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Case Study: Colombia’s National Climate Change Process

Executive Summary

Through the development of a well-planned and executed climate strategy, Colombia has positioned itself as a leader in the development of climate change mitigation and adaptation actions. These efforts go back as far as 1994, when Colombia joined the UN Framework Convention on Climate Change. Since then, the nation has developed an increasingly sophisticated approach towards the issue, culminating with the development of the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (CLCDS), a comprehensive national plan to address climate change.

In addition to the creation of the CLCDS, which is due to be completed in 2014, the institutional structure addressing climate change underwent a major overhaul in 2011. This reform moved the Climate Change Mitigation Group (CCMG)—Colombia’s main body for coordinating and articulating the nation’s climate actions—from the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) to the National Planning Department (NPD). The move had wide ranging implications for the authority of Colombia’s climate initiatives, and indicated the government’s stance that an effective climate change strategy should involve a whole-of-government approach. In general, the nation’s approach to climate change has integrated a long-term effort in its CLCDS with near-term opportunities to promote and develop high-potential NAMAs.

Colombia’s mitigation and adaptation strategy rests on several basic pillars which have helped it achieve success in a number of climate-related areas. Most generally, the challenge has been identified as a top national priority by policymakers as well as the general public. The common understanding about the consequences of inaction has led to a wealth of social and political support for climate change initiatives.

A related factor is the recognition that climate change is more than a mere environmental problem; economic and social issues are fundamental as well. This recognition was underscored by the CCMG’s move from the MOE to the NPD. In its new location under the NPD, CCMG’s access to top policymakers has been significantly improved, and it now draws on resources and human capital from a range of governmental departments. These sector-specific experts are able to
communicate the priorities and concerns of their home departments, enabling officials to develop climate policies that promote economic and social development in addition to GHG reductions.

Thirdly, Colombia has prioritized continual training and educational efforts for staff working on climate change issues. Using this approach—and with the help of international grants for hiring new staff—the government has assembled a highly qualified team of climate experts dedicated to designing medium-to long-term climate change strategy. These staff members are positioned throughout the government and are constantly updated about international events and other issues relating to climate change.

Another major pillar is the active government promotion and management of Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) projects. In order to attract investments from abroad, the government is intimately involved with activities such as vetting potential CDM projects, advertising opportunities to developers, and coordinating project solicitations to minimize overlap and reduce risk. This government support has led to 38 registered CDM projects, the 11th most worldwide.

Lastly, Colombia has worked scrupulously to ensure the efficient and appropriate use of donor funds for climate actions. The government understands the importance of maintaining investor confidence and handles international contributions with considerable transparency and accountability. Clear deadlines, guaranteed deliverables, and strong coordination of donor funds have given Colombia an international reputation as a high-quality investment opportunity. This effort has enabled Colombia to attract the support of over a dozen international contributors including national governments, non-profit organizations, and international organizations.
Introduction

While Colombia’s gross domestic product (GDP) corresponds to approximately 0.5% of the global economy, the country emits only 0.37% of the world’s total greenhouse gases (GHGs). Colombia’s low emissions are explained to a large extent by the fact that hydropower represents more than two-thirds of the country’s electricity generation. The energy sector contributes to 37% of the country’s total emissions and the agriculture sector contributes 38%.

Figure 1: GHGs Emissions by Sector (2004)

Although Colombian emissions are relatively low compared to other Latin American countries, the country’s climate change strategy stands out as a success story because of its ability to clearly articulate the role of relevant ministries in addressing climate change, as well as the proposed relationship between the numerous outside funders and programs acting in the country. Colombia has consciously portrayed climate change as an important issue in the public arena, which, along with private-sector involvement, has given confidence to international investors and supporters.

Colombia is following both a top-down and a bottom-up strategy in addressing climate change, and is making an effort to have coherence between the two. The country’s top-down strategy is the construction, under its National Development Plan, of the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (CLCDS), which includes the business-as-usual (BAU) scenario and Marginal Abatement Cost Curves (MACCs). Due to be completed by 2014, the CLCDS will allow Colombia to define the most effective mitigation actions to undertake. However, because Colombia cannot wait until 2014 to start taking mitigation actions, its bottom-up strategy has started identifying efficient early mitigation actions that are consistent with its National Development Plan.

Colombia’s effective government structure and coherent climate strategy has helped, in part, to make Colombia a “supporter darling,” having attracted the support of at least a dozen funders and

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1 Source: Own elaboration based on the Second National Communication, June 2010.
organizations on climate-related activities. In addition, Colombia is the fourth Latin American country in terms of registered CDM projects (38). It also ranks 11th worldwide, and holds about 1% of the total projects presented.

Figure 2: CDM Registered Projects in Latin America

Even though Colombia has had relative success with respect to its climate change policies, the government’s internal analysis shows that much better results are possible. As such, the government underwent an ambitious institutional reform in 2011.

This paper briefly describes the main climate projects developed in Colombia to date; presents the new institutional structure mentioned above in detail and the analysis behind it; examines the key aspects of Colombia’s successful institutional setting; highlights lessons learned; and proposes a number of future developments.

Colombia and its Sectoral Mitigation Actions

Colombia’s sustainable-development and mitigation actions go beyond its registered CDM projects. Both the public and private sectors are interested in the clean development of several economic sectors. This can be explained, in part, by the real effects of climate change on Colombia during recent years, and by the fact that several important Colombian exports – such as coffee – stand to be affected in the future by reduction in the quality and quantity of product as a result of climate change. The country could also face eventual international commerce restrictions if it does not change its current emissions trajectory.

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2 Source: Own elaboration based on UNFCCC
The Colombian institutional setting is in a process of renovation, and the political responsibility to deal with climate change is moving from the Minister of Environment to the National Planning Department (NPD). Today, the technical climate change staff is housed in the Climate Change Mitigation Group (CCMG) at the Ministry of the Environment, which coordinates Colombia’s mitigation actions and articulates the actions taken by various productive sectors. Under the new structure, the CCMG will remain in the Ministry of the Environment, but the general policies will be dictated from the DNP, as will be explained later on this paper.

This section presents the main climate actions taken in different economic sectors in Colombia.³

**Energy Sector.** This sector has several plans and programs to reduce GHGs, namely related to the rational use of energy, energy efficiency, use of renewable sources, distributed generation in isolated areas, etc. One seemingly viable emissions-reduction option for the electricity sector is to increase the share of hydropower, although this increases the exposure of the sector to the effects of climate change, as water resources are due to decline with climate change. In the oil subsector, there are initiatives identified to reduce 2,000,000 tCO₂e/year. These focus on fuels substitution, use of gas, energy efficiency, and energy generation with cleaner sources. Finally, replacing coal with gas in the industrial sector, and the use of more efficient boilers, can generate important emissions reductions.

**Transport Sector.** Today there are eight Integrated Massive Transportation Systems under construction or operation, with a total reduction potential of 810,000 tCO₂e/year. In 2006, the government established a regulation under which, starting in January 2010, all public transportation companies operating in urban areas were required to use clean fuels such as hydrogen, natural gas, alcohol, liquefied petroleum gas, biodiesel, low-sulfur diesel, reformulated gas, and electricity. In 2010, the government reduced the imports tariff from 35% to 0% for electric vehicles.

**Industrial Sector.** Companies in Colombia are concerned about climate change mitigation, and according to a poll made by the Colombian National Business Association in 2009⁴, 80% of companies will implement energy-efficiency measures and personnel education, almost 50% will implement changes in the productive process, and almost 30% will change their products. Thirty-eight percent of companies plan to extend their standards to their supply chains and 25% plan to collaborate in the protection of the ecosystem.

**Land Use, Land Use Change, Agriculture and Silviculture.** The government has designed policy instruments to mitigate emissions, such as the Forests Policy, Green Plan and Forestry Development Plan, and it established a working plan for mitigation in the Forestry Sector. The government has estimated potential GHG reductions of more than 40 million tCO₂e over a 20-year horizon. Measures in the agriculture sector are related to the use of nitrogenous fertilizers. In the

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³ Based on the Second National Communication, June 2010.
⁴ Encuesta Industrial Conjunta 2009, Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia.
forestry sector, the activities are related to forest management and reducing emissions produced by deforestation and degradation.

**Livestock Sector.** The alternatives under study are related to the management of the bovine diet, to control the methane emissions produced by the enteric fermentation in animals.

**Waste Sector.** According to Colombia’s Second UNFCCC National Communication (data from 2004) waste accounts for about 6% of Colombia’s total GHG emissions (equivalent to 10,800,000 Mt CO2e), which primarily consist of methane (94%). More than two thirds of these emissions emanate from the country’s landfills. In 2002, 68% of the cities in Colombia disposed their waste in inadequate places. Following new legislation introduced to regulate waste management, in 2008 only 31% of the cities disposed their waste inadequately and approximately 80% of total waste is disposed of in landfills. Colombia has been doing research to quantify the GHG reductions that can be achieved through methane recovery. They have estimated that Bogota has the potential to reduce emissions by 5 million tCO2e over a 12-year period. Current nationally appropriate mitigation actions (NAMAs) being considered in Colombia relate to: 1) an Integrated Municipal Solid Waste Management NAMA (with organic separation, recycling, tariff incentives) and 2) a Construction & Demolition Waste NAMA (to divert this waste away from landfills through reuse, recycling, waste-to-energy).

**Important Aspects of Colombia´s Climate Change Experience**

The following are some of the most important aspects of Colombia’s successful experience in addressing climate change.

**Social Context**

Today, climate change mitigation and adaptation rank high on the agenda of public priorities in Colombia. In fact, in a poll done in July 2011 in Bogota, two-thirds of the population was aware of the challenge of climate change and 95% of these considered that climate change affects their quality of life. Another poll among chief executives around the world showed that 14% of Colombian chief executives consider that climate change risk reduction should be a government priority, compared with 9% in Latin America as a whole.

There are many possible reasons to explain the concern of Colombians with respect to climate change, such as international integration, economic and social development, and educational campaigns. However, the main reason seems to be that during recent years, Colombia has experienced devastating consequences of climate change. The worst droughts and floods in  

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5 Encuesta de Percepción Ciudadana Bogota Como Vamos 2011, IPSOS-Napoleón Franco, Julio 2011. 
6 Encuesta Annual Global de CEOs, Decimocuarta Edición, Capítulo Colombia, PriceWaterHouseCoopers.
decades have occurred repeatedly during recent years, affecting not only economic activity but also the living conditions of thousands of Colombian families.

This new attitude toward climate change issues has increased the political power of government institutions that deal with climate change and has underlined climate change as one of the main challenges of the country.

**Institutional Setting**

For almost 20 years, Colombia has been concerned about and has been addressing climate change. In 1994, Colombia approved the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and in 2001 it ratified the Kyoto Protocol. In 2001, Colombia presented its First National Communication and in 2002 the Ministry of Environment created a document outlining “Policy Guidelines for Climate Change”. In the same year, the Ministry of the Environment created the Colombian Office for Climate Change Mitigation, in charge of the promotion and evaluation of the Colombian CDM projects. In 2005, the office was changed into the Climate Change Mitigation Group, with a broader range of responsibilities, including an active role in the definition of climate policies.

In 2004, the Ministry of Environment regulated the principles, requirements, criteria and procedure to acquire national approval for CDM projects. In June 2010, the Second National Communication was presented to the UNFCCC, and during that year Colombia started working on four strategies to fight climate change, presented in the National Development Plan 2010 – 2014: “Prosperity for All”. These strategies are related to adaptation to climate change; low-carbon development; emission reductions from deforestation and forest degradation; and financial protection in the case of disasters.

After four years of debate about the best institutional structure to address climate change, Colombia’s government published in July 2011 the document “Institutional Strategy to Articulate Climate Change Policies and Actions in Colombia,” which creates a completely new institutional structure. During the preparation of this document, the team in charge studied international experiences (especially the Mexican and Brazilian cases), had numerous conversations with international experts, and participated in several international events. The document contains an evaluation of the previous structure and identifies as a major problem the fact that climate change was previously framed as an environmental issue instead of as a social and economic development concern. This had produced a limited vision of the problem and restricted the convening power of the Ministry of Environment – which houses the CCMG – in bringing together other ministries, such as Transport, Finance, and Mines and Energy, to address climate change at the national level.

The new institutional structure locates the climate change authority in the National Planning Department (NPD), an institution in charge of the formulation of long-term public policies and that works as a counterpart to other ministries. The NPD receives direction from the President, and thus has the political power needed to coordinate all the ministries involved in climate change
issues. This is consistent with the Colombian view of climate change as an economic and social problem that goes beyond the scope of the environmental institutions. Empowered by this institutional restructuring, the NPD now coordinates the actions of a high-level commission in charge of leading the system. The ministers or vice-ministers of the Environment, Agriculture, Finance, Mines and Energy, Transport, Foreign Relations, and Social Protection comprise this commission.

**Figure 3: Colombia’s New Climate Change Institutional Setting**

The new climate change system seeks to coordinate all relevant initiatives on climate change and allocate resources for activities such as NAMAs. Ministries are now mandated to participate in the design of Colombia’s Low-Carbon Development Strategy and the identification of NAMAs, forestry projects, and adaptation efforts. Below this high-level commission exists a lower-level Inter-agency Financial Committee, an Executive Secretary located in the Ministry of the Environment along with the CCMG, Consulting Groups, and four Sub Committees: Sectoral and Territorial Mitigation and Adaptation; International Businesses; and Production of Studies and Information.

**Education**

The main objective of Colombia’s educational strategy is to create capacity at the local, regional, and national level with respect to climate change issues through activities that promote access to information, public conscience, research, training, and participation. The government has

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7 Source: Own elaboration based on Documento CONPES 3700, Departamento Nacional de Planeacion.
supported the actions taken by non-governmental organizations (NGOs) in the community; has created a web page about climate change (www.cambioclimatico.gov.co); and has produced public campaigns, events, and printed material, among other actions. Also, with the support of international institutions, Colombia has promoted seminars, lectures, and meetings to exchange experiences on climate change. Finally, the Minister of Education has promoted environmental education in the formal and informal educational process.

**Government’s Role in the CDM**

The Colombian government has had a very active role in supporting CDM projects, which has likely been a key factor in the relative success of Colombian projects under the CDM to date. The Climate Change Mitigation Group (CCMG) from the Ministry of the Environment is continually participating in events promoting the environmental and economical benefits of developing CDM projects and teaching the basics of a CDM project’s life cycle. The CCMG is also in continual contact with CDM project developers and guides them in focusing the project and joining different initiatives under an umbrella project to increase the scale of the CDM. Further, the group is constantly in search of the best CDM consultants and experts to recommend to developers.

The CDM approval process is very exhaustive, and has clear and well-established criteria and requirements. The idea is that any project presented in the CDM market must fulfill the expectations of international buyers so they can trust that any Colombian project sold will effectively produce the results promised. This is very important because Colombian projects are relatively small-scale projects. In order to attract investors, projects must be robust and give confidence to international buyers.

Another important task of the CCMG is to contact buyers and sellers. To do this, there is an official who works exclusively in collaborating with developers in the commercial aspects of the CDM. Also, the government team always takes the opportunity to distribute brochures to promote promising CDM projects at international events where possible buyers might participate. Finally, the CCMG is constantly detecting barriers for CDM projects, especially related to legal and property aspects. The group undertakes efforts to remove these in order to expedite project development.

According to a transport CDM project developer, the team in charge of the national approval process is one of the best in Latin America and, although their internal process is slow due to shortage of staff, the team is very well organized. A critical factor mentioned is that the team has a complete grasp of international regulations and so is streamlined in its activities. Finally, they are very proactive, always looking for new opportunities to develop initiatives or to gather funds.

**Government’s Role in NAMAs**
The Colombian government identifies two categories of NAMAs: early-implementation NAMAs and longer-term NAMAs that result from the CLCDS. As stated above, Colombia is aware that the design and implementation of NAMAs should start immediately and not in 2014 when the CLCDS is due to be completed. Early-implementation NAMAs correspond to those developments that sectors have already identified with other development goals in mind (energy efficiency, sustainable transportation) and that show some degree of progress. The role of the government on these NAMAs is to identify the strategy to link these developments to mitigation actions, estimate the mitigation potential of each possible NAMA, and check the institutional feasibility and robustness of each possible project.

Possible early-implementation NAMAs that are coherent with the National Development Plan have been already identified in the following sectors: 1) mining and energy (renewable energy incentives, geothermal, energy efficiency); 2) transport (improvement of road-based freight operations, fleet renewal, transit-oriented development, etc.); 3) agriculture (improving energy efficiency in the Panela sector); 4) forestry; 5) waste (tariff rationalization to encourage reuse and recycling, diversion of organics from landfills and a construction & demolition waste NAMA); and 6) industry (engines, boilers, fuel switching, clinker substitution, etc.).

Today, only the industrial sector, which served as a pilot, has a Marginal Abatement Cost Curve developed by Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios (MAPS) program. Once the diagnostic stage of the strategy is done, which entails the identification of mitigation options in each sector, the results will allow the identification of the potential NAMAs. The role of the government here is to coordinate the public, private, and academic efforts to produce the MACCs, to study the private development strategies for each sector, and study low-carbon development alternatives.

Government’s Human Resource Capacities

The multidisciplinary expertise of the CCMG has been key to the success of Colombia’s climate change strategies. The CCMG has brought in staff with previous experience in the Ministries of Energy, Transport, and Finance, among others, and recently obtained financing to have climate change experts housed in those ministries as well. The team has the continuous support of the MAPS program and is in continuous training. The CCMG constantly follows international climate developments and negotiations and regularly participates in these negotiations, including the Regional Dialogues and Video Conferences from the Mitigation Action Implementation Network (MAIN) program led by CCAP.

The new institutional structure will include NPD human resources in climate change work, especially for the National Adaptation Plan. The NPD is an institution recognized by the technical competencies of its members, and rotation of personnel is much lower than in other ministries, which is a valuable asset for long-term planning (for example, on climate change). In addition, the NPD is a multi-sectoral institution, with units dedicated to environment, urban and rural development, agriculture, infrastructure, energy, mining, public investment, and finance, among
others. This facilitates the flow of inter-sectoral information and the support of specialized teams for climate change projects.

**International Cooperation**

Colombia receives technical and financial support from several sources, including bilateral programs (USA (LEDS), Germany (GIZ, BMU), EU-UNDP, UK (Prosperity Fund); funds (MAPS, CCAP, PMR); non-profit organizations (CCAP, WRI); and multilateral institutions (IADB and the World Bank). Colombia’s total international cooperation received or committed to date totals $4 million. These resources have thus far been used to finance activities along the four lines of their climate strategy, including the analytic process to define an LCDS, capacity building in different economic sectors, and the implementation and MRV (monitoring, reporting, and verification) of mitigation and adaptation actions.

Colombian officials as well as past donors have provided insight as to why Colombia enjoys a high level of donor support. Common opinions depict Colombia doing consistently good work; having a solid climate strategy; employing an effective institutional structure; and having a well prepared and devoted team. This has allowed the country to coordinate the actions of the various supporters without overlapping, and has gained the CCMG international respect. Funds are spent transparently, with clearly established deliverables and deadlines on their usage. With these measures in place, supporters can be confident that their resources will be used in value added activities with benefits for the climate and the country.

**Key Factors Identified**

As has been presented throughout this document, Colombia has effectively addressed the challenge of climate change mitigation. Beyond the numbers and the statistics, it is clear that the Colombian government has identified climate change mitigation and adaptation as national challenges, and has acted accordingly. This is possible, in part, because the public is also highly involved and is conscious of the importance of addressing climate change. Identifying climate change as a top national priority has been perhaps the most important reason for Colombia’s success, and many innovative and ambitious actions are possible because climate change initiatives in Colombia have sufficient political and social support.

A second key factor that has been addressed herein is Colombia’s recognition that climate change is not an environmental problem, but a social and economic one. This view of the problem has permitted Colombia to have multidisciplinary teams working on climate change, has fostered coordination between different governmental institutions that do not normally work in climate change issues, and has involved different economic sectors in the search of their own possible mitigation and adaptation actions. To deepen this social and economic view, climate change coordination was recently moved from the Ministry of Environment to the National Planning Department, an institution that depends on direction from the President and that has substantial
political power and influence across ministries, other public institutions, and relevant private actors.

A third key factor is the staff dedicated to climate change topics. Having a highly qualified and stable team is critical to designing and implementing high-quality policies and giving continuity over time to the medium- and long-term climate change plans and strategies. Critical to Colombia’s model are appropriate training for staff, continual updates for the team, participation in international events and negotiations (both by political authorities and technical staff), and climate change plans that adapt to always-changing international interests.

Another key that has been discussed herein is the support that the government gives to CDM developers thereby gaining the private sector’s confidence. This support has been demonstrated by the government’s underscoring of the benefits of CDM projects in communicating with possible developers; the government’s advertising of potential CDM projects in the international arena; the deployment of a staff member exclusively to provide commercial assistance and match buyers with sellers; the government’s guidance in adapting projects to international standards and requirements; and its coordination role in linking several small-scale projects under umbrella projects. This support has been critical in the formation of a portfolio that includes 154 possible CDM projects, with potential GHG emissions reductions of almost 21 million tCO₂e/year.

Finally, Colombia has been able to gain the confidence of international investors and supporters by consistently putting forth coordinated and serious work. The government has been careful to guarantee a high-quality standard on all the programs and CDM projects that the country undertakes, knowing quite well how difficult it is to gain and maintain the confidence of the international community.

**Colombia’s Future Developments**

Colombia is starting a new process with respect to its climate change strategy. The transition to a new institutional setting and the design of early NAMAs are Colombia’s newest climate policy challenges. While it will be important to follow the evolution of these challenges, a few early suggestions could allow Colombia to get the most out of the process.

First, Colombia should consider its institutional setting as a living process that is continuously adapted to account for new conditions and correct for obstacles that arise. It is especially important to avoid eventual duplications of work between the different institutions (NPD; Ministry of Environment; Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies), and to promote fluent coordination and synergies.

Although Colombia has not yet completed its CLCDS, it is important that the country continue to advance its design and development of early NAMAs. In particular, NAMAs should be designed in a way that is coherent with the National Development Plan and with the expected components of
the CLCDS once it is completed. It is also important to be ambitious and think big, designing NAMAs that have the capacity to transform the country’s sectors, with benefits amounting not only to GHG mitigation but also social and economic development of the country.

Finally, Colombia is one of the most advanced developing countries in terms of climate change policies. As such, it is conceivable that Colombia’s early NAMAs could serve as pilots or models to be replicated by other developing countries in the future. Financial supporters of early NAMAs should be aware of this possibility of replicating successful early actions elsewhere.

Lessons Learned and Recommendations for Other Developing Countries

Throughout this paper, several key factors have been identified to explain Colombia’s success on climate change, some of which can serve as lessons learned or recommendations for other developing countries. Colombia’s achievements to date have not been based on particular conditions of the country itself, but rather on the planning and commitment of the government, meaning that other countries stand to gain by understanding and successfully adapting Colombia’s experiences to their own circumstances.

The first lesson is that governments, civil society, and other stakeholders must create a social conscience among the population of the importance of climate change mitigation and adaptation in order to give policymakers the support needed to implement ambitious policies. Countries do not have to wait until national catastrophes occur in order to put into place education policies and communication campaigns that increase this social conscience.

A second lesson from Colombia is the benefit of having the climate change authority independent from the environmental authority, for two reasons: 1) to help frame climate change as a social and economic challenge (not just environmental), and 2) to facilitate coordination in the government among ministries. This climate change authority can be located in an institution such as the Planning Department, or in an independent agency created especially for this – as long as it has enough political power to coordinate various governmental and private institutions. Direct access from this authority to the president is key to making climate change relevant priority topic on the public agenda.

Third, having a strong and multidisciplinary climate change staff is critical to the success of a country’s program. Colombia gathered professionals from different ministries to join the CCMG and placed climate change experts in other institutions. This seems to be an effective option to diversify staff skills, increase capacity to work across sectors, and improve coordination among institutions. However, other arrangements are conceivable in other countries. Also, the longer term tenure of such staff in the NPD seems to be a good policy to build capacity for developing and implementing long-term climate change policies, despite of shorter staff tenure in the ministries.
Another important lesson drawn from Colombia’s experience is the benefit of close and continuous contact and consultation with the private sector, as well as government support to CDM project developers to ensure quality projects. A webpage that provides recommendations and guidelines for potential project developers, as well as staff dedicated exclusively to collaborating with the private sector, can improve the quantity and quality of private-sector projects. Further, climate change websites, brochures on possible CDM projects and NAMAs, and other information for potential investors and supporters should be available in English.

Finally, countries must gain and maintain a positive international reputation to attract investors and supporters. It is essential to offer reliable projects and programs with high benchmarks. The government must also show its commitment to climate change policies and make sure that private developers meet the required standards. It is also important to participate in international events and negotiations. Comprising delegations of politicians, technicians, and businessmen in international events portrays to possible investors and supporters the commitment of the country.
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