



Colombia's 2030 MRV Strategic Vision

Part I: Project Information

GEF ID

10121

Project Type

FSP

Type of Trust Fund

GET

CBIT/NGI

CBIT **Yes**

NGI **No**

Project Title

Colombia's 2030 MRV Strategic Vision

Countries

Regional, Colombia

Agency(ies)

UNDP

Other Executing Partner(s)

Fundaci?n Natura -FN

Executing Partner Type

CSO

GEF Focal Area

Climate Change

Taxonomy

Focal Areas, United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, Climate Change, Nationally Determined Contribution, Climate Change Mitigation, Energy Efficiency, Agriculture, Forestry, and Other

Land Use, Influencing models, Demonstrate innovative approach, Strengthen institutional capacity and decision-making, Transform policy and regulatory environments, Convene multi-stakeholder alliances, Participation, Stakeholders, Beneficiaries, Communications, Awareness Raising, Type of Engagement, Information Dissemination, Gender Equality, Gender Mainstreaming, Sex-disaggregated indicators, Gender-sensitive indicators, Gender results areas, Capacity Development, Knowledge Generation and Exchange, Capacity, Knowledge and Research, Knowledge Exchange, Enabling Activities, Knowledge Generation, Learning, Theory of change

Rio Markers

Climate Change Mitigation

Climate Change Mitigation 2

Climate Change Adaptation

Climate Change Adaptation 1

Submission Date

5/28/2021

Expected Implementation Start

6/30/2021

Expected Completion Date

6/30/2025

Duration

48In Months

Agency Fee(\$)

360,197.00

A. FOCAL/NON-FOCAL AREA ELEMENTS

Objectives/Programs	Focal Area Outcomes	Trust Fund	GEF Amount(\$)	Co-Fin Amount(\$)
CCM-3-8	Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency	GET	3,791,550.00	1,810,138.00
Total Project Cost(\$)			3,791,550.00	1,810,138.00

B. Project description summary

Project Objective

Strengthen Colombia's capacity to monitor, report and verify anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions at a national level.

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Strengthen the implementation of SINGEI at a national level	Technical Assistance	1.1. Increased transparency and timeliness of Colombia's GHG inventory process by means of a National GHG Inventory System (SINGEI).	1.1.1. National SINGEI is strengthened. 1.1.2 SINGEI protocols are implemented.	GET	1,030,250.00	200,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Strengthen the implementation of SINGEI at a national level	Technical Assistance	1.2. Uncertainty of the data to estimate GHG emissions from prioritized inventory categories is estimated and managed.	<p>1.2.1 Uncertainty management training program designed and delivered across key data providers for prioritized inventory categories (AFOLU and Energy).</p> <p>1.2.2 Uncertainty of the data used to estimate emissions and removals in prioritized GHG inventory categories is estimated and reported AFOLU and Energy).</p>	GET	127,330.00	200,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
1. Strengthen the implementation of SINGEI at a national level	Technical Assistance	1.3 Strengthening of capacities for the incorporation of the gender perspective into the accounting and estimation of GHG emissions and removals.	<p>1.3.1. The Project team trained on gender issues</p> <p>1.3.2 Analytical document developed and published, containing information on the differential impacts of GHG emissions on men and women, consumption patterns, land and energy use, GHG and climate change.</p> <p>1.3.3 Training workshops on the incorporation of the gender perspective in the collection of information to account for and estimate GHG emissions and removals in sectors (energy, AFOLU, industrial and waste processes) delivered.</p> <p>1.3.4. Publication developed and delivered on the incorporation of a gender perspective into the</p>	GET	55,920.00	112,996.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Improving GHG emissions estimates for Colombia's Energy and AFOLU sectors	Technical Assistance	2.1. Reduced uncertainty of the information used to estimate GHG emissions in key Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) categories of the energy sector.	<p>2.1.1. Tier 2 and/or Tier 3 methods to estimate GHG emissions from fugitive emissions in the oil & gas sector are developed.</p> <p>2.1.2. Information sources and activity data strengthened (BECO, SIPG, SIMCO) to estimate national and subnational (e.g. province and sector-level disaggregation) emissions from fuel use and fugitive emissions in the IPCC sectors: 1A1 (Energy); 1A2 (transport); 1A3 (Manufacturing industry including fuel use in mining activities); 1A4 (commercial, institutional, residential and agricultural sectors); non-energy uses (strengthening of the reference method) and 1B (fugitive emissions from mining and oil production).</p>	GET	220,420.00	250,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Improving GHG emissions estimates for Colombia's Energy and AFOLU sectors	Technical Assistance	2.2. Policy-relevant GHG emissions indicators are made available to inform sectoral decision-making.	2.2.1. National and Subnational ? level reports of indicators of sectoral emissions are prepared (mining, energy, transport, industrial, residential, agriculture and forest management) to serve as inputs to decision-making.	GET	64,200.00	75,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
2. Improving GHG emissions estimates for Colombia's Energy and AFOLU sectors	Technical Assistance	2.3. Improved estimates (Reduced uncertainty) of the information used to estimate CO2 emissions and removals in key Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) prioritized AFOLU land-cover categories.	<p>2.3.1. Country-specific activity data on key variables to estimate GHG emissions and removals from AFOLU are developed and/or updated and systematized.</p> <p>2.3.2. Database providing country-specific emission factors with associated documentation for key land-cover change categories of the AFOLU sector is available.</p> <p>2.3.3. Data gaps on forest fires, logging and firewood consumption filled through an updated National Forestry Information System (SNIF).</p>	GET	57,780.00	250,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Improving GHG projections in prioritized sectors in Colombia (Energy and AFOLU)	Technical Assistance	3.1. GHG Scenarios and projections estimated for the Energy and AFOLU sectors, through high quality scientific information.	<p>3.1.1. Methodologies for the calculation of the key categories in Energy and AFOLU sectors are defined and validated as a main instrument to be used in the construction of the national GHG scenarios.</p> <p>3.1.2. Accounting rules defined and validated in the energy and AFOLU sectors in line with the NDC update process.</p>	GET	1,235,405.00	300,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
3. Improving GHG projections in prioritized sectors in Colombia (Energy and AFOLU)	Technical Assistance	3.2. A pilot on the identification of inventory categories in prioritized sectors with a gender perspectives to guide the further development of differential mitigation measures at the national level.	3.2.1 Analytical document on GHG inventory categories including a gender perspective in prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU) is developed to assess the feasibility of differential mitigation actions	GET	100,045.00	90,000.00
			3.2.2 National GHG inventory booklet developed on a prioritized sector with a gender perspective.			

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4. Knowledge Management and M&E	Technical Assistance	4.1 Establishment of international cooperation scenarios to disseminate knowledge and Project's results, and to strengthen institutional arrangements and increase global cooperation	4.1.1. Good practices and lessons learned disseminated with relevant national partners and other Parties and initiatives through the Global Coordination Platform and other South-South cooperation networks	GET	55,360.00	52,142.00
4. Knowledge Management and M&E	Technical Assistance	4.2 Monitoring of project performance and project's process and impact	4.2.1. Plan for monitoring is designed and linked to the project's theory of change.	GET	494,488.00	90,000.00

Project Component	Financing Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	GEF Project Financing(\$)	Confirmed Co-Financing(\$)
4. Knowledge Management and M&E	Technical Assistance	4.3 M&E Incorporation of progress in mid-term and terminal evaluations, monitoring of Gender action plan, risks, stakeholder engagement plan, relevant M&E meetings	4.3.1. Activity compliance report with findings by sex, including qualitative and quantitative data, is delivered. 4.3.2. Communication of the Project activities includes a gender approach.	GET	169,802.00	50,000.00
Sub Total (\$)					3,611,000.00	1,670,138.00
Project Management Cost (PMC)						
GET			180,550.00		140,000.00	
Sub Total(\$)			180,550.00		140,000.00	
Total Project Cost(\$)			3,791,550.00		1,810,138.00	

C. Sources 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(\$)
Recipient Country Government	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	900,000.00
Recipient Country Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	112,996.00
Recipient Country Government	Planning Unit Energy Mining (UPME)	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	657,142.00
Civil Society Organization	Fundaci?n Natura	In-kind	Recurrent expenditures	140,000.00
Total Co-Financing(\$)				1,810,138.00

Describe how any "Investment Mobilized" was identified

n/a

D. Trust Fund Resources Requested by Agency(ies), Country(ies), Focal Area and the Programming of Funds

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Climate Change	CBIT Set-Aside	3,791,550	360,197
Total Grant Resources(\$)					3,791,550.00	360,197.00

E. Non Grant Instrument

NON-GRANT INSTRUMENT at CEO Endorsement

Includes Non grant instruments? **No**

Includes reflow to GEF? **No**

F. Project Preparation Grant (PPG)

PPG Required **false**

PPG Amount (\$)

50,000

PPG Agency Fee (\$)

4,750

Agency	Trust Fund	Country	Focal Area	Programmin g of Funds	Amount(\$)	Fee(\$)
UNDP	GET	Colombia	Climat e Change	CBIT Set-Aside	50,000	4,750
Total Project Costs(\$)					50,000.00	4,750.00

Core Indicators

Indicator 6 Greenhouse Gas Emissions Mitigated

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)	0	0	0	0
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)	0	0	0	0

Indicator 6.1 Carbon Sequestered or Emissions Avoided in the AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.2 Emissions Avoided Outside AFOLU (Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use) Sector

Total Target Benefit	(At PIF)	(At CEO Endorsement)	(Achieved at MTR)	(Achieved at TE)
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (direct)				
Expected metric tons of CO ₂ e (indirect)				
Anticipated start year of accounting				
Duration of accounting				

Indicator 6.3 Energy Saved (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Total Target Benefit	Energy (MJ) (At PIF)	Energy (MJ) (At CEO Endorsement)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at MTR)	Energy (MJ) (Achieved at TE)
Target Energy Saved (MJ)				

Indicator 6.4 Increase in Installed Renewable Energy Capacity per Technology (Use this sub-indicator in addition to the sub-indicator 6.2 if applicable)

Technology	Capacity (MW) (Expected at PIF)	Capacity (MW) (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at MTR)	Capacity (MW) (Achieved at TE)
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Indicator 11 Number of direct beneficiaries disaggregated by gender as co-benefit of GEF investment

	Number (Expected at PIF)	Number (Expected at CEO Endorsement)	Number (Achieved at MTR)	Number (Achieved at TE)
Female	750	25		
Male	750	25		
Total	1500	50	0	0

Part II. Project Justification

1a. Project Description

describe any changes in alignment with the project design with the original pif

Project Component	Original PIF	Adjusted in CEO Endorsement	Justification
1	<p>Component 1. Implementing an unified analytical framework for the measuring, reporting and verifying (MRV) of anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions and removals at a national level</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 Project results disseminated to strengthen institutional arrangements and increase global cooperation.</p>	<p>Component 1. Strengthen the implementation of SINGEI at a national level</p> <p>Outcome 1.3 Strengthening of capacities for the incorporation of the gender perspective into the accounting and estimation of GHG emissions and removals.</p>	<p>The name of this component was changed with respect to what was presented in the PIF, since it was sought to adjust it more to the objectives that are wanted to be achieved in this component and that is why we sought to make it more concrete and focused towards the achievement of a system that promotes the transparency of monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG emissions in Colombia.</p> <p>The inclusion of the gender component influenced the restructuring of some of the project activities, so that each of the components has gender mainstreaming activities in the estimation of GHG emissions and removals. For this reason, the outcome 1.3 initially planned in the PIF "Project results disseminated to strengthen institutional arrangements and increase global cooperation" was relocated to component 4: Knowledge Management and M&E, and was changed to "Strengthening of capacities for the incorporation of the gender perspective into the accounting and estimation of GHG emissions and removals."</p>

	<p>Output 1.3.1. Good practices and lessons learned disseminated with relevant national partners and other Parties and initiatives through the Global Coordination Platform and other South-South cooperation networks</p>	<p>Output 1.3.1 will focus on delivering training to the Project's technical team on gender</p> <p>Output 1.3.2, which will be centered on the preparation of an analytical document containing an analysis on the differential impacts of GHG emissions on women and men, consumption patterns, differential land use and energy uses and the links between gender, GHG emissions and climate change</p> <p>Output 1.3.3 will be centered around training workshops on incorporating the gender perspective into information collection in the context of accounting and estimation mechanisms for sectoral GHG emissions and removals (Energy, AFOLU, Industrial Processes and Waste).</p> <p>Output 1.3.4 comprises a booklet/publication on the results of this work, and proposed way forward.</p>	<p>The outcome 1.3 and its outputs were modified with respect to those presented in the PIF, since the gender component is being included in this proposal, which was not contemplated in the PIF.</p>
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Component 2. Improving GHG emissions estimates for Colombia's Energy sector	Component 2: Improving GHG emissions estimates for Colombia's Energy and AFOLU sectors	This component was focused on improving the estimation of GHG emissions for the energy sector in Colombia. However, by restructuring the project activities so that they are in line with the current situation of the country at the political and regulatory level, it was decided to focus this component on improving GHG estimates of the two sectors that generate the most emissions in the country, Energy and AFOLU. Therefore, the activities that in the PIF were in component 3 to improve GHG estimates in the AFOLU sector, were transferred to this component. Also, some of the outputs initially raised in the PIF for this component were adjusted
Output 2.1.2. Institutional arrangements to improve information flows for the generation of the Colombian Energy Balance (BECO) - including energy use and fuel consumption in mining activities and the manufacturing industry - are established.	Output 2.1.2. Information sources and activity data strengthened (BECO, SIPG, SIMCO) to estimate national and subnational (e.g. province and sector-level disaggregation) emissions from fuel use and fugitive emissions in the IPCC sectors: 1A1 (Energy); 1A2 (transport); 1A3 (Manufacturing industry including fuel use in mining activities); 1A4 (commercial, institutional, residential and agricultural sectors); non-energy uses (strengthening of the reference method) and 1B (fugitive emissions from mining and oil production).	This output was modified with respect to what was initially proposed in the PIF, where institutional arrangements were proposed to improve information flows for the generation of the Colombian Energy Balance (BECO) including energy use, fuel consumption in mining activities and industry manufacturing. However, it was identified that the BECO is not the only source of information that should be strengthened to improve the flow of information, so this output was modified including other sources of information such as SIPG and SIMCO, to estimate emissions nationwide and subnational (eg province and sector-level disaggregation) of fuel use and fugitive emissions in the following IPCC sectors: 1A1 (Energy); 1A2 (transport); 1A3 (Manufacturing industry including fuel use in mining activities); 1A4 (commercial, institutional, residential and agricultural sectors); non-energy uses (strengthening of the reference method) and 1B (fugitive emissions from mining and oil production). Likewise, the output 2.1.5 proposed in the PIF was eliminated from this proposal and included under this new output, since both activities were complementary and it was considered to include it within a single activity.
Output 2.1.5. Data on fuel use for energy purposes in the commercial, institutional, residential and agricultural sectors and BECO are available at a subnational (department/level) scale.	Output 2.2.1. National and Subnational ? level reports of indicators of sectoral emissions are prepared (mining, energy, transport, industrial, residential, agriculture and forest management) to serve as inputs to decision-making.	Output 2.1.5 proposed in the PIF was eliminated from this proposal and included under 2.1.2 output, since both activities were
Output 2.2.1. Information flows and policy-relevant indicators for the generation of the BECO, including energy use and fuel consumption (mining and the manufacturing industry), elaborated and strengthened.		

		<p>Outcome 2.3. Improved estimates (Reduced uncertainty) of the information used to estimate CO2 emissions and removals in key Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) prioritized AFOLU land-cover categories</p> <p>Output 2.3.1. Country-specific activity data on key variables to estimate GHG emissions and removals from AFOLU are developed and/or updated and systematized.</p> <p>Output 2.3.2. Database providing country-specific emission factors with associated documentation for key land-cover change categories of the AFOLU sector is available.</p> <p>Output 2.3.3. Data gaps on forest fires, logging and firewood consumption filled through an updated National Forestry Information System (SNIF).</p>	<p>According to the PIF document, this outcome was within component 3 but was relocated under component 2 which is focused on improving estimates of GHG emissions for prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU), for being compatible with the activities that They are intended to be carried out within the framework of component 2. For this reason, outcome 3.1 and its outputs (3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) in the PIF document were relocated to component 2 under outcome 2.3, which it was adjusted to be focused on improving the information used in estimating CO2 emissions and removals, in the key categories of the IPCC for the AFOLU module.</p> <p>Output 2.3.1 This output was modified with respect to output 3.1.1 of the PIF, which was focused on generating specific emission factors for the country with documentation associated with the key land cover categories of the AFOLU sector. Although this output was not removed from the Project but is now part of output 2.3.2, output 2.3.1 is focused in country-specific activity data on key variables to estimate GHG emissions and removals from AFOLU are developed and / or updated and systematized.</p>
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3	<p>Component 3. Improving GHG emissions and removals estimates, and projections in Colombia's prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU)</p> <p>Outcome 3.1. Improved estimates of CO₂ emissions and removals from prioritized AFOLU land-cover related categories through high quality scientific information</p> <p>Output 3.1.1. Database providing country-specific emission factors with associated documentation for key land-cover change categories of the AFOLU sector is available.</p> <p>Output 3.1.2. Data gaps on forest fires, logging and firewood consumption filled through an updated National Forestry Information System (SNIF).</p> <p>Output 3.1.3. Estimates of CO₂ emissions and removals resulting from carbon stock changes in key land-cover categories of the AFOLU sector are published in Colombia's Third Biennial Update Report (BUR), to be submitted in 2020.</p>	<p>Component 3: Improving GHG projections in Colombia's prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU)</p> <p>Outcome 3.1 GHG Scenarios and projections estimated for the Energy and AFOLU sectors, through high quality scientific information</p> <p>Output 3.1.1. Methodologies for the calculation of the key categories in Energy and AFOLU sectors are defined and validated as a main instrument to be used in the construction of the national GHG scenarios</p> <p>Output 3.1.2. Accounting rules defined and validated in the energy and AFOLU sectors in line with the NDC update process.</p>	<p>Considering the restructuring that was carried out in the Project activities, component 3 was updated so that it only focuses on the improvement of GHG emissions projections for the prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU).</p> <p>This outcome was proposed as outcome 3.2 in the PIF document and in this proposal, considering the changes made to the activities of this component, this outcome was translated to 3.1 and is focused on improving the estimation of GHG scenarios and projections for the sectors prioritized (Energy and AFOLU), through high quality information.</p> <p>The output 3.1.3 raised in the PIF which referred to "Estimates of CO₂ emissions and removals resulting from carbon stock changes in key land-cover categories of the AFOLU sector are published in Colombia's Third Biennial Update Report (BUR), to be submitted in 2020" was eliminated, since the Joint Declaration of Intent project in which IDEAM participates, this activity is being carried out, focused mainly on forest cover. For this reason, it was considered not to include it to avoid replicating efforts regarding the results of other initiatives complementary to CBIT; and in addition, the results obtained in this project will not only serve to report GHG emissions and removals in the Third Biennial Update Report of Colombia (BUR 3) to be presented in 2020, but the establishment of a system that allow to generate short, medium and long term information that can be reported in the BUR and in the future Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR).</p>
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	<p>Outcome 3.2. GHG?s Scenarios and projections estimated for the Energy and AFOLU sectors, through high quality scientific information.</p>	<p>Outcome 3.2. A pilot on the identification of inventory categories in prioritized sectors with a gender perspectives to guide the further development of differential mitigation measures at the national level.</p> <p>Output 3.2.1 Analytical document on GHG inventory categories including a gender perspective in prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU) is developed to assess the feasibility of differential mitigation actions</p> <p>Output 3.2.2 National GHG inventory booklet developed on a prioritized sector with a gender perspective</p>	<p>The outcome 3.2 stated in the PIF document was traded to the outcome 3.1 as explained above, and instead the new outcome 3.2 proposes to mainstream the gender approach in the estimation of GHG emissions and removals in the prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU). In this sense, the outputs initially proposed in the PIF document were also modified to responds to the new objective of this outcome.</p>
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4		<p>Component 4. Knowledge Management and M&E</p> <p>Outcome 4.1 Establishment of international cooperation scenarios to disseminate knowledge and Project's results, and to strengthen institutional arrangements and increase global cooperation.</p> <p>Output 4.1.1. Good practices and lessons learned disseminated with relevant national partners and other Parties and initiatives through the Global Coordination Platform and other South-South cooperation networks</p> <p>Outcome 4.2 Monitoring of project performance and project's process and impact</p> <p>Output 4.2.1 Plan for monitoring is designed and linked to the project's theory of change.</p> <p>Outcome 4.3 Incorporation of progress in mid-term and terminal evaluations, monitoring of Gender action plan, risks, stakeholder engagement plan, relevant M&E meetings</p> <p>Output 4.3.1. Activity compliance report with findings by sex, including qualitative and quantitative data, is delivered.</p> <p>Output 4.3.2. Communication of the Project activities includes a gender approach.</p>	<p>This component had not been planned in the PIF document, and has been included in this proposal with the objective of ensure monitoring and evaluation of the Project's results, participation of interested parties and Project beneficiaries in each of its components and compilation of results, experiences, best practices and lessons learned for publication and dissemination purposes.</p>
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Additionally, during the PPG phase some adjustments were made also related to the budget, and the deviations between PIF and the CEO Endorsement are resumed as follows:

Project Component	Project Outcomes	(in \$)			
		Original PIF		Adjusted in CEO Endorsement	
		GEF Project Financing	Co-financing	GEF Project Financing	Co-financing
Component 1. Strengthen the implementation of SINGEI at a national	1.1. Increased transparency and timeliness of Colombia's GHG inventory process by means of a National GHG Inventory System (SINGEI).	\$ 500,000	\$ 125,000	\$ 1,030,250	\$ 200,000
	1.2. Uncertainty of the data to estimate GHG emissions from prioritized inventory categories is estimated and managed.	\$ 246,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 127,330	\$ 200,000
	1.3 Project results disseminated to strengthen institutional arrangements and increase global cooperation	\$ 60,000	\$ 25,000	\$ 55,920	\$ 112,996
Component 2: Improving GHG emissions estimates for Colombia's Energy and AFOLU sectors	2.1. Reduced uncertainty of the information used to estimate GHG emissions in key Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) categories of the energy sector.	\$ 175,000	\$ 50,000	\$ 220,420	\$ 250,000
	2.2. Policy-relevant GHG emissions indicators are made available to inform sectoral decision-making.	0	0	\$ 64,200	\$ 75,000

Component 3: Improving GHG projections in Colombia's prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU)		2.3. Improved estimates (Reduced uncertainty) of the information used to estimate CO2 emissions and removals in key Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) prioritized AFOLU land-cover categories	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 57,780	\$ 250,000
		3.1. Improved estimates of CO2 emissions and removals from prioritized AFOLU land-cover related categories through high quality scientific information.	\$ 2,430,000	\$ 600,000	\$ 1,235,405	\$ 300,000
		3.2. GHG's Scenarios and projections estimated for the Energy and AFOLU sectors, through high quality scientific information.	\$ 200,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 100,045	\$ 90,000
Component 4. Knowledge Management and M&E	KM	4.1 Project's knowledge and results disseminated to strengthen institutional arrangements and increase global cooperation	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 549,848	\$ 52,142
	M&E	4.2 M&E of project performance and project's process and impact	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 143,052	\$ 90,000
		4.3 Incorporation of progress in mid-term and terminal evaluations	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,750	\$ 50,000

Subtotal	GEFTF	\$ 3,611,000	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 3,611,000	\$ 1,670,138
Project Management Cost (PMC)	GEFTF	\$ 180,550	\$ -	\$ 180,550	\$ 140,000
Total Project Cost	GEFTF	\$ 3,791,550	\$ 1,000,000	\$ 3,791,550	\$ 1,810,138

1. Global environmental problems, root causes and barriers that need to be addressed

In Article 13, the Paris Agreement (PA) establishes an Enhanced Transparency Framework (hereafter ETF) aimed at providing a clear understanding of climate change action in light of the Convention's ultimate goal of maintaining the average global temperature within a safe boundary. The clarity envisioned in the ETF covers both the tracking of progress towards achieving Parties' Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) and adaptation.

In COP 24 in Katowice, Poland, a key element for the implementation of the PA was developed with the definition of a set of rules to communicate and evaluate commitments by Parties as well as modalities, procedures and guidelines (MPGs) relating to Transparency in relation with Article 13 of the Agreement. These rules of the ETF include timelines and characteristics that are common to all Parties and, despite offering flexibility for developing countries that require it, pose an implementation challenge in countries like Colombia who will need to strengthen its NDC policy and enabling instruments as well as technical aspects to define and monitor it (e.g. scenario development, modeling, information and data processing systems, centralized reporting instruments for mitigation actions, etc.) in the short term. Likewise, the MPGs on Transparency demand the strengthening of capacities and the effective transfer of technology and knowledge to generate, manage and process the data inputs to develop GHG emissions estimates and projections.

In light of such requirements, the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente) of Colombia, by Resolution 1447 / 2018, established the parameters and general conditions of the National-level Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System of mitigation actions (MRVm) with the aim of managing climate change information and produce inputs for decision-making as established by the National Climate Change Policy. This system, administered by the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) under the guidance of MinAmbiente, comprises: the National Registry of GHG Emission Reductions (RENARE), the National GHG emissions and removals accounting system, the Forests and Carbon Monitoring System (SMBYC) and the National System of Greenhouse Gas Inventories (SINGEI).

In addition, a key policy instrument providing guidance towards the fulfillment of the PA and the consolidation of the national MRV system is Law 1931/2018 (Climate Change Framework Law) which, in accordance with the PA's ratification Law (1844/2017) seeks, among others, to optimize of the national transparency mechanisms (MRV). In Article 14, the Climate Change Framework Law establishes as instruments for climate change management: 1) Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs) to the UNFCCC; 2) the National Climate Change Policy; 3) the Sectoral and Territorial Climate Change Plans; 4) National Development Plans of Regional Governments and Land Use Plans; and 5) National Communications (NCs), National GHG Inventories, Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and other relevant reports that may modify or substitute them. Further, this Law, establishes that

IDEAM and MinAmbiente are responsible for the overall administration and coordination of the National Climate Change Information System which comprises, inter alia, National GHG Inventories (Art. 26). GHG Inventories are also considered a key element for the design of Sectoral and Territorial Climate Change Management Plans, which preparation is a responsibility of departments (provinces) and sectoral ministries (Art. 17 and 18).

Against this policy backdrop, IDEAM has taken on the endeavor of developing a long-term strategy ? the MRV 2030 Strategic Plan - to ensure robust tracking of NDC implementation and the continuous strengthening of the National GHG Inventory System (SINGEI) in Colombia and other components of the National MRV System, including its accounting and reporting dimensions. Ongoing and foreseen enhancements are founded on the application of the Transparency MPGs and on the principles of completeness, efficiency and transparency as required by the PA under the UNFCCC.

The MRV 2030 Strategic Plan is a roadmap that sets out a vision and is underpinned by a set of milestones, activities and outputs which focus is to improve the integrity and availability of data and information in key GHG emissions and removals categories. It also seeks to develop strong institutional arrangements, technical foundations as well as tools to implement a solid, systematic and UNFCCC-compliant national MRV. At a national scale, the MRV system will contribute to track the emissions reduction objectives defined by Colombia in its NDC and to strengthen institutional arrangements with a view to improve the estimation, accountability and reporting of emissions and removals through high-quality data that is suitable to guide policies and mitigation initiatives.

Despite efforts undertaken by the country to improve the policy, regulatory and technical environment on climate change and MRV ? which have undoubtedly provided a rationale and strategic planning to action and to the fulfilment of international commitments - there are major gaps and needs that need to be addressed to implement the monitoring, estimation, accounting, reporting and verification o GHG emissions and removals in line with Colombia?s vision to establish a robust, long-term MRV system that complies with the rules and requirements of the PA. These have been documented in the GHG Inventory Improvement Plans and MRV 2030 sectoral roadmaps and inventory improvement plans] developed by IDEAM as part of the work under the Third National Communication on Climate Change project and the two BURs delivered to date, in which the technical and information needs to enhance the preparation of inventories, emission scenarios and projections are described in detail.

These analyses set forth institutional weaknesses that may delay the compliance of UNFCCC commitments, specifically of those related to new rules defined under the PA?s ETF. Primarily, these weaknesses stem from a lack of technical capacity and financial resources to develop a broader, more comprehensive approach on national MRV. Therefore, this problem requires the continuation of the strengthening process of SINGEI and other components of the National MRV System in Colombia to enable the accounting and reporting of GHG emissions and removals while fulfilling the completeness, efficiency and transparency requirements under the UNFCCC. This implies the strengthening of the technical and institutional capacities and will allow for an improved dissemination of GHG inventories, emissions projections and other climate change ? related information to the public, decision makers and to those responsible for implementing sectoral and local mitigation measures.

The support from the CBIT will be key to filling critical data and information gaps to produce more transparent, accurate, consistent, complete and comparable estimates of emissions and removals from Colombia's AFOLU and Energy sectors; as well as to laying the foundations of a multi-stakeholder, coordinated national MRV system to track and produce policy-relevant information on Colombia's progress in implementing its NDC. As an active player at the climate change negotiations and with its regionally recognized technical capacities in areas such as GHG inventory preparation and forest monitoring, Colombia expects this project to have a positive impact on the efforts of other Latin American countries through knowledge and experience sharing.

1. Baseline scenario or any associated baseline projects

Colombia has, and continues to implement, several initiatives aimed at improving most of the elements that compose a national MRV system of emissions and removals. Nevertheless, a comprehensive, national approach to MRV is still at its earliest stages of development. Stronger institutional arrangements and country-specific and scientifically sound data generation processes for key inventory categories are needs that demand priority attention and which this project proposal aims at fulfilling.

IDEAM is responsible for coordinating the elaboration of the National Communications (NCs) and the BURs on Climate Change (this mandate is contained in Decree 291 of 2004). The first two NCs and the first BUR, submitted to the UNFCCC, were prepared with Global Environment Facility (GEF) resources, IDEAM's in-kind contribution, and the United Nations Development Programme (PNUD) as implementing agency. Similarly, the second BUR was prepared under IDEAM's coordination and direct participation from MinAmbiente, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Department of Statistics (DANE), the Mining & Energy Planning Unit (UPME), among others.

Colombia ratified the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol through Laws 164/1994 and 629/2000, respectively. In line with its obligations under the Convention, Colombia has submitted three NCs, the first BUR and its Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) (Table 1). NCs provide updated information about Colombia's national circumstances, mitigation actions and a GHG inventory as well as a insight on the country's vulnerability to climate change and contributions to mitigation. Regarding the Paris Agreement, after congressional approval by Law 1844/2017, the Constitutional Court declared that this law is consistent with the constitution. In July 2018, Colombia formally ratified the Paris Agreement to the UNFCCC.

Colombia's MRV has support from the National Government. In article 175, the National Development Plan (NDP 2014-2018) and corresponding Law 1753/2015, mandates the creation and further regulation of this system, including the National Registry of Reduced GHG Emissions (RENARE). This registry is an integral component of the accounting system of emissions and removals and contains, within its structure, REDD+ national action programs and projects.

As a result, the direction of Climate Change of MinAmbiente advances in the construction of this registry, ensuring its interaction and interconnectivity with the Environmental Information System of Colombia (SIAC).

In addition, Decree 298/2016 established the National System of Climate Change (SISCLIMA), in order to coordinate, articulate, formulate and follow up on the strategies, plans, programs, among others, in the areas of adaptation to climate change and mitigation of GHG emissions. SISCLIMA includes, among others, a Technical and Scientific Information Committee on Climate Change.

SISCLIMA is aligned with the National Climate Change Policy and defines the basic elements that must be addressed for the design and implementation of Colombia's MRV, which should in turn provide inputs to prepare national inventories and NCs, as well as to follow up the implementation of the NDC-.

Table 1. Documents submitted by Colombia to the UNFCCC

Instrument	Submission date	Main topics included
First NC	December 2001	Insights on the country's position in the context of global climate change. Information on the vulnerability of Colombia's coastal areas, glaciers, high-mountain areas, and human health to climate change. Included the First national GHG Inventory (1990-1994).
Second NC	December 2010	GHG inventory (2000-2004) presented new findings on the country's vulnerability to climate change, national-level climate scenarios, areas and sectors in which mitigation actions to be implemented, guidelines about potential adaptation, measures and information on adaptation projects under implementation.
First BUR	December 2015	National circumstances description, national inventory of GHG emissions (2010-2012), description of ongoing mitigations actions and projects, progress on the national MRV and support needs.
NDC	September 2015	Colombia committed to reduce its GHG emissions by 20% compared to a projected Business-as-Usual Scenario (BAU) by 2030. Subject to the provision of international support, Colombia could increase its ambition from 20% reduction to 30%. The type of target is a deviation from a projected BAU scenario and the scope is economy-wide target. It covers 100% of national emissions; all emission sectors acknowledged by the IPCC and include the 6 gases acknowledged by the Kyoto Protocol. In the NDC's adaptation component, the country has the goal of increasing its resilience and adaptive capacity, through 10 sectorial and territorial actions prioritized by 2030.
Third NC	July 2017	Updated information about Colombia's national circumstances, mitigation actions and a GHG inventory based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the years 1990-2012; as well as a more complete analysis on the country's vulnerability to climate change and the progress the country has attained with regards to adaptation.
Second BUR	December 2018	National circumstances description, national inventory of GHG emissions (2010-2014), description of implementation of mitigations actions and projects, progress on the national MRV and support needs.

The results of the most recent national GHG Inventory included in the Second BUR indicate that average annual emissions for the period 1990 ? 2014 were of 227,790 Gg CO_{2eq}, with emission levels of 216,288 Gg CO_{2eq} in 1990 and 236.973 Gg CO_{2eq} in 2014, an increase of 9.6% in total GHG emissions. In 2014 ? the latest of year of the GHG inventory time series, the Energy and AFOLU sectors comprised the largest share of GHG emissions (55% and 35%, respectively). Key sources are related to forestland categories (particularly to the changes in natural forests and other forestland classes, the use of timber as fuel, crop derivatives and the renewal of commercial forest plantations); grasslands (grasslands remaining as such and natural forests converted into grasslands) and to the use of fossil fuel in the transport and energy industries subsector (e.g. electricity generation, manufacturing of solid fuels and oil refining. Together, these emission categories amount to 90% of total national GHG emissions.

Improvement of the GHG inventory process

With the cyclic update of Colombia's GHG Inventory through NCs and BURs to the UNFCCC, Colombia has achieved significant progress in producing a consistent, transparent and accurate time series of emissions estimates, applying the IPCC's most recent methods. In addition, in 2018, Colombia included in its Second BUR, an update of its GHG Inventory with improvements on completeness (new categories were included), activity data and more accurate emission factors, and reduced uncertainty in selected categories.

IDEAM has prioritized, and is currently receiving support, to develop a web platform for the national GHG inventory system (SINGEI) supported by protocols and institutional arrangements on data transfer and information sharing. A number of initiatives have been supporting this effort (Table 2).

Table 2. Recently implemented initiatives that provide support to GHG inventory development and improvement in Colombia

Project/Initiative	Agency	Period	Key outcomes in relation with SINGEI and GHG inventory improvement
Colombia's Third NC and First BUR to the UNFCCC	The GEF (UNDP as implementing agency)	2013 ? 2017	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Inventory standardization initiated. ? Development of GHG inventory improvement plans. ? Improved sectoral engagement and coordination in GHG inventory preparation.
Resources to Advance Low Emission Development Strategies Implementation (RALI)	U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)	2016 ? 2017 (continuation TBC)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ? Concept design of SINGEI and underlying parameters and tools for inventory data gathering and management.

Project/Initiative	Agency	Period	Key outcomes in relation with SINGEI and GHG inventory improvement
Information Matters	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ)	2016 ? 2017	? GHG inventory protocols developed and discussed with key sectoral actors.
United Nations Programme on REDD+ (UN-REDD+)	Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO)	2015 ? 2017	? Development of protocols to estimate emissions and removals under the Wetlands category of the AFOLU sector. ? Development of inventory improvement plans and stakeholder mapping for the AFOLU sector. ? Implementation of sectoral activities to enhance engagement with data providers in the AFOLU sector.
Colombia's Second BUR to the UNFCCC	GEF (UNDP as implementing agency)	2018 ? 2019	? Implementation of inventory improvement plans and protocols developed under previous initiatives.

Moreover, Colombia has devoted significant efforts to increase the robustness of the technical processes that allow for the preparation and reporting of national GHG Inventories, and to implement SINGEI. The country's three National Communications on Climate Change (NCs), two Biennial Update Reports (BURs) and the NDC are examples of such efforts. From 2015 onwards, the year in which the first BUR was submitted to the UNFCCC, Colombia prioritized the need to create SINGEI in order to secure the timely and high-quality preparation of national reports in line with UNFCCC requirements and, in general, to develop a permanent supporting tool for the National MRV System, including the tracking and verification of progress towards the achievement of NDC targets. The consolidation of SINGEI encompasses a variety of elements that range from the strengthening of institutional arrangements to the development of a web platform that enables user-friendly access by external stakeholders, or the definition of standardized methods and procedures, database development and software-based systematization to integrate all processes into a single application.

The Second BUR, submitted in December 2018 - the most recent report to the UNFCCC -, included key improvements compared to the First BUR, particularly with regards to the calculation of the GHG inventory which was performed on the basis of stronger institutional arrangements and of a clear definition of the cycle, stages and activities for its preparation; standardized processes, formats, databases, Excel spreadsheets and programming scripts in R language to perform compilation and tabulation tasks; and progress in the definition of the design parameters of the supporting software of SINGEI.

Since the elaboration of the Third National Communication on Climate Change (TCNCC), the SINGEI Improvement Plans of Colombia have been developed in order to suggest the actions that should be technically implemented to improve the calculation and reporting of emissions GHG for each of the SINGEI categories. These Improvement Plans (PM) describe for each category: Weaknesses and opportunities for improvement, relationship with mitigation actions, level of uncertainty, improvement actions, implementation deadlines and actors involved. These PM documents, although they constituted

a first draft, became the road map to determine the activities to be implemented for the next cycle estimation of INGEI that was presented in the Second BUR.

In December 2018, at the end of the INGEI cycle and after the delivery of the Second BUR, an updated version of the MPs was delivered, which were aimed at achieving as much detail and coverage as possible in the approaches to weaknesses and opportunities for improvement, in the description of the relationship of the improvements with the strategic mitigation actions for the country and in the opportunity for improvement derived from the analysis of key categories, this with the objective of achieving the best possible input for the subsequent generation of the sheet of route. Thus, these PM carried out in the last cycle of the INGEI carried out within the framework of the Second BUR, became the roadmap for the planning of the CBIT project proposal, from which the central problem of the project and four main causes that were derived. They seek to solve, through the ToC.

Building on the progress made by the Second BUR, IDEAM is currently improving the MRV system by improving data elements, strengthening institutional arrangements, improving calculation and reporting methodologies, and designing an electronic platform that will support inventory and mitigation data management. These activities have been implemented with the support of international cooperation projects.

Improvement of emissions and removals estimates for key inventory categories

Besides the national GHG inventory system, the Third NC designed an improvement plan for each GHG sector. These plans were built from the weaknesses, gaps and opportunities for improvement identified during the process of preparing the GHG inventories for the first BUR and the Third NC. Improvement plans are mainly focused on the reduction of uncertainty and the implementation of specific activities to promote improvement of flows and availability of information, as well as in the identification of possible new sources of information to obtain greater level of detail.

i) Energy: Data sources for inventory development in the energy sector are largely concentrated in two national agencies, namely DANE and UPME. These two agencies have improved their capacity to systematically collect data to develop national energy indicators as well as the BECO over time. However, as official energy sector information has traditionally followed a top-down approach in Colombia, there is little availability of disaggregated activity data and country-specific measurements that allow for refinements in the estimation in GHG emissions from key sources, such as transport, mining and oil & gas activities, and logging for energy purposes, among others.

Although a few initiatives have helped creating stronger coordination between IDEAM as the national inventory compiler and relevant agencies such as UPME and DANE and increased awareness around the inventory process, standardized practice for data collection and flows and technical capacity development for key data providers are still required in order to ensure high-quality, timely emissions reports now and into the future. In addition, no initiative has so far addressed data gaps that need to be filled before Colombia can move onto improved estimation methods in the Energy sector.

ii) Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU): Colombia has established a Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMBYC) whose operation, led by IDEAM under MADS guidance, is based on a methodology that integrates tools for the pre-processing and semi-automated processing of satellite imagery to detect and quantify the changes in the extension of forest cover at a national level

on a 1:100.000 - scale map, enabling the possibility of identifying the loss of forest cover by deforestation[1]¹.

Similarly, to estimate carbon stock changes and emissions resulting from forest dynamics, the SMBYC has compiled data and develop protocols which have been applied to GHG inventory, Forest Reference Emissions Level (FREL) and REDD+ results development and reporting.

Key data gaps in the AFOLU sector, however, continue to exist. For instance, there is an impendent need to develop spatially explicit data sets to asses land cover changes for all IPCC 2006 land classes and more accurate and complete data on the use of forests, forest degradation and agricultural activities that constitute key sources of emissions and removals. Similarly information systems and subsystems intended to capture and manage activity data generated by local providers such as the SNIF need to be strengthen and/or disseminated in order to achieve a fluid interaction with both the GHG inventory system and its end users.

One of the biggest obstacles to produce more accurate emission estimates is related to the limited availability of country-specific emission factors in key AFOLU sub-categories. Given that nearly half of Colombia's net emissions are concentrated in the AFOLU sector, Colombia would secure improved inventories and emission scenarios in the near future by addressing data gaps on these areas.

Several (ongoing and planned) efforts exist on this front and complement each other. Table 3 summarizes the most relevant initiatives contributing to the MRV Strategic Plan.

Table 3. Ongoing and finalized initiatives that contribute to the MRV Strategic Plan

Project/Initiative	Agency	Period	Key outcomes in relation with the improvement of emissions and removals estimates for AFOLU
REDD+ Early Movers (REM)	Kreditanstalt f?r Wiederaufbau (KfW) ? Norwegian Agency for Development Cooperation (NORAD)? UK Department of Energy & Climate Change (DECC) (Fondo Patrimonio as implementing agency)	2014 ? 2019	? Supports the development and implementation of a MRV improvement plan with a focus on SMBYC.

Project/Initiative	Agency	Period	Key outcomes in relation with the improvement of emissions and removals estimates for AFOLU
GEF ? Amazon Sustainable Landscapes	The GEF (Fondo Patrimonio as implementing agency)	2017 ? 2020	? Supports data collection and analysis on carbon fluxes in specific areas of Colombia?s Amazon region.
Joint Declaration of Intent	Norway's International Climate and Forest Initiative (NICFI) (IADB?s Colombia Sostenible as implementation mechanism)	2018 ? 2020	? Expected to support the improvement of activity data on land cover and land cover change at a National level and the development of emission factors related to key subcategories of the AFOLU sector, focusing on Colombia?s Pacific and Caribbean natural regions.
ISFL ? BioCarbon Fund (Technical Assistance)	US Department of State ? German Federal Ministry of the Environment, Nature Conservation and Nuclear Safety (BMUB) ? UK DECC through The Word Bank	2018 ? 2020	? Expected to support the improvement of activity data on land cover and land cover change and the development of emission factors related to key subcategories of the AFOLU sector, focusing on Colombia?s Orinoquia natural region.
Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)	The Word Bank	2018 ? 2020	? Expected to support the improvement of information on the drivers of land use change and land use management practices.
SilvaCarbon - MOJA	USAID ? US Forest Service	2017 ? TBC	? Piloting of a unified analytical framework to estimate GHG historic and future emissions and removals in the AFOLU sector.
Inter-American Development Bank (IADB) ? Technical Cooperation	IADB	2018 ? 2019	? Expected to support the improvement of activity data on forest fires, logging and wood products mobilization; activity data generation on land cover change at a national level and the development of emission factors related to key subcategories of the AFOLU sector, focusing on Colombia?s Amazon region.

Project/Initiative	Agency	Period	Key outcomes in relation with the improvement of emissions and removals estimates for AFOLU
Forest 2020	UK Space Agency	2018 ? 2020	? Expected to support the improvement of activity data generation on forestland remaining forestland in Colombia (forest degradation, forest fires and logging).
Princeton University ? International Center for Tropical Agriculture (CIAT) ? FEDEGAN Collaboration	Ministry of Agriculture and Sustainable Development of Colombia	2015 ? 2020	? Activity data within the framework of "agricultural synergies" were used to calculate the emission factors for enteric fermentation for Colombia?s livestock regions, using the software RUMINANT.
BIORUM	National University of Colombia - Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development of Colombia	2014 ? 2020	? Standardization of methodologies for the calculation of methane and nitrous oxide. Research centers implementing the project are key allies to estimate emissions within the frames of Colombia?s GHG inventory.

Reporting of emissions and removals and systematic MRV

In light of its climate change policy and the resulting enforcement of economic instruments such a form of carbon pricing and carbon offsetting, Colombia published the regulatory and technical framework for the establishment of a national MRV system that allows for transparent, consistent, complete, comparable and as far as possible accurate measurement and reporting of GHG emissions and removals, and mitigation actions, both at the national and international levels (National law 1931/2018 and Resolution 1447/2018).

A number of initiatives have produced outcomes that contribute to this end (Table 4) directly or indirectly serve purposes that are relevant to emissions accounting such as reducing uncertainties in emissions estimations and improving consistency of data across different scales of mitigation actions/monitoring.

Table 4. Ongoing and finalized initiatives that provide support to reporting and transparency in Colombia

Project/Initiative	Agency	Period	Key purpose in relation with the improvement of emissions and removals estimates for AFOLU
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Project/Initiative	Agency	Period	Key purpose in relation with the improvement of emissions and removals estimates for AFOLU
Climate Change National Law	MADS	2015 - 2018	Creates the Climate Change National Information, and specific provisions on Forest Reference Emission Levels (FREL), Colombia's Forest and Carbon Monitoring System, inter alia.
National registry for mitigation actions, MRV system and accounting system regulation	MADS and IDEAM	2017 - 2018	Establishes a set of accounting rules for mitigation actions (including AFOLU), as well as the main features of the National Registry for mitigation actions, MRV and accounting systems.
REDD+ registry regulation	MADS and IDEAM with support from the FCPF and UN-REDD+	2015 ? 2018	Improved tracking of REDD+ under results ? bases initiatives.
Accounting Rules	GIZ	2015 ? 2017	Identified key gaps and priority actions to develop a robust national GHG accounting system.
Third NC ? Uncertainty estimation & management	IDEAM and UNDP Colombia	2013 ? 2017	Contributed to developing national capacities to estimate and report on the uncertainty of the GHG inventory results.
Second BUR	IDEAM and UNDP Colombia	2017-2019	Updated GHG inventory for 2013 and 2014 and the GHG inventory improvement plans. Additionally testing the protocols provided by the Third NC on Climate Change in the frame of the SINGEI.

Project/Initiative	Agency	Period	Key purpose in relation with the improvement of emissions and removals estimates for AFOLU
MOJA / SEPAC (Dynamic System of GHG Emissions and Projections for the AFOLU sector in Colombia)	IDEAM and SilvaCarbon	2017 ? TBD	Currently testing the applicability of a unified analytical framework to establish an integrated national MRV system for AFOLU.
Initiative for Climate Action Transparency - ICAT	MADS - ICAT	TBD	Support to national institutional arrangements in order to improve transparency under the Paris Agreement.

Colombia has identified the needs to strengthen the emission estimation process and has reported them in the BUR2. This CBIT Project seeks to complement the previous and ongoing investments in complementary issues, as is shown in Table 5:

Table 5: Complimentarity with CBIT

Project	Objective	Lines of work	Relationship with CBIT project
Orinoquia Integrated Sustainable Landscapes (World Bank)	Definition of the Emissions Reduction Program and Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for the Orinoquia.	Baseline emissions	Reinforce the design process and implementation of the Colombian Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) System, with emphasis on improving data in key categories of estimates and reporting of emissions and removals of GHG , updating baseline, reports of the emission reduction program , in conjunction with the National MRV
		Data improvement	
		MRV analytical framework	
		Preparation of the emission reduction program and benefit distribution	
Paramos and Forests Activity (USAID)	Methodological Proposal for the Monitoring and Reporting of Greenhouse Gas Emissions (GHG) in Paramos and Wetlands of the Colombian high mountains as an input for the National Protocol	National Inventory for GHG emissions in high alpine paramos ecosystems and wetlands	Improvements in data and methods for a specific ecosystem typical of the high mountains in Colombia.

		<p>Technical inputs for the development of policy instruments initiatives related to climate change mitigation and future updates of Colombia's NDC</p> <p>Strengthen knowledge about the dynamics of paramos ecosystem in terms of carbon fluxes and changes in land use.</p>	
Third Biennial Update Report - BUR 3	Preparation and presentation of its Third Biennial Update Report (BUR3) for the fulfillment of the commitments derived from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)	<p>Information on national circumstances and relevant institutional arrangements for the preparation of the Biennial Update Report - BUR</p> <p>Inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all greenhouse gases not controlled by the Montreal Protocol</p> <p>Information on mitigation actions and progress in the country's monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV) system.</p>	The IDEAM and the Ministry of Environment report to the UNFCCC in the BUR the general information on mitigation, emission reduction, which is operationalized by instruments such as SINGEI, RENARE and the others contemplated in the Colombian Resolution 1447 of 2018, by which the system of monitoring, reporting and verification of mitigation actions at the national level is regulated

		Progress, needs, opportunities and challenges with respect to climate change financing, technology transfers and capacity building, including information on international support received.	
Joint Declaration of Intent on REDD+ and Sustainable Development - DCI Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use Sector	Strengthen institutional capacities for the AFOLU sector monitoring, reporting and verification system with an emphasis on deforestation	Emission estimates of the agricultural module of the AFOLU sector designed	It generates improvements in methods, data and platforms with an emphasis on AFOLU sector, in a complementary way to what will be developed in CBIT.,.
		Institutional arrangements for monitoring emissions from agricultural sources in the AFOLU sector	
		Spatial modeling pilot of the main sources of GHG emissions of the AFOLU sector in two explicit regions of the country	
		Climate change accounting module integrated into the RENARE system and articulated with REDD+	

In spite of the different activities and existing contributions in related areas, Colombia is yet to establish an integrated national MRV system, including accounting rules for GHG emissions and removals against Colombia's NDC as well as integrated information systems to gather and manage information from local initiatives.

Furthermore, cross-cutting areas that are critical to designing and applying an reporting framework such as uncertainty management and reporting, both at IDEAM and in those agencies producing and reporting activity data are in need of capacity development (e.g. developing procedures and other arrangements to produce enhanced uncertainty estimates and reports in the future).

2. The proposed alternative scenario, GEF focal area[2]² strategies, with a brief description of expected outcomes and components of the project

The overall objective of this Project is to strengthen Colombia's capacity to monitor, report and verify anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions at a national level.

The proposed intervention will be critical to help Colombia achieve its commitments under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Its actions have been grouped into four main components:

- ? Component 1: Strengthen the implementation of SINGEI at a national level
- ? Component 2: Improving GHG emissions estimates for Colombia's Energy and AFOLU sectors
- ? Component 3: Improving GHG projections in Colombia's prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU)
- ? Component 4: Knowledge Management and M&E.

These components and their key activities are described in the sub-sections below.

It is worth noting that none of the activities proposed for the four (4) components of CBIT create conflict or overlap, with which they were proposed for the Third BUR. Thus, the activities proposed for CBIT focus on the improvement of activity data, generation of own emission factors for the Energy and AFOLU sectors and the implementation of SINGEI as part of the MRV system; while the proposal for the Third BUR is proposed to initiate a new cycle of INGEI, which includes the four (4) IPCC modules and will consider the progress made in CBIT activities, which will be reported to the UNFCCC through the BUR.

Component 1. Strengthen the implementation of SINGEI at a national level

As previously discussed and despite significant improvements on key MRV instruments such as the GHG inventory and its NDC projections, Colombia is yet to implement a comprehensive, unified framework to estimate GHG emissions in a systematic, internally consistent manner. Under Component 1 of this project, two cross-cutting actions to set in place such system will be implemented. This will add ? and align with ? other key actions, planned or ongoing, such as the RALI and SilvaCarbon Programs by USAID, the World Bank's Initiative on Sustainable Forest Landscapes (BioCarbon Fund) and Joint Declaration of Intent.

The name of this component was changed with respect to what was presented in the PIF, since it was sought to adjust it more to the objectives that are wanted to be achieved in this component and that is why we sought to make it more concrete and focused towards the achievement of a system that promotes the transparency of monitoring, reporting and verification of GHG emissions in Colombia. This does not mean that changes have been made against the activities initially proposed in this component in the PIF, except for outcome 1.3, as explained below.

The key outcomes to be delivered under Component 1 are:

Outcome 1.1 Increased transparency and timeliness of Colombia's GHG inventory process by means of a National GHG Inventory System (SINGEI)

With the aim of enhancing the transparency and timeliness of estimations and reporting, the project will foster the development of Colombia's National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System (SINGEI). Such improvement will encompass: the development and official launch of a web platform to support data collection, calculations and reporting of GHG emissions; and the updating of its management and operation protocols. SINGEI will be managed by IDEAM, in close coordination with MinAmbiente.

The Project will enable the updating of instruments such as activity data protocols, emission factors, uncertainty calculations, data compilation, archiving and quality assurance / quality control, all of them fundamental to GHG Inventory preparation and to the operation of the SINGEI platform itself. Further, through specific activities under this Project, black carbon calculation spreadsheets will be revised, updated and integrated into the design and operation of SINGEI.

SINGEI will, in addition, incorporate a module to support the systematic preparation of emission scenarios which will be developed as outlined in Component 3. This activity will also be carried out by holding workshops, training sessions, courses, among other capacity-building activities at IDEAM.

Under Output 1.1.1 CBIT funds will be used to strengthen national GHG inventory system in Colombia by supporting software development and implementation of the SINGEI platform to be hosted and administered by IDEAM. SINGEI will be a tool to support making decisions processes and promote effective exchange of data and information. The SINGEI platform will facilitate the analysis of information and tracking of activities of all relevant sectors, and will enable stakeholders/end-users to access good quality information and develop analyses according to their needs. To assure sustainability of the investment, the platform will be integrated to the existing national environmental information system SIAC administered by IDEAM. SIAC is Colombia's centralized platform for environmental information management at national level and facilitates access to environmental indicators generated by IDEAM and other institutions of the National Environmental System (SINA). Responsibilities of IDEAM includes the management of platforms, integration of information, sustainability of information generation processes, maintenance of existing platforms developed by IDEAM and management of interoperability among existing information systems. It is expected that investments under this output will be complemented by technical cooperation from the Joint Declaration of Intent, BioCarbon Fund, etc.

Activities proposed under Output 1.1.2 will support Colombia to undertake the necessary structural refinement of the current information exchange protocols and tools for all relevant sector of the GHG inventory (Energy, IPPU, AFOLU & Waste), considering characteristics, data gaps and capacities of each data provider.

Outcome 1.2 Uncertainty of the data used to estimate GHG emissions from prioritized inventory categories is estimated and managed

Under this activity, the Project enable the estimation and reporting of the uncertainty of the data used to obtain GHG emissions and removals estimates in prioritized inventory categories in the AFOLU and Energy sectors. To do so, a training program for key data providers will be implemented. The Project will also support these agencies/organizations in generating uncertainty reports to be fed into the national GHG inventory.

Output 1.2.1 proposes to design uncertainty management and estimation training program for data providers from prioritized inventory categories (AFOLU and Energy). This program will contribute to increasing capacities of sectors to manage data, generate estimations and reduce the uncertainty of activity data and emission factors. Activities include the design and implementation of the training program including the definition of contents and structure, methodological protocols and training

activities. Data providers already identified and willing to participate in this training program are the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, UPME, DANE and Agrosavia.

One of the priority areas of improvement of national GHG inventories in Colombia, as established in the national inventory's improvement plans, is the availability of quantitative information on the uncertainty levels associated with activity data used to produce emission estimates. To date, this information is derived from the application of an expert judgement methodology which, although accepted by the most recent IPCC Guidance, has several limitations such as not allowing for targeted decisions on where data improvements are more necessary to produce more accurate emissions estimates. In this context, activities under Output 1.2.2 will be focused on estimation of uncertainty of quantitative activity data in the prioritized inventory categories (AFOLU and Energy) through statistical methodologies.

Outcome 1.3 Strengthening of capacities for the incorporation of the gender perspective into the accounting and estimation of GHG emissions and removals.

The outcome and outputs set forth below were modified with respect to those presented in the PIF, since the gender component is being included in this proposal, which was not contemplated in the PIF. The inclusion of the gender component influenced the restructuring of some of the project activities, so that each of the components has gender mainstreaming activities in the estimation of GHG emissions and removals. For this reason, the outcome 1.3 initially planned in the PIF 'Project results disseminated to strengthen institutional arrangements and increase global cooperation' was relocated to component 4: Knowledge Management and M&E, and was changed to 'Strengthening of capacities for the incorporation of the gender perspective into the accounting and estimation of GHG emissions and removals.' The following explains what is expected in this outcome.

The Project will strengthen capacities on gender perspective within its core team and in partner agencies that provide information to the National GHG Inventory (Ministries, agencies, guilds, institutions, private and public sector and others stakeholders identified). The training will be provided by the Gender Professional who will be contracted at the beginning of the project, liaise with the Gender Officer of UNDP Colombia. Training workshops on gender approaches to collecting information in GHG emission estimation and accounting mechanisms will be held. Moreover, an analytical document on the links between gender, climate change and GHG emissions will be developed, including the differential impacts and needs for decision-making in more targeted mitigation actions.

Therefore, Output 1.3.1 will focus on delivering training to the Project's technical team on gender, provided by the Gender Professional, liaise with the UNDP's Gender Officer in Colombia, in order to provide tools to mainstream the gender approach in each of the Project's components. This will be crucial to develop Output 1.3.2, which will be centered on the preparation of an analytical document containing an analysis on the differential impacts of GHG emissions on women and men, consumption patterns, differential land use and energy uses and the links between gender, GHG emissions and climate change. This document will be made by the Gender Professional, with the guide of UNDP's Gender Officer in Colombia. Additionally, the information gathered in 1.3.2 will be an input for the development of activities under outcome 3.2.

Output 1.3.3 will be centered around training workshops on incorporating the gender perspective into information collection in the context of accounting and estimation mechanisms for sectoral GHG emissions and removals (Energy, AFOLU, Industrial Processes and Waste). Output 1.3.4 comprises a booklet/publication on the results of this work, and proposed way forward.

Component 2: Improving GHG emissions estimates for Colombia's Energy and AFOLU sectors

As reflected in Colombia's Second BUR, AFOLU and Energy together comprise 90% of the country's total emissions. Therefore, improving monitoring and information in these two sectors, implies a significant and positive impact on National GHG Inventories. As mentioned above, during 2016 ? 2018, IDEAM facilitated the establishment of sectoral plans to estimate GHG emissions while reducing uncertainty, in line with the 2006 IPCC Guidelines.

Therefore, Component 2 of this project focuses on improving the information and methods used to estimate GHG emissions in key Energy and AFOLU categories prioritized taking into account the improvement plan defined for these sectors. Activities include, among others, the development of country-specific emission factors, activity data refinement, the consolidation of institutional arrangements for MRV through protocols and targeted training activities and the development of policy-relevant information to facilitate improved sectoral mitigation decisions.

In the PIF document, this component was focused on improving the estimation of GHG emissions for the energy sector in Colombia. However, by restructuring the project activities so that they are in line with the current situation of the country at the political and regulatory level, it was decided to focus this component on improving GHG estimates of the two sectors that generate the most emissions in the country, Energy and AFOLU. Therefore, the activities that in the PIF were in component 3 to improve GHG estimates in the AFOLU sector, were transferred to this component. Also, some of the outputs initially raised in the PIF for this component were adjusted as mentioned below.

Outcome 2.1 Reduced uncertainty of the information used to estimate GHG emissions in key Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) categories of the energy sector.

In order to address the uncertainty of information in key categories in the Energy sector, the Project will implement, in a joint undertaking by relevant stakeholders (Ecopetrol, Mining and Energy Planning Unit ? UPME, MinMinas, universities and research centers), research activities and methodological developments to enhance information, and/or to develop country-specific emission factors, to estimate fugitive emissions from oil & gas activities. Tier 2 and/or Tier 3 estimates and the mechanisms to secure the annual reporting of updated entry data to SINGEI will be achieved by, among others, enabling access to corporate information and developing arrangements for information sharing. Further, a Tier 2 estimation method will be implemented to estimate fugitive methane emissions in coal mining by developing deposit ? specific curves that correlate emission factors with deposit depth.

Moreover, the Project will strengthen information sources such as the National Energy Balance (BECO), the Oil & Gas Information System (SIPG) and the National Mining Information System (SIMCO); as well as the activity data to estimate national and subnational (e.g. province and sector-level disaggregation) emissions from fuel use and fugitive emissions in the IPCC sectors: 1A1 (Energy); 1A2 (transport); 1A3 (Manufacturing industry including fuel use in mining activities); 1A4 (commercial, institutional, residential and agricultural sectors); non-energy uses (strengthening of the reference method) and 1B (fugitive emissions from mining and oil production).

Country ? specific activity data on key variables to estimate GHG emissions in the transport subsector will be developed and/or updated and systematized. To do so, working groups with various national and local stakeholders who participate in the estimation of GHG emissions in this sector

(MinTransporte, MinAmbiente, IDEAM, among others) will be held to define and homogenize vehicle categories for GHG estimation purposes, officially adopt them, develop a methodology for the periodic update of fuel consumption descriptive analyses consistent with such categories and by region/province/cities, and to create a sub-registry from BECO (National Energy Balance) with disaggregated data on liquid and NGV (Natural Gas for vehicles) consumption, which will report to SINGEI.

Taking into account the improvement plan for energy sector, this intervention will thus focus on improving the information and methods (Tier 2 or Tier 3, as needed) used to estimate and report on GHG emissions in the energy sector by:

a. **Output 2.1.1** Tier 2 and/or Tier 3 methods to estimate GHG emissions from fugitive emissions in the oil & gas sector are developed.

b. **Output 2.1.2** This output was modified with respect to what was initially proposed in the PIF, where institutional arrangements were proposed to improve information flows for the generation of the Colombian Energy Balance (BECO) including energy use, fuel consumption in mining activities and industry manufacturing. However, it was identified that the BECO is not the only source of information that should be strengthened to improve the flow of information, so this output was modified including other sources of information such as SIPG and SIMCO, to estimate emissions nationwide and subnational (eg province and sector-level disaggregation) of fuel use and fugitive emissions in the following IPCC sectors: 1A1 (Energy); 1A2 (transport); 1A3 (Manufacturing industry including fuel use in mining activities); 1A4 (commercial, institutional, residential and agricultural sectors); non-energy uses (strengthening of the reference method) and 1B (fugitive emissions from mining and oil production).

Likewise, the output 2.1.5 proposed in the PIF was eliminated from this proposal and included under this new output, since both activities were complementary and it was considered to include it within a single activity.

c. **Output 2.1.3** Procedures for reporting, and validation activities related to the *RUA Manufacturero* are implemented: Project activities will contribute to developing IDEAM capacities to collect information on total consumption of energy. Local environmental authorities and companies will be trained in order to validate and report information required by the platform and review the information reported from authorities, UPME and DANE.

d. **Output 2.1.4** Country-specific data on key variables to estimate GHG emissions from transport are developed and/or updated and systematized.

With this intervention, Colombia will improve sectoral capacities needed to i) enhance monitoring and reporting on key variables required to estimate emissions in key categories in the energy sector; ii) strengthen national instruments, such as BECO, so they better respond to the purpose of developing GHG inventories; and iii) report to the UNFCCC Tier 2 and Tier 3 emissions estimates for prioritized categories in the Energy Sector for the first time.

Outcome 2.2 Policy-relevant GHG emissions indicators are made available to inform sectoral decision-making

IDEAM, in close coordination with the team of experts from relevant institutions (UPME, MinMinas, MinAgricultura, UPRA, among others), will create the roadmaps and mechanisms to generate reports with indicators related to sectoral emissions (mining, energy, transport, residential, industrial, agriculture and managed forestland) at the national and subnational levels. This information will be developed through data visualization supporting tool (such as Dataviz) to ensure that instruments and products are readily accessible, user-friendly and suited to serve as inputs to decision-making processes at all levels.

Taking into account the results under Outcome 2.1; and considering the adjustments made to the activities of the Project, activities under Output 2.2.1 were modified with respect to what was stated in the PIF, since this output was focused only on the strengthening and elaboration of information flows and relevant policy indicators for the BECO generation. With the restructuring of the project activities, this output was extended to the generation of reports on sectoral emissions indicators (mining, energy, transport, residential, industrial, agriculture and managed forestland) at the national and subnational scales to provide guidance for decision- making, with the objective of generating sector indicators for decision-making not only in the energy sector, but also towards the three sectors that generate large amounts of emissions nationwide.

Outcome 2.3 Improved estimates (Reduced uncertainty) of the information used to estimate CO₂ emissions and removals in key Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) prioritized AFOLU land-cover categories.

According to the PIF document, this outcome was within component 3 but was relocated under component 2 which is focused on improving estimates of GHG emissions for prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU), for being compatible with the activities that They are intended to be carried out within the framework of component 2. For this reason, outcome 3.1 and its outputs (3.1.1, 3.1.2 and 3.1.3) in the PIF document were relocated to component 2 under outcome 2.3, which it was adjusted to be focused on improving the information used in estimating CO₂ emissions and removals, in the key categories of the IPCC for the AFOLU module.

By working with relevant stakeholders (MinAgricultura, Humboldt Institute, UPRA, IGAC, sectoral associations, among others), activity data, emission factors and other key parameters will be developed to allow more accurate estimates of GHG emissions and removals in prioritized categories of the AFOLU sector, mainly land use change- related. In particular, the methodology to assess forest degradation and to measure fuelwood consumption, forest harvesting and fires in forestland that remains (and to enable disaggregated reporting of these subcategories) will be strengthened. Similarly, the Project will establish an integrated information system to perform spatially explicit cross-checks of information of deforestation and land degradation. In addition, a stratification system based on the six 2006 IPCC land classes will be established in order to define the second-order levels to perform land use change analysis (for instance, for Forestland: forests, shrubs and forest plantations). Emissions/removal factors for non-forest categories will be developed, improving the spatial and time resolution of the activity data by developing protocols on land cover sampling under a statistical framework that is consistent with that of the National Forest Inventories.

Furthermore, the Project will bring together sectoral stakeholders (Fedegan, PorkColombia and Fenavi) to develop *in situ* analysis aimed at generating country-specific emission factors for Colombia's Andean Region (including the inter-Andean valleys) for enteric methane, direct emissions and volatile and leachable fractions of N₂O in cattle ranching systems. A similar undertaking will be carried out for manure management activities in pig farms in the departments (provinces) of Antioquia, Cundinamarca and Valle del Cauca, and in poultry production systems (egg-laying and broilers) in Santander, Cundinamarca and Antioquia.

Considering the above, to achieve this result, the implementation of the following is foreseen:

- a. **Output 2.3.1** This output was modified with respect to output 3.1.1 of the PIF, which was focused on generating specific emission factors for the country with documentation associated with the key land cover categories of the AFOLU sector. Although this output was not removed from the Project but is now part of output 2.3.2, output 2.3.1 is focused in country-specific activity data on key variables to estimate GHG emissions and removals from AFOLU are developed and / or updated and systematized.
- b. **Output 2.3.2** Database providing country-specific emission factors with associated documentation for key land-cover change categories of the AFOLU sector is available.
- c. **Output 2.3.3** Data gaps on forest fires, logging and firewood consumption filled through an updated National Forestry Information System (SNIF).

Component 3: Improving GHG projections in Colombia's prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU)

Considering the restructuring that was carried out in the Project activities, component 3 was updated so that it only focuses on the improvement of GHG emissions projections for the prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU). Activities under this component are targeted to improve quality of projections in the AFOLU and Energy sectors using, in all cases where is possible, a Tier 2 level, based on country-specific data. To achieve this, carbon contents in the main compartments established in the IPCC 2006 guidelines will be determined, and the carbon fluxes in lands subject to change dynamics will be measured. Likewise, for the Energy sector, the aim is to strengthen the estimation of sectoral baselines, emissions projection, and estimation of fugitive emissions for use of fossil fuels (oil and natural gas). By its nature, this task requires a collaborative approach and engagement of private sector, thus this component foresees the development of technological tools and institutional arrangements to promote this collaboration in a transparent and efficient manner.

One of the most critical aspects to improve quality of information on emissions and removals in both sectors is the lack of information on, in the case of AFOLU, related to carbon stocks and flows in different ecosystems and, consequently, emission factors to evaluate the impact of transformation of natural ecosystems into other land use categories. In the Energy sector, issues are primarily related to the lack of country-specific emission factors, as well as baselines, consistent with the national estimations of the GHG Inventory, especially in the transport sector. Up to this date, national reports have applied default emission factors from the IPCC, which carries increased uncertainties onto the estimates given the diversity and specificities of ecosystems, and the relevance of the Energy sector within the national emissions.

Outcome 3.1 GHG Scenarios and projections estimated for the Energy and AFOLU sectors, through high quality scientific information.

This outcome was proposed as outcome 3.2 in the PIF document and in this proposal, considering the changes made to the activities of this component, this outcome was translated to 3.1 and is focused on improving the estimation of GHG scenarios and projections for the sectors prioritized (Energy and AFOLU), through high quality information. Given that Colombia must update the NDC by 2020, it was identified that it is a priority to define and validate the main instruments necessary for the construction of GHG scenarios at the national level for the key categories of the Energy and AFOLU sector, as a first exercise that replication is sought for other IPCC sectors (IPPU and Waste).

Considering the revision process of the NDC and the new Compliance Period under the Paris Agreement, it is very important for Colombia to advance in the improvement of its information regarding emissions trends, in a way that is consistent with the National GHG Inventories. To achieve this, the Project seeks to strengthen national capacities, through the development and validation of methodologies for the estimation of emission scenarios and projections for both AFOLU and Energy, which are the main emission sources in Colombia. Strengthening capacities in the development of emission projections will allow to standardize methodologies and to systematize calculations, making the intersectorial negotiation processes for revision and/or establishment of new reduction goals more efficient. It will also improve reporting mechanisms, and address Colombia's key needs on transparency.

To deliver these results, the Project will prioritize the definition of accounting rules between mitigation actions and NDC projections for the Energy and AFOLU sectors. This will be done by considering NDC adjustments to be carried out during the first quarter of 2020. In addition, a SINGEI module to systematize the preparation of emissions scenarios for the IPCC sectors will be designed.

Output 3.1.1 that was initially formulated in the PIF document, was transacted to component 2 as explained above, and now this activity will be centered on the definition and validation of methods to estimate emissions in key categories in the Energy and AFOLU sectors as a key instrument to develop national GHG emission scenarios. With this information, the Project will substantially strengthen the construction process of national inventories, as well as, facilitating updating of baselines, and periodic review of the NDC.

Likewise, Output 3.1.2 raised in the PIF document was transferred to component 2 and instead considering the objective of outcome 3.1, output 3.1.2 will focus on the definition and validation of accounting rules in the Energy and AFOLU sectors, in line with criteria defined in the updating process of Colombia's NDC.

The output 3.1.3 raised in the PIF which referred to "Estimates of CO₂ emissions and removals resulting from carbon stock changes in key land-cover categories of the AFOLU sector are published in Colombia's Third Biennial Update Report (BUR), to be submitted in 2020" was eliminated, since the Joint Declaration of Intent project in which IDEAM participates, this activity is being carried out, focused mainly on forest cover. For this reason, it was considered not to include it to avoid replicating efforts regarding the results of other initiatives complementary to CBIT; and in addition, the results obtained in this project will not only serve to report GHG emissions and removals in the Third Biennial Update Report of Colombia (BUR 3) to be presented in 2020, but the establishment of a system that allow to generate short, medium and long term information that can be reported in the BUR and in the future Biennial Transparency Reports (BTR).

Outcome 3.2 A pilot on the identification of inventory categories in prioritized sectors with a gender perspectives to guide the further development of differential mitigation measures at the national level.

The outcome 3.2 stated in the PIF document was traded to the outcome 3.1 as explained above, and instead the new outcome proposes to mainstream the gender approach in the estimation of GHG emissions and removals in the prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU). In this sense, the outputs initially proposed in the PIF document were also modified as explained below.

Based on the collection of primary information (surveys) and consultations with experts, the pilot exercise under outcome 3.2 seeks to review which categories or subcategories of the GHG inventory could become gender sensitive. For example, it will allow to identify in the country context if there is a greater dominance of the role of men or women in the case of emissions related to the use of firewood, or those from inter-municipal transport. The objective is that the categories that are able to be analyzed in this sense in the emission quantification process, will be proposed as pilot categories to be treated differentially when making the inventory and reporting them. This would make possible to relate one category more to women or men, and thus plan some differential mitigation activities, taking into account that they are categories in which one of these roles is more involved. Thus, through in situ assessments and review of experiences in other regions and countries, a document on the analysis and feasibility of identifying inventory categories and subcategories that could be sensitive to gender will be developed. This exploratory work, besides pioneering the incorporation of a gender perspectives into the National GHG Inventories (Energy and AFOLU sectors), will be compiled into a booklet of an inventory sector analysis with a gender perspective.

The result of this exercise/analysis will be consolidated in the Analytical document on GHG inventory categories including a gender perspective in prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU) to assess the feasibility of differential mitigation actions and in the National GHG inventory booklet to be developed on the prioritized sector identified with the potential to include a gender perspective.

To do so, Output 3.2.1 seeks to develop an analytical document on key categories with a gender perspective in prioritized sectors (AFOLU and Energy) which will assess the feasibility of proposing differential mitigation measures into the future. Output 3.2.2 will focus on the preparation of a booklet of the GHG Inventory with emphasis on one sector's analysis using a gender perspective.

Component 4. Knowledge Management and M&E

This component had not been planned in the PIF document, and has been included in this proposal with the objective of ensure monitoring and evaluation of the Project's results, participation of interested parties and Project beneficiaries in each of its components and compilation of results, experiences, best practices and lessons learned for publication and dissemination purposes.

Outcome 4.1 M&E of project performance and project's process and impact

A Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Plan will developed, consistent with the Project's theory of change, in such a way that ensures positive impacts and effective changes on the problematic situations identified, which reflect country priorities.

To do so, Output 4.1.1 will comprise an M&E Plan which will be linked to the Project's Theory of Change.

Outcome 4.2 Project's knowledge and results disseminated to strengthen institutional arrangements and increase global cooperation

Good practices and lessons learned from the Project will be compiled, documented and shared with all relevant agencies and interested parties at the national and local levels. To do so, data visualization tools such as Dataviz to facilitate the dissemination of graphic material (booklets, infographics, articles) will be implemented. Hard copies will also be prepared. In addition, results-sharing and good practice workshops will be held with relevant stakeholders and interested teams in and outside the country through the Global Coordination Platforms such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform and PANORAMA and other networks of South-South cooperation such as the Latin American Network of GHG Inventories.

Outcome 4.3 Incorporation of progress in mid-term and terminal evaluations

It will be carried out through Project progress reports on gender, the delivery of information collection forms with focal groups and/or interest groups, gender-sensitive communication pieces and gender sections in GEF's annual surveys, which will report on progress in the implementation of the Gender Action Plan (Annex G).

Output 4.3.1. consists of a report that includes findings by sex, including qualitative and quantitative data.; and under Output 4.3.2. a strategy to ensure that all Project communications and activities include a gender perspective will be developed.

4. Alignment with GEF focal area and/or Impact Program Strategies

The project is prepared in line with GEF7 climate change mitigation objective CCM3-8: "Foster enabling conditions for mainstreaming mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies through capacity building initiative for transparency?". Investments under this proposal will strengthen national and sectoral capacities to tracking progress against the national GHG emissions reductions targets, as well as the effective and efficient use of data and information.

In this sense, the project aims to strength national institutional capacities for the implementation of the transparency framework of the Paris Agreement through the enhancement of national GHG inventories as the most important component of the MRV to tracking progress of NDC implementation.

With this purpose, the country has prioritized the AFOLU and Energy sectors, aiming to improve data and estimation processes of the GHG national inventory that will also enable the estimation of the impact of mitigation actions in the emissions, improving national capacities for the transparency reports.

Also, in terms of complying with Article 13 of the PA in terms of the ETF, the need to strengthen institutional capacities for the generation of baselines and GHG sector projections has been seen, for the updating of the national NDC, which will have to be adjusted for the year 2020. In this sense, and in terms of contributing to the fulfillment of these objectives, a component dedicated to the improvement of GHG projections for prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU) has been formulated in this proposal, through the definition, validation and adjustment of existing methodologies, for the construction of GHG scenarios at the national level in the prioritized sectors. Likewise, it is expected to contribute to the process of definition and validation of accounting rules in the prioritized sectors, in line with the national NDC update processes.

Likewise, with the strengthening of the MRV system, which is one of the main objectives of the CBIT project, it is expected that through the development of the objectives of this project, a component will be generated in the SINGEI, which will allow GHG projections and baselines to be carried out by sector, to contribute to future updates of the national NDC.

5. Incremental/additional cost reasoning and expected contributions from the baseline, the GEFTF, LDCF, SCCF and co-financing

Taking into account the provisions in Article 13 of the Paris Agreement Article, the proposed activities will contribute to improving national estimates and generate country-specific data (Tier 2 ? Tier 3), promote good practice methodologies according to IPCC and involve relevant sectors in order to strengthen the national institutional framework. It is also important to note that since 2013 Colombia has been working on developing national systems for monitoring, reporting and verification for GHG emission reductions and climate financing, which have been designed in order to facilitate monitoring progress towards achieving the NDC. Currently Colombia attained significant progress in designing and piloting the National Registry of Reduced Emissions ?RENARE, which is a technological instrument of the MRV System for the management of information at the national level on GHG mitigation initiatives, including programs and projects of actions on Reduction of Emissions due to Deforestation and Forest Degradation of Colombia - REDD +. Regarding finance and support, the National Planning Department is implementing the MRV System of Climate Finance. Activities will also contribute to improve existing monitoring and reporting systems and increase capacities of relevant sectors, which will increase transparency in monitoring and reporting processes.

Due to the nature of the CBIT Program under the GEF this project is financed on a full-agreed cost basis. Although co-financing is not a mandatory requirement, Colombia?s commitment to enhance the transparency of its MRV activities is reflected in ongoing programs and other initiatives, which are complementary to this project, as well as other institutional in-kind contributions. These have been included as co-financing in Table C of this document.

As described in the sections above, Colombia has made a tremendous effort ? underpinned by institutional improvement plans - to produce enhanced reports on its GHG emissions and removals both internationally and for domestic purposes. However, with a NDC in place and new challenges under the ETF of the Paris Agreement stemming from the need to conduct robust NDC tracking and raise NDC ambition over time, the actions so far undertaken by Colombia on this front will need to be accelerated and scaled up. Colombia?s aspiration, which this CBIT proposal will directly contribute to, is to design and rapidly deploy more sophisticated tools that, in combination with better data, are able to produce multi-scale and yet consistent information on the country?s progress towards meeting its NDC.

For countries such as Colombia, the strengthening of MRV referred to in the Paris Agreement implies to continuously improve monitoring and reporting systems of GHG emissions and removals at the national level. This has to be done based on five essential principles established by the IPCC: Transparency, Accuracy, Comprehensiveness, Coherence and Comparability of the information reported. Therefore, this proposal is targeted to progressively develop national mechanisms and capacities to address two fundamental challenges:

1. International reports should be increasingly frequent, transparent and robust. To fulfill this commitment, the country must fill information gaps starting with the activities and sources that emit (or sinks that remove) most of the emissions. In addition, it should ensure synchrony and consistency in the interactions and information flows among all the stakeholders and instruments - such as the INGEI and the NDC - that are part of these reports.

2. Effective monitoring of the National Climate Change Policy mainly implies that there is consistent and comparable information on climate change mitigation progress for productive sectors, departments and municipalities of the country. At the same time, this requires compatible methodologies and clear rules to integrate information generated on multiple scales, from the policies and measures of sustainable rural development foreseen by the Government, the Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and private initiatives of smaller scale.

Therefore, taking into account Paris Agreement's Article 13 provisions, activities proposed will contribute to improve national estimates and generate country-specific methods (Tier 2 ? Tier 3), promote good practice methodologies according to IPCC and involve relevant sectors in order to strengthen the national institutional framework. Results will improve national inventory reports of emissions and removals and contribute to tracking the progress made in implementing and achieving emission reduction targets defined in the Colombia's NDC.

All activities, outcomes and outputs included in this proposal are fully consistent with the Programming directions for the CBIT (GEF/C.50/06) and, as summarized below, have global environmental benefits and indirect adaptation benefits.

With the investments proposed in this project, Colombia is proactively taking steps towards establishing a comprehensive, robust MRV system of emission and removals that is able to capture and respond to future international transparency requirements and to key policy questions and decisions on low-carbon development which, in the absence of such system, would have to be addressed on a project-by-project basis ? arguably a more costly approach.

Taking into account that the process of preparing the CBIT project (PPG phase) was carried out under a participatory construction process where there was an inter-institutional presence, the budget initially presented in the PIF document was better adjusted. Therefore and considering that different initiatives are currently being developed as the Joint Declaration of Intent with Norway, Germany and the UK; REM and ISFL BioCarbon Fund with components and activities complementary to those proposed in CBIT, which are aimed mainly at strengthening activities in the AFOLU sector and considering the restructuring of project activities with the inclusion of the gender action plan and the M&E component (component 4), it was considered jointly among the parties involved in the project, to reenter the budget.

Thus, it is observed that component 1, aimed at strengthening the implementation of the national SINGEI, has been allocated greater resources than those initially proposed in the PIF, since this component is considered crucial for the development of the MRV system and has been a necessity expressed in the improvement plans of the different cycles of INGEI. On the other hand, component 3 led to the improvement of GHG projections in the prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU), was also reassigned budget, since activities are crucial to improve the calculation of GHG emissions and removals through improvement of activity data and emission factors. However, for the activities formulated for component 2 and 3, the projects that are currently being developed and that are complementary to the CBIT project, already discussed above, were taken into account.

Likewise, the budgetary restructuring took into account the creation of the new component not described in the PIF, which is component 4 of M&E and the allocation of resources for the implementation of the gender action plan.

Global environmental benefits (GEFTF) and/or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF)

The global environmental benefits are related to Colombia's increased ability to meet its NDC commitments by means of having and providing adequate access (e.g. to the government, the private sector and the civil society) to improved information on how the country is performing against its targets. The broad dissemination of more accurate data on key activities and country-specific emission factors as a result of implementing this project, will transversally increase the quality of emissions estimates at all scales, thus the robustness of mitigation actions.

Along the same lines, several pieces of sectoral information such as changes in forest and non-forest ecosystems over time and data on livestock will be useful in producing future analysis on how productive systems respond to climate change, an essential element of adaptation planning. More indirectly, the research programs this project will promote are expected to motivate an increased number of students and scientists to engage in climate science - related activities, thereby creating a virtuous circle in which the principle of "continuous improvement" underpinning this intervention is expanded from government agencies to a broader base of stakeholders which includes academic institutions.

6. Innovation, sustainability and potential for scaling up

The proposed project is part of an unprecedented initiative by IDEAM of long-term strategizing on MRV of GHG emissions and removals for the AFOLU sector and other Non - AFOLU sectors (specifically Energy sector). It comprises a range of activities which in spite of building on existing capacities, methods and tools, are entirely new to the Colombian context. New research fields will be explored in collaboration with private companies, sectoral research centers and/or national universities.

The project will be coordinated by IDEAM, Colombia's designated institution for inventory preparation, climate change research and reporting to the UNFCCC. Over time, IDEAM has developed the expertise and technical capacity needed to provide guidance to and interact with a broad range of agencies across the entire country for the purpose of generating and disseminating information in the area of climate change. However, in order to be able to carry out research activities across diverse regions within the country, IDEAM proposes a collaborative model for data gathering, transfer, processing and publishing which will in turn have a positive effect on existing institutional arrangements and promote the creation of new ones. This approach increases the sustainability of interventions as a number of stakeholders will bear responsibility and commitment to the achievement of the proposed outcomes.

This intervention is expected to run in parallel with consistent and fully complementary programs under IDEAM's coordination such as the Technical Assistance of the ISFL - BioCarbon Fund, REM and the MRV component of the Joint Declaration of Intent between Colombia, Norway, Germany and the UK, among others.

The proposed intervention is ambitious in scope and scale. The majority of activities, have a national coverage and impact. In addition, the proposed work on activity data, forest inventorying and development of emission factors for key AFOLU categories will take place in Colombia's Andean region, the second largest and most emitting, and the most diverse in terms of landscapes. The project's results as well as experiences collected in obtaining them could potentially be applicable to countries in

the Latin America region with biophysical similarities. Likewise, for the Energy sector (second more relevant in terms of national emissions) the proposed activities will allow a considerable advance on information quality to improve emissions calculation, as well as, the proposal of new mitigation measures.

In general, the components of the Project are aimed at promoting the development and standardization of methods and the systematization and documentation of processes and procedures, generating an important balance between innovation and sustainability. This includes to develop a web platform for the national GHG inventory system (SINGEI) supported by protocols and institutional arrangements on data transfer and information sharing; this will support inventory and mitigation data management and allows the country to estimate the INGEI more systematically. Capacity development in new topics as well as innovative tools will be implemented.

Importantly, this project aims at becoming the first to incorporate a gender perspective into the MRV of greenhouse gas emissions and removals in Colombia. Through in situ assessments and review of experiences in other regions and countries, a document on the analysis and feasibility of identifying inventory categories and subcategories that could be sensitive to gender diversity will be developed. This exploratory work, besides pioneering in the incorporation of a gender perspective into the National GHG Inventories (Energy and AFOLU sectors), will be compiled into a booklet of an inventory sector analysis with a gender perspective.

[1] A methodology to identify and generate national-level data on forest degradation is currently under development.

[2] For biodiversity projects, in addition to explaining the project's consistency with the biodiversity focal area strategy, objectives and programs, please also describe which [Aichi Target\(s\)](#) the project will directly contribute to achieving.

1b. Project Map and Coordinates

Please provide geo-referenced information and map where the project interventions will take place.

The main activities of the proposal are to be developed in Bogotá (Colombia) where the different institutions that are involved in this proposal are based. Nevertheless, the proposed work on activity data, forest inventorying and development of emission factors for key AFOLU categories will take place in Colombia's Andean region, as is shown in the following map:



1c. Child Project?

If this is a child project under a program, describe how the components contribute to the overall program impact.

NA

2. Stakeholders

Select the stakeholders that have participated in consultations during the project identification phase:

Civil Society Organizations Yes

Indigenous Peoples and Local Communities

Private Sector Entities Yes

If none of the above, please explain why:

The Project will be mainly developed by IDEAM, the national scientific authority in the area of climate change, with permanent support from MinAmbiente (Departments of Forests, Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services, and Climate Change and Risk Management), and from UNDP. Internally and due to their complementary responsibilities in the areas of forest and other ecosystem monitoring and preparation of GHG Inventories, the Departments of Environmental Studies and of Ecosystems and Information at IDEAM will act as technical co-leads throughout the development of all Project components. Both at MinAmbiente and IDEAM, the International Affairs Offices will track the fulfilment of commitments to the GEF and UNDP and promote South-South and Triangular cooperation opportunities.

The Project's activities and outputs will be aligned and coordinated with other strategies and initiatives addressing the area of monitoring/estimation and reporting of GHG emissions and removals in the AFOLU sector, as well as information tools for mitigation actions such as the National Registry of Reduced Emissions (RENARE) and management instruments such as the Sectoral and Local Climate Change Comprehensive Plans (PIGCCS, PIGCCT). Similarly, the Project will work in close coordination with Colombia's Low Carbon Development Strategy (CLCDS) with regards to MRV issues as well as on gender. In its second phase (current), the CLCDS has the aim of strengthening country capacities to define sectoral responsibilities and implementation roadmaps for GHG mitigation and climate change adaptation in order to meet Colombia's NDC targets. This will be done by implementing enabling measures and fostering private sector engagement and developing a detailed study on the possible pathways to achieve full economic decarbonization in Colombia in the second half of the century, incorporating a cross-cutting gender perspective in climate change management.

Technical Partnerships with a broad range of public and private institutions which provide information to prepare the National GHG Inventory have emerged and evolved as a result of previous endeavors such as the Third National Communication, First and **Second BUR**. This is particularly relevant to the Energy and AFOLU sectors. These Partnerships are expected to continue to operate under this Project in order to meet its objectives. On this regard, most of the contributing agencies/institutions meet periodically under the Scientific-Technical Information Committee created by the Colombian government within the frames of the National Climate Change System (SISCLIMA). The Committee offers a technical scenario to motivate and address partnerships and intersectoral commitments to ensure, during the Project's first stage, a continuous and strong flow of information. Nevertheless, the

Project intends to promote and strengthen formal, legally binding institutional arrangements so this flow of information is maintained over time.

In case of the institutions, particularly those in the private sectors, which provide information to the GHG Inventory and are not part of the above mentioned Committee, the Project will foster the adoption of formal agreements to secure timely information exchanges (e.g. Fedemaderas, Cenica?a, Fedepalma, Fedegan, PorkColombia, Fenavi, among others).

In developing processes leading to the obtention of activity data and country-specific emission factors, the Project will create strong coordination dynamics with local entities such as the Regional Environmental Authorities (REAs), Colombia?s National Parks Authority (PNN) and the local communities. The Project will seek to create robust processes to compile information and give it back to local communities in the form of new knowledge.

In addition, the CBIT Project will strengthen the technical working groups with the National Department of Statistics (DANE) to implement and enhance activities under an existing cooperation agreement for the improvement of the GHG inventory and the Unified Environmental Registry (RUA). Likewise, ongoing actions with MinMinas through UPME (being UPME the Special Administrative Unit of the National order, of a technical nature, attached to MinMinas), and the Sectoral & Environmental Issues Department of MinAmbiente to improve the National Energy Balance (BECO) and calculations in the Energy sector will be strengthened.

The following is a description of the main stakeholders that will be involved in project execution and their respective roles:

Table 2. Stakeholders to be engaged in the project

Stakeholder	Main role	Engagement in the project
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS)	Establishing public policies on sustainable development and environment at a national level	? MADS will provide high-level and technical guidance to maintain a strong connection between the project with National Climate Change Policy and the SIAC. ? As the GEF?s focal point, MADS will provide support to IDEAM in establishing an effective exchange with the GEF.

Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)	Generation of official information and monitoring of natural resources at national level	<p>? IDEAM will lead technically components of the project related to generation and analysis of data, design and implementation of information platforms, engagement of relevant sector, among others.</p> <p>? As technical coordination of the SIAC, IDEAM will integrate results of the project into existing information platforms and monitoring systems.</p>
National Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME)	Generating official information from the mining and energy sectors in Colombia as well as technical inputs for sectoral decision-making	? UPME will co-execute with IDEAM the activities related to developing improved data to estimate emissions in the energy sector.
National Department on Statistics (DANE)	Generating official national statistics for Colombia	? DANE will support the implementation of activities related to capacity development on uncertainty estimation and reporting.
Colombian Corporation for Agricultural Research (AGROSAVIA)	Contribute to technical change and improvement in the agricultural sector in Colombia	<p>? AGROSAVIA will co-execute activities on activity data and emission factor improvement for livestock-related categories of the GHG inventory.</p> <p>? </p>
Regional Environmental Authorities (CARs)	Administering renewable natural resources within their jurisdiction	<p>? Issue permits, if applicable, and provide access to locally gathered information that is relevant to the project.</p> <p>? Provide consent and assistance, if needed, to activities related to data collection within their jurisdiction.</p> <p>? Co-execute activities related to activity data improvement on forestland remaining forestland.</p>
Universities and research centers	Conducting scientific and applied research on climate change ? related topics	? Will co-execute data collection and analysis activities and provide existing connections with other local institutions, including communities (e.g. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Pontificia Universidad Javeriana, UPTC).

Non-governmental organizations	Conducting scientific and applied research on climate change ? related topics	? Will co-execute data collection and analysis activities and provide existing connections with other local institutions, including communities (e.g. TNC, WWF)
Guild Sector (National Federation of Cattle Ranchers ?FEDEGAN, Fedemaderas, Cenica?a, Fedepalma, PorkColombia, Fenavi among others)	Private associations that comprises agriculture and cattle ranchers in Colombia	? Will co-execute activities on activity data and emission factor improvement for livestock-related categories of the GHG inventory. ? The Project will foster the adoption of formal agreements to secure timely information exchanges

The project will also involve gender stakeholders through capacity building in the incorporation of the gender approach in the activities and processes of collecting information of the GHG emissions and removals counting and estimations mechanisms by sectors (Energy, AFOLU, Industrial and waste processes). For this, it has been proposed that the participation of both women and men be equitable throughout the project (1/1).

Please provide the Stakeholder Engagement Plan or equivalent assessment.

In addition, provide a summary on how stakeholders will be consulted in project execution, the means and timing of engagement, how information will be disseminated, and an explanation of any resource requirements throughout the project/program cycle to ensure proper and meaningful stakeholder engagement

Select what role civil society will play in the project:

Consulted only; Yes

Member of Advisory Body; Contractor;

Co-financier;

Member of project steering committee or equivalent decision-making body;

Executor or co-executor; No

Other (Please explain)

3. Gender Equality and Women's Empowerment

Provide the gender analysis or equivalent socio-economic assesment.

Considering the important role that women play in climate change adaptation and mitigation ? which is in stark contrast with challenges related to identifying, bringing to the fore and addressing gender disparities through quantitative and qualitative information ? this Project has designed a Gender Action Plan that aims at incorporating a gender perspective in GHG emissions and removals accounting and estimation mechanisms, as well as in inventory categories in the AFOLU and Energy sectors. To do so, the Gender Action plan was prepared in such way that cuts across most Project components, following UNDP's and GEF guidance and standards on the matter. The gender perspective will be included as follows:

Component 1. Strengthen the implementation of SINGEI at a national level

Gender ? related results

By year 2024, a document on the links between gender, climate change and GHG emissions and the incorporation of a gender perspective into the estimation and accounting mechanisms of GHG emissions and removals will have been developed.

Activities

- Project Technical Team receives training on gender issues.
- Analytical document developed and published, containing information on the differential impacts of GHG emissions on men and women, consumption patterns, land and energy use, GHG and climate change.
- Designation of focal points for gender issues by sector to enable swift information collection.
- Training workshops on the incorporation of the gender perspective in the collection of information to account for and estimate GHG emissions and removals in sectors (energy, AFOLU, industrial and waste processes) delivered

Component 3 . Improving GHG projections in Colombia's prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU).

Gender ? related results

By 2024, an analytical document with recommendations on the incorporation of a gender and ethnic perspective into selected categories in the AFOLU and Energy sectors will have been published.

Activities

- Analytical document on GHG inventory categories including a gender and ethnic perspective in prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU) is developed to assess the feasibility of differential mitigation actions.
- National GHG inventory booklet developed on a prioritized sector with a gender perspective.

Component 4. Knowledge Management and M&E.

Gender ? related results

Activity compliance report with findings by sex, including qualitative and quantitative data, is delivered.

Activities

- Collection of information on gender mainstreaming and completion of activities.
- Communication of the Project activities includes a gender approach.

Does the project expect to include any gender-responsive measures to address gender gaps or promote gender equality and women empowerment?

Yes

Closing gender gaps in access to and control over natural resources;

Improving women's participation and decision making Yes

Generating socio-economic benefits or services or women

Does the project's results framework or logical framework include gender-sensitive indicators?

Yes

4. Private sector engagement

Elaborate on the private sector's engagement in the project, if any.

The project is focused on improving the capacity of governments to undertake transparency obligations.. However, engagement of private sector will take place in the implementation of the project or beyond its life cycle, as the activities related to improve quality of data and information on emissions and removals in the AFOLU and Energy sectors, requires collaboration of this sector and would imply in the future the development of technological tools and arrangement which would boost its engagement in the process related to the MRV system.

In case of the institutions that provide information to the GHG Inventory and are not part of the Project Committee, the Project will foster the adoption of formal agreements to secure timely information exchanges (e.g. Fedemaderas, Cenica?a, Fedepalma, Fedegan, PorkColombia, Fenavi, among others).

Additionally, by the nature of this project, it would be promote more and better information, as well as improve accessibility to information to different actors, including private sector.

5. Risks to Achieving Project Objectives

Elaborate on indicated risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and, if possible, the proposed measures that address these risks at the time of project implementation.(table format acceptable):

#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response
1	Low levels of information about the CBIT Project by relevant stakeholders.	Organizational Strategic	There is uncertainty regarding the implementation of the CBIT Project and its positioning among users and providers of information. P = 1 I = 3	A key result of the CBIT Project is to deliver high level dissemination of its strategy. Similarly, workplan activities include periodic meetings with sectors, including the civil society and publications.
2	Weak political support from agencies providing information required for calculations and other resources needed to implement the project.	Organizational Strategic	SINGEI structuring is not completed. P = 1 I = 4	Work to improve coordination and awareness on the Project from the technical to the management levels is ongoing, in order to ensure engagement from data-providing agencies. In addition, high-level participation and awareness will be sought after throughout Project implementation (to improve institutional awareness on the relevance of deliverables such as SINGEI, emission factors, activity data, projections, emission scenarios, etc.).
3	The information to obtain estimates and perform calculations does not meet the quality requirements.	Technical	Uncertainty of calculations and estimates may not be reduced. P = 2 I = 3	Working groups from the National GHG Inventory and those dedicated to developing activity data and emission factors in the energy sector at IDEAM are maintained and strengthened.
4	Interest of national agencies to conduct research on emission factors decreases.	Strategic	The impact of the Project decreases and MRV strategic actions will be directly affected. P = 1 I = 3	The Project provides useful, consensual information for sectors and relevant agencies. A technically robust baseline is developed and serves as an input to sectoral decision-making on mitigation.

#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response
5	The priorities of participating agencies change and affect project management.	Political Strategic	The impact of the Project decreases and MRV strategic actions will be directly affected. P = 1 I = 3	High level officers are involved to facilitate the creation of institutional arrangements.
6	Low cooperation levels from the private sector due to lack of incentives	Political Operational Strategic	Some calculations, scenarios and projections to be developed with the Project could be hindered by an insufficient flow of information P = 2 I = 3	Technical working groups to coordinate the Project and private activities are held.
7	Low cooperation from sectoral ministries engaged or from those to be integrated into the Project later on	Political Operational Strategic	The implementation of sectoral mitigation plans is delayed and mitigation targets under Colombia's NDC might not be fulfilled. P = 2 I = 3	The strategy is based on the joint work between government and sectors under the Climate Change Intersectoral Commission (CICC) and its formal implications. Also, support has been provided to sectoral ministries for capacity development. This risk is also mitigated by the construction of a cooperation portfolio.
8	Delays or difficulties in procurement processes.	Operational Organizational	Delays in the recruitment of professionals /specialized consultants hinder the development and continuity of Project activities. P=3 I=4	Outstanding planning and tracking of processes should be in place.

#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response
9	Lack of coordination with other projects	Organizational Strategic	Due to the Project's complexity and its relationship with other projects, a lack of coordination in its execution may occur. P=2 I=3	CBIT Project Coordinator will keep track of other projects to avoid effort duplication and provide guidance to take advantage of potential synergies.
10	Climate change	Environmental	Lack of access to field data collection areas due to climatic conditions P=3 I=3	Planning of data collection activities will be mapped and factor in these potential risks and establish technical alternatives to be triggered in case these risks materialize.
11	Global coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic	Health risk	Potential health and safety, including contagious exposure for stakeholders the FSP has planned to engage with, including the staff of the PMU and institutional partners, plus third party workers where the field project demonstration will take place. P = 3 I = 2	This will be implemented in twofold: i. develop innovative virtual and remote methods for working and implementation, as much as possible, and ii. since the World has not yet found a vaccine for this virus, for the implementation of those activities that require social gathering, the FSP's PMU, with assistance from the UNDP CO, should promote the application of the measures established by the WHO and the GoC, for the control of COVID 19, both preventive and care measures in the event of a contagion in any of the facilities of the interested parties.

#	Description	Type	Impact & Probability	Countermeasures / Mngt response
12	Unstable Context of Government Priorities Due to COVID-19	Operational Strategic	Government counterparts reduce their focus on the project because they have other priorities related to national responses to the country's alert status for COVID-19, which may affect institutional priorities and transcend the lack of institutional articulation, and the timing for the availability of information required for the development of the report P = 3 I = 2	Institutional articulation will be encouraged, through the steering committee, to make informed decisions about the implementation of the project and encourage the participation of the different institutions that provide the information required for the report.

6. Institutional Arrangement and Coordination

Describe the institutional arrangement for project implementation. Elaborate on the planned coordination with other relevant GEF-financed projects and other initiatives.

The project will conform a Project Steering Committee responsible for making management decisions and conformed by representatives of Fundaci?n Natura, UNDP, MADS, IDEAM and other relevant partners, according to their participation in the implementation of the project.. UNDP will be the implementing agency and Fundaci?n Natura will be the executing partner; and the development Partners are: IDEAM, MinAmbiente, UPME, MinMinas, MinAgricultura, UNDP.

As the leading agencies in charge of technically coordinating and implementing Colombia's MRV arrangements, IDEAM and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development act as a focal points in a broad number of projects that are relevant to the CBIT project, including most of the outlined in the tables in Part II of this proposal. In addition, by being an active part of key regional and global initiatives such as Group on Earth Observations (GEO), Amazon Cooperation Treaty Organization (OTCA), the Latin American GHG inventory network and others, the lessons learnt while planning and executing this project can be effectively transferred to other countries interested in advancing similar

proposals under the GEF. The following are the key initiatives with which close coordination will be secured:

? GEF *Corazón de la Amazonia*: technical coordination of the MRV component is under IDEAM's responsibility.

? GEF 6, Trinational Project on biodiversity conservation in the Amazon: technical coordination of the MRV activities is under IDEAM's responsibility.

? Joint Declaration of Intent with Norway, Germany and the UK; REM and ISFL BioCarbon Fund: activities and components are complementary to the ones proposed in this CBIT project. Technical coordination of the MRV activities is under IDEAM's responsibility.

Unlike these initiatives and those proposed in Table 3 of this document, the CBIT project has no direct relationship with other initiatives financed by the GEF that are currently being implemented in the country.

7. Consistency with National Priorities

Describe the consistency of the project with national strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions from below:

NAPAs, NAPs, ASGM NAPs, MIAs, NBSAPs, NCs, TNAs, NCSAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, BURs, INDCs, etc.

The Project is consistent with the following national strategies and national reports to the UNFCCC:

- National Communications (NC) and Biennial Update Report (BUR) under UNFCCC: Project results will be highly relevant to the preparation of NCs, not only through direct contributions to the improvement of GHG inventories from the perspectives of transparency and timeliness, but by establishing a more efficient, UNFCCC - compliant MRV system to support decisions on climate change mitigation and adaptation.

- National Capacity Self-Assessment (NCSA) under UNFCCC: the implementation of improvement plans as well as the establishment of continuous enhancement scheme towards the achievement of an Enhanced Transparency Framework under the Paris Agreement, will allow for the strengthening of National GHG inventories and thus of the national MRV System, and for a more effective and efficient provision of targeted, gender - sensitive information for decision - making.

- The support from the CBIT will be key to filling critical data and information gaps to produce more transparent, accurate, consistent, complete and comparable estimates of emissions and removals from Colombia's AFOLU and Energy sectors (a first exercise that replication is sought for other IPCC sectors IPPU and Waste). This will represent a significant improvement on the INGEI and MRV tracking progress of the NDC targets for the AFOLU and energy sectors in Colombia in a consistent manner, as well as to laying the foundations of a multi-stakeholder, coordinated national MRV system to track and produce policy-relevant information on Colombia's progress in implementing its NDC. This is also a key step in the Country's climate change long term vision.

8. Knowledge Management

Elaborate the "Knowledge Management Approach" for the project, including a budget, key deliverables and a timeline, and explain how it will contribute to the project's overall impact.

Activity	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	Budget	Timeline															
				Year 1				Year 2				Year 3				Year 4			
				Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3	Q 4
Knowledge Management Approach	1. Project's knowledge and results disseminated to strengthen institutional arrangements and increase global cooperation	1.1 Good practices and lessons learned disseminated with relevant national partners and other Parties and initiatives through the Global Coordination Platform and other South-South cooperation networks																	
	2. Incorporation of progress report into mid and terminal evaluations	2.1. Report with findings by sex, including qualitative and quantitative information, is incorporated in progress reports.																	
		2.2. Project communications incorporate a gender perspective																	

Knowledge Management Approach activities will have both national and regional impacts, considering that activities will be focused on strengthening the institutional arrangements and disseminating good practice and lessons learned to all interested organizations at the national and local levels. To do so, Data visualization tools (such as Dataviz) will be used to publish graphic materials (booklets, infographics, articles) which will be disseminated through digital and printed media. In addition, workshops to share good practices and lessons learned with relevant stakeholders and with other interested technical teams will

be held through global coordination platforms and other south - south cooperation networks, such as Africa Solutions Platform, the UN South-South Galaxy knowledge sharing platform, PANORAMA, the Latin American network on GHG inventories.

Likewise, the project has a Gender Action Plan and a communications strategy. These will allow to communicate project's results and findings with a gender perspective. Progress reports will also include qualitative and quantitative information on gender.

9. Monitoring and Evaluation

Describe the budgeted M and E plan

An M&E plan consistent with the Project's ToC will be developed in such way that positive impacts of the intervention foster changes in the problematic situations - which were the foundation of this proposal as a country priority - identified.

GEF and UNDP M&E requirements include: 1 Inception Workshop Conducted and Report Issued; 4 PIRs completed/submitted (one for each year the project has been operational); 1 audit completed (frequency as per UNDP Audit policies ? on average 1 per year); 8 Project Board Meetings held (2 Project Board meetings will be organized for each year the project is operational); 4 Monitoring and supervision missions conducted; 1 Mid-Term GEF Tracking Tool updated; 1 Gender Assessment of project impact completed (as part of MTE); 1 Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) conducted (translated into English) and management responses submitted; 1 GEF Secretariat oversight missions conducted; 1 Terminal GEF Tracking Tool updated; 1 Independent Terminal Evaluation conducted (translated into English) and management responses submitted.

Monitoring and Evaluation Plan and Budget:		
GEF M&E requirements	Indicative costs (US\$)	Time frame
Inception Workshop	<i>Total: USD 5.000</i>	Within 60 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Inception Report	<i>None</i>	Within 90 days of CEO endorsement of this project.
Monitoring of GEF indicators and project results framework	USD 27,932	Annually prior to GEF PIR. This will include GEF core indicators.
GEF Project Implementation Report (PIR)	<i>None</i> ¹⁵	Annually typically between June-August
Monitoring all risks (Atlas risk log)	<i>None</i>	On-going.

Monitoring of environmental and social risks, and corresponding management plans as relevant	USD 15,600	On-going.
Monitoring of stakeholder engagement plan	USD 15,800	On-going.
Monitoring of gender action plan	USD 15,600	On-going.
Project Board Meetings	Total of USD 10,000 (for the 4 years of implementation)	Annually.
Reports of Project Board Meetings	None	Annually.
Lessons learned and knowledge generation	USD 29,870	Annually.
Supervision missions	None ^[1]	Annually
Oversight missions	None ¹⁵	Troubleshooting as needed
<i>Mid-term GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools</i>	None	<i>Before mid-term review mission takes place.</i>
<i>Independent Mid-term Review (MTR) and management response</i>	USD 15,000	Between 2nd and 3rd PIR.
<i>Terminal GEF and/or LDCF/SCCF Core indicators and METT or other required Tracking Tools</i>	None	Before terminal evaluation mission takes place
Independent Terminal Evaluation (TE) and management response	USD 25,000	At least three months before operational closure.
<i>Translation of MTR and TE reports into English</i>	USD 10,000	As required. GEF will only accept reports in English.
TOTAL indicative Cost	USD 169,802	

[1] The costs of UNDP CO and UNDP-NCE Unit's participation and time are charged to the GEF Agency Fee.

10. Benefits

Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the project at the national and local levels, as appropriate. How do these benefits translate in supporting the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCE/SCCF)?

Project results will contribute to local and national decision-making at the national and local levels by enhancing SINGEI and, in turn, the information available to plan for and implement differential mitigation actions. It will also impact positively the quality of the information needed to prepare GHG inventories and will help Colombia in implementing the Paris Agreement's Enhanced Transparency Framework.

Similarly, the use of a differential gender approach will strengthen the capacities of agencies collecting and reporting information to estimate GHG emissions, and will produce recommendations to include such perspective into the accounting and estimation mechanisms of emissions, particularly in the AFOLU and energy sectors. Sectors and activities more strongly influenced by women will be identified, and targeted recommendation will be made to include such consideration in accounting and estimation mechanisms. Women's participation will be promoted and opportunities created for differential mitigation actions and solutions to women's vulnerability to climate change.

11. Environmental and Social Safeguard (ESS) Risks

Provide information on the identified environmental and social risks and potential impacts associated with the project/program based on your organization's ESS systems and procedures

Overall Project/Program Risk Classification*

PIF	CEO Endorsement/Approval	MTR	TE
Low			

Measures to address identified risks and impacts

Elaborate on the types and risk classifications/ratings of any identified environmental and social risks and impacts (considering the GEF ESS Minimum Standards) and any measures undertaken as well as planned management measures to address these risks during implementation.

Supporting Documents

Upload available ESS supporting documents.

Title	Module	Submitted
6226_CBIT Colombia_Annex 8_SESP	CEO Endorsement ESS	

ANNEX A: PROJECT RESULTS FRAMEWORK (either copy and paste here the framework from the Agency document, or provide reference to the page in the project document where the framework could be found).

Annex A: Project Results Framework

Project Objective: Strengthen Colombia's capacity to monitor, report and verify anthropogenic greenhouse gas emissions at a national level.		
Project Components	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs
1. Strengthen the implementation of SINGEI at a national level	1.1. Increased transparency and timeliness of Colombia's GHG inventory process by means of a National GHG Inventory System (SINGEI).	1.1.1. National GHG SINGEI is strengthened.
		1.1.2 SINGEI protocols are implemented.
	1.2. Uncertainty of the data to estimate GHG emissions from prioritized inventory categories is estimated and managed.	1.2.1 Uncertainty management training program designed and delivered across key data providers for prioritized inventory categories (AFOLU and Energy).
		1.2.2 Uncertainty of the data used to estimate emissions and removals in prioritized GHG inventory categories is estimated and reported (AFOLU and Energy).
	1.3 Strengthening of capacities for the incorporation of the gender perspective into the accounting and estimation of GHG emissions and removals.	1.3.1. The Project team trained on gender issues
		1.3.2. Analytical document developed and published, containing information on the differential impacts of GHG emissions on men and women, consumption patterns, land and energy use, GHG and climate change.
		1.3.3 Training workshops on the incorporation of the gender perspective in the collection of information to account for and estimate GHG emissions and removals in sectors (energy, AFOLU, industrial and waste processes) delivered.
		1.3.4. Publication developed and delivered on the incorporation of a gender perspective into the accounting and estimation mechanisms of GHG emissions and removals.
2. Improving GHG emissions estimates for Colombia's Energy and AFOLU sectors	2.1. Reduced uncertainty of the information used	2.1.1. Tier 2 and/or Tier 3 methods to estimate GHG emissions from fugitive emissions in the oil & gas sector are developed.

	to estimate GHG emissions in key Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) categories of the energy sector.	2.1.2. Information sources and activity data strengthened (BECO, SIPG, SIMCO) to estimate national and subnational (e.g. province and sector-level disaggregation) emissions from fuel use and fugitive emissions in the IPCC sectors: 1A1 (Energy); 1A2 (transport); 1A3 (Manufacturing industry including fuel use in mining activities); 1A4 (commercial, institutional, residential and agricultural sectors); non-energy uses (strengthening of the reference method) and 1B (fugitive emissions from mining and oil production).
		2.1.3. Procedures for reporting and validation activities related to the Environmental Unified Registry for the Manufacturing Sector (RUA Manufacturero) is implemented.
		2.1.4. Country-specific data on key variables to estimate GHG emissions from transportation are developed and/or updated and systematized.
	2.2. Policy-relevant GHG emissions indicators are made available to inform sectoral decision-making.	2.2.1. National and Subnational ? level reports of indicators of sectoral emissions are prepared (mining, energy, transport, industrial, residential, agriculture and forest management) to serve as inputs to decision-making.
	2.3. Improved estimates (Reduced uncertainty) of the information used to estimate CO ₂ emissions and removals in key Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) prioritized AFOLU land-cover categories.	2.3.1. Country-specific activity data on key variables to estimate GHG emissions and removals from AFOLU are developed and/or updated and systematized.
		2.3.2. Database providing country-specific emission factors with associated documentation for key land-cover change categories of the AFOLU sector is available.
		2.3.3. Data gaps on forest fires, logging and firewood consumption filled through an updated National Forestry Information System (SNIF).
3. Improving GHG projections in Colombia's prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU)	3.1. GHG's Scenarios and projections estimated for the Energy and AFOLU sectors, through high quality scientific information.	3.1.1 The methodologies for the calculation of the key categories in Energy and AFOLU sectors are defined and validated as a main instrument to be used in the construction of the national GHG's scenarios.
		3.1.2 Accounting rules defined and validated in the energy and AFOLU sectors in line with the NDC update process.

	3.2 A pilot on the identification of inventory categories in prioritized sectors with a gender perspectives to guide the further development of differential mitigation measures at the national level.	<p>3.2.1 Analytical document on GHG inventory categories including a gender perspective in prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU) is developed to assess the feasibility of differential mitigation actions</p> <p>3.2.2 National GHG inventory booklet developed on a prioritized sector with a gender perspective.</p>
4. Knowledge Management and M&E	4.1 Project's knowledge and results disseminated to strengthen institutional arrangements and increase global cooperation	4.2.1. Good practices and lessons learned disseminated with relevant national partners and other Parties and initiatives through the Global Coordination Platform and other South-South cooperation networks.
	4.2 M&E of project performance and project's process and impact	4.1.1 M&E plan is designed and linked to the project's theory of change
	4.3 Incorporation of progress in mid-term and terminal evaluations.	<p>4.3.1. Activity compliance report with findings by sex, including qualitative and quantitative data, is delivered.</p> <p>4.3.2. Communication of the Project activities includes a gender approach.</p>

This project will contribute to the following Sustainable Development Goal (s):

- 5. Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls
- 7. Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.
- 8. Promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth, employment and decent work for all.
- 10. Reduce inequalities within and among countries.
- 13. Take urgent action to combat climate change (taking note of agreements adopted under the UNFCCC).

This project will contribute to the following country outcome (UNDAF/CPD, RPD, GPD):

Country Programme Outcome: 2.1. Strengthen state capacities to decrease population and territorial gaps and progress towards equality and social mobility with a differentiated and gender-sensitive approach.

OUTPUT CPD: Collection, processing and analysis information systems for environmental, social, and economic measurement developed and targeted at formulating policies and programmes that close development gaps

UNDP Strategic Plan Output:

Output 1.3: Solutions developed at the national and subnational levels for the sustainable management of natural resources, ecosystem services, chemical products and waste.

Output 1.4: Expansion of the action on adaptation to climate change and mitigation between sectors, which is financed and applied.

	Objective and Outcome Indicators (no more than a total of 15 -16 indicators)	Baseline[1] 2019	Mid-term Target[2] 2022	End of Project Target 2024
Strengthen Colombia's capacity for robust monitoring, estimation, reporting, accounting and verification of greenhouse gas emissions and removals.	Objective Indicator 1 (CBIT TT Indicator 3): Quality of MRV Systems	Rubric based on CBIT tracking tool (10-point scale)*	6	9
	Objective indicator 2 (CBIT TT indicator 5): Qualitative Assessment of Institutional Capacity for Transparency-Related Activities	Rubric based on CBIT tracking tool (4-point scale)**	2	3

	Percentage of progress in the approval, adjustment and official launch of the SINGEI platform in Colombia	Since 2017 with the TNCC Colombia has conceptually designed the SINGEI (IDEAM internal document not published). In addition, thanks to the support of the USAAL RALI Program, a first design of the SINGEI platform was advanced, and a series of recommendations were left for the final design of it.	By 2022, the 50% of the SINGEI has been tested, adjusted and officially launched.	By 2024, the 100% of the SINGEI has been tested, adjusted and officially launched.
	Percentage of development of the module for the calculation of scenarios and emission projections for the Energy and AFOLU sectors of SINGEI.	Currently, there is no progress on this issue in the unpublished conceptualization documents of SINGEI, beyond identifying its need.	By 2022, there will be 60% progress in the development of the module for the development of scenarios and projections of emissions in the Energy and AFOLU sectors (first tests)	By 2024, there will be 100% progress in the development of the module for the development of scenarios and projections of emissions in the Energy and AFOLU sectors (final version, ready and available)

	<p>Progress percentage of the MRV system strengthening process to provide a national inventory with transparent information, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation</p>	<p>Since 2017 with the TCNCC, Colombia has made progress in strengthening its MRV system, especially in relation to the emission report. INGEIs are developed under the IPCC 2006 guidelines and now cover a part of the categories, with their own emission factors and activity data. In 2019, Colombia delivered its first NIR report as a sample of the progress made in the report of its emissions, updating the improvement plans, so that with the CBIT project there is clarity about the specific improvement needs.</p>	<p>By 2022 there will be a 50% progress in the process of strengthening the MRV System in terms of having an updated INGEI, with calculations to 2019 and included in the BUR-4; at the same time a strategy for dissemination of results aimed at various audiences, from the general public to decision-makers and policymakers will be set up.</p>	<p>By 2024 there will be a 100% progress in the process of strengthening the MRV System in terms of having an updated INGEI, with calculations to 2021 and included in the First BTR of Colombia (in accordance with the MPGs of Article 13 of the PA); at the same time a strategy of dissemination of results aimed at various audiences, from the general public to decision makers and policy makers is fully implemented.</p>
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<p>Component 1. Strengthen the implementation of SINGEI at a national level</p>	<p>Delivery dates of the Report Mechanisms compared to the expected delivery dates from the UNFCCC; and the time gap extent (measured in years) between the year of reported national inventory and the delivery date of the Report Mechanism, that includes the inventory, to the UNFCCC.</p>	<p>Colombia has delivered to date 3 national communications, the first two with an interval of 9 years between them and 7 years between the second and third communications. The first BUR was delivered in 2015, when it was expected to be delivered from the UNFCCC in 2014 and the second BUR was delivered 3 years after the first (2018). Since 2017 with the TCNCC and subsequently with the BUR-2, the Country, although it has greatly improved in the structure and date of the report, it remains approximately 5 years before the date of delivery of the reporting mechanisms to the UNFCCC (BUR-1 was delivered in 2015 with Inventory to 2012; BUR-2 was delivered in 2018 with inventory to 2014). In addition, the country has designed and developed a national Inventory calculation structure, which as each report is developed is updated and improved, in accordance with existing improvement plans and which were published in the First NIR of Colombia. Within the calculation</p>	<p>By 2022, SINGEI, as part of the national MRV System, will support the development of the BUR-4, and the inventory gap will be reduced to 3 years from the date of delivery to the UNFCCC, allowing an updated, transparent, accurate and accessible report to a wide audience.</p>	<p>By 2024, SINGEI, as part of the national MRV System, will support the preparation of the First BTR, and the inventory gap will be reduced to 2 years from the date of delivery to the UNFCCC, allowing an updated, transparent, accurate and accessible report to a wide audience.</p>
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	Inventory uncertainty reduction level for total emissions and for total absorptions; and percentage of activity data in prioritized categories of inventory (Energy and AFOLU) that incorporate uncertainty information.	<p>The uncertainty calculation made between the TCNCC and the BUR-2 shows an important advance in the reduction of uncertainty. Regarding Average uncertainty in total emissions the calculation moves from 14% in the TCNCC to 6% in the BUR-2 calculations. Likewise, the calculation of average uncertainty of the absorptions passed from 14% in the TCNCC to 7% in the BUR-2. However, it is necessary to continue reducing uncertainty and to have more uncertainty information in the activity data, especially for the Energy and AFOLU modules.</p>	By 2022, the level of uncertainty in the Inventory will remain at 6% for total emissions and 7% for total removals; and in 50% of the data used to estimate emissions and removals in prioritized GHG inventory categories (Energy and AFOLU) will include uncertainty information.	By 2024, the level of uncertainty in the Inventory will have been reduced to 5% for total emissions and 6% for total removals; and in 80% of the data used to estimate emissions and removals in substantially GHG inventory categories (Energy and AFOLU) will include uncertainty information.
	Number of training programs implemented and with impact evaluation to strengthen capacities in gender mainstreaming in GHG emissions and removals accounting and transparency mechanisms.	There is no baseline in the country on the incorporation of a gender perspective in accounting and transparency mechanisms for GHG emissions and removals	By 2022, 2 training programs will be implemented and evaluated in their impact to strengthen capacities in gender mainstreaming in GHG emissions and removals accounting and transparency mechanisms.	By 2024, 4 training programs to strengthen capacities in gender mainstreaming in GHG emissions and removals accounting and transparency mechanisms will have been implemented and evaluated in their impact.

Component 2. Improving GHG emissions estimates for Colombia's Energy and AFOLU sectors	Level of fugitive emissions from the oil and gas sector calculated by applying Tier 2 and Tier 3 methods to reduce the uncertainty of information to estimate GHG emissions in key sectors of the Energy and AFOLU sectors.	Currently, there are no own emission factors in the country at Tier2 and Tier3 levels for oil and gas production. The national inventory is calculated based on country emission factors Tier 1 level and some more based on the IPCC data.	By 2022, the estimation methodology for Tier 2 and Tier 3 own emission factors will have been developed for the estimation of fugitive emissions from the oil and gas subsectors.	By 2024, Colombia will have its first inventory calculations including the estimation of fugitive emissions from the oil and gas subsectors with Tier 2 and Tier 3 calculated using own emission factors.
	Percentage of reduction of uncertainty in the key categories of the Energy and AFOLU sectors combined with the National Inventory included in the BUR-2.	Although from the TCNCC and the BUR the country has begun to calculate the uncertainty in its inventories, it is still necessary to improve this calculation especially in the AFOLU sector and some categories of the Energy sector, which still does not have an associated uncertainty calculation.	By 2022, a method to assess uncertainty reduction in key categories in the AFOLU and Energy sectors will have been developed.	By 2024, key categories in the AFOLU and Energy sectors will have reduced their uncertainty by 5 ? 15% compared to the National GHG Inventory included in Colombia's Second BUR (BUR2)

	Number of sector indicators developed and available at national and subnational levels to guide relevant decision making.	At the moment, the country advances in the sectorial work to improve the information that is given to them to guide their decision making, so, both in the TCNCC and in the BUR-2 the national inventory has been delivered by economic sectors and not by modules IPCC, which has improved the understanding of emissions and their implications for mitigation. However, it is necessary to continue working to obtain more and better information that could be available to disposal and guide your decision making.	By 2022, six (6) indicators on sectoral emissions at the national and subnational levels will have been developed and being available for the different sectors to guide their decision making.	By 2024, twelve (12) indicators on sectoral emissions at the national and subnational levels will have been developed and being available for the different sectors to guide their decision making.
	Number of new categories not previously included in the inventory in the Energy and AFOLU sectors included in the National GHG Inventory.	According to the information included in Colombia's second BUR, there are 9 categories (comprising subcategories) which have not been estimated.	By 2024, two (2) inventory categories not previously estimated in the Energy and/or AFOLU sectors will have been included in the National GHG Inventory.	By 2024, four (4) inventory categories not previously estimated in the Energy and/or AFOLU sectors will have been included in the National GHG Inventory.

Component 3. Improving GHG projections in Colombia's prioritized sectors (Energy and AFOLU)	<p>Number of validated methods to estimate baselines for the construction of scenarios, according to the sectoral distribution of emissions.</p>	<p>Although Colombia undertook the exercise of estimating a nationally determined contribution (NDC) to make commitments under the Paris Agreement, in the country there is not yet an official methodology to estimate the baseline of emissions, that could facilitate the process of periodic review and update of the commitments made by the Country.</p>	<p>By 2024, four (4) validated methods to estimate baselines for the construction of GHG scenarios will have been developed, in accordance with the sectoral distribution of GHG emissions.</p>	<p>By 2024, eight (8) validated methods to estimate baselines for the construction of GHG scenarios will have been developed, in accordance with the sectoral distribution of GHG emissions (1. Energy Industries, 2. Industry, 3. Transport, 4. Residential, 5. Commerce/Institutions, 6. Sanitation, 7. Agriculture and 8. Forestry)</p>
	<p>Number of scenarios and projections made for the Energy and AFOLU sectors that support the work processes of the NDC of Colombia</p>	<p>Currently, in Colombia there are no scenarios and projections of emissions made from the national inventory. Thus, sectoral exercises often use their own projections, which methodologically are not comparable to each other. In order to strengthen the processes for the evaluation of the NDC, it is necessary to improve this situation.</p>	<p>By 2022, there will be at least 2 scenarios and emission projections for the AFOLU and Energy sectors and categories</p>	<p>By 2024, there will be at least 4 scenarios and emission projections for the AFOLU and Energy sectors and categories</p>

	Number of inventory categories identified and prioritized with a gender perspective to guide future mitigation measures at the national level.	No related documents / studies have been developed in Colombia.	By 2022, it will be analyzed in all the categories and subcategories of the inventory, to have a preliminary identification of those that can be considered gender sensitive to guide mitigation measures at the national level	By 2024, there will be at least 2 categories of inventory identified, with their pilot tests developed, as gender-sensitive to guide future mitigation measures at the national level.
Component 4. Knowledge Management and M&E	Number of international cooperation scenarios established to disseminate knowledge and Project results.	Currently, there are South ? South cooperation networks in the areas of National GHG Inventories such as the Latin American Network on GHG Inventories (RedINGEI)	By 2022, the Project will have established two (2) international cooperation scenarios to disseminate knowledge and Project?s results.	By 2024, the Project will have established four (4) international cooperation scenarios to disseminate knowledge and Project?s results.
	Evaluation of how the Project?s M&E instruments reflect its Theory of Change and expected results	The Project has a ToC and UNDP, IDEAM and MinAmbiente have developed arrangements for project tracking (knowledge of rules and procedures).	By 2022, the mid-term evaluation and other Project M&E instruments reflect the theory of change and expected results.	By 2024, the Terminal evaluation and other Project M&E instruments reflect the theory of change and expected results.

* The rating for CBIT Indicator 3 is based on a 10-point scale specified by the GEFSec as follows:

1. Very little measurement is done, reporting is partial and irregular and verification is not there;
2. Measurement systems are in place, but data is of poor quality and/or methodologies are not very robust; reporting is done only on request or to limited audience or partially; verification is not there;
3. Measurement systems are in place for a few activities, improved data quality and methodologies, but not cost or time efficient; wider access to reporting is still limited and information is partial; verification is rudimentary/non-standardized;

4. Measurement systems are strong in a limited set of activities however, analyses still needs improvement; periodic monitoring and reporting although not yet cost/time efficient; verification is only upon specific request and limited;
5. Measurement systems are strong for a limited set of activities and periodically report on key GHG related indicators i.e. mainstreamed into the activity implementation; reporting is improved through few pathways but limited audience and formats; verification limited;
6. Measurement systems are strong and cover a greater percentage of activities ? feedback loops exist even if they are not fully functioning; reporting is available through multiple pathways and formats but may not be complete/transparent; verification is done through standard methodologies but only partially (i.e. not all data is verifiable);
7. Measurement regarding GHG is broadly done (with widely acceptable methodologies), need for more sophisticated analyses to improve policy; Reporting is periodic with improvements in transparency; verification is done through more sophisticated methods even if partially;
8. Strong standardized measurements processes established for key indicators and mainstreamed into institutional policy implementation; reporting is widely available in multiple formats; verification is done for a larger set of information;
9. Strong Monitoring and Reporting systems ? robust methodologies, cost effective and efficient, periodic; verification done to a significant degree;
10. Strong MRV systems that provide quality GHG-related information in a transparent, accurate and accessible to a wide audience, with feedback of information from MRV flowing into policy design and implementation.

** The rating for CBIT Indicator 5 is based on a 4-point scale specified by the GEFSec as follows:

1. No designated transparency institution to support and coordinate the planning and implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement exists.
2. Designated transparency institution exists, but with limited staff and capacity to support and coordinate implementation of transparency activities under Article 13 of Paris Agreement. Institution lacks authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13.
3. Designated transparency institution has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement. Institution has authority or mandate to coordinate transparency activities under Article 13. Activities are not integrated into national planning or budgeting activities.
4. Designated transparency institution(s) has an organizational unit with standing staff with some capacity to coordinate and implement transparency activities. Institution(s) has clear mandate or authority to coordinate activities under Article 13 of the Paris Agreement, and activities are integrated into national planning and budgeting activities.

[1] Baseline, mid-term and end of project target levels must be expressed in the same neutral unit of analysis as the corresponding indicator. Baseline is the current/original status or condition and need to be quantified. The baseline must be established before the project document is submitted to the GEF for final approval. The baseline values will be used to measure the success of the project through implementation monitoring and evaluation.

[2] Target is the change in the baseline value that will be achieved by the mid-term review and then again by the terminal evaluation.

ANNEX B: RESPONSES TO PROJECT REVIEWS (from GEF Secretariat and GEF Agencies, and Responses to Comments from Council at work program inclusion and the Convention Secretariat and STAP at PIF).

Council comments

Secretariat Comment at CEO Endorsement Request

7/23/2020: Please address comments from Council which are missing. See below:

Norwegian-Danish's Comments:

? Regarding the project ?Colombia's 2030 MRV Strategic Vision?, we would like to ask UNDP to ensure coordination with other relevant programs such as UN-REDD and its support to MRV-activities.

? The program document should clarify what is meant by the 500,000 USD ?in-kind? co-financing from UK, Norway and Germany.

We are pleased to see that gender is addressed specifically and activities identified for follow-up

Agency Response

R: Regarding to the first comment above, UNDP will ensure through IDEAM the coordination with the National Forests and Carbon Monitoring System (SMByC) that was supported by the UN REDD Programme in Colombia.

On the other hand, the 500,000 USD ?in-kind? co-financing from UK, Norway and Germany, comes from four activities selected as most complementary with CBIT of the DCI project (Joint Declaration of Intent on REDD+ and Sustainable Development - Monitoring, Reporting and Verification of the Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use Sector). In total, corresponds to USD 511,374 (\$ 155,036 executed, and \$ 356,338.4 to be executed), related to the following activities: (i) Emission estimates of the agricultural module of the AFOLU sector designed; (ii) Institutional arrangements for monitoring emissions from agricultural sources in the AFOLU sector; (iii) Spatial modeling pilot of the main sources of GHG emissions of the AFOLU sector in two explicit regions of the country; and (iv) Climate change accounting module integrated into the RENARE system and articulated with REDD +.

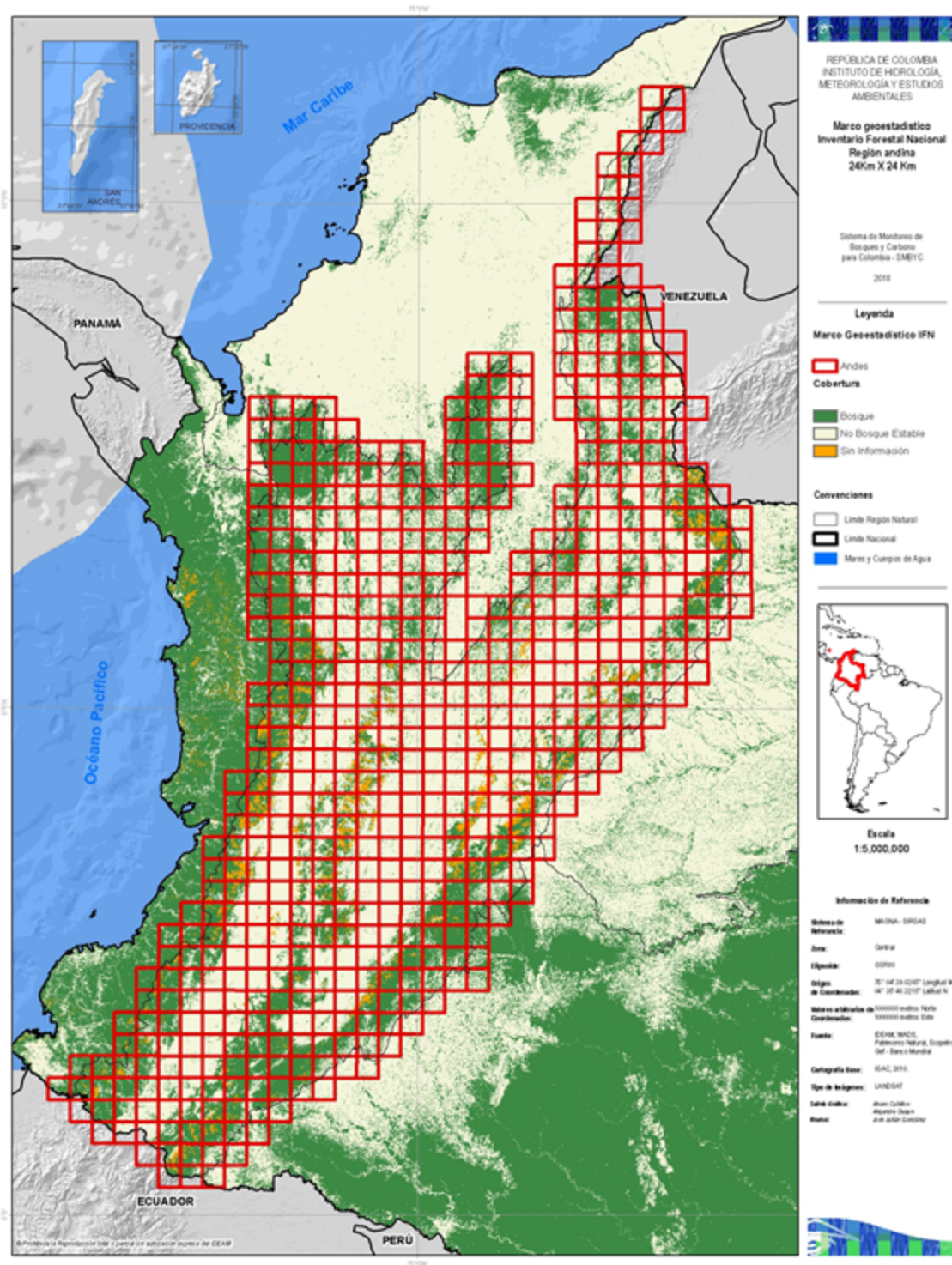
ANNEX C: Status of Utilization of Project Preparation Grant (PPG).
(Provide detailed funding amount of the PPG activities financing status
in the table below:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF: \$50,000			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GETF/LDCF/SCCF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent Todate</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
Component A: Preparatory Technical Studies & Reviews	16,300	15,896.02	403,98
Component B: Formulation of the UNDP-GEF Project Document, CEO Endorsement Request, and Mandatory and Project Specific Annexes	27,800	28,067.16	267.16
Component C: Validation Workshop and Report	5,900	5,900	0
Total	50,000	49,863.18	136.82

If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue to undertake the activities up to one year of CEO Endorsement/approval date. No later than one year from CEO endorsement/approval date. Agencies should report closing of PPG to Trustee in its Quarterly Report.

ANNEX D: Project Map(s) and Coordinates

Please attach the geographical location of the project area, if possible.



ANNEX E: Project Budget Table

Please attach a project budget table.

Expenditure Category	Detailed Description	Component (USDeq.)							Total (USD eq.)	Responsible Entity
		Component 1	Component 2	Component 3	Component 4	Sub-Total	M&E	PMC		(Executing Entity receiving funds from the GEF Agency) [1]
		Sub-component 1.1	Sub-component 2.1	Sub-component 3.1	Sub-component 4.1					

<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Expert technical team: 1 leading professional of the National Inventory (USD \$ 3482 / month; \$ 116 / day); 4 professionals in the IPCC inventory modules (USD \$ 3364 / month; \$ 112 / day). 50% of 1 statistical professional (USD \$ 3,363 / month; \$ 112 / day); (products 1.2.1; 1.2.2) and 1 thematic assistant (USD \$ 2126 / month; \$ 71 / day). This is part of the team that will be in charge of monitoring and/or compliance , with practically all the products of the project</p>	<p>995,040</p>				<p>995,040</p>			<p>995,040</p> <p>Fundación Natura</p>
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<p>Contractual Services ? Individual</p>	<p>Professional in knowledge management product 4.1.1 (USD \$ 1,837.25 / month; \$ 61.24 / day); 80% of Project Coordinator (USD \$ 5,100 / month; 170 / day); 50% of 1 administrative and financial professional (USD \$ 2550 / month; 85 / day); 70% of 1 technical support professional (USD \$ 2550 / month; \$ 85 / day); Professional in M&E product 4.1.1 (USD \$ 3630 / month; \$ 121 / day); This is part of the team that will be in charge of monitoring and / or compliance with practically all the products of the project.</p>				<p>430,908</p>	<p>430,908</p>		<p>430,908</p>	<p>Fundación Natura</p>
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Contractual Services ? Individual	Professional in M&E product 4.1.1 (USD \$ 1,792.75 / month; \$ 59.75 / day).					-	86,052		86,052	Fundación Natura
Contractual Services ? Individual	Project Admin team: 20% of Project Coordinator (USD \$ 5,100 / month; 170 / day); 50% of 1 administrative and financial professional (USD \$ 2550 / month; 85 / day); 30% of 1 technical support professional (USD \$ 2550 / month; \$ 85 / day). This is part of the team that will be in charge of monitoring and / or compliance with practically all the products of the project .					-		146,880	146,880	Fundación Natura

Contractual Services ? Company	Consulting services for products related to the development of the SINGEI web platform and its modules, products 1.1.1 and 1.1.2	42,800				42,800			42,800	Fundaci ?n Natura
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Contractual Services ? Company	Consulting services with companies for data visualization products that point to the product 2.2.1; consulting with companies for processes related to products 2.1.1., 2.1.2, 2.1.3 and 2.1.4. Consulting services with companies for field and laboratory work in the estimation of emission factors for cattle, pigs, poultry in their direct and indirect emissions of nitrous oxide and their methane emissions.		64,200			64,200			64,200	Fundaci ?n Natura
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International Consultants	International consultants that advise the technical team in the preparation and development of the Inventory and that make quality assurance of the inventory and the adjusted time series, especially in the Energy and AFOLU sectors. Product implementation 2.1.1, 2.1.2, 2.1.4		32,100			32,100			32,100	Fundaci ?n Natura
Local Consultants	Local Consultancy for the design and implementation of the SINGEI platform under outputs 1.2.1, 1.2.2, 1.3.1	35,310				35,310			35,310	Fundaci ?n Natura

Local Consultants	3 consultants to analyze forest degradation; 1 consultant to determine and implement the protocols for sampling of non-forest cover under a geostatistical framework consistent with that of the National Forest Inventory (INF); 2 consultants for the quantification of GHG in the agriculture sector and USCUS that follow the parameters established by the IDEAM and the SINGEI criteria, to implement products 2.3.1, 2.3.2, 2.3.3.		139,000			139,000			139,000	Fundación Natura
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Local Consultants	Expert technical team SC: 1 professional in gender (USD \$ 2745 / month; \$ 91.5 / day); 1 communications professional (USD \$ 3364 / month; 112 / day); 2 professionals for AFOLU (USD \$ 3364 / month; 112 / day); 1 professional for Energy (USD \$ 3364 / month; 112 / day); 3 Technical assistants for thematic professionals of the Inventory (USD \$ 2126 / month; \$ 71 / day).			1,083,600		1,083,600			1,083,600	Fundaci3n Natura
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Local Consultants	Consultancy to explore cooperation options to comply with product 4.2.1 and Consultancy to support gender issues, to comply with products 1.3.3, 1.3.4, 3.2.2, 4.3.1, 4.3.2				109,740	109,740			109,740	Fundación Natura
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Local Consultants	National consultant Consultancy service for Mid Term Evaluation and Terminal Evaluation (1 Independent Mid-term Review - MTR conducted (translated into English) and management responses submitted (including: 1 Mid-Term GEF Tracking Tool updated and 1 Gender Assessment of project impact completed)); (1 Independent Terminal Evaluation conducted (translated into English) and management responses submitted, (including 1 Terminal GEF Tracking Tool updated)).					-	50,000		50,000	Fundación Natura
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Training s, Worksho ps, Meetings	Workshops and meetings for process socializatio n, intersectora l articulation , informatio n gathering, results validation, training, among others	55,830				55,830			55,830	Fundaci ?n Natura
Training s, Worksho ps, Meetings	Workshops and meetings for process socializatio n, intersectora l articulation , informatio n gathering, results validation, training, among others			145,505		145,505			145,505	Fundaci ?n Natura

Training s, Worksho ps, Meetings	1 National Inception Workshop Conducted and Report Issued; 4 Project Board Meetings held (minimum 1 Project Board meeting will be organized for each year the project is operational); Training Workshops to support M&E activities including stakeholder plan, to ensure compliance of social and environmental safeguards and gender action plan.					-	23,750		23,750	Fundaci ?n Natura
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Training s, Worksho ps, Meetings	1 National Inception Workshop Conducted and Report Issued; 4 Project Board Meetings held (minimum 1 Project Board meeting will be organized for each year the project is operational); Training Workshops to support M&E activities including stakeholder plan, to ensure compliance of social and environmental safeguards and gender action plan.					-		5,670	5,670	Fundaci ?n Natura
Travel	Travel expenses for the developme nt of regional workshops for product implement ation 1.3.1, 1.3.3, 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, and to attend conference s and training workshops	38,520				38,520			38,520	Fundaci ?n Natura

Travel	Travel expenses for the development of regional workshops for product implementation 1.3.1, 1.3.3, 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, and to attend conferences and training workshops		49,100			49,100			49,100	Fundaci ?n Natura
Travel	Travel expenses for the development of regional workshops for product implementation 1.3.1, 1.3.3, 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, and to attend conferences and training workshops			69,430		69,430			69,430	Fundaci ?n Natura

Travel	Travel expenses for the development of regional workshops for product implementation 1.3.1, 1.3.3, 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, and to attend conferences and training workshops				9,200	9,200			9,200	Fundaci ?n Natura
Travel	Travel to support M&E activities, including stakeholder plan, social and environmental safeguards and gender action plan.					-	10,000		10,000	Fundaci ?n Natura
Travel	Travel expenses for the development of regional workshops for product implementation 1.3.1, 1.3.3, 2.1.1, 2.2.1, 2.3.1, and to attend conferences and training workshops					-		4,000	4,000	Fundaci ?n Natura

Other Operating Costs	Production of informative and knowledge materials related to SINGEI and the incorporation of gender in the estimation and reporting of GHG. Products 1.3.1, 1.3.2, 1.3.4.	46,000				46,000			46,000	Fundación Natura
Other Operating Costs	Audiovisual expenses of the project.		58,000			58,000			58,000	Fundación Natura
Other Operating Costs	Audiovisual expenses of the project.			36,915		36,915			36,915	Fundación Natura
Other Operating Costs	Audit					-		20,000	20,000	Fundación Natura
Other Operating Costs	Audiovisual expenses of the project.					-		1,500	1,500	Fundación Natura
Other Operating Costs	Office supplies, equipment and supplies for research, among others					-		2,500	2,500	Fundación Natura
Grand Total		1,213,500	342,400	1,335,450	549,848	3,441,198	169,802	180,550	3,791,550	

ANNEX F: (For NGI only) Termsheet

Instructions. Please submit an finalized termsheet in this section. The NGI Program Call for Proposals provided a template in Annex A of the Call for Proposals that can be used by the Agency. Agencies can use their own termsheets but must add sections on Currency Risk, Co-financing Ratio and Financial Additionality as defined in the template

provided in Annex A of the Call for proposals. Termsheets submitted at CEO endorsement stage should include final terms and conditions of the financing.

ANNEX G: (For NGI only) Reflows

Instructions. Please submit a reflows table as provided in Annex B of the NGI Program Call for Proposals and the Trustee excel sheet for reflows (as provided by the Secretariat or the Trustee) in the Document Section of the CEO endorsement. The Agency is required to quantify any expected financial return/gains/interests earned on non-grant instruments that will be transferred to the GEF Trust Fund as noted in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy. Partner Agencies will be required to comply with the reflows procedures established in their respective Financial Procedures Agreement with the GEF Trustee. Agencies are welcomed to provide assumptions that explain expected financial reflow schedules.

ANNEX H: (For NGI only) Agency Capacity to generate reflows

Instructions. The GEF Agency submitting the CEO endorsement request is required to respond to any questions raised as part of the PIF review process that required clarifications on the Agency Capacity to manage reflows. This Annex seeks to demonstrate Agencies' capacity and eligibility to administer NGI resources as established in the Guidelines on the Project and Program Cycle Policy, GEF/C.52/Inf.06/Rev.01, June 9, 2017 (Annex 5).