

NS-300 - Forestry NAMA : Strategic framework for Forest Landscape Restoration

Colombia

NAMA Seeking Support for Implementation

A Overview		
A.1 Party	Colombia	
A.2 Title of Mitigation Action	Forestry NAMA : Strategic framework for Forest Landscape Restoration	
A.3 Description of mitigation action	As part of Colombia's commitments before United Nations Framework Convention on Climate change, Colombia started to develop its National Strategy for Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation since 2009 with the support of international cooperation and the participation of local institutions, communities and the private sector. In 2018, the strategy named "Bosques Territorios de Vida" was officially launched as the national strategy for control deforestation and forest management. This responds to the political mandate of halting deforestation stated in the CONPES 3700, as well as in the National Development Plan (Articles 170 and 171). The strategy "Bosques Territorios de Vida", proposes actions against deforestation, degradation and associated GEI and promoting the management of forests as an integral and sustainable approach for rural development. This will help to increase the quality of life of rural populations, as well as the local development and the resilience against climate change effects (mitigation and adaptation). To do so, the strategy propels an economy based on forest goods and services focused on rural development and the brake of agricultural expansion. The development of an economy based on forest goods and services, as proposed in the national strategy, requires mechanisms to meet a balance between social, economic and ecological functions of eco-systems. This implies to consider a landscape approach where a mix of activities are established in response to the ecological and social needs of populations living in the area of intervention. In that sense, as contemplated in the national strategy, the territorial approach to stop deforestation includes alternatives of tree based systems (TBS) such as sustainable forest management, forest plantations and agroforestry, together with ecological restoration and reforestation to be realized in accordance with the soil aptitude, local conditions and societal and economic scenarios of prioritized regions. The Forestry NAMA offers a strategic framework to implement, in an integrative way, forest mitigation actions for productive and ecological purposes framed in the national strategy. This framework will serve to direct efforts and decision making processes across levels, starting from the national view of the territory to the analysis of local conditions that will help to determine concrete models of intervention. In addition, the Forestry NAMA aims at creating enabling conditions to monitor, report and impact of the mitigations actions as well as to identify financing gaps and opportunities for bridging this gap (i.e. specific projects, resources reallocation, engage private sector among others).	
A.4 Sector	☐ Energy supply ☐ Residential and Commercial buildings ☒ Agriculture ☐ Waste management ☐ Other ☐ Transport and its Infrastructure ☐ Industry ☒ Forestry	
A.5 Technology	☐ Bioenergy ☐ Energy Efficiency ☐ Hydropower ☐ Wind energy ☒ Carbon Capture and Storage ☐ Land fill gas collection ☐ Other ☐ Cleaner Fuels ☐ Geothermal energy ☐ Solar energy ☐ Ocean energy ☐ Low till / No till	
A.6 Type of action	☐ National/ Sectoral goal ☒ Strategy ☒ National/Sectoral policy or program ☐ Other ☐ Project: Investment in machinery ☐ Project: Investment in infrastructure ☐ Project: Other	
A.7 Greenhouse gases covered by the action	☒ CO2 ☐ N2O ☐ PFCs ☐ Other ☐ CH4 ☐ HFCs ☐ SF6	
B National Implementing Entity		
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B.1.11	Phone	
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B.1.13	Comments	

[Add Additional Entity](#)

C Expected timeframe for the implementation of the mitigation action

C.1	Number of years for completion	12
C.2	Expected start year of implementation	2019

D Currency

D.1	Used Currency	USD 
Conversion to USD: 1		

E Cost

E.1.1	Estimated full cost of implementation	2,700,000,000 Conversion to USD: 2,700,000,000
E.1.2	Comments on full cost of implementation	This cost includes all the implementation phases of the Forestry NAMA from the initial preparation phase until the implementation of actions as well as the following up phase. This phases are divided into three periods as follows: Phase I. PREPARATION PHASE (3 years): Corresponds to the initial preparation of activities. It includes the creation of the Coordination Committee of the Fo. This Committee will set up the basic elements to consider in the action plans, carry out yearly reviews of project's indicators, actions and impacts, and will re-adopt actions to ensure that the NAMA stays on track and delivers its outcomes. This initial phase mostly focuses on the coordination of activities at the national level by engaging relevant institutions and stakeholders. Activities, at this phase coordinated implementation of landscape guidelines and orientations to carry out forest restoration activities harmonizing productive and ecological policies as ecosystemic functionalities. Activities under this phase consider professional services, workshops, information campaigns, socialization and other manager Phase II. IMPLEMENTATION PHASE (6 years): During this phase most of the territorial activities will take place. This includes a consolidation of the territorial lead the socialization, discussion and implementation of landscape guidelines with territorial stakeholders (institutions and communities) for the restoration act addition, there is a technical team that will perform technical advisory functions for the implementation of TBS systems in selected areas of deforestation hotspots. selection of areas of intervention will be defined based on a set of national, regional and local criteria properly discussed and agreed. Implementation of TBS include activities such as conservation and sustainable forest management, restoration, agroforestry systems (including silvopastoral systems, commercial reforestation protector-productive reforestations). Estimation of costs of these activities are calculated based on the goals of the National Strategy "Bosques Territorios de Vida" to define a number of hectares of intervention for each modality. In addition, during this phase there will be inquiries in the territory in order to identify particular needs susceptible to become forestry bankable projects. An amount is budgeted to conduct such investigations and for the formulation of at least 40 territorial projects. These projects should be identified in the frame of the landscape restoration guidelines and orientations followed in the forestry NAMA. Here is also included the development of education and capacities building programs directed to public and private stakeholders at the territorial level as well as actors, focused on enhancing capacities for the establishment and maintenance of TBS models. This includes the establishment of agreements or associative in the regions. Phase III. MONITORING PHASE (3 years): This phase corresponds to the monitoring and following up actions to keep the progress in track. Part of the budget of this phase will be executed in the preparation phase with the purpose of identifying, gathering and processing necessary information for the calculation of the the Forestry NAMA scenario, in a standardized way. Also, during the implementation phase, MRV costs will be essentially destined to identify variables, apply forms protocols and procedures in order to get the input of information from particular projects in a platform. The third phase corresponds to the continuous processing analysis of information captured; here, data processing is conducted in order to measure progress based on the Forestry NAMA indicators, as well as other information derived from international commitments. In the final phase, information is reported to consolidate reports that are designed depending on the audience. Along the flow, processes of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) can be carried out for feedback and improvement of the system in general. Then, this phase also includes of monitoring with minimal intervention in order to evaluate continuity once intervention activities of the Forestry NAMA have finished
E.2.1	Estimated incremental cost of implementation	2,117,000,000 Conversion to USD: 2,117,000,000
E.2.2	Comments on estimated incremental cost of implementation	Incremental costs of the Forestry NAMA are defined as the difference between regular investments (public, international and private sources) allocated to for (implementation of TBS) and the total costs for the NAMA implementation. Base line of regular investments were taken from the financial MRV, compiling the data executed in activities of restoration, reforestation, agro-forestry and silvopastoral. Gathered data was used to calculate an annual average of investment from 2011 to 2016 which is around US 59 millions. This was considered the average amount of investment in Forestry activities that was extended for the implementation of the Forestry NAMA and therefore, set as baseline. The Forestry NAMA responds to the implementation of the National Strategy "Bosques Territorios de Vida" issued during the first semester of 2018. Main content of Forestry NAMA is in-tending to guide forest investments upon a landscape arrangement; guidelines designed and implemented in the Forestry NAMA seek for

from scattered interventions to a more integrated type of intervention of the landscape looking for synergies, collaboration and probably, economies of scale. The NAMA will accomplish these purposes by enabling national and territorial working bodies that will engage with relevant actors at the different levels of decision process. Furthermore, The Forestry NAMA will contribute to conceptualize what is considered a landscape forest restoration by determining a set of criteria to be implemented at the national, regional and local levels. In that sense, the financing need of the NAMA beyond the base line, is considered as the incremental cost of implementation looking for support

F Support required for the implementation of the mitigation action

F.1.1 Amount of Financial support	2,108,000,000
	Conversion to USD: 2,108,000,000
F.1.2 Type of required Financial support	☒ Grant ☒ Guarantee ☐ Loan (sovereign) ☒ Equity ☒ Loan (Private) ☒ Carbon finance ☒ Concessional loan ☐ Other
F.1.3 Comments on Financial support	In accordance with the National Strategy and the directions given in the Forestry NAMA, the country is looking for the implementation of forest restoration activities in a landscape arrangement based on the establishment of sustainable production systems through a variety of TBS. However, considering that the NAMA also localizes the harmonization of the social and the ecological functions of ecosystems, productive activities need to be carried out based on a set of criteria that guarantee the balance between these two types of functions. This is particularly relevant when the selection of susceptible areas for productive and ecological purposes causes economic asymmetries between communities from one and other places. In that sense, the Forestry NAMA looks for a financing structure that enables productive activities by using the least possible concessionality with the combination of instruments such as concessional loans, equity, guarantee, loan (for private) among others. Definition of the type of instrument to apply, will depend on the type of approach according to the productive system. On the other hand, ecological activities (conservation and restoration) will definitely require more concessional external sources (in the form of grant or RBP) or schemes of payments for environmental services from productive activities depending on ecological services.
F.2.1 Amount of Technological support	5000000
F.2.2 Comments on Technological support	Technological support will be used for improvements and development of the MRV system to continuous upgrading of the system towards increase the level of monitoring, verifying and reporting the different types of forest interventions (TBS) viable upon a landscape approach.
F.3.1 Amount of capacity building support	3,130,000
	Conversion to USD: 3,130,000
F.3.2 Type of required capacity building support	☐ Individual level ☐ Institutional level ☒ Systemic level ☐ Other
F.3.3 Comments on Capacity Building support	The Forestry NAMA looks for an enabling environment that operates as an overall framework within which institutions and individuals operate. The establishment of a framework requires not only strengthening capacities of individuals, sectors and institutions, but also, creating and enhancing relationships among them. From a small scale, this will require several workshops and capacity building processes at the national level. In addition, and given that the technical considerations for the financing respond to regional and local scales as well, same processes will be needed at other levels of decision.

G Estimated emission reductions

G.1 Amount	25.15
G.2 Unit	MtCO ₂ e
G.3 Additional information (e.g. if available, information on the methodological approach followed)	The NAMA activities are compatible with the National GHG Inventory categories, activity date and emission factors.

H Other indicators

H.1 Other indicators of implementation The targets are related to national policies and sectoral strategies.

I Other relevant information

I.1 Other relevant information including co-benefits for local sustainable development	Economic co benefits The Forestry NAMA generates different economic benefits over time. In the short term, investments on restoration will create direct jobs. Indirect economic co benefits will be created through Conservation Agreements and Payments for Environmental Services (PES). Furthermore, investments in the NAMA will benefit budget deficit instruments available for the forestry sector In the medium term, activities of the NAMA will generate income from the establishment and use of forest plantations and other productive systems (agroforestry, silvopastoral), without considering any economic multiplier effects that may arise from the increased of such economic activities along the value chain of products. In the longer term, the NAMA is expected to produce other economic benefits as increased agricultural resilience, with the restored or planted forests providing rural communities with protection against extreme climate events. This is an indirect effect of the increase of resilience due to the re-covering of ecosystems by reinstating forest use. Social co benefits Activities of the NAMA will be carried out on rural areas of Colombia according to the prioritization of deforestation hotspots. Rural population of Colombia is represented by 2,7 million of farmers from which 530.000 are head households with a male predominance (77%). In general rural population of Colombia is living under high poverty (-46%) and extreme poverty (22,1%). Such conditions prevent rural populations of developing best productive practices keeping them behind in the economic development. In addition, this population generally has a very basic level of education which also diminishes possibilities for implementing new productive alternatives and for increasing the efficiency of traditional practices. For these reasons, rural population are particularly targeted for strengthening capacities intended to improve economic development. Activities in the Forestry NAMA tackle some of the bottlenecks of rural populations. In principle, the development of a forestry economy helps to create capacities and knowledge in forest management and other sustainable practices. This will empower the local communities where the NAMA is placed and will improve practices.
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uses, creating alternatives for income generation. Furthermore, in a larger scale of analysis, restoration activities also improve the quality of life of rural population maintaining and enhancing the provision of ecosystem services such as: water supply, air quality and the production of forest products. Moreover, social co-benefits account the participation and capacity building of women and youth as key players in the commercial reforestation and ecological restoration activities of the country following the gender approach and social inclusion.

Environmental co benefits

Environmental co benefits from the NAMA are analyzed from two perspectives that together contribute to its crosscutting character. On one side, the NAMA offers interesting mitigation potential by contributing to around 25.2 million Tons CO₂ eq. This contribution causes positive impacts on the climate system at the local and national levels. In addition to that, indirectly the NAMA is also reducing the net rate of deforestation due to the enhancement of carbon stocks in forestlands and more productive systems.

Protective – productive restoration as well as ecological restoration generate a wide range of environmental co benefits as they reinstate uses in transformed forest areas. These benefits are difficult to quantify and measure, but the NAMA seeks to make visible contributions on hydrological services, erosion control and soil formation, nutrient waste management, biodiversity conservation and raw materials supply. All these improvements will contribute towards an increased resilience of ecosystems, themselves, important climate change mitigation and adaptation measures.

Reinstating the forest use of pastures, for example, has been proven to have positive effects in the hydrological regulation at the local level, working together with increased soil infiltration and therefore, reduce runoff water, and erosive processes generated by them. To evaluate this effect, it is possible to analyze the change in domestic water supply in accordance with the methodology of the National Water Study conducted by IDEAM. The effects on soil formation and nutrient cycling and the improvement of degraded lands by reinstating forest uses; this generates positive impacts on the productivity of the soil and reduces the exposure of bare lands to erosion events. In addition, some studies have shown that the maintenance of forest habitats has a direct impact on biodiversity conservation including genetic pools and sources of food and raw materials.

J Relevant National Policies strategies, plans and programmes and/or other mitigation action

J.1 Relevant Rules on the National Forest Economy and Conservation of Renewable Natural Resources - Creation of Forest Reserve Zones

National National Code of Renewable Natural Resources and Protection of the Environment.

Policies Forestry Action Plan

Colombian Constitution

Creation of the Ministry of Environment and organization of the National Environmental System

Adoption of the Convention on Biodiversity

Adoption of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change

Creation of the Forest Incentive Certificate (CIF)

National Policy of Forests

National Plan of Forest Development

Policy to stimulate national reforestation in Colombia: 2003-2006

Guidelines for the Consolidation of the National System of Protected Areas

National Policy for Water Management

National Development Plan "Prosperidad para Todos"

Institutional Strategy for Action and Policy articulation for Climate Change in Colombia

Creation of the Administrative Special Unit of National Natural Parks

National Policy for Management of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services

National Policy for Integral Management of Soil

National Plan of Restoration

National Development Plan "Todos por un Nuevo País"

Statutory compilation of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (including the forest use regulation)

National Climate change Policy

National Determined Contribution

J.2 Link to (none)

other

NAMAs

K Attachments

K	Attachments	Title	Description
		No records to display.	
K.1	Attachment description		
K.2	File	Choose File	No file chosen

L Support received

L.1	Outside the Registry					
L.2	Within the Registry	Support provided	SupportType	Amount	Comment	Date
		No records to display.				