



Adaptation to Climate Change in Colombia Effective institutional arrangements for NAP formulation and implementation

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Catalyzing actions and support for the NAP process

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CONTENT

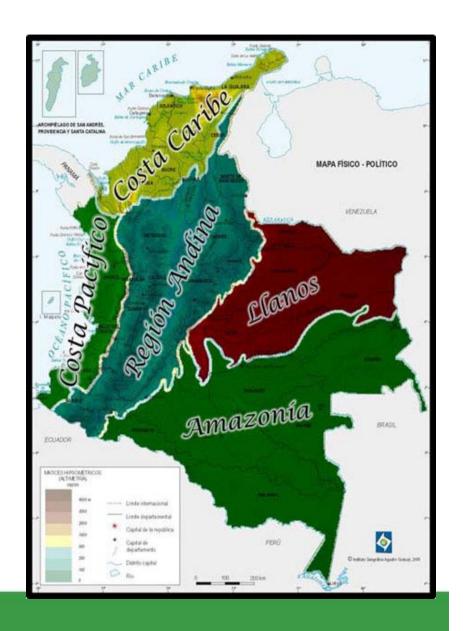
- 1. Colombia
- 2. Climate impacts in Colombia
- 3. Colombian Priorities in Climate Change
- 4. Institutional Arrangement Conpes 3700/2011
- 5. Colombian National Adaption Plan
- 6. Next steps/challenges
- 7. Lessons learned





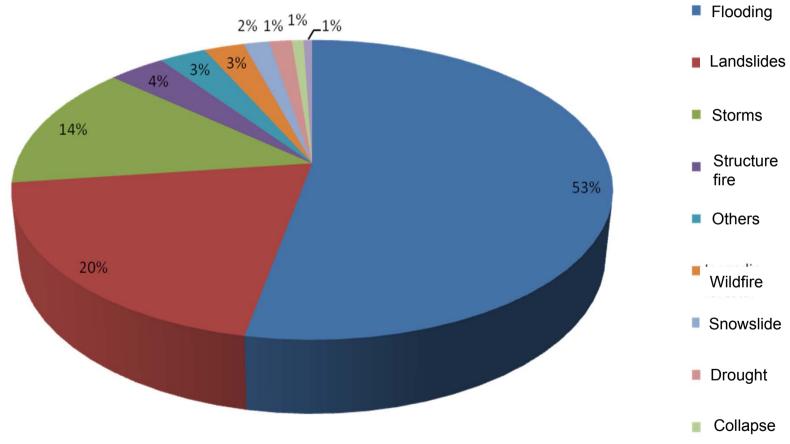
COLOMBIA

- Colombia is located in the north-west corner of South America
- Colombia's total area is 2,070,408 km²
 (1,141,748 km² of mainland and 926,660 km² of territorial waters)
- Colombia´s population is aprox. 48 million people
- Equatorial country which climate is determined by trade winds, humidity and altitude – the temperature drops as the altitude increases.





90% of the emergencies are related to hydroclimatological phenomena



Total emergencies arranged by type

Period 1998-2012





NO BEING ABLE TO ADAPT HAS ITS TOLL

NIÑA PHENOMENON 2010-2011



Sabana de Bogotá (BM 2012)



Canal del Dique (BID, CEPAL & DNP 2011)

The road infrastructure and housing sectors concentrated 76% of the damage, estimated in \$4,7 billion USD

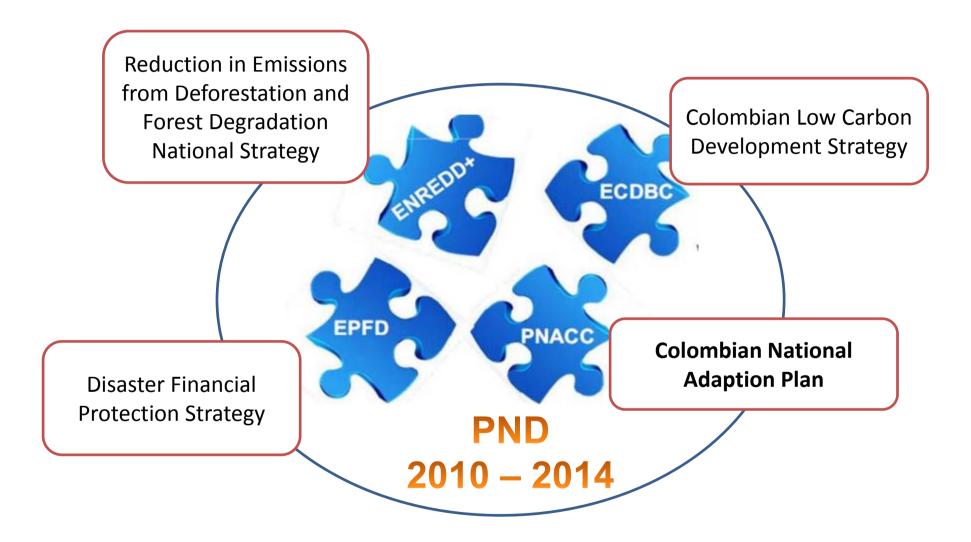
- 3,5 millons of hectares flooded
- More than 3,2 millons affected people
- More than 450 casualties, more than 560 injured and at least 85 disappeared
- 557,377 houses damaged
- More than 13.000 homes destroyed
- 845 roads closed in the country

The total cost of the Niña Phenomenon 2010-2011 was estimated in \$6,2 billion USD = 2.2% del PIB / 2011





3. PRIORITIES OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN COLOMBIA





CONPES 3700

14/07/2011

"INSTITUTIONAL STRATEGY AND POLICY JOINT ACTIONS ON CLIMATE CHANGE IN COLOMBIA"

Proposed the creation of the National Climate Change System SISCLIMA





PRINCIPAL OBJECTIVE OF THE SISCLIMA

Define an intersectoral scheme to facilitate and the promote formulation and implementation of policies, plans, programes, methodologies, incentives related climate projects to change, mainstreaming climate into the design and planning of development projects the country.

ADAPTATION FUND







NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN















General objective

Reduce risk and socioeconomic impacts associated to variability and climate change



Specific objectives



- about Generate the awareness potential risks opportunities and associated with climate change and variability
- Incorporate the management climate risks in the planning of sectoral and territorial development
- ✓ Reduce the vulnerability of socioeconomic and ecological systems to climate events

COLOMBIA - PNACC





PHASES

2012 2013 2014

PHASE I: CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL

PHASE II: SUPPORT IN THE FORMULATION OF PLANS

PHASE III: ACTIONS IMPLEMENTATION

PHASE IV:
MONITORING AND
EVALUATION

Strategic axes

- 1. Biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Water resource and coastal areas
- 3. Resilient food systems
- Basic infraestructure
- 5. Productive sectors







PHASE I: CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL



Definition of methodological inputs and guidelines to illustrate adaptation to climate change





ABC: Adaptation Conceptual Bases



Roadmap for adaptation of territorial and sectoral plans



Guidelines for Community based Adaptation



Guidelines for mainstreaming climate change into land planning instruments



Guidelines to assess climate risks











PHASE II: SUPPORT IN THE FORMULATION OF PLANS



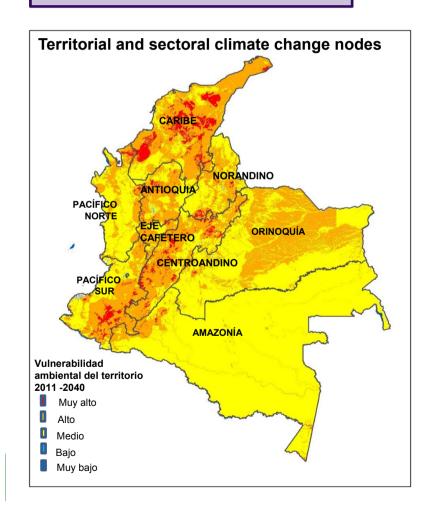
Support regional and local governments, environmental authorities and sectors in the formulation of territorial and sectoral plans

Regional institutional arrangement

Territorial and sectoral climate

change nodes (9):

Interinstitutional and interdisciplinary spaces to work together for common goals exchanging experiences and developing adaptation measures



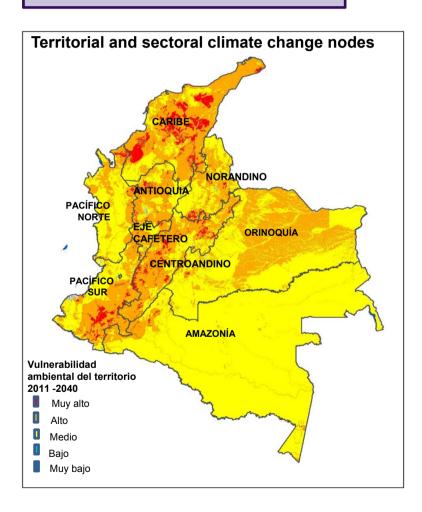




PHASE II: SUPPORT IN THE FORMULATION OF PLANS



Support regional and local governments, environmental authorities and sectors in the formulation of territorial and sectoral plans



11 territorial adaptation plans (50%)

- 2 under implementation
- 3 formulated
- 6 under formulation (Dec 2014)







PHASE II: SUPPORT IN THE FORMULATION OF PLANS



Support regional and local governments, environmental authorities and sectors in the formulation of territorial and sectoral plans



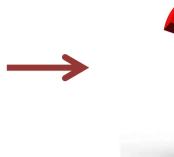
- 5 prioritized sectors have started the formulation of their adaptation plans
- Study of the Economic Impacts of Climate Change in Colombia in the sectors of:
 - Livestock
 - Agriculture
 - Forestry
 - Fisging
 - Transportation
 - Water resources
 - Native species for commerce and other uses

No action today, could be equivalent of loosing 3,6 to 3,7 times the GDP of 2010 Losses equivalent to \$US 6.2 million (La Niña 2010-2011) every four years













Adaptation Project Submitted to the *Climate Technology Centre and Network -* CTCN

Development of a National System of Indicators for Climate Change Adaptation

- •Develop a System of Indicators that allows the monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of Climate Change Adaptation Actions, monitoring changes (reduction of exposure, sensibility and increase in adaptive capacity) in specific regions/cities of the country, including a geographical component that would offer the opportunity to make regional analysis of vulnerability and watch over the progress of implemented actions.
- •The development of the project aims to close the gaps between information and verification with the help of a System of Indicators.



Next steps/challenges

- Formulation of the missing territorial and sectoral plans
- Implementation of the formulated territorial and sectoral adaptation plans
- Climate Change Law
- National Climate Change Policy
- Mainstreaming climate change into land, environmental and sectoral planning
- Financial strategy in order to fund the implementation of adaptation plans





Lessons learned

- From the national level is fundamental to generate information (technical outputs) in order to facilitate decision-making in the regions
- Each region has their own complexities and needs that governments should take into account
- Adaptation should be a bottom-up process that national government should support
- There is an important need to develop an education and communication strategy
- Capacity building at the national, regional and local level
- Adaptation to climate change needs to be a cross-cutting issue
- Adaptation planning should be hand-by-hand with other processes such as SDG in order to achieve a climate compatible development
- Learning by doing





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