



## FACSIMILE TRANSMISSION

**United Nations Development Programme**  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY (GEF)**To:** Ms. Song Li  
GEF**Date:** 22 June 1999**Fax:** 202-522-3240**Pages:** (20 including this sheet)**From:** Richard Hosier  
Principal Technical Adviser  
Climate Change

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'RHosier', written over the printed name and title.

**Subject:** Revised Climate Change Enabling Activity proposal  
for Colombia

Please find attached the revised Climate Change Enabling Activity proposal for **Colombia** in which we have addressed your comments in your email dated 21 June 1999.

The amount requested US\$345,000 is justifiable, since it will update the national inventory of greenhouse gases from 1990 to a GHG inventory for 1994, for both the energy and non-energy sectors using the latest IPCC guidelines and following the guidelines adopted by the CoP, especially in the land use change sector.

Thank you.

c.c. Tito Santos, UNDP/GEF

**UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY**

***Proposal for Review***

<b>Country:</b>	The Republic of Colombia
<b>Project Title:</b>	Enabling The Republic of Colombia to Prepare its Initial National Communication in Response to Commitments to the UNFCCC;
<b>GEF Focal Area:</b>	Climate Change
<b>Country Eligibility:</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Eligible under financial mechanism of the UNFCCC <input type="checkbox"/> Eligible under paragraph 9 (b) of the Instrument
<b>GEF Financing:</b>	US \$ 345,000
<b>Government Counterpart Financing:</b>	(In Kind)
<b>GEF Implementing Agency:</b>	UNDP
<b>Executing Agency:</b>	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)
<b>Local Counterpart Agency:</b>	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM)
<b>GEF Operational Focal Point:</b>	Ministry of Environment
<b>FCC Focal Point:</b>	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
<b>Project Duration:</b>	18 months

## **BACKGROUND/CONTEXT**

### **Geography**

Colombia, the main port of entry to South America, is located right in the center of the planet, over the equatorial line at the north westernmost tip of the South American continent. It has an area of 1,141,783 sq. kms and a population of approximately 41 million people. It is the fourth largest in area and the second in population in all South America.

Colombia is composed by five large natural regions: The Atlantic Coast, the Pacific Coast, the Orinoco River Basin (Orinoquia), the Amazon River Basin (Amazon) and the Andean Region. In this last region is where 70% of the country's population is settled.

Colombia covers just 1 % of the surface of the earth, nevertheless, it boasts 10 % of all flora and fauna of the world. Three mountain systems, access to the amazon river, a coast of around 3000 km over two oceans, Amazon jungle, countless high plains, immense valleys, prairies, deserts, a great wealth of water resources provide shelter to 49,000 flora species and 1,721 species of birds. It holds second place in the world in varieties of amphibious and third in reptiles

### **Population**

At the beginning of the century the population of the Colombia was around 4 million people. Nowadays it is near to 41 million. By the end of the 1960's, the Republic of Colombia had an annual population increase rate of 3.2%. By 1985 the national census indicates that it decreased to 2.3% per year. The distribution by sex is 50.5% female and 49.5 male. In 1997 there were around 8783 human settlements, which occupied the 0.3% of the total area of the country.

The density of population is between 5 and 79 hab/km<sup>2</sup>. By 1997, 97% of the population had access to the electricity and 86% to the potable water service. Most households cook with gas, and in the urban areas, 93.6% have waste collection service.

The economic growth of about 4.5 percent a year for the past four decades, combined with a drop in the population growth rate, have facilitated substantial improvements in social conditions. Life expectancy at birth now stands at 70 years, compared with 59 years in 1965. Primary school enrollment was close to 90 percent in 1990, as was the literacy rate. Nonetheless, poverty remains a critical problem. It is estimated that in 1992, more than 6 million Colombians had incomes below a commonly accepted subsistence level, with three out of four of these poor living in rural areas. Sharp regional disparities in the quality of life contribute to social disintegration in large areas of the country. During the past few decades Colombia has made substantial progress in improving the living standards of its population with poverty declining steadily from an estimated 50 percent in 1964 to 19 percent in 1992. But the challenge of poverty remains significant.

## **Economy**

Colombia is well known for its remarkable economic stability due to sound economic policy management. Since the 1930s, the country has enjoyed continuous positive and stable real economic growths every year with the exception of 1998, while inflation has been moderate and kept under control. Other macroeconomic variables such as the exchange rate and the fiscal accounts have also demonstrated acceptable performance.

Colombia's economy averaged an annual real Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 4.5% from 1970 through 1995. In the 1970s GDP growth averaged 5.7% per year. Back then, the economy benefited from increasing international coffee prices, which gave way to the "grand coffee bonanza".

During the 1980s, mining resources improved economic performance and the country was not affected by the "Latin American Debt Crisis". During this time, Colombian annual GDP growth averaged 3.4%, compared to 1.7% for all of Latin America, and 2.4% for the OCDE economies. Unlike other nations in the region, Colombia did not have to restructure its debt with foreign creditors during this period, and the country maintained access to new borrowing from multilateral and bilateral institutions as well as private banks.

In the nineties, the economy was characterized by an expansion in the first half of the decade, and a slower pace since 1995 due to the implementation of a stabilization program. Thanks to this program, the country avoided not only the side effects of the 1994 Latin American financial and currency crisis, but also escaped from enduring its own "tequila". The adjustment process was one of the least costly in the region in terms of growth and employment.

## Energy sector

The internal supply of primary energy in Colombia is characterized by a high participation of oil representing 40%, in average, from 1975 until 1996. The export of oil and coal represent 27% of the exports of the country corresponding to 323,327 Teracalories (50.1% and 49.9% respectively). The total consumption of primary energy in 1996 was 107,559 Teracalories which represents a 89.9% increase when compared to 1975, and corresponds to the consumption of oil, natural gas, mineral coal, fuelwood and bagasse. The secondary energy consumed in 1996 was of 155,078 Teracalories with a 115.2% of increase from 1975. The main energetic consumption is motor gasoline with an average participation of the 37.7%, electricity 17.8% and the diesel oil with 15.3%.

Colombia produces natural gas strictly for its domestic market, and plans to increase production to meet demand increases as it completes its "gas massification" program. The program aims to provide natural gas to 9 million households by 2000 (17.5 million by 2005). Colombia has the largest reserves of coal in Latin America, consisting of high-quality bituminous coal and a small amount of metallurgical coal. The coal is relatively clean burning, with a sulfur content of less than 1% and it is Colombia's third largest source of export revenue (after oil and coffee), with about 80%

of annual production currently destined for export markets. In 1997, coal exports generated nearly 8% of the country's export earnings.

### Energy overview

Proven Oil Reserves (1/1/98): 2.8 billion barrels  
Petroleum Production (1997E): 672,000 barrels/day (bbl/d), of which 662,000 bbl/d was crude oil  
Petroleum Consumption (1997E): 264,000 bbl/d  
Net Petroleum Exports (1997E): 408,000 bbl/d (260,000 bbl/d to the United States)  
Crude Refining Capacity (1/1/98): 248,850 bbl/d  
Natural Gas Reserves (1/1/98): 14.2 trillion cubic feet  
Natural Gas Production (1996E): 181 billion cubic feet (bcf)  
Natural Gas Consumption (1996E): 181 bcf  
Recoverable Coal Reserves (1996E): 5.0 billion short tons  
Coal Production (1996E): 33.1 million short tons (MMST)  
Coal Consumption (1996E): 5.8 MMST  
Net Coal Exports (1996E): 27.4 MMST (2.5 MMST to U.S.)  
Electric Generating Capacity (1/1/96): 11 gigawatts (including 8 gigawatts hydroelectric)  
Net Electricity Generation (1996E): 54 billion kilowatt-hours (including 43 billion kilowatt-hours hydroelectric)

### Industrial Sector

Industry is one of the most important sectors in the Colombian economy. In 1996 its rate in the Gross Domestic Product was 18%. From 1996 to 1998, this sector had a growth from 142,9 to 169,9 thousands of million of pesos (to constant prices of 1975), with an increment of 19% in such period. In 1996 and 1997, the total rate in the Gross Domestic Product was close to 17.9 %, decreasing from 20% in past decades. Not taking into account the coffee threshing, this sector showed a growth of -3.4% between 1995 and 1996, increasing again to 1.7% to 1997.

### Agriculture and forestry

The agricultural and cattle activities present a continued deceleration of the growth of 1.1 % that affects all agriculture with the exception the coffee. The cultivation of the coffee presented a recovery of 3.7 %. The participation of the agricultural sector, forestry and fishing in the GDP has declined in the last 25 years. It has gone from 27.9% in 1970s to 19% in the year 1997; where the participation of the sub - forestry sector in the GDP has stayed more constant in 1990 in 0.4%. In what relates to the manufacturing sector, the wood and furniture participation within GDP in the last 25 years has oscillated between 0.4% and 0.6%, and stabilized in the last 5 years in 0.5%. The participation of the sub - paper sector and printed within GDP has stayed stable, in 1.4%, during the period of 1993 - 1997.

Forest covers more than the half of the territory, equivalent to approximately 53 million of hectares. The major forest areas can be found in the Amazonian River Basin and in the pacific coast. In some areas of the country the forests are under pressure for unsustainable logging practices which are modifying the types of vegetation and extending the agricultural frontier. The rate of deforestation has a big uncertainty but the preliminary assessments of IDEAM using Landsat images concludes that between 1986 and 1996 there was a loss of forest covering near to 15,000 ha/year. One of the objectives of this project is to get more detailed information in this area.

### **Main economic sectors emitting greenhouse gases**

According to the preliminary inventory of greenhouse gases undertaken by IDEAM for the year 1990, the Republic of Colombia presented a positive balance in emissions of greenhouse effect gases. The use of fossil fuel, the industrial processes, some agricultural activities, the use of forests and the arrangement of waste materials contributed to the emission. However, the forest growth in abandoned zones and the reforestation produced the capture of carbon dioxide and reduced the net emission of the country in a third part.

The net emission of greenhouse gases in Colombia during 1990 was of 39550 Gg, which in a 82%, were carbon dioxide, 12%, carbon monoxide, 5%, methane and 1%, the sum of nitrous oxide, oxides of nitrogen and organic compounds volatile different of the methane.

The analysis by categories of emitting sources, indicates that the greater emission of greenhouse gases was derived from the use from fuels with energetic end (48623 Gg), agricultural activity (3723 Gg), cement industry (3201 Gg) and, finally, the waste material arrangement (133 Gg). The recovery of the forest areas produced a net capture of 16200 Gg of carbon dioxide.

### **Vulnerability of Colombia to the Climate Change**

The Republic of Colombia could be seriously affected by climate change not only in the physical parameters, but also in the socioeconomic development patterns. The country has special ecosystems like the "paramos" and permanent glaciers in the high mountains that could disappear due to the increase of the temperature. The Republic of Colombia also has around 3000 km of coastline, where exists human settlements and industrial areas, that could be affected by the sea level increased. The changes in the precipitation patterns will affect in a strong way the economy because hydroelectric plants generate 60% of the electric energy and the 2,5 million ha of cultivated land used around 73 million cubic meters of water per year. Additionally, the changes in the climate could have adverse impacts on the health of the population that is located in the tropical area and that nowadays is around 41 million people.

### **National institutions dealing with climate change related issues**

The Law 99 of 1993 reorganized the country's environmental institutional sector and conceived a systemic type of organization defined as the National Environmental System - SINA. It consists of a

set of guidelines, norms, activities, resources, programs and institutions which allow the fulfillment of the overall goal of preserving Colombia's environment and natural resources, in order to attain sustainable development.

The SINA is mainly comprised by a set of governmental agencies, responsible for the management of the environment. The Policy is formulated by the Ministry of the Environment and the information acquisition and research activities are carried out by five institutes: Hydrological, Meteorological and Environmental Studies Institute (IDEAM), Biological Resources Research Institute von Humboldt, Pacific Environmental Research Institute von Neumann, Marine Researches Institute (INVEMAR) and Amazonian Researches Institute (SINCHI), universities and other research centers. The environmental administration is executed by 34 regional autonomous corporations (CARs), planning and handling is done by the territorial entities (Departmental, Municipal and ethnic communities). Other governmental entities, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), community and the private sector also comprise it.

### The Colombian Environmental Information System

The Colombian Environmental Information System facilitates the information flow among the different entities and elements that constitute SINA. Its includes models, observation and measurements systems, environmental databases, norms and regulations, and the associated standards and protocols. The System could be described as a dynamic structure in which the different agents responsible for the acquisition, assimilation, processing, storage, analysis and exchange of information are involved with the users that take actions based on environmental information. Operatively, this System follows conceptual standards and generalized technologies, has capacity to present environmental information in diverse forms - alpha numeric and geographic - and is also able to deliver this information timely, accurately and periodically to the various users.

It is IDEAM's responsibility to coordinate the Colombian Environmental Information System and it functions as an operative central Node on its areas of competence: hydrology, meteorology, geomorphology, ecosystems, ecological economics, population and human settlements. Thus, IDEAM serves as a link among others entities that integrate the SINA. IDEAM also plays a leading role providing the nation knowledge, data and the synthesis environmental information.

### The Hydrological, Meteorological and Environmental Studies -IDEAM

The Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies - **IDEAM**- is an operative and technical-scientific institute of SINA created by the Law 99 of 1993. IDEAM is a public nature organism with mandate over all the Colombian territory, attached to the Colombian Ministry of the Environment. From its inception in March 1995, IDEAM has been building a solid reputation as the official technical and scientific advisory body, providing hydrological, meteorological and environmental information to the nation.

### Operational Capacity

The Institute counts with a qualified staff of some 513 permanent employees: 8 executives, 136 professionals and 369 technical and support staff. IDEAM operates approximately 3,000 hydro-meteorological and environmental stations distributed all over the country; but this network is not the only source of data, the information is obtained from other tools as satellite imagery (GOES, NOAA, LandSat, Spot, Radar). To monitor the quality of the environment, it also operates the National Physic-Chemistry Laboratory that set standards and protocols for quality control of air, water, soils and biota.

### International Linkages

IDEAM represents the country and participates in all World Meteorological Organization-WMO's programs, providing scientific and technical advice to the Colombian government in international for a, such as the Intergovernmental Panel on Climatic Change - IPCC, the Inter- American Institute on Global Change - IAI, and related protocols of the Framework Conventions on Climate Change. IDEAM. It also participates in cooperation programs with the National Oceans and Atmospheric Administration - NOAA, the International Hydrological Program (IHP) and Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) of UNESCO, International Civil Aviation Organization - ICAO, the United Nation Environmental Program (UNEP) related programs and the Organization of American States (OAS).

The infrastructure of the IDEAM's hydro-meteorological network is part of the global observing systems as the World Weather Watch (WWW), Global Terrestrial System (GTOS), Global Climate Observing System (GCOS), Global Ocean Observing System (GOOS) and World Hydrological Cycle Observing System (WHYCOS), that operates WMO jointly with other international institutions.

### **Environment legislation**

The Constitution of Colombia (CPC) sets an overall context for development of environmental regulations in the mining, oil and gas sectors. The CPC refers extensively to the environment; from its 380 articles, at least 40 are related to the environment, natural resources and non-renewable resources. Many of these articles are further developed in the Law 99/93, which is a central piece of environmental legislation for the Republic of Colombia. This Law structures and organizes SINA (National Environmental Information System) and coordinates the participating institutions for optimal performance.

Of special interest under this law are the environmental licenses. They are approved administratively by the competent authority to allow a specific work or activity to proceed under certain requirements and conditions that aim to prevent, mitigate, correct, compensate and manage environmental effects which may effect the environment, natural resources and landscapes.



The third chapter of the CPC is dedicated to collective rights and the environment. In addition to adopting sustainable development as a priority, it enhances the right of every person to enjoy a healthy environment and to take part in the decision-making processes that may affect them in any way. The CPC establishes legal instruments such as stewardship and collective legal action for citizen rights with respect to the environment.

In 1974, the Renewable Natural Resources Code (Decree 2811) provided the initial basis for environmental protection and for the exploitation of natural resources. It also provides general environmental policies on preservation, property, and renewable resource use, including air, fresh water, primary energy resources, geo-thermal resources, soil, flora, fauna and landscapes.

The Decree 948/95 includes air quality standards and discharge limits, mechanisms for the control and prevention of contamination by mobile and fixed sources, standards for noise and offensive odors, procedures for obtaining discharge permits, penalties and fines, and citizen input in the control of air pollution.

The resolution 0619/97 of the Ministry of Environment partially establishes factors for permits required for emissions from fixed sources. Standards were established for the hydrocarbon sector relating to air and liquid fuels.

In terms of water, the resolution 2314/86 controls the use of chemicals for potable water treatment and the resolution 901/97 established user fees for direct and indirect point source discharges.

Articles 34 to 38 of the Renewable Natural Resources Code and Articles 22 to 35 of the Sanitary Code address soil – solid waste and garbage. Decree 2140/83 regulates waste management and disposal, and resolution 02309/86 regulates treatment of special wastes.

### **Measures undertaken to fulfill country's commitments to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change**

The Republic of Colombia, as an active and committed participant of the UNFCCC, has carefully analyzed its role and potential to realize a positive contribution to the Convention as well as to fulfil its obligation towards the Convention. The elaboration of the national communication has been a time consuming exercise given the complex issues that have been involved in its construction.

While doing this, the country has established a Nation Wide Climate Change Working Group, chaired by both the Ministry of the Environment and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In this context, a process of sensitization and awareness raising at the highest political and technical level has been done.

The Republic of Colombia not only deems importance to this issue but also to other programme areas that have become of great interest. Areas such as the analysis for project feasibility and

identification of sectorial project potential (e.g. transport, industry, as well as national capacity building and awareness raising at all levels) remain to be effectively realized through specific projects.

As non-annex I developing country, it is clear that substantial work needs still to be done in the area of climate change, specially towards the identification of major vulnerabilities and adaptation procedures to Global Climate Change, as well as, the update of the National greenhouse gas inventory in order to develop the best possible alternatives for the National Mitigation Strategy

The Republic of Colombia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on the 22 of March 1995 and is committed to preparing a national communications, as required under Article 12 with the assistance of the GEF. This project will assist the Government of the Republic of Colombia in meeting these reporting requirements.

## **PROJECT OBJECTIVES**

The immediate objective of the project is to facilitate the preparation of the first national communication of The Republic of Colombia to the Conference of the Parties (CoP) in accordance with the Article 12 of the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change, and following the guidelines adopted by the CoP for the preparation of initial national communications by Parties not included in Annex I to the Convention.

In addition to meeting the communication obligations, the project can be seen as an essential exercise to enhance general awareness and knowledge of climate change related issues in The Republic of Colombia thus enabling The Republic of Colombia to take those issues into account in general planning and strategy formulation for different economical and technical sectors, and also to strengthen its role in the international scientific forums and negotiation processes related to climate change. A part of this task is to facilitate the dialogue, information exchange and cooperation among all the relevant players in the field including governmental, non-governmental, academic, private and "grassroots" sectors.

Last but not least, the project will establish an institutional framework, and build endogenous capacity preparing ground for eventual additional communication obligations, and for further development and implementation of the identified response measures addressing climate change and its adverse impacts.

## **PROJECT DESCRIPTION**

During the project preparation the following components have been identified to respond to the objectives of the project, and to implement the project successfully:

1. Organize the work by: (i) identifying a competent Project Coordinator; (ii) establishing a Project Steering Committee (iii) preparing a detailed work plan for the project (iv) preparing draft terms of reference for the sub-contracts under the project, (v) organizing a project

initiation workshop with participants from all the relevant sectors to present the objectives of the project, to finalize the project work plan and terms of reference for the subcontracts, clarify links to other relevant ongoing national and international activities and to clarify the institutional and other practical arrangements to facilitate a successful implementation of the project.

2. Strengthen links to both national and international sources of information, and eventually establish an information center/network with adequate equipment and personnel to facilitate an effective exchange of information between the participating institutions at the national level, as well as to assist them in gaining internationally available information on climate change related issues (e.g. from the National Communication Support Programme, USCSP and other bilateral programmes, UNEP, IPCC, CC:TRAIN, international research institutes, ongoing enabling activities in other countries etc.) This activity will also involve the establishment of a national website on climate change for The Republic of Colombia, consistent with the CC:INFO/Web initiative of the UNFCCC Secretariat.

It is foreseen that the network will continue to operate also after the project, facilitating interested parties in The Republic of Colombia to learn about other national or international activities, and facilitating interested individuals and institutions outside The Republic of Colombia to get information on ongoing, planned or finalized climate change related activities The Republic of Colombia.

3. Update the national inventory of greenhouse gases from 1990 to a GHG inventory for 1994 for both the energy and non-energy sectors using the latest IPCC guidelines and following the guidelines adopted by the CoP, especially in the land use change sector. The atmospheric gases to be addressed in the study will include carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O). Other greenhouse gases included in the IPCC methodology will be addressed as seen appropriate. Review and finalize the GHG inventory in a national workshop and decide which elements to be included in the national communications.
4. Organize and undertake an analysis of potential options to abate/mitigate the increase in Greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance removals by sinks. Organize a national Greenhouse gas mitigation workshop, which will determine what elements of this analysis to include in the national communication.
5. Organize and undertake a study of the impacts of climate change on special ecosystems ("paramos"<sup>1</sup>, mountains and coastal), agriculture, human health, water resources and follow

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<sup>1</sup> The Paramos are wetlands located generally in the highest Andes (3000 - 4500 herbaceous type and scrubs growing on floors of old deposits of water, surely coming from previous glacial periods. These ecosystems have an important function as regulators of the hydrological cycle and to keep genetic resources of flora and fauna. Most of the paramo's species are endemic which means that they do not exist in other places. To support the extreme weather conditions, species must have developed strategies to guarantee their adaptability. That is the case of the Frailejón (*Espeletia spp.*), which presents haired leaves for cold protection. Because the slow chemical processes (decomposition) under these conditions, paramos result to be very vulnerable ecosystems to external forces, which need to be protected.

- this up with a study of adaptation strategies in each of the four areas. Organize a national vulnerability and adaptation workshop, which will review the study on the impacts of climate change on special ecosystems, agriculture, water resources to sea level rise and temperature change in precipitation patterns and determine which elements to include in the national communication;
6. By building on the results of the analysis of potential impacts of climate change in the country (vulnerability assessment), organize and undertake an analysis of potential options to adapt to climate change with respect to the specific geographical and climatological characteristics of The Republic of Colombia.
  7. Organize a workshop (with wide local participation and relevant international partners) to present the results of the project, together with results or status of other ongoing national projects relevant to the issue, and to discuss the results with the objective of formulating a national program / action plan for effective response measures to climate change (focusing on "win-win" abatement and adaptation measures).
  8. Prepare and finalize a national program/ action plan for effective response measures to climate change including an inventory for the energy and non-energy sectors, measures to facilitate adaptation to climate change, as well as measures to abate the increase in greenhouse gas emissions and to enhance removals by sinks.
  9. Based on the results of the studies, compile and prepare the additional information that the Government of The Republic of Colombia aims to present in its national communication including, *inter alia*: a) financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under articles 4 and 12; b) projects for financing; and c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends.
  10. Using the outputs of this project as well as results of other ongoing projects, prepare, translate (as appropriate), and publish the first national communication of The Republic of Colombia following the guidelines adopted by the Conference of Parties (COP).

## **INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK AND PROJECT IMPLEMENTATION**

The Implementing Agency of the project will be the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM). To facilitate co-ordination, participation and sustainability of the results of the project, a Project Steering Committee (PSC) will be established with a balanced representation from the key government ministries, academic institutions, environmental NGO's, and private sector representatives. The final composition of the PSC will be decided during the further preparation of the project, but a "short list" of potential candidates for the PSC has been identified as follows:

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### Steering Committee

	<b>Institutions</b>
1	IDEAM (chair)
2	Ministry of Foreign Affairs
3	Ministry of Environment
4	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
5	Ministry of Mines and Energy
6	The National University of Colombia
7	A Private Sector Representative

The Project Steering Committee will be charged with overseeing and advising the project execution and will have decision making power over all aspects of the project. The project will collaborate closely with the National Climate Change Working Group, as well as, all the other relevant ongoing projects in The Republic of Colombia, both through the Project Steering Committee and between the research teams in order to enable an effective information exchange between the projects and full utilization of their results.

In determining the final composition of the PSC, specific efforts will be made to ensure that all the key sectors are equally represented in the PSC, while, at the same time, maintaining a limited number of seats to keep the PSC operational.

Regarding the international collaboration, working links with relevant regional and international expert institutions will be created, and they will be consulted when selecting the methodologies for, and implementing the specific activities of the project. Although the Republic of Colombia did not take part of projects like the UNEP Country Case Studies on Climate Change Impacts and Adaptation Assessment, CC:TRAIN and US Country Study Programme it will utilise results and lessons learnt from these or other finalised international projects to avoid duplication of effort. Links to other countries in the region with ongoing or finalised enabling activities will be created and collaboration with National Communications Support Programme will be sought in terms of regional/national training and information exchange workshops.

The activities will be carried out in sequence so those tasks building on the results of prior activities are only undertaken if these prior steps have been taken. For instance, the GHG abatement analysis will build on the results of the inventory, and the adaptation analysis will build on the results of the vulnerability assessment. Based on the results of the studies, a national action plan for effective response measures to climate change will be formulated. In implementing the different activities, the project will follow the internationally adopted guidelines and use the existing methodologies and tools whenever available. Technical assistance will be provided by regional and local experts whenever possible.

As means of identifying and disseminating information, the project will utilise, to the extent feasible, electronic networks such as Internet and cooperate with the CC:INFO initiative of the FCCC Secretariat, as well as the National Communications Support Programme.

The detailed content and target audience for the workshops will be determined during the further preparation of the project. However, a general strategy is to open the "policy oriented" workshops for a broader audience, including both policy makers and technical experts from the governmental as well as from the independent sector, while targeting the technical training/co-ordination workshops, more for the people who are actually conducting the studies or which need to be involved as providers of the data for the studies.

### **Monitoring and evaluation**

The executing agency together with the Project Steering Committee will be responsible for monitoring the project on a continuous basis. In order to do this, the project manager, with the help of the leaders of the research teams, will prepare regular reports on the progress of the project as whole and the different sub-tasks under it.

For the remaining part, the project will rely on common UNDP monitoring and evaluation practices including a midterm evaluation and a tripartite review to be held within the first 12 months of the start of the full implementation of the project.

### **PROJECT FINANCING AND BUDGET**

As an enabling activity related to the communication obligations of the Republic of Colombia under the UNFCCC, the "agreed full costs" of the project will be funded by GEF. The Government of the Republic of Colombia is requesting US\$345,000 of funding from GEF in order to complete its initial national communications to the UNFCCC. A detailed project budget for expedited processing of the proposal is presented as Annex II.

## ANNEX I

**COVERAGE OF THE ACTIVITIES IN THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA TO PREPARE  
THE INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION**

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity <sup>2</sup>		
		Planning <sup>3</sup> and execution	Capacity Building	
			Institutional	Human
<b>1. National circumstances</b>	Compilation of the information from existing sources	-	-	-
<b>2. Greenhouse gas inventory (incl. CO<sub>2</sub>, +CH<sub>4</sub> and N<sub>2</sub>O) for:</b> - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change and forestry - other sources	Data gathering and inventory of GHG emissions from: - all energy sources - industrial processes - agricultural processes - land use change and forestry - other sources	X/IDEAM/*	X/*	X/*
<b>3. General description of steps taken or envisaged to implement the Convention including, as appropriate:</b> (a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.; (b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts; (c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies; (d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning; (e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	X	X	X
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change.	X	X	X
	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance the sinks.	X/MM/MMA	X	X
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	X	X	X

<b>4. Other information including, as appropriate:</b> a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under articles 4 and 12. b) projects for financing c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends	Based on the results of the studies compilation and preparation of the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication	X	X	X
<b>5. Compilation and production of the initial national communication</b>	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national communication (incl. the preparation of an exec. summary)	X	X	X

**Key:**

**X** = activities proposed to be covered by this project

**IDEAM** = activities partially covered by the IDEAM

**MMA** = activities partially covered by the Ministry of Environment

**\*** = activities partially covered by GTZ



## ANNEX II

**BUDGET FOR EXPEDITED PROCESSING OF THE ENABLING ACTIVITY PROPOSAL FOR PREPARING THE  
INITIAL NATIONAL COMMUNICATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA**

Information to be included into the national communication	Enabling activity to produce the information needed	Type of Activity			Total Costs in US \$
		Planning and Execution	Capacity Building		
			Inst.	Training	
<b>1. National circumstances</b>	Compilation of the information from existing sources	-	-	-	-
<b>2. Greenhouse gas inventory</b>	Data gathering and an inventory of GHG emissions	20,000	60,000	20,000	100,000
<b>3. General description of steps</b>	An analysis of potential options to abate the increase in GHG emissions and enhance sinks.	10,000	5,000	5,000	20,000
(a) programs related to sustainable development, research, public awareness, etc.;					
(b) policy options for monitoring systems and response strategies for impacts;					
(c) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies;					
(d) building capacity to integrate climate change concerns into planning;					
(e) programs to address climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in GHG emissions and enhancement of sinks					
	An assessment of potential impacts of climate change in the country	10,000	50,000	10,000	70,000
	An analysis of potential options to adapt to the impacts of climate change	5,000	5,000	5,000	15,000
	Formulation of programs and policy frameworks for implementing the identified response measures.	10,000	10,000	10,000	30,000
<b>4. Other information:</b>		10,000			10,000
a) Financial and technological needs and constraints associated with the implementation of the Convention under art. 4 and 12	Based on the results of the studies, compilation and preparation of the additional information that the country wants to present in its national communication				
b) projects for financing					
c) material relevant for calculation of global emission trends					
<b>5. Compilation and production of national communication</b>	Preparation, translation (as appropriate), and publication of the national Communication.	20,000			20,000
<b>Project management</b>		40,000		15,000	55,000
<b>Monitoring/Evaluation</b>		15,000			15,000
<b>Subtotal</b>		135,000	130,000	70,000	335,000
<b>Project support services (3%)</b>					10,000
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>					345,000

**Annex III**

**Workplan – Enabling The Republic of Colombia to Prepare its Initial National Communications to the UNFCCC**

Activity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	...	17	18
Hiring Project Staff	X	X																	
Project Workshops		X						X			X			X				X	
Project Steering Committee		X			X				X			X			X				X
National Climate Change Project Steering Committee						X						X							X
National Climate Change Website		X	X	X	X														
National Climate Change Public Awareness Activities	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X
National GHG Inventory				X	X	X	X	X											
National GHG Abatement Options							X	X	X	X	X								
National GHG and Vulnerability Assessment							X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X					
National Action Plan															X	X	X		
National Communications Plan																X	X	X	
National Monitoring and Evaluation												X							X

**Annex IV**

*Project endorsement by the GEF operational focal point in the country acknowledging project goal of sufficient capability in areas covered by the project".*

**Annex V****A BRIEF SUMMARY OF THE GUIDELINES ADOPTED BY THE COP2 FOR THE  
CONTENT OF THE NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS FROM NON-ANNEX I  
COUNTRIES**

The guidelines for the communications of non-annex 1 countries were adopted by the CoP in July 1996. In accordance with the article 12 of the UNFCCC, and following the detailed guidelines presented in the document FCCC/CP/1996/L.12, the communications of the Parties not included in Annex I should include the following elements:

- a) Information on national circumstances
- b) A national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of the following greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), methane (CH<sub>4</sub>) and nitrous oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O), to the extent the Party's capacities permit. Other greenhouse gases may be included at the discretion of the Parties. The guidelines and simplified default methodologies adopted by the IPCC should be used to the extent possible, and the best available data should be provided, being either for the year 1994 or alternatively for the year 1990.
- c) General description of steps taken or envisaged by the Party to implement the Convention including, as appropriate: (i) programmes related to sustainable development, research and systematic observation, education and public awareness, training, etc.; (ii) policy options for adequate monitoring systems and response strategies for climate change impacts on terrestrial and marine ecosystems; (iii) policy frameworks for implementing adaptation measures and response strategies in the context of coastal zone management, disaster preparedness, agriculture, fisheries and forestry, with a view to integrate climate change impact information, as appropriate, into national planning processes; (iv) in the context of undertaking national communications, building of national, regional and/or sub-regional capacity, as appropriate, to integrate climate change concerns in medium and long term planning; and (v) programmes containing measures the Party believes contribute to addressing climate change and its adverse impacts, including the abatement of increase in greenhouse gas emissions and enhancement of removals by sinks.
- d) Any other information that the country considers relevant to the achievement of the objective of the Convention and suitable for inclusion in its communication. This may include: proposals for projects for financing, including specific technologies, materials, equipment, techniques or practices that would be needed to implement such projects, along with, if possible, an estimate of all incremental costs, of the reductions of emissions and increments of removals of greenhouse gases, as well as an estimate of the consequent benefits; material relevant for calculation of global emission trends; constraints and obstacles; etc.

**United Nations Development Programme**

Sustainable human development

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# of pages: (incl. this)	21
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