

Colombia JECA Reassessment Report

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Table of Contents:

1.	Introduction	3
2.	Results Summary.....	3
3.	Recent Developments.....	5
3.1	Background: Map and Key Economic Data.....	5
3.2	Material changes since 2018	6
3.2.1	National deforestation	6
3.2.2	Sub-National deforestation	8
3.2.3	Deforestation hotspots.....	9
3.3	Government interventions to reduce deforestation.....	11
4.	JECA – criteria by criteria assessment	13
4.1	Checklist JEC 1: Scope	13
4.2	Checklist JEC 2: Ambition & Strategy	15
4.3	Checklist JEC 3: Progress	21
4.4	Checklist JEC 4: MRV	26
4.5	Checklist JEC 5: Safeguards – Social and Environmental	28
5.	Annex	29

DISCLAIMER: Climate Focus has ongoing project development experience and activities in Colombia in the AFOLU sector. While we are confident this assignment does not stand in the way of an impartial, objective and independent assessment, we do want to raise this issue to alert &Green Fund and avoid any potential conflict of interests.

1. Introduction

This document summarizes the findings of the Re-assessment of Colombia against the Jurisdictional Eligibility Criteria (JECA) established by the °Green Fund and provides the basis for an expert opinion on whether Colombia continues to qualify for approval as an °Green eligible jurisdiction. The document is organized in the following manner:

Section 2 presents a high-level summary of findings and conclusions.

Section 3 summarizes current trends in deforestation at national and sub-national levels, and identifies material changes made in the effort to reduce deforestation.

Section 4 summarizes the findings of the JECA for Colombia relative to its eligibility under Jurisdictional Eligibility Criteria 1-5.

2. Results Summary

JEC 1 - Scope:

Colombia has significant tropical forest coverage. As of 2018, natural forests occupied 59.3 million hectares (ha), accounting for 52% of the country's continental surface. Colombia harbors the third largest extension of Amazonian forest (after Brazil and Perú) within its territory. Peatlands are not considered extensive.

Progress since 2018: Colombia's forest cover remains significant despite continuing deforestation discussed below.

JEC 2 - Ambition & Strategy:

Colombia maintains broadly similar commitments and targets to combat deforestation as those established in 2018. Colombia maintains its ambitious core target to achieve net zero deforestation by 2030 - as seen in the 2019 National FREL, which also includes a goal to reduce emissions of 32.4 MT/CO₂ through avoided deforestation, with plans to extend this goal to the entire country rather than from previous focus solely on the Amazon region. However, some targets have been revised to reflect additional challenges to reducing deforestation as they relate to the peace process.

As a result of the challenging circumstances presented by the Peace process, the reaffirmed commitment to the Joint Declaration of Intent between Colombia, Norway, Germany, and the UK (JDI), as signed in 2019, now refers to a new target of 155,000 ha/yr or less by 2022, and then the target of 100,000 ha/yr or less by 2025, which replace the previous ambitious target of 90,000 ha/yr found in the last JDI. These match closely to the National FREL submitted in 2019.

Colombia has also put in place a few new strategies and initiative including the National Council to Combat Deforestation and Other Associated Environmental Crimes (CONALDEF)

Progress since 2018: Ambitions remain roughly the same and new strategies include a revised FREL; revised JDI targets; and new strategies such as CONALDEF.

JEC 3 - Progress:

Deforestation in Colombia has declined from 219,974 ha in 2016/2017 to 158,893 ha in 2018/2019.

However, recent deforestation figures point to little measurable progress in reducing deforestation toward the level of 90,000 ha/yr as defined in the National Development Plan (NDP) and as referenced in the JDI.

Furthermore, 2018-2019 numbers reveal limited progress against the NDP goal for 2018-2022, which seeks to reduce annual deforestation by 30% against the reference level.

With a couple of important exceptions – such as an emerging emissions trading scheme (ETS) – the enabling conditions that would support a reduction in deforestation remain largely the same since 2018.

Progress since 2018: There has been a measurable decline in deforestation between 2016-2017 and 2018-2019, though deforestation figures have not been reduced to the previously targeted 90,000 ha/yr. The enabling conditions remain broadly similar.

JEC 4 – Monitoring, Reporting, and Verification (MRV):

The country's MRV system is operational and provides transparent monitoring of deforestation. It is managed at the national level by the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM).

The implementation of the MRV System has advanced since 2018. The National Registry for the Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions platform (RENARE) was officially released and is expected to be operating in 2020. However, neither the SINEGI (National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System) official platform nor the adoption of the MRV system by relevant stakeholders are complete. Official data is not yet accessible in an interactive web portal, but MADS (Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development) and IDEAM are considering options to build associated tools for enhanced public access.

Progress since 2018: There is an established MRV system, and some additional progress (e.g. the release of RENARE, and consolidation of SINEGI) has occurred.

JEC 5 – Social and Environmental Safeguards:

Colombia continues to develop a safeguard strategy to mitigate social and environmental risks associated with the implementation of REDD+. The country, however, is not yet fully capable of complete implementation of the safeguard's framework in order to comply with the Cancun Agreement and the UNFCCC.

Progress since 2018: While previous efforts continue, there has not been significant change or progress in the establishment and operationalization of social and environmental safeguards.

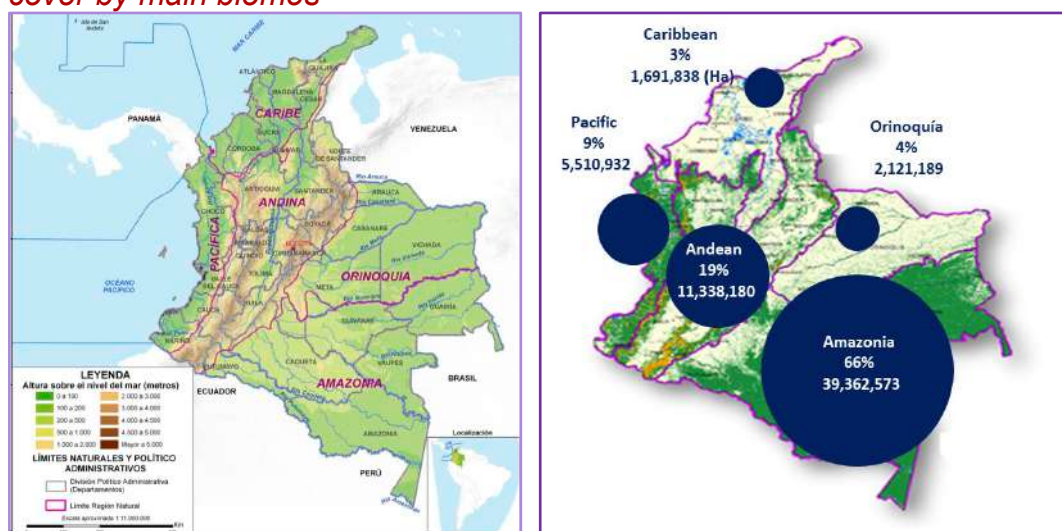
3. Recent Developments

This section updates the material changes in Colombia's governance, legislative, and regulatory frameworks, main decision-making structures, strategies, and commitments related to deforestation spanning the past two years. Furthermore, this section provides an outlook of expected developments through 2022.

3.1 Background: Map and Key Economic Data

Figure 1 illustrates how Colombia's five main biomes – Caribe, Andina, Pacifico, Orinoquía, and Amazonia - overlap with the country's forest cover and regional departments. While some departments fall within a single biome, several departments including Arauca, Caquetá, Casanare, Putumayo, and Meta are spread across two or three biomes.

Figure 1: Political-administrative jurisdictions and main biomes in Colombia / Forest cover by main biomes



Source: Cabrera et al. 2007.¹ IDEAM²

¹ Cabrera et al. 2007. Capítulo uno. Circunstancias nacionales. En Segunda Comunicación Nacional ante la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre Cambio Climático. República de Colombia. Ministerio del Medio Ambiente. Instituto de Hidrología, Meteorología y Estudios Ambientales (IDEAM). See: <http://documentacion.ideam.gov.co/openbiblio/bvirtual/021658/2Comunicacion/IDEAMTOMOIIICap1.pdf>

² IDEAM. <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/req/indexLogOn.jsp>.

Table 1 summarizes high-level economic indicators related to deforestation and its drivers in the country.

Table 1: Summary Economic Data

	Colombia (National Level)
Size	114,174,800 ha
Population	50,374,444 ³
GDP per capita	USD 6,508.127 ⁴
Unemployment rate	18.8 % ⁵
Gini Index	51.7 ⁶
Poverty rate	17.5 % ⁷
Departments covered	All: 32
Main agricultural and forest products ⁸	Palm oil, sugarcane, coffee, potatoes, rice, and corn. Out of the 43 million ha used for agriculture, 34,4 million ha are pastures mainly used for cattle ranching. Forests represent 56.7% of Colombian rural area. ⁹
Deforested area (Ha/year) 2010-2016 ¹⁰	Colombia currently has 59.3 million ha of natural forest coverage. The deforestation average from 2010-2015 was 149.345 ha/yr (0.24%). In 2016, deforestation measured 178.597 ha/yr (0.3%)

3.2 Material changes since 2018

3.2.1 National deforestation

In 2018 and 2019 Colombia lost 197,159 ha and 158,893 ha of forest, respectively. According to Colombia's meteorological institute ([IDEAM](#)), which is in charge of deforestation monitoring, the annual deforestation rate dropped by 10% in 2018 and by 19% in 2019¹¹.

IDEAM estimates that within this two-year period, Colombia avoided 61,081 ha of deforestation, showing a slight improvement against the reference level (Figure 2).¹²

The Amazon region, however, remains the major deforestation hotspot, accounting for 62% of the national deforestation rate, where 98,256 ha of forest were lost. This is followed by the Andes region with 16%, the Pacific region with 9%, the Caribbean region with 8%, and finally, the Orinoquía region with 5% (Figures 3 and 4).¹³

³ DANE: <https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/demografia-y-poblacion/proyecciones-de-poblacion>

⁴ Idem.

⁵ DANE. Available here: <https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/mercado-laboral/empleo-y-desempleo>

⁶ Colombia Reports. (2019). Available here: <https://colombiareports.com/colombia-poverty-inequality-statistics/>

⁷ Dane. (2020). Available here: <https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/pobreza-y-condiciones-de-vida/pobreza-y-desigualdad/pobreza-monetaria-y-multidimensional-en-colombia-2019>

⁸ Based on the National Agricultural Survey. See: https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/agropecuaria/enda/ena/2016/presentacion_ena_2016.pdf

⁹ DANE. (2016). <https://www.dane.gov.co/index.php/estadisticas-por-tema/agropecuaria/censo-nacional-agropecuaria-2014#9>

¹⁰ IDEAM. (2018). http://bart.ideam.gov.co/portal/prono_fin_semana/ind/ReportesSMBYC_CB.html ,

<http://www.ideam.gov.co/web/ecosistemas/ecosistemas-recursos-forestales>

¹¹ IDEAM. (2019). Sistema de Monitoreo Bosques y Carbono (SMBYC). July 2020: <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/req/indexLogOn.jsp>

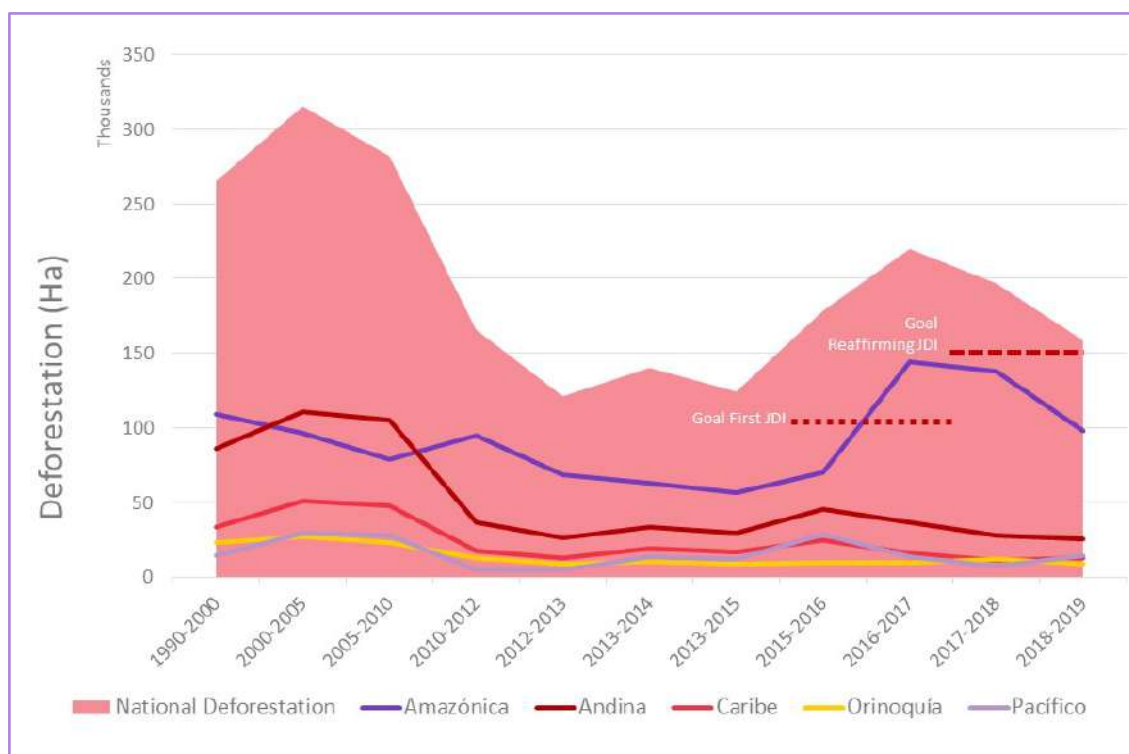
¹² IDEAM. (2020). Sistema de Monitoreo Bosques y Carbono (SMBYC). July 2020: <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/req/indexLogOn.jsp>

¹³ Idem

Three of these regions showed a reduction in deforestation rates, led by the Amazon region and the Orinoquía region, where deforestation rates dropped 41% and 42%, respectively, in 2019. The Andean region followed with an 11% decrease in deforestation. Nevertheless, deforestation increased in the Pacific and Caribbean regions by 47% and 11.5%, respectively (Figure 3).¹⁴

A more recent report¹⁵ from The Foundation for Conservation and Sustainable Development (FCDS) highlighted an increase in the deforestation rate for 2020 within the Amazon region. As of mid-April, at least 75,000 ha of forest have been lost, which represents a significant increase compared to the first quarter of 2019.

Figure 2: Historic national and biogeographic level deforestation rates



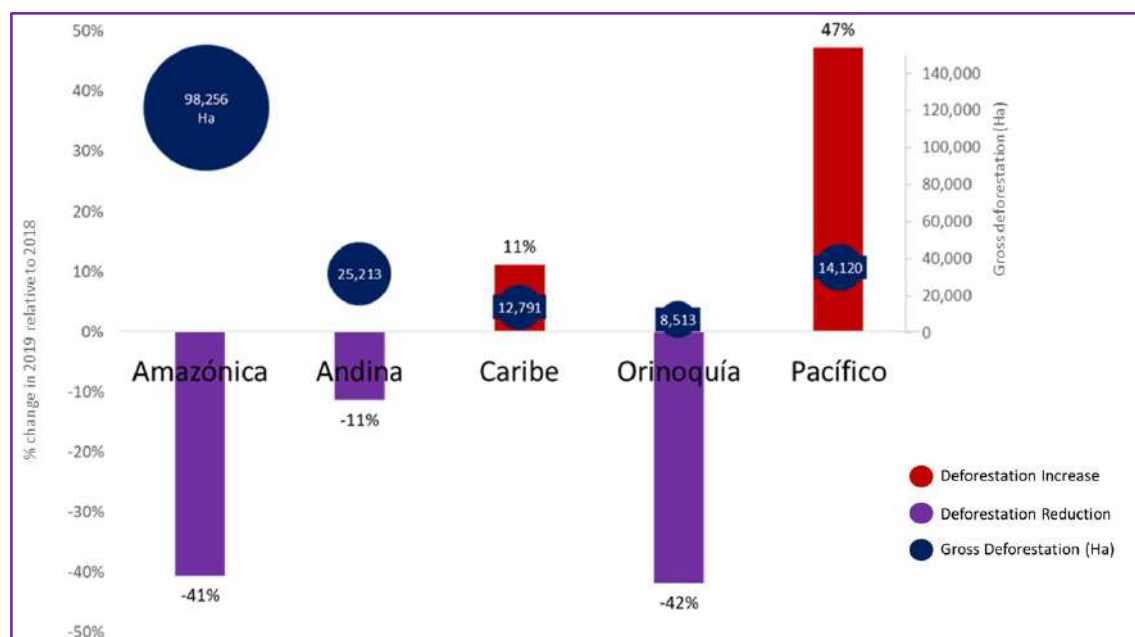
Source: IDEAM¹⁶

¹⁴ Idem

¹⁵ FCDS. 2019. <https://fcds.org.co/reporte-deforestacion-amazonia-colombiana-2020/>

¹⁶ IDEAM. <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/req/indexLogOn.jsp>.

Figure 3. Gross deforestation by biome in 2019 & change in deforestation compared to 2018



Source: IDEAM¹⁷

3.2.2 Sub-National deforestation

At the sub-national level, the deforestation picture is heavily weighted to the Amazonian Departments that border the agricultural frontier.

Three Amazonian Departments are responsible for 59% of the total deforestation in 2019, including the Departments of Caquetá, Meta and Guaviare, sharing 21%, 20% and 17% of total national deforestation, respectively.

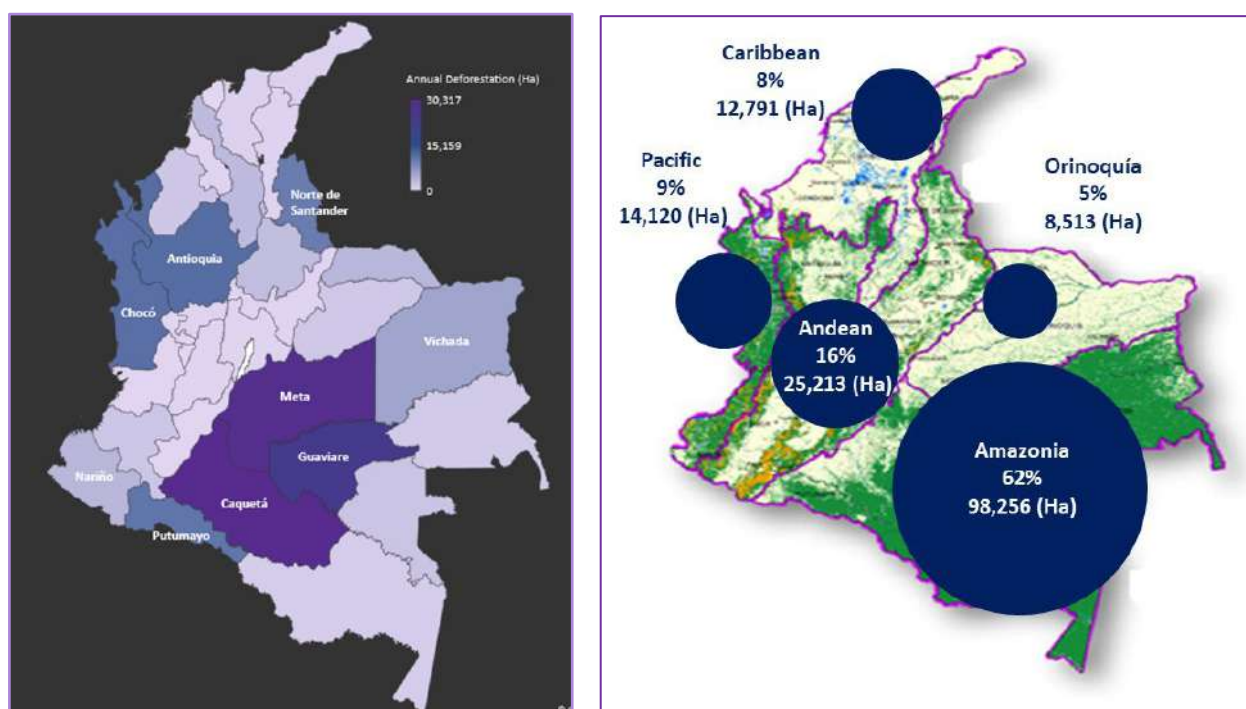
Other Departments with increasing deforestation rates include Antioquia, Chocó, Putumayo, Norte de Santander, Vichada, Nariño, and Arauca (Figure 4).

As of 2019, Caquetá and Meta presented significant deforestation reductions, with a combined decrease of 54% compared to 2018. Putumayo, Arauca, Vichada, and Antioquia also improved, with reduction rates around 29%, 21%, 22%, and 11%, respectively.

However, Choco saw a significant rise in its deforestation rate in 2019, increasing by 57% compared to the year before. Norte de Santander and Nariño also increased 26% and 18%, respectively (Figure 5).

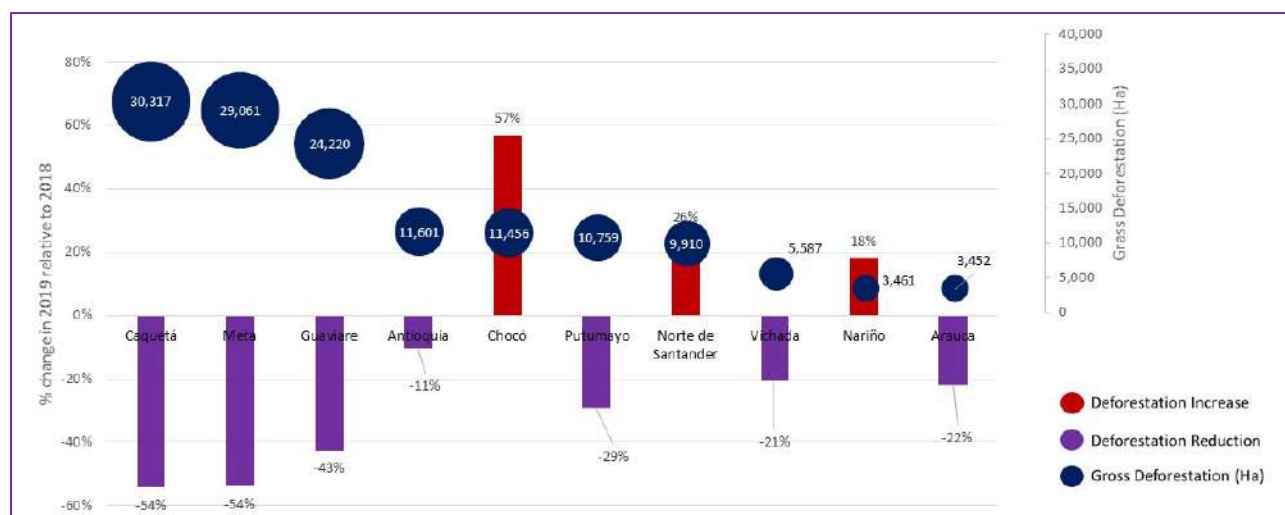
¹⁷ IDEAM. <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/req/indexLogOn.jsp>.

Figure 4: Deforestation by Department and Biomes in 2019



Source: IDEAM¹⁸

Figure 5. Gross deforestation by Department in 2019 & change in deforestation compared to 2018



Source: IDEAM¹⁹

3.2.3 Deforestation hotspots

Table 2 below presents in ascendant order the main municipalities where deforestation occurred in 2019. This list shows that the municipalities of Cartagena Del Chairá, San Vicente Del Caguán, and La Macarena were the most affected.

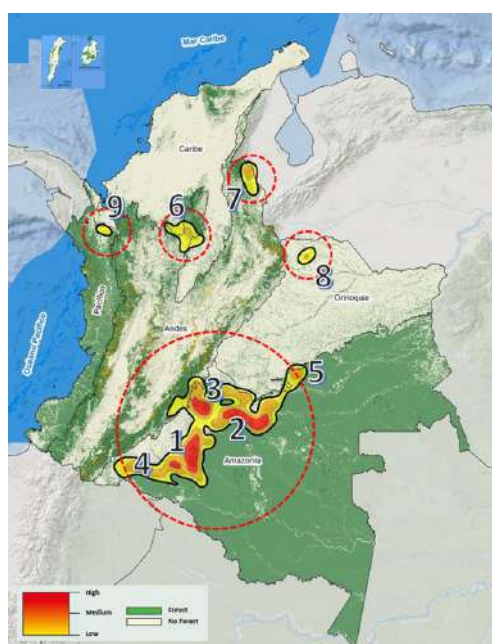
¹⁸ IDEAM. <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/reg/indexLogOn.jsp>.

¹⁹ IDEAM. <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/reg/indexLogOn.jsp>.

Table 2: Municipal deforestation hotspots

Department	Municipality	Deforestation 2019 (ha)
Caquetá	Cartagena Del Chairá	13,123
Caquetá	San Vicente Del Caguán	11,452
Meta	La Macarena	11,049
Guaviare	San José Del Guaviare	9,908
Meta	Mapiripán	8,228
Norte De Santander	Tibú	7,103
Guaviare	El Retorno	6,396
Chocó	Riosucio	6,389
Guaviare	Calamar	5,879
Vichada	Cumaribo	5,318
Putumayo	Puerto Guzmán	4,030
Caquetá	Solano	3,207
Meta	Vista Hermosa	2,424
TOTAL in hotspots		90,879

IDEAM has also identified 13 main deforestation hotspots located in the “Amazon deforestation belt”. Below, Figure 6 and accompanying descriptive Table 3 outline the location of the hotspots and the main drivers of deforestation in each of them.

Figure 6: Location of deforestation hotspots & main drivers of deforestation in 2019

Source: IDEAM^{20,21}

Legend	Deforestation Hotspot	Main drivers of deforestation
Nucleo 1	Sabanas de Yará	Extensive cattle ranching, road construction, land speculation
Nucleo 2	Marginal de la Selva	Road construction, land speculation, Extensive cattle ranching, Illicit crops
Nucleo 3	Sur de Meta	Extensive cattle ranching, land speculation. Illicit crops
Nucleo 4	Putumayo	Illicit crops, Extensive cattle ranching, legal and illegal extractive industries.
Nucleo 5	Mapiripán	Extensive cattle ranching, land speculation, illicit crops
Nucleo 6	Andina Centro Norte	Illegal gold Mining, illicit crops.
Nucleo 7	Catatumbo	Illicit crops, illegal logging, expansion of the agricultural frontier.
Nucleo 8	Arauca	Extensive cattle ranching
Nucleo 9	Pacifico	Illegal gold Mining, illegal logging

²⁰ IDEAM. <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/reg/indexLogOn.jsp>.

²¹ IDEAM. Official unpublished presentation

3.3 Government interventions to reduce deforestation

The Government of Colombia's 2018-2022 political agenda has set goals to curb deforestation, including reducing the annual loss of natural forests to 100,000 ha or less by 2025, as well as eliminating deforestation at a national level by 2030. The efforts to advance these objectives have been catalyzed by multi-stakeholder initiatives covering multiple domains in the public, private, and non-profit spheres. The most prominent ventures to curb deforestation in Colombia are closely related to the land use sector and include, among others, REDD+ programs, community forest management, sustainable supply chain initiatives, and a national public policy agenda. Table 4 below summarizes key examples and discusses progress.

Table 4: Prominent initiatives to reduce deforestation in Colombia

Initiative	Domain	Description	Evidence of progress since 2018	Scope
Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 (TFA) (2017 - 2022)	Sustainable supply chain initiatives	Global public-private partnership established to help implement the Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) zero deforestation commitment in cattle, palm oil, and paper/pulp sectors. Government-led public-private partnership to eliminate deforestation from beef, dairy, palm oil and cocoa supply chains in Colombia, which resulted in the signing of 5 zero deforestation agreements. ²²	3 new ZDA signed including the Cocoa, Dairy and Meat sectors.	Global
Consumer Goods Forum (CGF) zero net deforestation commitment (2017 - 2022)	Sustainable supply chain initiatives	Achieve net zero deforestation by 2020 along four commodity supply chains – soy, cattle, palm oil, and paper/pulp.	3 new ZDA signed including the Cocoa, Dairy and Meat sectors.	Global
Strategy for Controlling Deforestation and Managing Forests (2017 - 2022)²³	Public Policy	Multi-sectoral policy instrument, which seeks to reduce deforestation and forest degradation, promoting and establishing forest management in the Colombian territory.	No significant progress reported	National
CONALDEF (2019 – Ongoing)	Public Policy	National Council to Combat Deforestation and Other Associated Environmental Crimes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> New bill (1955-2019) to support the institutional arrangements and financing of CONALDEF.²⁴ 	New bill (1955-2019) to support the institutional arrangements and financing	National

²² MASD. Available at: [https://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/acuerdos-cero-deforestacion#:~:text=Tropical%20Forest%20Alliance%202020%20\(TFA2020,de%20palma%20y%20papel%2Fcelulosa,https://id.presidencia.gov.co/especiales/190523-PlanNacionalDesarrollo/index.html](https://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/acuerdos-cero-deforestacion#:~:text=Tropical%20Forest%20Alliance%202020%20(TFA2020,de%20palma%20y%20papel%2Fcelulosa,https://id.presidencia.gov.co/especiales/190523-PlanNacionalDesarrollo/index.html).

²⁴ See: <https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=93970>

			of CONALDEF. ²⁵	
CONPES 3886 (2017 - Ongoing)	Public Policy	National Payment for environmental services for the construction of peace: ²⁶	New allocation of resources from extractive industries for payment of environmental services.	National
ProBosques II (GIZ) (2020-2020)	SSC, Community Forestry & Public Policy	Aims at the development of a framework that allows for the implementation of a sustainable forestry management and its associated value chains, contributing in the reduction of deforestation.	No significant progress reported	National
Intersectoral Pact for Legal Timber(2011-Ongoing)	Sustainable supply chain initiatives	Ensure all timber extracted, transported, transformed, marketed, and used in Colombia comes from exclusively legal sources. Includes 18 department-level timber agreements.	1 declaration of intent – signed by 72 companies. ²⁷	National (sector)
Amazon Vision (REDD+ Early Movers) (2016 - 2020)	REDD+	Achieve zero net deforestation in the Colombian Amazon by 2020; umbrella project for sustainable development initiatives in the region.	36 approved projects and 110 in the pipeline. ²⁸	Jurisdictional: Amazon region
Orinoquía (BioCarbon Fund – World Bank) (2018-2022)	Sustainable supply chain initiatives	Sustainable Integrated Landscape Program to foster sustainable and agribusiness in the Orinoquía region. The program is in the final stage of developing its private sector strategy.	The program is in the final stage of developing its private sector strategy.	Jurisdictional: Orinoquía.
GEF Corazón Amazonía (2015-2019)	Community Forestry	Pilot for community forestry management and the implementation of conservation, restoration, and non-deforestation agreements.	Currently 375 conservation agreements protecting 11.389 ha of forest ²⁹ .	Jurisdictional: Cartagena del Chairá (Caquetá) El Capricho - Guaviare

Source: Furumo et al. (2020)³⁰ & Climate Focus

²⁵See: <https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=93970>

²⁶See: <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Conpes/Econ%C3%B3micos/3886.pdf>

²⁷ FEDEMADERAS. Available at: <http://fedemaderas.org.co/pacto-por-la-madera-legal/#:~:text=El%20Pacto%20Intersectorial%20por%20la,proveniga%20exclusivamente%20de%20fuentes%20legales>.

²⁸ MADS (2020). Official presentation: Resultados de Monitoreo de deforestacion 2019. Available here:

<http://www.ideam.gov.co/documents/10182/105413996/presentacionbalancedeforestacion2019/7c9323fc-d0a1-4c95-b1a1-1892b162c067>

²⁹ MADS (2020). Official presentation: Resultados de Monitoreo de deforestacion 2019. Available here:

<http://www.ideam.gov.co/documents/10182/105413996/presentacionbalancedeforestacion2019/7c9323fc-d0a1-4c95-b1a1-1892b162c067>

³⁰ Furumo et al. (2020). Scaling up zero deforestation initiatives through public-private partnerships: A look inside post-conflict Colombia: Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com.ezproxy.unal.edu.co/science/article/pii/S0959378019313822>

4. JECA – criteria by criteria assessment

Here we provide the updated JECA for 2020 and identify the details and sources of information used in these evaluations.

4.1 Checklist JEC 1: Scope

Item	Criteria	Analysis	Check	References
1.1	Area of forest / peatlands	<p><i>Colombia has significant tropical forest coverage. As of 2018, Natural forests occupied 59.3 million ha - accounting for 52% of the country's continental surface. Colombia harbors the third largest extension of Amazonian forest (after Brazil and Perú) within its territory. Peatlands are not considered extensive.</i></p> <p><i>Progress since 2018: Colombia experienced a significant increase in deforestation in 2016-2017 to 219,974 ha, before dropping slightly to 197,159 ha in 2017-2018, and to 158,893 ha in 2018-2019.</i></p> <p>Colombia has five major biogeographic regions: the Amazon, the Andes, the Pacific, the Caribbean, and the Orinoquia. Approximately 66.35% of Colombia's natural forest is located in the Amazon region, 18.11% in the Andean region, 9.12% in the Pacific, 3.58 % in the Orinoquia, and 2.85% in the Caribbean (See figure 6 below).³¹</p> <p>Colombia has 2.6 million ha of paramos (highland ecosystem) and 30.8 million ha of wetlands. There are 9 RAMSAR sites in Colombia. Since 2018, two sites were added and now occupy a surface area of 760,340 ha.³²</p> <p>Natural forest cover does not include commercial forest plantations, which amount to an estimated 568,769 ha in 2019.³³</p>	+	<p>- IDEAM³⁴</p> <p>-MASD. National Deforestation Data (2019)³⁵</p> <p>- Ramsar Sites Information Service³⁶</p> <p>- MADR. Commercial forest plantations³⁷</p>

³¹ IDEAM. (2020). Sistema de Monitoreo Bosques y Carbono (SMBYC). July 2020: <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/reg/indexLogOn.jsp>

³² RAMSAR (2020). Colombia: <https://www.ramsar.org/wetland/colombia>

³³ MADR. (2020). <https://www.minagricultura.gov.co/noticias/Paginas/Minagricultura-actualiza-informaci%C3%B3n-estad%C3%ADstica-sobre-plantaciones-forestales-en-el-pa%C3%ADs.aspx>

³⁴ IDEAM. (2020). Sistema de Monitoreo Bosques y Carbono (SMBYC). July 2020: <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/reg/indexLogOn.jsp>

³⁵ MASD (2020). Official presentation: Resultados de Monitoreo de deforestacion 2019. Available here: <http://www.ideam.gov.co/documents/10182/105413996/presentacionbalancedeforestacion2019/7c9323fc-d0a1-4c95-b1a1-1892b162c067>

³⁶ Available at: [https://rsis.ramsar.org/rsis-search/?f\[0\]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AColombia](https://rsis.ramsar.org/rsis-search/?f[0]=regionCountry_en_ss%3AColombia)

³⁷ MADR. (2020). <https://www.minagricultura.gov.co/noticias/Paginas/Minagricultura-actualiza-informaci%C3%B3n-estad%C3%ADstica-sobre-plantaciones-forestales-en-el-pa%C3%ADs.aspx>.

1.2	Quality of forest / peatlands	<p><i>Colombia has the second highest biodiversity per km² in the world and hosts approximately 10% of the planet's fauna and flora. Most remaining forests, primarily found in the Amazon and Pacific regions, are still considered intact.</i></p> <p>Terrestrial biomes are highly diverse in Colombia, comprising deserts, mangroves, paramos, tropical dry forests, tropical grasslands and savannas, shrublands, tropical forests, and wetlands.</p> <p>Colombian ecosystems host 58,312 species from different taxonomic groups, including 1,909 bird species (the richest in the world), 7,610 species of vertebrates, 10,000 species of invertebrates, and 30,033 species of plants.³⁸ Colombia also hosts 9 of UNESCO's World Biosphere Reserves.³⁹</p> <p>The National Protected Areas System (SINAP) is divided into 3 conservation tiers (Link): national protected areas, regional protected areas, and private protected areas. Together, the tiers cover 15% of the national territory (including marine areas).⁴⁰ Continental protected areas increased from 16.9 million ha in 2018 to 18.5 million in 2020.⁴¹</p> <p>The Amazon region remains the country's largest natural forest coverage, and it is currently the most affected by deforestation. Since 2018, 197,159 ha of forest were lost in Colombia: 70% was in the Amazon region, 14% in the Andean region, 4% in the Pacific, 6% in the Caribbean, and 6% in the Orinoquia (see figure 7).</p> <p>Early deforestation warnings suggest that deforestation hotspots are still located primarily in the Amazon region, followed by the Pacific and Andean regions.⁴²</p>	+	<p>-National Biodiversity Action Plan 2016-2030⁴³</p> <p>- IDEAM⁴⁴</p> <p>-Early deforestation warnings. 2019. IDEAM⁴⁵</p> <p>Environmental information System SIAC⁴⁶</p> <p>Report on the state of Natural Resources and the Environment. 2018-2019 Contraloría General⁴⁷</p> <p>Unesco Biosphere Reserves⁴⁸</p> <p>SINAP (2020). National Protected Areas System⁴⁹</p>
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³⁸ Moreno, L. A, Andrade, G. I. y Gómez, M. F. (Eds.). (2019). Biodiversidad 2018. Estado y tendencias de la biodiversidad continental de Colombia. Instituto de Investigación de Recursos Biológicos Alexander von Humboldt. Bogotá, D. C., Colombia. 82 p.: <http://hdl.handle.net/20.500.11761/35365>.

³⁹ UNESCO. Biosphere reserves in Latin America and the Caribbean: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/latin-america-and-the-caribbean/>

⁴⁰ SINAP. (2020). Registro Único Nacional de Áreas Protegidas. Available at: <http://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/es/sistema-nacional-de-areas-protegidas-sinap/registro-unico-nacional-de-areas-protegidas/>

⁴¹ Idem

⁴² IDEAM (2020). 21st Early deforestation warning. Available at: <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/reg/indexLogOn.jsp>

⁴³ MASD (2020). Política Nacional de Biodiversidad. Plan de Acción: Available at: <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/bosques-biodiversidad-y-servicios-ecosistematicos/politica-nacional-de-biodiversidad/plan-de-accion#documentos>

⁴⁴ IDEAM. (2020). Sistema de Monitoreo Bosques y Carbono (SMBYC). July 2020: <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/reg/indexLogOn.jsp>

⁴⁵ IDEAM (2020). 21st Early deforestation warning. Available at: <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/reg/indexLogOn.jsp>

⁴⁶ SIAC. Sistema de Información Ambiental Colombiana. Available here: <http://www.siac.gov.co/ecosistemas>

⁴⁷ Contraloría. (2019). IERNA. Available at: <https://www.contraloria.gov.co/documents/20181/1560084/informe+sobre+el+Estado+de+los+Recursos+Naturales+y+del+Ambiente+2018.pdf/0feabaa0-2b23-4309-bc91-c6906c71a62e?version=1.0>

⁴⁸ UNESCO. Biosphere reserves in Latin America and the Caribbean: <http://www.unesco.org/new/en/natural-sciences/environment/ecological-sciences/biosphere-reserves/latin-america-and-the-caribbean/>

⁴⁹ SINAP. (2020). Registro Único Nacional de Áreas Protegidas. Available at: <http://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/es/sistema-nacional-de-areas-protegidas-sinap/registro-unico-nacional-de-areas-protegidas/>

4.2 Checklist JEC 2: Ambition & Strategy

Item	Criteria	Analysis	Check	References
2.1	Quantitative target against historic rates of deforestation	<p><i>Colombia maintains broadly similar commitments and targets to combat deforestation as those in 2018.</i></p> <p><i>Colombia maintains its ambitious core target to achieve net zero deforestation by 2030 – see the 2019 National FREL, which also includes reduced emissions of 32.4 MT/CO₂ through avoided deforestation as well as being expanded to the entire country from the previous focus on the Amazon region. However, some targets have been revised to reflect additional challenges to reduce deforestation related to the peace process.</i></p> <p><i>As a result of the challenging circumstances presented by the peace process, the reaffirmed commitment under the Joint Declaration of Intent between Colombia, Norway, Germany, and the UK (JDI), signed in 2019, refers to a new target of 155,000 ha/yr or less by 2022 and 100,000 ha/yr or less by 2025, replacing the prior target of 90,000 ha/yr. These match closely to the National FREL submitted.</i></p> <p><i>Progress since 2018: Ambitions remain roughly the same and new strategies include a revised FREL; revised JDI targets; and new strategies such as CONALDEF.</i></p> <p>As discussed in the previous chapters and summarized in 3.2. below, Colombia has experienced a significant increase in deforestation in 2016-2017 to 219,974 hectares before dropping slightly to 197,159 ha in 2017-2018, and 158,893 ha in 2018-2019. This dynamic is largely attributed to the peace process and leaves Colombia quite far from achieving the initial target of 90,000 ha/yr target under the Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI) and the National Development Plan (NDP) 2018-2022 goal, which seeks to reduce annual deforestation by 30% against the reference level.</p> <p>As a result of these circumstances, a reaffirmed commitment under the JDI, signed in 2019, refers to a new target of 155,000 ha or less by 2022 and 100,000 ha or less by 2025.</p> <p>Per the national FREL submitted in 2019, Colombia has defined the following targets, not previously captured in formal submissions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Achieve net zero deforestation by 2030 and • Reduce emissions to 32.4 MT/CO₂ through avoided deforestation by 2030. 	+	<p>National REDD+ Strategy. Forests: Territories of Life: Integral Strategy to control deforestation and manage forests (EIDCGB)⁵⁵</p> <p>Colombia's Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) for the entire country of 2019⁵⁶</p> <p>National GHG inventory⁵⁷</p> <p>National Development Plan 2014-2018⁵⁸</p> <p>Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI)⁵⁹; and reaffirmed commitment from 2019⁶⁰</p> <p>Colombia's NDC⁶¹</p> <p>Vision Amazonia⁶²</p> <p>New York Declaration of Forests</p>

⁵⁵ Available at: <http://www.bosquesterritoriosdevida.com/sites/default/files/Estrategia%20Integral%20de%20control%20a%20la%20Deforestacion%20y%20Gestion%20de%20los%20Bosques.pdf>

⁵⁶ Available at: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/02012019_nref_colombia_v8.pdf

⁵⁷ Available at: <http://documentacion.ideam.gov.co/openbiblio/bvirtual/023634/023634.html>

⁵⁸ Available at: <https://www.dnp.gov.co/Plan-Nacional-de-Desarrollo/Paginas/Que-es-el-Plan-Nacional-de-Desarrollo.aspx>

⁵⁹ Available at: http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/Medidas_NDC_25_agosto-1_Version_Comunicaciones_2.pdf

⁶⁰ Available at: <https://www.norway.no/globalassets/2-world/colombia/joint-declaration-of-intent-jdi.pdf>

⁶¹ Available at: <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Colombia/1/Colombia%20INDC%20Unofficial%20translation%20Eng.pdf>

⁶² Available at: <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/component/content/article/2138-plantilla-bosques-biodiversidad-y-servicios-ecosistematicos-62#contenido-relacionado>

		<p>Additional short-term targets listed under the reaffirmed commitment to the JDI in 2019 include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2020, the National Council to Combat Deforestation and other Associated Environmental Crimes (CONALDEF) will effectively implement activities for prevention and control in the areas most affected by deforestation. • By 2020, GoC will develop and implement Integrated Strategic Plans in the context of the Future Zones Strategy in at least three areas of high deforestation. • By 2025, GoC will create and update a land registry for at least 1 million ha in high deforestation areas. • By 2022, GoC will include 195,000 additional ha under Payments for Environmental Services and conservation incentives schemes in areas of high deforestation, including lands located in collective territories of ethnic groups. • By 2022, GoC will have initiated restoration processes for 200,000 ha in areas of high deforestation, including lands located in collective territories of ethnic groups. • By 2025, 500,000 ha will be under sustainable forest management as part of the national community-based forestry program. • By 2022, an additional 147,000 ha will be under sustainable cattle ranching systems with zero deforestation. • By 2025, Departmental Agricultural Extension Plans will implement environmental sustainability and zero deforestation criteria at the municipal level in six departments with high deforestation rates. • By 2022, an additional 750,000 ha will be incorporated into the National System of Protected Areas. • By 2022, a proposal for payment for environmental services and other conservation incentives, aimed at indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombian communities, will be developed with the communities and will be in its implementation phase. • By 2020, update the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), and by 2021, translate it into national sector-specific policies and implementation plans for the forest and land use sector. We understand that the NDC is currently being revised and planned to be published by end of 2020. <p>Other goals previously defined include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduction of gross deforestation to 90,000 ha/yr (National Development Plan 2014-2018⁵⁰ & JDI) • Restore 210,000 ha by 2018 (National Development Plan 2014-2018 & JDI)⁵¹ • Restore 1 million ha of degraded land by 2027 (National Restoration Plan 2015)⁵² • Increase the coverage of new protected areas in more than 2.5 million ha (NDC)⁵³ 	<p>National Policy for the Integral Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services (PNGIBSE)⁶³</p>
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⁵⁰ National Development Plan. Pg 681. <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/PND/PND%202014-2018%20Tomo%202%20internet.pdf>

⁵¹ National Development Plan. Pg 681. <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/PND/PND%202014-2018%20Tomo%202%20internet.pdf>

⁵² National Restoration Plan 2015-2035. Pg 46. http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/BosquesBiodiversidadyServiciosEcosistemicos/pdf/plan_nacional_restauracion/PLAN_NACIONAL_DE_RESTAURACION_C3%93N_2.pdf

⁵³ Colombia NDC. Pg 6. <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Colombia/1/Colombia%20iNDC%20Unofficial%20translation%20Eng.pdf>

⁶³ http://www.humboldt.org.co/images/pdf/PNGIBSE_espa%C3%B1ol_web.pdf

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Avoid the loss of natural forests in the country by the year 2030 (New York Declaration on Forests & JDI)⁵⁴ 		
2.2	Ambition	<p><i>Colombia maintains its ambitious core target to achieve net zero deforestation by 2030.</i></p> <p><i>The short-term reduction targets, per the JDI, have been adjusted from 90,000 ha/yr to 155,000 ha/yr in the light of the ongoing post-conflict scenario.</i></p> <p><i>Colombia's FREL – against which payments for results in reducing deforestation would be made - was updated in 2019, taking into account the land use change dynamics under the post conflict scenario.</i></p> <p>The national FREL submitted to the UNFCCC in 2019 has been established using a logistical regression model based on historic gross deforestation between 2008 and 2017. Given the spikes in deforestation in 2016 and 2017, this approach produces a reference level that equates to historic average deforestation between 2008 and 2017 in addition to upward adjustments of 31.77-53.55% through 2022.</p> <p>Colombia's revised FREL for the Amazon submitted in 2014 only applied a 10% upward adjustment for national circumstances. The graphic below depicts historic deforestation levels (black line), historic average deforestation (dotted grey line), projected deforestation without correction for errors (dotted purple line), and proposed FREL adjusted for errors (purple area below purple line). This would suggest deforestation reference levels of 189,134 ha in 2018, increasing to 220,391 ha by 2020, peaking in 2025, and slowly declining thereafter. It is important to note that the FREL does not depict the country's ambition but rather the reference/baseline level of deforestation that might be expected in the absence of planned policy interventions.</p>	+/-	<p>Colombia's Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) for the entire country of 2019⁶⁴</p> <p>Colombia's Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) for the Amazon of 2014⁶⁵</p> <p>Colombia's NDC⁶⁶</p> <p>Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI);⁶⁷ and reaffirmed commitment from 2019⁶⁸</p>

⁵⁴ New York Declaration of Forests. <https://www.un.org/climatechange/summit/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2014/07/New-York-Declaration-on-Forest-%E2%80%93-Action-Statement-and-Action-Plan.pdf>

⁶⁴ Available at: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/02012019_nref_colombia_v8.pdf

⁶⁵ Available at: http://redd.unfccc.int/files/frel_amazon_colombia_english_19_12.14_en.pdf

⁶⁶ Available at: <http://www4.unfccc.int/submissions/INDC/Published%20Documents/Colombia/1/Colombia%20INDC%20Unofficial%20translation%20Eng.pdf>

⁶⁷ Available at: http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/Medidas_NDC_25_agosto-1_Version_Comunicaciones_2.pdf

⁶⁸ Available at: <https://www.norway.no/globalassets/2-world/colombia/joint-declaration-of-intent-jdi.pdf>

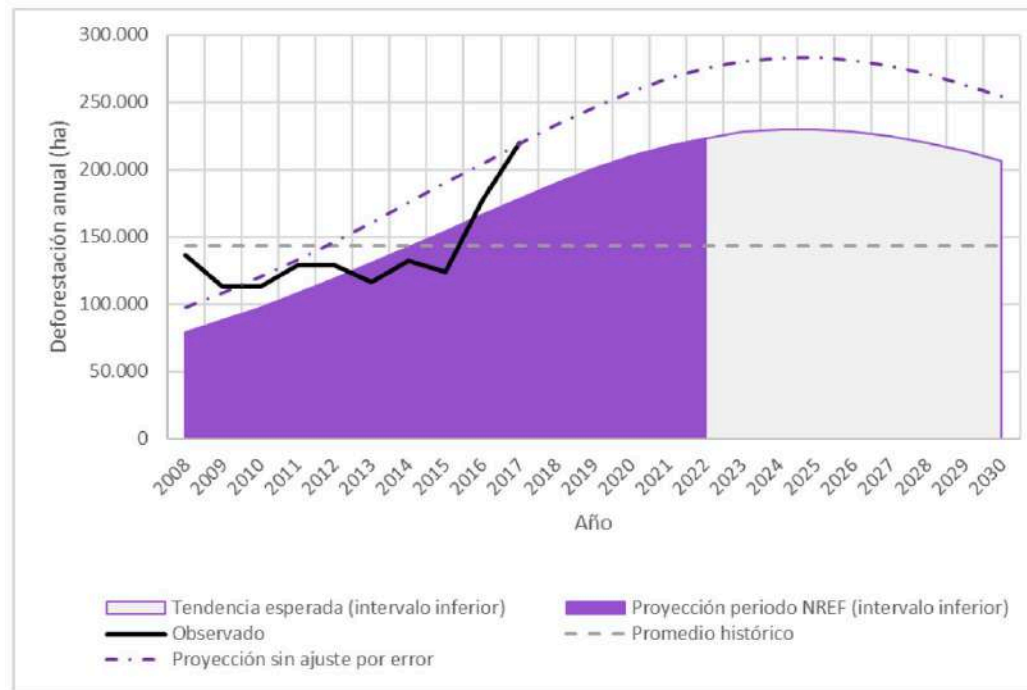


Figura 11. Proyección nacional de pérdida de bosque natural con el ajuste del intervalo inferior.

Colombia’s NDC does not yet include specific targets for reducing deforestation (see 2.1). The reaffirmed commitment to the JDI specifies that by 2020, Colombia shall update its NDC accordingly, and by 2021, Colombia shall define national sector-specific policies and implementation plans for the forest and land use sector.

2.3	Equaling or exceeding national targets	Assessment applies at the national level.	N/A	
2.4	Feasible Strategy	<p><i>Even under a new government, Colombia continues to develop and promote an institutional framework to combat deforestation. The continued implementation of established policies and programs will help contribute to the achievement of stated deforestation reduction goals.</i></p> <p><i>Continued funding from international donors and the strengthening of national and subnational institutions are elements that underpin the feasibility of the strategy in place.</i></p>	+	<p>-National Development Plan 2018-2022⁶⁹</p> <p>-National Council Against Deforestation and Other Associated</p>

⁶⁹ <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Prensa/PlanNacionaldeDesarrolloPactoporlasostenibilidad.pdf>

		<p>During the last two years, the following policies and programs have been developed in relation to halting deforestation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>National Development Plan 2018 – 2022</u>: Established 20 goals to be achieved through the implementation of 3 main pacts and 12 transversal pacts. In relation to sustainability and deforestation, the NDP set the goal to reduce deforestation by 30% with respect to the projections made by IDEAM. Amongst other sustainability goals, it establishes the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Implementing Payment for Ecosystem Services (PES); ○ Developing a forestry economy, where local communities can benefit from the sustainable usage of forests; and ○ Increasing the number of ha with sustainable agricultural production • <u>National Council Against Deforestation and other Associated Environmental Crimes (CONALDEF)</u>: Derived from the NDP, CONADLEF aims at developing actions and surveillance towards criminal activities against the environment. It will give special attention to disabling terrestrial and aerial illegal accesses to forests and will take measures against land grabbing, illegal crops, and illegal mining. Its main purpose is to develop policies, plans, programs, and strategies that contribute to halting deforestation and other environmental crimes. • <u>Supreme Court- Ruling 4360 of 2018</u>: As a result of an legal action by 25 young people from different regions of the country, the Supreme Court recognized the Amazon region as subject of rights, which implies the state’s legal duty of protecting said ecosystem and put into place any measures required to do so. This also means that any citizen, through the judiciary system, can demand the enforcement of the measures required to halt deforestation and protect the natural ecosystem. The ruling also orders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ An action plan to halt deforestation in the Amazon region; ○ The development of the Intergenerational Pact for the Colombian Amazon (PIVAC); ○ An update of the POT of the Amazonian municipalities to include climate change adaptation strategies; and ○ The implementation of an action plan by environmental authorities, with an aim to halt deforestation. • <u>Territorios Forestales Soténibles (Tefos)</u>: Program financed by the UK Government for support protecting tropical forests, the Amazon, and other fragile ecosystems threatened by deforestation. The initiative has three main objectives: 	<p>Environmental Crimes (CONALDEF)⁷⁰</p> <p>-Supreme Court Ruling 4360 of 2018⁷¹</p> <p>-Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC)⁷²</p> <p>-Territorios Forestales Sostenibles (Tefos)⁷³</p> <p>-ProBosques (GIZ)⁷⁴</p> <p>-National REDD+ Strategy: “Forests: Territories of Life: Integral Strategy to control deforestation and manage forests (EIDCGB)”</p> <p>-National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation⁷⁵</p> <p>-Sustainable Colombia Program⁷⁶</p> <p>-Visión Amazonía⁷⁷</p> <p>-REDD+ Early Movers (REM) Programme (in</p>
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⁷⁰ Available in page 484 <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Prensa/PlanNacionaldeDesarrolloPactoporlasostenibilidad.pdf>

⁷¹ <https://cortesuprema.gov.co/corte/index.php/2018/04/05/corte-suprema-ordena-proteccion-inmediata-de-la-amazonia-colombiana/>

⁷² http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/cambioclimatico/pdf/Estrategia_Colombiana_de_Developmento_Bajo_en_Carbono/FOLLETO_DE_PRESENTACION_ECDBC.pdf

⁷³ <https://id.presidencia.gov.co/Paginas/prensa/2020/Reino-Unido-y-Colombia-presentan-nuevo-programa-para-proteccion-de-bosques-tropicales-200612.aspx>

⁷⁴ <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/84893.html>

⁷⁵ <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/component/content/article/476-plantilla-cambio-climatico-%2032#documentos>

⁷⁶ <https://www.apccolombia.gov.co/mini-site-colombia-sostenible>

⁷⁷ <http://visionamazonia.minambiente.gov.co/>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The implementation of a multi-purpose cadaster in the municipalities with the highest rates of deforestation; ○ The strengthening of measures taken against environmental crimes; and ○ The construction of a more inclusive, sustainable, and resilient rural economy. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● <u>ProBosques (GIZ)</u>: This program aims to develop a framework that allows for the implementation of a sustainable forestry management system in addition to its associated value chains, contributing to the reduction of deforestation. The main objectives are to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Promote sustainable value chains related to forestry activities; ○ Support in coordination of regional instances for the implementations of sustainable forestry management programs; and ○ Improve the legal frameworks relevant to the SFM. ● <u>Strengthening of institutional capacities in the fight against deforestation</u>: An initiative of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, financed by the Government of Norway and implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC. It aims at strengthening the institutional capacity of those entities responsible for environmental crimes, such as the attorney general, National Natural Reserves System and regional sustainable development agencies. The program will allow the purchase of technology and the hiring of experts in order for the relevant authorities to increase their capacity of enforcing criminal, administrative and disciplinary actions against deforestation. It will also allow for the implementation of preventive actions, such as risk assessment and early warning systems. <p>The main policies, strategies, and programs currently in place were further discussed in Section 3.3. of this document and in JEC3 below.</p>	<p>support of Visión Amazonía)⁷⁸</p> <p>-GEF Corazón Amazonía⁷⁹</p> <p>-Proyecto Desarrollo de Paisajes Sostenibles Bajos en Carbono para la Orinoquía (BioCarbon Fund – World Bank)⁸⁰</p> <p>-TFA 2020 Colombia Alliance⁸¹</p> <p>-Joint Declaration of Intent on Cooperating on REDD+ and Sustainable Development: Norway-Germany-UK⁸²</p> <p>reaffirmed commitment from 2019⁸³</p> <p>-FOLU Colombia⁸⁴</p> <p>- Fortalecimiento de las capacidades de las instituciones colombianas para luchar contra la deforestación⁸⁵</p>
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⁷⁸ <https://www.giz.de/en/downloads/2017.08.03%20REM%20TA%20FACTSHEET%20COL%20EN.pdf>

⁷⁹ <https://www.patrimonionatural.org.co/proyectos/conservacion-de-bosques-y-sostenibilidad-en-el-corazon-de-la-amazonia/>

⁸⁰ <http://www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org/colombia-program>

⁸¹ <https://www.tfa2020.org/en/colombias-opportunity-accelerate-deforestation-free-growth-development/>

⁸² https://www.regjeringen.no/globalassets/departementene/kld/kos/joint_declaration_of_intent_colombia_norway_germany_uk_redd_in_colombia-002.pdf

⁸³ Available at: <https://www.norway.no/globalassets/2-world/colombia/joint-declaration-of-intent-jdi.pdf>

⁸⁴ <https://folucolombia.org>

⁸⁵ <https://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/noticias/4836-colombia-fortalece-capacidad-para-luchar-contra-los-delitos-ambientales-en-la-amazonia>

4.3 Checklist JEC 3: Progress

Item	Criteria	Analysis	Check	References
3.1	Timely progress towards milestones of the strategy.	<p><i>Deforestation in Colombia has declined from 219,974 ha in 2016/2017 to 158,893 ha in 2018/2019.</i></p> <p><i>However, recent deforestation figures point to little measurable progress in reducing deforestation toward the level of 90,000 ha/yr defined in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2014-2018 and the JDI.</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore, 2018 or 2019 numbers reveal limited progress against the NDP 2018-2022 goal, which is to reduce annual deforestation by 30% against the reference level.</i></p> <p><i>With a couple of important exceptions, such as the ETS, the enabling conditions remain largely the same since 2018.</i></p> <p><i>Progress since 2018: There has been a measurable decline in deforestation between 2016-2017 and 2018-2019, but the enabling conditions remain the same.</i></p> <p>As mentioned above (item 2.4 in the table), Colombia continues to implement new policies to further its deforestation reduction strategy. There has been a considerable improvement of the country's legal framework, especially regarding information systems, MRV, and the strengthening of local institutions. For example, the structuring of EICDGB strategy was concluded, and the consolidation efforts for the Sistema de Monitoreo de Bosques y Carbono (SMBByC) was continued. These, in turn, have allowed the country to generate both annual deforestation numbers and quarterly reports with early alerts on deforestation hotspots.</p> <p>Furthermore, the creation of CONALDEF constitutes a milestone in terms of institutions in charge of policing and coordinating timely responses to deforestation⁸⁶. CONDALDEF is integrated by policing, monitoring, law enforcement, and technical institutions, thereby creating a holistic approach to mitigate and reduce deforestation.</p> <p>The following are the main achievements, thus far, of relevant programs and policies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC)⁸⁷; achievements include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Development and implementation of Mitigation Sectorial Plans (PAS), which aim at clearly identify GHG mitigation strategies for every sector (transport, mining, agriculture, electricity, fuels, waste and sewage, industry, and housing) 	+/-	See footnotes

⁸⁶ https://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/planeacion-y-seguimiento/pdf/Informes_de_Gestión/Informe_ante_el_Congreso/Informe_de_Gestion_ante_el_Congreso_2019_2020.pdf

⁸⁷ <https://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/component/content/article/470-plantilla-cambio-climatico-26>

		<p>2. The National REDD+ Strategy, Forests, Territories of Life, Integral Strategy to control deforestation and manage forests (EIDCGB); achievements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Progress in increasing marine protected areas from 6% to 10%;⁸⁸ ○ Progress in increasing terrestrial protected areas from 12% to 17%;⁸⁹ ○ Progress in increasing new protected areas by 2.5 million ha;⁹⁰ and ○ Restoration of 190.000 ha of land out of the 210.000 ha pledged.⁹¹ <p>3. Sustainable Colombia Program; achievements include:⁹²</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The avoidance of 6 million tons of CO₂ in Chocó, due to the commitment of local communities in protecting 700,000 ha of natural forest; ○ The development of a restoration pilot in the national park, Sierra de La Macarena, aiming to reforest 150 ha, and support 50 families who are willing to transform their agricultural activities into sustainable practices; and ○ The launch of 6 productive projects in Caquetá, Nariño, and Putumayo, benefitting 683 families of smallholders, native and Black communities, as well as women groups. <p>4. Visión Amazonía and the REDD+ Early Movers (REM) Program; achievements include:⁹³</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Made progress towards territorial planning of more than 1,400,000 ha, and the development of forestry management instruments for 75,000 ha; ○ Approved investment of more than \$60 million USD in 3 projects; ○ Started 15, out of a projected 17, sustainable agricultural projects, where 90-93% of the estates have maintained the forest cover; ○ Designed a rural extension services model; and ○ Financed loans to 569 families that were guaranteed by conservation agreements. <p>5. BioREDD+ (USAID funded initiative focused in the Pacific region; achievements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The Design of 8 REDD+ projects.⁹⁴ <p>6. TFA 2020 Colombia Alliance; achievements include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The engagement of major retailers and private sector allies in their joint commitment to sell zero deforestation produce; and ○ The development of a reference level for the oil, palm, and cocoa value chains; and 		
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⁸⁸ <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/noticias/3206-colombia-declara-mas-de-4-5-millones-de-nuevas-hectareas-protegidas-marinas-para-mejorar-la-productividad-y-aprovechar-sosteniblemente-los-recursos-pesqueros>, <http://www.wwf.org.co/?uNewsID=311392>

⁸⁹ <http://es.presidencia.gov.co/noticia/180221-Parque-Nacional-de-Chiribiquete-se-ampliara-en-1-millon-500-mil-hectareas>

⁹⁰ <http://es.presidencia.gov.co/noticia/180319-Presidente-celebra-proteccion-de-mas-de-400-mil-hectareas-en-Sierra-Nevada-de-Santa-Marta-donde-no-habra-ningun-tipo-de-mineria>, <http://www.parquesnacionales.gov.co/portal/es/con-el-registro-de-2-reservas-naturales-de-la-sociedad-civil-en-el-caqueta-parques-nacionales-aporta-591-ha-mas-de-areas-protegidas-al-pais/>

⁹¹ <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/noticias/3362-colombia-restauro-190-000-hectareas-de-ecosistemas-naturales-en-los-ultimos-cuatro-anos>

⁹² <http://www.colombiasostenible.apccolombia.gov.co/prensa/los-aportes-del-fondo-colombia-sostenible-en-el-dia-mundial-del-medio-ambiente>

⁹³ <https://visionamazonia.minambiente.gov.co/content/uploads/2020/01/INFORME-ANUAL-2018-2019.pdf>

⁹⁴ <http://bioredd.org/proyectos/>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The creation of a plan for measuring reference levels for other value chains. <p>7. Joint Declaration of Intent Norway-Germany-UK and its reaffirmed commitment in 2019; achievements include</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The adjustment of deforestation reduction goals and other commitments to protect the environment (for more detail see item 2.1 on the table below). 																																						
3.2	Measurably on a trajectory towards the targets for reduced deforestation	<p><i>Compared to Colombia's proposed FREL from 2019, a reduction of deforestation has occurred. Indeed, deforestation has decreased in 2019 compared to 2017 and 2018 levels. However, recent deforestation figures point to little measurable progress in reducing deforestation toward the level of 90,000 ha/yr level defined in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2014-2018 and in the JDI.</i></p> <p><i>Further, 2018 and 2019 numbers reveal limited progress towards the NDP 2018-2022 goal, which aims to reduce annual deforestation by 30% against the reference level.</i></p> <p>The increases in deforestation levels are largely attributed to the post-conflict environment. The table below shows actual deforestation rates compared to prior targets under the NDP and the JDI; reference level deforestation per the FREL; and revised targets under the reaffirmed commitment to the JDI.</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th></th> <th>2018</th> <th>2019</th> <th>2020</th> <th>2021</th> <th>2022</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>NDP 2018-2022 goal</td> <td>132,394</td> <td>139,232</td> <td>145,269</td> <td>150,331</td> <td>154,274</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goal initial JDI⁹⁵</td> <td>90,000</td> <td>90,000</td> <td>90,000</td> <td>90,000</td> <td>90,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Goal reaffirming JDI⁹⁶</td> <td></td> <td>155,000</td> <td>155,000</td> <td>155,000</td> <td>155,000</td> </tr> <tr> <td>FREL 2019 (Ha)⁹⁷</td> <td>189,135</td> <td>198,903</td> <td>207,527</td> <td>214,758</td> <td>220,392</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deforestation (Ha)⁹⁸</td> <td>197,159^{□□}</td> <td>158,893^{□□}</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>□ Meets both the 2014-2018 and the 2018-2022 goals □□ Meets the 2014-2018 goal, but not 2018-2022 goals □□□ Meets neither the 2014-2018 nor the 2018-2022 goals</p> <p>Source: Adapted from IDEAM and Colombia's Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) for the entire country in 2019</p>		2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	NDP 2018-2022 goal	132,394	139,232	145,269	150,331	154,274	Goal initial JDI ⁹⁵	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	90,000	Goal reaffirming JDI ⁹⁶		155,000	155,000	155,000	155,000	FREL 2019 (Ha) ⁹⁷	189,135	198,903	207,527	214,758	220,392	Deforestation (Ha) ⁹⁸	197,159 ^{□□}	158,893 ^{□□}				+/-	<p>Colombia's Forest Reference Emission Level (FREL) for the entire country of 2019⁹⁹</p> <p>IDEAM¹⁰⁰</p> <p>National Development Plan 2019-2022¹⁰¹</p> <p>Joint Declaration of Intent (JDI);¹⁰² and reaffirmed commitment from 2019¹⁰³</p>
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⁹⁵ National Development Plan. Pg 681. <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/PND/PND%202014-2018%20Tomo%20%20internet.pdf>

⁹⁶ Available at: <https://www.norway.no/globalassets/2-world/colombia/joint-declaration-of-intent-jdi.pdf>

⁹⁷ Available at: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/02012019_nref_colombia_v8.pdf

⁹⁸ IDEAM. (2020). Sistema de Monitoreo Bosques y Carbono (SMBYC). July 2020: <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/reg/indexLogOn.jsp>

⁹⁹ Available at: https://redd.unfccc.int/files/02012019_nref_colombia_v8.pdf

¹⁰⁰ IDEAM. (2020). Sistema de Monitoreo Bosques y Carbono (SMBYC). July 2020: <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/reg/indexLogOn.jsp>

¹⁰¹ PND 2020. Pg. 9 Available at: <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Prensa/Resumen-PND2018-2022-final.pdf>

¹⁰² Available at: http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/Medidas_NDC_25_agosto-1_Version_Comunicaciones_2.pdf

¹⁰³ Available at: <https://www.norway.no/globalassets/2-world/colombia/joint-declaration-of-intent-jdi.pdf>

3.3	Verifiable improvement of the enabling environment	<p><i>In general, Colombia continues to slowly develop its enabling conditions for reducing emissions from deforestation and land degradation. There is a commitment towards implementing sectorial policies and a special focus on the Amazon region that could further efforts in reducing deforestation.</i></p> <p><i>Colombia is also taking steps towards achieving sustainable growth in the agricultural sectors, which are the key drivers of deforestation. Colombia is also strengthening the capacity of local authorities to implement environmental policies.</i></p> <p>The guidelines for the management of climate change have continued to contribute to the promotion and technical assistance of local governments and environmental authorities in the development of the Integral Plans for the Territorial Management of Climate Change (PIGCCT). These are the instruments through which local entities -- prior to the analysis of vulnerability and GHG inventory -- can identify, evaluate, prioritize, and define measures and actions towards climate change adaptation.¹⁰⁴</p> <p>In terms of budgetary support for the implementation of the strategy, there are no public figures detailing the expenditure of MADS and other national authorities. However, significant resources from multilateral organizations and international donors were appropriated and executed. Some of these resources depended on the achievement of measurable results. The government continues to catalyze important financing from private funds and international donors.¹⁰⁵</p> <p>The government of Colombia has orchestrated multi-stakeholder initiatives enhancing enabling conditions for sustainable production amongst several high-risk deforestation sectors. The most prominent include the Zero-Deforestation Agreements, which are public-private partnerships aimed at eliminating deforestation from beef, dairy, palm oil, timber, and cocoa supply chains.¹⁰⁶</p> <p>The climate change policy framework in Colombia offers a set of economic and financial incentives for the development of emission reduction programs in the AFOLU sector with the explicit goal of reducing deforestation. The most remarkable accomplishments are the national emission trading systems (“Sistema de Cupos Tranzables”) and the national carbon tax.^{107, 108} Together, the enabling conditions for both accomplishments have enhanced the development of REDD+ initiatives as well as afforestation and reforestation programs. With a total of 20 certified REDD+ projects, Colombia ranks among the most engaged countries in the world in this effort.¹⁰⁹</p> <p>Programs such as Sustainable Colombia and Visión Amazonía, have managed to implement sustainable value chains and halt deforestation in especially affected regions.¹¹⁰ However, to further develop the</p>	+	See footnotes
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¹⁰⁴ https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/pdf_estudio_avances_agosto_2019_-_21-8v2.pdf

¹⁰⁵ <https://id.presidencia.gov.co/Paginas/prensa/2019/190529-Colombia-recibe-17-millones-de-dolares-para-luchar-contra-la-deforestacion.aspx>

¹⁰⁶ Furumo et al. (2020). Scaling up zero deforestation initiatives through public-private partnerships: A look inside post-conflict Colombia: Available at: <https://www.sciencedirect.com.ezproxy.unal.edu.co/science/article/pii/S0959378019313822>.

¹⁰⁷ Bill 19312. 2018. Available at: <https://asocarbono.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/LEY-1931-DEL-27-DE-JULIO-DE-2018.pdf>

¹⁰⁸ Bill 1819. 2016. Available at: http://www.secretariassenado.gov.co/senado/basedoc/ley_1819_2016.html

¹⁰⁹ The role of International Verification Standards in Colombia. Verra. Non-published presentation.

¹¹⁰ <https://visionamazonia.minambiente.gov.co/content/uploads/2020/01/INFORME-ANUAL-2018-2019.pdf>

		<p>enabling conditions, it is necessary to develop more initiatives that address the drivers of deforestation and provide an option of livelihoods for those affected communities.</p> <p>In relation to green finance, the Office of Green and Sustainable Business and the Direction for Climate Change and Risk Management have jointly developed a work plan to develop a carbon market that includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Carbon in strategic ecosystems of special protection; ○ Articulation of environmental incentives that contribute to the mitigation of GHG; ○ Registries and information systems; and ○ An institutional framework. <p>Additionally, the national PES (Payment for Environmental Services) Program has oriented public entities in the design and implementation of projects aimed at addressing different conservation objectives, especially in relation to the compliance of the Peace Agreement. In 2019, 185 possible PES initiatives in (Development Programs with a Territorial Approach) subregions were identified, all of which will be financed by resources provided by the BID.¹¹¹</p> <p>Finally, the latest ruling of the Supreme Court, which declared the Amazon as a subject of rights, constitutes a platform that also contributes to the enabling environment, as the judges become active participants in the institutional framework against deforestation. Thus, the enforceability and accountability of policies, programs, and strategies promoting deforestation can be demanded.¹¹²</p>		
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¹¹¹ Page 106 https://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/planeacion-y-seguimiento/pdf/Informes_de_Gestión/Informe_ante_el_Congreso/Informe_de_Gestion_ante_el_Congreso_2019_2020.pdf

¹¹² <https://www.dejusticia.org/column/amazonia-sujeto-de-derechos/>

4.4 Checklist JEC 4: MRV

Item	Criteria	Analysis	Check	References
4.1	Transparent operational system	<p><i>The country's MRV system is operational and provides transparent monitoring of deforestation. It is managed at the national level by IDEAM.</i></p> <p><i>The implementation of the MRV System has advanced since 2018. RENARE was officially released and is expected to begin operating in 2020. Neither the SINEGI official platform nor the adoption of the MRV system by relevant stakeholders are complete. The data is not yet accessible in an interactive web portal, but MADS and IDEAM are considering options to build associated tools for enhanced public access.</i></p> <p><i>Progress since 2018: There is an established MRV system, but little additional progress (e.g., the release of RENARE, and consolidation of SINEGI) has occurred.</i></p> <p>Currently the system is well-structured, comprehensive, and compliant with UNFCCC standards.¹¹³ Bill 1447, passed in 2018, sets the legal framework for the design and implementation of a national unified MRV system in Colombia.¹¹⁴ The Colombian MRV system is orchestrated by the MADS and operated by the IDEAM. Since 2018, the MRV system has been integrated into different subsystems outlined below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SINGEI (National GHG Inventory system), which measures national and subnational GHG emissions in different sectors and reports them through the National Climate Change Communications, the Biennial Update Reports (BUR) to the UNFCCC, the National GHG Inventories and voluntary corporate emission reports.¹¹⁵ The latest inventory was presented in 2018 and contains detailed national, regional, and sectoral information. SINGEI is expected to have an interactive interface designed in the upcoming year to provide public access to data.¹¹⁶ • SMBYC (Forests and Carbon Monitoring System), which measures and reports information on forest cover change at the national and subnational level. Currently, information is presented on a daily basis, which includes trimestral early deforestation alerts and reports on annual deforestation data.¹¹⁷ The platform is active and available to the public (Link). 	+	<p>National Document on Colombia's MRV System¹²²</p> <p>UNFCCC BUR.2¹²³</p> <p>Monitoring System on Forests and Carbon¹²⁴</p> <p>Bill 1447, 2018¹²⁵</p> <p>Third Biennial Update Report-BUR¹²⁶</p> <p>Environmental Information System of Colombia¹²⁷</p>

¹¹³ National Document on Colombia's MRV System Pg 13. http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/AsuntosMarinosCosterosyRecursosAcuatico/Documento_MRV_Nacional_Consolidado__Julio_2017_V_FINAL_2_0.pdf

¹¹⁴ Resolucion 1447 de 2018. Available at:

¹¹⁵ Colombia UNFCCC BUR 2. Pg. 25. Available here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NIR_BUR2_Colombia.pdf

¹¹⁶ Idem. Pg 30.

¹¹⁷ SMBYC. Available at: <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/>

¹²² Available at: http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/AsuntosMarinosCosterosyRecursosAcuatico/Documento_MRV_Nacional_Consolidado__Julio_2017_V_FINAL_2_0.pdf

¹²³ Colombia UNFCCC BUR 2. Available here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NIR_BUR2_Colombia.pdf

¹²⁴ SMBYC. Available at: <http://smbyc.ideam.gov.co/MonitoreoBC-WEB/>

¹²⁵ Resolucion 1447 de 2018. Available at: <https://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/normativa/app/resoluciones/98-RES%201447%20DE%202018.pdf>

¹²⁶ Available at: http://documentacion.ideam.gov.co/openbiblio/bvirtual/023731/TCNCC_COLOMBIA_CMNUCC_2017_2.pdf

¹²⁷ Available at: http://www.siac.gov.co/siac_general

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RENARE (National GHG Emission Registry), which measures and reports GHG emission reductions from programs including: REDD+ projects, NAMAS, CDM, and other long-term development strategies.¹¹⁸ RENARE is expected to have an interactive interface to serve as the base for the ETS systems in Colombia. The platform has already been developed and will be operating publicly in 2020.¹¹⁹ • Finance MRV System, which reports public, private, national, and international investments that enter Colombia for mitigation and adaptation projects. Detailed information and graphs can be found here: http://mrv.dnp.gov.co/Paginas/inicio.aspx <p>The national MRV system is currently harmonized with the Environmental Information System of Colombia (SIAC),¹²⁰ and should soon be complemented with an updated MRV system.¹²¹</p>		
4.2	Progress towards implementation of the MRV system	<p><i>The implementation of the MRV system has advanced since 2018. RENARE was officially released and is expected to be operating in 2020. SINEGI official platform and the adoption of the MRV system by relevant stakeholders still need to be finalized.</i></p> <p>Colombia's MRV system evidences its progress in:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bill 1447, passed in 2018, which sets the legal framework for a unified national MRV system to avoid double counting;¹²⁸ • The Second Biennial Update Report, submitted to the UNFCCC in 2018 (Link); • The Release of RENARE (Link) that should be fully operational in 2020;^{129, 130} • The Functional Monitoring System on Forests and Carbon (SMByC), which provides constant early deforestation alerts¹³¹; and • The operating financial MRV system. 	+	<p>National Document on Colombia's MRV System¹³²</p> <p>UNFCCC BUR.2¹³³</p> <p>Bill 1447, 2018¹³⁴</p> <p>SMByC</p>

¹¹⁸ Resolución 1447 de 2018. Available at: <https://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/normativa/app/resoluciones/98-RES%201447%20DE%202018.pdf>

¹¹⁹ Official unpublished presentation.

¹²⁰ SIAC. Available at: http://www.siac.gov.co/siac_general

¹²¹ Resolución 1447 de 2018. Available at: <https://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/normativa/app/resoluciones/98-RES%201447%20DE%202018.pdf>

¹²⁸ Resolución 1447 de 2018. Available at: <https://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/normativa/app/resoluciones/98-RES%201447%20DE%202018.pdf>

¹²⁹ MADS. (2019). Available at: <https://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/noticias-minambiente/4497-renare-plataforma-para-registrar-reducciones-gases-efecto-invernadero> & <https://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/noticias-minambiente/4194-lista-la-plataforma-del-registro-nacional-de-reduccion-de-emisiones-de-gei-renare>

¹³⁰ Official unpublished presentation.

¹³¹ SMByC. Alertas tempranas de deforestación. Available at: <https://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/noticias-minambiente/4194-lista-la-plataforma-del-registro-nacional-de-reduccion-de-emisiones-de-gei-renare>

¹³² Available at: http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/AsuntosMarinosCosterosyRecursosAcuatico/Documento_MRV_Nacional_Consolidado_Julio_2017_V_FINAL_2_0.pdf

¹³³ Colombia UNFCCC BUR.2.. Available here: https://unfccc.int/sites/default/files/resource/NIR_BUR2_Colombia.pdf

¹³⁴ Resolución 1447 de 2018. Available at: <https://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/normativa/app/resoluciones/98-RES%201447%20DE%202018.pdf>

4.5 Checklist JEC 5: Safeguards – Social and Environmental

Item	Criteria	Analysis	Check	References
5.1	Safeguards against social and environmental risks associated with the strategy in place	<p><i>Colombia continues to develop a safeguard strategy to mitigate social and environmental risks associated with the implementation of REDD+ initiatives.</i></p> <p><i>The country, however, is not yet fully capable of completely implementing the safeguard's framework in order to comply with the Cancun Agreement and the UNFCCC.</i></p> <p><i>Progress since 2018: While previous efforts continue, there has not been significant change or progress in social and environmental safeguards.</i></p> <p>Colombia submitted the Safeguards Information Summary II before the UNFCCC, which included information relevant to 2015-2017, with emphasis on the Amazon region and is currently preparing the third summary, led by the MASD.</p> <p>Prior to 2018, Colombia developed a context-based interpretation of the 7 safeguard guidelines, with 15 elements to be applied to REDD+ projects, and making full and effective participation of local communities a priority. However, this context-based interpretation must be updated to reflect recent judicial rulings in favor of the environment. These rulings not only order the protection of natural resources, but they also command urgent involvement on behalf of local communities. Furthermore, the updated judicial interpretation must also consider the native communities that inhabit inaccessible areas and those that communicate through native languages.</p> <p>The National Safeguards System (SNS) is still in its design phase. Furthermore, it is currently at the policy diagnosis stage, where relevant initiatives, policies, and programs are being identified in order to promote an articulated system.</p>	-	<p>3era Comunicación Nacional a la CMNUCC – Anexo 3¹³⁵</p> <p>Guide: <i>Salvaguardas Sociales y Ambientales para REDD+ en Colombia</i>¹³⁶</p> <p>2do resumen de Información de Salvaguardas para REDD+ en Colombia (MADS, 2017)¹³⁷</p>
5.2	Progress	<p><i>Colombia, however, needs to further strengthen its strategy towards the full implementation of the safeguard's framework, in order to comply with the Cancun Agreement and the UNFCCC.</i></p> <p>Colombia must take additional steps for the development and implementation of the safeguard's framework and take steps to implement the National Safeguard System and its components. It also can further the participatory mechanisms for local communities by breaking the existing communication and technological barriers. Colombia is in the process of ratifying the Escazú, Agreement, which could impose important obligations in terms of native communities' participation and access to timely information</p>	-	See Footnotes

¹³⁵ <http://www.bosquesterritoriosdevida.com/sites/default/files/Salvaguardas%20en%20Colombia.pdf>

¹³⁶ http://d2ouvy59p0dg6k.cloudfront.net/downloads/cartilla_interpretacion_nacional_de_salvaguardas_final_web.pdf

¹³⁷ http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/Atencion_y_participacion_al_ciudadano/consultas_publicas_2017/29_09_2017_II_Resumen_de_Info_Salvaguardas_Rev_Consolidado.pdf

		regarding deforestation. ¹³⁸ Moreover, Vision Amazonia contribute to the creation of participatory programs that create eco-friendly opportunities for local communities in the Amazon region. ¹³⁹		
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5. Annex

Table A.1: Plans and strategies formulated by the national government

Plan/Strategy	Operational Period	Brief Description	Key aspects
National Development Plan¹⁴⁰	2018 - 2022	National Development Plans are developed by the National Planning Department (DNP) guiding the public policies for each 4-year governmental period.	Reduces deforestation by 30% from the previous year's reference level, implements PES, establishes a forestry economy, and promotes sustainable agricultural practices.
National Climate Change Policy¹⁴¹	2014 - Ongoing	This is the overall climate change policy framework for the country. It guides all government strategies regarding low carbon development at a national, territorial, and sectoral level.	Unifies all national climate strategies under a singular guideline that helps coordinate all institutions and plans involved including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC); · National REDD+ Strategy; · National Plan for Climate Change Adaptation; · National Plan for Risk Management from Natural Disasters; · National Strategy of Climate Finance; and · Strategy of financial protection against disasters.
Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (ECDBC)¹⁴²	2015 - Ongoing	This strategy spans short, medium, and long-term planning program, led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), with the support of the DNP and several other ministries.	Seeks to separate national economic growth from GHG emissions through sectoral mitigation measures that contribute to economic development and to sectoral competition. Sectors include: agriculture, energy, transport, industry, solid waste, housing, and forestry.

¹³⁸ <https://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/noticias-minambiente/4579-colombia-firma-acuerdo-escazu-derechos-humanos>

¹³⁹ <https://visionamazonia.minambiente.gov.co/news/minambiente-y-pnud-abren-convocatoria-para-liderazgo-de-mujeres-indigenas-en-la-amazonia-colombiana/>

¹⁴⁰ See <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Prensa/PlanNacionaldeDesarrolloPactoporlasostenibilidad.pdf>

¹⁴¹ See https://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/cambioclimatico/pdf/Politica_Nacional_de_Cambio_Climatico_-_PNCC_/PNCC_Politicas_Publicas_LIBRO_Final_Web_01.pdf

¹⁴² See: http://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/cambioclimatico/pdf/Estrategia_Colombiana_de_Desarrollo_Bajo_en_Carbono/FOLLETO_DE_PRESENTACION_ECDBC.pdf

National REDD+ Strategy (ENREDD+), called (since 2017) “Forests: Territories of Life: Integral Strategy to control deforestation and manage forests (EIDCGB)”¹⁴³	2009 - 2030	<p>This is a comprehensive strategy to reduce deforestation and degradation by promoting conservation and sustainable management. Through a technically coordinated public-policy framework that merges the productive sector, local communities, and civil society, the strategy seeks to improve forestry management by focusing on comprehensive rural development.</p>	<p>Action items include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sociocultural management of forests; 2. Development of a forest economy; 3. Cross-sectoral management of territorial ordering and environmental determinants; 4. Permanent monitoring and control; 5. Legal, institutional and financial capacity building and strengthening.
National Strategy of Climate Finance¹⁴⁴	Ongoing	<p>This strategy leads in the development of financial and economic instruments to promote climate finance and manage access to new financial sources (public, private, national, and international).</p>	<p>Consists of an on-line reporting platform that provides current information on where the national, international, public, and private funding sources funding are being invested. This creates new strategies to allocate funds or find new funding sources.</p>
Sustainable Colombia Program¹⁴⁵	Ongoing	<p>This program aims to promote environmental and social sustainability in regions most-affected by conflict through financing small and medium-sized projects which share the program’s objectives.</p> <p>The program has clear guidelines, but the institutional architecture to channel funds remains unclear. A series of funds have been created. One in particular acts as a Supra Fund (Fondo Colombia en Paz) and absorbs financing coming from Colombia’s carbon tax.</p>	<p>Objectives include:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1.) Increase the income of rural communities in the prioritized territories; 2.) Guarantee the sustainable use of natural resources and the conservation of natural capital; and 3.) Strengthen the planning, technical, and financial capacities of the main entities in charge of agricultural development and the investments in the rural areas affected by armed conflicts.
National Council Against Deforestation and other Associated Environmental Crimes (CONALDEF)¹⁴⁶	2018-present	<p>CONADLEF aims at developing actions and surveillance towards criminal activities that harm the environment. It is implemented by policing, monitoring through technical institutions, which create a holistic approach in mitigating and reducing deforestation.</p>	<p>CONALDEF will pay special attention to disabling terrestrial and aerial illegal accesses to forests and will take measures against land grabbing, illegal crops, and illegal mining.</p> <p>Its main purpose is to develop policies, plans, programs, and strategies that contribute to halting deforestation and other environmental crimes.</p>

¹⁴³ See: http://www.bosquesterritoriosdevida.com/sites/default/files/Presentacion_lineas_2017.pdf

¹⁴⁴ See <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Ambiente/Finanzas%20del%20Clima/Estrategia%20nacional%20de%20financiamiento%20climático.pdf>

¹⁴⁵ See <http://www.colombiasostenible.apccolombia.gov.co>

¹⁴⁶ See https://www.minambiente.gov.co/images/planeacion-y-seguimiento/pdf/Informes_de_Gestión/Informe_ante_el_Congreso/Informe_de_Gestion_ante_el_Congreso_2019_2020.pdf

National Policy for the Integral Management of Biodiversity and its Ecosystem Services (PNGIBSE) ¹⁴⁷	Ongoing	The policy aims at promoting the integral management of biodiversity and ecosystem services by improving resilience through joint actions of the private sector and civil society.	Thematic areas include: 1.) biodiversity, conservation and nature's preservation; 2.) governance and creation of public value; 3.) Biodiversity as a means for economic growth and livelihoods; 4.) Technology and knowledge transfer; 5.) risk management and ecosystem services and; 6.) Global commitments and co-responsibility.
National Council for Economic and Social Policy mandate 3886 (CONPES 3886)	2017 - Ongoing	This includes the national payment for environmental services as a means of promoting peace.	Builds political frameworks and institutional arrangements to establish a system of payment for environmental services. Official resources are allocated accordingly. Enabling conditions allow the private sector to participate.

Table A.2: Implementation measures formulated at the national level

Plan/Strategy	Operational Period	Brief Description	Key aspects
Visión Amazonía ¹⁴⁸	2016 - Ongoing	A Colombian government initiative which seeks to achieve zero net deforestation in the Colombian Amazon by 2020. Visión Amazonía has been conceived as the pioneering implementation component of ENREDD+ (now EIDCGB), and it is piloting the first REDD+ activities in the country, including RBPs and the safeguards system.	Its five pillars are: 1.) Improving forest governance; 2.) Sustainable sector development and planning; 3.) Agro-environmental development; 4.) Environmental governance of indigenous territories; and 5.) Readiness activities.
REDD+ Early Movers (REM) Program (in support of Visión Amazonía) ¹⁴⁹	2016 - 2021	The Program is a key pillar of Germany's bilateral REDD+ engagement. It was commissioned by the Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ) and implemented by KfW Development Bank and the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (GIZ). Financial cooperation is implemented through a results-based	The program will invest \$85 million (USD) over 6 years, to achieve zero deforestation in the Amazon region through 5 action plans: 1.) Forestry governance; 2.) Land zoning, planning and sustainable development; 3.) Sustainable agriculture programs;

¹⁴⁷ See http://www.humboldt.org.co/images/pdf/PNGIBSE_español_web.pdf

¹⁴⁸ See <https://visionamazonia.minambiente.gov.co>

¹⁴⁹ See <https://visionamazonia.minambiente.gov.co/en-que-consiste-el-pago-por-resultados/>

		financial scheme. It also provides technical support to address readiness gaps.	4.) Native communities' governance; and 5.) Enabling conditions.
Proyecto Desarrollo de Paisajes Sostenibles Bajos en Carbono para la Orinoquía (BioCarbon Fund – World Bank)¹⁵⁰	2018 - 2022	This program is focused on promoting a business environment conducive for sustainable agriculture practices and production systems by strengthening institutional capacities to plan, implement, and monitor integrated landscape management. ¹⁵² It seeks to provide technical assistance to improve landscape management practices, including cattle ranching, climate smart agriculture, and sustainable forest management, focusing on the protection of natural ecosystems while strengthening agricultural value chains.	It aims to improve enabling conditions for sustainable and low-carbon landscape planning and management in project targeted areas. The program envisions 3 main components: 1.) Integrated land-use planning and improved governance for deforestation control; 2.) Sustainable land-use management; and 3.) Definitions of emissions reduction program and MRV.
TFA 2020 Colombia Alliance¹⁵¹	2017 - 2020	This is the first country-specific chapter of Tropical Forest Alliance 2020 in Latin America. It seeks to identify projects for the implementation of zero deforestation commitments. The palm oil, cattle, dairy, and timber supply chains are prioritized.	Its objectives include: 1.) Involving key stakeholders and strengthening common ownership and understanding of the deforestation-free supply chain agenda; 2.) Generating and disseminating relevant information on the zero deforestation supply chain agenda; and 3.) Fostering zero deforestation agreements to raise awareness of producers and consumers, as well as to promote public-private investments. ¹⁵⁶
Joint Declaration of Intent on Cooperating on REDD+ and Sustainable Development: Norway-Germany-UK and reaffirmed commitment from 2019¹⁵²	2016 - 2030	The JDI on REDD+ initiatives and sustainable development in Colombia, Germany, Norway, and the UK committed to contribute close to \$300 million (USD), primarily through a results-based payments scheme to reduce deforestation. In the reaffirmed commitment, the countries continue to support Colombia's commitments under the Paris Agreement and established a new target for deforestation reduction of 155,000 ha or less by 2022 and 100,000 ha or less by 2025.	Special support will be given with respect to: 1.) Paying for environmental services and other conservation incentives aimed at indigenous peoples and Afro-Colombian communities; 2.) Updating the Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC); 3.) Increasing the number of ha that are under sustainable forest management; and 4.) Increasing the number of ha under sustainable cattle ranching systems with zero deforestation.
FOLU Colombia¹⁵³	2017 - ongoing	The New Food and Land-Use Coalition (FOLU) is an initiative that directly shifts the reconversion of global food and land-use systems, in support of the	The FOLU Coalition pressured Colombia to pilot efforts leading to a systemic shift. The peace agreement with the FARC, meeting the goals of

¹⁵⁰ See <http://www.biocarbonfund-isfl.org/colombia-program>

¹⁵¹ See: <https://www.tfa2020.org/en/colombias-opportunity-accelerate-deforestation-free-growth-development/>

¹⁵² See <https://www.norway.no/globalassets/2-world/colombia/joint-declaration-of-intent-jdi.pdf>

¹⁵³ See <https://folucolombia.org>

		goals of the Paris Agreement and the SDGs. FOLU promotes urgent, large-scale changes that combine technical, financial, and political insights, and rely on public-private cooperation to achieve desirable transformational changes. These changes would protect and regenerate the country's natural resources, guarantee food security, and support the prosperity and resilience of rural economies.	the NDC in the context of the Paris Agreement, and the commitment to achieve the SDGs, present a series of opportunities for the country to achieve sustainable food and land-use systems that are scalable activities generating favorable socioeconomic conditions, while slowing down deforestation and soil degradation.
Territorios Forestales Sotenibles (Tefos) ¹⁵⁴	2020-	This program, financed by the UK, protects the Amazon and other tropical forests, allocating resources of around \$80 million (USD) to protect environments threatened by deforestation.	Three main objectives include: 1.) Developing and implementing a multipurpose cadaster; 2.) Building a fairer, inclusive, and sustainable rural economy; and 3.) Strengthening measures and capabilities of authorities to halt crimes against the environment.
ProBosques ¹⁵⁵	2020-2022	This program, financed by GIZ, promotes responsible land-use and deforestation efforts.	The project will be implemented in old conflict-influenced areas, through 3 action fronts: 1.) Establishing value chains based on forestry sustainability; 2.) Improving the management capabilities of local authorities and introducing local forestry management policies; and 3.) Strengthening institutions.
Fortalecimiento de las capacidades de las instituciones colombianas para luchar contra la deforestación ¹⁵⁶	2020-2023	An initiative of the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, financed by the Government of Norway and implemented by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, UNODC. It aims at strengthen the institutional capacity of those authorities responsible for environmental crimes, such as the attorney general, National Natural Reserves System and regional sustainable development agencies.	The program will be mainly implemented in the amazon region, including natural parks such as Sierra de la Macarena, Serrania de Chiribiquete, and Nukak National Natural Reserve. It will aim at: 1.) Strengthen authority's capacity for enforcing criminal, administrative and disciplinary actions against deforestation. 2.) Allow for the purchase of relevant technology and the hiring of experienced personnel. 3.) Implement preventive actions such as risk assessment and early warning systems.

¹⁵⁴ See <https://id.presidencia.gov.co/Paginas/prensa/2020/Reino-Unido-y-Colombia-presentan-nuevo-programa-para-proteccion-de-bosques-tropicales-200612.aspx>

¹⁵⁵ See <https://www.giz.de/en/worldwide/84893.html>

¹⁵⁶ See <https://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/noticias/4836-colombia-fortalece-capacidad-para-luchar-contra-los-delitos-ambientales-en-la-amazonia>

Ambientes para la Paz y Reconciliación¹⁵⁷ 158	2017-2019	<p>A program with a reincorporation approach that promotes environmental training initiatives for local communities and population of former combatants of the FARC-EP, as well as the development of productive and conservation alternatives, oriented to deforestation, that contribute to sustainable development.</p>	<p>Its main objective is to develop a reincorporation strategy benefiting 3,800 people, 30% of whom are former FARC combatants and 70% of whom are rural communities in Meta and Caqueta regions.</p>
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¹⁵⁷ See <https://www.pidamazonia.com/content/ambientes-para-la-paz-vida-digna-y-reconciliacion>

¹⁵⁸ See <https://nrc.org.co/2018/08/10/ambientes-para-la-paz-y-la-reconciliacion/>