



# REQUEST FOR CEO ENDORSEMENT

**PROJECT TYPE: Full-sized Project**

**TYPE OF TRUST FUND: GEF Trust Fund**

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## PART I: PROJECT INFORMATION

Project Title: : Third National Communication to the UNFCCC			
Country(ies):	Colombia	GEF Project ID: <sup>1</sup>	4619
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:	2013-05-27
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration(Months)	36
Name of Parent Program (if applicable):		Project Agency Fee (\$):	200,000
	➤ For SFM/REDD+ <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For SGP <input type="checkbox"/> ➤ For PPP <input type="checkbox"/>		

## A. FOCAL AREA STRATEGY FRAMEWORK<sup>2</sup>

Focal Area Objectives	Expected FA Outcomes	Expected FA Outputs	Trust Fund	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)
CCM-6 (select)	6.1 Adequate resources allocated to support Enabling Activities under the Convention	6.1 Countries receiving GEF support for National Communications.	GEF TF	500,000	308,741
(select) (select)	6.2 Human and institutional capacity of recipient countries strengthened	6.2 National Communications, completed and submitted to the UNFCCC as appropriate	GEF TF	1,500,000	1,373,259
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
(select) (select)			(select)		
<b>Total project costs</b>				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	Grant Amount (\$)	Confirmed Cofinancing (\$)
1. National	TA	1.National	1.1 Document on	GEF TF	50,444	7,550

<sup>1</sup> Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC.

<sup>2</sup> Refer to the [Focal Area Results Framework and LDCF/SCCF Framework](#) when completing Table A.

Circumstances		circumstances; development priorities and needs in the context of climate change updated	implications of climate change for national, regional and local development, according to the National Development Plan 2010-2014			
2. National GHG Inventory	TA	2. National GHG inventories for the years 2005, 2008, and 2010.	2.1 National GHG inventory for the following sectors: (i) energy; (ii) industry; (iii) agriculture, land use change and forestry; and (iv) waste for the years 2005, 2008 and 2010.	GEF TF	475,965	346,834
3. Mitigation Measures	TA	3. National mitigation policies compiled.	3.1. Document with the general description of the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy. 3.2 Document with the description of Colombia's participation in international carbon markets and reporting of NAMAS 3.3 Document with the description of the National REDD strategy.	GEF TF	160,736	25,791
4. Vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures	TA	4. Sectorial and regional vulnerabilities to climate change in Colombia using improved methodologies.	4.1 Climate change scenarios for the period 2011-2040 based on the present climate model (1981-2010). 4.2 Document analysis of national vulnerability to climate change presented by natural regions for the period 2011-2040, with improved information (higher resolution), including the analysis of water resources, glaciers and the health sector. 4.3 Document that compiles vulnerability analyses at regional, sectorial and resources	GEF TF	1,046,744	1,005,960

			scales. 4.4 Document with the description of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan.			
5. Other information, constraints and gaps, and related financial technical and capacity needs, and publication of Colombian Third National Communication	Inv	5. Other information relevant for compliance with the UNFCCC.	5.1. Document with additional information and knowledge, lessons learned and technical and financial needs for the management of climate change. 5.2 Edition and publishing of relevant documents and the TNC.	GEF TF	134,935	102,857
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
	(select)			(select)		
Subtotal						
Project management Cost (PMC) <sup>3</sup>					GEF TF	
<b>Total project costs</b>						
					1,868,824	1,488,992
					131,176	193,008
					2,000,000	1,682,000

### C. SOURCES OF CONFIRMED COFINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY SOURCE AND BY NAME (\$)

Please include letters confirming cofinancing for the project with this form

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier (source)	Type of Cofinancing	Cofinancing Amount (\$)
National Government	IDEAM	Cash	258,741
National Government	IDEAM	In-kind	1,373,259
GEF Agency	UNDP	In-kind	50,000
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
(select)		(select)	
<b>Total Co-financing</b>			1,682,000

### D. TRUST FUND RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, FOCAL AREA AND COUNTRY<sup>1</sup>

GEF Agency	Type of Trust Fund	Focal Area	Country Name/ Global	(in \$)		
				Grant Amount (a)	Agency Fee (b) <sup>2</sup>	Total c=a+b
UNDP	GEF TF	Climate Change	Colombia	2,000,000	200,000	2,200,000
(select)	(select)	(select)				0

<sup>3</sup> PMC should be charged proportionately to focal areas based on focal area project grant amount in Table D below.

(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
<b>Total Grant Resources</b>				2,000,000	200,000	2,200,000

<sup>1</sup> 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. PMC amount from Table B should be included proportionately to the focal area amount in this table.

<sup>2</sup> Indicate fees related to this project.

**F. CONSULTANTS WORKING FOR TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE COMPONENTS:**

Component	Grant Amount (\$)	Cofinancing (\$)	Project Total (\$)
International Consultants	30,000		30,000
National/Local Consultants	1,789,179	1,488,992	3,278,171

**G. DOES THE PROJECT INCLUDE A “NON-GRANT” INSTRUMENT? No**

(If non-grant instruments are used, provide in Annex D an indicative calendar of expected reflows to your Agency and to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund).

**PART II: PROJECT JUSTIFICATION**

**A. DESCRIBE ANY CHANGES IN ALIGNMENT WITH THE PROJECT DESIGN OF THE ORIGINAL PIF<sup>4</sup>**

A.1 National strategies and plans or reports and assessments under relevant conventions, if applicable, i.e. NAPAS, NAPs, NBSAPs, national communications, TNAs, NCSA, NIPs, PRSPs, NPFE, Biennial Update Reports, etc.

Colombia conducted its GEF National Portfolio Formulation Exercise and provided a national portfolio of GEF projects in August 2011. In this NPF, Colombia defined priorities for GEF-5, and asked all national agencies and institutions to act on those priorities. The formulation of a “full-size” project to attend all items related to the country’s Third National Communication is one of such important Government priorities. 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.

Technology transfer and capacity building are key areas for GEF support, particularly in the following priority areas: results obtained from the technology needs assessment (TNA) evaluation, technology information, and capacity building on technology transfer and enabling environments. Enabling environment is the term used by GEF to describe the government policies aimed at creating and maintaining a macroeconomic environment that provides for collaboration between providers of environmentally safe technologies and consumers. Fair trade policies, and the

<sup>4</sup> For questions A.1 –A.7 in Part II, if there are no changes since PIF and if not specifically requested in the review sheet at PIF stage, then no need to respond, please enter “NA” after the respective question.

removal of technical, legal and tariff barriers to trade are examples of enabling environments.

As explained above, the Government of Colombia has also decided to develop its Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (CLCDS) as a key framework to address mitigation of 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 Program funded by the EU and the German Government and implemented by UNDP, the MAPS Program Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios Policy development, and the Enhancing Capacity for Low Emission Development Strategies, funded by the US State Department. The TNC will report on the process, progress and results of these programs.

In addition, Colombia is one of the countries for which the "Technology Needs Assessment" (TNA) was approved by the GEF in second round. The country is starting its TNA process (led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development), in which the transport sector was prioritized for mitigation and coastal and marine areas were chosen as priorities for adaptation. IDEAM has participated in the project as a technical and scientific advisor to the Ministry.

On Biennial Reports: Taking into account that UNFCCC decision 2/CP.17 (paragraphs 10-22 and Annex III) establishes that BURs constitute a reporting requirement that must be complied with in a complementary, yet independent manner from NCs; we consider that the contribution of Colombia's position on BURs to the overall objective of this section (and document) is unnecessary. Therefore, we respectfully abstain to further elaborating on this issue.

#### A.2. GEF focal area and/or fund(s) strategies, eligibility criteria and priorities.

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.

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 Government of Colombia is requesting support for the implementation of its Third National Communication (TNC) with the objective of complying with its obligations under the Convention and reporting on the country's efforts to setting a development path that is consistent with the challenges associated with climate change. This project is in line with GEF Climate Change Objective 6 (Support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention).

Before the end of GEF-4, the GEF Council approved a global national communications program to support a group of non-Annex I Parties to launch their third or subsequent national communications to the UNFCCC. During GEF-5, the GEF will continue to support as a first priority non-Annex I Parties to prepare their national communications to the UNFCCC. In addition, at COP 17 in Durban, the Parties invited "to enhance reporting on best practices related to capacity-building in their national communications, with a view to furthering learning and broadening the impact of capacity-building activities." (Decision 13/CP.17) With GEF funding, Colombia's TNC will report on the capacity building activities; activities for implementation of Article 6 of the Convention on education, training, and public awareness; and its advancements on preparation of its Technology Needs Assessment (TNA), which was approved by GEF in second round. 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 project is to develop and report a document with Colombia's Third National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and to the country; with coherent, transparent, comparable and flexible information; taking into account Colombia's specific national circumstances. The project will update Colombia's GHG inventory and will include detailed studies on the national impacts of climate change and the country's vulnerability to such impacts.

Climate change policy in Colombia is going through a crucial moment. The country is currently developing a Low Carbon Development Strategy, a National REDD Strategy and a National Adaptation Plan. The TNC will report on the process, progress, results and lessons learned of these strategies and will address the areas of vulnerability, adaptation and mitigation. The progress and results of relevant projects that are synergetic to the TNC and Colombia's climate change policies will also be documented and reported. The implementation of project activities under the TNC, is expected to generate environmental benefits associated with the reduction of GHG emissions and the enhancement of the country's resilience to climate change impacts. The inventory of GHG sources and sinks, the vulnerability analyses and climate change scenarios will contribute with information for key stakeholder to have the elements needed to generate policies, legislation and measures that contribute to the compliance of Colombia's commitments to the UNFCCC and to sustainable development at the national and local scales

#### A.3 The GEF Agency's comparative advantage:

UNDP's comparative advantage for the GEF lies in its global network of country offices, its experience in integrated policy development, human resources development, institutional strengthening, and non-governmental and community participation. UNDP is present in 166 countries where it implements programmes in the areas of climate change mitigation, biodiversity conservation, land degradation, international waters and chemical management.

UNDP assists countries in promoting, designing and implementing activities consistent with both the GEF mandate and national sustainable development priorities. UNDP also has extensive inter-country programming experience. UNDP Brazil has provided technical cooperation under GEF enabling activities for both the Convention on Biological Diversity and the UNFCCC.

The two previous NCs of Colombia were prepared with the support of UNDP-GEF in partnership with the IDEAM. UNDP Colombia has been working collaboratively with the stakeholders and IDEAM in the preparation and implementation of the country's NCs.

Within the Climate Change focal area, UNDP GEF ongoing Colombian portfolio includes the Standards and Labels project and a project on Energy Efficiency in Buildings. Moreover, the UNDP Colombia provides technical cooperation to projects such as Colombia's Low Carbon Development Strategy, and Reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change in the region of La Depresión Momposina in Colombia.

Through these projects, UNDP generates new organizational and institutional learning processes which provide lessons that support the development of new strategies and policies in the country.

#### A.4. 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. Similarly, through its vulnerability and adaptation (V&A) assessments in the NCs, Colombia has analyzed the main climate change impacts at the national level while identifying the adaptation options that can be put in place to enhance the country's resilience to climate change. The V&A analyses 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 center 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. 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.

The SNC represented an improvement from the First NC and reports on the key areas for continuous improvement in which the TNC is intended to work. 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.

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.

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, an updated study of national vulnerability to climate change and the progress made in the formulation and/or implementation of relevant initiatives in the country, among other technical inputs.

The National Circumstances component will have updated information for the period 2008- 2014 on institutional, ecosystem, social, economic and political aspects, in order to provide a concise analysis of the national context relevant to climate change.

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. Taking into account GHG emission estimates, key indicators for decision-making will be developed, such as tonCO<sub>2</sub>/Per capita, tonCO<sub>2</sub>/kwh, tonCO<sub>2</sub>/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, TCN will report the progress to date about the advances of the: Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy, Colombia's participation in international carbon markets; the development of the National Appropriated Mitigation Actions (NAMAS); and the progress of the National REDD Strategy.

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 2011-2040. 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 to the methodology, and so as to simplify its application procedures. The national scenario models will be produced and the results obtained in the regional vulnerability assessments will be presented along with the sectorial and territorial adaptation plans under development. The progress on water resource vulnerability assessments will be presented, as well as the vulnerability of regions and sectors. The information will show improvements in resolution for the whole national territory including marine and coastal areas. The provision of more information with higher quality, and better coverage at a regional scale will be of greater utility, especially for decision-making in the design of adaptation measures.

The component of other information relevant to compliance with the Convention. 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 and a 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.

A. 5. Incremental /Additional cost reasoning: describe the incremental (GEF Trust Fund/NPIF) or additional (LDCF/SCCF) activities requested for GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF financing and the associated global environmental benefits (GEF Trust Fund) or associated adaptation benefits (LDCF/SCCF) to be delivered by the project:

As previously explained, the TNC contributes with global environmental benefits through capacity development mainly in the areas of GHG inventories and emission reductions, climate change scenarios and vulnerability analyses. In this way the project contributes to an enhanced and sustained capacity of Colombia to support the preparation of subsequent National Communication reports of better quality. Better reports and enhanced capacities mean a better response to the implementation process of the UNFCCC and its treaties, and the accomplishing of the Convention's main goal which is to stabilize the concentrations of GHG in the atmosphere.

The instrument establishing the GEF states that the GEF's purpose is provide new and additional resources for the agreed incremental costs of measures to achieve green global environmental benefits. The incremental costs of a project are the difference in costs between doing a project that achieves national goals but does not give global environmental benefits and doing one that does. In cases where the baseline involves no national action, the total costs for the Project equals the incremental costs. For example, without the UNFCCC, countries would not need to prepare GHG inventories or submit National Communications. So the baseline is simply no inventory or National Communication report. Because the incremental costs of the inventory and National Communications are actually the total costs, the Convention mandates that Annex II parties meet the total costs of inventory and National Communications in full.

The role of co-financing is key to develop and complete several of the programmed activities. The monitoring of the level of attainment of global environmental benefits is required, as well as project results and co-financing, both during implementation and at project termination

A.6 Risks, including climate change, potential social and environmental risks that might prevent the project objectives from being achieved, and measures that address these risks:

In the PIF the risks were identified and classified as Medium due to national conditions related to the year 2010, in which the PIF was formulated.

This situation has changed thanks to the definition of climate change strategies in the National Development Plan and the release of the document CONPES 3700, which assigns different roles and responsibilities to the national institutions in order to face the effects of climate change, which facilitates a better relationship between stakeholders. For this reason, the risk has been considered Low risk (see PRODOC's section 3).

The Medium risk related to the availability of information was changed to Low due to the proposed Subcommittee of Information and Climate Change Impact Studies Production, as part of the National Climate Change System. This Subcommittee and the new institutional framework for climate change will facilitate synergies between stakeholders to share information of GHG emissions.

The risk associated to the lack of investment coordination decreased due to the proposal of the CONPES 3700 of creating a catalog of adaptation projects in the National Adaptation Plan to obtain funding and avoid duplication of investment in certain sectors or territories, making the allocation of resources more efficient.

Component	Type of Risk	Rating	Mitigation Measures
General objectives for compliance with the UNFCCC	Participating entities do not provide the technical support or availability and progress of their respective projects.	L	A high-level stakeholder participation that understands the importance of the TNC for the country is ensured.
	Weak political support necessary to guarantee the flow of information and resources required to accomplish the project's objectives.	L	
National Circumstances	There is no quality information available to produce the National Circumstances component.	L	A technical working table is designed so as to guarantee collaboration and information flow.
GHG Inventory	There is no high quality information available to produce the GHG inventory.	L	A technical working table is designed so as to guarantee collaboration and information flow. A leading entity is proposed to facilitate dialogue and coordination within the table.
	Lack of political commitment from the entities that produce the information on the prompt provision of data required for calculations.	L	
	The interest of national entities to produce research on national emission factors decreases.	L	A baseline on the country's research on national emission factors is produced and contributes to research efforts.
Vulnerability and Adaptation	Sectorial, regional and local projects do not have results and processes promptly available for the TNC.	L	A technical working table is designed so as to guarantee collaboration and information flow. A leading entity for the table is proposed to facilitate dialogue and coordination.
	There is no high quality available information to produce the vulnerability and adaptation analyses.	L	
	Sectorial, regional and local projects do not have results and processes promptly available for the TNC in an effective way.	L	
	The priorities of sectorial, regional and local authorities and institutions change regarding the vulnerability and adaptation analyses within their plans and projects.	L	Broad participation and outreach are guaranteed in which the importance of climate change is informed, while having territorial and sectorial political incidence.
Management	The priorities of different stakeholders and participating entities change affecting the Project management.	L	A high-level stakeholder participation that facilitates management and institutional agreements for the TNC is ensured.

#### A.7. Coordination with other relevant GEF financed initiatives

The project design has incorporated coordination mechanisms with several projects GEF has already approved or in the process of approval in sectors related to energy efficiency, conservation of ecosystems, biodiversity conservation and forest management. The TNC 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 and mitigation initiatives.

The development of the project's components will require the IDEAM's experience gained from its coordination of previous National Communications. The project design sought an inter-institutional settlement 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 information support to carry out the proposed activities. The National Planning Department can play an important role as leader chairman during dialogues between actors to consolidate the institutional arrangements.

The TNC has also sought links with the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy. The participation of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development will ensure adequate reporting of the strategy's process, progress and results.

In addition, Colombia is one of the countries for which the "Technology Needs Assessment" (TNA) was approved by the GEF in second round. The country is starting its TNA process (led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development), in which the transport sector was prioritized for mitigation and coastal and marine areas were chosen as priorities for adaptation. IDEAM has actively participated in the project as a technical and scientific advisor to the Ministry, and the TNC will report on the progress made in its implementation.

The project will also report on the results obtained by the following sectorial vulnerability and adaptation projects: a) Project on Multi-sector Institutional Vulnerability Analysis for the Agricultural Sector in the High Cauca Basin (AVA); b) Project Integration of Climate Change Adaptation into Territorial and Sectorial Planning of Cartagena City, which purpose is to setting the basis for Cartagena's adaptation plan under two premises: the mainstreaming of climate change adaptation into territorial planning and an open dialogue with the city's economic sectors and decision-makers; and c) the Regional Integral Climate Change Plan (PRICC) for the Bogota region, which seeks to identify strategy lines of action for adaptation and mitigation, to promote economic and social development options that are strong enough to endure the changing climate conditions. The TNC has sought to design links with these projects so as to report on their processes, progress and results.

For a detailed description of current climate change initiatives in the country, contributing with results for the TNC, see Annex 7.3 of the Prodoc.

#### **B. ADDITIONAL INFORMATION NOT ADDRESSED AT PIF STAGE:**

The Prodoc is coherent with the original project design presented in the PIF, and the activities remain basically the same. The modifications of budget and some activities planned initially are due to a change in the national context. On one hand, they national climate change strategies were adjusted as the National Development Plan proposed it, which was explained in the PRODOC (section 1.3 in PRODOC - Baseline analysis and key stakeholders). On the other hand, the country faced an especial situation of vulnerability within the period 2010-2011 due to La Niña phenomenon and extreme weather events (see PRODOC's paragraph 1.2 Threats and principal causes). In order to adjust the project to the current circumstances of the country and the new institutional framework, some adjustments were done to the budget in the different components –including GEF and national resources –, which are reflected mainly in the following activities: i) institutional strengthening for the inventory of greenhouse gases; ii) improving technical capacity

to assess vulnerability especially in relation to water resources, as this is a critical issue for the country; and iii) communication of results to different audiences.

The objective of the National Circumstances component remains the same, the only change made corresponds to the integration of three products listed individually in the PIF, which define three activities: a) implications of climate change on the national, regional and local development; b) institutional arrangements; and c) policy frameworks that support the implementation of the UNFCCC in Colombia. Therefore, the resources allocated initially in the PIF for the development of this component decreased by 37%.

The component of the National GHG Inventory (NGHGI) aims at developing the NGHGI for the years 2005, 2008 and 2010, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines. For the development of the NGHGI, Colombia will advance on the implementation of: a) tools for data capture and storage; b) protocols and procedures for enhancing data quality; c) institutional arrangements to facilitate and enhance the development of future inventories.

The outputs 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5 initially formulated in the PIF, are now activities which are part of the main product, that is, the NGHGI. Thus the output 2.2, initially formulated as a trend analysis of GHG emissions for 1990-2008, is now understood as an activity. The same applies to outputs 2.3 in the PIF, related to the design of the national GHG inventory system, and outputs 2.4. This last one is related to the description of institutional arrangements and coordination mechanisms to facilitate the compilation of the NGHGI information. This change from initially identified 'outputs' to now recognized 'activities' will not impact the level of detail, nor the final results achieved within the GHG inventory component. Instead, the change has been made in order to adopt a coherent and constructive language, as all 'activities (original outputs 2.2, 2.3, 2.4 and 2.5) contribute to the realization of the single output 2.1, being the development of national GHG inventory for key sectors for a selection of years.

As a result of these changes the budget for the NGHGI component increases by 47%, compared to the budget assigned in the PIF.

In the PIF, the mitigation component consisted of five outputs, which were projected before Colombia's Low Carbon Development Strategy (CLCDS) was clearly planned and had adopted a final design, at a stage when the strategy was undergoing a process of thorough sectorial and governmental discussions. The CLCDS is currently at its second stage of implementation and its specific outputs have been clearly defined. For this reason, outputs were re-formulated in the PRODOC as follows: i) synthesis of the CLCDS advances, ii) report of Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMAs) and a document that analyzes the participation of Colombia in the carbon markets, as well as the sectorial development priorities which contribute to climate change mitigation in the country, and iii) the progress of the REDD+ national strategy.

The modifications done in this component involved an increase of 19% from the initial budget allocated in the PIF.

In the formulation of the PIF, the component of Vulnerability and Adaptation determined to develop climate change scenarios for the period 2050-2070. Taking into account the recommendations of the STAP, and the frequency and intensity of the climate variability and its effects, it was considered appropriate to adjust the development of scenarios for the period 2011-2040. This period could better support the decision-making from the regional environmental authorities in regard to vulnerability and adaptation. The IDEAM decadal will generate scenarios for the period 2011-2100, which is maintained as a tool for analysis of long term vulnerability.

In this component, the output 4.2 of the PIF proposed a Vulnerability Analysis (VA) conducted by sectors and priority areas, but this was reconsidered and formulated in the PRODOC as a VA for the five major regions of the country for the period 2011-2040, according to the National Development Plan and including the vulnerability of the health sector, water resources and glaciers. This change responds to a reconsideration of Colombia's priorities in relation to the most pressing needs and issues in terms of knowledge generation on vulnerability.

The product 4.3 refers to a document which systematizes the lessons learned from the current regional, sectorial or local projects of VA and adaptation executed by other entities.

The output 4.4 is a document that will sum up the advances in the implementation of the National Adaptation Plan in Colombia, led by the National Planning Department (NDP). This synthesized output includes the outputs 4.4, 4.5 and 4.6.

As a result in this component the budget was modified with a reduction of 29%, but with an increase of the national counterpart by 41%.

In component 5, the output 5.1 remains the same, but the output 5.2 related to publishing the INGEI was modified for digital publications that can be made available online. On the other hand, the product 5.3 related to the publications for different audiences, remains the same. For this purpose, we will generate summaries for differentiated audiences.

The modifications of this component involved an increase of 25% from the initial budget allocated in the PIF.

The total values assigned to the project remain the same, but according to the above changes the budget was adjusted as follows:

<b>Project Component</b>	<b>Indicative Grant Amount (PIF)</b>	<b>Grant Amount (CEO)</b>	<b>Indicative Co-financing</b>	<b>Confirmed cofinancing (CEO)</b>
National Circumstances	69,294	50,444	70,400	7,550
National GHG Inventory	250,118	475,965	180,328	346,834
Mitigation Measures	148,029	183,039	21,911	25,791
Vulnerability assessment and adaptation measures	1.300,588	1,005,618	590,151	1,005,960
Other information, constraints and gaps, and related financial technical and capacity needs, and publication of Colombian Third National Communication	100,795	134,935	510,469	102,857
Project Management	131,176	131,176	308,741	193,008
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>2,000,000</b>	<b>1,682,000</b>	<b>1,682,000</b>

#### B.1 Describe how the stakeholders will be engaged in project implementation.

During the formulation phase, an analysis of relevant stakeholders was conducted for the development of the various of the TNC. This was done so as to facilitate the effective participation and commitment to the development and implementation of project activities. The project was designed based on the work of several groups, ensuring thorough participation of the society from the inception phase, addressing the needs of the population regarding climate change issues through consultative and participatory process.

In this context, the relevant stakeholders' analysis allowed the project to identify the main actors at the national, regional levels, provided for a way to consider their interests within the project, and to identify their contributions. During the process, conditions were sought for political dialogue and for capacity building activities to support the project's implementation and maintain all stakeholders involved. This stocktaking sought 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 covered under the previous NCs.

The following table shows a list of actors, institutions and organizations invited to form the technical working table for different tasks within each component of the TNC. The table explains their characteristics and the role each one plays in the project. All the organizations mentioned in the following table, as well as other private sector, research centers, universities,

civil society networks will be invited to participate in this project. For further detail on stakeholder analysis, see sec the Prodoc.

	Group of interest:	Characteristics:	Implications for the project:
<b>Actors of national level</b>	United Nations Development Program (UNDP)	The UNDP in Colombia works to integrate environmental, energy and natural resource considerations into the poverty reduction strategies and sustainable development. It also pays attention to all crosscutting issues such as environmental governance, climate change, gender and the links between environmental management and poverty reduction.	Implementing Agency. Provides conceptual guidance and technical orientation for project formulation. Has the responsibility to supervise implementation, perform monitoring and evaluation, manage financial resources, etc. In general, the UNDP actions are instrumental to formulate and implement a water resource management strategy; provide support to the State, private industry, local peasant, indigenous and afro communities, and civil society on capacity building and the design of methodological tools for conservation, fight against degradation and ecosystem restoration. It also works on capacity building of local communities (peasant, indigenous, afro, etc) for the promotion of sustainable development within a multicultural approach and regional articulation.
	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Head of the environmental policy in Colombia and on issues related to the environment and renewable natural resources. It promotes actions to regulate environmental planning and policy making on environmental issues and renewable natural resources, and in general policies on conservation, protection, planning, management, use, exploitation of renewable natural resources. Executes environmental policy and climate change policy. Coordinates the inter-institutional strategy on climate change.	Technical and conceptual guidance for project formulation. The role of the ministry is to provide support, provide coordination and synergies and participate (mainly) through its climate change division. The ministry's efforts to promote innovation, applied sciences and knowledge for capacity building on environmental management, water, biodiversity, forestry and fishing resources, biotechnology, and biotrade, are key to report. Likewise, the ministry's efforts on public awareness on the importance of the environment on economic and social development are key. It will contribute to the TNC strategy on education and public awareness.
	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)	Its mission is to generate knowledge and guarantee adequate access to information on the status of natural resources and hydro-meteorological conditions in the country, to support decision making from authorities, economic sectors, social groups and the society at large. Through Decree 291/004, the ministry of environment designated IDEAM as the entity in charge of coordinating national communications to the UNFCCC.	Besides being the implementing partner, IDEAM has been the leading institute on the issue of climate change in Colombia. It is the hydrological and meteorological authority in the country. It is part of the SINA and SNAPD.
	National Planning Department	Technical advising institution, promotes a strategic view of the country, leads and guides the national development plan and the programming of investment resources directed to the attainment of long and short-term objectives. Guides, monitors, evaluates, formulates, and follows up on policies, plans and programs on economic, social and environmental development. Articulates with a large number of ministries and institutions at the national and territorial levels.	This institution will support the TNC project with information particularly for the national circumstances component and the inventory of GHG.
	National Department of Statistics (DANE)	Its mission is to produce and publish statistical information which is strategic for decision making on economic and social development in the country. Its technical leadership is key for the regulation of the national system of statistics.	This institution will provide support to the TNC with the information required to produce the national circumstances component and the GHG inventory component.
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development.	The ministry formulates coordinates and adopts national policies on agriculture, fisheries, and issues related to rural development. As the leading agency for agricultural issues, is responsible for preparing and supervising the implementation of plans, policies, programs and projects on this area.	Will provide support to the TNC with information required for the calculations of the GHG inventory. Also will provide information to report on mitigation, vulnerability and adaptation related to the agricultural sector.
	Ministry of Transportation	Its mission is to formulate and adopt policies, plans, programs and projects on transportation in the modalities of road, maritime, pluvial, railroad and air transportation. Seeks to guarantee transportation development and improvement, infrastructure and transit improvement, in an integral, safe and competitive fashion.	Its role in the TNC will be to provide information for the calculations of GHG emissions in the energy sector. The information provided by the ministry will complement that provided by DANE. In addition, this ministry is currently formulating a sectorial climate change adaptation strategy and is one of the prioritized sectors for mitigation.
	Marine and Coastal Research Institute, José Benito Vives de Andreis (INVEMAR)	This research institute depends on the Ministry of Environment. Its mission is to promote and produce applied research on natural marine resources and marine and ocean environment. Seeks to produce scientific knowledge to support decision-making and policy formulation.	Will provide support to the vulnerability and adaptation component, particularly regarding marine and coastal areas, and statistics on sea-level rise.
	Biological Resources Research Institute, Alexander von Humboldt (IAvH),	Its mission is to promote, coordinate and perform research that contributes to knowledge on conservation, and sustainable use of biodiversity as a development factor and wellbeing of the national population.	In the Component 1 of National Circumstances, this institute will provide knowledge of the country's biodiversity
	Environmental Research Institute for the Pacific, John von Neumann _ IIAP	Acts as coordination instrument for the strengthening of research capacity in the Pacific region.	Will provide information for the GHG inventory calculations, particularly regarding AFOLU. Will also provide information for the vulnerability analyses.
	SINCHI	Promotes research, innovation and technology transfer as well as public awareness on biological, ecological and social aspects of the Colombian Amazon region.	As coordinator of research in the Amazon, SINCHI will provide useful information on climate change actions and impacts on this region.
Colombian Agricultural Research Corporation (CORPOICA)	This public decentralized entity produces scientific knowledge and technical solutions through research, innovation, technology transfer and training for the agricultural sector. Its mission is to generate and transfer knowledge and technical solutions for the agricultural sector.	Will provide support to the vulnerability component with results from its research projects, related to climate change in the agricultural sector, information on soils and emission factors.	

	Mines and Energy Planning Unit (UPME)	Its mission is to plan in a permanent and indicative way, in conjunction with all the entities of the mines and energy sector, the development and use of mines and energy resources. Produce and publish information on the mines and energy sector required for decision-making.	Provides information on the energy balance of Colombia, useful for GHG inventory calculations, particularly for the energy module, and for mitigation and adaptation projects in the energy sector.
	Special Administrative Unit of the National Natural Parks System (UAESPNN)	This organism of the central administration, makes part of the ministry of environment, has financial and administrative autonomy. Is in charge of the management of national natural parks and protected areas. Its mission is to protect these areas, contribute to environmental planning, aimed at conservation of their ecosystem, biological and cultural diversity. Seeks to protect the provision of environmental and ecosystem services, and protect the cultural patrimony and natural habitat of traditional cultures.	Provides support through information on vulnerability and adaptation assessments in protected areas and national parks.
	National Disaster Risk Management Unit	Provides guidance and coordination for the National Prevention and Disaster Risk Attention System. Coordinates and promotes capacity building on risk management mitigation and disaster attention.	Supports the vulnerability component of the TNC with information on the impacts of extreme weather events.
<b>Actors of regional level</b>	Climate Change Regional Nodes	The Climate Change Regional Nodes are regional, inter-institutional and interdisciplinary instances of knowledge exchange. They are composed by representatives from public and private agencies at the local and regional levels and work under the coordination of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.	Support the mitigation and vulnerability components of the TNC with the results of adaptation and mitigation projects undertaken within their jurisdictions.
	Regional Autonomous Corporations (CAR), Sustainable Development Corporations (CDS), and Urban Environmental Authorities (AAU).	The CAR and AAU are the highest environmental authority in their jurisdictions. Their mission is to execute policies, programs and projects on environmental issues, and natural resources. Provide vigilance services on the use and management of renewable natural resources as provided by legal regulations from the ministry of environment. Provide environmental licenses and participate in the formulation of watershed management plans.	Provide support to the vulnerability and adaptation component of the TNC, information on the results of their mitigation and adaptation projects throughout the country and the implementation of UNFCCC's Article 6 on education.
	Departments, Districts and Municipalities	These are the territorial entities that form the administrative political division of the State. Are responsible for territorial planning and must take into consideration the environmental issues and regulations dictated by CARs and AAUs. Constitute the basic planning units of the nation. Are responsible for socioeconomic wellbeing and access to public services for the population.	Provide support to the vulnerability component by contributing results from the vulnerability and adaptation projects in their territories.
<b>Private Actors</b>	Sectorial Industrial Organizations: Asocaña, Fedearroz, Fedecafe, Fenalce, Fedepalma, Fedegan,	Represent the interests of economic groups and produce information on the development of their economic sectors.	Contribute with information for GHG inventory calculations.
	Universities:	Perform research activities of high quality, contribute to knowledge and development.	Provide results on the adaptation, mitigation projects in which they participate.
	NGOs	Seek to promote conservation and sustainable development.	Contribute with results of their adaptation and mitigation projects and relevant information on the implementation of UNFCCC's Article 6 on education.

B.2 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/NPIF) or adaptation benefits (LDCAF/SCCF):

The TNC project 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 and planning instrument. 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 seeking the optimization of the baseline information. Climate change scenarios and vulnerability assessments 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).

The TNC contributes to generate discussions around the national strategies (CLCDS, ENREDD, NCCAP and Strategy for Financial Protection Against Disasters). 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.

An adequate climate change management provides increased knowledge on the problem and the way to face it, particularly with concrete progress on the estimation of scenarios at a national scale to calculate vulnerability and generate adaptation measures. Local adaptation measures need to be formulated according to local reality and resource availability. Such measures should be built on a participatory basis counting with the populations most affected and designing monitoring activities to be implemented by the communities. On a global scale, the outreach of such measures allows for monitoring and replication in other countries. In general, local measures will bear benefits that reproduce at a global scale.

Increased knowledge of the country's vulnerability from a territorial perspective provides for the strengthening of financial support to adaptation projects and the integration of risk management into planning tools. Likewise, lessons learned on climate change mitigation provide for the construction of a low-carbon development strategy that allows the country to contribute to the global stabilization of GHG concentration in the atmosphere.

The information provided by the national GHG inventory contributes to the sharing of knowledge on the behavior of sectorial emissions, thus actions to mitigate those emissions and new technology exchanges can be adopted. Among Latin American countries, the LULUCF module is one of the most important due to the emissions produced by deforestation and forest degradation.

The production of climate change scenarios provides inputs for vulnerability analysis. At a regional level, countries may be able to share results, particularly in border areas where climate statistical interpolation may generate uncertainty. Such is the case in the Colombian Amazon where joint models have been produced with Brazil.

The TNC will seek to implement an information system to produce the GHG inventory from inception to its final use. This system will be made possible by generating institutional arrangements between the entities that produce the relevant information, so as to improve the data frequency, detail and specificity.

B.3. Explain how cost-effectiveness is reflected in the project design:

The cost-effectiveness analysis consists of an approach to identify the cheapest form amongst all available options to achieve the proposed objectives. One of the principles of cost-effectiveness is that amongst those sustainable means of accomplishing environmental objectives, the cheapest ones are those that combine investment, technical assistance and policy actions at the national and regional level. This principle was considered during project formulation to identify the intervention options to accomplish the project objectives. A qualitative analysis was used during the planning process, which combined with the experience of two previous National Communications, served to analyze alternatives of design to ensure the project's cost-effectiveness. The result is a project designed under close consideration of the best possible combination of investment, technical assistance and policy actions.



The costs associated to this project will allow Colombia to produce information for all sectors avoiding uncoordinated efforts and providing for the prioritization of focal areas where resources are most cost-effective in the long-rung. The proposed project will contribute its results to integrate policies and measures based on the most updated information in coordination between government agencies, consulting groups and stakeholders. The IDEAM as responsible entity for the TNC shall guarantee this coordination. The TNC will build upon existing evaluations, and will enhance the institutional capacities built to ensure cost-effectiveness.

The project's design considerations for each of its components provide for knowledge generation on the impacts of climate change, allowing for inter-institutional coordination; the creation of appropriate response measures to climate change effects; and the implementation of appropriate economically efficient adaptation options that are technically and politically feasible, environmentally sound, culturally compatible, and socially equitable.

The implementing strategy based on the creation of technical working tables conformed by representatives of several institutions and stakeholders, provides for sustainability and continuity of processes even after project termination. The project formulation has encouraged stakeholders and groups of interest to include the information gathering requirements in their annual operational plans and budgets, so that these processes become permanent. This arrangement provides for a permanent research process in each of the TNC components, avoiding duplication of efforts, providing for an efficient use of resources on adaptation and mitigation measures at national and regional scales.

The vulnerability and adaptation component presented particular difficulties at the time of choosing amongst the most cost-effective intervention options. This component requires the largest flow of resources due to the complexity of analyses and methodologies, considering that one of the project objectives is to improve resolution, increase the scale and reduce the models uncertainty. To choose the most cost-effective option for this component, a prioritization of sectors and regions was performed during workshops and meetings, in order to decide on the required consulting activities, according to vulnerability criteria. However the project formulators realized that it would be impossible with the resources available to cover a significant portion of the country's regions or sectors. Thus, this intervention option was discarded and it was replaced by the option of performing a national vulnerability analysis, seeking leverage from the current regional and sectorial projects in the country and on IDEAM's capacity building to produce the required analyses

### **C. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M &E PLAN:**

Project monitoring and evaluation will be conducted in accordance with established UNDP procedures and will be provided by the project team under the supervision of the UNDP Colombia Country Office with support from the UNDP/ RSC Panamá, and UNDP-GEF office in New York. The project's logframe defines the indicators and the means of verification of such indicators, required for and adequate monitoring. The UNDP will perform periodic monitoring of progress attained during implementation through quarterly meetings with the Implementing Partner, or more frequently as required. This will provide the opportunity to identify and solve problems in a prompt way so as to ensure an appropriate execution of activities.

A Project Inception Workshop will be held within the first 2 months of project start with project teams, UNDP and stakeholders. The Inception Workshop is crucial to building ownership for the project results and to plan the first year annual work plan. One of the workshop's main objectives is to present the project's execution arrangements as defined

under mutual understanding agreements, and to help the project teams understand and interiorize the project's goals and objectives. Another workshop objective is to present the project teams who will support its implementation. A workshop report and must be prepared and shared with participants to formalize various agreements and plans decided during the meeting.

At least every six months, the UNDP will review the project's risks to identify any changes in the project's critical risks. Quarterly reports will be performed by the project team and cleared by the Project Director. Also annual reports will be produced to monitor progress from inception, particularly for the period immediately before the report. The annual reports include but are not limited to: Progress made toward project objective and project outcomes - each with indicators, baseline data and end-of-project targets (cumulative); project outputs delivered per project outcome (annual); lesson learned/good practice; AWP and other expenditure reports; and risk and adaptive management.

The UNDP will supervise progress of the project regularly so as to identify problems and find solutions on time for an adequate implementation. The monitoring and evaluation plan will be completed and presented during the initiation workshop and shall be documented in the project's initiation report, after an exercise for adjustment of indicators, means of verification and complete definition of the staff's monitoring and evaluation responsibilities.

With regards to financial supervision, the project coordination team will provide the UNDP with certified financial statements on a regular basis, and will provide the means for conducting an independent auditing of financial statements and funds, according to what has been established in the programming and financial manuals. The auditing will be conducted according to UNDP's financial regulations and the rules and regulations provided for UNDP's auditing procedures.

The project will undergo an independent Mid-Term Evaluation at the mid-point of project implementation (insert date). The Mid-Term Evaluation will determine progress being made toward the achievement of outcomes and will identify course correction if needed. It will focus on the effectiveness, efficiency and timeliness of project implementation; will highlight issues requiring decisions and actions; and will present initial lessons learned about project design, implementation and management. Findings of this review will be incorporated as recommendations for enhanced implementation during the final half of the project's term. An independent Final Evaluation will take place three months prior to the final Project Board meeting and will focus on the delivery of the project's results as initially planned. The final evaluation will look at impact and sustainability of results, including the contribution to capacity development and the achievement of global environmental benefits/goals.


**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 form. For SGP, use this [OFP endorsement letter](#)).

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (MM/dd/yyyy)
Carlos Castaño Uribe	Vice Minister	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT, HOUSING AND LAND DEVELOPMENT	08/22/2011

**B. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION**

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF policies and procedures and meets the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF criteria for CEO endorsement/approval of project.

Agency Coordinator, Agency Name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	Email Address
Adriana Dinu Deputy Executive Coordinator UNDP/GEF		05/27/2013	Raul Alfaro Pelico Regional Technical Advisor	(507)3024500	raul.alfaro@undp.org

**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).

<b>This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD:</b>					
<b>Global objectives related to sustainable energy and the environment are integrated in national and sectorial development planning</b>					
<b>Country Programme Outcome Indicators:</b>					
<b>Adoption by the Colombian government of a strategy/plan/program that incorporates the global objectives on sustainable development and the environment into the national goals, with the purpose of their evaluation and instrumentation.</b>					
<b>Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): 1. Mainstreaming environment and energy OR 2. Catalyzing environmental finance OR 3. Promote climate change adaptation OR 4. Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor.</b>					
<b>Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program:</b>					
<b>Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes:</b>					
<b>Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators:</b>					
	<b>Indicator</b>	<b>Baseline</b>	<b>Targets End of Project</b>	<b>Source of verification</b>	<b>Risks and Assumptions</b>
<b>Project Objective<sup>5</sup> (equivalent to output in ATLAS)</b>	To prepare a Third National Communication document and present it to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to the country, with coherent, transparent flexible and comparable information, considering the national circumstances of Colombia.	The project counts with information generated by the First and Second National Communications and by the vulnerability and adaptation projects implemented so far.	As a non Annex I party, Colombia seeks to share information on its GHG emissions for the years 2005, 2008 and 2010, report on the national policies to face GHG emissions, and adaptation measures to climate change adverse effects; capacity building and public awareness activities; and produce information on the country's vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events, to allow for an increase in the country's knowledge on the impacts of climate change. This information shall reflect the limitations, problems and obstacles found in the implementation of the UNFCCC.	A Third National Communication on Climate Change for Colombia published and presented to the UNFCCC.	The assumption is that there is an adequate political support from all participating institutions for project development. The risk consists of the lack of such political support, and lack of technical and financial support. Another assumption is that the project counts with adequate climate, environmental, social and economic information for the required analyses. The risk consists of difficulties in the prompt access to that information and time scales required for the analyses.
<b>Outcome 1<sup>6</sup> (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)</b>	National Circumstances, updated national development priorities in the context of climate change	The project counts with information on: a) political and geographic aspects; b) environmental offer; c) social characteristics; d) economic characteristics; e) planning and policy actions related to	The goal for this component is to update information for the period 2008-2014 on institutional, ecosystem, social, economic and political issues. The analysis will be made for the national and regional contexts. There will be a close look at the marine and coastal areas and the national circumstances related to extreme weather events will be described. An analysis of the	As of December 2014, the project counts with a document on national circumstances, national development priorities in the context of climate change.	The assumption is that there is an adequate political support from all participating institutions for project development. The risk consists of the lack of such political support, and lack of technical and financial support. Another assumption is that the project counts with adequate climate, environmental, social and economic information for the required analyses. The risk consists of difficulties in the prompt access to that information and

<sup>5</sup> Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR

<sup>6</sup> All outcomes monitored annually in the APR/PIR. It is highly recommended not to have more than 4 outcomes.

		climate change as of year 2010.	development implications at the national, regional and local levels of addressing climate change.		time scales required for the analyses.
<b>Outcome 2 (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)</b>	National GHG inventory for the years 2005, 2008 and 2010	The project counts with information on GHG inventories for 1990, 1994, 2000, and 2004. The component includes five modules as determined by the 1996 IPCC guidelines: 1) Energy; 2) Industrial Processes; 3) Agriculture; 4) Land use, land use change and forestry; and 5) waste.	The goal is to calculate the GHG inventories for the years 2005, 2008, and 2010, according to the IPCC guidelines, including calculations of statistical uncertainty and quality assurance and quality control mechanisms. Activities relating to the design and implementation of a National GHG Inventory System will also be conducted.	As of December 2014, the project counts with the GHG inventory updated for the years 2005, 2008 and 2010.	The assumption is that there is an adequate political support from all participating institutions for project development. The risk consists of the lack of such political support, and lack of technical and financial support. Another assumption is that the project counts with adequate climate, environmental, social and economic information for the required analyses. The risk consists of difficulties in the prompt access to that information and time scales required for the analyses.
<b>Outcome 3 (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)</b>	Report of information about the programs and measures to mitigate climate change in Colombia	The project counts with information on national plans and policies related to climate change, the sectorial mitigation plans, and Colombia's participation in the Clean Development Mechanism, , and mitigation priorities according to the GHG inventory as of 2010.	The goal is to report the mitigation actions taken by the country, in regard to the implementation of the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy - CLCDS. In addition there will be a description of Colombia's participation in international carbon markets, and the development of National Appropriate Mitigation Actions - NAMAs. Finally, the progress of the REDD Strategy will be reported.	By December 2015, a document containing the report information related to the programs and measures to mitigate climate change in Colombia, published in the website of climate change.	The assumption is that there is an adequate political support from all participating institutions for project development. The risk consists of the lack of such political support, and lack of technical and financial support. Another assumption is that the project counts with adequate climate, environmental, social and economic information for the required analyses. The risk consists of difficulties in the prompt access to that information and time scales required for the analyses.
<b>Outcome 4 (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)</b>	Vulnerability to climate change in Colombia, using improved methodologies.	The country counts with a methodology developed by the SNC for climate change vulnerability analysis. There are climate change scenarios available, as a tool for vulnerability analyses. The project counts with the compilation of results of the various vulnerability and adaptation projects.	The TCN seeks generate updated climate change scenarios for the period 2011-2100. Identify current and projected threats under climate change. Analyze the vulnerability to climate change with a better resolution for the natural regions of Colombia, and for water resources, glaciers and the health sector. Additionally, identify the vulnerability to climate variability and extreme events. Furthermore, identify the economic and social impacts resulting from climate change.	By December 2015, a document with: the analysis of the future climate change scenarios for Colombia (2011-2100); analysis of the current threats and the vulnerability to climate change; and the description of the progress of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and compilation of sectorial and territorial adaptation plans.	The assumption is that there is an adequate political support from all participating institutions for project development. The risk consists of the lack of such political support, and lack of technical and financial support. Another assumption is that the project counts with adequate climate, environmental, social and economic information for the required analyses. The risk consists of difficulties in the prompt access to that information and time scales required for the analyses.
<b>Outcome 5 (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)</b>	Other information and knowledge relevant for compliance with the	During the SNC a strategy on education, training and public	The goal is to include additional information related to actions that the country has taken on climate change.	As of June 2016, a final TNC document published in physical	The assumption is that there is an adequate political support from all participating institutions for project development. The risk

	UNFCCC objectives	awareness on climate change was initiated. The project counts with information on the results of this strategy. The project also counts with additional information related to technology and financial needs for the achievement of the UNFCCC objectives.	The progress made between 2010 to 2014 in the implementation, results, and lessons learned in the strategy on education, training and public awareness on climate change will be included, at the national, regional and sectorial levels. In addition, the technical capacities and financial needs of the country to face climate change will be described.	and digital form and presented to the UNFCCC.	consists of the lack of such political support, and lack of technical and financial support. Another assumption is that the project counts with adequate climate, environmental, social and economic information for the required analyses. The risk consists of difficulties in the prompt access to that information and time scales required for the analyses.
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**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).

Comments	Response
<b>Comments from the GEF Council</b>	
<p>Germany: Germany welcomes the proposal for Colombia’s Third National Communication. For the final project proposal, please expand consideration of different potential risks to address how specific problems faced in the first and second national communication processes will be addressed. Please also address how some of the typical reporting problems, such as availability and quality of data for GHG inventories, coordination between institutions to foster ownership of the national communication process (the PIF mentions a “NatCom” team please describe the make-up of the team), as well as availability of technical expertise to perform the various functions, will be managed for the TNC. What steps will be taken to ensure continuity of processes in the future?</p>	<p>Some of the problems of previous National Communications were the lack of sufficient participation from all stakeholders, and that the final results were not published in a language fully comprehensible for all audiences. Thus, from the project’s formulation phase, a broad invitation to participate was launched, in which a large number of organizations and interest groups attended the formulation workshops and meetings. In those events, the project’s objectives were socialized and the importance of National Communications for the country was highlighted, particularly due to the knowledge generated and the contributions to the country’s decision-making on climate change. The interests and points of view of all the stakeholders were included and also the lessons learned from the previous National Communications. For a detailed analysis of the stakeholders and their interests, see section 1.3.2. of the Prodoc.</p> <p>With regards to the inter-institutional coordination to guaranty the quality of inventory calculations and the quality of the rest of the TNC components, the creation of technical working tables was proposed for each component, which will be formed by delegates with experience in the respective issues, ensuring that these delegates provide sufficient experience and knowledge to contribute to the discussions and inventory development. With regards to the functioning of the several working tables, each one will choose a leader with crowd-pulling and reporting functions. These leaders will produce reports on the discussions and contributions, so that there will be memoires of these discussions serving as baselines for future National Communications. The project shall have sufficient convening power, for which it counts with the resources available for the required workshops and meetings. For a detailed description of the conformation of technical working tables see section 2.3. of the Prodoc.</p> <p>The issue of climate change has been incorporated into the national development priorities. The SNC provided elements for that integration and for the later development of institutional arrangements defined under CONPES 3700. This scenario contributes to an open dialogue, the building of alliances and synergies for the project’s sustainability and future impacts.</p> <p>To ensure continuity of the process in the future, the Prodoc explains under sections 2.10 and 2.11, the main principles considered for the project’s replicability and sustainability. In general, all entities that participated in the SNC working tables were</p>

	<p>invited, and the participation of additional experts was sought in the issues of inventory, mitigation, vulnerability and adaptation. Those experts provided their experience in the implementation of climate change projects in the country. The project believes in the success of the National Climate Change System proposed by CONPES 3700 as described under section 1.3.1.9.5 of the Prodoc. In the long-run, this system shall guarantee that the issue of climate change remains relevant within the budgets and work plans of the institutions, and that the continuity of studies being performed by the members of working tables remains a priority.</p>
<p><b>Comments from the GEF Secretariat</b></p>	
<p>By CEO Endorsement the project should be effectively aligned with the Colombia Technology Needs Assessment (TNA) under UNEP</p>	<p>Colombia is one of the countries for which the "Technology Needs Assessment" (TNA) was approved by the GEF in second round. The country is starting its TNA process (led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development), in which the transport sector was prioritized for mitigation and coastal and marine areas were chosen as priorities for adaptation. IDEAM has actively participated in the project as a technical and scientific advisor to the Ministry. Colombia's Third National Communication will effectively report on the progress made in the implementation of the TNA.</p>
<p><b>Comments from STAP</b></p>	
<p>1. Technical, institutional and capacity gaps or barriers: Since two National Communications have been prepared, it is suggested to conduct a systematic assessment of the technical, institutional, capacity, data and modeling gaps or barriers. This would enable sustainability of the National Communication process as well as preparation of high quality reports. Some lessons and limitations have been listed. Lessons learned during from the preparation of the two NCs need to be incorporated during project preparation.</p>	<p>The lessons learned of previous National Communications were incorporated into the Project formulation. For details on the lessons learned see the section 2.4 of the Prodoc. Some elements worth mentioning about the lessons learned analysis and the self-evaluation process are: the TNC must provide input and elements useful for decision-making; it must provide specific recommendation on the gathering, analysis and publishing of information related to climate change; and also the way in which the National Communication results are published and socialized is very important.</p> <p>To solve such barriers, the project has sought to use different platforms to publish and present the information, for improved accessibility, with discussion and outreach of results being programmed for the implementing phase and not necessarily at the end of the project. An system will be developed so as to facilitate the gathering, processing and availability of information required for inventory calculations and results. The proposal to conform technical working tables explained in the Prodoc, shall provide for a better way to gather information required for inventory calculations. Also a consulting assessment is sought to help the technical teams working in the inventory to determine the statistical uncertainty for the calculations.</p>
<p>2. GHG inventory estimates for most countries are characterized by high uncertainties: PIF states that there was</p>	<p>As explained in the Prodoc, the IDEAM has decided to use the IPCC 2006 guidelines for the GHG inventory calculations. However for some modules, particularly AFOLU, there may not be</p>



<p>very high degree of uncertainty in the estimation of GHG inventory, in particular the LULUCF sector. The measures for reducing the uncertainties in GHG inventory with respect to Activity Data and Emission Factors for different sectors need to be addressed and incorporated. Which IPCC Guidelines will be used? STAP suggests exploring feasibility of adopting the IPCC-GPG, 2003 approach for LULUCF sector for reliable GHG estimates and for reducing the uncertainty in the estimates of GHG emissions and removals.</p>	<p>sufficient information. In this case, the project has planned to use the information available for the years 2005 and 2010 produced by the project “Technical and Institutional Capacity to Support REDD Projects in Colombia”, which can provide updated data for 2005 and 2010 on the rate of deforestation and other data required for the calculations under the IPCC 1996 guidelines. The TNC project will have to generate additional information for the year 2008 for that module and update data so as to adjust it to the IPCC 2006 guideline requirements. The remaining modules can be calculated under the IPCC 2006 guidelines. For inventory calculations, the IDEAM will use the IPCC-GPG 2003 guidelines to implement quality assurance and quality control mechanisms (QA/QC).</p> <p>On the question about ways to reduce uncertainty related to inventory calculations using emission factors for the various modules, the project will promote the research on national emission factors by hiring a consultant who will develop a baseline on the status of research on that subject in Colombia. See section 2.6.2.1 of the Prodoc.</p>
<p>3. The PIF states that climate projections will be made for 2050s and 2070s. It is suggested to make projections for 2020s and 2030s also for policy makers. New decadal projections are available for all the regions at finer scales. Models may have to be adopted for agriculture, water and forest sectors to assess the impacts of climate change even for the period of 2030s and 2050s.</p>	<p>The project formulation accepts the STAP recommendation to produce climate projections for shorter periods of time. Considering the frequency and intensity of climate variability phenomena and their impacts, climate change scenarios will be estimated for the period 2011-2040. This is expected to produce knowledge on the country’s vulnerability and contribute to decision-making, particularly on adaptation. The IDEAM is also in capacity to produce decadal information up to the year 2100. Thus, the TNC will produce information on short and long-term climate scenarios. Additionally, the project will produce an analysis of the water resource vulnerability at the regional level and will identify the current threat from extreme weather events and natural disasters. For further details see section 2.6.4.1 of the Prodoc.</p>
<p>4. Sustained QA/QC procedures need to be adopted to ensure reliability of estimates in the NC. Further, Key category analysis is needed along with adoption of higher tiers for GHG inventory for Key categories.</p>	<p>The IDEAM will use the IPCC-GPG 2003 guidelines to incorporate quality assurance and quality control (QA/QC) mechanisms in the inventory calculations. This activity will be performed by the leader of the inventory team. With regards to the emission factors, as explained above, the project has sought to promote research by contracting an expert to produce a baseline of research on that subject in Colombia. See section 2.6.2.1. of the Prodoc. The project has also sought to produce a key category analysis for inventory calculations. Additionally, all efforts will be made to perform calculations under the tier 2 methodology. In those specific cases where it is not possible to obtain the required information for calculations with higher tiers, the level 1 tiers will be used and default emission factors.</p>

<b>Comments from GEF SEC at CEO Endorsement</b>	

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**ANNEX C: STATUS OF IMPLEMENTATION OF PROJECT PREPARATION ACTIVITIES AND THE USE OF FUNDS<sup>7</sup>**

A. PROVIDE DETAILED FUNDING AMOUNT OF THE PPG ACTIVITIES FINANCING STATUS IN THE TABLE BELOW:

PPG Grant Approved at PIF:			
<i>Project Preparation Activities Implemented</i>	<i>GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Amount (\$)</i>		
	<i>Budgeted Amount</i>	<i>Amount Spent To date</i>	<i>Amount Committed</i>
<b>Total</b>	0	0	0

<sup>7</sup> If at CEO Endorsement, the PPG activities have not been completed and there is a balance of unspent fund, Agencies can continue undertake the activities up to one year of project start. No later than one year from start of project implementation, Agencies should report this table to the GEF Secretariat on the completion of PPG activities and the amount spent for the activities.

**ANNEX D: CALENDAR OF EXPECTED REFLOWS (if non-grant instrument is used)**

Provide a calendar of expected reflows to the GEF/LDCF/SCCF/NPIF Trust Fund or to your Agency (and/or revolving fund that will be set up)

N/A