

COLOMBIAN LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY CLCDS

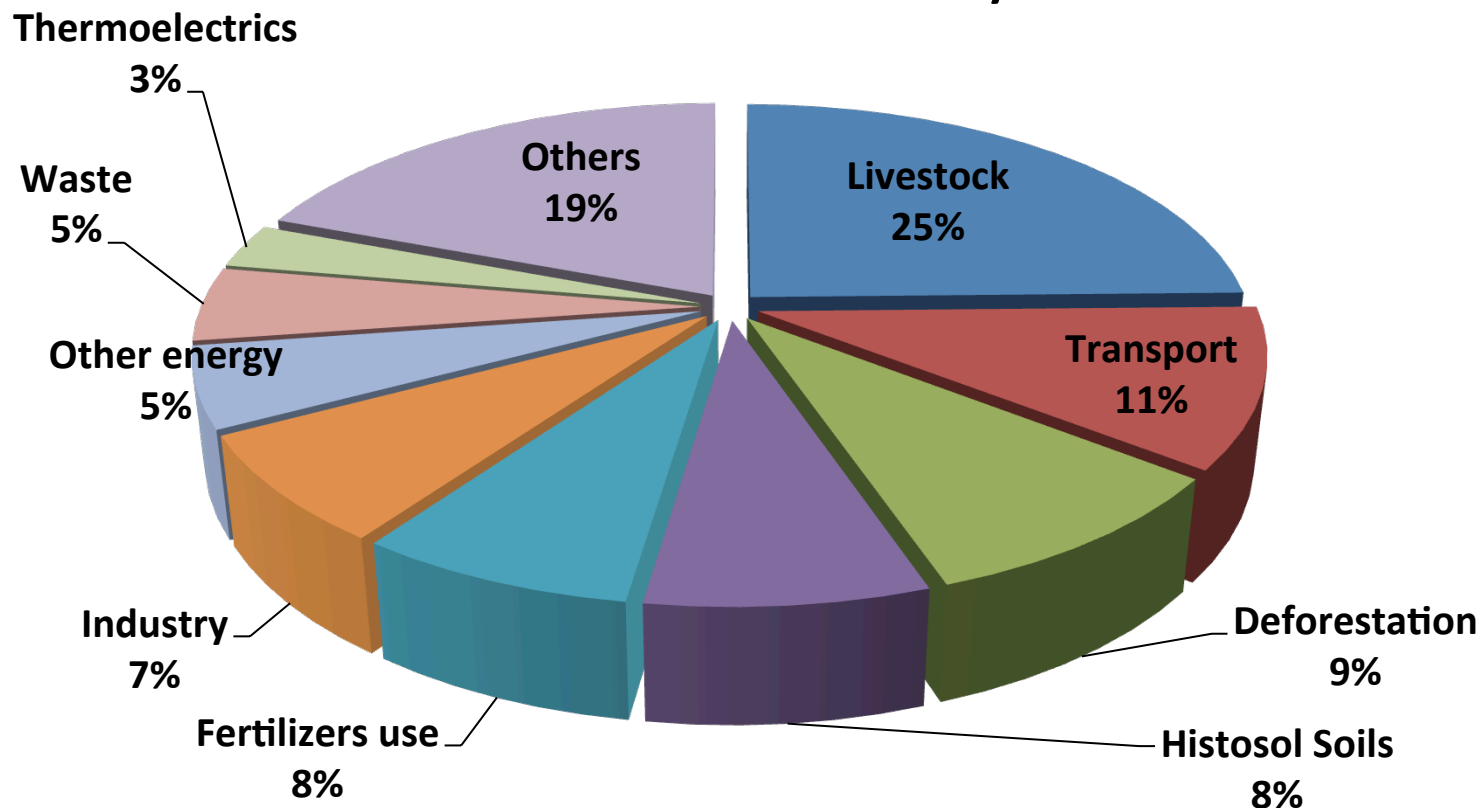
Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
Climate Change Division



Ministerio de Ambiente y
Desarrollo Sostenible

GHG Emissions in Colombia

**Main GHG emitting activities
% Share of 2004 Inventory**



Source: Ecoversa 2011

Goals

- Achieve the same level of expected growth while maintaining GHG emissions stable.
- Understanding Colombia's mitigation potential as a tool for decision making.
- Facilitate the identification, formulation and implementation of NAMAs.



Ministerio de Ambiente y
Desarrollo Sostenible

Why have a CLCDS?

- Colombia accounts for just 0.37 percent of global GHG emissions. However, given Colombia's expected economic growth, if no mitigation actions are implemented, national GHG emissions will continue to increase significantly.
- Contribute to the global objective. Even if all developed countries become carbon neutral by 2050, CO₂ concentration would reach 631 ppm, missing the target of 2 degrees (C-ROADS simulation)
- Be part of the solution before we become part of the problem



Ministerio de Ambiente y
Desarrollo Sostenible

Why CLCDS?

- Colombia has suffered severe impacts due to climate change over the last couple of years. Floods and landslides consequence of severe rain seasons in 2010 and 2011 have caused damages to over 3.1 million people, including deaths, loss of property, and forced migration. Billions of dollars have been spent in disaster attention and reconstruction, and much more will be needed.
- The National Development Plan 2010-2014 established the need to identify and prioritize action in adaptation and mitigation of climate change.



Ministerio de Ambiente y
Desarrollo Sostenible

Libertad y Orden

Why CLCDS?

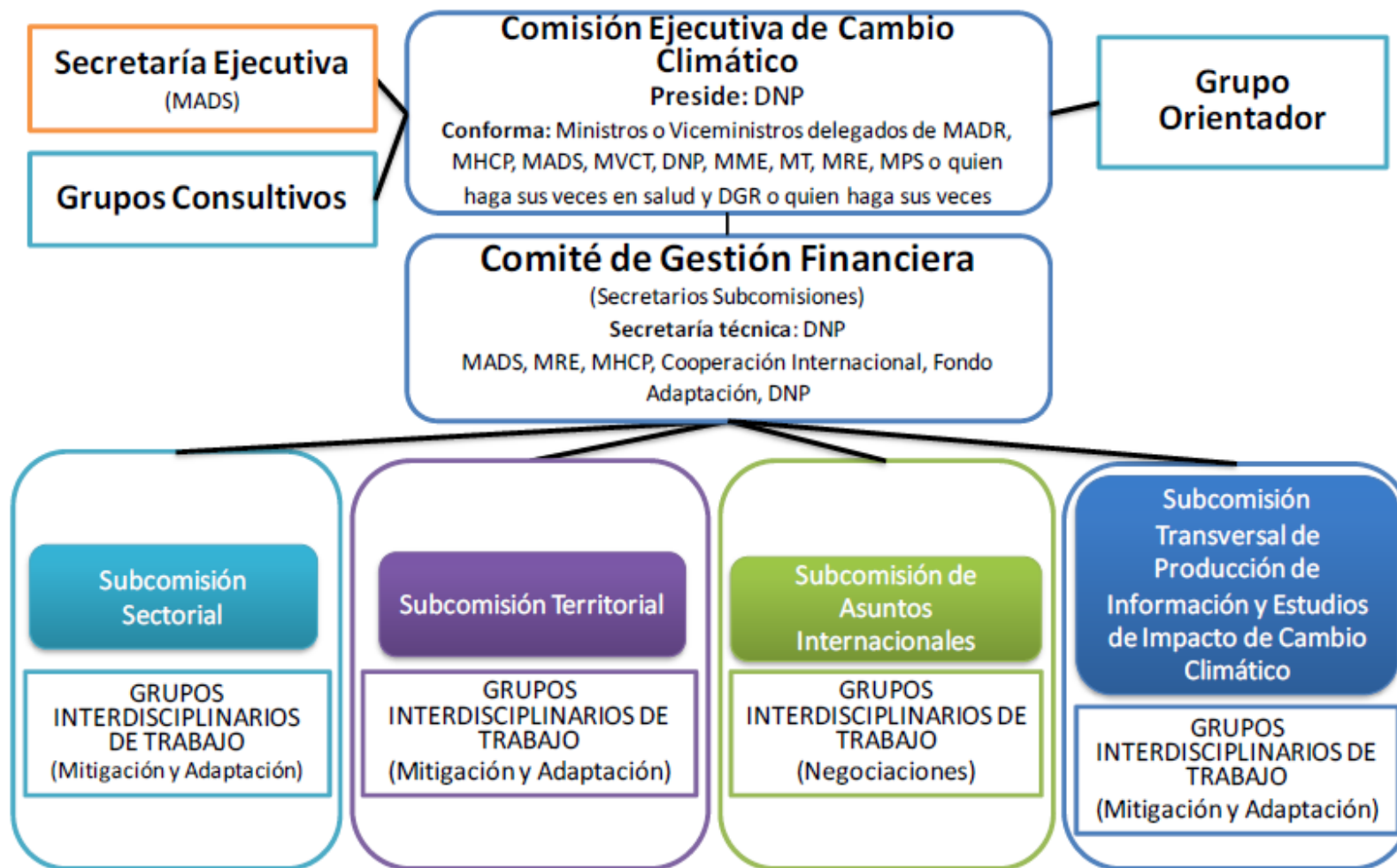
- Among the goals of the National Development Plan the government has decided that at least four will have low carbon strategies by 2014.
- CLCDS will take advantage of international finance and TT, and incentives that promote low carbon development.
- Prepare our economy for a future carbon conscious global economy
- Involve government and main stakeholders in a long-term planning process to envision the future development of the country



Libertad y Orden

Ministerio de Ambiente y
Desarrollo Sostenible

National Climate Change System



Structure of the CLCDS

COMPONENT 1: Identification and assessment of alternatives and opportunities in low carbon development

- Diagnosis and methodology adaptation for the identification of alternatives and opportunities in mitigation
- Sectoral reference emissions scenarios for sectors involving current & expected emissions and technologies.
- Research on economical, social and environmental impacts of the selected mitigation alternatives and their viability.

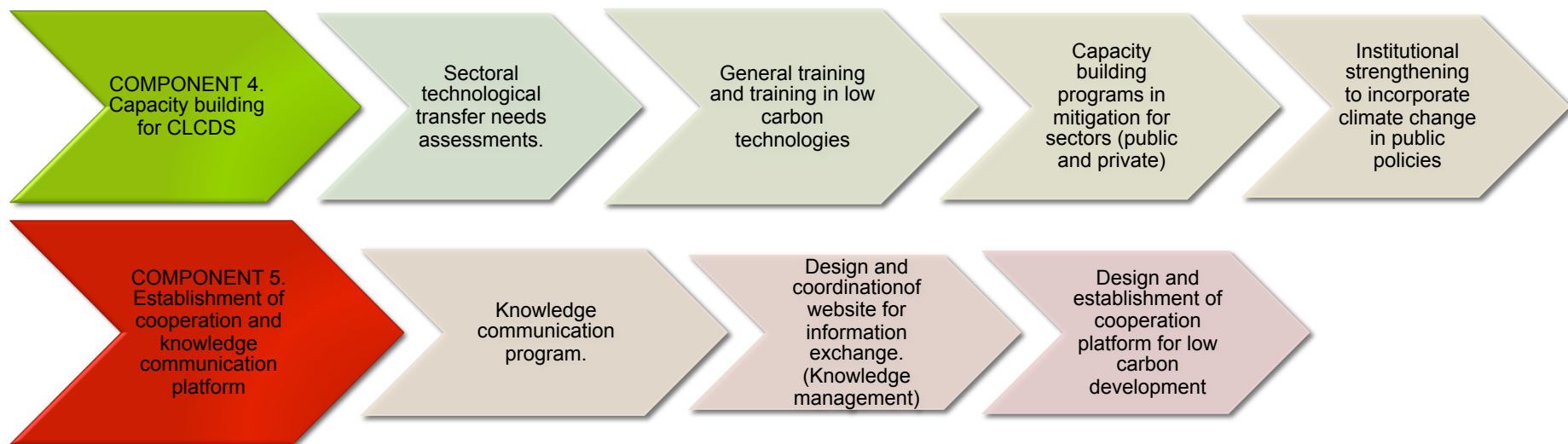
COMPONENT 2: Design and implementation of Plans, Policies and Measurements in low carbon development

- Sectoral action plans.
- Design of policies and measures.
- Formulation of NAMAs, programs and mitigation projects by different public and private actors

COMPONENT 3: Design and construction of MRV System

- Design and institutional arrangements for MRV system
- Establishment of methodologies and monitoring standards
- Undertaking of criteria, procedures and formats for emissions report and verification, and complementary information
- Design and implementation of computing platform for MRV system.

Structure of the CLCDS



Ministerio de Ambiente y
Desarrollo Sostenible

Libertad y Orden

COLOMBIAN LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY (CLCDS)

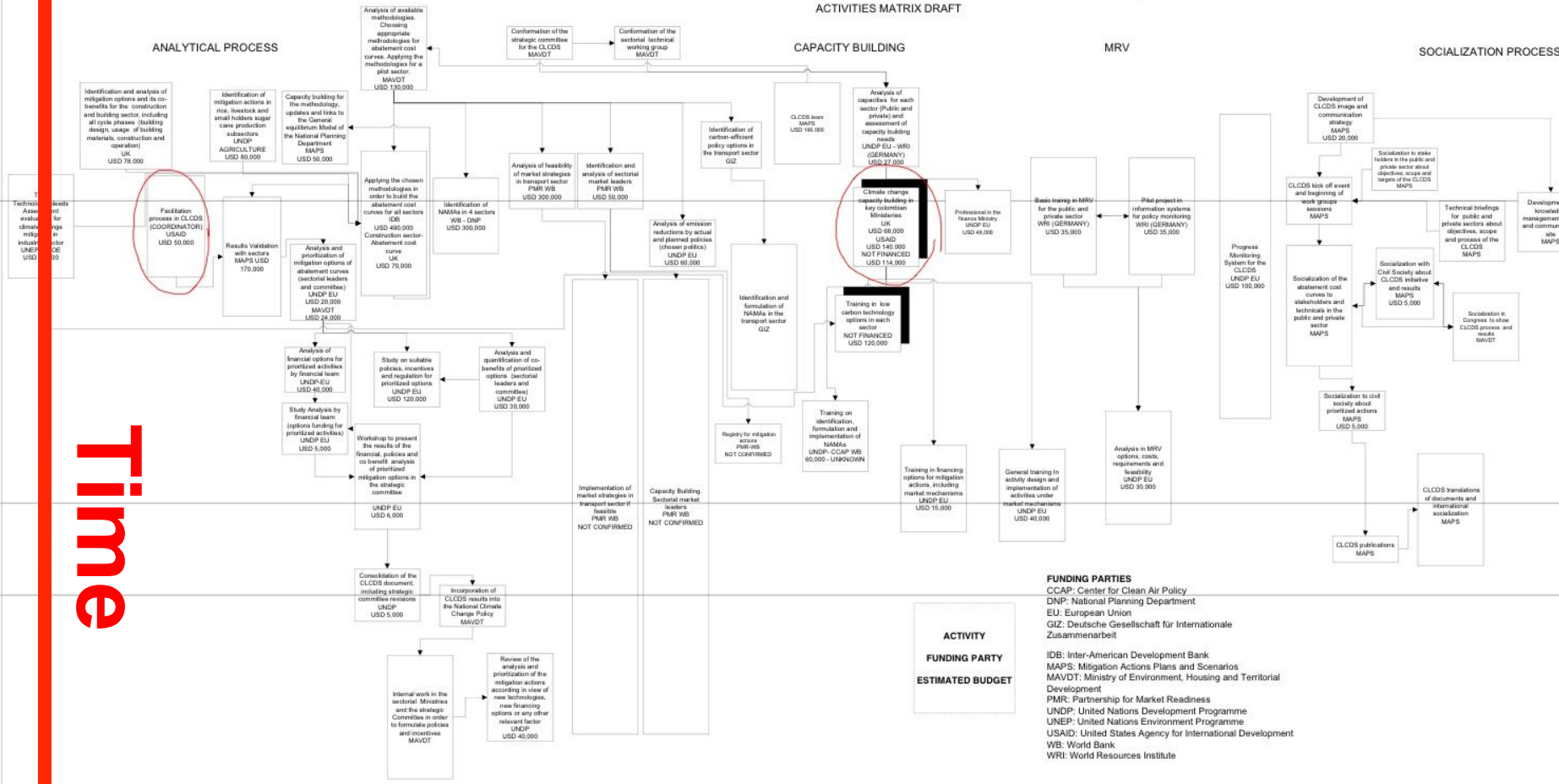
ACTIVITIES MATRIX DRAFT

ANALYTICAL PROCESS

CAPACITY BUILDING

MRV

SOCIALIZATION PROCESS



Time

Working blocks

Funds

Colombia has received technical and financial support from 14 different international initiatives and partners

- National funds
- Bilateral funds:
USA (LEDS, Program), Germany (GiZ, WRI), EU-UNDP, UK, UNDP (Agriculture), UNEP RISOE (TNA)
- Multilateral Funds and Foundations:
MAPS, CCAP, Partnership for Market Readiness
- Multilateral agencies:

IADB, World Bank



Libertad y Orden

Ministerio de Ambiente y
Desarrollo Sostenible

Coordination

- Given the quantity of agents involved in the process, one of the most important areas of work for the LCDS is coordination.
 - Place national mitigation activities in one framework in order to avoid duplication of efforts and to canalize resources in an efficient and effective manner.
 - Coordinate and build capacity of stakeholders to facilitate the identification, formulation and implementation of mitigation actions.



Libertad y Orden

Ministerio de Ambiente y
Desarrollo Sostenible

Coordination

- Activities to overcome institutional barriers and facilitate coordination among government institutions:
 1. Experts in the different ministries to work specifically on Climate Change issues (commerce, transport, industry, mining and energy).
 2. Training on Climate Change for sectorial experts.

Where we are

- The World Bank has build MAC curves for Agriculture and forestry, Energy and Transport.
- Marginal Abatement Cost Curves for the industrial sector are done. This study serves as a pilot project to develop the methodology that will be used to build MACCs for agriculture, waste, transport, mining and energy.
- MACCs for the other sectors will be finished in early 2012.



Libertad y Orden

Ministerio de Ambiente y
Desarrollo Sostenible

The MAC building process

1. COMECC validates the process and proposes experts
2. Call for stakeholders to give inputs to build baselines
3. Baseline modelling process
4. Mitigation options are identified by COMECC, Sectorial Committee and other government agencies
5. MACs are estimated
6. COMECC and Sectorial Committee get preliminary MACs for feedback
7. MACs are re-estimated
8. MACs are approved by COMECC and Sectorial Committee
9. MACs are published and presented to stakeholders

Lessons learned so far

- Analyzing emissions and mitigation options by sector enables to create a clearer picture of Colombia's potential and facilitates the formulation of NAMAs.
- Participation of public and private stakeholders in the construction and socialization of mitigation actions gives the LCDS credibility and the support needed for implementation.



Ministerio de Ambiente y
Desarrollo Sostenible

Libertad y Orden

Lessons learned so far

- Feasibility studies of mitigation options are vital for the future implementation and interest of the private sector and other stakeholders.
- Mitigation options' feasibility studies must include not only economic aspects, but political, cultural, methodological and other key variables that can in fact determine implementation.



Ministerio de Ambiente y
Desarrollo Sostenible

Libertad y Orden

Next Steps

- Link with CGE model
- Actions are prioritized under the National Climate Change System Framework according to GHG mitigation potential financial and political viability.
- Co-benefit and more detailed financial analysis for prioritized option
- Mitigation actions are turned into NAMAs

THANK YOU



Libertad y Orden

Ministerio de Ambiente y
Desarrollo Sostenible