Ambiente | IDEAM

COLOMBIA'S FIRST BIENNIAL TRANSPARENCY REPORT (BTR1)

Facilitative Multilateral Consideration of Progress 4
COP31, Antalya, Türkiye



National circumstances

Territory and natural capital

Total area
2,070,408 km²

Land area
1,141,748 km²

Submarine area
928,660 km²

Natural Forest
591,875.33 km²

Wetlands
317.02 km²

Protected areas
1,773 areas
1,499,976.21 km²

Registered species
32,054 animals
37,718 plants

91 ecosystems

Terrestrial and insular, coastal, aquatic, and marine.

Paramos
28,203.23 km²

Glaciers
36.7 km²

Mangroves
2,850.49 km²

Dry forests
3,305.45 km²



Population and socioeconomic conditions

Projected population 2023
52.3 million

Urban Areas 76%
Women 51.2%

Rural areas 24%
Men 48.8%

Life expectancy
Women: 77.1 years
Men: 70.2 years

People per household
2.9 people

GDP growth
0.6%

GDP 2023, current prices
USD 366.9 billion

Poverty 2023

Monetary poverty	**33%**
Extreme poverty	**11.4%**
Rural multidimensional poverty	**25.1%**

National regulatory framework and climate policy

Regulatory framework

1994 — Law 164
Colombia ratifies the UNFCCC and formalizes its reporting commitments.

2000 — Law 629
Ratification of the Kyoto Protocol

2011 — CONPES 3700
Strategy for the articulation of policies and actions on climate change

2016 — Decree 298 - Law 1819
Establishes the SisClima (National Climate Change System)
Law 1819 creates the national carbon tax.

2017 — Law 1844
Ratification of the Paris Agreement.

2018 — Law 1931
Establishes guidelines and instruments for climate change management

2021 — Law 2169
Promotes low-carbon development in the country.

2023 — Resolution 1383
Regulates the operation and administration of the National Climate Change Information System (SNICC)

Implementation
Through Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plans – Sectoral and Territorial (PIGCCS and PIGCCT) – climate management is incorporated into sectoral and territorial planning and articulated with the NDC and the E2050.

Policy and planning instruments

2012 — National Climate Change Adaptation Plan - PNACC
It defines priority lines to reduce climate change risks and impacts, and to seize opportunities.

2017 — National Climate Change Policy (PNCC)
Establishes a comprehensive framework for addressing climate change in Colombia, emphasizing the need for coordinated management among different levels of government and sectors.

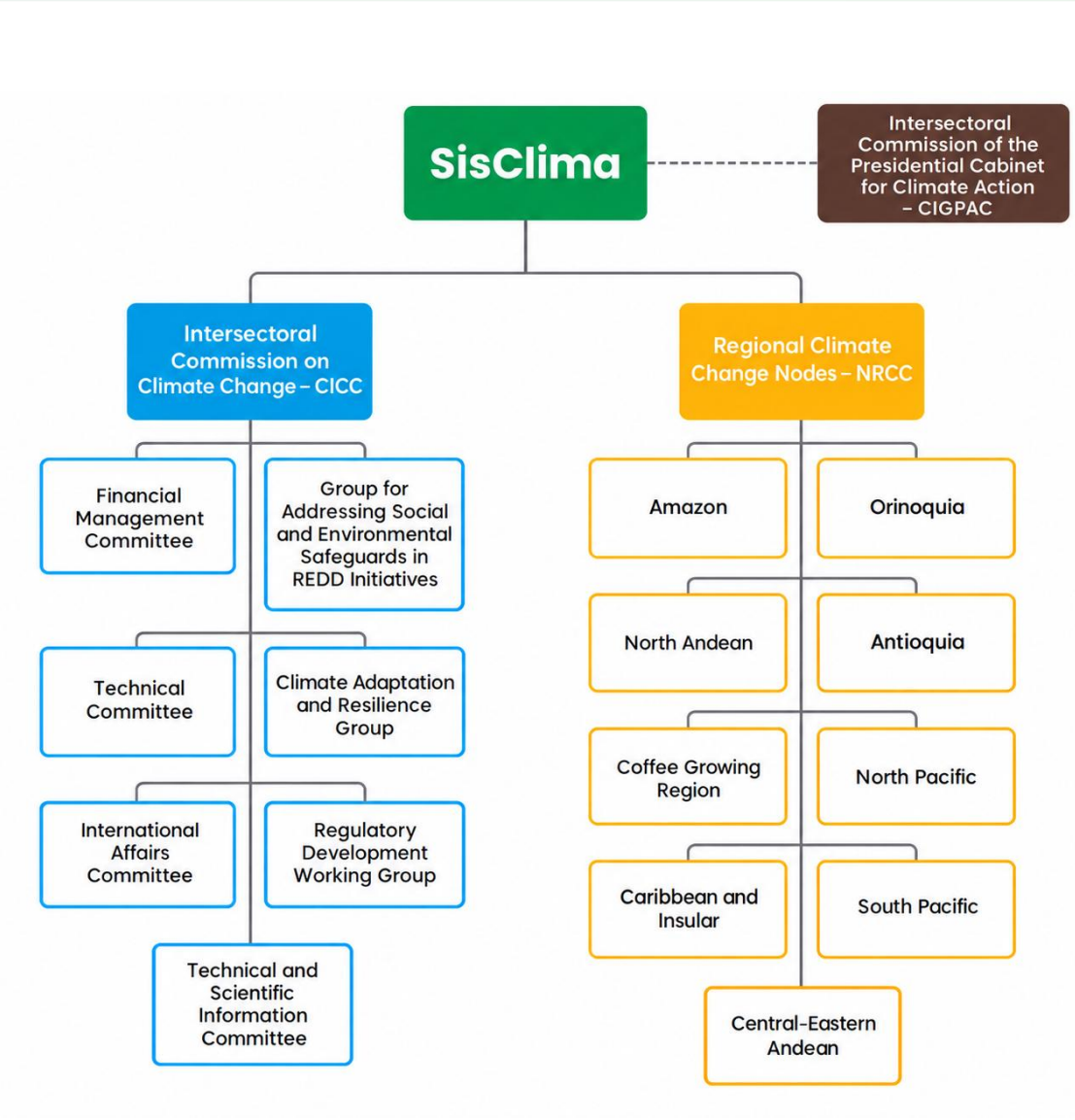
2018 — Colombian Low-Carbon and Climate-Resilient Development Strategy (ECDBC)
Intersectoral planning and implementation process for comprehensive climate change management.

2018 — Comprehensive Strategy for Deforestation Control and Sustainable Forest Management – EICDGB / REDD+
Aims to reduce deforestation, forest degradation, and associated GHG emissions.

2020 — Nationally Determined Contribution 2.0 – Updated NDC
It integrates national, sectoral, and territorial mitigation goals, policies, measures, actions, and plans.

2021 — Colombia's Long-Term Climate Strategy 2050 – E2050
It sets out the transformations needed for climate resilience and carbon neutrality by 2050.

Institutional arrangements for climate management



The institutional architecture coordinates decision-making, sectoral and territorial management, and the generation of information for tracking climate action.

1 **Policy direction**

The Intersectoral Commission of the Presidential Cabinet guides climate action at the highest level.

2 **National coordination**

The CICC and its technical committees coordinate finance, international affairs, and technical and scientific information.

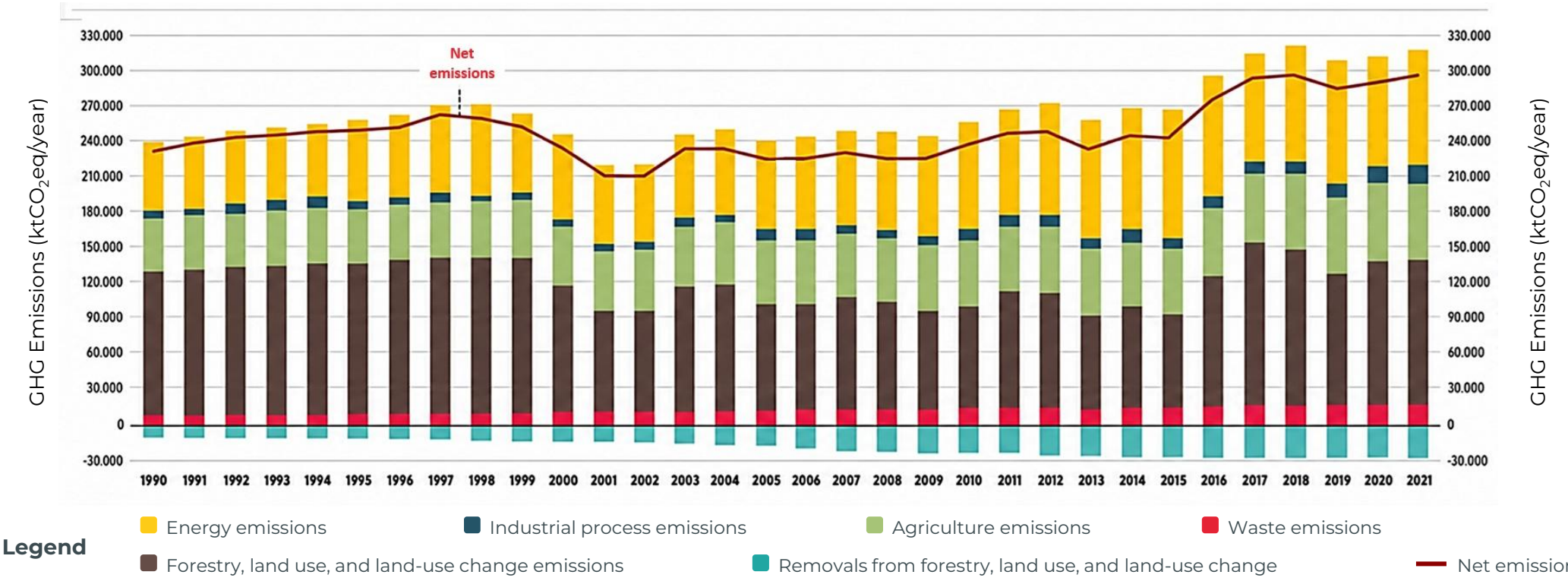
3 **Territorial management**

The Regional Climate Change Nodes (NRCC) connect national policy with regional priorities.

4 **Information and monitoring**

The National Climate Change Information System (SNICC) integrates GHG mitigation MRV, adaptation M&E, and climate finance MRV.

Evolution of GHG emissions and removals (1990–2021)

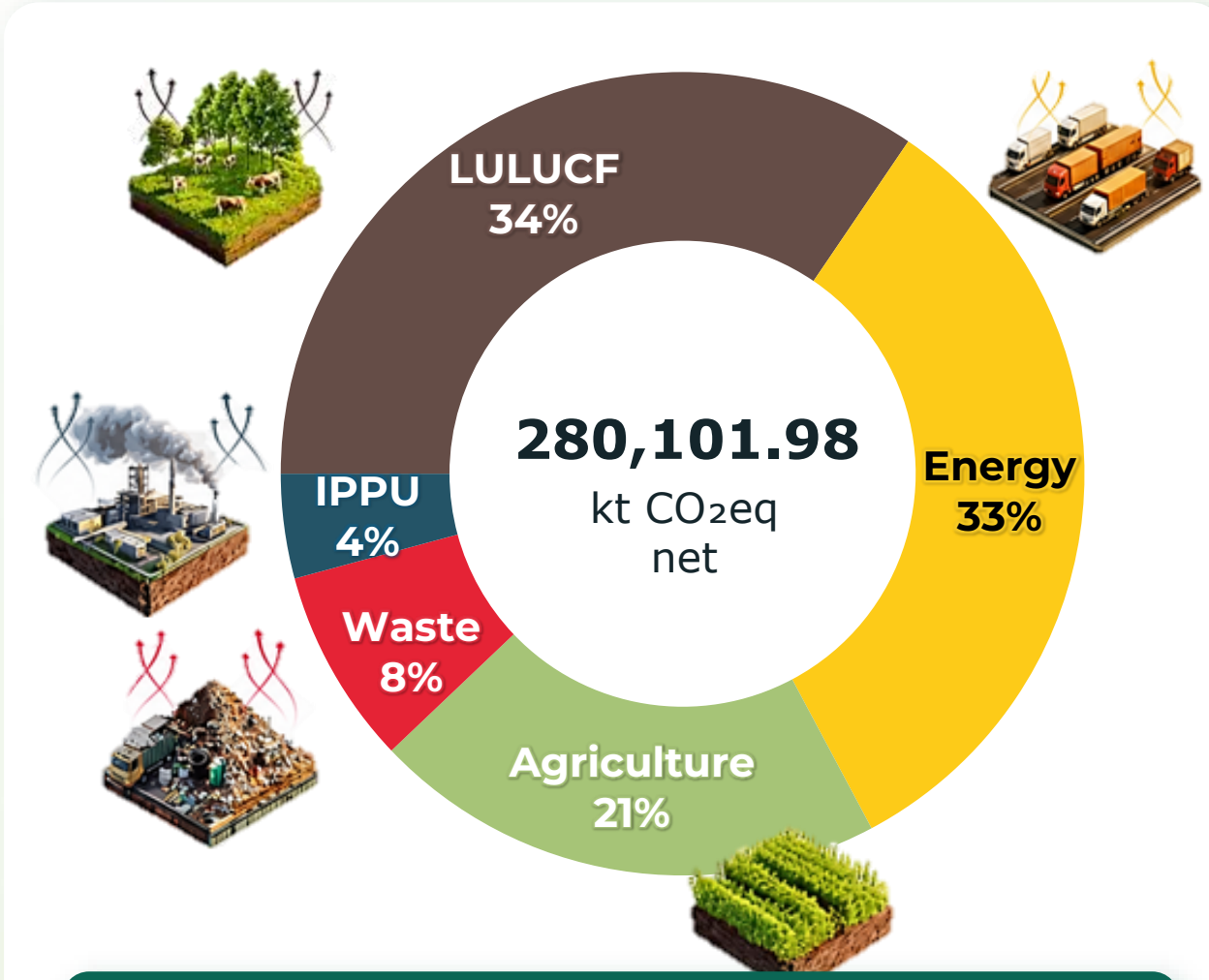


1990
222,664.72 kt CO_2eq

Change 1990–2021
+25.80%

2021
280,101.98 kt CO_2eq

Net emissions by IPCC sector – 2021



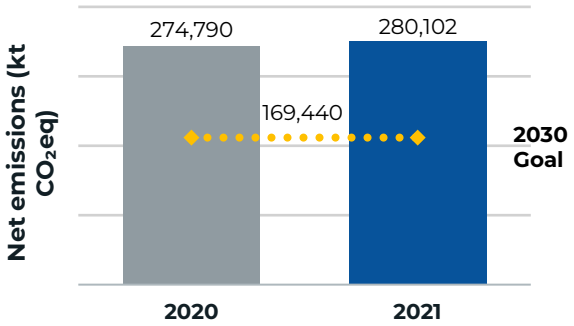
LULUCF, Energy and Agriculture accounted for approximately 88% of net emissions in 2021.

Sector	%	Main sources and activities
LULUCF	34.49	Deforestation and degradation of natural forests.
Energy	32.71	Road transportation and domestic aviation; electricity and heat production; manufacture of solid fuels and petroleum refining.
Agriculture	20.69	Livestock management and agricultural soils.
Waste	7.9	Industrial and domestic wastewater treatment and discharge, and waste management.
IPPU	4.2	Cement production and use of substitutes for ozone-depleting substances.

Tracking progress towards the NDC

Three indicators for tracking progress
Fixed targets for 2030

Start year: 2020



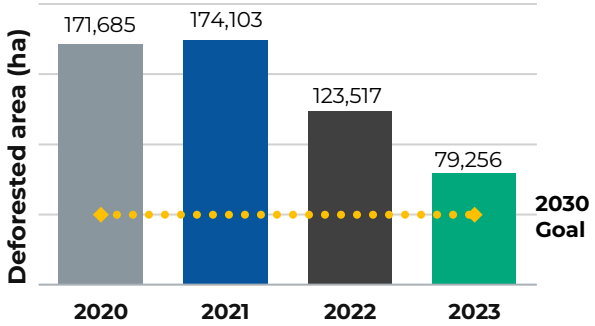
Mitigation required to achieve the target

2021 Result

–110,660 kt CO_2eq

Target level: emissions not exceeding 169,440 kt CO_2eq in 2030

Indicator target: 0 kt CO_2eq by 2030

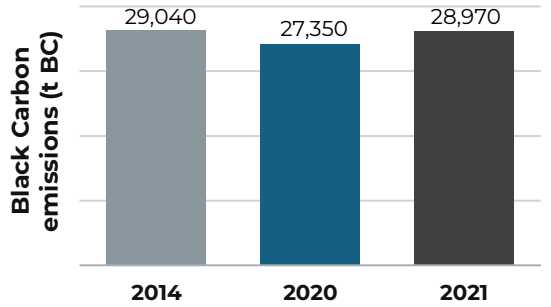


Change in natural forest cover

2023 Result

79,256 ha/year

2030 target: 50,000 ha/year



Progress in reducing black carbon emissions

2021 Result

0.24%

2030 target: a 40% reduction compared with 2014

NDC mitigation measures portfolio

148

Policies, Measures and Actions (PAMs)

Colombia's NDC, submitted to the UNFCCC in 2020, includes this portfolio to achieve the country's mitigation targets.

32	National measures
89	Subnational measures
24	Led by companies
3	Specific to black carbon

Origin and coordination

The actions originate mainly from the Comprehensive Sectoral and Territorial Climate Change Management Plans (PIGCCS and PIGCCT), as well as urban sustainability projects.

Departments, municipalities, regional autonomous corporations and private-sector companies participate in their implementation.

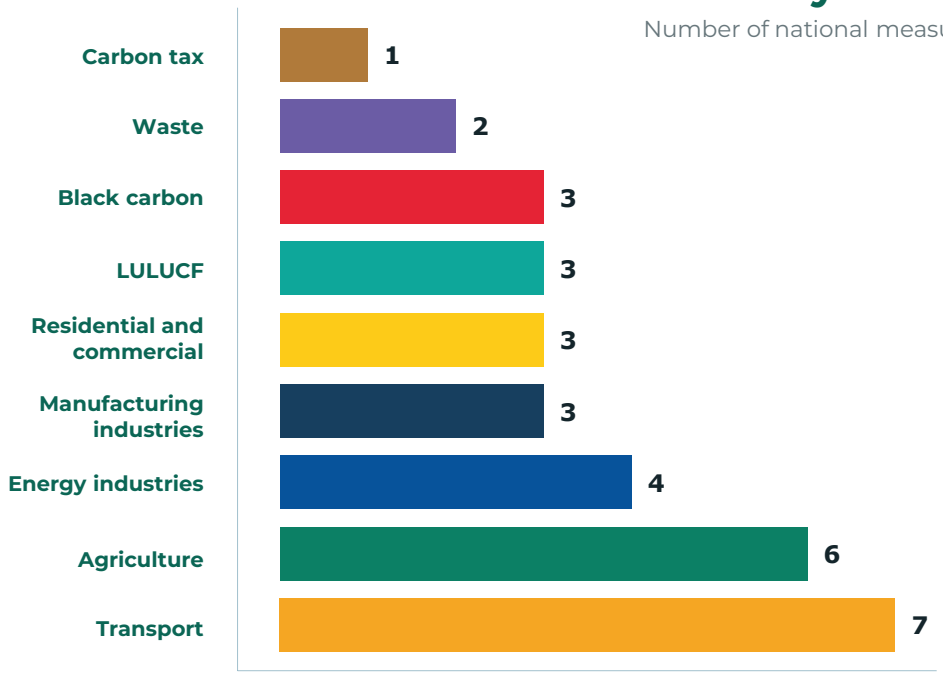
The portfolio was formalized through Climate Action Law 2169 of 2021 and is complemented by corporate targets from companies committed to the NDC.

Portfolio overview

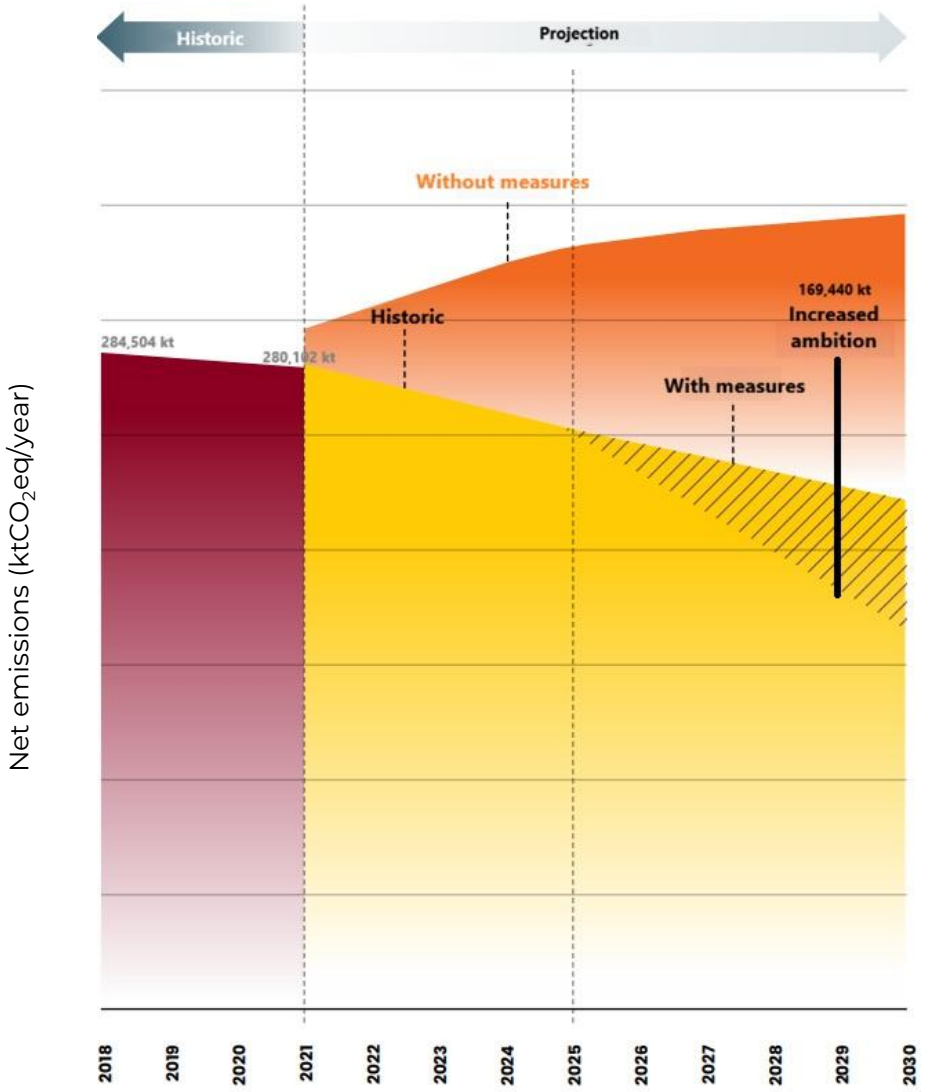
Mitigation actions are distributed across productive, territorial and cross-cutting sectors. The chart compares the number of associated measures without listing each measure individually.

Actions by sector

Number of national measures



GHG projections: with and without measures

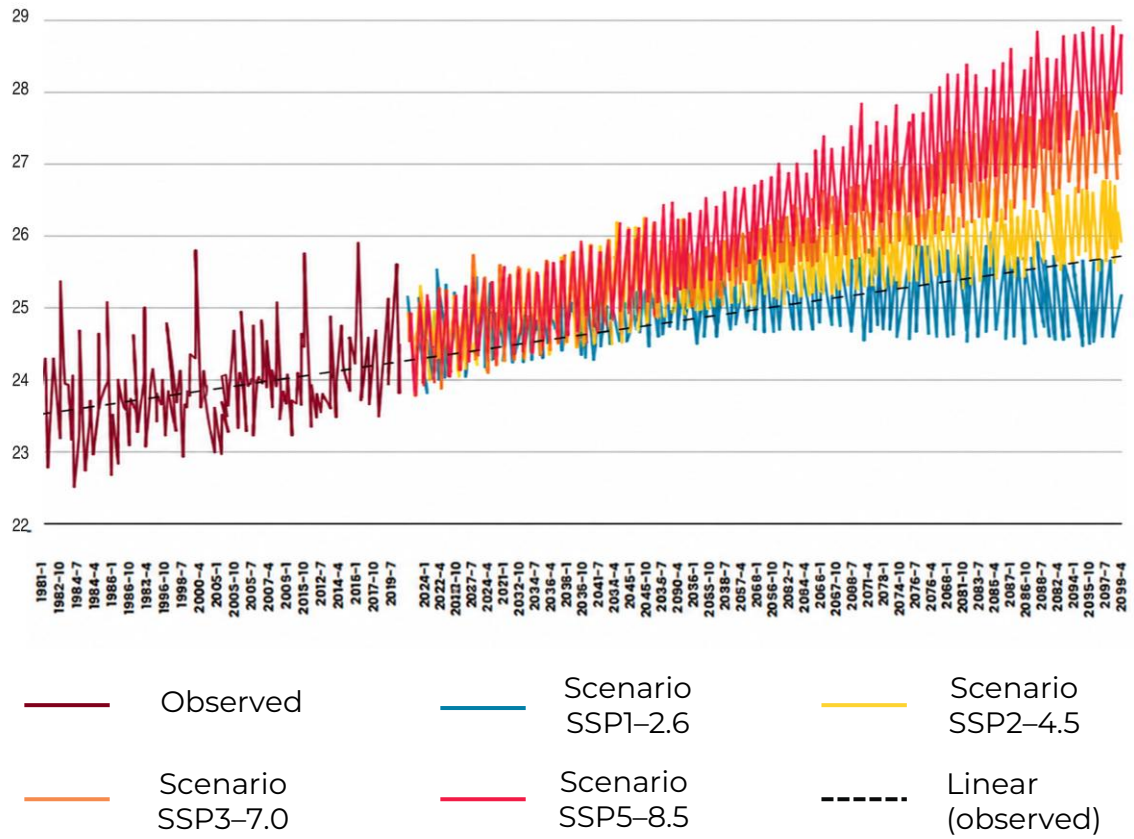


Colombia presented scenarios with and without measures and increased its ambition for NDC 3.0.*

*NDC 3.0 reaffirms the 2030 target and raises ambition with a 2035 cap of 155 to 161 million tonnes

Net emissions by IPCC sector – 2021

Climate projections 2021–2100



+1.2 to +5 °C increase in mean temperature by 2100. The trend is close to the SSP2-4.5 scenario.

Changes in precipitation by the end of the century

Increases of 8% to 45% in the Andean, Pacific and Amazon regions. Reductions of up to 44% in the eastern Orinoquia and Caribbean regions.

Risk and vulnerability assessment

The BTR1 assesses hazard, sensitivity, adaptive capacity, vulnerability and risk for water resources, human health, biodiversity and ecosystem services.

Priorities, instruments and monitoring of adaptation

National priorities

30 NDC 2020

13 Law 2169 of 2021*

5 Environment sector PIGCC

** Priorities additional to those included in the 2020 NDC.*

PNACC: 3 objectives and 8 strategies

Objectives	Strategies
Knowledge	Strengthening climate, hydrological and oceanographic knowledge management, including the potential impacts of their variability in the context of climate change.
	Education, training, communication and public awareness on climate change.
	Strengthening institutional capacities for climate change adaptation.
Planning	Integrating climate variability and change into government planning instruments.
	Development of resilient investment projects.
Development transformation	Management of climate change impacts on biodiversity and ecosystem services.
	Prospective risk reduction in basic infrastructure.
	Green growth of human settlements.

Integration into policies, plans and strategies

2020 NDC, PNCC, PNACC, Law 1931 of 2018, Law 2169 of 2021, the adaptation M&E system and SIIVRA.

SIIVRA

Integrated Information System on Vulnerability, Risk and Adaptation

3

Dimensions with results presented in the BTR1

Water resources, human health, biodiversity and ecosystem services.

28/30

NDC measures with some degree of progress; 2 are consolidating information

22

Difficulties, gaps and barriers identified

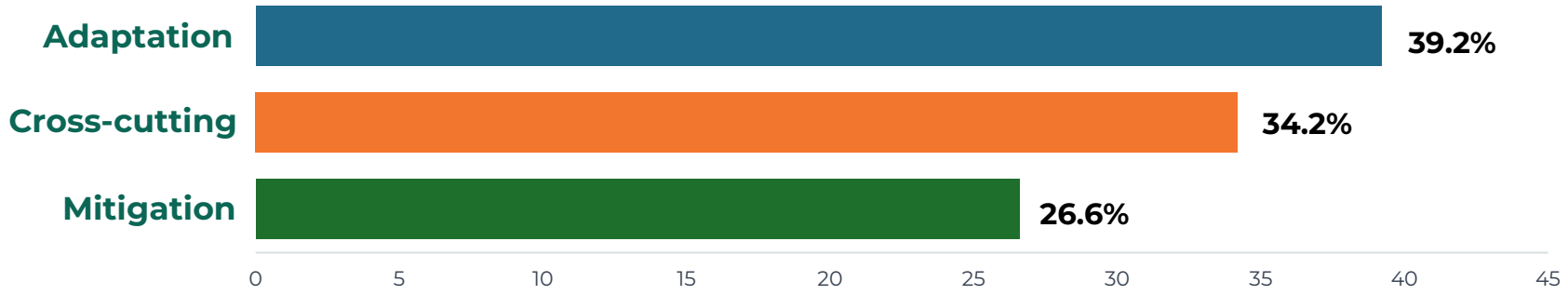
8 territorial dimensions

- Food security and agricultural production
- Water resources
- Biodiversity and ecosystem services
- Human health
- Human settlements
- Infrastructure
- Disaster risk
- Cultural heritage

Financial support received

USD 643.4 million - Total committed · non-reimbursable finance

Share of the total committed amount



183
Programmes

70.7%
bilateral

29.3%
multilateral

USD 252.2 million
Adaptation 39.2%

USD 219.8 million
Cross-cutting-34.2%

USD 171.3 million
Mitigation-26.6%

Programmes initiated in 2021, 2022 and 2023 and tracked by the Climate Finance MRV System.

Financial support required for climate action

ADAPTATION

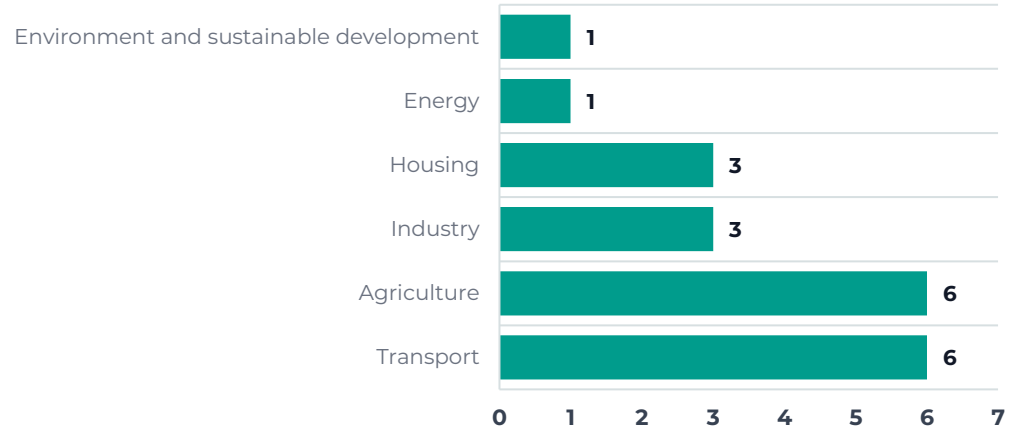
30

NDC targets with cost estimates

USD 2.1 billion

Estimated requirement derived from the costing of the 30 NDC adaptation targets · constant 2021 values.

MITIGATION



USD 2.3–3.8 billion per year
0.7–1.2% of 2021 GDP

20 measures with financing needs

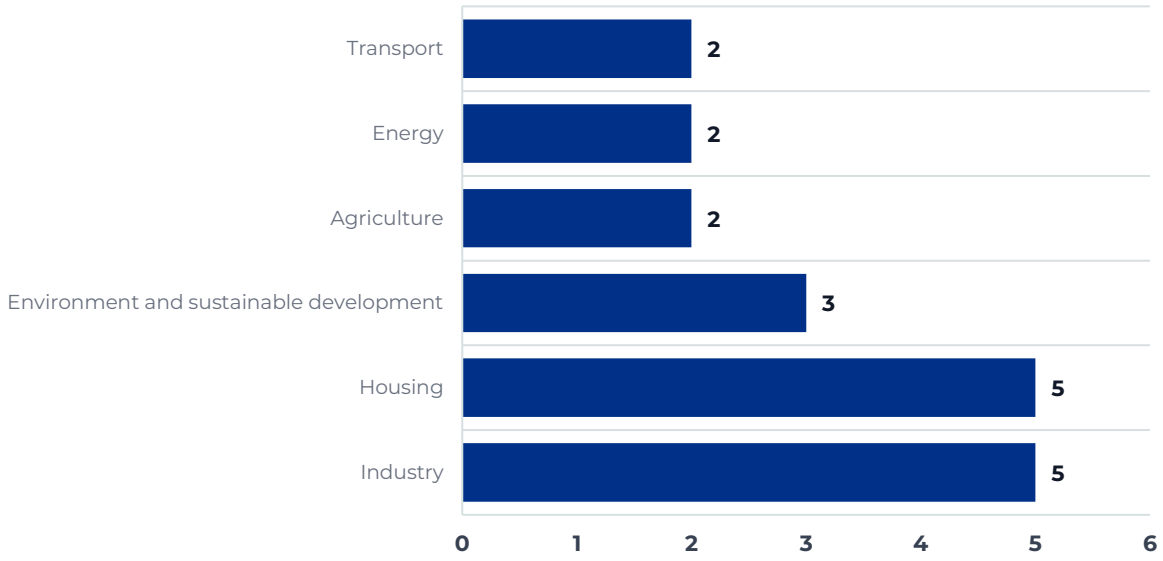
Figures cover different scopes and periods. Adaptation estimates remain preliminary and do not represent all national needs.

Technology and capacity-building support required and received

Required

19 technology-transfer needs identified

1	4	14
Adaptation need	Mitigation needs	Cross-cutting needs



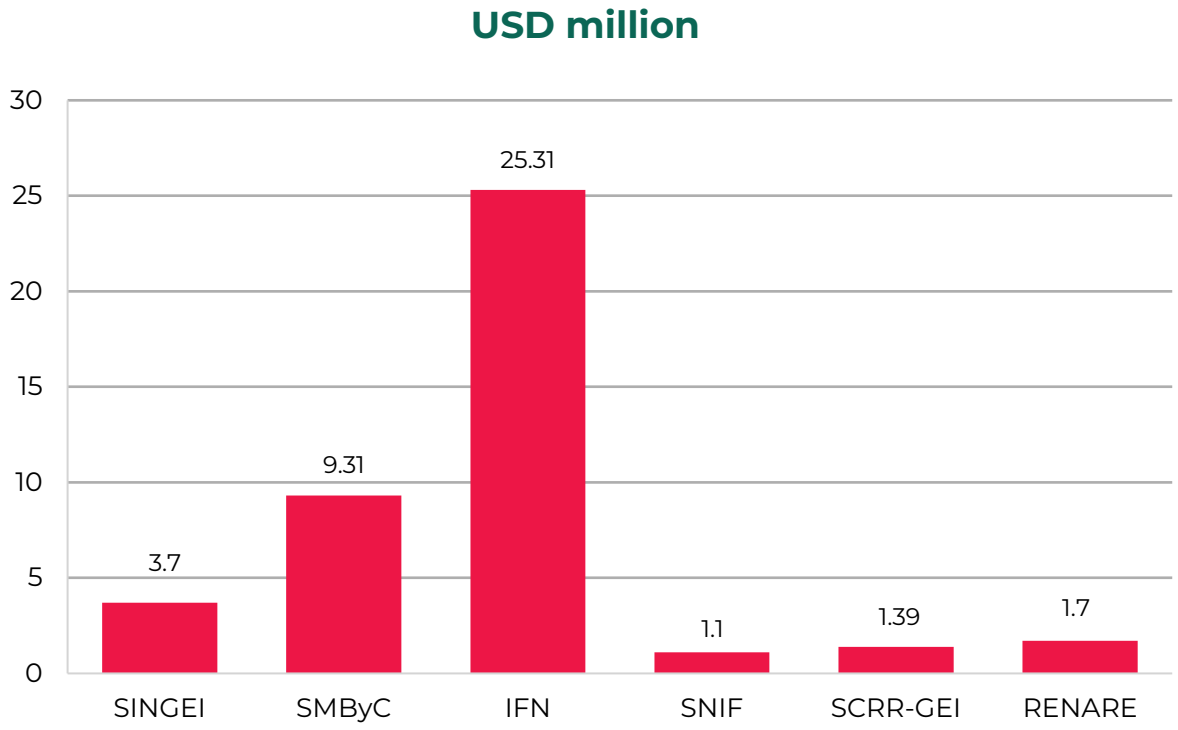
Received

(1) Sustainable internationalization model for Agricultural Production Units (UPA) for the European foodtech market — Colombian fruits and vegetables in French gastronomy (AL-INVEST Verde, Component 1).

(2) N_2O mitigation technology at Monomeros Colombo Venezolanos S.A. in Barranquilla — installation of a secondary N_2O abatement system at the nitric acid production plant.

Transparency support received and required

Required



Costs projected to 2030 to maintain National Information System for Climate Change (SNICC and subsystems). The systems have different estimation periods and scopes. Preliminary values.

Received

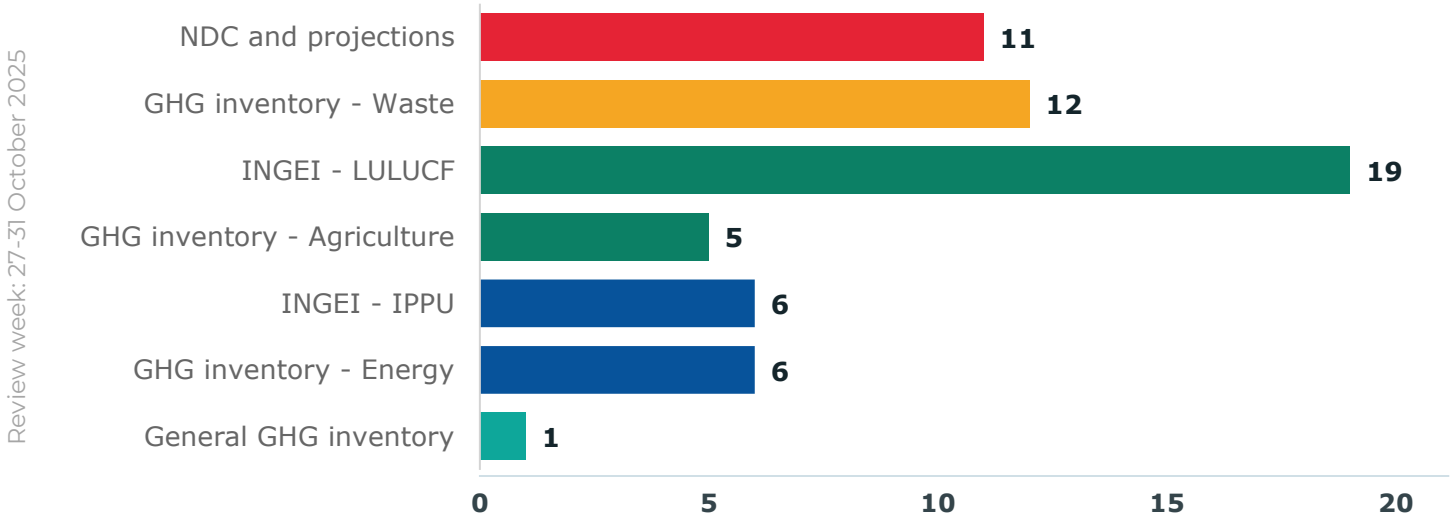
GEF CBIT Colombia: Colombia's MRV Strategic Vision 2030 project, implemented from 2022 through 2026. USD **3,791,550.**

GEF CBIT GSP: In-kind technical support from the Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency – Global Support Programme (CBIT-GSP).

Technical expert review of the BTR1 (TER)

Distribution of the 60 areas for improvement

49 relate to the GHG inventory and 11 to NDC tracking, PAMs and projections.



Capacity-building

18 Identified needs

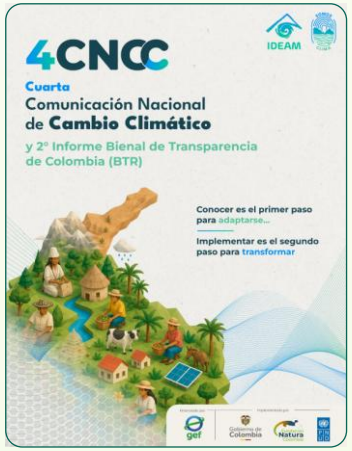
7 High priority

11 Medium priority

High-priority needs

- GHG inventory staffing, management and archiving
- Estimation of categories reported as NE
- Consistent time series from 1990
- Representation of land and land use
- National data and parameters for waste
- Measurement of PAM impacts
- Methodologies and assumptions for PAMs

IN AUGUST, COLOMBIA BECAME THE FIRST PARTY TO SUBMIT ITS SECOND BTR. SOME OF THE AREAS FOR IMPROVEMENT RECOMMENDED FOR BTR1 HAVE BEEN ALREADY IMPLEMENTED.



Voluntary adaptation review:

3 areas for improvement and 4 additional capacity-building needs.

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Thank you!