



PROJECT IDENTIFICATION FORM (PIF) ¹

PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project

TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund

PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFICATION

Project Title:	Third National Communication to the UNFCCC		
Country(ies):	Colombia	GEF Project ID: ²	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP (select) (select)	GEF Agency Project ID:	4676
Other Executing Partner(s):	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)	Submission Date:	
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	36 months
Name of parent program (if applicable): ➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/>		Agency Fee (\$):	200,000

A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK³:

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Co-financing (\$)
CCM-6 (select)	6.1 Adequate resources allocated to support Enabling Activities under the Convention	6.1 Countries receiving GEF support for National Communications.	GEFTF	500,000	1,373,259
(select) (select)			(select)		
CCM-6 (select)	6.2 Human and institutional capacity of recipient countries strengthened	6.2 National Communications, completed and submitted to the UNFCCC as appropriate	GEFTF	1,368,824	
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)	Others		(select)		
Sub-Total				1,868,824	1,373,259
Project Management Cost ⁴			(select)	131,176	308,741
Total Project Cost				2,000,000	1,682,000

B. PROJECT FRAMEWORK

Project Objective: To assist the Government of Colombia in strengthening its capacity to design public policies including mitigation and adaptation measures and evaluate the environmental, social and economic impacts of their implementation, in order to fulfill its commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in agreement with Articles 4.1 and 12.1 of the Convention.

Project Component	Grant Type	Expected Outcomes	Expected Outputs	Trust Fund	Indicative Grant Amount (\$)	Indicative Cofinancing (\$)
1. National Circumstances	TA	1. National circumstances; development	1.1 Report on priorities and national and regional development implications	GEFTF	69,294	70,400

¹ It is very important to consult the PIF preparation guidelines when completing this template.

² Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

³ Refer to the reference attached on the [Focal Area Results Framework](#) when filling up the table in item A.

⁴ GEF will finance management cost that is solely linked to GEF financing of the project.

		<p>priorities and needs in the context of climate change updated for the period 2008 to 2012.</p>	<p>to address Climate Change, in accordance with the current National Development Plan.</p> <p>1.2 Thorough description of the institutional arrangements and policy framework to support the implementation of Colombia's commitments under the UNFCCC and enhance climate change actions.</p> <p>1.3 Document compiling the progress of innovative policies contributing to both adaptation and mitigation to Climate Change in Colombia.</p>			
2. National GHG Inventory	TA	2. National GHG inventories improved, expanded and refined.	<p>2.1 National GHG inventory for the following sectors: (i) energy; (ii) industry; (iii) agriculture; (iv) LULUCF; and (v) waste for the years 2005, 2008 and 2010.</p> <p>2.2 GHG emissions trend for the period 1990-2008, recalculated and harmonized with previous inventories. Recalculation of the base year 2000, as appropriate.</p> <p>2.3 National Inventory system, including a database of emission factors, quality control/quality assurance and data archiving.</p> <p>2.4 Description of institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms to facilitate regular compilation of GHG inventories</p> <p>2.4 Establishment of key indicators to support decision making in the context of GHG emissions.</p>	GEFTF	250,118	180,328
3. Mitigation Measures	TA	3. National and sectoral mitigation	3.1. GHG emissions scenarios to develop	GEFTF	148,029	21,911

		measures assessed and compiled in the context of Colombia's low carbon development strategies	<p>possible baselines, including BAU scenario (period to be determined in during the inception phase).</p> <p>3.2 GHG mitigation scenarios, including carbon sequestration options.</p> <p>3.3. Macroeconomic assessment of GHG mitigation measures.</p> <p>3.4. Feasibility assessments of GHG mitigation options for key sectors, including linkages with broader development objectives.</p> <p>3.5 Mitigation plan aligned with Colombia's low carbon growth strategy.</p>			
4. Vulnerability assesment and adaptation measures	TA	4. Sectoral and regional vulnerabilities to climate change in Colombia assessed using improved methodologies.	<p>4.1 Statistical analysis of climate change scenarios for the years 2050 and 2070.</p> <p>4.2 Analysis of current vulnerability to climate risks and future vulnerability to climate change in a number of priority sectors and areas.</p> <p>4.3 Economic and social impacts resulting from CC and cost-benefit analysis of adaptation measures in a number of priority sectors and areas.</p> <p>4.4 Identification of adaptation policies and measures for the priority sectors and areas.</p> <p>4.5 Feasibility analysis of adaptation options in the context of development priorities and sectoral plans</p> <p>4.6 Incorporation of recommendations in the National Adaptation Plan of Colombia and the National Policy on Climate Change.</p>	GEFTF	1,300,588	590,151

5. Other information, constraints and gaps, and related financial technical and capacity needs, and publication of Colombian Third National Communication	TA	5. Other information updated and improved and Colombian TNC report published, disseminated, and submitted to the UNFCCC.	5.1. Report on key additional information relevant to the implementation of the Convention, as per the UNFCCC Guidelines. 5.2. National GHG inventories, publications and documents from the NC for dissemination. 5.3 Publication of the Third National Communication in hard copy and alternative media (CD and USB) and publication of the Executive Summary in Spanish and English and the two summaries targeting the public and decision-makers respectively.	GEFTF	100,795	510,469	
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
	(select)			(select)			
Sub-Total						1,868,824	1,373,259
				Project Management Cost ⁵	GEFTF	131,176	308,741
Total Project Costs						2,000,000	1,682,000

C. INDICATIVE CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME IF AVAILABLE, (\$)

Sources of Cofinancing	Name of Cofinancier	Type of Cofinancing	Amount (\$)
National Government	IDEAM (cash)	Grant	258,741
National Government	IDEAM	In-kind	1,373,259
Other Multilateral Agency (ies)	UNDP Colombia TRAC	Grant	50,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
Total Cofinancing			1,682,000

D. GEF/LDCF/SCCF RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY¹

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/Global	Grant Amount	Agency Fee (b) ²	Total c=a+b
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⁵ Same as footnote #3.

				(a)		
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
(select)	(select)	(select)				0
Total Grant Resources				0	0	0

¹ In case of a single focal area, single country, single GEF Agency project, and single trust fund project, no need to provide information for this table

² Please indicate fees related to this project.

PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE CONSISTENCY OF THE PROJECT WITH:

A.1.1 the GEF focal area/LDCF/SCCF strategies

Colombia has been an active player in the international climate change agenda. The Government of Colombia (GOC) ratified the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), through Act 164 of 1994 and the Kyoto Protocol, through Act 629 of 2000, in order to contribute to the global fight against climate change. As part of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), the GOC submitted its First National Communication in December of 2001. The Second National Communication was submitted in December of 2010. Colombia considers the elaboration of National Communications (NCs) a national priority, not only as a fulfillment of the Convention's commitments, but as a key instrument of great utility to set national policies and strategies related to climate change in the context of development needs.

This project proposal has been prepared according to the UNFCCC for NCs, based on Decision 17/CP. 8 - Guidelines for the preparation of NCs from Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention. The project proposal is also in accordance with Objective 6 of GEF-5's Climate Change Focal Area Strategy and Strategic Programming, which provide support to enabling activities and capacity building. Thus, as NCs represent an obligation of non-Annex I Parties under the UNFCCC, the GEF continues to provide funding for their preparation in a timely manner at a full-agreed cost.

In previous NCs it has become clear that, in order to complete all the information recommended in UNFCCC guidelines, the formulation of NCs must be strengthened financially and technically so as to expand the participation of stakeholders, enhance thematic areas, strengthen the technical studies, fill gaps, and improve the data and information captured in the previous NCs. One of key finding of the NCs is the need for more detailed and structured results for national decision-making to address climate change concerns.

With the funding allocated for this Third National Communication (TNC) to the UNFCCC, Colombia will strengthen both its human and institutional capacity to develop its NCs and to tackle climate change issues at a national level in a more coordinated manner. The objective of the proposed TNC is to strengthen the capacity of the GOC in designing policies and measures at the sectoral and national level in the areas of mitigation and adaptation to climate change. This work will be based on updated GHG emission inventories, on further analyses of the mitigation potential in key sectors, and more detailed studies on climate change impacts and vulnerability assessments. This project would also support the mainstreaming of climate change considerations into Colombia's sectoral and national strategies. The identified mitigation and adaptation actions would also include the analysis of the environmental, social, and economic impacts of the implementation of the identified measures, as well as of possible synergies with relevant initiatives in the country. Thus the TNC will not only build on the on-going climate change work in the country but will also provide substantive inputs to a number of areas in the context of climate change mainstreaming, national adaptation strategies, and low carbon growth.

Furthermore, the TNC will contain an analysis of economic and social impacts of climate change, as well as the costs and benefits of the main actions the country has taken in the area of adaptation. This analysis will allow Colombia to identify both the challenges in enhancing the country's resilience to climate risks and the opportunities to improve its efforts to address climate change. Also, given the importance of articulating the adaptation and mitigation agendas, the TNC will put in place the necessary coordination mechanism to facilitate the articulation of measures and actions in these areas. Finally, considering that the country is developing the National Adaptation Plan, the TNC will include a description of the progress

and lessons learned under this Plan along with some recommendations for actions that may be expanded to the regional and sectoral levels.

A.1.2. For projects funded from LDCF/SCCF: the LDCF/SCCF eligibility criteria and priorities:

N/A

A.2. National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, etc.

NCs have proved to be an effective inter-institutional framework for joint research, which generate results that are and can be used as inputs for policy design to support adaptation and mitigation strategies. They represent a key instrument to facilitate coordination and collaboration on climate change at the national level. NCs also provide user-friendly information to a wide range of stakeholders, explaining the effects of climate change in the country and the impact adequate policies and measures have in reducing GHG emissions and vulnerability to climate risks. Furthermore, they contribute to enhance information, education, capacity building and awareness activities for decision-making parties and the general public.

Although Colombia does not have a national portfolio of GEF projects developed through a National Dialogue, the GOC has defined priorities for GEF-5 and has appointed all agencies and national institutions to act on those priorities. The formulation of a full-size project to address the relevant works related to the preparation of the TNC is one of the priorities that the GOC has stated. In this context, it is important to highlight that Colombia is already beginning the process of developing its technology needs assessment (TNA), in which the transport sector is included for mitigation and the coastal marine areas for adaptation. The TNC will ensure that its activities build on and complement, as appropriate, the work that will be carried under the TNA project.

Despite the fact that Colombia does not have a National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA), the country issued its National Policy of Climate Change (NPCC) through the National Council of Economic and Social Politics (CONPES) in 2011. The NPCC enabled an institutional framework for the development of the National Adaptation Plan coordinated by the National Planning Department, with technical support from the Ministry of the Environment, Housing and Territorial Development and the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM). The results of the various adaptation and mitigation studies done through the NC process will feed into the NPCC as a number of recommendations and action points.

The Government of Colombia has also decided to develop its low carbon development strategies as a key framework to address GHG emissions. A number of initiatives supported from different sources of funding will assist the GOC in the development of these strategies, including: the Low Emissions Capacity Building Programme funded by the EU and the German Government and implemented by UNDP, the MAPS Programme Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios Policy development, and the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies, funded by the States Department, US. These works will include detailed analysis of the mitigation options, which will provide the basis for the assessment and compilation of the mitigation strategies under Colombia's TNC.

The implementation of project activities under the TNC, in coordination with the relevant work described above, is expected to generate global environmental benefits by strengthening the coordination mechanisms to reduce GHG emissions and enhancing the country's resilience

to climate change impacts. The expected outcomes of Colombia TNC will increase the country's understanding of mitigation and adaptation challenges and will provide valuable inputs for the design of national efforts to address climate change. The inventory of GHG sources and sinks would also lead to more efficient policies, and new legislations at federal and municipal levels. Therefore, the project has a significant potential to assist Colombia in moving towards less carbon-intensive and more sustainable energy consumption paths.

B. PROJECT OVERVIEW:

B.1. Describe the baseline project and the problem that it seeks to address:

Under the Convention Non-Annex I Parties must share information on key areas related to climate change, including among others: GHG emissions for specified given years, national policies measures to address GHG emissions and to adapt to the adverse effects of climate change, capacity building and public awareness activities, the provision of financial and technological support to developing countries so as to prepare and adapt the country to the impacts of climate change, technology transfer, and research and systematic observation. This information aims to reflect the implementation efforts, as well as the limitations, problems and shortcomings faced in implementing the UNFCCC.

The efforts involved in generating, compiling and analyzing numerous and complex areas of work, involving many sectors and a wide range of expertise represent a great challenge for developing countries. Through the preparation of its NCs, Colombia has made significant advances in its understanding of the key climate change issues affecting the country. The NCs have also provided a sound basis to learn about the opportunities the country can explore and implement to help address climate change at the national and global levels. Numerous stakeholders and institutions have participated in a series of studies, discussions and consultations in different thematic areas. Public awareness on climate risks issues have increased significantly while climate change is being taught in the education system of the country at different levels.

The GHG emission inventories carried out under the first and second NCs have provided valuable information on the country's main sources and sinks of GHG. Along with the mitigation analysis carried out, Colombia has also been able to conduct an analysis of emission trends in the long term and have identified some of the most promising measures to reduce GHG emissions in key sectors of the economy. Similarly, through its vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessments in the NCs, Colombia has analyzed the main climate change impacts at the sectoral level while identifying the adaptation options that can be put in place to enhance the country's resilience to climate change. The V&A assessments provided the basis for developing adaptation proposals which have received GEF funding for implementation.

However, apart from the fact that Colombia must periodically submit its NC to the UNFCCC, a number of factors are making the NC a more relevant and strategic process at the country level. First, the country's economy continues to diversify and expand, which has an impact on GHG emissions in the medium and long terms. Energy access and energy efficiency represent a key area of concern for the national government to ensure economic growth and improvement in the quality of life of local communities. Second, Colombia is placing climate change in the centre of development plans so that climate impacts and risks do not affect the economic development of the country and the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals. Third, most recent climate events and extremes have demonstrated how vulnerable the country is to the impacts of climate change, affecting the wellbeing of millions of people in major cities as well as in rural areas. The observed trend of more recurrent and cyclical drought and flooding events has posed a serious threat to community development and livelihoods.

Through its Second National Communication (SNC) Colombia performed the inventory of Greenhouse Gases (GHGs) covering the period of 2000 to 2004, which presented a very high degree of uncertainty for some modules (e.g. LULUCF) due, mainly, to difficulties related with the required information. The SNC presented policies and actions that the country performed in terms of GHG mitigation, a national analysis of the ecosystems vulnerability and productive sectors, and the progress of pilot adaptation projects. In addition to this, a participatory "National Strategy for education, training and public awareness on climate change" was elaborated within the framework of the SNC.

The SNC was funded by the "National Communications Fund of the United Nations Framework Convention" with the standard amount granted to all countries of \$ 405,000 USD. However, the SNC processes of elaboration, consultation and diffusion required a significantly higher contribution from the GOC than the one that was originally estimated.

While the SNC represented an improvement of the First NC, a number of gaps and uncertainties remain in many areas. In addition, new knowledge and increasing involvement of stakeholders and institutions in climate change increase the complexity of analysis and coordination to ensure appropriate and coherent responses to climate change. The TNC will seek to fill those gaps and enhance the participation of new players, responding to the needs of a wider range of interests and concerns.

Taking into account the results and advances in vulnerability assessment, and strengthening of information systems of the SNC, the TNC will require a greater level of detail in a number of areas. The TNC will also strengthen and put more emphasis on strategic climate change issues such as vulnerability analysis in key sectors, integration of the adaptation measures into the national climate change plan, innovative policies contributing to both adaptation and mitigation to climate change, barriers to mitigate climate change. This would allow Colombia to rely on more and relevant information to achieve the objectives of the Convention and to contribute to the decision-making of the Environmental, Territorial and Sectoral Authorities and the community at large.

It is therefore proposed to meet the commitments of the UNFCCC following the guidelines established by the decision 17/CP.8 for the preparation and development of Colombia's TNC to the UNFCCC. It will contain, in general, the updating of national circumstances for the period 2008-2012; the National GHG Inventory update for the years 2005, 2008 and 2010, a detailed and updated study of vulnerability at regional and sectoral levels; the policies and recommendations to the National Plan for Adaptation to Climate Change of Colombia; the progress of pilot climate change adaptation measures, lessons learned and replications at the national level, background information to support the country's Low Carbon Development Strategy; the technology transfer the country needs to adapt and mitigate climate change, as well as other relevant technical and political inputs.

The National Circumstances component will have updated information for the period 2008-2012 on institutional, ecosystem, social, economic and political aspects, in order to provide a concise analysis of the national context relevant to climate change.

Given that this context was presented at the SNC at a national level, the TNC aims not only to update the data for the period stated, but additionally present a subnational and regional approach. Furthermore, within the biophysical context, the TNC aims to deepen in coastal and marine areas, and in the description of national circumstances relating to extreme weather events. Regarding National Policy, it will present national and regional development priorities referred to in the National Development Plan 2010-2014 (NDP), which is related to climate

change issues such as technology issues and policies to adapt to and mitigate climate change. In addition, this component will provide a general description of the actions Colombia is taking on mitigation, adaptation, and other initiatives related to climate change. A detailed description of the institutional arrangements to address climate change will be provided as well. Given the institutional changes that are currently taking place in the country as well the number of relevant climate change initiatives in the country, this description will highlight the role the institutions play and the coordination mechanisms established to support a coherent climate change agenda in the country. Appropriate tables and figures summarizing key statistical figures indicators will be included as well.

The second component is the *National GHGs Inventory for 2005, 2008 and 2010* which will include uncertainty analysis for the key sectors and identify the options for improving GHG inventory database and reduce uncertainties in emission estimates. Therefore, procedures quality assurance and quality control will be established. The inventory will present the GHG emissions and sources as per the IPCC Guidelines, namely Energy, Industrial Processes, Waste, Agriculture and LULUCF. This inventory will not only present emissions for years 2005, 2008 and 2010 but will also include an emissions trend analysis, recalculated and harmonized with previous inventories for period the 1990-2008 in 4 of the 5 sectors of the Inventory. Taking into account GHG emission estimates, key indicators for decision-making will be developed, such as tonCO₂/Per capita, tonCO₂/kwh, tonCO₂/GDP (Gross Domestic Product), among others. On the other hand, the TNC will develop a database of the activity data and emission factors used; integrating this information and corresponding database into IDEAM's information system. The Revised IPCC GHG inventory methodology will be used as the basis for the inventory work, while the 2006 IPCC Guidelines will be used to include higher calculation tiers for key sources. The IPCC Good Practice Guidance will be used to develop quality assurance and quality control procedures, and design a GHG inventory system for Colombia.

For the ***Mitigation Component***, the TNC will take into account the national and sectoral development priorities and plans to identify the mitigation actions that are or will most effectively contribute to GHG emission reductions. The TNC will build on the work planned under the low carbon emission growth that is currently under development. The areas to be covered under the mitigation component include: a report on the actions the country has been promoting to reduce GHG emissions at the national and sectoral levels, the implementation of a number of CDM (Clean Development Mechanism) projects, linkages of emission reduction strategies with development priorities, and an overview of barriers and potentials to implement key mitigation actions. Although the SNC provides an analysis of the mitigation potential, the TNC will expand and update, including the mitigation actions in place in the period 2007-2013, as well as presenting related policy topics, such as the National Strategy of Low Carbon Development and sectoral activities developed to date.

For the ***Vulnerability and Adaptation Measures component*** the TNC will present climate change scenarios adjusted along with their statistical analysis in order to meet, both cartographic and in figures, the changes of the climate that the country will face in the future. Climate scenarios will be prepared for the years 2050 and 2070 initially, though the years are subject to change based on further consultations to take place during the preparatory phase of the project. The SNC of Colombia made a significant progress in analyzing the country's vulnerability to climate change, using a methodology developed in Colombia, which provided a first comprehensive assessment of vulnerability to climate change. However, the TNC intends to make adjustments and calibrations of more information with higher quality, and better coverage at a regional scale that will be of greater utility, especially for decision-making in the design of adaptation measures. From these improved scenarios, an analysis of territorial vulnerability at the regional level will be developed for a number of priority sectors and geographical areas to be determined during the preparatory phase and, specifically, an analysis

with a more detailed spatial scale of the vulnerability of water resources will be carried out. An important exercise for detailing and improving the required information will be developed as a basis for a comprehensive vulnerability assessment of biodiversity and coastal and marine ecosystems at the national level. These assessments are of great importance to the country and have not previously been studied in depth, due to difficulties in availability and quality of information, lack of capacity to use the appropriate methodologies and due to the limited resources. As a result, these sectors were not included in previous NCs and have been a barrier for policy design and decision making. Finally, the V&A component will include the results of multiple initiatives and developments of national and sectoral analysis of vulnerability and adaptation measures.

There will be a great emphasis on the information gathering that has not yet been included in other National Communications. The component of *Reports on key additional national facts and publication of the Colombian TNC* seeks to present additional information from other actions taken in relation to climate change. It will contain, among others, the implementation results and progress of the "Strategy for education, participation and public awareness" prepared during the SNC; a summary of the technology needs assessment and the description of the progress and implementation of projects and/or programs for the TNC; an analysis of regional information exchange related to climate change and, an impact analysis of possible response measures versus global mitigation actions. A brief analysis of the technical and financial needs and constraints for the implementation of the Convention will also be included.

Finally, a large amount of information that could not be supplied through the SNC report due to funding constraints will be updated and published (in physical and digital means) through the TNC report. In addition, two summaries of the TNC will be prepared. The first summary will focus on public awareness and will be published in Spanish, taking into account the need of the general population to have access to information in user-friendly terms. The second summary will address key technical and strategic aspects for decision-makers and will be published in Spanish and English.

B. 2. incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

The costs associated with this project will enable Colombia to generate and possess information for all sectors and areas to avoid ad hoc efforts in vulnerability analysis, allowing the prioritization of focal areas where resources could be cost-effective in the long term. In addition, it would provide additional information to disseminate the issue of climate change so that the incremental costs decrease. Without the GEF support for the development of this project, climate change issues may not be integrated into sectoral strategic development plans for the main sectors in Colombia and assessments might be delayed. This could result in failing to give appropriate consideration to sustainable development issues including mitigation of and adaptation to climate change in the country.

The proposed project would also support the integration of the results into the definition of policies and measures which would be based on the most up-to-date data and scientific information elaborated and processed in coordination with government agencies, consultant teams, and other stakeholders. The IDEAM, as the institution responsible for the TNC, will ensure this coordination. The TNC will build on existing assessments, capacities and institutions to ensure cost-effectiveness.

B.3. Describe the socioeconomic benefits to be delivered by the Project at the national and local levels, including consideration of gender dimensions, and how these will support the achievement of global environment benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF). As a background information, read [Mainstreaming Gender at the GEF.](#)":

This document will allow Colombia not only to fulfill the obligations of the Convention but also to strengthen the capacity of the country at national, regional and local levels on knowledge management, and the inclusion of climate change on public policy, planning instruments and land management. With this project Colombia will obtain vital information for decision making, policy harmonization, integrated risk management and appropriation of knowledge and information for communities. In particular, the National GHG Inventory for the years 2005, 2008 and 2010 would be updated, with less uncertainty and ensuring the optimization of the baseline information. It would allow as well the creation of consistent policies associated with the levels of GHG emissions. The evaluation of vulnerability and the National Adaptation Strategy to Climate Change of the Territory will contribute to the integrated risk management, the recovery and recognition of the knowledge of indigenous people and Afro-descendants as autonomous measures to cope with the effects and impacts of climate change. Thus, the project will provide valuable support to the achievement of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs).

Furthermore, the NC process and outcome documents (in particular the two summaries prepared for the civil society at large and decision-makers respectively) will have a foremost important impact on the awareness and empowerment of local, regional and national decision-makers.

The TNC will include a very important analysis of gender participation. TNC workshops will include at least one specific workshop for women stakeholders and a study of their impact as fundamental parts of education and awareness on mitigation of and adaptation to climate change. In addition, improvements to the methodology of vulnerability analysis will also include a gender participation analysis on climate resilience issues, especially at regional and local levels. Finally, the indicators of GHG emissions will add a gender impact analysis for some of the national indicators and some key source categories.

B.4 Indicate risks, including climate change risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and if possible, propose measures that address these risks to be further developed during the project design:

Risk Type	Risk Description	Risk Rating	Mitigation Measure
Environmental	Continuity of actions that negatively impact the environment.	Low	Create social awareness about climate risks and vulnerabilities to climate change.
Strategic	Generated Climate Change Scenarios do not have a scale that is suitable for the regional and sectoral vulnerability analysis or they have a high level of uncertainty.	Low	Establish a technical committee of climate change scenarios to allow the validation of generated models through scientific discussion with national and international technicians and experts.

			Build alliances with countries such as Brazil to improve the estimates of patterns of climate change scenarios in the Colombian Amazon.
	Difference in expectations among the institutions and stakeholders involved. Interests and historical or circumstantial tensions between social actors; difficulties in some issues of timely access to information and time scales needed for analysis.	Medium	Promote synergies and agreements to establish an effective coordination and relationship among stakeholders, at all levels.
Operational	Not having sufficient information for the application of emission factors for the level 2 (more detailed) proposed by the IPCC methodology for GHG inventory.	Medium	Constitution of solid technical working groups for components. Achieving more detailed information for the calculation or promote their generation in the short term.
	Lack of agreement on scope of work and methodologies to be adopted.	Low	Establish institutional dynamics for the definition of key variables, the exchange of models, methodologies, information, design, approach and manner prescribed for technical agreements and consensus.
Financial	Lack of coordination between private investment efforts	Medium	Promote opportunities and spaces for the consultation of concrete actions and investments consistent with national results and priorities.

B.5. Identify key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable:

An analysis of relevant stakeholders will be performed for the development of several components of the TNC. This, in order to facilitate the effective participation and commitment to the development and implementation of project activities, the TNC will work with the key stakeholders from the inception phase of the project and will identify their roles and responsibilities within their organizations on the basis of their institutional mandates. The TNC will ensure a thorough participation of all sectors of the society, addressing the needs of the

population regarding climate change issues through a highly consultative and participatory process.

In this context, the relevant stakeholders' analysis will allow the project to identify the main actors at the national level: Ministries, decentralized institutions, and research institutions, such as universities among others. It will enable the TNC team to develop policies and planning tools to implement the project in cost-effective manner. Several relevant institutions will participate actively, such as, the National Planning Department, the Ministry of Environment, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Mines and Energy, the National System of Natural Parks, INVEMAR, IAvH, SINCHI, IIAP, the National Department of Statistics, SSPD, ONIC, among others. At the regional level, and according to their role and mission, stakeholders will include CAR, the territorial units of national parks, regional rural organizations, indigenous and Afro unions, among others. At a local level the TNC will involve territorial authorities and environmental organizations working with small communities.

The development of the technical working groups for the different thematic areas (i.e. GHG inventories, V&A assessment, mitigation analysis) will ensure the participation of different entities, governmental and private, related to energy, industries, agriculture, forestry, water, waste, as well as NGOs, universities, as well as research centers, which can supply the information required for the different studies and generate the any new data to fill gaps or improve the quality of the assessments.

In the participatory process with the private sector, the TNC will create conditions for the establishment of sustainable mechanisms to access financing. It will also seek to create the space for political dialogue and for new and innovative business models, as well as capacity building activities to support implementation of the project and maintain the stakeholders involved throughout the preparation of the TNC. This stocktaking should seek to identify gaps, constraints and uncertainties in order to avoid duplication of work and provide a sound justification for additional new studies/assessments and areas or sectors not fully covered under the previous NCs.

B.6. Outline the coordination with other related initiatives:

The proposed project will be designed and implemented in coordination with several GEF's projects already approved or in the process of approval in sectors related to energy efficiency, conservation of ecosystems, biodiversity conservation and forest management. This project and its outcomes require coordination and linkages with other Government initiatives related to international priorities such as: the Convention on Biological Diversity (CBD), the Convention to Combat Desertification and Drought (UNCDD), the integrated risk management, and the achievement of the MDGs, among others. Additionally, there will be coordination with on-going and future national adaptation projects regarding the formulation of a national strategy for low-carbon development of Colombia, and with other mitigation initiatives and the Colombian REDD project.

For the development of the project's components and, based on experience gained from the coordination by the IDEAM for the preparation of the FNC and SNC respectively, an inter-institutional settlement is proposed to enable the implementation and achievement of objectives defined within each component. Under the coordination of IDEAM and, in accordance with the national institutions, technical working groups will be formed: these groups will provide technical and information support to carry out the proposed activities. As for the Colombian Strategy of Low Carbon Development, that seeks to reduce the emissions generated by the productive activity and normal society, it will contemplate measures, policies, rules or programs that promote the mitigation of GHGs at a national level to prevent their growth in the long term

and, at the same time will contribute to the sustainable development. To achieve this goal, the Ministry of Environment, Housing and Territorial Development through the Mitigation Group on Climate Change (MGCC) is leading the construction and implementation of the Colombian Strategy for Low Carbon Development (CSLCD).

Thus, international funding mechanisms will be identified, including market mechanisms, in order to attract resources that facilitate and support the development of sectors under low carbon strategies and also the priorities of the country on this subject. Likewise, it will promote technology transfer to productive sectors of the country so as to prevent future non-tariff barriers and border issues. This will empower the competitiveness of the Colombians in a global economy influenced by carbon-intensity standards.

C. DESCRIBE THE GEF AGENCY'S COMPARATIVE ADVANTAGE TO IMPLEMENT THIS PROJECT:

UNDP assisted Colombia with the development of the FNC and SNC, and the GOC is specifically requesting to maintain its relationship with UNDP for the preparation of its TNC. This continuing partnership would help the GOC carry out project activities in a cost-effective manner. The cooperation with UNDP on the SNC provides a solid basis for further analysis, address new areas of work, and translate them into concrete actions. UNDP has brought strong technical expertise given its substantive experience in supporting NCs and related climate change area worldwide and more specifically in the Latin American region. Furthermore, UNDP is the implementing agency for the Low Emission Capacity Building Programme and the Territorial Climate Change Project in Colombia and, at the request of the GOC, is also acting as the convening agency of other relevant climate change initiatives. The role that GOC has given to UNDP in the area of climate change will thus ensure that the TNC will be able to build on and contribute to these numerous initiatives while facilitating coordination and supporting Colombia's climate change agenda.

C.1 Indicate the co-financing amount the GEF agency is bringing to the project:

Colombia's various institutions plan to make counterparts in kind and in cash, given the considerable amount of work involved for institutions that are part of the National Communications.

Some of these counterparts will still need written confirmation. Additional staff for the monitoring and tracking of the project is needed and UNDP will contribute with a symbolic counterpart in cash of US\$50,000 to be used to support the M&E process. The confirmed counterpart of IDEAM of US\$1,632,000 (with cash of US\$258,741) will help to cover the tasks of monitoring, coordination and auditing of the National Communication products, the recruitment of technical and logistical support, the calculation of GHG emissions, among others. INVEMAR will provide a counterpart of \$150 million pesos (Colombian Cy.) and USAID a US\$170,000 contribution. Both still need written confirmation.

C.2 How does the project fit into the GEF agency's program (reflected in documents such as UNDAF, CAS, etc.) and staff capacity in the country to follow up project implementation:

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) is the UN's global development network, advocating for change and connecting countries to knowledge, experience and resources to help people build a better life. UNDP is present in 177 countries, working with each country on their own solutions to global and national development challenges. UNDP works with national and regional governments and institutions, the civil society, the private sector, mass media and many allies to develop local capacity. UNDP contributes to find solutions to the challenge of human development. As part of the United Nations System, it is a neutral

organization that works based on the respect for the control that each country has on his own future. The commitment with development makes UNDP a permanent promoter of change and knowledge, with a wide and decentralized presence that keeps it near to the issues, processes, ideas and resources related to development.


UNDP in Colombia works to guarantee the integration of the energetic, environmental and natural resources considerations into the strategies of poverty reduction and sustainable development. Also, it pays attention to all cross-cutting issues such as environmental governance, climate change, gender, and links between sustainable environmental management and poverty reduction. It aims for the inclusion of the local approach to the development strategies. In order to do so, UNDP focuses its work on the following strategic areas: i) Development of frameworks and strategies for sustainable development ii) Effective governance of water, iii) Access to energetic sustainable resources, iv) Sustainable management of soil and land against desertification and degradation, v) Conservation and sustainable use of Biodiversity, vi) Planning of national policy against the degradation of the ozone layer and vii) Persistent Organic Pollutants. UNDP has extensive experience with National Communications worldwide, and in particular, in the LAC region. Colombia UNDP has coordinated both the First and the Second National Communications to the UNFCCC and the GOC is seeking this continuing partnership in order to move forward efficiently with the preparation of the Colombia TNC, making use of the strong technical and administrative support of UNDP.

PART III: APPROVAL/ENDORSEMENT BY GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT(S) AND GEF AGENCY(IES)

A. RECORD OF ENDORSEMENT OF GEF OPERATIONAL FOCAL POINT (S) ON BEHALF OF THE GOVERNMENT(S): (Please attach the [Operational Focal Point endorsement letter\(s\)](#) with this template. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Carlos Castaño Uribe	Vice Minister	ENVIRONMENT, HOUSING AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT	08/12/2011

B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF criteria for project identification and preparation.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Yannick Glemarec UNDP/GEF Executive Coordinator		September Aug 29, 2011 Resubmission September 19, 2011	Raúl Alfaro, Regional Technical Advisor	+507-302- 4500	raul.alfaro@undp.org