



**GEF-6 REQUEST FOR Climate Change ENABLING ACTIVITY
PROPOSAL FOR FUNDING UNDER THE GEF Trust Fund**

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PART I: PROJECT IDENTIFIERS

Project Title:	Colombia's Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2)		
Country(ies):	Colombia	GEF Project ID: ¹	
GEF Agency(ies):	UNDP	GEF Agency Project ID:	6141
Other Executing Partner(s):	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)	Submission Date:	20 Jul 2017
GEF Focal Area (s):	Climate Change	Project Duration (Months)	24
Type of Report:	Biennial Update Report (BUR)	Expected Report Submission to Convention	December 2018

A. PROJECT FRAMEWORK*

Project Objective: To assist Colombia in the preparation and submission of its Second Biennial Update Report (BUR2) for the fulfilment of the obligations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC)				
Project Component	Project Outcomes	Project Outputs	(in \$)	
			GEF Project Financing^g	Confirmed Co-financing²
National inventory of greenhouse gases (GHG)	1. National GHG inventory for year 2014 and update of the GHG inventories for the period 1990 to 2013, with the respective estimation of the uncertainty and key categories and advances in the GHG inventory's systematization.	1.1. Estimates of the national GHG inventory for year 2014 for the following sectors: Energy; Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU); and waste, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories and considering the GHG inventory's improvement plan of Colombia. 1.2. Summary table of previous GHG inventories presented (1990-2013 times series) and update, if applicable, of these GHG emissions. 1.3. Uncertainty estimates and identification of the key categories for the national GHG inventories (1990-2014 times series). 1.4. Review and improvement of the national GHG inventory system.	142,500	17,410
Mitigation and Domestic Measurement, Reporting, and Verification.	2. Updated description of the Colombia's mitigation actions, INDC, and MRV system.	2.1. Updated description of the national policies, laws, programs, projects and actions on climate change mitigation, including updated description of the progresses in the implementation of the NAMAs and an	123,214	4,700

¹ Project ID number will be assigned by GEFSEC and to be entered by Agency in subsequent document submission.

² Co-financing for enabling activity is encouraged but not required.

		<p>updated description of Colombia's participation in the international carbon markets.</p> <p>2.2. Description of the progresses in the implementation and achievement of the intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) and an updated description (in table format) of the mitigation actions associated with the (I)NDC.</p> <p>2.3. Updated description of the progresses in the design and implementation of the three components of the Colombia's integrated MRV system: mitigation, GHG inventory and financing.</p>		
National Circumstances; Financial, technology and capacity building needs; support received; and other relevant issues	3. Updated description of the national circumstances; financial, technology transfer and capacity-building needs; support received; and other relevant issues.	<p>3.1. Updated description of Colombia's geographical, climate, social, natural, economic and political characteristics; gender analysis; and the existing legal and political framework on climate change in Colombia.</p> <p>3.2. Description of the actors that take part in climate change in Colombia (information about their role and relations) and the existing institutional arrangements in the National Communication (NC) and BUR preparation.</p> <p>3.3. Review and update of the financial, technology transfer and capacity-building needs and support received from various sources of international cooperation.</p> <p>3.4. Design and dissemination of a publication aimed at the public and decision-makers. The publication will assure the access to the inventory and will strengthen the climate change educational and awareness processes.</p>	33,393	4,642
Publication and submission of the second Biennial Update Report and Monitoring and evaluation	4. Submission of the BUR to the UNFCCC and disseminate in the country and Monitoring, reporting, and evaluation.	<p>4.1 Compilation, design layout, editing, publication, and submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of the BUR.</p> <p>4.2 Financial quarterly and annual progress reports prepared and submitted.</p> <p>4.3 Bi-annual progress survey prepared and submitted.</p> <p>4.4 End of project report including lessons learned and recommendations for future projects compiled.</p>	20,893	16,000
Subtotal			320,000	42,752

Project Management Cost³ (including Direct Project Services Cost: 14,400)	32,000	
Total Project Cost	352,000	42,752

* List the \$ by project components. Please attach a detailed project budget table that supports all the project components in this table.

B. SOURCE OF CO-FINANCING FOR THE PROJECT BY NAME AND BY TYPE

Sources of Co-financing	Name of Co-financier	Type of Co-financing	Amount (\$)
Recipient Government	IDEAM	In-kind	42,752
Total Co-financing			42,752

C. GEF FINANCING RESOURCES REQUESTED BY AGENCY, COUNTRY AND PROGRAMMING OF FUNDS

GEF Agency	Trust Fund	Country/ Regional/ Global	Focal Area	Programming of Funds	(in \$)		
					GEF Project Financing (a)	Agency Fee (b) ^{b)}	Total (c)=a+b
UNDP	GEFTF	Colombia	Climate Change		352,000	33,440	385,440
Total GEF Resources					352,000	33,440	385,440

a) Refer to the Fee Policy for GEF Partner Agencies

PART II: ENABLING ACTIVITY JUSTIFICATION

A. ENABLING ACTIVITY BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT (Provide brief information about projects implemented since a country became party to the convention and results achieved):	<p>Colombia ratified the UNFCCC and the Kyoto Protocol through Acts 164 of 1994 and 629 of 2000 respectively. In line with its obligations under the Convention, Colombia submitted its Initial National Communication (INC) in December 2001. The INC provided important insights on the country's position in the context of global climate change. Information on the vulnerability of Colombia's coastal areas, glaciers, high-mountain areas, and human health to climate change was produced, submitted and published; along with a first national GHG Inventory (for 1990 and 1994) and information on Colombia's contribution to climate change mitigation.</p> <p>Colombia's Second National Communication (SNC) was submitted to the COP in December 2010. It included a national GHG inventory for 2000 and 2004 (based on the 1996 IPCC Guidelines), and presented new and more refined findings on the country's vulnerability to climate change, backed by national-level climate scenarios and an enhanced methodology for vulnerability analysis. The SNC also identified possible areas and sectors in which mitigation actions could be implemented, and included guidelines about possible adaptation measures and information on adaptation projects under implementation.</p> <p>In 2011, Colombia submitted a request for funds for the preparation of its Third National Communication (TNC) to the GEF (UNDP/GEF Project). With the PIF's Council Approval granted, Colombia began a full-size project formulation process that involved thorough consultation with relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Colombia's first BUR was submitted to the UNFCCC in December 2015 and its outputs complemented the achievement of the objectives proposed in the Third National Communication Project. Colombia successfully completed its International Consultations and Analysis process in early 2017, after a Facilitative Sharing of Views in COP22 in Marrakech in 2016.</p> <p>The TNC will be submitted to the UNFCCC in July 2017 and will provide updated information about Colombia's national circumstances, mitigation actions and a GHG inventory based on the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for the years 1990-2012; as well as a more complete analysis on the country's vulnerability to climate change and the progress the country has attained with regards to adaptation.</p>
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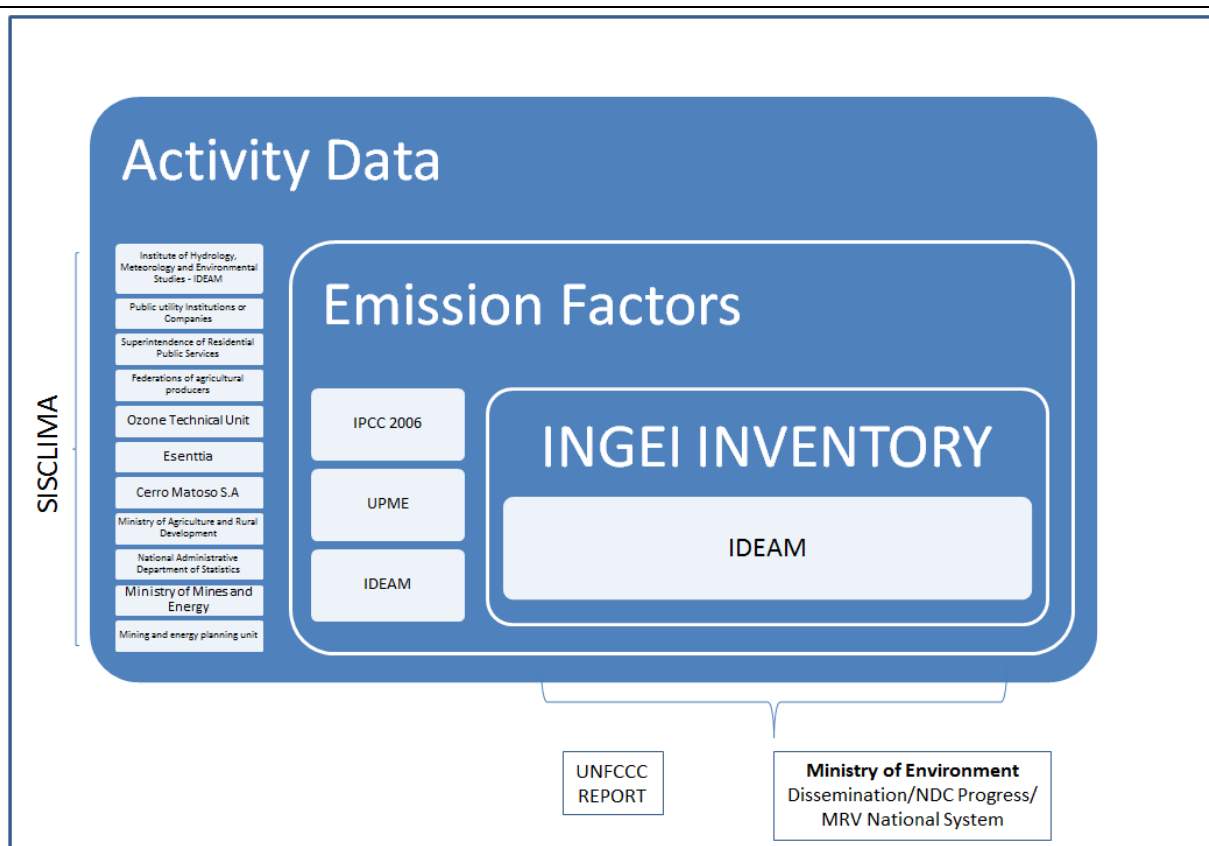
³ This is the cost associated with the unit executing the project on the ground and could be financed out of trust fund or co-financing sources. For EAs within the ceiling, PMC could be up to 10% of the Subtotal GEF Project Financing.

	<p>Last but not least several projects to measure and analyze vulnerability and implement measures to reduce it are currently being developed at the local and regional levels, such as reducing risk and vulnerability to climate change in the region of la Depresión Momposina in Colombia, Ecosystem-Based Adaptation to Climate Change in the Magdalena River Basin and Adaptation to Climate Impacts on Regulation and Water Supply for the Area of Chingaza – Sumapaz, among others.</p> <p>Colombia, according with 1/CP.19 and 1/CP.20, submitted its INDC in September 2015. The technical process had, as a base: the National Development Plan – NDP 2014-2018, the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy – CLCDE, the National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation - ENREDD+, Policy Document CONPES 3700, National Adaptation Plan and several specialized studies carried out by academic experts, the private sector and the public sector; and some national and regional meetings with public and private sectors, the academy, and research institutes. The mitigation component was based on the results of the 2010 National GHG Inventory (presented in the first BUR), which estimated that Colombia was responsible of just 0.46% of total global emissions, for 2010, with its 224 Mton of CO₂eq produced emissions.</p> <p>Notwithstanding the above, it is considered that Colombia is highly exposed and sensitive to the impacts of climate change, given its diverse geography and economy, which is highly dependent on the climatic conditions and the use of natural resources. Therefore, Colombia deemed it was fundamental for its INDC to consider not only mitigation, but also adaptation, and means of implementation.</p> <p>In the framework of the INDC, Colombia commits to reduce its greenhouse gas emissions by 20% with respect to the projected Business-as-Usual Scenario (BAU) by 2030. Subject to the provision of international support, Colombia could increase its ambition from 20% reduction to 30%. The type of target is deviation with respect to a projected BAU scenario and the scope is economy-wide target. It covers 100% of national emissions, all emission sectors acknowledged by the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and includes the 6 gases acknowledged by the Kyoto protocol.</p> <p>In the INDC's adaptation component, the country has the goal of increasing its resilience and adaptive capacity, through 10 sectorial and territorial actions prioritized by 2030, such as: climate change plans implemented in different regions and economic sectors, inclusion of climate change considerations in national and economic projects, increase of the protected areas, strengthening of the awareness on climate change, among others. For the country, the consolidation of its INDC constitutes an opportunity to catalyze national and sub-national efforts through the planning of an innovative, competitive, and low-carbon economy, which is resilient at the same time.</p> <p>The BUR2 project will build on findings and recommendations from previous and on-going NC and BUR work, as well as lessons learned and capacity-building needs identified by the technical analysis carried out through the International Consultation and Analysis (ICA) process. This includes, among others:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Upgrade the institutional arrangements presentation. It will include a more detailed description; specifically, how is the preparation of the BURs and the support needed for their preparation on a continuous basis, provisions for public consultation and other forms of stakeholder engagement. • Include in the national GHG inventory the partly included or non-included elements in the first BUR's GHG inventory (uncertainty, information about PFCs, CO and NO_x due to sector AFOLU's burning biomass, key category analysis will be performed for the level and for the trend). • Present the information on the nature of the actions, as well as gases and sector for all the mitigation actions that will be included in the submission. • Strengthen the financial needs, technology transfer, and capacity building needs report. <p>Colombia will prepare and submit its Second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC in December 2018</p> <p>.</p>
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<p>B. ENABLING ACTIVITY GOALS, OBJECTIVES, AND ACTIVITIES (The proposal should briefly justify and describe the project framework. Identify also key stakeholders involved in the project including the private sector, civil society organizations, local and indigenous communities, and their respective roles, as applicable. Describe also how the gender dimensions are considered in project design and implementation)</p>	<p>The long-term objective of the project is to assist Colombia in deepening the mainstreaming and integration of climate change into national and sectorial development goals by giving continuity to the institutional and technical capacity strengthening process, partly initiated and sustained by the National Communications and the first BUR.</p> <p>The immediate objective of the project is to assist Colombia in the preparation and submission of its second Biennial Update Report to the Conference of the Parties to the UNFCCC for the fulfillment of its obligations to the Convention under Dec. 1/CP. 16 par. 60 and Dec 2/CP. 17 par. 41 and its Annex III.</p> <p>The project is prepared in line with GEF-6 strategic focal area on climate change mitigation, objective CCM3: fostering enabling conditions to mainstream mitigation concerns into sustainable development strategies. Program 5 of this objective aims to mainstream the integration of climate considerations into the national planning process and to help countries mainstream mitigation action in support of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and SDGs.</p> <p>The project expected outcomes are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National GHG inventory for year 2014 and update of the GHG inventories for the 1990-2013 time series, with the respective estimation of the uncertainty and key categories and advances in the GHG inventory's systematization. • Updated description of the Colombia's mitigation actions, (I)NDC, and MRV system. • Updated description of the national circumstances; financial, technology transfer and capacity-building needs; support received; and other relevant issues. • Submission of the BUR to the UNFCCC and disseminate in the country and project's monitoring, reporting, and evaluation. <p>The project outcomes will be achieved through a wide range of outputs and activities, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Estimates of the national GHG inventory for year 2014 for the following sectors: Energy; Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU); Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU); and waste, using the 2006 IPCC Guidelines for National GHG Inventories and considering the GHG inventory's improvement plan of Colombia. • Summary table of previous GHG inventories presented (1990-2013 times series) and update, if applicable, of these GHG emissions. • Uncertainty estimates and identification of the key categories for the national GHG inventories (1990-2014 times series). • Review and advances of the national GHG inventory's systematization. • Updated description of the national policies, laws, programs, projects and actions on climate change mitigation. • Reduction potential, methodology, and progress in the implementation, by the year 2017, of the following NAMAs: Energy Efficiency in Streetlighting, Domestic Refrigeration in Colombia, Comprehensive Improvement of the Road Haulage Sector in Colombia, transit-oriented development, comprehensive management and use of the solid urban waste.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Current state and progress in the implementation of the NAMAs that was in a formulation state by November 2015: restructuring of production and technologies in the panela's industry, coffee production, sustainable bovine cattle breeding, renewable energy source for non-interconnected zones, non-motorized transport, among other things. • Colombia's participation, by the year 2017, in the CDM and the voluntary markets, achieved reduction potential, and applied methodologies. • Description of the progresses in the implementation and achievement of the intended nationally determined contribution (INDC) and an updated description (in table format) of the mitigation actions associated with the (i)INDC. • Updated description of the progresses in the design and implementation of the three components of the Colombia's integrated MRV system: mitigation, GHG inventory and financing. • Updated description of Colombia's geographical, climate, social, natural, economic and political characteristics and the existing legal and political framework on climate change in Colombia. • Description of the actors that take part in climate change in Colombia (information about their role and relations) and the existing institutional arrangements in the National Communication (NC) and BUR preparation. • Review and update of the financial, technology transfer and capacity-building needs and support received from various sources of international cooperation. • Design and dissemination of a publication aimed at the public and decision-makers. The publication will assure the access to the inventory and will strengthen the climate change educational and awareness processes. • Compilation, design layout, editing, publication, and submission to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) of the BUR. • Financial quarterly report prepared and submitted. • Annual progress report prepared and submitted. • Bi-annual progress survey prepared and submitted. • End of project report including lessons learned and recommendations for future projects compiled. <p>Stakeholder involvement</p> <p>Stakeholder involvement and consultation processes are critical to the success of the project. An effective engagement of key stakeholders is envisaged during project preparation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation to enhance ownership of the BUR processes and makes these reports more responsive to national needs.</p> <p>The project proposal intends to strengthen stakeholder's participation to collectively participate in addressing climate change issues and challenges in Colombia. The stakeholders of the project are expected to come from a wide range of backgrounds, including line ministries and agencies, local communities, local authorities and NGOs, mass-media, research institutions, private sector and international organizations, with particular emphasis on related sectors</p>
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Stakeholder	Role
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development	Head of the environmental National System and Climate Change National System – SISCLIMA (Spanish acronym) Information about mitigation, NDC progress, MRV among others. Work on dissemination of results
Institute of Hidrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies – IDEAM	General Coordination of BUR and NC Activity Data (AD) and other information on land use, land-use change and forestry (LULUCF) Work on dissemination of results
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Activity Data (AD) and other information on agriculture, farming, livestock among others.
Ministry of Education	Work on dissemination of results
Ministry of Culture	Work on dissemination of results
Mining and energy planning unit – UPME (Spanish acronym)	Activity Data (AD) and other information on energy and mining sectors
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Activity Data (AD) and other information on energy and mining sectors
National Administrative Department of Statistics – DANE (Spanish acronym)	Activity Data (AD) and other information on Industry and Products Uses Sector
National Association of entrepreneurs from Colombia – ANDI (Spanish acronym)	Activity Data (AD) and other information on Industry and Products Uses Sector
Cerro Matoso S.A	Activity Data (AD) and other information on Ferronickel production
Esenttia	Production of polypropylene
Ozone Technical Unit	Activity Data (AD) and other information on uses on substitute products of ozone-depleting substance (ODS).
Federations of agricultural producers (Fenavi, Fedegan, Fedearroz, etc)	Activity Data (AD) and other information on agriculture, farming, beef cattle, livestock among others.
Superintendence of Residential Public Services	Activity Data (AD) and other information on waste sector
Public utility Institutions or Companies	Activity Data (AD) and other information on waste sector



Gender dimension:

Gender topics are included in the country development goals as described in the National Development Plan (PND) 2014 – 2018 (Law 1753/2014): “In order to achieve the development goals peace, equity and education in Colombia with a long-term sustainability, it is necessary to identify and use [...] opportunities for increasing competitiveness, productivity and efficiency while reducing GHG emissions. Likewise, the country requires permanent adaptation measures to obtain a compatible development with the climate”. In this sense, the PND 2014 – 2018 which is the framework for the formulation of the Colombian INDC highlights the following points:

- The peacebuilding interests raise the importance of strengthening citizen and community participation in the planning, development and monitoring of government plans and in the management of regional economic and social development (Romero and García, 2014). These processes must have a differential approach that promotes the guarantee of rights of ethnic communities, children and adolescents, population with disabilities and the elderly; and the mandatory requirement of fully promoting women's rights and gender equality from an intersectional perspective”.
- An economic development model that favors equity must be inclusive, harness Colombian talent and make them part of the benefits of economic growth. All persons, regardless of their origin, ethnic group, gender, age, or disability, should have the possibility of accessing better public services, appropriate living conditions, access routes to connect with regions and within the country, quality health care service and an education that allows them to build their future.

On the other hand, the Colombian government has created the National System for Climate Change (SISCLIMA) under the Decree 298/2015, and it is the main institutional framework for ministries and planning institutions to create strategies and programs for the incorporation of mitigation and adaptation actions within the country.

The Colombian INDC was based and constructed under the SISCLIMA, but it does not make explicit reference to gender. One reason is that it was constructed at a time where a national reference framework in relation to the acknowledgement and inclusion of gender mainstreaming within climate change was absent.

	<p>In that order of ideas, the Second BUR will implement a gender disaggregated analysis approach and gender-sensitive stakeholders and partners's involvement plan will be adopted. Understanding how the different social roles and economic status of men and women affect, and are affected differently by climate change will improve actions taken to adapt and to mitigate climate change. In this sense, the update of the national circumstances chapter will consider gender dimension in order to better understand how the different roles of men and women in social and economic circumstances may affect Colombia's ability to deal with climate change.</p> <p>Efforts will also be made to have acceptable gender representation in project management structures (committees, institutional frameworks, technical team) and capacity building actions (trainings, workshops).</p> <p>Institutions to be consulted on gender issues at national level will include, but are not limited to: Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, Ministry of Internal Affairs, Ministry of Post Conflict, Local Environmental Institutions, civil society organizations working in the fields of gender and climate change as well as research institutions and development partners working on gender issues.</p> <p>Finally, the guidance on gender integration through the NCs and BURs developed by the Global Support Programme through UNDP and in collaboration with UNEP and GEF, will be applied.</p>
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<p>C. DESCRIBE THE ENABLING ACTIVITY AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION (discuss the work intended to be undertaken and the output expected from each activity as outlined in Table A).</p>	<p>Institutional framework</p> <p>The Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM) is responsible for coordinating the elaboration of the National Communications (NCs) and the Biennial Update Reports (BURs) on Climate Change (for the time being, this mission is under the Decree 291 of 2004). The first two NCs and the first BUR, that were submitted to the UNFCCC, were elaborated with GEF resources, IDEAM's counterpart in kind support, and UNDP as GEF implementing agency.</p> <p>In the same way, the second BUR will be elaborated with the IDEAM's coordination and the direct participation of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development of the Republic of Colombia (MADS). IDEAM will contribute with resources in kind, i.e., active participation of the IDEAM's staff and office space and supplies. UNDP will act as GEF Implementing Agency for the project and will assist Colombia for the entire project length to implement the activities set forth and will monitor and supervise the project. The UNDP will monitor and support the implementation of the project in line with UNDP-GEF standard procedures and policies.</p> <p><u>Activities for Project implementation:</u></p> <p><i>National Greenhouse Gas Inventory:</i></p> <p>The First BUR covered emissions for 2010 and 2012 years as well as updated inventories of 1990, 1994, 2000 and 2004 years presented in the first and second national communications. In the Third National Communication's framework, Colombia will present its Green House Gas Inventory for 1990–2012 time series, based on the 2006 IPCC guidelines.</p> <p>For second BUR, Colombia will present its Greenhouse Gas Inventory for 1990-2014 time series, including all emission sources classified according to 2006 IPCC guidelines and covering the following sectors: Energy, Industrial Process and Product Use (IPPU), Agriculture, Forestry and Other Land Use (AFOLU) and waste. Therefore, the inventory for 2013 and 2014 will present additional information compared to the First BUR and Third National Communication. In addition, for 1990 – 2012 time series it will be necessary to review and adjust inventories in the case of improving methodological processes which may lead to significant changes in results.</p> <p>The following activities will be undertaken:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identify the needed upgrades in the inventory, according to the inventory's improvement plan. • Request and compile activity data and their associated uncertainty. • Select emission factors and their associated uncertainty. • Workshops and bilateral meetings with involved actors, in order to discuss the sector estimates. • Process the data. • Input data quality control. • Check the calculation worksheets. • Calculate the GHG emissions and uncertainty, according to the selected methods. • Elaborate workshops and meetings with actors from different institutions to disseminate the estimates. • Quality control of the results. • Expert peer review. • Develop national estimates of uncertainty. • Key categories estimate and definition. • Dissemination workshops of the final and total results. • Update the national inventory improvement plan, according to the results of the expert peer review and the achievements of the current inventory. • Elaborate the final report to the UNFCCC. • Send the final report to the UNFCCC. • Preparation of other reports.
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	<p>The project will count on the IDEAM's professional team, who has worked on the elaboration of the latter inventories and has broad knowledge of GHG inventories, to carry on with the inventory.</p> <p>Additionally, within the framework of the Third National Communication, a process of setting up the national GHG inventory system in Colombia has been initiated. The first results will be attained in July 2017 and, overall, they consider:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A design and standardization of the activity data bases and emission factors. • Databases that will be consolidated with activity data and emission factors used for the estimates of the 1990 to 2012 inventories. • A design and standardization of the data collection and process, quality control, and estimate of emissions and uncertainty protocols. • Systematization of the calculation in R code, in order to facilitate the uncertainty assessment and the inventory compilation. • Design of the archiving system. • Systematization, in R code, of the outputs (report tables) of the inventory. <p>The second BUR project will continue the improvement work to enable Colombia generate national GHG inventories in a sustainable manner and, therefore, support the timely delivery of the required information. The systematization process with a test period is anticipated to be finalized within the project proposed.</p> <p><i>Mitigation Actions and Domestic Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification:</i></p> <p>In the Colombia's first BUR, the main national mitigation strategies were described: the CLCDE (Colombia Low Carbon Development Strategy) and the ENREDD+ (National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation, and the role of Conservation of Forest Carbon Stocks, Sustainable Management of Forests and Enhancement of Forest Carbon Stocks). This included the general objective, the considered actions, and the current state of the national implementation.</p> <p>The mitigation chapter also included a description of the NAMAs that were in formulation state in November 2015. These descriptions had information about the objective, covered GHG, involved national entities, identified benefits, and received international cooperation. Additionally, a more detailed description of the NAMAs was included for the ones in implementation state in November 2015, with information about: involved economic sector, covered GHG, main objectives, covered activities, goals and scope, involved institutions and institutional arrangements, assumptions and methodologies in which the action is based, and the emission reduction potential.</p> <p>Finally, section on the participation of Colombia in the Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) under the Kyoto Protocol provided information on the number of projects by sector, the number of issued certifications, and the achieved annual reductions, by November 2015. Likewise, a description of the participation of Colombia in the voluntary carbon markets with a description by sector, type of project, achieved reductions and applied methodologies was included.</p> <p>In the second BUR, the mitigation chapter will present updated information, by the year 2017, on the strategies and actions reported in the first BUR. Also, it will include information that was not previously presented regarding the Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) and the development of the Climate Change National Policy. Specifically, the second BUR will consider no less than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progresses, by 2017, in the implementation of the CLCDE and ENREDD+, including national and sub-national scale information (natural regions and/or Colombia's political division).
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction potential, methodology, and progress in the implementation, by the year 2017, of the following NAMAs: Energy Efficiency in Streetlighting, Domestic Refrigeration in Colombia, Comprehensive Improvement of the Road Haulage Sector in Colombia, transit-oriented development, comprehensive management and use of the solid urban waste. • Current state and progress in the implementation of the NAMAs that were in a formulation state by November 2015: restructuring of production and technologies in the panela's industry, coffee production, sustainable bovine cattle breeding, renewable energy source for non-interconnected zones, non-motorized transport, among other things. • Colombia's participation, by the year 2017, in the CDM and the voluntary markets, achieved reduction potential, and applied methodologies. • Colombia's INDC description: goal, methodology and 2030 scenario. If appropriate, future projection by the year 2050. • Expected mitigation sectoral actions for the achievement of the INDC and emission reduction potential for each of them. • Evaluation of the implementation state, by the year 2017, and the progress in the reduction objective compliance. • Description of the Climate Change National Policy, action lines, and strategies. <p>IDEAM's professionals will elaborate the previous contents. Additionally, the MADS will be a strategic actor in the elaboration of the mitigation chapter; for MADS is the institution who leads the (I)NDC and through the Low Carbon Development Strategy and the Intersectoral Commission of Climate Change coordinates with other sectors the implementation of policies, programs, and projects related to mitigation actions.</p> <p>At least, two workshops are planned. They will involve actors from different ministries (Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development; Ministry of Mines and Energy; Ministry of Housing, City and Territory; Ministry of Transport; and Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism) to discuss contents and approve the description of the mitigation chapter. The private sector participation is also expected.</p> <p>Regarding Domestic Monitoring, Reporting and Verification, the first BUR included the conceptualization (in an early stage) of the Colombia's MRV System; with a description of each one of its components: emission MRV (headed by IDEAM), mitigation MRV (led by MADS), and funding MRV (headed by National Department of Planning – DNP Spanish acronym). The second BUR will present and summarize the progress in each one of these components. Specifically, the second BUR will consider no less than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Progresses in the emissions MRV: progresses in the implementation of the interinstitutional arrangements for the national level emission MRV together with local and regional inventories; progresses in the data suppliers's understanding of the methodological guidelines to ensure efficient processes of data generation and gathering; progresses in the systematization process of the national GHG inventory; progresses in the collation and data analysis for the presentation of national and sectorial reports (this with reference to the capacity building needs identified during ICA process for first BUR, paragraph 59, sections c, h, and m).
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- Progresses in the funding MRV: progresses in the design and implementation of the system; integration of information of different national and international investment sources interested in climate change topics (adaptation, mitigation, REDD-plus and reporting); information on funding sources for NAMAs and other mitigation actions (with the reference to the capacity building needs identified during ICA process for first BUR, paragraph 59, sections l and n).

IDEAM's professionals will elaborate the previous contents of the MRV component with the active participation of the MADS and the DNP. At least, two workshops to disseminate and approve the description that will be included in the BUR will be carried out.

National Circumstances; Financial, Technology and Capacity Building Needs; Support Received; and other relevant information:

In the chapter of national circumstances of the first BUR was included a description of the Colombia's geographical, climatic, demographic and economic characteristics with indicators as far as 2015. The second BUR will present updated information on what was reported in the first BUR, with the same indicators, for years 2015-2017. It will also include, if possible, some characteristics related to the vulnerability of the territory to climate change.

To that end, the IDEAM's team will work to update information about geographic, climatic, social, natural, economic, and political situation in Colombia. The working group will collect information generated for official entities, such as National Department of Statistics, Nacional Department of Planning, and different ministries. It will also include information about Forest and Carbon Monitoring System and Natural Resources State Report from IDEAM.

In addition, the National Circumstances component will offer a description of the existing institutional arrangements that are relevant to the preparation of the National Communications and Biennial Update Reports on a continuous basis. It will be focused on the description of the new decree which regulates National System of Climate Change in Colombia (SISCLIMA). It is also important to highlight that the team will improve the national map of Climate Change actors.

Likewise, it will provide description on the construction of the new Climate Change law and other related policies, with the support and assistance from the MADS, which is the policy maker institution in Colombia.

To achieve the institutional and civil society participation in the elaboration of this chapter, at least two workshops are planned. The first at the very beginning of the process, in order to prepare the contents and to identify sources of information and, the second, to socialize the outcomes.

The national circumstances chapter will consider gender dimension in order to better understand how the different roles of men and women in social and economic circumstances may affect Colombia's ability to deal with climate change. Regarding gender analysis, this chapter will provide a description about gender relations, roles and gender-linked barriers to development, as well as, collect sex-disaggregated data on education, health, employment, and leadership to summarize status of women and men nationally and by sector.

In relation to financial, technological and capacity building support received, this description will present updated information about support received during 2015, 2016, and 2017. The main information sources will be DNP, considering the work that they are doing within the framework of the funding MRV, and information from Presidential Agency for International Cooperation of Colombia's (APC-Colombia).

With respect to the identification of gaps and needs, it is expected to make an upgrade, in comparison with the first BUR, by adding the point of view of more involved actors on Climate Change. The previous goal will be achieved through the application of surveys and, at least, two workshops to consolidate and approve information that will be included. The information will be organized, if possible, in a tabular format and with a main conclusions subchapter which will point out the priorities regarding the support needs. Surveys design, methodology, and other necessary activities to achieve this goal will be carried out by the IDEAM.

In the aspect related to the capacity strengthening, it will be achieved through national and regional dissemination activities of the BUR and each one of the generated products in the project framework. These activities will seek to build and develop the capacities of specialists in ministries, agencies, and local and regional institutions which are involved in the preparation of BUR (also regarding to the capacity building needs identified during ICA process for first BUR, paragraph 59, section b).

Publication and submission of the second Biennial Update Report

The information of each previous topics will be compiled and organized in one document: the second BUR. This activity will be led by the external consultant who will also help in national circumstances and financial, technology and capacity building needs and support received chapters.

The compiled document will be designed and printed (in paper and in digital format). The objective of the design is to present the information in a friendly and suitable format to both UNFCCC and international and national audiences.

Taking into account that the BUR is a document of interest and consultation, it has been considered to organize a launch event in Colombia of the second BUR to present and promote the report. In this event, the main results and publication will be disseminated according to Doha Work Program scope which encourages parties to undertake activities under the following categories: education, training, public awareness, public access to information and public participation.

On the other hand, one of the main results of the second BUR will be the updated GHG inventory, the latter turns out to be of the greatest interest for the national audience, because it is the main instrument in the decision-making process concerning mitigation issues.

In relation to the Doha Work Program on Article 6, regarding education, training, public awareness, public participation and public access to information, the following products will be prepared:

- A summary, as a table, of the education experiences in climate change in Colombia.
- To contribute to the information access and to the educational and awareness processes, the BUR contents, specifically, the National GHG Inventory, will be presented in a format suitable to the regional decision-makers and the public.
- The GHG inventory is of the greatest interest to the national audience, because it is the main instrument in the decision-making process concerning mitigation issues. Thus, it has been planned an additional publication, besides the GHG inventory, with a different analysis (e.g., show the results broken down by economic sectors and not only by IPCC sectors) and, if it is possible, in a subnational scale (GHG inventories by department). This publication will have also, among other contents, some concepts and definitions related to different climate change issues; for example, it will present the progresses in the international negotiations regarding the new transparency framework. The publication will be spread in the same launch event of the second BUR and it will be available to the public in the IDEAM's web page.
- A disseminate campaign will be done in the regions. The previous publication will be presented with the help of the regional environmental authorities and through the MADS's regional climate change nodes.

It is expected, Colombia will prepare and submit its Second Biennial Update Report to the UNFCCC in December 2018.

D. DESCRIBE, IF POSSIBLE, THE EXPECTED COST-EFFECTIVENESS OF THE PROJECT:	<p>This enabling activity will not produce GHG emissions reductions directly but will contribute to better understanding and improved capacity for implementation of Colombia's climate policy in order to achieve NDC.</p> <p>The project will demonstrate cost-effectiveness by leveraging existing institutions, experts, and data. It will identify synergies with other on-going projects, initiatives and laws to increase cost-effectiveness and enhance consistencies with various national development priorities and programmes undertaken at national and local levels.</p>
E. DESCRIBE THE BUDGETED M&E PLAN:	<p>The project monitoring and evaluation will be carried out according to UNDP programming policies and procedures.</p> <p>Project start A Project inception meeting will be held within the first two months of project start with those with assigned roles in the project organization structure, UNDP country office and other relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>Quarterly The Project Coordinator shall report progress made in the quarterly reports to be monitored in UNDP ATLAS Platform.</p> <p>Bi-annually Status Survey Questionnaires to indicate progress and identify challenges as well as technical support needs will be carried out twice a year.</p> <p>Annually Annual Report: The Project Coordinator with the collaboration of the project team will prepare an annual report which will be submitted to the Colombian Agency of International Cooperation (APC) in its capacity of national coordination institution for international cooperation.</p> <p>This report could be jointly reviewed during the fourth quarter of the year by IDEAM, MADS and UNDP, with the purpose of analyzing the progress into the results achievement, its relation with the expected effects, as well as the review of the Annual Work Plan for the next year.</p> <p>End of Project During the last three months, the Project Coordinator with the collaboration of the project team will prepare the Project Terminal Report, to be submitted and reviewed by the national coordination institution (APC) and UNDP.</p> <p>Audit on Project will follow UNDP Financial Regulations and Rules and applicable Audit policies.</p>
F. EXPLAIN THE DEVIATIONS FROM TYPICAL COST RANGES (WHERE APPLICABLE):	<p>N/A</p>

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


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

NAME	POSITION	MINISTRY	DATE (Month, day, year)
Laura Bermudez	Office of International Affairs, GEF Operational Focal Point	MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	JUNE/05/2017

B. CONVENTION PARTICIPATION

CONVENTION	DATE OF RATIFICATION/ ACCESSION (mm/dd/yyyy)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	
UNCBD	11/09/1994	FRANCISCO JAVIER ECHEVERRY VICE MINISTRY OF MULTILATERAL AFFAIRS CHANCELLERY	
UNFCCC	10/27/1994	FRANCISCO JAVIER ECHEVERRY VICE MINISTRY OF MULTILATERAL AFFAIRS CHANCELLERY	
UNCCD	04/08/1998	FRANCISCO JAVIER ECHEVERRY VICE MINISTRY OF MULTILATERAL AFFAIRS CHANCELLERY	
STOCKHOLM CONVENTION	05/22/2001	FRANCISCO JAVIER ECHEVERRY VICE MINISTRY OF MULTILATERAL AFFAIRS CHANCELLERY	
	DATE SIGNED (MM/DD/YYYY)	NATIONAL FOCAL POINT	DATE OF NOTIFICATION UNDER ARTICLE 7 TO THE MINAMATA CONVENTION SECRETARIAT
MINAMATA CONVENTION	10/10/2013		

C. GEF AGENCY(IES) CERTIFICATION

This request has been prepared in accordance with GEF policies ⁴ and procedures and meets the standards of the GEF Project Review Criteria for Climate Change Enabling Activity approval in GEF 6.					
Agency Coordinator, Agency name	Signature	Date (Month, day, year)	Project Contact Person	Telephone	E-mail Address
Ms. Adriana Dinu, UNDP-GEF Executive Coordinator		July, 19, 2017	Mr. Yamil Bonduki, Program Manager, UNDP (GLECRDs)	+1-212-906-6659	yamil.bonduki@undp.org

⁴ GEF policies encompass all managed trust funds, namely: GEFTF, LDCF, and SCCF