Acts 164 of 1994 and 629 of 2000 respectively. Additionally, Colombia adopted the Paris Agreement at the 21st session of the Parties Conference in 2015 and in April 2016, Colombia presented at the Congress of the Republic the Climate Change Law proposal approving its ratification. Finally, in June 2017, Law 1844 of 2017 was issued "by which the Paris Agreement, Agreement adopted on December 12, 2015, in Paris, France" and through which the commitment of the country in its realization and in its work to address climate change were reiterated.

During COP 21 in Paris, Colombia and other UNFCCC's States Parties presented their Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC) to contribute to the global efforts to reduce GHG's emissions, considering the shared but differentiated responsibility principle and their respective capabilities. For that reason, Colombia's NDC goal is to reduce its GHG emissions by 20% compared to the projected emissions by 2030, as a unilateral and unconditional objective, and commits to reduce them by up to 30% with the support of international cooperation to achieve it. Regarding adaptation to climate change, 10 specific actions were included as part of Colombia's commitment among which are the implementation of climate change plans in 100% of the national territory, innovative adaptation actions in six prioritized sectors of the economy, the strengthening of the public education strategy on climate change, definition and protection of the country's paramos complexes, increase in the coverage of protected areas, and others.

Likewise, the country has continued to make progress in the development and implementation of actions for the adequate management of climate change. Related to this, the consolidation of a strong institutional framework, which is reflected in the creation of the National Climate Change System (Sistema Nacional de Cambio Climático – SISCLIMA, regulated under Decree 298 of 2016) can be highlighted. The main objective of this system is to coordinate, articulate, monitor and evaluate policies, norms, strategies, plans, programs, projects, actions and measures established, related to adaptation to climate change and reduction of GHG emissions. It involves the active participation and co-responsibility of public, private and non-profit entities, becoming the first instance of decision and dialogue on climate change in Colombia.

Regarding the policies and regulatory strategies, since 2017 Colombia established a National Climate Change Policy that incorporates the combination of adaptation and mitigation measures, to guide the management of climate change in public and private decisions, under an integral approach, that allows the participation of all sectors through the implementation of territorial, sectoral and instrumental strategies. Likewise, Law 1931 of 2018 sets guidelines for climate change management's decisions from public and private actors at the national, regional, departmental and district levels, and for adaptation to climate change and mitigation of greenhouse gases.

Meanwhile, progress has also been made in the consolidation of some economic and financial instruments, such as the National Carbon Tax created by the Structural Tax Reform (article 221 of Law 1819 of 2016), which came into effect since January 2017. The tax seeks to generate the collection of approximately USD 5 per ton of CO₂ released into the atmosphere, due to the burning of fossil fuels, thus seeking to discourage the use of fossil fuels and promote the implementation of new technologies of efficient use, aligning with the commitments assumed by the country in the context of the Paris Agreement. However, that same year of 2017 through Decree 926 of 2017, an implementation of mitigation initiatives that generates reductions of emissions or removals of GHG from projects and actions within the national territory were encouraged in exchange of the tax exemption. The resources collected by the tax will be allocated to coastal erosion management, conservation of water sources and protection of the ecosystems.

Regarding the national reporting requirements to the UNFCCC, Colombia presented the Third National Communication (TNC) on Climate Change in September 2017, which provided information on Colombia's national circumstances, mitigation measures and the national GHG inventory based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the years 2005, 2008 and 2012; as well as a complete analysis of the country's vulnerability to climate change and the progress the country has made regarding adaptation to climate change.

At the sixteenth session of the Parties Conference of the UNFCCC, it has been decided that developing countries, in line with their capacities and the level of support provided for reporting, should submit biennial update report containing information on the national inventories of greenhouse gases, including a national inventory report and information on mitigation actions, needs and support received. Subsequently, at its seventeenth session, the Parties Conference adopted guidelines for the preparation of biennial update reports for Parties not included in Annex I of the Convention (Annex III of decision 2/CP.17). In compliance with the information requirements contained in this decision, Colombia has submitted two Biennial Update Reports – BUR to the UNFCCC. The first BUR was presented in December 2015 and provided information on the National GHG Inventory for the years 2010 and 2012. The second BUR was presented in December 2018 with updated information presented in the first BUR and included the national GHG inventory for the years 2013 and 2014, as well as an update of the 1990 to 2012 series of the inventory presented in the TNC. The gender approach was included for the first time in this second report.

The 2014 National Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Inventory revealed that Colombia's total emissions are 236,97 MtCO₂e, for which the AFOLU and energy sectors contributions are the highest, with 55% and 35% of the national emissions, respectively. The analysis of key categories for the 1990-2014 series identified a total of 49 subcategories, which are mostly part of the Energy's sector, such as activities related to the burning of fuels (1A1a, 1A1b, 1A1c, 1A2, 1A3a, 1A3b, 1A3b, 1A4a, 1A4b, 1A4c) fugitive emissions from fuel production (1B1, 1B2a, 1B2b) y AFOLU (enteric fermentation (3A1a), manure management (3A2j), forest land (3B1ai, 3B1aii, 3B1aiii, 3B1bi, 3B1bii), croplands (3B2ai, 3B2aii, 3B2aiii, 3B2av, 3B2bi), pastures (3B3a, 3B3bi), wetlands (3B4bi), settlements (3B5bi), other lands (3B6bi), aggregated sources and non-CO₂ emissions from land (3C1), direct N₂O emissions (3C4a, 3C4e, 3C4f) and indirect N₂O emissions from managed soils (3C5c, 3C5h).

Within each of the improvements' plan for each sector of the GHG national inventory in the BUR-2 and the NIR, short, medium and long-term actions are proposed to improve the information's' sources, activities statistics and emissions' factors. The improvement of this information will contribute to the formulation of more effective and transparent mitigation actions by sector and territory and will help adjust ongoing actions like the Sectorial Climate Change Management Integral Plans ("Planes Integrales de Gestion del

Cambio Climático Sectorales”, PIGCS, in Spanish) and the Territorial Climate Change Management Integral Plan (“Planes Integrales de Gestión del Cambio Climático”, PIGCCT in Spanish), NAMAs, amongst other actions.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the ICA process for BUR: The TTE identified the following capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of the preparation of the subsequent BURs and participation in ICA: (a) Methodologies and guidelines that allow clarification of capacity-building and training needs, considering the achievements of the country to date; (b) A regular training programme to build and develop the capacities of specialists in ministries, agencies, and local and regional institutions which are involved in the preparation of BURs; (c) An increase in the ownership and understanding of methodological guidelines by data providers so as to ensure efficient generation and collection processes; (d) GHG estimates for categories not reported in the first BUR (e.g. transitions in non-forest lands); (e) Development of the mitigation and adaptation actions currently under design; (f) Implementation of the NAMAs formulated; (g) Sectoral data collection and management systems to support the assessment of mitigation actions; (h) Development of MRV arrangements for GHG inventories at the national, regional, city and firm levels, for mitigation actions and related to REDD-plus; (i) Identification and assessment of the interactions between mitigation actions, and support of the climate change module of MRV; (j) Institutional arrangements for the MRV of mitigation actions, to assist information flow at the local, regional and national levels; (k) Registration and periodical reporting on all mitigation actions to the national emission reductions registry; (l) Efficient financial mechanisms to support NAMAs and other mitigation actions; (m) Data collection and analysis for national and sectoral reporting, and the identification of gaps in interoperability between systems, real-time transfer of data, quality data collection and analysis processes, and collaborative work in the collation of information for the preparation of the BURs; (n) Development and implementation of a system to identify areas of support (financing, technology transfer and capacity-building), in the thematic areas of adaptation, mitigation, REDD-plus and reporting; (o) Determination of the cost of technology, and the capacity to adapt the technology to local conditions or to develop new technologies for the national context.

The Colombian’s BUR-2 has initiated an improvement process to better address the exhaustivity and transparency of the reported information, based on the recommendations dictated by the TTE after the BUR-1 ICA process to overcome the obstacles reported by previous evaluation processes. The BUR-2 preparation process was participative. It has integrated institutions and other actors through capacity building activities on the information required from each actor, and on the way the information should be reported. Bilateral meetings and training sessions were organized.

For the INGEI’s elaboration process, a collective work has been carried out among various institutions, including ministries, environment institutions, syndicates and industrial sectors, public and private institutions that generate national and sectorial statistics. These institutions, which are the main providers of information for the INGEI report since the elaboration of the first BUR in 2014 until the development of BUR-2, participated actively in the process through the voluntary commitment of their professionals in technical roundtable or consulting experts’ reunions. Among other aspects, these activities have been implemented to improve methodological aspects, consult on the information resources and activities statistics, analyze the results, and identify improvements’ potential.

A rigorous and detailed exercise has been realized to report the state of development and implementation of the mitigation and adaptation actions that were foreseen under BUR-1 and the new actions that have been in place since 2015, as the NAMAs' implementation situation and the mitigation actions at the sectorial level such as the PIGCCS and the PIGCCT. With the MADS, a bilateral work has been achieved for the report on progresses related to the development and implementation of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System (MRV) at the national level and the climate change financing. This last exercise has been instrumental to report information on financial needs and supports received for the climate change management.

Regarding gender mainstreaming, a workshop has been organized that identified the country's advances on the climate change management with gender lenses, as well as challenges and opportunities to improve capabilities of decision makers, public officials and environmental institutions on that matter.

This project will build on findings and recommendations from previous NC and BUR work as well as recommendations resulting from the latest ICA process for Second BUR: The TTE identified the following capacity-building needs related to the facilitation of the preparation of the subsequent BURs and participation in ICA: (a) Improving the QA/QC process by reviewing the notation keys used in the GHG inventory; by ensuring the correct transcription and consistent use of notation keys in the summary tables; and by providing transparent information on the use of notation keys in the BUR; (b) Accessing financial resources to implement the improvement plans related to the systematic collection and compilation of country-specific AD and EFs, which will enable the tier 2 methodology to be used for key categories (e.g. oil and natural gas (1.B.2) and industrial wastewater treatment and discharge (4.D.2)); (c) Refining the estimation of emissions using the reference approach and strengthening of the AD collection process for national statistics at the appropriate level of disaggregation for the reference approach in order to better explain the differences in the results obtained between the reference and the sectoral approach; (d) Supporting the improvement plan for the estimation of PFC emissions by facilitating the exchange of experience with other countries regarding the tools for collecting information on the consumption and use of PFCs (e.g. information on consumers, products and quantity consumed) and the entities responsible for collecting and disseminating information; (e) Strengthening the MRV team to enable it to produce – using consistent methodologies and existing information – an analysis of forest degradation and a complete land use and land-use change matrix for the six IPCC land-use categories; (f) Improving the EFs for forest land and for conversion of forest land to non-forest land-use categories through the national forest inventory; (g) Improving the uncertainty estimates by implementing a capacity-building programme for the entities providing AD in order to enable them to provide the uncertainty ranges associated with AD so as to avoid the need for expert consultation; by implementing a programme to estimate EFs together with their uncertainty ranges; and by optimizing the uncertainty estimation processes for the two methods currently used by Colombia through designing and implementing an information technology platform for managing and calculating the national GHG inventory; (h) Strengthening the capacity to collect information on technology and capacity-building needs at the subnational level in a standardized manner; (i) Strengthening the capacity of national entities and the MRV system to identify and report the technology needs for implementing the territorial and sectoral climate change management plans, including identifying the criteria for categorizing and differentiating the financial, technical and technology needs in a standardized manner.

Besides all progress mentioned above, strengthening data information systems on activities is still considered to be a priority to establish specific emission factors, especially for key categories, formalize institutional agreements to improve the quality of the information according to the requirements of the UNFCCC, to implement the SINGEI and improve

the tracking of information related to the development and implementation of new technologies that optimize climate change management in the country. These aspects will be considered to continue improving the quality of information reported during the preparation of BUR-3, with the support of other initiatives such as the CBIT project of Colombia: Colombia's 2030 MRV Strategic Vision, currently under the Project Preparation Grant (PPG) phase.

Based on the results of the needs identified in the second ICA cycle, as stated above, the Colombian's BUR-3 will continue the work related to the update of National GHG inventory improvement plans. Through CBIT project, it will be supporting the design and implementation of an information technology platform for managing and calculating the national GHG inventory. Likewise, for the first time, the country will be able to report Tier 2 and Tier 3 emissions estimates for prioritized categories in the Energy Sector to the UNFCCC. In general, through both projects and their synergies, Colombia will strengthen the capacity of national entities to consolidate and manage the information needed for the calculation of the GHG inventory.

B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES

The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender equality and women's empowerment are considered in project design and implementation

This project is prepared in line with the GEF7 climate change mitigation objective CCM3: Foster Enabling Conditions to Mainstream Mitigation Concerns into Sustainable Development Strategies and following goals and objectives:

The objective of the project is to assist Colombia in the preparation and submission of the Third Biennial Update Report of Colombia to the Parties Conference of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), for the fulfilment of the reporting obligations under the Convention (Decision 1/CP 16, paragraph 60, and Decision 2/ CP 17, paragraph 41 and its Annex III). The development process of Colombia's BUR-3 will be aligned with the process of formulating and initiating of other projects to improve transparency in the country's reports, such as the proposal that has already been approved for Colombia within the framework of the Capacity Building Initiative for Transparency (CBIT) entitled "Colombia's 2030 MRV Strategic Vision". For this objective, other initiatives, such as the CBIT, that address complementary topics, will be articulated to the BUR-3 project. This will, on one hand, allow that all complementary results be integrated into the BUR-3 Report, and on the other hand, considering the indirect use of the generated information and processes, ensure the transversal consistency of the information.

Through the implementation of the CBIT project, contribution will be made to the elaboration processes of different reporting mechanisms of Colombia to the UNFCCC (NC, BURs and BTR), since all developments and optimizations in the calculation procedures of the inventories will be used and reflected in the different country reports.

The IDEAM, with the support of the Ministry of Environment, will coordinate and articulate synergies through periodic common meetings, budgets, work plans and schedules of all existing initiatives, for the proper development and consolidation of the national MRV system.

The expected results of the BUR-3 project are:

- Update of national circumstances, political and institutional framework for climate change management in Colombia and relevant institutional arrangements for the preparation of the BURs.
- National inventory of greenhouse gases for the year 2015 and 2016, as well as updates made for the 1990-2014 time series, with their respective uncertainty estimates, key categories and progress in the systematization of the greenhouse gas inventory. Also, update of the national inventory of Black Carbon (2014) to reach estimates for the years 2015 and 2016.
- Update of the development and implementation status of mitigation actions, the implementation of the nationally determined contribution and of the monitoring, reporting and verification system of Colombia.
- Updated description of the support received and the needs of the country in terms of funding, capacity building support, technical assistance and technology transfer to address climate.
 - Submission of the Biennial Update Report of Colombia to the United Nations Framework for Climate Change in December 2020 and socialization of the results at the national level in 2021. Monitoring, reporting and verification of the project.

The outcomes and outputs through which the above described results will be achieved, include:

1. Information on (a) national circumstances, institutional arrangements relevant to the preparation of the National reports on a continuous basis, (b) progress, needs, opportunities and challenges regarding financing, technology transfers and capacity building on climate change, including information on international support received updated.

- Updated description of the geographical, climatic, social, natural, economic, political, and gender characteristics in Colombia; as well as the political and legal framework related to climate change management in Colombia.
- Description of the national institutional capacities, progress, needs, opportunities and challenges regarding gender mainstreaming in the national actions on climate change, as well as the identification of relevant issues to advance in the construction of the country's vision on gender and climate change.
- Description of the stakeholders that address climate change in Colombia (information about their role and their relationships) and the current institutional arrangements in the preparation of reporting mechanisms before the UNFCCC (National Communications, BURs).

2. Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol

- National Greenhouse Gas Inventory (INGEI) estimates for the years 2015 and 2016 for the sectors of energy, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) and waste. The 2006 IPCC Guidelines for national inventories of greenhouse gases will be used for the estimated and the improvement plan of the INGEI will be considered.
- Black Carbon estimates and reporting tables for the years 2015 and 2016.
- Summary table of the previous INGEI presented (time series 1990-2014) and actualization of calculations made for this series, if necessary.
- Estimation of uncertainty and identification of key categories for the INGEI (time series 1990-2016)
- Updated inventory's improvement plans.
- Review and progress in the systematization of the INGEI.

3. Information on Mitigation actions and Progress in the country's Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System (MRV) reported

- Updated description of the national policies, law, programs, projects and actions related to the mitigation of climate change in Colombia, after the presentation of the Second Biennial Report BUR2,
- Identification of the progress of gender mainstreaming in mitigation actions, particularly in the implementation in the PIGCCT, PIGCCS, NAMAs, NDC and other mitigation actions that include a gender perspective. Reduction potentials, methodology and progress in the preparation, development and implementation of the 16 Nationally Appropriated Mitigation Actions (NAMAS), which are part of the mitigation actions portfolio in Colombia
- Participation of Colombia, for the year 2020, in the Clean Development Mechanisms (CDM) and in the voluntary carbon markets, as well as the reduction potentials achieved, and the methodologies applied.
- Description of the progress in the implementation and achievement of the NDC and updated description of the mitigation actions associated with it.
- Updated description of progress in the design and implementation of each of the components of Colombia's integrated Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System (MRV).

4. Publication and submission of the Third Biennial Update Report BUR-3 by Dec 2020. Report, Knowledge Management, Monitoring and Evaluation.

- Design and socialization of a publication aimed at non-specialized audiences and decision makers. The publication will ensure general access to the inventory data and strengthen the awareness and education process regarding climate change.
 - Compilation, edition, design, publication and submission of the Third Biennial Update Report of Colombia to the UNFCCC by Dec 2020.
- Preparation and submission of the Quarterly Financial Report
- Preparation and submission of the Annual Progress Report

- Preparation and submission of the Biannual Progress Evaluation
- Compilation of the Final Project Report, which will include lessons learned and recommendations for future projects

Stakeholders involvement

Considering the high-value of the Biennial Update Report as a tool that provides relevant information on the progress in the implementation of actions for reducing GHG emissions, at the political, territorial and sectoral level, its preparation requires the participation of different stakeholders of different sectors to account for the efforts that are being made from different level to fulfill this objective.

During the preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the project, the continuous consultation processes and the active participation of the different stakeholders are effective means to ensure the quality of the report and that the results of the report are based on national circumstances and needs. The following is a description of the main stakeholders that will be involved in the execution of the project and their respective roles during that process:

Stakeholder	Description	Role in the project
United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)	UNDP works with the Colombian State and society in the pursuit of peace, development and collective well-being through actions, programs, initiatives and projects on development and peace, fight against poverty, protection of the environment and strengthening of governance.	Implementing agency of the GEF, which will oversee the supervision and implementation of the project, as well as monitoring, evaluating and managing financial project's resources.
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - (MADS, in its Spanish acronym)	Entity in charge of defining the National Environmental Policy and promoting recovery, conservation, protection, regulation, management, use and exploitation of renewable natural resources, to ensure sustainable development.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Head of the National Environmental System (SINA, in its Spanish acronym) and the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA, in its Spanish acronym) - Provide information on mitigation, progress of the NDC, MRV among others. - Work on dissemination of results. - Gender Specialist Professional, from the UNDP's NDC Support Programme

Stakeholder	Description	Role in the project
Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM, in its Spanish acronym)	Technical and scientific support entity to the National Environmental System, which generates knowledges and reliable, consistent and timely information on the state and dynamics of natural resources and the environment to facilitate the definition and adjustments of environmental policies and decisions from the public and private sectors and citizens in general.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Coordination of the BUR and the National Communications - Activity Data (AD) and other information on silvicultural and Land use, land-use change, and forestry (LULUCF) - Work on dissemination of results
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MADR, in its Spanish acronym)	Entity responsible for formulating, coordinating and evaluating policies that promote competitive, equitable and sustainable development of agricultural, forestry, fisheries and rural development processes, with criteria of decentralization, consensus and participation, which contribute to improve level and quality of life of Colombian population.	Activity Data (AD) and other information on agriculture, farming, livestock among others Professional in charge of gender issues in the MADR for information delivery
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Entity that formulates and adopts policies aimed at the sustainable use of mining and energy resources to contribute to the economic and social development of the country.	Activity Data (AD) and other information on energy and mining sectors Professional in charge of gender issues in Ministry of Mines and Energy for information delivery
Ministry of Transport	Entity in charge of guaranteeing the development and improvement of transport, transit and its infrastructure, in an integral, competitive and safe way, seeking to increase the country's competitiveness.	Activity Data (AD) and other information related to the transport sector.
Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME, in its Spanish acronym)	Entity that plans in an integral way the development of the mining and energy sectors, supports the formulation of public policy and coordinates the sectoral information with the different agents and stakeholders.	Activity Data (AD) and other information related to the transport sector.
National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE, in its Spanish acronym)	Entity responsible for producing and publishing statistical, strategic information for decision making for the economic and social development of the country.	Activity Data (AD) and other information on Industrial Processes and Product Use.
National Planning Department (DNP, in its Spanish acronym)	Entity that leads, coordinates and articulates the medium and long-term planning for the sustainable and inclusive development of the country.	Information related to the Climate Finance MRV System. Professional in charge of gender issues for information issues

Stakeholder	Description	Role in the project
Academia, NGOs, UN agencies and institutions that work on gender issues and climate change	Relevant stakeholders to build a gender's vision of climate change for the country.	Report progress; provide relevant information, particularly on challenges faced to mainstream a gender perspective in mitigation actions related to climate change.

A preliminary Stakeholder engagement plan envisage the following meetings:

- Inception workshop to discuss conceptual framework and design for each chapter; and to highlight any prevailing challenges to data acquisition and sharing, monitoring assessment and reporting
- Validation workshops to discuss results and validate accuracy of the analyses
- Individual meetings with sector representatives
- Group discussions to solicit ideas, create synergies and opportunities for networking, knowledge sharing and joint actions
- Final dissemination

Gender Dimension

As stated in the Second Biennial Updated Report, the Colombian state recognizes the importance of incorporating gender issues within the climate change mitigation and adaption efforts, according to the recommendations on this subject in the Paris Agreement.

For that reason, the BUR-2 included a gender context analysis of the country in which gender gaps have been underlined, especially in the rural sector and women's participation in environmental institutions. Furthermore, a working session on gender and climate change with relevant actors (institutions, NGOs, private sector) revealed the difficulties on gender mainstreaming in mitigation actions. Recommendations have been made on the necessity to create a vision for the country on climate change and gender and to promote women's participation in the environment's governance.

To create a unified country perspective on how to address gender issues within the climate change policy, UNDP will partner up with government agencies throughout 3 actions:

1. Provide technical assistance to the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development to strength gender capacities within all government agencies responsible for the implementation of the climate change policy. This includes the design and implementation of gender and environmental issues trainings, technical support for the

establishment of a gender network within agencies in charge of environmental issues and the identification of successful experiences at the international level on the integration of gender issues in the climate change policies.

2. Along with the Environmental and Entrepreneurship Corporation (CAEM for its acronym in English, part of the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce); UNDP will provide technical assistance for the integration of a gender perspective within the energy efficiency industry sector, by the identification of gender barriers and the implementation of actions to tackle these inequalities. On this subject, UNDP offers the experience and technical assistance of the 'Equipares gender seal certification programme for the private sector, in which it has offered technical support to the Ministry of Labor and that nowadays is one of the pivotal tools of the labour equity policy of the Colombian government.
3. Support to the Ministry of Environment for the strengthening of capacities of environmental institutions (Environment, Mines, Agriculture, Transport and Commerce) on gender and climate change issues, as well as support for the incorporation of the gender approach in the development of sectoral PIGCCs. Articulation and reporting of gender compliance of CBIT, NDC and NAMA projects as well as characterization documents on women's situation related to their participation in decision-making processes in relevant sectors, in the land and energy uses in order to promote specific mitigation actions with a gender perspective.

All the results from the above actions will be incorporated in the BUR3 as significant actions towards the achievement of gender equality and women empowerment.

Efforts will also be made to have acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks, technical team) and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops), as well as an identification and substantive participation of the relevant actors to incorporate the gender perspective in the BUR-3.

The guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF, will be applied. In addition in line with the GEF SEC's policy on gender equality[1] and Guidance to advance gender equality in GEF projects and programs[2], project will prepare and finalize Gender analysis and Gender action plan[3] during its inception phase[4].

Gender analysis will follow the structure of five priority areas of UNFCCC Gender Action:

- Capacity building, knowledge sharing and communications
- Gender balance, participation and women's leadership

- Coherence
- Gender responsive implementation and means of implementation
- Monitoring and reporting.

[1] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.53.04_Gender_Policy.pdf

[2] http://www.thegef.org/sites/default/files/council-meeting-documents/EN_GEF.C.54.Inf_05_Guidance_Gender_0.pdf

[3] Guide to Conducting a Participatory Gender Analysis and Developing a Gender Action Plan for projects supported by UNDP with GEF financing:

https://intranet.undp.org/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/_layouts/15/WopiFrame.aspx?sourcedoc=/unit/bpps/sdev/gef/Gender%20Library/UNDP%20GEF%20Guidance.%20How%20to%20conduct%20gender%20analysis%20and%20gender%20action%20plan.pdf&action=default

[4] The GEF Enabling Activities and policy/strategy work 33. Enabling Activity projects provide financing for the preparation of a plan, strategy, or national program to fulfill the commitments under the Conventions that the GEF serves, including national communication or reports to the Conventions. Similarly, many GEF-financed medium- and full-size projects include activities that focus on developing and preparing national policies or strategies and, as such, do not work directly with beneficiaries on the ground. These plans and strategies provide an essential opportunity to recognize, build capacity, and to develop actions to advance GEWE. Some possible actions to include in these national documents include the following:

- request that gender experts review draft plans and strategies;
- ensure that any background and stocktaking exercises associated with development of the plans and strategies adequately account for the different roles for women and men;
- ensure that women are effectively engaged as members of stakeholder groups consulted during development of the strategies and plans;
- consider including gender-disaggregated data collection and/or gender-specific indicators; and
- consider how national gender policies can be incorporated into sectoral strategies and action plans.

C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION

Discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A

Institutional Framework for project implementation

Given its mandate to prepare national GHG inventories to the UNFCCC, National Communications and as focal point for the IPCC, according to Decree 291 of 2004; the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM, in its Spanish acronym) will act as an implementing partner of the proposed project. The project will be implemented under the National Implementation (NIM) modality.

IDEAM will provide a specific contribution for the development of the project that will consist of technical assistance from its own list of researchers and officers and will provide facilities, equipment and environmental information and databases. The Sub- directorate for Environmental Studies (SEA of IDEAM, in its Spanish acronyms) will coordinate and supervise the implementation of the project from a technical perspective.

For the implementation of the planned activities, the project will require a highly specialized team of professionals who will be responsible, on one hand, for the management of the project through the Project Implementation Unit (PIU, including a coordinator, administrative and technical support) and on the other hand, the work for calculating the national inventory (for example, leader of the INGEI, thematic experts on INGEI modules and uncertainty evaluation), specialized professionals on national circumstances, analysis of the progress of the national MRV system to monitor the needs and international financing received. Additionally, to implement and support all the activities related to the socialization and positioning of the project among key actors, as well the production of materials and reports to support national decision-making processes, a communication professional will be part of the team's project. A gender expert will also be part of the team to develop gender mainstreaming of the project. This team will be situated in the IDEAM's offices (Subdirectorate of Environmental Studies), considering that under the Colombian legislation, it is the institution in charge of making the country reports required by the UNFCCC. The technical team and all the activities implemented within the project's framework will be coordinated with institutional partners' team, mainly IDEAM and the Ministry of Environment.

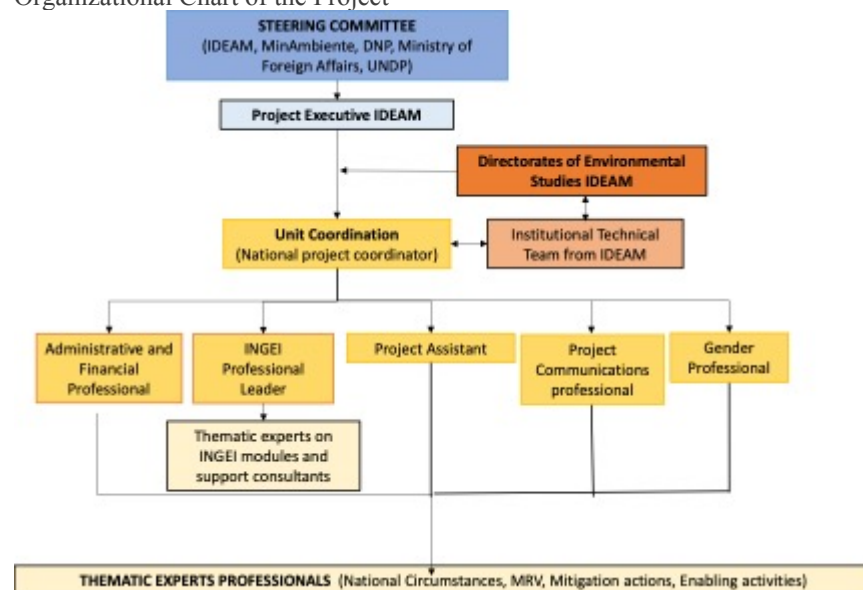
On the other hand, the project will count on the participation of partner entities, such as the Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME), Ministry of Mines, Ministry of Agriculture and the Rural Agricultural Planning Unit (UPRA), the National Department of Planning (DNP), the Ministry of Transport, AGROSAVIA, sectoral unions, among others, whose role is crucial for information delivery relevant to the elaboration of the report, the calculation of national GHG inventories, the progress of the mitigation actions, the implementation of the MRV system and the needs and financing received.

Many of the project's processes will be developed collaboratively through dialogue spaces, workshops, technical tables and events to construct products, socialize results and actions carried out by the project. The completion of documents is required to disseminate and socialize results and for processes of capacity building and decision making. UNDP will act as an implementing agency, assisting IDEAM in the execution's supervision, monitoring, evaluation and in the financial resources' management. UNDP will supervise the execution of the project on behalf of the GEF.

In addition, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS, in its Spanish acronym), would provide information for the mitigation component of the project, and will work in close cooperation with the IDEAM. MADS (Climate Change and Risk Management Direction and the International Affairs Office) will monitor the status of the project implementation and will provide guidance and assistance on issues related to its technical execution.

The development of this project will provide an equal opportunity to all people, regardless of gender, to participate in the BUR development process through transparent incorporation and hiring processes that will be implemented during the project.

Organizational Chart of the Project



Activities, outcomes and outputs of the project

1. Information on National Circumstances and relevant institutional arrangements for the preparation of the BUR, progress, needs, opportunities and challenges regarding financing, technology transfers and capacity building on climate change, including information on international support received updated.

The BUR will present updated information on the biophysical and socioeconomic characteristics of Colombia, the development objectives and the political aspects that influence the way in which Colombia address the adverse effects of climate change.

The biophysical information will include a brief presentation of the country's climate conditions and its geographical and physiographic characteristics, as an updated description of ecosystems and natural resources (water, forests and biodiversity). In a section on social aspects of Colombia, updated information will be compiled and, when possible, disaggregated information on population by gender, key indicators of development and public health will be presented. The description of the economic circumstances of the

country will include a summary of the most recent macroeconomic indicators data, as well as information on the most relevant productive sectors. The national development objectives will be presented in accordance with current policies and plans, and a description of the current climate policy and institutional framework will also be provided. This component will also include a description of the country's main concerns arising from climate change, considering existing evidence on climate variability and the risks associated with extreme weather events.

In addition, the National Circumstances component of the report will provide a description of the existing institutional arrangements that are relevant for the preparation of the National Communications and the Biennial Update Reports on a continuous and sustainable manner.

On the other hand, this component of BUR-3 will present updated information related to financial needs, capacity and technical assistance and technology transfer, to address the adverse effects on climate change. The support provided by the multilateral agencies, the GEF and the Annex II Parties will be described, including the technical and financial support received for the preparation of the BUR-3. Areas that require greater support will also be described, according to Colombia's most pressing needs and national circumstances.

The expected outcomes and outputs include:

Outcome 1.1: National Circumstances, political and institutional framework to address climate change in Colombia and updated institutional arrangements.

Output 1.1.1: 1.1.1 Chapter of BUR-3, which contains the national circumstances, political and institutional framework for climate change management in Colombia and adjustments in the institutional national settings to prepare its reporting mechanisms (especially the BUR) to include time series 2018-2020.

Outcome 1.2: Updated report of the enabling measures, institutional capacities and other relevant issues relating to gender mainstreaming in national actions on climate change.

Output 1.2.1: Document integrated to the National Circumstances Chapter of the BUR-3 with a detailed analysis of the enabling measures, institutional capacities and other relevant issues relating to gender mainstreaming in national actions on climate change.

Outcome 1.3: Progress, needs, opportunities and challenges regarding financing, technology transfers and capacity building on climate change, updated and described, identifying the relevant thematic and issues to advance gender mainstreaming in those topics.

Output 1.3.1: Document integrated to a chapter of the BUR-3 containing updated information on the progress, needs, opportunities and challenges regarding financing, technology transfer and capacity building on climate change, identifying the relevant thematic and issues to advance in gender mainstreaming within those topics.

Outcome 1.4: International support received to address climate change, updated and described information, identifying the relevant thematic and issues to advance gender mainstreaming on that matter.

Output 1.4.1: Integrated document to the Chapter on Progress, needs, opportunities and challenges of the BUR-3, with updated information on the international support received and identifying the needs and challenges that the country faces regarding climate change management and the relevant thematic and issues to advance gender mainstreaming.

2. Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol updated

Complying with the UNFCCC provisions on the commitment of States Parties to prepare, periodically update and publish national GHG inventories and to deliver Biennial Update Reports with updated information on these inventories, Colombia has submitted to the UNFCCC, three National Communications (NC) and two Biennial Update Reports (BUR), in which the following GHGI (INGEI) have been presented:

Report	Delivery year to the UNFCCC	GHGI / INGEI
First National Communication	2001	1990 and 1994
Second National Communication	2010	2000 and 2004
First Biennial Update Report	2015	2010 and 2012, and update for 1990, 1994, 2000 and 2004
Third National Communication	2017	Annual inventories for the time series 1990-2012, including update of the 6 inventories previously presented
Second Biennial Update Report	2018	Annual inventories for the time series from 1990 to 2014, including update of previously presented inventories

The INGEI reports presented to date have been improved by methodological guidelines in the calculation component, providing more accuracy and precision. Although improvements have been specific to each module, they generally correspond to the actualization of activity data information by official sources of information, the use of country-specific emission factors and use of the bottom-up approach for the national calculation. In addition, in the elaboration of the last INGEI presented in the BUR-2, the guidelines stipulated for developed countries have been considered (Annex I of the UNFCCC) to respect the continuous improvement process of the INGEI of Colombia, with the aim to progress on the transparency of the reporting.

The process of continuous improvement that has been reflected in each of the INGEI reports presented by Colombia to the UNFCCC, has been the result of the strengthening of the technical processes for the preparation of the inventories that have demanded the creation of the National System of Emissions Inventories of GHG (SINGEI) to ensure the production of national reports with the frequency and quality required to comply with the UNFCCC commitments. In this regard, Colombia has been consolidating the design of SINGEI, from the strengthening of interinstitutional arrangements to the development of a web platform for visualization and consultation of results by external actors. During this process, the following progresses have been made to date: strengthening of institutional arrangements, definition of the cycle, stages and activities for the elaboration of the

INGEI, standardization of the process through a system made up of formats, databases and Excel data sheets and scripts programmed in R language for the compilation of databases and results for the generation of report tables and progress in the design of the software to support the systematization of SINGEI, which includes the definition of the functional and non-functional requirements of the system and its technical architecture.

However, although the country has strengthened the SINGEI system with significant progresses in different components, the System still does not have sufficient characteristics to comply with the current requirements of the UNFCCC related to the INGEI in the BURs and the NCs for the Parties not included in Annex 1 of the UNFCCC, especially after the COP24 in Poland where the rules to communicate and evaluate the commitments of each Parties since the Paris Agreement have been established, as well as the implementation of modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPG) for transparency as defined in the Article 13 of the same agreement. This new regulation imposes a great challenge for its implementation in Colombia, since they call for a strengthening of the capacities and technological transfer for the production, administration and processing of the data required for the estimation of the national GHG inventories and projections of emissions.

For this reason, the great challenge that the country must overcome is focused on filling the existing gaps related to the opportune data recollection to estimate the national INGEI, specifically the activity data and the information systems, the definition of country specific emission factors, the development of a robust emissions projection system and the strengthening of SINGEI's operating instruments that enables to manage, calculate and report the INGEI in a more timely and efficient manner. Other initiatives, such as CBIT, will contribute to overcome these gaps, allowing to fulfill in a more optimal and efficient way the commitments to the UNFCCC.

Considering the above-mentioned actual situation of the country, the BUR-3 will present the national inventory of greenhouse gases for the year 2015 and 2016, based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The inventory will include estimates of greenhouse gases emitted in the energy sector, Industrial Processes and Product Use (IPPU), in the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Uses (AFOLU) and waste, covering the following gases: carbon dioxide, methane, nitrous oxide, HFC, PFC and sulfur hexafluoride. In addition, the same activity data of the national inventory will be used, when relevant, to update the national Black Carbon inventory that was initially delivered in 2014, so that these emissions can be calculated for the years 2015 and 2016.

This component will include a summary table with the results of the GHG inventories previously submitted by Colombia to the UNFCCC. In addition, an inventory report will include (i) a key category analysis for the year 2010 and (ii) a description of the methods and references used in the development of the GHG emission calculations.

The following outcomes and outputs include the work that is intended to be undertaken to develop this component:

Outcome 2.1: National GHG Inventory updated up to 2016 according to the 2006 IPCC guidelines, including a Black Carbon inventory and improvement of the GHGI data collection system

Outcome 2.1.1 National GHG Inventory for 2015 and 2016 (excel table), elaborated for the following sectors: Energy; Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU); and waste according to the 2006 IPCC and related UNFCCC's guidelines; including, the Black Carbon report table for 2015 and 2016, and updated National GHG inventory improvement plans.

Outcome 2.1.2 Chapter of BUR-3 that contains the relevant information of the estimates of the National GHG Inventory, according to the UNFCCC's guidelines compiled.

Outcome 2.1.3 National GHGI summary report tables updated for the time series 1990-2016, in Excel format, prepared according to the UNFCCC's guidelines.

Outcome 2.1.4 Uncertainty estimates and identification of the key categories for the 1990-2016 time series reported.

Outcome 2.1.5 Improvement works to the GHGI data collection and archiving system continued; Protocols applied, GHGI spreadsheets completed and progress in the process of construction and consolidation of the National GHG Inventory System described and reported.

Outcome 2.1.6 National Inventory Report (NIR) submitted to the UNFCCC.

3. Information on Mitigation Actions and progress in the country's Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System

The national government identified the need to monitor progress of the implementation of mitigation initiatives related to GHG mitigation, analysis and reporting on GHG emissions and reductions, and climate change financing. The Act 1755 of 2015 (National Development Plan 2014-2018) in its article 175 determined the regulation of the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System (MRV) which implementation is regulated by Decree 298 of 2016 establishing the National System on Climate Change (SISCLIMA). The SISCLIMA includes a Technical and Scientific Information System on Climate Change under IDEAM's supervision that responds to processes and guidelines established by the UNFCCC, and which is aligned with the National Climate Change Policy defining elements that must be considered for the design and implementation of the MRV System, including an elaboration of the National and Departmental Inventories and National Communications.

Under this institutional framework, the country has been developing different actions that demonstrated progress in the implementation of the system: three NCs, two BURs, national and departmental GHG inventories, reports of deforestation and early warnings system, studies of vulnerability among other measures. A pilot initiative has been developed to follow up on emission reduction measures (such as the PIGCCS and the NAMAs), the volunteer corporate reporting platform and the establishment of GHG calculation rules. All these developments allowed the MADS and IDEAM, together with other collaborators, to structure and design the national MRV system.

The MRV system is based on the management, interaction and coherence of different information sources on three basic components: GHG emissions, reduction and removals of GHG emissions, and financing, whose interdependence and interoperability contribute to the monitoring and evaluation of initiatives related to the mitigation of greenhouse gases and adaptation to climate change, as well as the financing aspect and impact on the amount of emissions estimated in inventories. Recently, through Resolution 1447 of 2018, the MADS regulated the MRV's mitigation actions system at the national level, the National Calculation for Reduction and Removal of GHG System and the National Registry on GHG emissions reduction, which includes the National Registry of Programs and Projects of actions for the Reduction of Emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation of Colombia (REDD+).

The MRV System of mitigation at the national level has two main objectives: GHG emissions, which refers to the information related to greenhouse gas emissions at the national, subnational and sectoral levels, which allows the country to identify the patterns related to emissions, monitor the goals and objectives and improve the decision and policy making processes on climate change regulation. The scope of GHG emissions reductions and removals allows to monitor the progress and impacts generated by the development and implementation of mitigation actions. The emissions are recorded and evaluated over time and by geographic location where they take place under the National Registry of Reduction of GHG Emissions (RENARE), which operation is regulated by Resolution 1447 of 2018 and puts into place the payment for results or compensations system from all the actors that execute actions to reduce emissions in the territory, calculation system of the reduction and removal of emissions and will define the reference levels of emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation.

Additionally, Colombia has an MRV system for climate financing, which is part of the National MRV financial component, that puts into place a monitoring and reporting system of domestic, international, private and public funds in Colombia related to climate change, through tracking and evaluation of information in existing information systems, making this component essential for the evaluation of the progress of the international commitments established in the NDC. The tracking is carried out in a systematic and standardized way based on a methodological guide that helps classify and measure climate financing in Colombia which defines what activities, programs and projects are considered to be actions on climate change, classifying them into 12 sectors and 38 sub-sectors, and categorizing them into direct or associated actions and by the type of action (mitigation, adaptation, integral), thus facilitating the tracking of different funding sources.

The structure and implementation of the national MRV system is still in its developing phase and faces challenges that are increasing for the country, since its purpose to fulfill the country's commitments to the UNFCCC, to monitor the implementation and impact of the GHG mitigation actions and NDC. Technical and institutional capacities for the implementation of the MRV need to be strengthened further.

The mitigation component of the BUR-3 will present a description of the policy framework for climate change mitigation in the country. This description will be based on the institutional and regulatory aspects proposed by the National Climate Change Policy. Following the guidelines contained in Annex III of decision 2/CP.17, data and information will be collected to prepare a tabular description of Colombia's mitigation measures, insofar as possible and taking into account national circumstances, including (i) name, nature

and coverage of the action, by sectors and /or gases, (ii) objectives of the action, (iii) activities undertaken, (iv) the scope of mitigation achieved or projected to be achieved, and (v) methodologies and assumptions used in the estimation of the mitigation potential and the mitigation actions.

In addition, information will be provided on the Colombia's participation in the mechanisms of the international market, both regulated and voluntary market. Recognizing the diversity of mitigation actions and considering national circumstances and capacities, the institutional arrangements implemented so far for monitoring, reporting and verification will be described, within the framework of Colombia's mitigation strategies. Likewise, the document will have a detailed description of the progress made in the implementation process of the NDC's compliance measures. Information will also be provided on the progress of gender mainstreaming in mitigation actions related to climate change, particularly the progress made in NDC, NAMAs and CBIT which will provide entry points to construct a gendered vision on climate change for the country.

Finally, a detailed description of the country's progress in the development and implementation of Colombia's MRV's System will be provided.

The following outcome and their outputs include the work that is intended to be undertaken to develop this component:

Outcome 3.1: Mitigation actions and measures undertaken by Colombia, updated and described information, identifying progress in gender mainstreaming into these actions and measures.

Output 3.1.1: Description of the mitigation actions carried out by Colombia in the period 2018 (end of the year) to 2020, identifying progress in the implementation of PIGCCS, PIGCCT, NAMAs and other mitigation actions and gender mainstreaming in those actions.

Outcome 3.2: Progress in the Nationally determined contribution (NDC) implementation, including the progress in mainstreaming gender equality within it.

Output 3.2.1: Progress towards NDC implementation and description of Colombia's NDC update that will take place in 2020, identifying progress in mainstreaming gender equality into planning and implementation of those measures assessed and reported.

Outcome 3.3: Progress in the implementation of the National MRV System.

Output 3.3.1: Chapter on MRV of the BUR-3, related to the progress in the establishment and implementation of Colombia's MRV and the contribution of other projects regarding this matter for the period 2018 (end of the year) to 2020.

4. Publication and submission of the Third BUR by Dec 2020. Knowledge Management, monitoring and evaluation

The Project will end with the publication and presentation of the final contents of BUR-3 to the COP. The guidelines established by the UNFCCC in Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17, as well as other relevant formats and guidelines, will be followed.

A monitoring and evaluation plan will be designed to provide an adequate management of financial resources and of the progress in terms of project activities. The progress in the implementation of this plan will be reflected in the quarterly financial reports and the annual progress report of the project, the quarterly evaluations and the finalization report, which will include the lessons learned and recommendations for the development of future BURs.

Outcome 4.1: BUR-3 of Colombia published and submitted to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by Dec 2020 ready to start the international consultation and analysis (ICA) process.

Output 4.1.1: Document BUR-3 of Colombia published and submitted in digital format, in accordance with the Annex III of Decision 2/CP.17 Guidelines.

Output 4.1.2: Informative handbook document for the national socialization of the results of the BUR-3.

Output 4.1.3: Inception workshop, Stakeholders consultation, Validation workshop organized

Output 4.1.4: Project financial and progress reports prepared and submitted.

Output 4.1.5: End of Project report and lessons learned compiled.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT

Project will identify synergies with other on-going projects to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels.

The BUR-3 project was designed considering the lessons learned from the National Communications of Colombia and the two BURs that the country has submitted to the UNFCCC, which allowed selecting the most profitable options to develop each component. The experience of the implementing partner, the institutional networks and the recognition among the general public will allow, in the first place, a more effective dissemination of the results of the project. Secondly, it will guarantee a more efficient use of available resources, particularly in the GHG inventory component, through which the relevant stakeholders convened by the IDEAM participate in a close and continuous interaction and technical cooperation to obtain the best possible results and avoid duplication of efforts.

Additionally, the country is beginning the phase of formulation of the PPG document of the project presented to CBIT, entitled "Colombia's 2030 MRV Strategic Vision", whose main expected result will be to strengthen Colombia's capacities for robust monitoring, estimation, reporting, accounting and verification of GHG emissions and removals.

E. DESCRIBE, DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M & E PLAN

The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP and GEF programming policies and procedures.

Inception Workshop and Report: A project inception workshop will be held within two months after the project document has been signed by all relevant parties to, amongst others:

- a) Re-orient project stakeholders to the project strategy and discuss any changes in the overall context that influence project strategy and implementation;
- b) Discuss the roles and responsibilities of the project team, including reporting and communication lines and conflict resolution mechanisms;
- c) Review the results framework and finalize the indicators, means of verification and monitoring plan;
- d) Discuss reporting, monitoring and evaluation roles and responsibilities and finalize the M&E budget; identify national/regional institutes to be involved in project-level M&E; discuss the role of the GEF OFP in M&E;
- e) Update and review responsibilities for monitoring the various project plans and strategies, including the risk log; Environmental and Social Management Plan and other safeguard requirements; the gender strategy, including relevant stakeholders consulted; the knowledge management strategy, and other relevant strategies;
- f) Review financial reporting procedures and mandatory requirements, and agree on the arrangements for the audit; and
- g) Plan and schedule Project Board meetings and finalize the first-year annual work plan.

The Project Manager will prepare the inception report no later than one month after the inception workshop. The inception report will be prepared in one of the official UN languages, duly signed by designated persons, cleared by the UNDP Country Office and the UNDP-GEF Regional Technical Adviser, and will be approved by the Project Board.

Periodic Monitoring:

A detailed schedule of project reviews meetings will be developed by the project management, in consultation with project implementation partners and stakeholder representatives and incorporated in the Project Inception Report. Such a schedule will include: (i) tentative time frames for Steering Committee Meetings, (or relevant advisory and/or coordination mechanisms) and (ii) project related Monitoring and Evaluation activities.

-
Day to day monitoring of implementation progress will be the responsibility of the Project Coordinator, based on the project's Annual Work plan and its indicators. The Project Team will inform the UNDP-CO of any delays or difficulties faced during implementation so that the appropriate support or corrective measures can be adopted in a timely and remedial fashion.

Periodic monitoring of implementation progress will be undertaken by the UNDP-CO through quarterly meetings with the project proponent, or more frequently as deemed necessary. This will allow parties to take stock and to troubleshoot any problems pertaining to the project in a timely fashion to ensure smooth implementation of project activities.

Annual progress:

Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify bottlenecks as well as technical support needs will be carried out once a year, in line with GEF and UNFCCC reporting requirements for NCs and BURs, which will include a gender analysis.

Lessons learned and knowledge generation: Results from the project will be disseminated within and beyond the project intervention area through existing information sharing networks and forums. The project will identify and participate, as relevant and appropriate, in scientific, policy-based and/or any other networks, which may be of benefit to the project. The project will identify, analyze and share lessons learned that might be beneficial to the design and implementation of similar projects and disseminate these lessons widely. There will be continuous information exchange between this project and other projects of similar focus in the same country, region and globally.

End of Project:

During the last three months, the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report. This comprehensive report, which includes a gender analysis, will summarize the results achieved (objectives, outcomes, outputs), lessons learned, problems met and areas where results may not have been achieved. It will also lay out recommendations for any further steps that may need to be taken to ensure sustainability and replicability of the project's results. The Project Terminal Report shall be discussed with the Project Board during an end-of-project review meeting to discuss lesson learned and opportunities for scaling up.

F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE)

N/A

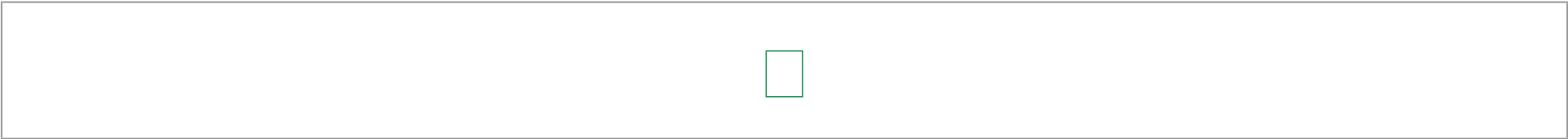
Part III: Approval/Endorsement By GEF Operational Focal Point(S) And Gef Agency(ies)

A. Record of Endorsement of GEF Operational Focal Point (s) on Behalf of the Government(s):

Focal Point Name	Focal Point Title	Ministry	Signed Date
David Felipe Olarte	GEF Operational Focal Point	Ministry of Environment	5/13/2019

B. Convention Participation

Convention	Date of Ratification/Accession	National Focal Point
UNCBD	11/9/1994	Adriana Mejía Hernández, Multilateral Affairs Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
UNFCCC	10/27/1994	Adriana Mejía Hernández, Multilateral Affairs Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
UNCCD	8/4/1998	Adriana Mejía Hernández, Multilateral Affairs Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Minamata Convention	5/11/2018	Adriana Mejía Hernández, Multilateral Affairs Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs
Stockholm Convention	6/5/2008	Adriana Mejia Hernandez, Multilateral Affairs Vice Minister, Ministry of Foreign Affairs



Submitted to GEF Secretariat Review

[Go To Home](#)