COLOMBIAN LOW CARBON DEVELOPMENT STRATEGY CLCDS

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development **Climate Change Division**



Ministerio de Ambiente y **Desarrollo Sostenible**

Why have a CLCDS?

Be part of the solution, before we become part of the problem:

- 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)



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Colombian GHG emission profile



Source: Ecoversa (2011)

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.



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Why CLCDS?

- CLCDS will take advantage of international finance and TT, and incentives that promote low carbon development.
- A low carbon development path favors sustainable development through social, economic and environmental co-benefits
- Promote TT and best practices
- 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



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GHG emission projection (2005 – 2050)

Proyección Tendencial de Emisiones de Gases Efecto Invernadero para Colombia (2005-2050)



---- Inventarios Nacionales ----- Proyección BAU



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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 mesures.
- 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.

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



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What has been achieved so far

- The CLCDS was prioritized as part of the climate change policy document (CONPES 3700) that the Presidential Cabinet passed in 2011. It mandated the creation of the National Climate Change System led by an Executive Committee whose members are Ministers of economic sectors and environment.
- We have organized a team in which each member specializes in a sector. These experts will be supported by climate change experts that will be placed in other ministries to ensure coordination, no replication of efforts or investments, technical support and identification of opportunities for the effective implementation of NAMAs.



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What has been achieved so far

- 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.



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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.



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WB initiative fitting into the CLCDS initiative

- Results from this study will serve to feed the MACCs being built under the framework of the CLCDS.
- Results from this study will be introduced into CLCDS calculations, reducing costs and increasing the portfolio of measures analyzed.



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Ministerio de Ambiente, Vivienda y Desarrollo Territorial Grupo de Mitigación de Cambio Climático

República de Colombia

Pre-Identified NAMAs

Sector	Project
Mining and Energy	Geothermal
	PROURE: Program for rational use of energy
Transport	Green logistics
	Fleet renewal
	Transport-oriented development
	Electric cars
Agriculture	Fertilizer use
	Intensive pastures
	No-tilage
Forestry	Reforestation
Industry	Clinker substitution
	Boilers and engines efficiency

THANK YOU



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