



DRAFT

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Record of the facilitative sharing of views at the fifty-ninth session of the Subsidiary Body for Implementation: Colombia

Note by the secretariat

Abbreviations and acronyms

AFOLU	agriculture, forestry and other land use
BUR	biennial update report
CDM	clean development mechanism
CO ₂ eq	carbon dioxide equivalent
COP	Conference of the Parties
ETF	enhanced transparency framework under the Paris Agreement
FSV	facilitative sharing of views
GHG	greenhouse gas
ICA	international consultation and analysis
LULUCF	land use, land-use change and forestry
NAMA	nationally appropriate mitigation action
NDC	nationally determined contribution
non-Annex I Party	Party not included in Annex I to the Convention
SBI	Subsidiary Body for Implementation

I. Background and mandate

1. COP 16 decided that ICA of BURs from non-Annex I Parties would be conducted under the SBI in a manner that is non-intrusive, non-punitive and respectful of national sovereignty, with the aim of increasing the transparency of mitigation actions and their effects reported by those Parties.¹

2. COP 17 adopted the ICA modalities and guidelines,² according to which the ICA process consists of two steps: technical analysis of non-Annex I Parties' BURs by teams of technical experts, resulting in a summary report for each Party; and FSV, to which the BURs and summary reports serve as input.³

¹ Decision 1/CP.16, para. 63.

² Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV.

³ Decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 3.

3. Pursuant to the ICA modalities and guidelines, the fifteenth FSV workshop was convened at SBI 59 from 3 to 4 December 2023 in the United Arab Emirates for the following 14 non-Annex I Parties for which there was a BUR and final summary report⁴ by 15 September 2023: Albania, Burundi, Colombia, Eritrea, Honduras, Israel, Lebanon, Malawi, Pakistan, Papua New Guinea, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago, Uruguay and Vanuatu. The workshop was open to all Parties.

4. The workshop, chaired by the SBI Vice-Chair, Gonzalo Guaiquil, comprised three three-hour sessions.

5. As one of the participating Parties, Colombia received seven written questions in advance of the FSV workshop⁵ from the European Union, New Zealand, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America and addressed them via the FSV portal. This FSV record for Colombia summarizes the proceedings and, together with the summary report on the technical analysis of its third BUR,⁶ constitutes the outcome of the third round of ICA for the Party.

II. Summary of proceedings

6. On 3 December 2023 Colombia made a brief presentation on its third BUR. The presentation was followed by a question and answer session.

7. Colombia was represented by Ghislane Echeverry Prieto from the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies.

8. Colombia presented an overview of its national circumstances and institutional arrangements, national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of all GHGs not controlled by the Montreal Protocol, mitigation actions and their effects, support needed and received, and preparations at the national level for implementing the ETF.

9. Colombia highlighted that its total GHG emissions in 2018 were 279,198.61 Gg CO₂ eq and decreased between 1990 and 2018 by 17.9 per cent without emissions and removals from LULUCF and increased by 26.8 per cent with emissions and removals from LULUCF, owing mainly to the AFOLU and energy sectors. The Party explained that deforestation, enteric fermentation, transport and energy industries were the main drivers of the emission trends. Colombia presented the use of country-specific emission factors for some sectors as an improvement since its previous BUR.

10. Colombia presented its 2020 updated NDC targets under the Paris Agreement, which are to limit emissions to a maximum of 169.44 Mt CO₂ eq in 2030, equivalent to 51 per cent of projected emissions for 2030 under the reference scenario, with emissions decreasing between 2027 and 2030, and to achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Colombia also presented key policies and measures for achieving its targets, namely, comprehensive sectoral climate change management plans that include energy efficiency improvement, energy demand management, renewable energy use, fossil fuel substitution with biofuels, sustainable construction, sustainable urban and rural development, and implementation of cleaner industrial technologies. In addition, the Party provided information on the status of CDM projects.

11. Furthermore, Colombia provided information on support needed and received, and capacity-building needs. In 2018–2020, Colombia received USD 459,712,282 from bilateral and multilateral sources for the implementation of 206 climate change related initiatives. The support was allocated as follows: 51 per cent to cross-cutting initiatives (mitigation and adaptation), 26 per cent to adaptation and 23 per cent to mitigation. The needs identified by the Party include those associated with reporting on a continuous basis as part of the UNFCCC process, retaining technical staff over time and creating institutional agreements

⁴ The BURs and summary reports for each ICA cycle are available at <https://unfccc.int/BURs> and <https://unfccc.int/ICA-reports> respectively.

⁵ As per decision 2/CP.17, annex IV, para. 6.

⁶ FCCC/SBI/ICA/2022/TASR.3/COL.

that ensure information flow and data collection, including via the development of a new software platform. In addition, Colombia presented support needed for the implementation of the 25 mitigation measures included in its NDC (e.g. reducing emissions from coffee production, sugar cane production, refrigeration systems and transportation).

12. Colombia presented information on its current initiatives for enhancing its institutional arrangements for compliance with requirements under the ETF. The initiatives relate to enhancing its technical capacity for the measurement, reporting and verification of GHG emissions. In this regard, since 2022 Colombia has been implementing a Capacity-building Initiative for Transparency project funded by the Global Environment Facility, and in 2021, Colombia created a national climate change information system. The Party is working on its GHG inventory for the first biennial transparency report and on complying with the ETF modalities, procedures and guidelines.

13. Following the presentation, the following Parties made interventions commending Colombia on its efforts and asked questions seeking further clarification: Canada, Czechia, European Union, India, Netherlands, New Zealand, Republic of Korea, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, United Kingdom and United States.

14. Questions on the GHG inventory related to the increase in removals from the AFOLU sector over time; and challenges in improving the GHG inventory and recalculations.

15. In response, Colombia explained that AFOLU was a key emission contributor for 2018 and the main drivers of the increase in emissions for the sector were the two categories enteric fermentation and deforestation (180,000 ha in a year). The Party also explained that the main challenge regarding recalculations is updating the global warming potentials used (from those of the Second Assessment Report of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change to those of the Fifth Assessment Report) and explaining the update to stakeholders.

16. Questions on mitigation actions and their effects related to policies in transportation and agriculture and measures to reduce deforestation in the country; opportunities, challenges and lessons learned relating to carbon budgets; opportunities and challenges relating to the national carbon tax, as well as the contribution of this measure to emission reductions; and Colombia's experience in implementing CDM projects.

17. In response, Colombia explained that for agriculture it is reducing emissions in cocoa and rice production and has adopted three NAMAs (for livestock, sugar cane and coffee production), while in transportation, it is rehabilitating railway corridors and has also adopted three NAMAs (including one on e-mobility). Regarding carbon budgets, the Party explained that the main challenge is developing sector-level budgets, as the process requires different levels of approval compared with national-level budgets. Regarding the carbon tax, Colombia explained that it has been a good incentive for the private sector to reduce emissions, in particular those from energy industries. Regarding the implementation of CDM projects, Colombia highlighted its extensive experience in the transport sector; for example, it has proposed methodologies for and has local experience in implementing bus rapid transit systems.

18. Questions on constraints and gaps, and related needs pertained to the need relating to the software platform for GHG inventories.

19. In response, Colombia explained that the software platform will be a tool to support the calculation of GHG emission estimates and preparation of the biennial transparency report and compliance with associated requirements.

20. Other questions related to Colombia's biodiversity and ecosystems plan and its experience in stakeholder engagement, including non-governmental organizations, at the regional level. In response, Colombia explained that through its biodiversity and ecosystems plan it aims to implement both active and passive ecological restoration processes for agricultural production systems. Colombia also explained that it has learned that having institutional arrangements to exchange information, with all institutions at the national and regional level being represented in these arrangements, is crucial.

21. The presentation and subsequent interventions are accessible via the webcast of the workshop.⁷

22. In closing the workshop, the SBI Vice-Chair congratulated Colombia for successfully undergoing FSV and completing the third round of the ICA process. He thanked Colombia and all other participating Parties for engaging in the workshop in a facilitative manner. He also thanked the secretariat for its support.

⁷ Available at <https://unfccc.int/event/fifteenth-facilitative-sharing-of-views-fsv-workshop-under-the-international-consultation-and>.