



GLOBAL ENVIRONMENT FACILITY
INVESTING IN OUR PLANET



2013-2017

Final Evaluation of Project: “Colombia’s Third National Communication on Climate change to the UNFCCC ”

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List of Acronyms

AWP	Annual Work Plan
BUR	Biennial Update Report (Informe de Actualización Bianual)
CAR	Regional Autonomous Corporations
CCA	Common Country Assessment
CLCDS	Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy
CONPES	National Council on Economic and Social Policy
COP	Conference of the Parties
DNP	National Planning Department
ENREDD	National REDD Strategy
ENSO	El Niño Southern Oscillation
FNC	First National Communication
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GEF	Global Environmental Facility
GHG	Greenhouse Gasses
GIZ	Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit
IAVH	Research Institute for Biological Resources Alexander von Humboldt
IDEAM	Colombian Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies
INVEMAR	Institute of Marine and Coastal Studies José Benito Vives de Andreis
IPCC	Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
MADR	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
MADS	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MRV	Monitoring Report and Verification
NAMA	National Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NCCAP	National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organizations
PND	National Development Plan
PSA	Payment for Environmental Services
REDD	Reduction of Emissions from Deforestation and Degradation
RESPEL	Dangerous Waste System
SIRH	Water Resource Information System
SIUR	Information System on the Use of Renewable Natural Resources
SMART	Criteria for indicators (Specific, Measurable, Attainable, Relevant, Time-Bound)
SNC	Second National Communication
SNCC	National Climate Change System
SNIF	National Forestry Information System
STAR	System for Transparent Allocation of Resources
TNC	Third National Communication on Climate Change
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
UPME	National Mines and Energy Planning Unit

Executive Summary

Project Title:	"Colombia's Third National Communication on Climate change to the UNFCCC"			
Project GEF Id	4619		<i>As per date of approval (USD)</i>	<i>As per final evaluation date (USD)¹</i>
UNDP project Id	4676	GEF Financing	2,000,000	1,702,286
Country	Colombia	UNDP	N/A	N/A
Region	Latin-America	Government	258,741	259,555
Thematic Area	Climate Change	In-Kind (GoCol):	1,373,846	1,961,842
		UNDP	50,000	50,000
Focal Area Objectives (OP/SP)	CCM-objective 6: Support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention. Outcome 6.1: Adequate resources allocated to support enabling activities under the Convention; Outcome 6.2: Human and institutional capacity of recipient countries strengthened.	Total Cofinancing	1,682,587	2,271,397
National Executing Agency	IDEAM	Project's Total Expenditure	3,682,587	3,973,683
Other partners involved	MADS	Project Document Signature (start of the project)		31-10-2013
		Closure Date (Operational):	Proposed 12-31-2016	Effective 9-30-2017

¹ Data until July 2017

Colombia is signatory of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and as such, has the commitment of reporting both its greenhouse gases (GHG) emissions and reservoirs, and the efforts that the country is making to deal with this global environmental problem. These efforts result in the elaboration of regulations, plans, policies and actions to reduce GHG emissions and adapt to the new scenarios of climate change that the country should tackle.

Colombia is especially vulnerable to climatic variations in despite of its limited amounts on GHG emissions (less than 0.4% of global emissions). Example for above are disasters due to extreme climate events occurred during 2010 and 2011, which caused dozens of deaths, landslides and flooding that provoked an important loss of country's GDP. As a consequence, the country adopted a series of measures, among which are the implementation of a new risk management system for natural disasters, the inclusion of measures to deal with climate change on its 2010-2014 National Development Plan (NDP), and again in the newly 2015-2018 NPD. It was also settled an organization to streaming the issue (SISCLIMA and a Climate Change Secretariat) where participate a significative number of institutions. Besides, the country concentrates a large number of projects and activities from international cooperation that support country efforts to tackle climate change challenges.

The project which is being evaluated in this report, corresponds to the "Third National Communication on Climate Change" (TNC), whose summary is shown in the table on top of this page. This project had an implementation of almost 4 years (October 2013-september 2017) and had a GEF financing of US\$ 2 million and an in-cash co-financing of US\$ 258,000, and in-kind contributions valued in US\$ 1.37 million (IDEAM) and US\$ 50,000 (UNDP).

Project description

The main project objective was to provide support to the country in the elaboration and submission to the Convention of the "Colombia's Third National Communication on Climate change". This project had 5 components:

- i) A description of the national circumstances concerning to climate change;
- ii) Elaboration of an inventory of GHG emissions and sinks for different sectors;
- iii) Elaboration of a report regarding to mitigation and adaptation measures implemented by the country in relation to climate change;
- iv) Elaboration of vulnerability analysis and climate change scenarios at regional, sectoral and national level and;
- v) A report indicating other knowledge and relevant information for compliance of convention objectives.

Evaluation objective and purpose

The purpose of this evaluation was to assess the attainment of TNC's results and objectives, with emphasis on the following points:

- i) Assess the efficiency and effectiveness with which the project reached the desired results;
- ii) assess relevance and sustainability of outcomes as contribution towards mid and long-term results;
- iii) elaborate an comprehensive and systematic explanation on performance at the end of project's cycle.

This evaluation had to comply with the methodology developed by UNDP for final evaluations of its GEF projects, having to also assess criteria for relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact of actions implemented by the project. The evaluation mission was carried-out from July 4 through July 10, where 22 stakeholders from different institutions were interviewed (IDEAM, UNDP, ASOCAR, NDP, etc.), with whom topics in the evaluation questions matrix were discussed, in order to establish the context, attainments and restrictions found during project implementation, being these issues addressed during the mission's closing meeting as well.

It is worth mentioning that around 95% of project products are finished, but there are 5 documents that are still in the review process by interested parties ("Means of Implementation for Climate Change"; "National Document on the System of Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (MRV) for Colombia"; "Colombia: Public Finances for Climate Change 2017"; "Colombia's National Determined Contribution" (INDC), and "Policies and Sectoral Programs Contributing to Mitigation of Climate Change"). Once the reviews are finished, comments are to be included into the text and then proceed with document layout and printing, and then finally presented at the project's closure event scheduled for August 16, 2017. The evaluator considers that deadlines are too tight and proposes a project extension of one more month in order to finish all remaining products and the final event had higher impact, and at the same time allow TNC uploading to the convention's website.

Findings

It was noted that during project elaboration, stakeholder participation was improved when compared with the former two national communications, which allowed to incorporate lessons learnt from these communications and from other climate change related projects as well, with the result that this project incorporates methodological and stakeholder participation innovations that former communications did not have.

Thus, the project is and is still relevant for the country and its authorities, and complies with GEF relevance criterium, in the sense of that project results are included in country's development programs, on UNDP's country program and UNDAF's assistance framework.

Regarding project indicators and logical framework matrix, it was noted that these are a mere listing of desired products with no targets for midterm review, thus concluding that indicators do not satisfy the SMART criterium. This situation -also noted during the midterm review- makes difficult to evaluate results and, therefore, it covers-up project impacts.

For the implementation stage, a good participation of actors distributed in different technical worktables was noted and, besides, a communicational strategy based on showing partial progress for each project product was promoted, thus maintaining in such a way, the actors' interest in country's climate change issue. Despite of these advances, there was no important involvement of NGO, neither regional nor local environmental authorities, therefore, more efforts in this sense will be needed in the future.

The M&E system was only regular. Annual Work Plans (AWP) were excel sheets that only included activities, tentative deadlines for implementation and allocated budget, but these were not supported by a strategic document showing the reasons for such activities, its prioritization and expected results, thus making these AWP a compilation of actions only. On the other hand, the project executive committee did not make activities of strategic follow-up, but it was an instance

for reporting project activities only. Besides, when decisions were made, no follow-up for responsibilities, deadlines nor progress reports for activities' results were included.

The midterm review (MTR) was made late (mission on September 2016 and final report on January 2017), therefore its recommendations did not have the expected impact.

Regarding financing performance, this was efficient and effective, considering that products and activities generated by the project were beyond the expectations appeared on the project document. However, it was noted that 30% of disbursements recorded in the UNDP's ATLAS management system did not contain beneficiary names of awarded contracts (project team stated that these were their salaries).

At the time of the final evaluation (July 2017), 85% of GEF resources were spent (US\$ 1.7 million), leaving a remaining close to US\$ 376,000. In cash co-financing from government was near US\$ 260,000, thus being in compliance with what was committed, whereas in-kind contribution was US\$ 1.96 million, exceeding in a 143% of what was stipulated on the project document.

Despite project was delayed and had to be extended by an additional year, at the moment of the final evaluation the products obtained are of very good quality, exceeding prodoc expectations in the sense that methodological developments have been added for calculation of GHG inventory and analysis for vulnerability scenarios. These developments include new indicators for vulnerability based on risk analysis, uncertainty calculations for parameters and results from modelling. Land scale could also be reduced for vulnerability analysis and GHG inventory, reaching a level of detail for regions and municipalities (scale 1:100,000). The above was complemented by a strong awareness and communication campaign towards public and specific stakeholders, as well as project dissemination made jointly with COLCIENCIAS, amongst students from 1,000 schools around the country.

Regarding sustainability of results, no significative problems of institutionality nor country's political instability were noted, but reductions of nearly 60% in budgets for the environmental sector were noted in 2017, situation that could prevent continuity of project activities, at least those depending from state financing. Therefore, the main challenge in the short and mid-term (3-4 years) is the continuity of the work made specifically in the generation of information and improvements of the methods for calculation of GHG inventory and vulnerability, since the institutionality of IDEAM has not been able to incorporate the project' technical team due to lack of resources, therefore this kind of work will be put into "stand-by" until next national communication (approximately in four years) and the BUR's update (2 years). Another challenge is found in the usability of climate change scenarios as a tool for land use planning by regional and municipal authorities, since differences on land and time scales are considerable (18 years for regions and 12 years for municipalities versus 30 years found in the scenarios developed by the project). Moreover, it was noted that most regional environmental authorities (CAR) need training to be able to use the tools generated by the project.

Main conclusions

At the moment of the final evaluation (July 2017), near 95% of products specified on the prodoc were finished, remaining 5 documents in the process of revision by stakeholders. The deadline for finishing all project products scheduled for August 16- 2017, does not appear appropriate to make a good project closure (document reviews, printing, submission of TNC to convention). As per

documentation brought to the evaluator, final report for project implementation and the document for lessons learnt are still pending.

The project team made methodological innovations on calculations for GHG inventory and climate change scenarios, being the first south-american country implementing the methodological guidelines developed by the IPCC in 2006.

TNC produced relevant knowledge for understanding where emissions are generated and modelling future climate scenarios and their impacts, even at municipal level.

The products reached by the project exceeded expectations set by the project document, either in quality or in the elaboration of other related products, such as BUR update, educational activities for Youngs, implementation of a communication strategy, made surveys revealing the opinion and knowledge of Colombians regarding climate change, and made awareness activities, are among most important actions.

The project team did not systematize lessons learnt during the implementation of activities and waited until project end to make this activity, which will lead as consequence, the loss of institutional memory regarding the elaboration of national communications and key stakeholders' participation.

The TNC managed to diminish the lack of stakeholders' participation shown in former national communications, thanks to the creation of technical workgroups where public and private sectors could participate. However, it is still pending further participation of both, regional and local authorities and civil society organizations.

Vulnerability and risk scenarios developed by the project, forecasted at very large time and land scales, are still impractical to be used as planning tools at regional and local levels, since needs of this kind of authorities require modelling at smaller scales.

Models for vulnerability and scenarios developed by the project, need an important amount of data for generating and updating indicators for these models. This information- that should be taken by local authorities from the territories- sets out important challenges in terms of knowledge and logistics.

Municipalities and some regional authorities (CAR) are not prepared to understand and absorb the TNC methodology and its conclusions, thus it is essential to train them and elaborate local indicators compatible with TNC's methodology to make territorial planning.

Current training efforts made for IDEAM officials are insufficient to continue the improvement and developing of TNC' methodology, considering the elaboration of the 4th national communication and new BUR update (BUR 2). The subject's specificity and complexity makes necessary that IDEAM would incorporate the project team into its structure, and deploys a specific area for climate change, with emphasis on development of methodology and local indicators. Therefore, there exists a risk in the continuity of the IDEAM's work on research and development of technical inputs for decision making on climate change, at least until the preparation of the 4th national communication in 4 more years.

Design of the project presented deficiencies in the formulation of objectives, indicators and midterm targets. The above objectives and indicators are shown as products and not as results or desired effects, thus limiting the ability of M&E for these type of projects, as much in what is referred to their results, effects and impacts.

Lessons learnt

Lack of proper indicators and objectives made difficult the evaluation of the project, since they were based on collecting information and elaboration of products, masking in some way the results attained for institutional strengthening, awareness and impact.

From the international point of view, participation of experts from IPCC, FAO, etc., provided strength to the methodology developed by the project, but an additional effort will have to be made to reach a minimum level of agreements with relevant private and public sectors (energy, water, mining), concerning the type of information that is to be produced, indicators and joint actions to deal with climate change, to avoid cast doubt upon project results in the future.

Although the project achieved participation of stakeholders from private and public sectors, it did not have enough involvement of actors such as NGOs and regional and local authorities, thus it is still necessary to validate project results among these actors.

Documentation that systematize discussions made at groups' project worktables was missing, therefore, it does not know the subjects where actors shown agreements and discords, and the ways by which these differences were overcome during the implementation of different project components. Moreover, no information is available on actual commitments that each actor assumed during project implementation, thus blurring the scope, attainments and progress made by these working groups.

The midterm evaluation was made late (final report delivered by end of January 2017), this situation deducted impact from this activity, and there is no evidence on how its recommendations and conclusions were addressed.

50% of the country is "sea", but it is a sector that has few investments for monitoring specific marine climate related data, and this can affect the quality of simulation for scenarios from national communications, therefore, an effort should be made to increase this type of monitoring stations.

Recommendations

Reconsider the project's closing date, because even though all products are almost finished, August 16 seems too close for making a project closure with higher impact.

In the future, national communication projects should contain indicators and objectives in line with the effects which need to be reached, and do not be shown as products, since this limits projects' scope when evaluating their results. Results should be written in language of change and indicators should be a measure for results desired to reach. It is also basic that projects of this kind include targets for midterm review.

It would be suitable to start identifying lessons learnt - as a sign of good practice -, whenever key situations occur during project implementation.

AWP should be strategic documents that support reasons by which activities are made and how these are prioritized in the context of that strategy and projects' adjustments. Excel sheets are useful, but are only a part of a project programming.

It is suggested that when working groups with various actors are appointed, agreements, disagreements and commitments reached in this type of instances should be reported by writing to keep the projects' "institutional memory".

It is suggested that, in the future, perform midterm evaluations as near of the midterm as possible, since made in other way, evaluations do not show the projects' real status for that time window, and recommendations are difficult to implement on brief time.

It is suggested that recorded transactions in ATLAS system, include all data for beneficiaries from contracts awarded, including project personnel, with the aim of maintaining transparency of processes.

For future national communication projects, it is suggested to include in its design a component for replication of results, and a project exit strategy that allow to visualize how, where and when models and results from these projects would be used in land planning for regional and local authorities, and at the same time propose financing mechanisms for this type of activities.

Actions to follow up or reinforce initial benefits from the project

The project produced a large amount of information material addressed to different type of actors, thus it would be a good opportunity for TNC contents being incorporated into official educational study programs (schools, universities) and into non-formal education. The above will ensure continuity of climate change issue in the long run, achieving to facilitate environmental friendly behaviors.

As nearly 85% of municipalities should update their "land planning programs" (POT), it is suggested to take actions to make massive training and support to municipalities and its advisory entities in order to incorporate -as soon as possible- data, methodology and results from TNC into these planning processes.

In the same manner, actions should be taken for strengthening local authorities to capture good quality data to generate indicators needed by simulation scenarios models, since these should be periodically updated. Demonstrative experiences could be made to adjust the models and risk scenarios to time and space scales more adequate to the needs of planning of regional and municipality levels.

Make an "ex-post TNC" approach to private and public actors from relevant economic sectors that have capabilities and data related with climate change, in order to exchange information and discuss methodological approaches -mainly on determination of GHG inventory and scenarios-, having in mind the elaboration of BUR2 and the fourth national communication, in such a way to begin a sustainable collaborative work with these actors.

It is suggested to increase covering of coastal marine areas with climate and ocean temperature monitoring stations, as marine areas are 50% of the country's territory, there are only 3 monitoring stations in place, compared with the existing 1,500 ground stations. This will be basic for having

more precise climate change scenarios for next national communications and elaboration of adaptation and mitigation policies.

Rating by project results

Goal/result	Target for project end according prodoc (2016)	Situation at project end (2017)	Comments from final evaluation	Rating
Objective: Elaborate and submit a Colombia's third national communication on climate change to the UNFCCC.	i) GHG inventory for 2005, 2008 and 2010; ii) a report on national policies to deal with GHG emissions; iii) adaptation measures; iv) capacity development and awareness activities; v) produce information on vulnerability; vi) show constraints and barriers for implementation of TNC.	Documents: i) national circumstances; ii) GHG inventory for 1990-2012; iii) mitigation measures.	Documents are finished, leaving TNC upload to the convention website. There is a high possibility that the upload will be after the project closure.	S
Result 1: national circumstances, update of national development priorities in the context of CC.	Updated information on institutional, social, economic and political issues for the period 2008-2014.	Elaborated document "Public Policies and CC in Colombia: Vulnerability vs Adaptation (2016). It is an explanatory document on causes about the current country's vulnerability to CC.	Provides an innovative view attempting to understand how regulations and policies developed through the years impacted onto the country's vulnerability. This document is not only a review of regulations and policies.	S
Result 2: GHG inventory consisting on the national inventory for the following modules: 1) energy; 2) industrial processes and products use; 3) agriculture, forestry and other land uses and; 4) wastes.	i) GHG inventory for 2005, 2008 and 2010, according 2006 IPCC guidelines; ii) development of a database with information for each module and emission factors used.	Product finished, with GHG inventories and emissions for the period 1990-2012 at national, regional and municipal levels, by using 2006 IPCC guidelines. International experts participated by making quality control for data and calculations.	Product exceeds prodoc which stipulated GHG inventories for 2005, 2008 and 2010. Today, a complete series for 1990-2012 is available, and includes uncertainty calculation. There is place for improvements, since GHG absorption from commercial forestry farming are not included.	S
Result 3: national and sectoral mitigation measures compiled and evaluated, in the context of the Colombia's low carbon development strategy.	Report actions on mitigation in the country, in relation with implementation of Colombia's low carbon development strategy and description of the country on international carbon markets and NAMAs development.	Product finished	Prodoc according what required by prodoc.	S
Result 4: Vulnerability to climate change evaluated at regional and sectoral levels in accordance to improved methodologies.	i) produce climate change scenarios updated for 2011-2100; ii) identify current and future threats; iii) analyze with better resolution climate change vulnerability for water, glaciers, human health; v) analyze vulnerability to extreme events.	Product finished. Climate change scenarios at improved national and regional scale (1:100,000). Participation of international experts to make quality control and adjustments of methodology for determining vulnerability. It also includes uncertainty analysis for calculation of scenarios.	Product exceeds prodoc expectations. Improved methodology includes risk indexes to vulnerability, based on N-gain methodology and indexes of common use by government bodies, thus it can be updated. The challenge is that regional and local authorities could continue updating the indicators to make follow-up for these risks.	HS
Result 5: other information and knowledge relevant for compliance of convention's objectives.	Include additional information on: i) actions taken for CC; ii) results from education, training and public awareness strategy, at national, regional and sectoral levels; iii) summary of country needs for adaptation and mitigation, including progress on assessment of technology needs (TNA).	Product finished, see Table No7 with details for products elaborated by the project.	Activities of communication, awareness and education, studies of public opinion and specific actors exceed prodoc expectations. Innovative studies like the national survey on climate change perception and activities carried out with COLCIANCIA, targeted to Youngs from several schools around the country, assessed for the first time the actions to taken by the country to deal with CC and set climate change science in the center of interest of students with scientific capabilities that would be developed in the future.	HS

Project ratings

Criteria	Rating	Comments
Monitoring and Evaluation: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall quality of M&E	MS	Activities from AWP did not have strategic support in annual planning; ii) no follow-up for steering committee decisions was noted; iii) no management response matrix for MTR recommendations.
M&E design at project start up	MS	i) no SMART indicators in prodoc; ii) no targets for midterm period.
M&E Plan Implementation	MS	
IA & EA Execution: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall Quality of Project Implementation/Execution	S	Delays due to administration processes.
Implementing Agency Execution	S	As per prodoc
Executing Agency Execution	S	Results beyond prodoc expectations, but with delays by administration processes.
Outcomes: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall Quality of Project Outcomes	HS	i) results above prodoc expectations; ii) reliable products' quality control.
Relevance: relevant (R) or not relevant (NR)	R	
Effectiveness	S	Objectives attained with results beyond of what prodoc stipulated
Efficiency	S	Appropriate use of project resources and increased by exchange rates.
Sustainability: Likely (L); Moderately Likely (ML); Moderately Unlikely (MU); Unlikely (U).		
Overall likelihood of risks to Sustainability	ML	i) there are risks for the use of project product as regional and local planning tool, due to land and time scales used for scenarios are very large for local and regional use; ii) low priority from government for continuing TNC follow-up activities; iii) more actors are needed to bring continuity to project results.
Financial resources	ML	Noted no additional government resources to provide continuity to activities to prepare the 4 th national communication; to improve and adapt methodology to implement regionally and locally. In 2017, there was a nearly 60% reductions in budget for the environmental sector, situation that will be maintained if oil prices do not increase, and it is estimated that priorities will be focused in the implementation of peace agreements.
Socio-economic	ML	No major changes are expected
Institutional framework and governance	L	No major changes are expected
Environmental	L	No major changes are expected
Impact: Significant (S), Minimal (M), Negligible (N)		
Environmental Status Improvement	S	Considering that improvement is referred to better understanding on climate change effects and GHG emission sources existing in the country.
Environmental Stress Reduction	S	Considering reductions in stress is referred to the best understanding of climate change effects and sources of GHG emissions in the country.
Progress towards stress/status change	S	Considering that progress is referred to that the country has better information available to elaborate plans, actions and policies for dealing with climate change.
Overall Project results	HS	

1. Introduction

1.1. Purpose of the evaluation

Colombia is elaborating its Third National Communication on Climate Change (TNC), whose start was on oct 2013 and its expected end will be on September 2017.

The TNC project is of national scope, covering different regions of the country. According to ToR of the evaluation (see Annex 1), final results from the project should be rated based on project document, having to show an integral and systematic explanation for its performance at the end of the project cycle.

On the other hand, evaluation policies from GEF stipulate that all GEF financed projects should make a final review with the purpose of promoting responsibility to meet projects' objectives. Final evaluations seek to determine outcome effectiveness, sustainability, processes and partners performance involved in GEF activities².

It is expected that this final evaluation encompasses full project cycle, this is, it should consider aspects such as project elaboration, implementation and closure. It is worth mentioning that this project had a midterm review which will also be addressed in this report.

1.2 Scope and Methodology

It is expected that criteria of relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability and impact are covered by this evaluation, following the guide elaborated by UNDP for final reviews of its GEF financed projects³.

For assessing the attainment of results, a matrix with project's midterm and final indicators and targets, which were elaborated and rated as denoted in the UNDP's guide for terminal evaluations (see Table No1). It is worth mention that the project document did not specified any midterm target.

To meet the objective of this review, an evaluation questions matrix was prepared. Without detriment to the above, distinct stages from the project were analyzed, as well as financing and adaptive management, as it is shown in Table No2.

Table No1: Evaluation matrix for attainment of results

Target/objective/result	Performance indicator	Baseline	Target for end of project	Status at the end of project	Comments	Rating
Objective:						
Result 1						
Result 2						
Result 3						
Result 4						

² "Project Level: Evaluation Guidance for Conducting Terminal Evaluations of UNDP-Suported, GEF-Financed Projects", UNDP, evaluation office, 2012.

³ IDEM 1.

Table No1: Evaluation plan

Stage	Criteria	Item to review
Design	Relevance	<p>It will try to verify if the project is included among priorities and programs from GEF, UNDP, national and local government agencies, besides of priorities of project's beneficiary actors.</p> <p>Verify if products and expected results from the project are in line with the problem scale, level of financing, implementation time, institutional capacities and economic, social and political facts, and project location.</p>
	Project indicators	Check if indicators established on the prodoc comply with the SMART criterion.
	Implementation arrangements	Assessment for agreement and consultations made with relevant actors, before the project was approved by GEF. Besides, verify if responsibilities for each actor are specified "a priori" in the project document.
	Assumptions and risks	Assessment of main information sources and its accuracy to verify that main project assumptions and risks had a factual basis. In this aspect, baselines, stakeholder and development context analysis are essential.
	Institutional capacities	Verify if project design analysis properly assesses the implementation capabilities of each relevant actor. Besides, it will also be verified the project contribution to institutional strengthening of actors involved (government, companies from energy sector, communities involved, etc.).
	Gender approach	Verify if the project includes this approach for women participation, equal opportunities and if the project beneficiaries are equitable for men and women. In case of no gender approach is not included in the project, make recommendations to integrate this issue in these kind of projects.
	Integration	Verify if the project took advantage of experience from similar projects implemented earlier.
Implementation	Use of M&E tools	Verify if the project logic framework matrix was used as management tool, if there was a systematic mechanism of M&E to make the necessary project adjustments and if there were proper and checkable annual work plans.
	Financing	<p>Check if project resource and co-financing are suitable to the current situation and if commitments for financing are being complained. Besides, verify the elaboration of annual budgets and if procurement complies UNDP standards and there was monitoring for expenses, audits and leverage of additional resources.</p> <p>Verify if the M&E system had the necessary resources to accomplish its work. Analyze effectiveness and efficiency of expenditures. Indicate weakness and strengths and make recommendations to improve weaknesses found.</p>
	Quality of UNDP support	Verify if there is a results oriented approach, type of support provided and appropriateness (technical, management, facilitation), quality of risk management

Stage	Criteria	Item to review
		and annual reports, national ownership.
	Project's national executing agency	Verify if there are contingency plans, M&E, proper risk management, quality of annual reports, national empowerment.
	Interaction with stakeholders	Verify if what planned has relation with the real during project implementation.
		Verify the work of the directive committee, type of decisions taken and activity of actors.
	Adaptive management	Verify if project management adapts to the real context of implementation. Possible causes would be improper indicators, change of economic, political and social contexts, very ambitious objectives, new actors, etc.
		Verify if exists a project revision and if proposed changes are being implemented and if these are affecting project results.
	Attainment of results	Verify if project objectives were achieved (global and development) or are on track.
		Verify if activities and products are being implemented according to was planned.
		Verify if impacts will be attained both, once the project is finished and in the long term.
	National ownership	Verify if project results, its activities or objectives are in the plans, programs, policies, regulations from government and stakeholders.
		Level of involvement of actors in project implementation.
	Mainstreaming	Verify if results are in line with priorities from UNDP, GEF, national government, local authorities and actors. Income generation as project result, decrease in poverty, improved governance in areas intervened by the project.
	Integration	Verify how the project coordinated with other similar and/or complementary to the project, being UNDP or not and may being implemented in areas intervened by the project. It will also check if the is an approach for gender and minority groups (for instance, equal access to opportunities, benefits and information). In the same way, it will check if there is an human rights approach (for instance, promotion of civil organizations, transparency, effective participation on decision making processes and freedom of speech).
	Sustainability	Verify if there are conditions of regulatory, financing and policies to sustain project results in the future.
		Verify if there exist social, political, environmental, governance and financing risks that would prevent sustainability of project results.
	Replication	Chances to replicate the project experience in other sectors and locations, dissemination of lessons learnt.
	Impacts	Verify if there is progress in development objectives and if reductions towards environmental stress targeted by the project are on track.
		Analyze cause -effect of project impacts and their likely term.

Finally, a rating for the project was made according to the its stage (design, implementation, results, sustainability), using the scale set by UNDP's guidelines for final project reviews and showed on Table No3. Concepts for the scale are shown in table No4, and are the same of the UNDP guide for terminal project reviews.

Table No3: Rating scale and items

Rating Project Performance		
Criteria	Comments	
Monitoring and Evaluation: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall quality of M&E	(rate 6 pt. scale)	
M&E design at project start up	(rate 6 pt. scale)	
M&E Plan Implementation	(rate 6 pt. scale)	
IA & EA Execution: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall Quality of Project Implementation/Execution	(rate 6 pt. scale)	
Implementing Agency Execution	(rate 6 pt. scale)	
Executing Agency Execution	(rate 6 pt. scale)	
Outcomes Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall Quality of Project Outcomes	(rate 6 pt. scale)	
Relevance: relevant (R) or not relevant (NR)	(rate 2pt. scale)	
Effectiveness	(rate 6 pt. scale)	
Efficiency	(rate 6 pt. scale)	
Sustainability: Likely (L); Moderately Likely (ML); Moderately Unlikely (MU); Unlikely (U).		
Overall likelihood of risks to Sustainability:	(rate 4pt. scale)	
Financial resources	(rate 4pt. scale)	
Socio-economic	(rate 4pt. scale)	
Institutional framework and governance	(rate 4pt. scale)	
Environmental	(rate 4pt. scale)	
Impact: Significant (S), Minimal (M), Negligible (N)		
Environmental Status Improvement	(rate 3 pt. scale)	
Environmental Stress Reduction	(rate 3 pt. scale)	
Progress towards stress/status change	(rate 3 pt. scale)	
Overall Project Results	(rate 6 pt. scale)	

Table No 4: Concepts used for project ratings⁴.

Ratings Scales		
Ratings for Outcomes, Effectiveness, Efficiency, M&E, I&E Execution	Sustainability ratings:	Relevance ratings
6: Highly Satisfactory (HS): The project had no shortcomings in the achievement of its objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness, or efficiency 5: Satisfactory (S): There were only minor shortcomings 4: Moderately Satisfactory (MS):there were moderate shortcomings 3: Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU): the project had significant shortcomings 2: Unsatisfactory (U): there were major shortcomings in the achievement of project objectives in terms of relevance, effectiveness, or efficiency 1: Highly Unsatisfactory (HU): The project had severe shortcomings	4. Likely (L): negligible risks to sustainability 3. Moderately Likely (ML):moderate risks 2. Moderately Unlikely (MU): significant risks 1. Unlikely (U): severe risks	2. Relevant (R) 1.. Not relevant (NR) Impact Ratings: 3. Significant (S) 2. Minimal (M) 1. Negligible (N)
Additional ratings where relevant: Not Applicable (N/A) Unable to Assess (U/A)		

⁴ IDEM 1, page. 25

As it was mentioned before, Colombia's TNC is not a project where its evaluation can be formulated based only on results proposed on the project document, since these results are focused mainly on compilation of information showing actual measures or those that are intended to implement in a near future, and elaboration of CO2 inventories for emissions and sinks.

On the other hand, project indicators resemble more a work plan or targets, but are not real indicators on adopted policies, or the level of attainment of goals stipulated on the third national communication or those from projects under implementation.

It should also be considered that project outcomes are incremental achievements, because of experience of the earlier two national communications, as well as by the implementation of specific measures taken on climate change. TNC is, therefore, a self-evaluation "per-se", where achievements, lessons learnt, specific challenges for facing consequences of the global climate change and country's contribution for its resolution are noted.

Thus, questions arise on what results, impacts and sustainability of TNC would be. The first obvious question would be if the five project's products were really attained (inventory, national circumstances, elaboration of climate change scenarios, vulnerability analysis, the needs of technical and institutional strengthening to deal with climate change impacts and the awareness strategy dissemination of project results towards different type of actors).

Following, next question would be if each of these products meets GEF quality requirements. This quality standard would be assessed during the final project review, establishing if there was participation from technical and political actors in the elaboration of ToR, follow-up and evaluation, and revisions by peers of the more complex project products as well (GHG inventory and vulnerability analysis).

The next step is to find-out if elaboration of the TNC could strength involved institutions (authorities, universities, interested groups) in order to understand the issue and be able to elaborate plans, policies and actions to deal with climate change.

It would also be questioning if -as a project result-, there is an improved inter-institutional coordination for elaborating climate change policies and plans.

It would also be desirable to know if the project has promoted and improved decentralization in taking actions to tackle climate change.

It should also be necessary to know if the project could strength research capacity of universities and technical bodies.

It should be checked if the project could raise awareness among actors and general community, regarding the origin and consequences from climate change, as well as the ways to face it. Details on evaluation questions can be found in Annex 6

Finally, it should be checked if lessons learnt form project implementation were systematized and incorporated into new projects and activities. .

Collecting of information was made according to the common practice for this type of evaluations, this is:

- That provided by the project team (reports, studies made, interviews);
- Contextual (policies and government plans, economic and social studies for energy, transport, agriculture and industry sectors, interviews);
- Integration with other activities and policies (similar complementary projects under implementation, UNDP and government policies, municipal plans, budgets from organizations,

- municipalities and ministries);
- Baseline information and its link with the project.

The methodology used to analyze the information consisted in the following:

- Document review: analysis of project document, as well as progress reports and other publications from project activities (consultancies, baseline studies, technical publications, media, etc.);
- Interviews to key stakeholders: these were made to project team, UNDP, university personnel and key stakeholders from CAR (see Annex 2: agenda);
- Formulation of a series of open and semi-structured questions, made to key actors that were directly or indirectly related with the project and discussed in-depth with these actors;
- Direct observation at field visits in Bogotá

Cross checking information was made when establishing key context situations during project implementation, with that information provided through interviews, progress reports and other documents, in such a way that conclusions obtained are as unbiased as possible, in order to avoid informer bias.

The questions' evaluation matrix (Annex 6) provides an approach to the kind of information collected and its sources. This matrix was incorporated in the initial report and was revised by the project team and UNDP personnel.

To assess the project adaptive management, assumptions, risks, indicators and results presented in the project document were compared with actual project progress to verify that all necessary adjustments have been made to be able to comply with the project objectives and results. Same exercise was made to determine relevance and stakeholder participation. It was also checked if recommendations from MTR were incorporated in the implementation of the remaining project activities.

1.3. Financial Analysis

This was based on the expenditures and co-financing figures provided by the project and from the UNDP' ATLAS. This exercise showed the overall aspects of budgetary execution, such as the weight of project personnel expenditures in project's total budget, evolution of expenditures by year and product category, consultants, etc., having the budget shown in the prodoc as a reference. Besides, annual audits and procurement standards defined for UNDP projects were reviewed to confirm its compliance.

1.4 Evaluation activities

The first activity made was a video conference via skype, where key issues faced during TNC implementation were discussed with the project manager. In this talk, main stakeholders involved and project activities were also identified, and the evaluation mission to Bogota for 3-10 July 2017 was agreed.

The second activity was the elaboration of the initial report where a description of the methodology to carry out the evaluation, its timeline, mission agenda and list of stakeholders for interviews were made. This initial report was reviewed and approved by project personnel and Colombia's UNDP CO.

During the mission, discussions were held with the project team. During these sessions, every project component implemented and its objectives were analyzed, thus providing the evaluator a notion on how the implementation of TNC was managed, and identified weak and strong points

from the processes of elaboration of the project, its implementation and sustainability of activities and results. The mission agenda was discussed with the project team and UNDP, where responsibility of coordinating the agenda was on the project team. During the mission not all actors could be interviewed, like the RTA from UNDP Panama, since the person ceased its work and the new official had no information about the project.

The interviews made to project key stakeholders provided their own point of views, being independent to those presented by the project team and UNDP. These interviews were made to as many actors as possible, thus compensating in part the bias from the interviewees. Opinions brought from interviewees were compared with other sources of information, like other institutional reports, contextual information and differences found with other actors.

1.5. Mission planning.

ToR and prodoc showed a high number of stakeholders, becoming impossible to interview all of them. Therefore, the evaluator selected a reasonable number of actors that could be met during the field mission and considered important for this evaluation. The list of interviewees is found on Annex 3 of this report. Issues discussed were -in general terms-, the following: i) level of institutional strengthening; ii) level of ownership from stakeholders of TNC results; iii) relevance and usefulness of TNC products; iv) level of coordination and participation of actors during the elaboration and implementation of the project; v) quality assurance processes for the studies made and; vi) expectations from TNC implementation and sustainability of results.

1.6. Evaluation Agenda

Annex 2 shows the agenda for this evaluation that was carried-out by July 3 through July 10, 2017. Actors were requested to be prepared with information and details for discussion points mentioned before. Interviews were made privately, thus UNDP and project representatives did not attend these talks. The activities in the agenda intended to cover most of all relevant actors.

1.7 Organization of the evaluation report

This report has 6 sections clearly defined. The general project information is shown on the cover (budget, id codes, implementing and executing agencies, deadlines, etc.), followed by a glossary of terms and an executive summary where the reader may find a short project description, main findings, recommendations, conclusions and project ratings.

In the introduction section, scope, purpose and objectives of the evaluation work are shown, as well as details for the methodology used and main evaluation milestones. Further, **Section 2 is focused on country's development context analysis** in relation with the issue of climate change and the ways by which is being managed, providing details on project expected deadlines, its immediate objectives, desired results and key indicators, as well as management arrangements and partnerships with involved stakeholders.

Findings from the project evaluation are shown in Section 3, covering design, implementation (financial and activities), results attained and its sustainability.

Project ratings are found in Section 4, while in **Section 5 are conclusions, recommendations and lessons learnt**.

Finally, **Section 6 is for annexes**, where information for field mission agenda, evaluation ToR, Logical framework matrix, list of documents reviewed, etc., are shown.

2. Project description and development Context

2.1. Development context and assessment of climate change in Colombia.

Colombia ratified the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) by Law 164/1994, doing the same with the Kyoto Protocol by Law 629/2000.

The country is classified as developing country (non-Annex I) and has a GDP per-capita of US\$ 5,806 in 2016⁵ and 48.2 million inhabitants (2015).

The country has almost 2 million hectares, from which 55% is continental and 45% is maritime area (Caribbean and pacific). Due to its topography and location, Colombia presents all type of climate, going from hot, warm, cold, wasteland, glacier climate, tropical forest, until tropical steppe tropical desert.

For the same reasons above, the country is characteristic for extreme climate events, influenced mainly by “El Niño” (warmer and dryer climate) and “La Niña” (colder and rainy climate).

Colombia presents high vulnerability to climate change: it is expected that its Caribbean Region and zones from Andean Region will change from a semi-wet climate to a semi-arid one during this century, and the impact on glaciers and high-Andean wastelands will have consequence on water supply. Extreme meteorological phenomena have increased in intensity and incidence from the last decade, causing large economic and losses in human lives. More than 60% of the urban population lives in the Magdalena-Cauca basin, which has only 13% of the national water availability. Therefore, even when the intensity of water use is low at national level, more than a third of the urban population lives in areas with high or moderated water shortage⁶.

Due to the country vulnerability towards climate change, international cooperation has developed an important number of initiatives in this field, covering from diagnostics, GHG emissions inventory until adaptation plans. It is not the aim of this report to list these activities, but it is estimated that international agencies relevant to climate change that are in the country were 83, being these bilateral, multilateral, South-South cooperation, etc.⁷. As an example, the Clean Technology Fund (CTF) committed US\$ 109 million for 2017⁸, while between 2012-2013, 27 environmental projects for USD 155 million were approved, and other 41 projects for USD 371 million were formulated in the same period⁹.

Regarding GHG emissions, during the decade 2002-2012, the country decreased its emissions in approx. 2.3% (as Mton CO₂eq)¹⁰. On the other hand, Colombia voluntarily committed before the Paris Agreement, to reduce in 20% its emissions by 2030, considering GHG emissions for 2010 as baseline¹¹.

⁵ http://datos.bancomundial.org/indicador/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD?name_desc=false&view=chart

⁶ Evaluaciones del desempeño ambiental COLOMBIA 2014; OCDE, CEPAL

⁷ IDEM 9, Sección 4.2.3.6: Agencias de Cooperación e Instancias Financieras de Desarrollo.

⁸ CLEAN TECHNOLOGY FUND REVISED INVESTMENT PLAN FOR COLOMBIA, Revision February 2017.

⁹ IDEM 4, pág. 117.

¹⁰ Consolidado de GEI por Sectores Económicos, INGEI, Tercera Comunicación de Cambio Climático de Colombia.

¹¹ “EL ABC DE LOS COMPROMISOS DE COLOMBIA PARA LA COP21”; Fundación Natura, Ministerio de Ambiente y Desarrollo Sostenible y WWF-Colombia, pág. 13.

2.2. Institutional and regulations related with climate change

The extreme climate events occurred in Colombia in 2010-2011 were decisive to elaborate and update both, regulations and institutional framework related with climate change. In this regard, it may be mentioned -among others-, the law 1523/2012 on “National Disaster Risk Management System” and its associated document named “Policy strategy for public financial management before the risk of disasters by phenomena from nature” and the “National Climate Change System” (SISCLIMA, decree 298/2016).

The institutional framework for managing climate change challenges can be found in CONPES 3700 from 2011¹², where is defined an Executive Commission for Climate Change (COMEC), a financial management committee, a guiding group, an adviser group and four permanent commissions¹³. The main idea of this framework was to reach mainstreaming for climate change issues in policies and country’s development plans. This organization is what was named “National Climate Change System” that should have entered on duty by 2012, but it was just approved by end of 2016 by decree 298. SISCLIMA is coordinated by the “Cross Sectoral Commission for Climate Change” (CICC, conformed by 7 ministries plus DNP) and the “Regional and Territorial Nodes for Climate Change” (currently 9). MADS and DNP rotate annually on the CICC’s presidency and its technical secretariat, being these both entities responsible for maintaining CICC activities.

SISCLIMA work areas are the following:

- Climate Change national adaptation plan;
- Colombia’s low carbon development strategy;
- National strategy for emission reductions from deforestation and forestry degradation in developing countries;
- Work on conservation, sustainable forestry management and increasing of carbon forestry reserves in developing countries;
- Financial protection strategy before natural disasters.

It is worth mentioning that SISCLIMA’s action scopes correspond to the climate strategy included in the PND 2010-2014, chapter VI, where Colombia should implement a National Policy and a National Climate System by 2014.

In the PND 2014-2018 named “Together for a New Country”, the subject of climate change is included in Chapter VI: “Green Growth” with an allocation of 1.35% of the nation’s budget for that period.

Regarding IDEAM, this is the technical body in charge of elaborating national communications of climate change, besides it elaborates climatological and vulnerability studies, weather forecasts and administers country’s meteorological stations. In addition, there are other four research entities for

¹² “Estrategia Institucional para la Articulación de Políticas y Acciones en Materia de Cambio Climático en Colombia”; Consejo Nacional de Política Económica y Social República de Colombia (11 ministerios), Departamento Nacional de Planeación, Julio 2011.

¹³ “Políticas Públicas y Cambio Climático. Vulnerabilidad VS Adaptación”; Sección 4.3.3: Sistema Nacional de Cambio Climático, pag 233, Tercera comunicación Nacional de Cambio Climático, 2016.

coastal-marine systems, biodiversity and terrestrial ecosystems, and are part of the Colombia's national environmental system.

Finally, Autonomous Regional and Sustainable Development Corporations (CAR), which are bodies of public character integrated by territorial entities; are in charge by law for managing environment and renewable natural resources within their jurisdictional authority, and they should promote the country's sustainable development.

2.3. The Project

2.3.1. Start and duration

This project was elaborated between 2010 and 2012 and it was expected to start on August 2013. It had a duration of 3 years (August 2013- September 2016) and should be implemented by IDEAM as national executing agency.

2.3.2. Issues that the project intended to approach

In despite of that TNC had as a basic objective the elaboration the Third National Communication of Climate Change to be submitted to the convention, and in this way, allow the country to comply with its international commitments in this matter; there existed a series of argumentations in the prodoc indicating more strategic objectives for the country.

In the first place, TNC sought to solve problems found during the elaboration of the first and second national communications, mainly referred to participation of stakeholders involved in this issue (public and private sectors, NGO and academia). It was also desired that TNC could be disseminated and understood by different actors, for which a communication strategy targeted to reach different actors was needed.

Besides, it was expected that with the creation of technical worktables, the TNC would contribute - through its reports -, to promote interaction among different climate change and development strategies, considering that the main actors would be collaborating with the project.

Another relevant aspect of this project was to provide strengthening for institutions in charge of elaborating national communications, in this case IDEAM, which also relies on the technical support from other instructions included in the country national environmental system (SNA), such as INVEMAR and the Von Humboldt Institute. It was also recognized the need to strength capacities for different ministries and sectors involved, with the aim of mainstreaming adaptation and mitigation activities into sectoral development plans.

It was also desired that the country could count on reliable technical information that could support decision taking processes and negotiations that the country should manage in climate change issues.

On the other hand, it was also wanted to solve some aspects of the methodology used for generating scenarios for climate change and vulnerability analysis. Specifically, it was desired to elaborate scenarios that would be flexible enough to establish both, land and time scales in line with the requirements for land planning from regional and local authorities (18 and 12 years respectively). The prodoc recognized that efforts to incorporate environmental problems in land planning had very limited results.

It was also needed to determine the level of uncertainty in calculations for the inventory, climate change scenarios and vulnerability analysis. Besides, land scale should be diminished to 1:100,000 and include more information on biota and geographical data, along with information on water resources, health sector and glaciers.

Finally, the country chose to use the methodology for the inventory according IPCC's 2006 guidelines, thus Colombia would be one of the first countries updating its calculation method for inventory, scenarios and vulnerability analysis.

2.3.3. Immediate and development project objectives

According the evaluation ToR and prodoc, the project objective was to elaborate a document for the "Colombia's third national communication on climate change" and submit it to UNFCCC, which would contain reliable information, be transparent, comparable and flexible, considering Colombia's specific national circumstances and be used as reference for the country's decision-making processes.

The prodoc does not make any mention on development objectives, nor on project's global environmental benefits related with climate change.

2.3.4. Expected results

Five results had to be obtained, plus a project management component, which are detailed in the following list:

1. National circumstances, updated national development priorities in the context of climate change;
2. National GHG inventory for 2005, 2008 and 2010;
3. National and Sectoral Mitigation Measures compiled and evaluated in the context of the Colombia's Low Carbon Development Strategy;
4. National and Regional Vulnerability towards climate change, evaluated according to improved methodologies;
5. Other knowledge and information relevant for compliance of UNFCCC objectives;
6. Sound project management.

To attain the results mentioned above, 56 different activities were proposed by the project, being worth mentioning information gathering, models review, adjustments for indicators, map making and elaboration of communicational pieces for dissemination of TNC results. Table No5 shows a summary of project results, activities and budget, according to prodoc.

Table No5: *Summary of the project , its original results and budget according prodoc (US\$).*

No	Result	No of activities	GEF budget	Co-financing Budget	Total (US\$)	% total budget
1	National circumstances, updated national development priorities in the context of climate change.	4	50,444	-	50,444	2%
2	National GHG inventory for 2005, 2008 and 2010.	8	475,965	61,219	537,184	24%
3	National and Sectoral Mitigation Measures compiled and evaluated in the context of the Colombia's Low Carbon Development Strategy.	7	160,736	-	160,736	7%
4	National and Regional Vulnerability towards climate change, evaluated according to improved methodologies.	27	1,046,744	97,949	1,144,693	51%
5	Other knowledge and information relevant for compliance of UNFCCC objectives.	7	134,935	35,072	170,007	8%
6	Sound project management	3	131,176	64,501	195,677	9%
	Totals	56	2,000,000	258,741	2,258,741	100%

2.3.5. Main interested parties

Prodoc listed near 80 stakeholders, who were grouped according to different proposed worktables that would be conformed (five for the inventory and one for vulnerability). Among these, main actors would be IDEAM, MADS, DNP, all ministries, organizations from agriculture producers, stockbreeders, power distributors and generators, ECOPETROL, UPME, academia and technical institutions certified by the SNA, as well as CARs, UNDP and NGO that were implementing climate change projects in the country. Annex 9 shows all actors identified in the prodoc.

3.3.6. Established reference indicators

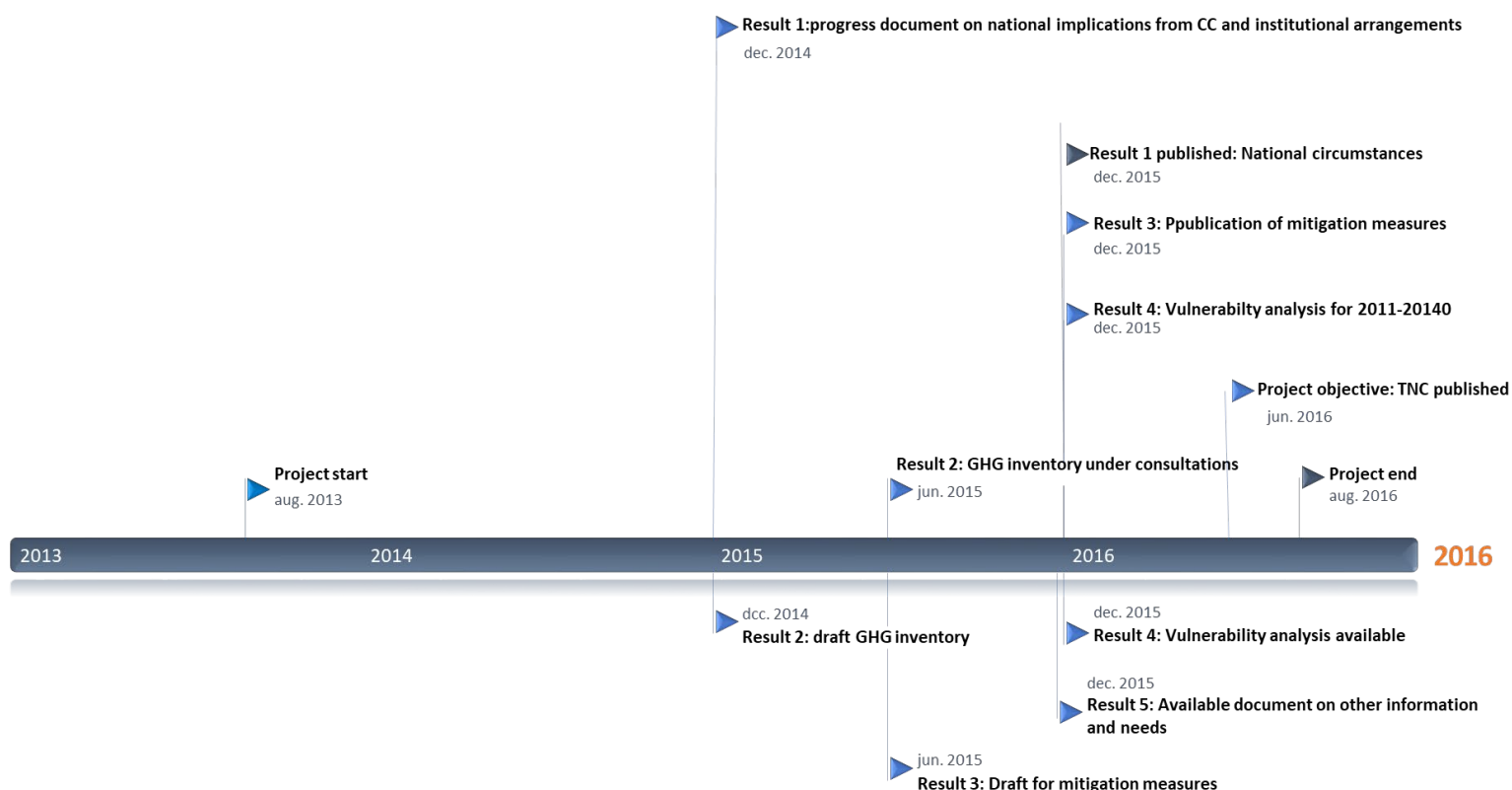
Prodoc specified 6 indicators that are shown in Table No6. These indicators were, in a general way, specific products that should be obtained in a defined timeline for project objectives and also for its results.

The project does not define targets for midterm review (theoretically in February 2015), but there were some milestones by around December 2014 (progress document on national implications and draft GHG inventory), which are shown in Fig. No1.

Table No6: Summary of project expected results and indicators, according prodoc.

Objective/Result	Indicator	Goal at project end
Prepare the third national communication to be submitted to UNFCCC.	Prepare the third national communication to be submitted to UNFCCC.	Share information on GHG emissions for 2005, 2008 and 2010; report on national policies to deal with emissions, adaptation measures, capacity building, awareness activities and produce information on country's vulnerability towards climate change.
Result 1: National circumstances, updated national development priorities in the context of climate change.	National circumstances, updated national development priorities in the context of climate change.	Update information for 2008-2014 on institutional, ecosystemic, social, economic and political issues. The analysis will be made for national and regional contexts.
Result 2: National GHG inventory for 2005, 208 and 2010;	National GHG inventory for 2005, 208 and 2010, including the 5 modules required by IPCC.	Make calculations of GHG inventories for 2005, 2008 and 2010 according to IPCC guidelines 2006. Develop a database with information for each module and emission factors used. .
Result 3: National and Sectoral Mitigation Measures compiled and evaluated in the context of the Colombia's Low Carbon Development Strategy.	Report on actions to mitigate climate change in Colombia.	Report on mitigation actions taken by the country in relation with the Colombia's low carbon development strategy. Description of participation of Colombia in international carbon markets and development of NAMAs, and progress on REDD strategy.
Result 4: National and Regional Vulnerability towards climate change, evaluated according to improved methodologies.	National and Regional Vulnerability towards climate change, evaluated according to improved methodologies.	TNC seeks to generate updated climate change scenarios for the period 2011-2100. Identify current and potential threats under climate change. Analyze vulnerability towards climate change with a better land resolution for Colombia's natural regions, and for water resources, glaciers and human health sector. In addition, identify vulnerability to climate variability and extreme events.
Other knowledge and information relevant for compliance of UNFCCC objectives.	Other information and knowledge relevant for compliance with the UNFCCC objectives	Include additional information related to actions that the country has taken on climate change. The results obtained in the strategy on education, training and public awareness at national, regional and sectorial levels on climate change will be included. A summary of the country's technology needs for adaptation and mitigation, including the progress on the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA).

Fig. No1: Summary of project expected results and its main milestones according to prodoc.



3. Findings

3.1 Project formulation and design

3.1.1 Logical framework analysis

The logical framework matrix can be found in Annex 8. It can be mentioned that this project does not correspond to a typical full-size project, since no global environmental benefits, nor development objectives are observed.

In fact, project objectives are focused on the elaboration of documents (compilation of information on policies, plans, strategies, etc.) and modelling showing effects on climate and determination of country's vulnerability towards climate change.

During the process of project elaboration, PIF shows antecedents of what expected results and indicators would be, beyond the elaboration of a national communication. According to PIF, it would be institutional strengthening at national, regional and local levels, related with information management, and inclusion of climate change into both, public and land management policies¹⁴. After analyzing the project document, none of these expected results appear in the project results framework.

Progress indicators are also focused on obtaining products instead of results, thus these are more similar to a workplan defining milestones for submission of different products. Therefore, according to evaluator's opinion, indicators do not comply with SMART criteria. The midterm review did also note this situation, declaring that project should include -among others- indicators for strengthening of institutional capacity and impacts on decision making processes¹⁵.

The lack of indicators or their improperness, are probably due to this project is the result of the fusion of two different GEF financing: FAS (up to US\$ 500,00 for enabling activities and STAR (up to US\$ 1.5 million for individual projects), being this a way by which the country could finance all activities required by a national communication on climate change¹⁶. As a result, expected indicators for neither global environmental nor national development objectives are found, focusing only on compilation and information processing needed to elaborate the national communication that will have to be submitted to the UNFCCC.

Table No7 shows an example of possible indicators and objectives for a project of national communication on climate change.

¹⁴ PIF del proyecto 4676, punto B.3, 29 de Sept 2011.

¹⁵ Revisión de Medio Término (MTR), "Formulación de la Tercera Comunicación Nacional de Colombia para la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas para el Cambio Climático - CMNUCC"; Informe final aprobado, 27 de Enero 2017, Thomas Otter.

¹⁶ Prodoc, pag. 58.

Table No7: *example of objectives and indicators for a project of national communication on climate change.*

Type	Indicator
Global environmental objective: contribute to the understanding of elements that alter climate and their potential effects, and determine the level of country's contribution to global GHG emissions and policies to face global climate change.	Generation of data for climatic, GHG emissions and sinks, amount of emissions avoided and climate change adaptations to climate change successfully implemented.
Project development objective: support strengthening for research institutions and elaboration of public policies on their ability to quantify and understand GHG emissions, foresee climate change effects on country's economy and ecosystems, and elaborate and integrate climate change in country development planning, and that may be systematically communicated, evaluated and monitored.	No and type of institutions strengthened for research, compile and analyze data on country's climate change. No of institutions use the knowledge produced in plans and developing programs that include climate change.
Result 1: as a result from the knowledge produced by the project, country's national priorities and objectives related to economic, social and political development linked with climate change, have been reviewed and updated.	No of land development plans updated with new data from project. National adaptation plans include measures identified with the new information generated by the project.
Result 2: country's contribution to global GHG emissions has been determined.	GHG inventory elaborated with improved information and methodologies for national, regional and local levels.
Result 3: mitigation actions taken by the country have been compiled, and their effects and relevance-considering the new knowledge generated by the project-, have been assessed.	No of new regional and local mitigation plans based on the knowledge generated by the project. No of plans updated with information generated by the project.
Result 4: Capacities M&E and assessment of scenarios for climate change and vulnerability of the country, have been increased, showing a majority agreement among key stakeholders, about conclusions reached by the project and potential adaptation measures.	Xx% of improvement for marine and land climate monitoring systems. No of climate change scenarios for local and regional levels, elaborated with improved methodologies.
Result 5: barriers difficulty country's compliance with its international commitments under the convention have been identified, as well as technical, financial, policy and communication limitations and lessons learnt to successfully face challenges from climate change have been assessed.	No of plans and policies incorporating actions to overcome the barriers identified by the project. No of sectoral and local plans incorporating lessons learnt to face climate change.

3.1.2. Relevance

The project was and is still relevant in the country's current context, and it is completely in line with the climate change national policy, the national climate system and PNDs for 2010-2014 and 2015-2018. A detailed description on policies, plans and institutionality can be found in Section 2.2 from this report, thus this section will not go further into this topic.

The project is included in the UNDP Colombia CO's country program 2008-2012 and 2014-2018, and responds to the primary result from priority area 2: "sustainable development and integral risk management" and to the secondary result "promote climate change adaptation and strengthening of national and local capacity to climate change adaptation and mitigation".

The project is considered in the UNDAF assistance area No2: "national, regional and local capacities strengthened for integral land planning to ensure sustainable development", where conservation and use of biodiversity and ecosystems, and sustainable production and risk management are specific topics of this area¹⁷. For CPAP 2008-2012, the project would be included in the expected result No2: "consolidated national capacities to promote environmental sustainability, integral risk management for disasters and sustainable land planning" (component of Poverty and Sustainable Development).

¹⁷ CPAP de PNUD Colombia 2008-2012, pág. 6

It is worth mention that this issue is still present in UNDAF 2015-2018 (effect 2.1: “ Strengthening state capacities to reduce differences from territorial and between population, and progress towards equality and social mobility with a differentiated approach and perspective of gender”), and in the expected result from UNDP’s CPAP 2015 -2019: “Strategies for compensation and mitigation to achieve the transition towards a “green economy” implemented by production sectors with major environmental impact and subnational institutions”¹⁸.

The project is also in line with both, GEF-5 priorities for climate change focal area and objective 6 from the strategic program: “continuing support to enabling activities and capacity building”.

Therefore, from the point of view of relevance and eligibility criteria, the project and the country comply with all GEF requirements for financing this type of projects.

3.1.3. Assumptions and Risks

Potential risks that would affect project implementation were classified as low by the project document. These risks are mainly related to the possibility of little cooperation from key stakeholders and institutions, as well as with no implementation of public policies on climate change, lack of political will, problems with expectations among interested parties and little availability of quality information for the different project products.

Measures to minimize the risks mentioned above were the conformation of technical worktables, where main interested parties would participate in the different project components, as well as the implementation of a strong communication campaign to raise awareness among these actors¹⁹.

Regarding to project assumptions, these were focused on the IDEAM’s technical capabilities to implement project activities and the availability of the necessary information, the interest from institutions and stakeholders for participating of this experience and the ability to cooperate among them. Besides, it was mentioned the high likelihood that climate change actions that the country is carrying-out would be kept coordinated and would be strengthened, thus this would have, as a result, the implementation of a national policy on this matter. Besides, it was mentioned that security conditions for travelling across the country would be maintained, thus the project team and consultants would be able to travel through the country without risks.

The different risk types and assumptions made in the project document are well documented and have been fulfilled along the implementation of the project. In general, it is noted that the country maintains a policy and an institutional framework to deal with challenges from climate change, whereas security conditions have improved during project implementation, thanks to the peace process being boosted in the country. However, risks for commodities’ price drops like oil were not envisaged.

3.1.4. Management and institutional arrangements and executing partner’s capacities

The modality chosen to implement this project was that of “National Implementation” (NIM), where the national executing agency was IDEAM, which has already elaborated the former two national communications, thus it has previous experience in this matter.

¹⁸ Marco de Resultados del “Documento del programa para Colombia (2015-2019)” ; PNUD; Septiembre 2015.

¹⁹ Prodoc, pag 56-57

IDEAM is a public institution that provides technical and scientific support to the National Environmental System, generating knowledge and producing reliable, consistent and timely information on the state and dynamics of natural resources and environment; and it facilitates definitions and adjustments of environmental policies and decision-making processes by public and private sectors, and citizenship in general. Besides, this agency has different environmental information systems under its responsibility, like the National System of Forestry Information (SNIF), the Information System on Use of Renewable Natural Resources (SIUR), the Hazardous Waste Generators Register (RESPEL), the Information System for Hydrological Resources (SIRH) and the Air Information System (SISAIRE).

Therefore, the national executing agency was properly chosen, and it has equipment and human talent to make a sound implementation of this project. This institution is in charge of implementing internal coordination with different actors in order to elaborate the project's required products.

Regarding IDEAM's responsibilities, these were the following:

- i) ensure the attainment of project objectives and delivery of products;
- ii) ensure that project resources are allocated in an efficient and effective manner;
- iii) elaborate annual work plans;
- iv) participate in project's consultants and personnel recruitment by elaborating ToRs and assessing applicants and proposals;
- v) elaborate financial reports which will be inputs for the quarterly and annual financial reports;
- vi) make external, independent annual audits for project accounts;
- vii) report on project progress, monitoring and evaluation of project indicators.

UNDP is the GEF implementing agency, and as such, its role is to ensure that project results and its processes are made according established international standards. It is worth mention that Colombia is a large recipient of funds from international cooperation, being UNDP, the main entity channeling these resources and, therefore, is connoisseur of the country's situation in sustainable development issues and implementation of international conventions. UNDP country office in Colombia is one of the largest one worldwide and has played a significant role in mainstreaming climate change adaptation into country development planning, as well as it has worked on the understanding of climate change causes, its mitigation and adaptation to impacts from this phenomenon.

UNDP was responsible for providing a series of specialized management and technical services. These services would be provided through UNDP's global network offices, being these country, regional o headquarters. Committed services were as follows:

- i) assistance in project formulation, capacity building;
- ii) general project oversight and monitoring, including regular reviews;
- iii) receive funds, allocate them and report to donor (GEF);
- iv) manage resources according to the specific objectives defined in the project document and sustain principles of transparency, competitiveness, efficiency and cost effectiveness;
- v) financial management and accounting of project resources, as well as other activities related with project implementation under supervision of UNDP CO, with the assistance of the Panama's regional office;
- vi) provide conditions and procedures to IDEAM to prepare quarterly and annual financial reports and prepare final versions for these reports;

- vii) The UNDP Regional Center in Panama-through its regional technical adviser- would provide support to the UNDP CO in order to strength project’s management capacity and support both, new strategic alliances and distribution of knowledge to other priority areas;

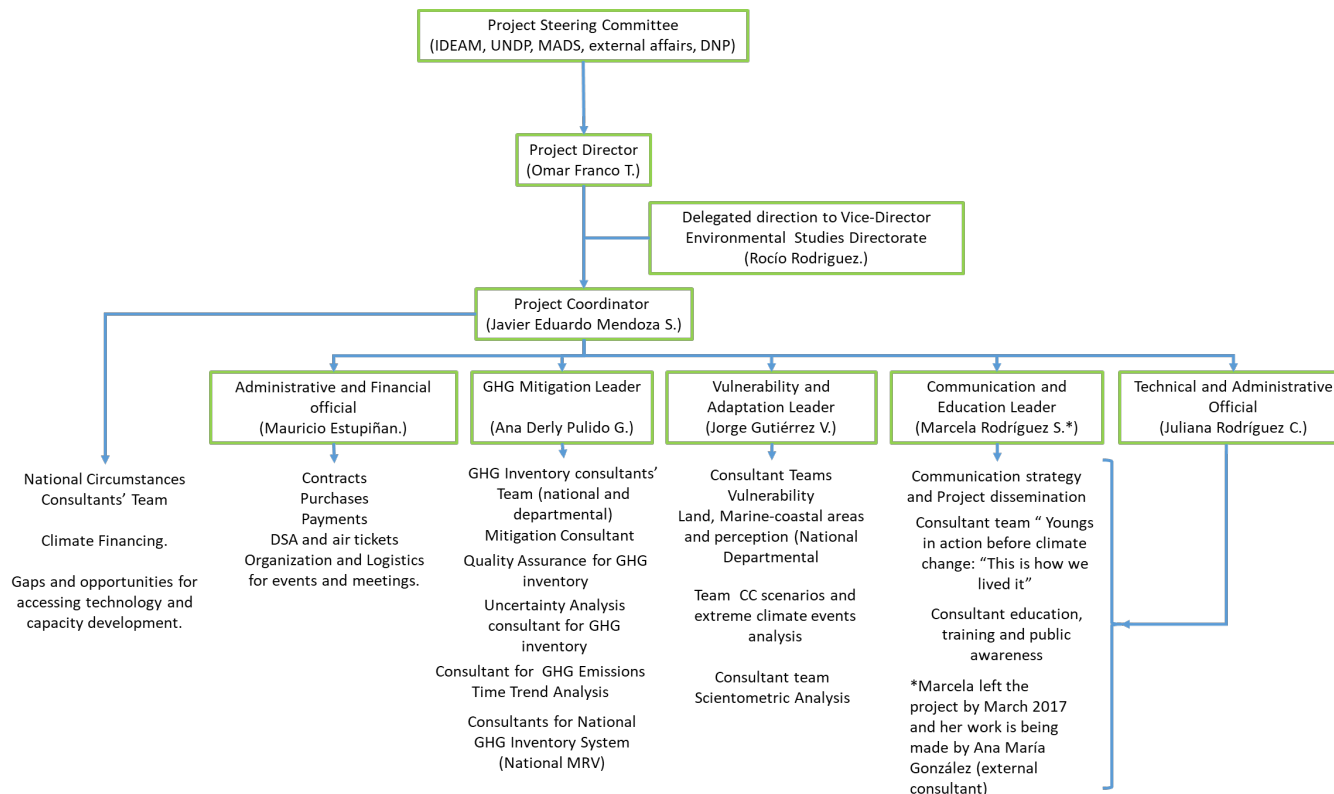
Prodoc also specified that a Project Steering Committee headed by IDEAM should be established, which had to meet on a regular basis and would have the role of establishing management and strategic guidelines for the project, in accordance with national policies. This committee would be formed by representatives from MADS, GEF country’s focal point, DNP and the ministry of external affairs.

Project organization arrangements included a general director (IDEAM’s Director), a project manager responsible for the daily project administration and five work teams (one for each project module). Fig. No3 shows the project organigram, where responsibilities and roles for each employee are clearly defined in the prodoc. It would be added to above, the conformation of technical workgroups with different relevant actors for each project component.

These management arrangements and responsibilities were implemented during project implementation just as defined in the prodoc, where the steering committee and the technical worktables made some meetings in that period. Discussion on management, institutional arrangements, coordination and participatory issues can be found in sections 3.1.4 et sqq.

Regarding collaborative agreements with other projects and actors, the project document did not specify any and it just stated that these would be made according project needs and that this coordination would be made in the technical worktables, but a lack of participation of NGOs and local environmental authorities was noted.

Fig. No 3: Project organization layout²⁰.



²⁰ Source: TNC project

3.1.5. Lessons from other relevant projects

According to prodoc and interviewees, the elaboration of the project attempted to overcome the deficiencies found during the implementation of the previous national communications. These deficiencies were mainly related with the lack of participation of relevant actors, in addition to methodological aspects for elaboration of scenarios and vulnerability analysis, considered very complex for their replication at regional and local scales, the estimation of uncertainty indexes from inventory and climate change scenarios calculations. On the other hand, lack of dissemination and communication of results from the second national communication was also taken into consideration.

Therefore, the elaboration process for the TNC included various consultations made to research institutions, public and private sectors, and NGO that were working on climate change issues. The methodology used in this process was the implementation of a workshop organized by IDEAM, where the experience from previous national communications were discussed and lessons learnt were distilled with interested parties, and transferred to the third national communication project.

3.1.6. Replication approach

The project document proposed methodological innovations for determining climate change scenarios and country vulnerability, where trends to regional and local level were incorporated, besides that uncertainties associated to inventory calculations were determined. On the other hand, Colombia would be the first developing country to implement IPCC methodological guidelines updated in 2006. The replication of this methodology (or its adaptation) to regional and local levels was already mentioned several times, as a need to make climate and vulnerability modelling that would be used with time and land scales more adjusted to smaller size land planning, to use project results as a tool for development planning in line with the needs of local stakeholders and authorities. However, the project did not include any activity for adapting and replicate scenarios at local level, nor sharing the experience of the country with its peers from Latin-American and/or other developing countries.

3.1.7. Gender Approach

The project document does not present gender activities nor gender approach. According to PIF, during project formulation a specific workshop for women stakeholders was to be made. Besides, improved methodologies for vulnerability analysis would include an analysis for gender participation on resilience issues, especially for local and regional levels. GHG emissions indicators would add a gender impact analysis for some national indicators and key categories²¹. Documentation reviewed by the evaluator do not mention that specific activities for this subject have been made during project implementation, despite that project management and participation of relevant stakeholders included women representatives.

3.2 Project Implementation

3.2.1. Activities

At the moment of the final review, there was a progress of nearly 95% of the project desired products, whose individual progress for each activity is shown in Table No8. No indicators have been added to the Table, since as already explained before, products and targets are the same in the prodoc. There are only 5 documents under final process review by third party actors, all of which once revised and observations are incorporated into the documents, these will have to go for layout

²¹ PIF, IDEM ref. 14.

and printing. Since contracts for the project team are to finish by July 31, 2017, only the coordinator will be on duty and thus, the deadline to complete all project products scheduled for August 16, 2017 is- according the evaluator's opinion-, very difficult to meet. The above should make UNDP think to extend the project for one more moth to make the project closure with all products completely finished. Of course, all these products shall be inputs to elaborate the Colombia's Third National Communication that will be submitted to the Convention in the course of the third quarter of 2017.

Table No8: Summary of project current implementation status at July 2017

Result	Description	Comments	Implementation status
1	National circumstances, updated national development priorities in the context of climate change.	"Public Policies and Climate Change in Colombia: Vulnerability versus Adaptation", 2016. Explanatory document on how Colombia is vulnerable to climate change.	finished
2	National GHG inventory for 2005, 2008 and 2010.	GHG National Inventory 1990-2012 and Departmental 2010-2012	finished
		Methodological Protocols for regionalization of GHG Inventory .	finished
		Created Software for the National GHG Inventory System (SINGEI) and under preliminary implementation.	finished
		Web and mobile application to consult and dissemination of project results (GHG inventory and Vulnerability) e internet	finished
3	National and Sectoral Mitigation Measures compiled and evaluated in the context of the Colombia's Low Carbon Development Strategy	Implementation means for climate change.	under review
		Document for "National Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System (MRV) for Colombia"	under review
		Actions taken by Colombia to deal with climate change (mitigation, adaptation and education).	finished
		Colombia: Public Finances for Climate Change 2017Colombia: Finanzas Públicas del Cambio Climático, 2017	under review
		Colombia's Nationally determined contribution (INDC), Mitigation Component.	under review
		Sectoral Policies and Programs Contributing to Climate Change Mitigation	under review
4	National and Regional Vulnerability towards climate change, evaluated according to improved methodologies.	New Scenarios of Climate Change for Colombia 2011 – 2100: National – Regional Level, Scientific Tools for Decision Making	finished
		Climate Change Scenarios : Full Technical Study	finished
5	Other knowledge and information relevant for compliance of UNFCCC objectives.	Document "Colombia's Actions to Deal with Climate Change (Mitigation, Adaptation and Education)	finished
		"Scientometry for Climate Change in Colombia"	finished
		Climate Change Conceptual Basis and Guide of Activities for Teachers, in the framework of the Pre-Structured Project ONDAS on Climate Change	finished
		Departmental Communication Brochures (32)	finished
		3 methodological videos on GHG inventory, vulnerability analysis, and Colombia's actions on Climate Change.	finished
		10 videos with conferences hold by experts on issues relevant to the project.	finished
		5 videos on successful experiences of adaptation to climate change (life stories)	finished
		6 videos on TND results	finished
		One video on project final closure	finished
		10 products elaborated by Youngs (3 animated, 3 broadcast microprograms, 3 radio slots and one documentary video)	finished
		26 project progress bulletins and relevant news, monthly issued.	finished
		Web page www.cambioclimatico.gov.co , updated and improved.	finished
		1 fan page y 1 blog for "Youngs in action before climate change" initiative	finished
		Press bulletins for event launching and strategy for social networks (Twitter, Facebook and institutional webpages).	finished
		Press notes with project results (national and regional)	finished
		Events for project products' launching	finished
		PowerPoint and/or Prezi presentations of national communication results (linked to each launch event)	finished
		"Be aware: the first step to adapt". Basic guide on climate change concepts.	finished
		"Youngs in Action before Climate Change: Activity Guide.	finished
		"Youngs in Action before Climate Change: Guide for Research Groups.	finished

3.2.2. Adaptive Management

The project was implemented with no significant problematic situations, except for typical delays noted during the first year of project implementation, this is, selection of the project team and the time needed for inception of both, project and its teamwork into the structure and managerial procedures from the hosted institution, in this case IDEAM. This inception process meant a year of delay in the project schedule, but this was compensated by the progress of activities in the following years, being worth mentioning that the delay was always kept on budget, thus there was no resource losses by this situation.

On the other hand, the project team designed a communication strategy consisting on making dissemination activities by each stage of document production from the national communication on climate change, instead of waiting that all these project products were completed. In this way, communication campaigns were made whenever the GHG inventory was progressing, kept reporting partial results and progress that held attention from key actors. The same was made with the component of climate change scenarios, vulnerability and national circumstances.

The approach for the national circumstances document was also changed (collection of policies, laws, programs, institutionality, etc.), becoming an explanatory document on how economic and policy instruments and institutionality had contributed to cause the current country's vulnerability level towards climate change.

Adaptive management and innovations made were mainly based in the use of annual work plans and technical workgroups with relevant actors, that were specific for each project component (5 working groups in total). Progress made for inventory and climate change scenarios and vulnerability components were verified with international IPCC experts, who reviewed the adjustments made to the methodology and submitted the corresponding reports. These experts' reports advised to project team the need to firstly respond questions on vulnerability analysis and scenarios (for what these will be needed, who will use them, what are the needs to satisfy) before developing the specific methodology and results were presented in the regions (Bouroncle & Imbach). Besides, these reports also stress the importance on transparency and quality for the process of collecting information that will built climate risk indicators, in such a way that results obtained from scenarios' models may be independently verified (Murillo)²².

Finally, project team elaborated a monthly bulletin on project progress that were submitted to a database of 1,500 actors relevant for different project components. This bulleting reached 36 issues, being one of the news bulleting for projects under implementation that achieved the highest number of releases.

With this system and strategy, the project was successful to anticipate potential questioning or conflictive situations with stakeholders participating in the technical worktables, in the project steering committee or from who received information through the monthly bulletins.

²² UNDP travel reports: i) 8-10- july 2015: Claudia Bouroncle & Pablo Imbach (vulnerability analysis); ii) 8-10 July 2015: Martín Murillo (N-Gain); iii) "Sysnthesis and Recommendations", Vicente Barros; Nov 30, 2015 (Vulnerability analysis).

3.2.3. Partnership agreements

IDEAM is part of the National Environmental System (SNA) and sought collaboration with other institutions assigned to this system, like INVEMAR and the National University of Colombia. Besides, it also sought con state entities like UPME, MADs, DANE, Ministry of Finance, DNP, ECOPETROL, etc. It also approached to private sector and its organizations, such as cement industry, power generators and stockbreeders' association, among other examples.

Joint work with NGO, CARs and local authorities is perhaps, the least type of cooperation developed during project implementation, which should be reinforced if it is desired that TNC becomes a validated territorial planning management tool in the next years.

An aspect to mention regarding established collaboration among different institutions and actors during project implementation, is that there is no a formal document establishing representatives for each institution, scope and commitments from the work that should be done.

Regarding UNDP, it may be said that this institution provided experience and project follow-up through its country office and RTA located at Panama offices. On the other hand, UNDP assured that procurement procedures meet international standards.

Another important institutional arrangement was the conformation of the project steering committee integrated by IDEAM, DNP, UNDP and the Ministry of external affairs. This committee met 3 times at the moment of this final review (Aug 19-2014, web session on Jan 23-2015 and Feb. 2-2016), and it is pending the final meeting for project closure.

3.2.4. Monitoring and evaluation: initial design and implementation²³

The project document defined a management structure consisting in a project implementation team, the steering committee, a steering committee and a series of working groups for implementing different project components. Quarterly, bi-annual and annual progress reports (PIR, AWP, APR) should also be issued, as well as financial reports on cofinancing and expenditures.

It was also specified the implementation of an initial workshop and field visits to check progress on activities, as well as the implementation of midterm and final reviews. Table No 9 shows a summary for M&E activities included in the prodoc and carried-out during project implementation.

As stated in earlier sections of this report, since most part of indicators and results were formulated in terms of products and timelines for its obtaining, monitoring and evaluation were also made in these terms, which diminished effectiveness of M&E activities, since an analysis on how this project was strengthening involved institutions, and if project products were actually being appropriated by the different actors for elaborating territorial policies and planning, should also have been made.

²³ prodoc, Section 5: MONITORING FRAMEWORK AND EVALUATION, pag 79.

Table No9: status of project M&E activities.

M&E activity	Time frame	Responsible	Condition at project end
Initial workshop	Dec -2013 (within 2 months from project start)	Project coordinator, UNDP CO, GEF.	Made on March 2014
Initial report	Jan 2014 (a month after the initial workshop)	Project team, UNDP CO.	No report
Assessment of means of verification for project results	Start, midterm, project end and annual.	UNDP RTA, project coordinator.	Annual reports, midterm and final reviews, steering committee meetings, elaboration of PIR.
Assessment of means of verification for project progress on products and implementation.	Annually before PIR, annual work plans	Project coordinator's supervision and project team	Elaborated annual work plans, PIR/APR
Progress reports	Every 3 months	Coordinator and project team.	Quarterly reports made during project implementation.
APR/PIR	Annually	Project coordinator, UNDP CO.	Made on 2015 and 2016, pending 2017.
Steering Committee meetings	After initial workshop and then annually.	Project coordinator, project national director, UNDP CO.	Meetings made on Aug 19-2014; Jan 23-2015 (web session); Feb 2-2016. Pending closure meeting 2017
Midterm evaluation	April 2015 (midterm)	Project team, UNDP CO, UNDP regional coordination unit, external consultants.	Midterm review made on 26-30 sept 2016, final report on Jan 28-2017.
Final Review	July 2017 (3 months before project ending)	Project team, UNDP CO, UNDP regional coordination unit, external consultants.	Mission made on July 3-10- 2017, final report on sept 2017.
Terminal project report	July 2017 (3 months before project ending)	Project coordinator, UNDP CO	Pending
Publication of lessons learnt	Annually	Project coordinator	Pending
Audits	Annually	Project coordinator, UNDP CO	Made on 2015 and 2016. Pending 2017.
Field visits	Annually	Project team, UNDP CO, UNDP regional coordination unit if needed.	finished

Compilation based on prodoc and project reports.

On the other hand, project team, UNP and the steering committee made follow-up activities specified in the prodoc, but they were not aimed at project strategic aspects like elaboration of a project exit strategy that would allow, at least for IDEAM, to absorb the institutional capacity that was being created on climate change issues.

As an example, for above, steering committee sessions were focused on reporting its members on project progress, approval of AWP and budgets, in addition to the project extension requested by its National Director, due to the nine months of project implementation initial delay. From meeting minutes and interviews, it can be concluded that the role of the steering committee was not to provide strategic guidelines for the project, nor seems to perform a sort of a follow-up to either

activities or some important decisions taken during these meetings. As an example, in the first session held on 2014, it was approved to make changes in project indicators, as well as to start activities jointly with the Universidad de Los Andes, and also implement a pilot project of regional communication in the Mojana area²⁴. However, these subjects do not appear in further committee meetings, nor in the following POAs, thus it is not known if there were actions to implement these decisions, nor the arguments by which these activities were either accepted or rejected.

The MTR did also made observations to indicators and formulated recommendations (See Table No 10) for implementation in the project's remaining time left, but these recommendations were not reflected in the AWP, nor the usual management response matrix was elaborated, in which the recommendation, reasons for either implement it or not, and responsible for doing it would be included. The main explanation for this situation is that the MTR was made very late (mission on sept 26-30, 2016 and final report on Jan 28, 2017), thus there was no time to implement these recommendations within the six months remaining for project implementation, minimizing the MTR impact. Ratings obtained by the project were between "Satisfactory" and "Moderately Satisfactory", while sustainability was rated as "Moderately Likely".

Table No10: Summary of main MTR recommendations

Affected Result	Recommendation	
Result 1: National circumstances, updated national development priorities in the context of climate change.	Build a timeline for national circumstances using the TNC as baseline.	IDEAM
Result 2: National GHG inventory for 2005, 208 and 2010.	Follow-up political debate with technical support in order to identify effective and efficient mitigation measures.	IDEAM and SISCLIMA
Result 3: National and Sectoral Mitigation Measures compiled and evaluated in the context of the Colombia's Low Carbon Development Strategy.	Ensure a proper use of information for decision making.	IDEAM, MADS
Result 4: National and Regional Vulnerability towards climate change, evaluated according to improved methodologies.	Ensure a proper use of information for decision making.	IDEAM, MADS
Result5: Other knowledge and information relevant for compliance of UNFCCC objectives.	Sustain a wide and diverse communication campaign, but better focused on key aspects.	IDEAM
Project implementation and adaptive management	Document in a better way lessons learnt and procedures for project implementation.	IDEAM
Sustainability	Start much earlier, the design and implementation of a project exit strategy	IDEAM, PNUD

Regarding the AWP used as planning and follow-up tools, it is worth mention that these consisted in excel sheets containing a series of product activities to be implemented, estimative budgets and schedules. However, this is an operative planning document only, that it is not endorsed by a document containing the reasons for these activities and the strategic results expected from them.

An aspect where the M&E system was successful was the communication on project progress to key actors and the follow-up of perceptions on country's climate change issue. In fact, during project implementation two surveys were carried-out, where institutional deficiencies, the knowledge of public opinion on the subject and how the country was dealing with were highlighted. Summarizing,

²⁴ Steering committee minute, meeting Aug 19, 2014.

it was found that Colombians have little participation in the issue, that only a minority knows regulations and plans, and that investments made by the State are insufficient to deal with climate change. At institutional level, it was noted that Colombians identify IDEAM, MADS, and the Risk and Disaster Management Unit as main governing institutions for this matter²⁵. The survey carried out during the MTR, *which was focused on key stakeholders* and project products, noted that 90% of survey respondents declared having “high” or “very high” knowledge regarding project products, while 90% found “high” or “very high” the quality of these products. On the other hand, products’ usefulness was considered “high” or “very high” (more than 66%), being the GHG inventory the most useful (96%), followed by BUR1 (93%)²⁶.

Finally, the monthly bulletin that the project submitted to a database of 1,500 key actors, was a useful tool for these to make a follow-up project progress.

It should be noted that conformation of technical worktables with involved actors was a good monitoring practice on project progress that facilitated feedback from actors and allowed to anticipate difficult situations, as well as to discuss and agree methodological aspects, thus favoring the actors’ will to share their own information. Unfortunately, there is no documentation reporting on aspects where actors showed either agreement or disagreement, and the ways how differences that would exist during project implementation were overcome. In the same way, there is no records on the information that was provided by actors.

Considering the above arguments, the rating for the project M&E system is “MS” (moderately satisfactory).

3.2.5. Project financing

The project had a budget of nearly US\$2.26 million in cash, from which US\$ 2 million were from GEF and US\$ 258,000 would be from the Government of Colombia (IDEAM). In addition, there would be in-kind contributions for US\$ 1.73 million from government and US\$ 50,000 from UNDP. Table No11 shows project co-financing status as at July 2017. As it can be noted, cash and in-kind co-financing have been met according to commitments established upon project approval. Values for in-kind contributions from IDEAM and UNDP, have been assessed by these institutions themselves and correspond mainly to the use of institutional facilities and internal services provided to the project.

Table No11: Actual co-financing made at July 2017 (in US\$).

Type/Source	GEF			IDEAM			UNDP		
	Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%
Cash	2,000,000	1,702,286	85%	258,741	259,555	100%			
In-kind				1,373,846	1,961,842	143%	50,000	50,000	100%
Investment									
Total	2,000,000	1,702,286	85%	1,632,587	2,221,397	243%	50,000	50,000	100%

²⁵ Survey “¿Qué piensan los colombianos sobre el cambio climático?, Primera Encuesta Nacional de Percepción pública del cambio climático en Colombia, Tercera Comunicación Nacional de Cambio Climático de Colombia; Noviembre 2016.

²⁶ IDEM Ref. 12, pág 46. Results based on 41 responders from 200 surveys submitted.

Table No 12 shows a summary for all transactions made in 2014-2017. It is noted that approximately 30% of the amounts appearing in the UNDP's ATLAS do not have contractor names, thus it is not known to what correspond these transactions. The project team indicated that these correspond to salaries of its members, which would then make an administration cost approximately of 30% of total project resources.

On the other hand, 122 contracts of less than US\$ 25,000 were made, totalizing 31% of total expenditures. Besides, 11 contracts with amounts between US\$ 25,000 and US\$ 70,000 were assigned, and there were only 3 contracts higher than US\$ 70,000. Main contractors were INVEMAR (US\$ 105,182, Result 4); the Colombian Observatory of Science and Technology (US\$ 128,001, Result 3), ONF Andina's Colombia office of (US\$ 78,000, Result 2) and Lavola's Colombia Office of (US\$ 64,807, Result 4).

Among controls established by UNDP, the project had two internal audits (2015 and 2016) noting that all procurement processes were in line with international procedures on this matter²⁷. Therefore, it would be concluded that project resources were properly managed and in accordance with international standards. However, it worth mentioning that practice for expenditures' follow-up should be improved, in the sense of clearly recording into ATLAS, all expenses made in DSA and personnel.

Table No12: Summary of expenditures made in 2014 y 2017²⁸

Concept	No of contracts	Amount (US\$)	%
Blank cells	No information	562,157	30%
Amounts <= 25 mil US\$	122	584,787	31%
Amounts between 25k-70k US\$	11	424,674	23%
Above 70k US\$	3	311,050	17%
Total	136	1,882,667	100%

Tables No13 and No14 show disbursements of GEF funds and co-financing from IDEAM, according to planned in prodoc for each result compared with what was spent during 2014-2017. As it can be noted, 81% of GEF resources and 98% of funds provided by IDEAM were disbursed, leaving a remaining balance of approximately US\$ 376,000.

There was an under execution of GEF funds in 2014 (see Table No13, only 16% from planned), becoming better in 2015 with an execution of 60%, while in 2016 there was an execution in excess of 65%, as a result from carryover funds from earlier years. Regarding expenditures per result, it should be noted that there were almost no reassignments for GEF funds, maintaining almost all original budgets specified on the prodoc.

Regarding IDEAM resources (see Table No14), it is noted that these were mainly used in results 2 and 6 (64%). It is also noted that funds initially destined to Results 4 and 5 were reassigned mainly to Result 6 (project administration), appearing an execution in excess of approximately 50% for this item.

²⁷ Informe auditoría "Contrato No. 179 – 037-LTA suscrito el 04 de diciembre de 2015 y ampliado mediante modificación No.01 del 30 de diciembre de 2016".

²⁸ Compilation based on UNDP ATLAS system. Amounts indicated are from GEF and IDEAM.

Table No13: Total expenditures evolution for GEF project funds (in US\$), including balances as at July 2017²⁹.

Type/ Source	2014			2015			2016			2017			Totals			
	Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%	Balance
Result 1	5,867	1,027	17%	41,930	2,494	6%	2,647	28,195	1065%	N/A	5,035	3%	50,444	36,751	73%	13,693
Result 2	371,053	91,745	25%	104,912	104,745	100%	-	103,004	0%	N/A	42,649	24%	475,965	342,142	72%	133,823
Result 3	29,177	-	0%	120,282	45,522	38%	11,277	101,055	896%	N/A	11,700	7%	160,736	158,277	98%	2,459
Result 4	233,299	11,662	5%	491,069	270,684	55%	322,376	483,266	150%	N/A	58,553	33%	1,046,744	824,166	79%	222,578
Result 5	-	-	0%	-	50,061	0%	134,935	59,667	44%	N/A	29,259	16%	134,935	138,987	103%	-4,052
Result 6	33,725	-	0%	48,725	11,464	24%	48,726	84,615	174%	N/A	31,736	18%	131,176	127,815	97%	3,361
Total	673,121	104,433	16%	806,918	484,970	60%	519,961	859,803	165%	N/A	178,933	100%	2,000,000	1,628,139	81%	371,861

Table No 14: Evolution for IDEAN in cash co-financing expenditures (US\$), including balance as at July 2017.

Type/ Source	2014			2015			2016			2017			Totals			
	Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%	Planned	Actual	%	Balance
Result 1	-	-	0%	-	0	0%	-	-	0%	N/A	0	0	-	0	0%	-0
Result 2	24,488	29,869	122%	36,731	32,884	90%	-	2,502	0%	N/A	0	0	61,219	65,255	107%	-4,036
Result 3	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	-	-	0%	N/A	0	0	-	-	0%	-
Result 4	24,487	9,130	37%	48,975	55,770	114%	24,487	-	0%	N/A	0	0	97,949	64,900	66%	33,049
Result 5	-	-	0%	-	26,144	0%	35,072	1,535	4%	N/A	0	0	35,072	27,678	79%	7,394
Result 6	22,541	57,143	254%	20,177	35,601	176%	21,783	3,952	18%	N/A	0	0	64,501	96,696	150%	-32,195
Total	71,516	96,141	134%	105,883	150,399	142%	81,342	7,989	10%	N/A	0	0	258,741	254,529	98%	4,212

²⁹ Compiled based on UNDP's ATLAS and prodoc.

3.2.6. Coordination of Implementation

The implementation of activities had as a characteristic signature the communication on progress and project attainments, and the active participation of different sectors considered as key actors from public and private sectors, mainly from energy, agriculture and industry.

Documentation reviewed and interviews indicate that the project made the coordination needed among different sections from IDEAM, with MADS, Min. of Agriculture, DNP, UPME and Ministry of External Affairs. Besides, participated invited actors from private sector, some of them shared technical information on its sectors.

It has to be noted that the project made a significant effort to overcome deficiencies in actor participation detected in the implementation from previous national communications. However, it should also be noted that participation was focused in technical actors, putting aside other important organizations that make actions in climate change, like NGO, CARs and other local authorities. In this regard, impacts from the work made may be minimized owing to the lack of these actors, who have support in several localities. Therefore, it will be necessary to make additional activities being able to adapt project products to regional and local contexts, and be useful for developing planning.

3.3 Project results

3.3.1. General results (attainment of objectives)

Project objectives have been met, in the understanding that these were defined as products that would allow the country to elaborate its TNC. These products have been completely attained.

Regarding underlying project objectives, the following would be enumerated

- ✓ Capacity strengthening of institutions like IDEAM, MADS and other entities from SNA;
- ✓ Preparation of tools for elaboration of policies, actions and development planning to deal with climate change challenges;
- ✓ Communicate, educate and awake public opinion and key actors involved, on the origin and consequences of climate change in the country's political, economic and social development;
- ✓ Assess contribution of the country on the generation of the problem and provide innovative solutions for calculation of emissions, GHG inventory and country vulnerability towards climate change.

Regarding institutional strengthening, it can be mentioned that IDEAM has been the most benefited from the project, since it has developed knowledge and experience to implement technical and scientific research on the elaboration of GHG inventories according new IPCC guidelines, at the time of proposing methodologies for determining uncertainties in calculations and assessment made, and also for developing a concept for risk management in the determination of current country's vulnerability at national and regional levels. It is worth mention that these methodological innovations are supported by international experts from IPCC and universities from

various countries, including Colombia itself, Argentina, Costa Rica and Canada. Thus, the country has elaborated its third national communication using worldwide cutting-edge knowledge^{30,31,32}.

INVEMAR was other beneficiary institution from TNC's work, who contributed to vulnerability analysis in country's marine-coastal systems using this new methodology proposed by the project. In the same way, MADS was trained and participated in the project. Documentation reviewed by the evaluator indicate that participation of the Disaster Risk Management National Unit was minimal in the process, limited to provide information for climate change models.

Products have been relevant for decision making and elaboration of national policies, amongst these are PND 2015-2018 and country's 20% GHG reduction emission targets by 2030, which used as inputs, data from inventory, vulnerability risk analysis and climate change scenarios. In addition, the publication that intends to be explanatory of the reasons by how public policies resulted in the country's current situation of vulnerability towards climate change, constitutes a valuable discussion input to revise the needs for adjustments of current regulations existing in several areas of national development. It can also be mentioned that information produced by the project had influence in the elaboration of the new climate change law -currently under discussion led by MADS-, which now will integrate SISCLIMA as part of the environmental system³³.

Work on communication and education was the most extensive made until now, achieving to assess public opinion perceptions regarding climate change issue and on what made by the country, and including the use of educational brochures and work with COLCIENCIA to encourage interest in climate change science amongst Youngs from around a thousand schools from the country.

³⁰ Summary of Recommendations, Vicente Barros, no. 30, 2015.

³¹ Travel report adviser Martín Murillo, UNDP, July 21, 2015.

³² Travel reports from advisers Claudia Bouroncle & Pablo Imbach, UNDP, July 14, 2015.

³³ <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/politica-nacional-de-cambio-climatico-2/proyecto-de-ley-de-cambio-climatico>

Table No15: Summary of project attainments and ratings for its results.

Goal/result/target	Performance indicator	Target for project end according prodoc (2016)	Situation at project end (2017)	Comments from final evaluation	Rating
Objective: Elaborate and submit a Colombia's third national communication on climate change to the UNFCCC.	Prepare the third national communication to be submitted to UNFCCC.	i) GHG inventory for 2005, 2008 and 2010; ii) a report on national policies to deal with GHG emissions; iii) adaptation measures; iv) capacity development and awareness activities; v) produce information on vulnerability; vi) show constraints and barriers for implementation of TNC.	Documents: i) national circumstances; ii) GHG inventory for 1990-2012; iii) mitigation measures.	Documents are finished, leaving TNC upload to the convention website. There is a high possibility that the upload will be after the project closure.	S
Result 1: national circumstances, update of national development priorities in the context of CC.	National circumstances, updated national development priorities in the context of climate change.	Updated information on institutional, social, economic and political issues for the period 2008-2014.	Elaborated document "Public Policies and CC in Colombia: Vulnerability vs Adaptation (2016). It is an explanatory document on causes about the current country's vulnerability to CC.	Provides an innovative view attempting to understand how regulations and policies developed through the years impacted onto the country's vulnerability. This document is not only a review of regulations and policies.	S
Result 2: GHG inventory consisting on the national inventory for the following modules: 1) energy; 2) industrial processes and products use; 3) agriculture, forestry and other land uses and; 4) wastes.	National GHG inventory for 2005, 208 and 2010, including the 5 modules required by IPCC.	i) GHG inventory for 2005, 2008 and 2010, according 2006 IPCC guidelines; ii) development of a database with information for each module and emission factors used.	Product finished, with GHG inventories and emissions for the period 1990-2012 at national, regional and municipal levels, by using 2006 IPCC guidelines. International experts participated by making quality control for data and calculations.	Product exceeds prodod which stipulated GHG inventories for 2005, 2008 and 2010. Today, a complete series for 1990-2012 is available, and includes uncertainty calculation. There is place for improvements, since GHG absorptions from commercial forestry farming are not included.	S
Result 3: national and sectoral mitigation measures compiled and evaluated, in the context of the Colombia's low carbon development strategy.	Report on actions to mitigate climate change in Colombia.	Report actions on mitigation in the country, in relation with implementation of Colombia's low carbon development strategy and description of the country on international carbon markets and NAMAS development.	Product finished	Prodod according what required by prodod.	S
Result 4: Vulnerability to climate change evaluated at regional and sectoral levels in accordance to improved methodologies.	National and Regional Vulnerability towards climate change, evaluated according to improved methodologies.	i) produce climate change scenarios updated for 2011-2100; ii) identify current and future threats; iii) analyze with better resolution climate change vulnerability for water, glaciers, human health; v) analyze vulnerability to extreme events.	Product finished. Climate change scenarios at improved national and regional scale (1:100,000). Participation of international experts to make quality control and adjustments of methodology for determining vulnerability. It also includes uncertainty analysis for calculation of scenarios.	Product exceeds prodod expectations. Improved methodology includes risk indexes to vulnerability, based on N-gain methodology and indexes of common use by government bodies, thus it can be updated. The challenge is that regional and local authorities could continue updating the indicators to make follow-up for these risks.	HS

Result 5: other information and knowledge relevant for compliance of convention's objectives.	Other information and knowledge relevant for compliance with the UNFCCC objectives	Include additional information on: i) actions taken for CC; ii) results from education, training and public awareness strategy, at national, regional and sectoral levels; iii) summary of country needs for adaptation and mitigation, including progress on assessment of technology needs (TNA).	Product finished, see Table No 8 with details for products elaborated by the project.	Activities of communication, awareness and education, studies of public opinion and specific actors exceed prodoc expectations. Innovative studies like the national survey on climate change perception and activities carried out with COLCIENCIA, targeted to Youngs from several schools around the country, assessed for the first time the actions to taken by the country to deal with CC and set climate change science in the center of interest of students with scientific capabilities that would be developed in the future.	HS
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3.3.2. Relevance

Project is still relevant to the country, which is seen in the climate change continuity in the PND 2015-2018 and in the UNDP country program 2015-2019.

Besides, MADS is elaborating and processing a climate change law that it is expected be submitted to the national congress for discussion during the rest of 2017. This law institutionalized SISCLIMA and besides change important aspects of CARs autonomy.

Considering the above arguments, project is rated as “R” (relevant)

3.3.3. Effectiveness and efficiency

According to documentation reviewed and interviews, there was a delay of 9 months at the beginning of the project, which resulted in a project extension of one year with no additional costs for the project. The above, according to evaluator experience, constitutes a common situation of GEF projects, since these do not include an inception period for both, the project team and subject in the host institution.

In any case, project team has managed to deal with different situations that had appeared and could implement all products requested, exceeding activities and expectations set in the prodoc. Communication and educational activities were effective to inform key stakeholders involved in the process, as well as maintained the issue in the public agenda thanks to the gradual communicational strategy, according different product releases. Besides, cooperation with COLCIENCIAS could introduce interest in climate change science to school children, fostering potential professionals and workers sensible of the issue, that could introduce this in their daily work activities .

On the other hand, the project team could produce innovative methodologies for GHG inventory calculations and vulnerability analysis, with quality supported by the participation of international and national experts.

Therefore, it can be said that the project has been effective for producing and delivering information on climate change system in order to be used for decision making and, at the same time, it has been efficient in the use of available resources, producing inputs beyond of what was required by the project document.

According to the above, project is rated with “S” (satisfactory).

3.3.4. Sustainability

The project sets out challenges regarding continuity of activities related to information that should be produced to reporting compliance of country’s commitments before the convention. Firstly, the process of generating information is a continuous that should not be stopped, but it was noted that the technical project team will end its work by august 31, 2017. This situation is common in many GEF projects, but in this case, a very specific knowledge for determination of methodologies and participation procedures for elaborating national communications has been produced, where training MADS and IDEAM officials is insufficient to transfer the whole work made up to date. Furthermore, these trainings are focused on everyday use of tools developed by the project, but it cannot be visualized how production of new knowledge to support future national communications would continue.

No major institutional problems nor country’s political instability in the future are noted, but it did observe decreases of nearly 60% in budgets for the environmental sector in 2017, which would impact sustainability of project activities, at least those depending on state financing. Thus, the main

challenge presented is continuity for the short and midterm (3-4 years) of the work made, specifically in the generation of information and improvements in methods for calculation of inventory and vulnerability, since IDEAM could not incorporate the technical project team for lack of resources, thus this type of work will be in “stand by” until next national communication (in 4 years approx.) and BUR update (2 years).

Methodology developed also sets out uncertainties on its potential use at regional and local levels, since development and adaptation of this methodology to context of CAR and municipalities are needed, as well as training for organizations that advise these authorities in their development planning (universities, NGO, consulting companies). As an example, for above, it is known that 80% of municipalities should have to update its POTs by 2018, but it is not visualized how predictions and methodologies could be used at land and time scales lower than used by the TNC. Additionally, it is neither visualized how issues like mitigation, adaptation and vulnerability will be tackled in the new territories that will be incorporated to the development process as a result of the peace agreements reached in 2017.

Another important challenge sets-out by the project to improve existing information gaps, is the situation of monitoring climate variables at marine coastal areas. The country is almost 50% marine coastal but it only has 3 monitoring stations, compared with the nearly 1,500 ground stations monitoring land climate. This situation implies that, in the future, predictions made for marine-coastal areas would be of inferior accuracy or quality.

In despite of project did important efforts for participation of most actors possible, there was little participation from NGOs and private sector (for instance, power sector, water), some of them do not agree with all project results and would question some of the conclusions resulting from the models implemented, which would minimize impact to the methodology and future project results.

Regarding institutionality, IDEAM positions as the technical entity specialized in the matter, and is very likely that it will continue working in this issue, but as mentioned earlier, not with the intensity shown during project implementation, due to lack of funds and specialized human resources. PND 2015-2018 will continue its implementation and MADS will continue for certain, the discussion of the draft law on climate change, but as 2018 will be an electoral year and peace agreements will be under implementation, processing of this draft law will surely become low priority.

Thus, project sustainability is rated as “ML” (moderately likely)

3.3.5. Impact

Although it is soon for determining impacts from a project which is just finishing, it is possible to draw some actions that have already had some effect in public policy. For instance, elaboration of the BUR1 is closely tied to the project, being the same personnel in charge of updating this BUR. The project provided technical inputs and climate change scenarios that allowed to establish a country commitment of reduction in 20% in emissions by 2030, as well as it had influence in drafting a climate change law and awareness of different actors.

Where the potential impact is not clearly noted, is in the use of GHG inventory and climate change scenarios in territorial development planning for regions and municipalities, due to the need of these actors to plan at time and land scales lower than those used by the project. Use of these scenarios at national scale planning, is a potential impact that is more clearly envisaged. .

Therefore, project impact is rated with a “S” (significant), with caution that there is uncertainty about the use of project use in local and regional territorial planning.

4. Project rating

Table No 6 shows the final overall project ratings, with the items that GEF requires to rate.

Table No 16: Project final ratings.

Criteria	Rating	Comments
Monitoring and Evaluation: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S), Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall quality of M&E	MS	Activities from AWP did not have strategic support in annual planning; ii) no follow-up for steering committee decisions was noted; iii) no management response matrix for MTR recommendations.
M&E design at project start up	MS	i) no SMART indicators in prodoc; ii) no targets for midterm period.
M&E Plan Implementation	MS	
IA & EA Execution: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall Quality of Project Implementation/Execution	S	Delays due to administration processes.
Implementing Agency Execution	S	As per prodoc
Executing Agency Execution	S	Results beyond prodoc expectations, but with delays by administration processes.
Outcomes: Highly Satisfactory (HS), Satisfactory (S) Moderately Satisfactory (MS), Moderately Unsatisfactory (MU), Unsatisfactory (U), Highly Unsatisfactory (HU)		
Overall Quality of Project Outcomes	HS	i) results above prodoc expectations; ii) reliable products' quality control.
Relevance: relevant (R) or not relevant (NR)	R	
Effectiveness	S	Objectives attained with results beyond of what prodoc stipulated
Efficiency	S	Appropriate use of project resources and increased by exchange rates.
Sustainability: Likely (L); Moderately Likely (ML); Moderately Unlikely (MU); Unlikely (U).		
Overall likelihood of risks to Sustainability	ML	ii) there are risks for the use of project product as regional and local planning tool, due to land and time scales used for scenarios are very large for local and regional use; ii) low priority from government for continuing TNC follow-up activities; iii) more actors are needed to bring continuity to project results.
Financial resources	ML	Noted no additional government resources to provide continuity to activities to prepare the 4 th national communication; to improve and adapt methodology to implement regionally and locally. In 2017, there was a nearly 60% reductions in budget for the environmental sector, situation that will be maintained if oil prices do not increase, and it is estimated that priorities will be focused in the implementation of peace agreements.
Socio-economic	ML	No major changes are expected
Institutional framework and governance	L	No major changes are expected
Environmental	L	No major changes are expected
Impact: Significant (S), Minimal (M), Negligible (N)		
Environmental Status Improvement	S	Considering that improvement is referred to better understanding on climate change effects and GHG emission sources existing in the country.
Environmental Stress Reduction	S	Considering reductions in stress is referred to the best understanding of climate change effects and sources of GHG emissions in the country.
Progress towards stress/status change	S	Considering that progress is referred to that the country has better information available to elaborate plans, actions and policies for dealing with climate change.
Overall Project results	HS	

5. Conclusions, recommendations and lessons learnt

5.1 General conclusions

At the moment of the final evaluation (July 2017), near 95% of products specified on the prodoc were finished, remaining other 5 documents that are in the process of revision by stakeholders. The

deadline for finishing all project products-set by August 16, 2017-, does not appear proper to make a good project closure (document reviews, printing, submission of TNC to convention). As per documentation brought to the evaluator, the final report for the implementation of the project and the document for lessons learnt are still pending.

The project team made methodological innovations on calculations for GHG inventory and climate change scenarios, being the first south-american country that implemented the methodological guidelines developed by the IPCC in 2006.

TNC produced relevant knowledge for understanding where emissions are generated and modelling future climate scenarios and their impacts even at municipal level.

The products reached by the project exceeded the expectations set by the project document, either in quality or in the elaboration of other related products, such as the BUR update, educational activities for Youngs, implementation of a communication strategy, the implementation of surveys revealing the opinion and knowledge of Colombians regarding to climate change, and awareness activities, are among most important actions.

The project team did not systematize lessons learnt during the implementation of activities and awaited until the project end to make this activity, leading as consequence the loss of institutional memory regarding the elaboration of national communications and stakeholders' participation.

The TNC managed to diminish the lack of stakeholders' participation shown in the former national communications, thanks to the creation of technical working groups where public and private sectors could participate. However, it is still pending further participation of both, regional and local authorities and civil society organizations.

Vulnerability and risk scenarios developed by the project, estimated at very large temporal and spatial scales are still impractical to be used as planning tool at regional and local levels, since needs of this kind of authorities require modelling at smaller scales.

Models for vulnerability and scenarios developed by the project, need an important amount of data for generating and updating the indicators for these models. This information- that should be taken by the local authorities from the territories- presents important challenges in terms of knowledge and logistics.

Municipalities and some regional authorities (CAR) are not prepared to understand and absorb both, the TNC methodology and its conclusions, thus it is essential to train them and elaborate local indicators compatible with the TNC's methodology to make land planning.

Current training efforts for IDEAM officials are insufficient to continue the improvement and developing of the TNC' methodology, considering the elaboration of the 4th national communication and BUR update (BUR 2). The subject's specificity and complexity makes necessary that IDEAM would incorporate the project team into its structure and deploys a specific area for climate change emphasizing on the development of methodology and local indicators. Therefore, there exists a risk in the continuity of the IDEAM's work on research and development of technical inputs for decision making on climate change, at least until the preparation of the 4th national communication in 4 more years.

The design of the project presents deficiencies for the formulation of objectives, indicators and midterm targets. The above objectives and indicators are shown as products and not as results or desired effects, thus limiting the capacity of M&E of these type of projects, as much in what is referring to their results, effects and impacts.

Expenditures of GEF project funds are US\$ 1.63 million by July 2017 (81% from total), remaining a balance of US\$ 371.861. Expenditures from in cash co-financing was US\$ 254.529 (98% from total), remaining US\$ 4.212.

Almost 30% of the amounts appearing in the UNDP's ATLAS does not recorded contractor names, situation that goes against transparency of transactions made.

5.2 Recommendations

Corrective measures for design, implementation and project M&E

In the future, national communication projects should contain indicators and objectives in line with the effects which need to be reached, and they do not be shown as products, since this limits the project scope when evaluating its results. Results should be written in language of change and indicators should be a measure for the results wanted to reach. It is also basic that projects of this kind include targets for the midterm review.

It would be suitable to start identifying lessons learnt -as a sign of good practice-, whenever key situations during project implementation occur.

AWP should be strategic documents that support the reasons by which activities are made and how these were prioritized in the context of the strategy and adjustments to projects. Excel sheets are useful, but they are only a part of a project programming.

It is suggested that when working groups with various actors are appointed, agreements, disagreements and commitments reached in this type of instances, should be reported by writing in order to keep the projects' "institutional memory".

It is suggested that, in the future, to make midterm evaluations as near the midterm as possible, since made in other way, evaluations do not show the project's real state for that time window and recommendations are difficult to implement on brief time.

It is suggested that recorded transactions made in the ATLAS system, include all data for beneficiaries from contracts awarded, including project personnel, with the aim of maintaining transparency of processes.

For future national communication projects, it is suggested to include a component for replication of results on its design and a project exit strategy that allows to visualize how, where and when models and results from these projects could be used on land planning for regional and local authorities, and simultaneously propose financing mechanisms for this type of activities.

Meetings of projects' directive committee should consider recording agreements and decisions adopted and their corresponding follow-up system, indicating responsible parties for implementing these decisions and tentative deadlines. The progresses on the processes should be reported to the committee on inter-sessional basis, using a method to be agreed by the parties involved. In the same way, the meetings and agreements (and dis-agreements) reached at the working groups should be

formally recorded and report on progress on regular basis, by means of formal periodic reports, in order to gradually build-up projects' memory.

Actions to follow-up or strength initial project benefits

Reconsider the date for project closing, although all products are almost finished, August 16 is too close for making a project closure with higher impact.

The project produced a large amount of material addressed to different type of actors, thus it would be a good opportunity for TNC contents would be incorporated into the official educational study programs (schools, universities) and into non-formal education as well. The above will ensure continuity of climate change in the long run, achieving to facilitate environmental friendly behaviors.

Nearly 85% of municipalities should update their "land planning programs" (POT), it is suggested, therefore, to take actions to make massive training and support to municipalities and their advisor entities to incorporate -as soon as possible- data, methodology and results from TNC into these planning processes.

In the same manner, actions should be taken for strengthening local authorities to capture data of good quality to generate the indicators needed by the simulation scenarios models, since these have to be periodically updated. Demonstrative experiences could be made to adjust the models and risk scenarios to time and space scales more adequate to the needs of planning of regional and municipality levels.

Make an "ex-post TNC" approach to private (a public) from relevant economic sectors that have capabilities and data related with climate change, in order to cross information and discuss methodological approaches -mainly on determination of GHG inventory and scenarios-having in mind the elaboration of BUR2 and the fourth national communication, in such a way to begin a sustainable collaborative work with these actors.

It is suggested to increase covering coastal marine areas with climate and ocean temperature monitoring stations, since marine areas are 50% of the country's territory, it only counts 3 monitoring stations, against the existing 1,500 ground stations. This will be basic for having more precise climate change scenarios for both, the next national communications and elaboration of adaptation and mitigation policies.

5.3. Lessons learnt

Lack of proper indicators and objectives made difficult the evaluation of the project, since they were based on collecting information and elaboration of products, masking in some way the results attained for institutional strengthening, awareness and impact.

From the international point of view, participation of experts from IPCC, FAO, etc., provided strength to the methodology developed by the project, but an additional effort will have to be made to reach a minimum set of agreements with relevant private and public sectors (energy, water, mining), concerning the type of information that is to be produced, indicators and joint actions to fight climate change, to avoid cast doubt upon project results in the future.

Although the project achieved participation of stakeholders from private and public sectors, did not have enough involvement of actors such as NGOs and both, regional and local authorities, thus it is still necessary to validate the project results among these actors.

Documentation that systematize discussions made at the groups' project worktables was missing, therefore, it does not know the subjects where actors shown agreements and discords, and the ways by which these differences were overcome during the implementation of the different project components. Neither are known actual commitments that each actor assumed during project implementation, thus blurring attainments and progress made by these working groups.

The midterm evaluation was made late (final report delivered by end of January 2017), this situation deducted impact from this activity, and there is no evidence on how its recommendations and conclusions were addressed.

50% of the country is "sea", but it is a sector that has few investments for monitoring specific climate related data, and this can affect the quality of simulation for scenarios from national communications, therefore, an effort should be made to increase this type of monitoring stations.

AWP were elaborated for project implementation, consisted of excel sheets where activities (with no prioritization), its deadlines and estimative budgets were shown. These AWP were not supported by strategic documents showing reasons and purposes for implementing these activities (and no others), thus it would not be appreciated a unifying thread for these activities, and made difficult to visualize priorities for decisions made by the project team.

Project accounting did not include all data for some beneficiaries' contracts. It should not be exceptions and all persons/entities hired should be properly recorded in the ATLAS system -with its corresponding amount-, to ensure transparency of all processes and good practices.

According to interviews to key actors, some actors from important private sector do not involve in climate change mitigation and adaptation activities, since they consider that payments for environmental services (PSA) are sufficient and that the State is the one to make actions, thus they do not perceive climate change issue as theirs. This situation results on indifference for exchanging ideas and information to elaborate public policies in agreement with these actors.

Annex 1: ToR

Annex 2: Mission Agenda

	July 4	July 5	July 6	July 7	July 10
8:00	PNUD Jimena y Diego	IDEAM	Professor José Daniel Pabón Caicedo Departamento de Geografía Universidad Nacional de Colombia Cra. 30 # 45-03, Edificio 212 (Aulas de Ciencias Humanas), of 329		
8:30					
9:00					
9:30			Juan Gómez Cl 10 # 5-51Palacio San Carlos Sala de juntas Coordinación de Asuntos Ambientales		
10:00		Rocío Rodríguez Subdirección de Estudios Ambientales IDEAM		Marcela Bonilla UPME - Av calle 26 79D - 91	
11:00			1:00 pm Lunch - Andrés Felipe Zuluaga FEDEGAN (Cel: 573142533075) Lugar de encuentro: Puerta de la biblioteca General de la Universidad Javeriana Carrera 7 No. 41 – 01	11:30 - 12:30 Sebastián Lema DNP Piso 8 Edificio FONADE Cl. 26 #13 - 19	Asocars / Ramón Leal - Director Carol Moreno - Asesora Calle 70 # 11A - 24 (Casa)
12:00					
2:00				2:30 Camila Rodríguez Minambiente Cl. 37 #8-40	2:30 Marcela Rodríguez Cra 11# 82 - 38 oficina 303
3:00					
4:00			4:30 Charla por Skype con Paula Sierra INVEMAR	Nelson Lozano MinAgricultura - llega al Minambiente Cel: 573178632961	Reunión de cierre - PNUD Sala 2 piso
5:00			usuario: paula.sierra		

Annex 3: List of interviewees

Nº	First Name	Surname	Position	Area	Institution	email	Date
1	Diana Camila	Rodriguez Vargas	Asesor Información y Tecnologías del Clima	Dirección de Cambio Climático	MINAMBIENTE	dcrodriguez@minambiente.gov.co	07-07-2017
2	Maritza	Florian	Profesional Especializada	Dirección de Cambio Climático	MINAMBIENTE	mflorian@minambiente.gov.co	07-07-2017
3	Andrés	Zuluaga	Coordinador General	Proyecto Ganadería Colombiana Sostenible	FEDEGAN	afzuluaga@fedegan.org.co	06-07-2017
4	Juan Sebastián	Gómez Martínez	Tercer Secretario	Oficina de Asuntos Ambientales	Min. RREE	juan.gomez@cancilleria.gov.co	06-07-2017
5	Rocío	Rodríguez Granados	Subdirectora de Estudios Ambientales	Dirección de Estudios Ambientales	IDEAM	rrodriguez@ideam.gov.co	05-07-2017
6	Diana María	Quimbay Valencia	Jefa	Cooperación Internacional	IDEAM	dquimbay@ideam.gov.co	05-07-2017
7	Diego	Olarte	Profesional Especializado en Desarrollo Sostenible	Programa Ambiente y Energía	PNUD Colombia	diego.olarte@undp.org	05-07-2017
8	Javier	Mendoza	Coordinador Proyecto Tercera Comunicación Nacional	Dirección de Estudios Ambientales	IDEAM	mendozasabogal@yahoo.com.ar	05-07-2017
9	Mauricio	Estupiñan	Administración	Dirección de Estudios Ambientales	IDEAM	maoes@hotmail.com	05-07-2017
10	Jorge	Gutierrez	Lider Vulnerabilidad y Adaptación	Dirección de Estudios Ambientales	IDEAM	jorgeenriquegutierrez@gmail.com	05-07-2017
11	José	Pabón	Director	Departamento de Geografía	Universidad Nacional de Colombia	jdabon@unal.edu.co	06-06-2017
12	Marcela	Bonilla	Asesora	Asuntos Ambientales	UPME	marcela.bonilla@upme.gov.co	07-07-2017
13	Sebastián	Lema	Climate Finance Specialist	Low Carbon Resilient Development Program	DNP	mlema@dnpp.gov.co	07-07-2017
14	Catalina	Quintao	Asesora Técnica Coordinación		PNUD Colombia	diana.quintao@undp.org	07-07-2017
15	Paulo	Pérez	Abogado Contratista	Dirección de Cambio Climático	MINAMBIENTE	paperez@minambiente.gov.co	07-07-2017
16	Omar	Franco Torres	Director		IDEAM	direccion@ideam.gov.co	05-07-2017
17	Paula	Sierra	Investigador Asociado	Coordinación de Investigación e Información para Gestión Marina y Costera - GEZ	INVEMAR	paula.sierra@invemar.org.co	06-07-2017
18	Nelson	Lozano	Coordinador	Grupo de Gestión Ambiental y Cambio climático	Ministerio de Agricultura y Desarrollo Rural	nelson.lozano@minagricultura.gov.co	10-07-2017
19	Marcela	Rodríguez Salguero	Profesional Especializada Comunicaciones y Gestión del Conocimiento		PNUD Colombia		10-07-2017
20	Ramón	Leal	Director		ASOCARS	asocars@asocars.org.co	10-07-2017
21	Carol	Moreno	Asesora		ASOCARS		10-07-2017
22	Jimena	Puyana	Oficial de Programa	Desarrollo Sostenible	PNUD Colombia	jimena.puyana@undp.org	18-07-2017

Annex 4: Summary of field visits

Date	Meeting	Issues discussed
4-7-2017	UNDP Colombia	i) Mission agenda; ii) evaluation methodology; iii) issues in design, implementation and project sustainability
	Project team	i) Mission agenda; ii) evaluation methodology; iii) issues in design, implementation and project sustainability
5-7-2017	Director IDEAM	i) evaluation purpose; ii) IDEAM involvement in design and project implementation; iii) budgets and activities, co-financing; iv) Role of IDEAM in directive committee; v) coordination with other actors; vi) sustainability of project activities; vii) new CC law; viii) perspectives project team at IDEAM.
6-7-2017	Universidad Nacional de Colombia	i) evaluation purpose; ii) role of university in design and project implementation; iii) status of CC regulations; iv) situation of use of modelling of vulnerability and scenarios; v) participation on studies funded by the project; vi) institutional situation of IDEAM and MADS and regulatory roles; vii) sustainability of studies and results from the project as land planning tools.
	Min. REEE	i) evaluation purpose; ii) role of RREE in design, implementation and project financing; iii) activities made under project; iv) role of executive committee; v) prospective for dissemination of methodologies and results at international level; vi) benefits from project to support country international position on CC issues.
	FEDEGAN	i) evaluation purpose; ii) participation in design and project implementation; iii) FENEGAN's current situation and contribution to CC issues; iv) analysis of studies and activities made by FENEGAN related with; v) methods for counting livestock, land extension used for livestock, best practices; vi) sustainability and uses of project products.
	INVEMAR	i) evaluation purpose; ii) project design elements; iii) project implementation; iv) understanding of project objectives and activities; v) INVERMAR's participation and activities made; vi) coordination role of IDEAM; vii) marine coastal regulations and responsibilities of INVEMAR, IDEAM and MADS in these areas; viii) project activities sustainability and use of project products for territorial planning; ix) measures taken to tackle project delays; x) products and objectives attained; x) status for monitoring marine climate parameters for use in CC modeling.
7-7-2017	UPME	i) evaluation purpose; ii) understanding of TNC; iii) activities made under the project; iv) coordination among actors; v) conclusions from project products and its use in energy sector; vi) information provided to project; vii) impact of modelling CC in energy bidding sector; viii) participation of other actors from energy sector
	DNP	i) purpose of evaluation; ii) understanding of TNC project; iii) activities made under the project; iv) coordination among actors; v) trainings; vi) information provide to project and usefulness of project products in development planning; vii) information needed to generate indicators for vulnerability and scenarios; viii) relation with CARs and local authorities for developing projects and programs; ix) capacities of CARs and local authorities to formulate projects, policies and POTs; x) prospects for governance and access to new territories; xi) sustainability of activities.
	MADS	i) evaluation purpose; ii) role of MADS in the project; iii) participation in design and project implementation; iv) capacity of local environmental authorities for elaboration of POTs, status of CC plans in regions; v) situation in new territories due to peace process; v) coordination of IDEAM with other institutions; vi) information received

Date	Meeting	Issues discussed
		from the project and information provided to project; vii) sustainability of project actions; viii) usefulness of activities and project products; ix) future needs for planning policies in CC and prospective for the new law.
	Min Agricultura	i) evaluation purpose; ii) participation in design and project implementation; iii) project indicators and its usefulness; iv) analysis of studies and activities made during project implementation and information provided by the agriculture ministry; v) project results related with CO2 sinks in agriculture; v) coordination with other actors; vi) prospective and role for Nin of Agriculture in CC.
10-7-2017	ASOCARS	i) evaluation purpose; ii) role, capacity, and responsibilities of CARs and municipalities in POT and CC policies; iii) participation in design and project implementation; iv) understanding of activities and project objectives; v) coordination of involved institutions; vi) project benefits for CAR and municipalities; vii) sustainability and usefulness of project actions; x) future activities; xi) CAR status with new CC law.
	Ex Encargada Comunicaciones TNC	i) evaluation purpose; ii) project communication strategy; iii) participation in design and project implementation; iv) understanding of project activities and objectives; v) project coordination; vi) impacts from communication activities; vii) use of material for education and awareness; viii) use of surveys and opinion studies and work with colciencias.
	Encargada Desarrollo Sustentable PNUD Colombia	i) discussion of findings and preliminary conclusions; ii) sustainability of actions and usefulness of project products; iii) project team status in IDEAM and continuity on generation of CC information; iv) monitoring of climate in marine coastal areas; v) use of scenarios and vulnerability in POTs 2018; vi) aspects of M&E used during project implementation.
22-01-2016	Reunión Cierre de Misión	i) presentation and discussion of findings and preliminary conclusions; ii) sustainability of actions and usefulness of project products; iii) project team status in IDEAM and continuity on generation of CC information; iv) monitoring of climate in marine coastal areas; v) use of scenarios and vulnerability in POTs 2018; vi) aspects of M&E used during project implementation.

Annex 5: List of documents reviewed

Doc	Doc	Doc
ZNI Mar 12.xlsx	ORGANIGRAMA TCNCC.pptx	Discussion Paper- Innovations in Monitoring & Evaluating Results.pdf
ZNI Mar 12.xlsx	Optimizacion de la operacion de los embalses Mar 12.xlsx	diferencias inventarios guideines_1996-2006.pdf
Working-Paper-205-Watkiss.pdf	Optimizacion de la operacion de los embalses Mar 12.xlsx	DECRETO298-DEL-24-DE-FEBRERO-DE-2016-sisclima.pdf
VISION-AVA-FINAL.pdf	OPTIM Informe 3 - Costo Beneficio Medidas adaptación - Dic 20 2014 FINAL.pdf	CUADRO CONSOLIDADO PROPOSICIONES INCLUIDAS EN EL PND.pdf
Valores Nacionales Sintesis por Depto.xlsx	oecd_-national_climate_change_adaptatio.pdf	CPD_Colombia_20152019_SP.docx
Using Scenarios to Explore Climate Change_A Handbook for Practitioners_2013.pdf	national-adaptation-planning-lessons-from-oecd-countries_2015.pdf	costos marginales Plan 2014 - 2028 (1).xlsx
unfccc-climate-transparency-lessons-learned_2017_paris.pdf	National Adaptation Planning_lessons_OECD_2013_WP54 .pdf	cop-21-paris-summary-02-2016-final.pdf
undp-co-escenarioscambioclima_departamental-2015_colombia.pdf	National Adaptation Planning_lessons_OECD_2013.pdf	Control de Erosion Mar 12.xlsx
UNDAF Colombia 2015 2019.pdf	Monitoring and Evaluation for Adaptation_Lessons from Development Cooperation Agencies_OECD_2012.pdf	Control de Erosion Mar 12.xlsx
transparencia_acuerdo_parís.pdf	Modelo Uso eficiente del agua Mar 12 .xlsx	Conpes3700.pdf
TNC-Chile_2016.pdf	Modelo Uso eficiente del agua Mar 12 .xlsx	conciliacion definitiva 2.pdf
the_AI_model.pdf	Modelo Restauracion Pasiva cuencas Diciembre 17.xlsx	COMITE DIRECTIVO.pptx
The coordination of climate finance in Colombia_2014.pdf	Modelo Restauracion Activa cuencas Diciembre 18.xlsx	Colombias-National-Climate-Change-Process_CCAP-June-2012.pdf
TERMINOS_DE_REFERENCIA_Y_C G_DEL_PNUD_PARA_IC_eval_3c ncc_colombia-annotation.txt	Modelo Expansion Hidro Mar 12 (Matriz XM).xlsx	Colombia_Review_OECD_2014.pdf
TCNCC_InformeAnual2016.pdf	Modelo Expansion Gas Mar 12 (Matriz XM).xlsx	Colombia_Estrategia_de_Política_de_Gestión_Financiera_Pública_ante_el_Riesgo_de_Desastres_por_Fenómenos_de_La Naturaleza.pdf
TCNCC_InformeAnual2015.pdf	Modelo Expansion Carbon Mar 12 (Matriz XM).xlsx	colombia_ctf_revised_investment_plan_final_20170213.pdf
TCNCC_Informe trimestral Ene-Mar2017.pdf	Modelo Expansion Hidro Mar 12 (Matriz XM) .xlsx	colombia__mariana_rojas_laserna_session_3.pdf
Taller Costos de la Implementación de Estrategias de Adaptación y Mitigación al Cambio Climático_guatemala_2017.pdf	Modelo Expansion Gas Mar 12 (Matriz XM).xlsx	Colombia 2050.pdf

Doc	Doc	Doc
Tablas-Deptos-Resultados-Indicadores.xlsx	Modelo Expansion Carbon Mar 12 (Matriz XM).xlsx	Climate change adaptation in dynamic economies The cases of Colombia_2015.pdf
Tabla_cofinanciamiento_TNC.xlsx	Modelo Conservacion Ecosistemas Mar 12 .xlsx	circunstancias4.pdf
TABLA FINAL NOMBRES INDICADORES CO Y MCT.xlsx	Modelo Conservacion Ecosistemas Mar 12 .xlsx	Cienciometria.pdf
Sustitución Equipos Sector Terciario Mar 12 .xlsx	Mitigacion_sectorial (1).docx	CDR 86514 2015.pdf
Sustitución Equipos Sector Terciario Mar 12 .xlsx	Metodologia.pdf	CDR 2016 TCN.PDF
Sustitución equipos Sector Industrial Mar 12.xlsx	Memorando Radicado German Leonardo Camacho.docx	CC risk Transversalización del cambio climatico en Colombia_ES_2010.pdf
Sustitución equipos Sector Industrial Mar 12.xlsx	martin murillo nd-gain formularios llenados.pdf	cartilla_INGEI.pdf
Sustitución de Equipos Sector Residencial Mar 12 .xlsx	martin murillo nd-gain formularios llenados.pdf	Capítulo TCN Finanzas publicas_VF_enviado_revVF.docx
Sustitución de Equipos Sector Residencial Mar 12 .xlsx	ListaAsistenciaComiteDirectivo_0202 2016.pdf	BUR1_colombia_2015.pdf
Spanish-Strategies-may2012-optimized.pdf	ley-cambio-climatico-2017_españa.pdf	Bullets Ley del Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2010-2014.pdf
spanish_paris_agreement.pdf	ley145016062011.pdf	Buenas Practicas Sector Terciario Mar 12.xlsx
Solar Mar 12.xlsx	Ley_1593_parte_2_presupuesto_nacional_2016.pdf	Buenas Practicas Sector Terciario Mar 12.xlsx
Solar Mar 12.xlsx	LEY 1753 DEL 09 DE JUNIO DE 2015_PND-2014-2018.pdf	Buenas Practicas Sector Residencial Mar 12.xlsx
simon_gaviria_explicación_PND_2014-2018.pdf	LEY 1753 DEL 09 DE JUNIO DE 2015.pdf	Buenas Practicas Sector Residencial Mar 12.xlsx
SegundaComunicacionNacional_colombia_2004.pdf	LEY 1753 DEL 09 DE JUNIO DE 2015.pdf	Buenas Practicas Sector Industrial Mar 12.xlsx
RESUMEN_POA_2015_TCNC_IBA_Y_AVANCES.pdf	Inventario nacional GEI_2017_colombia.pdf	Buenas Practicas Sector Industrial Mar 12.xlsx
Resumen Ejecutivo Definitivo PND en inglés06-07-2011.pdf	Integrating Climate Resilience into Development Planning .pdf	Boletin06.pdf
Resumen Ejecutivo_PND_Ultima Version.pdf	Integrating climate change adaptation into development planning_OECD_2011.pdf	BOLETÍN 23_tnc.pdf
Resultados finales por municipio.xlsx	Institucionales Planeacion Mar 12.xlsx	Biomasa Mar 12.xlsx
Restauracion Pasiva Cuencas Mar 12.xlsx	Institucionales Planeacion Mar 12.xlsx	Biomasa Mar 12.xlsx
Restauracion Pasiva Cuencas Mar 12.xlsx	institucional Interconexiones Mar 12 .xlsx	Biniáz-2017-01-Taking-Account-of-National-Circumstances_2017.pdf
Restauracion Activa Cuencas Mar 12.xlsx	institucional Interconexiones Mar 12 .xlsx	Bases PND 2010-2014 Versión 5 14-04-2011 completo.pdf
Restauracion Activa Cuencas Mar 12.xlsx	institucional Informacion Mar 12.xlsx	AWP 2016 Y 2017.pdf
Reporte-tecnico-final-AVA.pdf	institucional Informacion Mar 12.xlsx	AWP 2015.pdf
Reporte-tecnico-final-AVA.pdf	institucional Eventos Extremos 12Mar15.xlsx	AWP 2014.pdf

Doc	Doc	Doc
Regionalizacion PND 2011-2014 2do Debate Abril 13.pdf	institucional Eventos Extremos 12Mar15.xlsx	Aumento de eficiencia transmision Mar 12 .xlsx
recomendaciones V. Barros.doc	INGEI.pdf	Aumento de eficiencia transmision Mar 12 .xlsx
recomendaciones V. Barros.doc	Informes AC.rar	Aumento de eficiencia generacion Mar 12.xlsx
publicación escuela de ingeniería de Antioquia.pdf	INFORME MISION IMBACH BOURONCLE.pdf	Aumento de eficiencia generacion Mar 12.xlsx
Public Financial Institutions and the Low-carbon Transition_OECD-Cases_2014.pdf	INFORME MISION IMBACH BOURONCLE.pdf	AUDITORIA 2015.pdf
PRODOC COL86514 TERCERA COMUNICACION PIMS 4676.doc	Informe Financiero 2014,2015,2016 y 2017.xlsx	ANÁLISIS Y EVALUACIÓN_PND_2014-2018_Contraloría_colombia.pdf
procaduría_marino_costeros_colombia.pdf	Informe Final ACC 2014.pdf	Adapting-to-the-impacts-of-climate-change-2015-Policy-Perspectives-27.10.15 WEB.pdf
Primera Comunicación Nacional Colombia_2001.pdf	Informe 3 - Costo Beneficio Medidas adaptación - Dic 18 2014.pdf	Adaptation-tracking-tool-2014.xlsx
Presupuesto por Donante.xlsx	Informe 2 - Costo Beneficio Medidas adaptación .pdf	ActaComiteDirectivoTCNCC16122016.pdf
PresentacionComiteDirectivo_02 022016.pdf	INDC_mitigacion (1).docx	ActaComiteDirectivoTCNCC_02022016.pdf
POA TCNCC -.xlsx	INDC Colombia_2017.pdf	Acta&ListaAsistenciaComiteDirectivoVirtual_23012015.pdf
POA SEA 2014.xls	INDC Colombia.pdf	Acta&ListaAsistenciaComiteDirectivo_19082014.PDF
POA 2017.xlsx	hoja_ruta_planes_adaptacion_v_0_2013_colombia.pdf	Acta de recibo a satisfaccion 1° Informe.docx
POA 2016.xlsx	Guia2.pdf	ACTA DE EXTENSION COL76979 JUN 2016 .doc
POA 2016 Y 2017.xlsx	Guia.pdf	acta 1 comité directivo.pdf
POA 2015.xlsx	Global Climate Risk Index 2017.pdf	ABC_de_los_Compromisos_de_Colombia_para_la_COP21_VF_definitiva.pdf
POA 2014.xlsx	Gestión financiera desastres.pdf	ABC.pdf
PND2010-2014 Tomo II CD.pdf	Geotermica Mar 12.xlsx.xlsx	9C. Capítulo VIII.pdf
PND2010-2014 Tomo I CD.pdf	Geotermica Mar 12.xlsx.xlsx	8C. Capítulo VII.pdf
PND 2014-2018 Tomo 2.pdf	Generacion Distribuida Mar 12 .xlsx	86514 FINAL 2014.pdf
PND 2014-2018 Tomo 1 internet.pdf	Generacion Distribuida Mar 12 .xlsx	7C. Capítulo VI_sostenibilidad ambiental.pdf
Plan_de_Participación_Ciudadana_MADS.pdf	GEF6_CCM_Tracking_Tool_mitigacion_AB_May16_2014_0.xlsx	6C. Capítulo V.pdf
Plan_de_Participación_Ciudadana_MADS.pdf	GEF-5_CC_Mitigation_Tracking_Tool_rev_19-Sep-2013.xlsx	5C. Capítulo IV.pdf
Plan_de_Participación_Ciudadana_-_Gobierno_Abierto_VF.pdf	GEF_UNFCCC COP Guidance2016_r2_Paris.pdf	5. Anexo 1 Datos y observaciones de la Auditor+ja - 73934.doc
Plan_de_Participación_Ciudadana_-_Gobierno_Abierto_VF.pdf	GEF tracking tool TCNCC Colombia start and MTR.xlsx	4C. Capítulo III.pdf
Plan_Adpatación_Chocó.pdf	gastos_atlas_TNC_trabajado_jorge.xlsx	4676-Climate Change - Mitigation-2016 PIR.pdf

Doc	Doc	Doc
PLAN GENERACIÓN tRANSMISIÓN 2016-2030.pdf	finance_adaptation_2015_OECD.pdf	4676-Climate Change - Mitigation-2015 PIR.pdf
PIMS 4676 TNC Colombia MTR final aprobado español editado ThO CLEAN 280....docx	Estudio_OECD_Colombia y Senegal_2017_adaptation.pdf	4. Informe Auditoria COL-73934 Tercera Comunicaci+ ³ n LLCC.doc
Percepcionfinal.pdf	Eólica Mar 12.xlsx	3C. Capítulo II.pdf
PAS_Vivienda_y_Dllo_Terr_- _Final.pdf	Eólica Mar 12.xlsx	2C. Capítulo I.pdf
PAS_Tranporte_- _Final.pdf	english_paris_agreement.pdf	24_GEF_Support_to_Biodiversity_Enabl ing_Activities_0.ppt
PAS_Residuos_y_Aguas_Residua les_- _Final.pdf	Elementos del BUR.png	2017 5 Abr Medios de Implementación - TCN.doc
PAS_MINAS_- _Final.pdf	Ejecución_presupuestaria_Proyecto a 2017.xlsx	2016.xlsx
PAS_Industria_- _Final.pdf	DT_camino-de-implementacion-de- INDCs_2017_regional.pdf	20151228 COP 21 briefing FIN_paris.pdf
PAS_Hidrocarburos_- _Final.pdf	documento_nacional_regional.pdf	2015.xlsx
PAS_Energia_Electrica_- _Final.pdf	documento_nacional_departamental .pdf	2014.xlsx
PAS_Agropecuario_- _Final.pdf	Documento MRV Nacional Consolidado_ Julio 2017 V 2 0.docx	2013.xlsx
Pago_VISA_gearbest.pdf	DOC EVALUACION FINAL.xlsx	1C. Páginas preliminares.pdf
pa_progress_tracker_10042017_ paris.pdf	DNP-plandesarrollo.csv	11C. Capítulo X.pdf

Annex 6: Evaluation questions matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Source data	Methods and instruments for data collection
Relevance i) the extent to which the activity is suited to local and national development priorities and organizational policies, including changes over time; ii) the extent to which the project is in line with the GEF Operational Programs or the strategic priorities under which the project was funded. Note: Retrospectively, the question of relevance often becomes a question as to whether the objectives of an intervention or its design are still appropriate given changed circumstances.				
Prioridades del GEF	Aportó el proyecto para asegurar una comprensión adecuada del fenómeno del cambio climático en el país.	i) estudios realizados bajo la TNC; ii) nivel de participación de actores gubernamentales, de investigación, autoridades ambientales y actores locales.	i) informes avance equipo proyecto; ii) PIR, TDR; iii) actas e informes reuniones comité directivo proyecto y otros documentos que muestren coordinación en la implementación.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	Aporta este proyecto para que el país pueda elaborar políticas y planes para enfrentar el cambio climático y sus consecuencias en el país?	i) propuestas de planes, políticas y regulaciones contenidas en la TNC; ii) grado de avance de propuestas de la TNC en el MADS, IDEAM, congreso nacional y/o autoridades ambientales regionales.	i) Prodoc; ii) borradores de propuestas de la TNC en los ministerios y autoridades regionales.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	El proyecto está en línea con las prioridades del GEF relativas al cumplimiento de reportes de los países de acuerdo a la UNFCCC.	i) TNC elaborada de acuerdo a los lineamientos del GEF 2006.	i) Programas operativos GEF; ii) objetivos estratégicos GEF; iii) Prodoc; iv) informes de avance proyecto; v) PIR; vi) TDR e informes de principales productos de la TNC.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
Área Focal de CC	El proyecto apoya el área focal de cambio climático y sus prioridades estratégicas?	i) N° consultas y reuniones realizadas con punto focal GEF de Colombia; ii) incorporación prioridades GEF en políticas, planes y programas de gobierno como resultado del proyecto; iii) documentos que muestren grado coordinación del proyecto con otros relacionados con CC.	i) reportes co-financiadores; ii) actas comité directivo del proyecto; iii) reportes proyecto; iv) reportes punto focal GEF	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	El proyecto ha aportado en la coordinación de las distintas actividades de CC que se implementan en el país?	i) incorporación prioridades GEF en políticas, planes y programas de gobierno como resultado del proyecto; ii) documentos que muestren grado coordinación del	i) reportes co-financiadores y ejecutores proyectos relacionados con la TNC; ii) actas comité directivo del proyecto; iii) reportes proyecto; iv) reportes punto focal GEF	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Source data	Methods and instruments for data collection
		proyecto con otros relacionados con CC.		
	El proyecto ha aportado en la incorporación de la dimensión del CC en los planes de las diferentes entidades de gobierno y privadas?	i) N° consultas y reuniones realizadas con autoridades nacionales, regionales y locales de Colombia; ii) incorporación prioridades de la TNC en políticas, planes y programas de gobierno como resultado del proyecto; iii) documentos que muestren grado coordinación del proyecto con otros relacionados con CC.	i) reportes reuniones; ii) actas comité directivo del proyecto; iii) reportes proyecto; iv) reportes punto focal GEF	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
Prioridades del PNUD	Se encuentra el proyecto dentro de las prioridades y líneas programáticas del CP del PNUD y UNDAF?	i) incorporación de prioridades del UNDAF y CP dentro del diseño y ejecución del proyecto	i) UNDAF; ii) CP; iii) PIR/APT; iv) Prodoc; v) reportes proyecto	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	El proyecto está en línea con los criterios de equidad de género de PNUD?	i) consideraciones de género y grupos minoritarios incorporadas en el diseño y ejecución del proyecto	i) UNDAF; ii) CP; iii) PIR/APT; iv) Prodoc; v) reportes proyecto; vi) planes y programas de desarrollo incorporando variables de CC y de género en el país.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
Prioridades Nacionales	¿Cómo apoya el proyecto las prioridades ambientales y de desarrollo de Colombia? ¿En qué medida el proyecto ha respondido a las prioridades de financiamiento de actividades de CC en el país?	i) inclusión de prioridades de gobierno contenidos en planes y programas, dentro del diseño y ejecución del proyecto; ii) Nuevas regulaciones y mejoras de las actuales como consecuencia de la ejecución del proyecto; iii) Cantidad de nuevas tecnologías y acciones con baja emisión de GHG.	i) Prodoc; ii) planes de gobiernos nacional y local; iii) políticas nacionales y locales; iv) planes nacionales y locales para los actores.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	Está el proyecto dentro de programas de gobierno relativos al fortalecimiento de las instituciones para enfrentar las consecuencias del cambio climático?	i) N° actividades del proyecto apoyando a los municipios y autoridades ambientales provinciales; ii) mejora del estado de la BD local y nacional	i) Prodoc; ii) planes de gobiernos nacional y local; iii) políticas nacionales y locales; iv) planes nacionales y locales para los actores	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Source data	Methods and instruments for data collection
	El proyecto se encuentra dentro de las prioridades del IDEAM y del MDAS?	i) Presupuesto regular IDEAM y MADS para actividades de CC; ii) N° profesionales realizando actividades CC en IDEAM y MADS.	i) planes y políticas de desarrollo incluyendo CC en su formulación e implementación; ii) prodoc; iii) normativa y actividades MADS y IDEAM; iv) presupuestos IDEAM y MADS; v) informes proyecto; vi) informes otros organismos de gobierno incluyendo CC dentro de sus planes.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
Actores Nacionales, Regionales y Locales	El proyecto se encuentra dentro de planes, programas y políticas de las autoridades departamentales y municipios involucrados?	i) N° de consultas y coordinación durante diseño y ejecución del proyecto; ii) Cantidad de personal de las autoridades nacionales, regionales, universitarias asignados para apoyar la elaboración e implementación de la TNC .	i) planes de desarrollo regionales y municipales; ii) prodoc; iii) normativa y actividades municipios; iv) presupuestos municipios; v) informes proyecto; vi) informes municipios.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	Se consultó a los actores claves durante la elaboración del proyecto?	i) N° de consultas y coordinación durante diseño y ejecución del proyecto; ii) Cantidad de personal de las autoridades nacionales, regionales, universitarias asignados para apoyar la elaboración e implementación de la TNC .	i) actas reuniones; ii) actas comité directivo proyecto;	i) entrevistas a actores; ii) informes de coordinación y planes operativos.
	El proyecto responde a las necesidades y prioridades de los actores de la academia, industria y organizaciones sociales?	i) N° de consultas y coordinación durante diseño y ejecución del proyecto; ii) N° de nuevos empleos o reducción de pobreza de comunidades en AP; iii) planes de negocios y financiamiento red de bosques.	i) planes de desarrollo para actores locales; ii) prodoc; v) informes proyecto; vi) informes y reuniones actores	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
Idoneidad	¿Existen vínculos lógicos entre el problema que se desea resolver, los resultados esperados del proyecto y el diseño del proyecto	i) n° actores relevantes y capacidades identificadas durante diseño y ejecución del proyecto; ii) presupuesto del proyecto adecuado a las actividades; iii) lógica causa-efecto adecuada; iv) grado de focalización en resultados y no en	i) Prodoc; ii) actas comité directivo; iii) reportes proyecto; iv) planificación actividades; v) cambios introducidos proyecto; vi) Presupuestos anuales; PIR/APR; vii) informes otras agencias	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Source data	Methods and instruments for data collection
		actividades; v) N° resultados y actividades adecuadas al presupuesto del proyecto.		
	Se tomaron en cuenta las lecciones aprendidas y la experiencia de otros proyectos similares durante la elaboración del proyecto?	sugerencias de otros proyectos / actividades de CC incorporadas en el diseño e implementación de la TNC.	i) Prodoc; ii) actas comité directivo; iii) reportes proyecto; iv) planificación actividades; v) cambios introducidos proyecto; vi) Presupuestos anuales; PIR/APR; vii) informes otras agencias	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	La información generada por el proyecto es creíble, de calidad, útil y cuenta con el respaldo de los principales actores involucrados?	i) aplicación guía del GEF; ii) participación de los actores relevantes en la elaboración de TDR y procesos de revisión de informes.	I) actas comité directivo; iii) reportes proyecto; iv) planificación actividades; v) cambios introducidos proyecto; vi) procesos de Peer-Reviews.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	Se consideraron los riesgos principales?	i) Grado de análisis causa-efecto; ii) identificación adecuada de actores; iii) interpretación adecuada de datos de contexto; iv) N° consultas actores claves durante diseño y ejecución del proyecto.	i) Prodoc; ii) MTR; iii) Planificación anual; iv) actas grupo ejecutivo; vi) reportes socios implementación; PIR/APR	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
Efectividad: ¿En qué medida en que la iniciativa ha logrado los productos, resultados y objetivos del proyecto? ¿Qué factores internos y externos explican los resultados alcanzados o la ausencia de resultados?				
Objetivos, resultados y productos	¿Se han logrado alcanzar los resultados previstos?	i) TNC elaborada y aprobada por los actores relevantes	i) Tracking tools; ii) informes proyecto; PIR/APR; iii) planes regulaciones sectoriales relacionados con CC; iv) presupuestos y planes anuales instituciones involucradas; v) informes socios ejecución; vi) mecanismos de financiamiento existentes y propuestos.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Source data	Methods and instruments for data collection
	¿El proyecto alcanzó o contribuyó a alcanzar algún resultado imprevisto o no deseado (positivo o negativo)?	i) N° resultados no previstos en el diseño del proyecto.	i) Tracking tools; ii) informes proyecto; PIR/APR; iii) planes y regulaciones sectoriales relacionados con CC; iv) presupuestos y planes anuales instituciones involucradas; v) informes socios ejecución	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	El proyecto logró generar información útil para el desarrollo de políticas, planes y programas sobre CC?	i) aplicación guía del GEF; ii) participación de los actores relevantes en la elaboración de TDR y procesos de revisión de informes.	I) actas comité directivo; iii) reportes proyecto; iv) planificación actividades; v) cambios introducidos proyecto; vi) procesos de Peer-Reviews.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	El proyecto logró generar una TNC de acuerdo a los estándares y exigencias del GEF y la UNCCCF?	i) aplicación guía del GEF; ii) participación de los actores relevantes en la elaboración de TDR y procesos de revisión de informes.	I) actas comité directivo; iii) reportes proyecto; iv) planificación actividades; v) cambios introducidos proyecto; vi) procesos de Peer-Reviews.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	El proyecto logró fortalecer a las instituciones de gobierno, universidades, industria y sociedad civil para elaborar e implementar planes y políticas para enfrentar los efectos del CC?	i) capacitaciones realizadas; ii) N° planes de investigación y desarrollo independientes del proyecto en universidades y centros de investigación.	i) Reportes del proyecto; ii) planes y programas de universidades y centros de investigación	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
Necesidades de los beneficiarios (género y DH)	¿En qué medida el proyecto ha respondido a las necesidades de las mujeres y grupos minoritarios del país?	i) N° actividades proyecto enmarcadas dentro de programas, planes y políticas gubernamentales; ii) Mejora en la BD; iii) N° de minorías y equidad de género participando en actividades del programa; iv) N° resultados esperados implementados.	i) informes proyecto; ii) prodoc; iii) políticas y programas nacionales y locales; iv) actas grupo directivo; v) PIR/APR; vi) MTR	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
Riesgos y supuestos	Los riesgos fueron considerados adecuadamente en el prodoc?	i) N° consultas y reuniones con actores claves durante diseño y ejecución proyecto; ii) calidad análisis identificación de actores; iii) calidad análisis contextual (económico, social, necesidades, etc); iv) calidad análisis causa-efecto.	i) prodoc; ii) informes proyecto; iii) MTR; iv) PIR/APR; v) informes socios implementación; vi) actas reuniones grupo ejecutivo	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Source data	Methods and instruments for data collection
Estrategia	Se logró implementar la estrategia planteada en el prodoc o tuvo que ser ajustada a las nuevas circunstancias?	i) logro de objetivos del proyecto; ii) Grado apropiación actores; iii) Grado de inclusión de tema BD en instituciones y grupos participantes del proyecto.	i) prodoc; ii) informes proyecto; iii) MTR; iv) PIR/APR; v) informes socios implementación; vi) actas reuniones grupo ejecutivo	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	La estrategia se definió en torno a la obtención de resultados más que a productos?	iv) logro de objetivos del proyecto; v) Grado apropiación actores; vi) Grado de inclusión de tema BD en instituciones y grupos participantes del proyecto.	i) prodoc; ii) informes proyecto; iii) MTR; iv) PIR/APR; v) informes socios implementación; vi) actas reuniones grupo ejecutivo	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
Ejecución IA, EA	Fue el apoyo al proyecto provisto por el PNUD de forma eficaz?	i) N° reuniones coordinación actores; ii) aportes en apoyo diseño y ejecución del proyecto; iii) Uso de “marca corporativa PNUD” como facilitador en conflictos; iv) calidad seguimiento y asesoría técnica brindada al proyecto.	i) prodoc; ii) informes proyecto; iii) MTR; iv) PIR/APR; v) informes socios implementación; vi) actas reuniones grupo ejecutivo	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	Cómo ha sido la calidad de la ejecución del IDEAM en la Implementación?	i) grado de avance actividades y logro de resultados; ii) grado eficiencia y eficacia uso de presupuesto del proyecto; iii) grado cumplimiento co-financiamiento; iv) capacidad para involucrar actores; v) capacidad para incorporar temas BD en forma transversal en turismo y actividades productivas en AP.; vi) grado de mejoramiento estado BD en las áreas de intervención.	i) prodoc; ii) informes proyecto; iii) MTR; iv) PIR/APR; v) informes socios implementación; vi) actas reuniones grupo ejecutivo	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	Cuál ha sido el nivel de participación de las partes interesadas, beneficiarios y socios en la implementación del proyecto? ¿Estuvieron claros sus roles? ¿Qué alianzas / vínculos fueron relevantes para lograr los resultados?			

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Source data	Methods and instruments for data collection
Alianzas	Se consideraron todos los actores relevantes en el diseño del proyecto?	i) N° coordinaciones actores relevantes; ii) N° reuniones y tipo de decisiones tomadas por el grupo ejecutivo del proyecto; iii) funciones y responsabilidades otorgadas a cada participante.	i) prodoc; ii) informes proyecto; iii) MTR; iv) PIR/APR; v) informes socios implementación; vi) actas reuniones grupo ejecutivo	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	Se consideraron las capacidades institucionales de cada socio del proyecto, de manera de asegurar la implementación de las actividades del proyecto?			
	El proyecto logró fortalecer el conocimiento sobre CC de los grupos interesados (academia, autoridades ambientales nacionales y corporaciones ambientales regionales, departamentales y locales, ONG, universidades y sector privado)			
Gestión del proyecto y Monitoreo (plan, financiamiento, mecanismos, gestión adaptativa)	Se utilizó el marco de resultados como herramienta de gestión y monitoreo del proyecto?	i) grado cumplimiento de POA y presupuestos anuales; ii) Uso marco lógico para M&E ; iii) sistema de M&E; iv) calidad manejo adaptativo; v) uso de tracking tools para verificar mejoras en BD.	i) prodoc; ii) informes proyecto; iii) MTR; iv) PIR/APR; v) informes socios implementación; vi) actas reuniones grupo ejecutivo; vii) POAs y presupuestos anuales;viii) Uso de tracking tools.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	Se realizaron los ajustes necesarios al proyecto para adaptarlo a las condiciones actuales de implementación?	i) grado cumplimiento de POA y presupuestos anuales; ii) Uso marco lógico para M&E ; iii) sistema de M&E; iv) calidad manejo adaptativo; v) uso de tracking tools para verificar mejoras en BD.	i) prodoc; ii) informes proyecto; iii) MTR; iv) PIR/APR; v) informes socios implementación; vi) actas reuniones grupo ejecutivo; vii) POAs y presupuestos anuales;viii) Uso de tracking tools.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	Se elaboró e implementó un plan de seguimiento y evaluación del proyecto?	i) grado cumplimiento de POA y presupuestos anuales; ii) Uso marco lógico para M&E ; iii) sistema de M&E; iv) calidad manejo adaptativo; v) uso de tracking tools para verificar mejoras en BD.	i) prodoc; ii) informes proyecto; iii) MTR; iv) PIR/APR; v) informes socios implementación; vi) actas reuniones grupo ejecutivo; vii) POAs y presupuestos anuales;viii) Uso de tracking tools.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Source data	Methods and instruments for data collection
Eficiencia: ¿El proyecto se implementó de manera eficiente en conformidad con las normas y los estándares internacionales y nacionales?				
Financiamiento/cofinanciamiento	¿El cofinanciamiento sucedió según lo planeado? Y si no, ¿cómo fue complementado?	i) grado cumplimiento co-financiamiento; ii) N° actividades realizadas con el co-financiamiento.	i) prodoc; ii) informes proyecto; iii) MTR; iv) PIR/APR; v) informes socios implementación; vi) actas reuniones grupo ejecutivo; vii) POAs y presupuestos anuales; viii) Uso de tracking tools.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
Factores costo/efectividad	¿En qué medida la estrategia implementada ha permitido maximizar los recursos disponibles para el logro de los resultados?	i) N° actividades no redundantes; ii) N° actividades planificadas y terminadas; iii) N° actividades contribuyendo a los resultados; iv) actividades realizadas según planificación; % de recursos en personal.	i) prodoc; ii) informes proyecto; iii) MTR; iv) PIR/APR; v) informes socios implementación; vi) actas reuniones grupo ejecutivo; vii) POAs y presupuestos anuales;viii) Uso de tracking tools.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
Ejecución IA, EA	Fue el apoyo al proyecto provisto por el PNUD de forma eficiente?	i) N° apoyos técnicos realizadas por PNUD; N° licitaciones según planificación; n° actividades de facilitación.	i) prodoc; ii) informes proyecto; iii) MTR; iv) PIR/APR; v) informes socios implementación; vi) actas reuniones grupo ejecutivo; vii) POAs y presupuestos anuales; viii) Uso de tracking tools.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	PNUD apoyó al proyecto con su red de expertos internacionales?			
	Los socios con tareas de investigación y desarrollo han aportado con calidad y eficiencia las tareas encomendadas?			
Sostenibilidad: ¿Existen riesgos financieros, institucionales, socioeconómicos o ambientales para la sostenibilidad de los resultados y efectos del proyecto, en el largo plazo?				
Estrategia	Cual es la probabilidad de que los planes, políticas y acciones propuestas en la TNC sean adoptadas por los actores claves (MADS, IDEAM, industria, autoridades ambientales departamentales, industria, universidades)			

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Source data	Methods and instruments for data collection
	Existe acuerdo entre los actores para aprobar medidas que sean materia de ley o regulación?	i) estrategia de salida; ii) existencia de nuevas regulaciones y políticas en diferentes sectores	i) estrategia de salida; ii) plan de replicación; iii) Prodoc; iv) informes proyecto; PIR/APR; v) reportes socios implementadores; vi) reportes cofinanciadores.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	Las medidas/propuestas derivadas de la TNC tienen presupuesto asignado y personal?			
	Afectará las actividades del país la salida de EEUU del acuerdo mundial?			
	Se sistematizaron las lecciones aprendidas y su aplicación en las diferentes zonas del país?			
Institucional	¿Existe evidencia de que los socios del proyecto darán continuidad a las actividades más allá de la finalización del proyecto?	i) presupuestos en municipios, CAR, ministerios incluyen recursos para actividades de CC; ii) recursos disponibles para implementar nuevas normativas y planes; iii) actividades económicas incluyen procedimientos variables de CC y desarrollo sustentables en sus negocios.	i) prodoc; ii) informes proyecto; iii) MTR; iv) PIR/APR; v) informes socios implementación; vi) actas reuniones grupo ejecutivo; vii) POAs y presupuestos anuales; viii) presupuestos en MADs, IDEAM, Municipios y actores locales.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	Las instituciones de gobierno han internalizado la dimensión de cambio climático en sus programas, políticas y regulaciones nacionales y departamentales?			
	¿Es adecuada la capacidad existente en las agencias gubernamentales nacionales y departamentales para garantizar la sostenibilidad de los resultados alcanzados?			
Entorno social, económico y político	¿Se abordaron leyes, políticas y marcos durante el proyecto con el fin de concentrarse en la sostenibilidad de reformas e iniciativas clave?	i) N° regulaciones introducidas por el proyecto; ii) N° controles realizados por autoridades nacionales y locales; N° zonificaciones realizadas y con financiamiento	i) planes de desarrollo para actores locales; ii) prodoc; iii) actividades y planes asociaciones comunitarias; iv) presupuestos red de bosques; v) informes proyecto; vi) informes y	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Source data	Methods and instruments for data collection
			reuniones actores; vii) regulaciones sector turismo y actividades productivas en AP; viii) informes cofinanciadores	
	¿Cuál es el grado de compromiso político para continuar trabajando sobre los resultados del proyecto?	i) Inclusión actividades de adaptación y mitigación de efectos CC en programas, políticas de los gobiernos nacionales y locales; ii) presupuestos para actividades de CC en MADS, municipios y CAR.	i) planes de desarrollo para actores locales; ii) prodoc; iii) actividades y planes MADS, IDEAM, privados, CAR; iv) informes proyecto; vi) informes y reuniones actores; vii) propuestas planes y regulaciones diferentes sectores y actividades productivas en AP; viii) informes cofinanciadores	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	Cuál es la probabilidad de que las áreas dominadas por los grupos armados que se han desmovilizado, puedan asumir compromisos en planes y acciones para enfrentar el cambio climático en aquellas zonas?	i) Estrategia para incorporar estas áreas a la problemática de CC.	i) planes de desarrollo para actores regionales y locales; ii) prodoc; iii) informes proyecto; iv) informes y reuniones actores.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
Rol Catalítico: ¿En qué medida el proyecto ha demostrado tener un rol catalítico en el país u otras áreas geográficas?				
Escalabilidad y replicabilidad	Existe una estrategia para desarrollar estudios de vulnerabilidad y de emisiones a escala de municipios y regiones?	i) plan de replicación; ii) sistematización experiencia del proyecto; iii) N° actividades replicación en otras localidades.	i) estrategia implementación TNC; ii) plan de replicación; iii) Prodoc; iv) informes proyecto; PIR/APR; v) reportes socios implementadores; vi) reportes cofinanciadores; vii) planes y programas MADS, IDEAM, Energía, sector privado.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	¿Se desarrollaron las capacidades de las personas e instituciones para expandir los logros del proyecto en el país?			
	Se puede desarrollar una metodología reducida sobre vulnerabilidad y emisiones para establecer planes regionales, departamentales o locales que enfrenten las consecuencias del CC, especialmente en			

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation questions	Indicators	Source data	Methods and instruments for data collection
	emergencias climáticas y planes de desarrollo productivos.			
Impacto: ¿En qué medida el proyecto ha logrado impactos o ha avanzado a alcanzar los efectos e impactos previstos? ¿Se han tenido efectos imprevistos o no deseados?				
Impactos	¿Cómo contribuye el proyecto al impacto esperado en el medio ambiente global			
	Aumentó la capacidad de las organizaciones para evaluar y establecer medidas de reducción de emisiones y elaborar planes de contingencias.?	i) aumento en la comprensión de causas e impactos del cambio climático en actores relevantes; ii) resultados de los tracking tools para CC; iii) planificación de actividades y políticas de CC; iv) aumento en acciones coordinadas entre actores claves y transversalización del CC en planes y políticas de desarrollo.	i) tracking tools; ii) UNDAF, CP; iii) prodoc; iv) reportes proyecto; v) PIR/APR; vi) informes instituciones y actores involucrados; vii) MTR; viii) planes y programas relacionados con CC (adaptación y mitigación), ix) planes, políticas y programas MADS, IDEAM, Ues, sector privado.	i) revisión documental; ii) entrevistas
	Aumentó la capacidad de coordinación de las instituciones a nivel nacional, regional y local para enfrentar los efectos negativos y positivos del cambio climático?			
	Se puede afirmar que la TNC aumentó la descentralización de las acciones para enfrentar los efectos del cambio climático?			

Annex 7: Itinerary of evaluation

The review process for this report had two rounds, with 74 comments and other minor editorial corrections, made mainly by UNDP officials from Colombia and Panama country offices.

Main comments were related to improve the content of the executive summary, thus a project project’s summary table was added at the beginning of the report, and lessons learnt, recommendations and main conclusions are now shown separated by its corresponding subtitle.

Reviewers also noted that contents for the information appearing in the references cited in the report should be expanded, in the sense of including these content in the text of the report. The evaluator explained that contents from the references were already included in the report and these references had only the purpose of supporting the statements made in the report, and readers may be able to verify the sources if desired. In any case, text was reviewed and more information was included in the form of tables and information from PIF for the analysis of project design section was also was integrated into the report text.

The information added to the report from prodoc is mainly that referred to institutional arrangements and commitments made for all involved parties, as well as a more comprehensive description of roles and actors involved in the project.

Gender issues and the more strategic objectives that the project should meet were extracted from the PIF document.

The following table shows in detail how author’s report dealt with the comments received during this report review process.

Page	Comment scope	Comment text	Author	Date
	organización y gobernabilidad del proyecto	Esta versión es bastante mejor, solo me parece que no me he explicado muy bien en el siguiente comentario: en la página 24, hice un comentario solicitando que se incluyeran los arreglos de gestión y si hubo algún cambio. Quizás sería mejor hablar de “gobernanza” del proyecto. Estoy copiando abajo parte de los arreglos de gestión del prodoc, favor incluir los datos básicos (que fue NIM, quien era responsable de qué, etc.) y si hubo algún cambio durante la implementación, la experiencia de trabajo en general entre los distintos interesados, etc. Del Prodoc, sección 4, páginas 76 y 77 (pero no excluyente de otros subíndices que podrían ser relevantes para explicar la gobernanza del proyecto):	Ernesto KRAUS	3-oct-2017
		Se agregó la información solicitada	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	4-10-2017
2	Nombre del Proyecto “Tercera Comunicación Nacional de Colombia para la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas para el Cambio climático CMNUCC”	Comentario General de Ernesto KRAUS (PNUD Panamá) El consultor en algunos ejemplos cita el prodoc u otros documentos y no coloca la información en la evaluación: Tenemos que tener en cuenta que el lector de esta evaluación, no necesariamente va a ir en busca del prodoc, el PIF, la MTR, etc. para saber, por ejemplo, cuáles son los arreglos de gestión, o cuales son las actividades planificadas de monitoreo y evaluación o cual fue el cofinanciamiento o problemas en la formulación etc. La idea de este ejercicio es la facilitar la lectura y el entendimiento de que sucedió en el proyecto, sin tener que leer ningún documento más allá de los anexos que se solicitan.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
		Las citas son para respaldar la afirmación o dato que aparece en el informe, por si el lector desea ver la fuente para verificar la información o dato. En el informe aparece la información de la que se hace referencia, por lo que no se entiende cual es, según el revisor, la información que falta. En todo caso, se va a revisar todo el contenido para verificar la situación y en caso de ser necesario, se insertarán los datos faltantes.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
2	Nombre del Proyecto “Tercera Comunicación Nacional de Colombia para la Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas para el Cambio climático CMNUCC”	Comentario General de Ernesto KRAUS (PNUD Panamá) Dada la cantidad de comentarios, va a ser totalmente necesaria la inclusión de un rastro de auditoría para dar seguimiento a la inclusión de los mismos.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
2		Eso está dentro del método de evaluación, se colocará el rastro de la evaluación (esto no es una auditoría) una vez que se hayan agotado los comentarios y se apruebe la versión final del informe. En el intertanto, se usarán los seguimientos del MS Word.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
2	2017	Data especifica del periodo de evaluacion final	Ludmilla Diniz	22-ago-2017
2		OK, se va a incluir.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
6	Resumen ejecutivo		Ernesto KRAUS	24-ago-2017
6		OK, se incluirá el cuadro solicitado.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
6		De hecho el resumen ejecutivo es una compilación de toda evaluación y debe contener los principales resultados, hallazgos, recomendaciones. Todas las reflexiones principales deben estar aquí.	Ludmilla Diniz	25-ago-2017
6		Bueno, eso es lo que se ha tratado de hacer en un espacio limitado. Se va a revisar en todo caso.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
6		Comentario General de Ernesto KRAUS (PNUD Panamá)	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017

Page	Comment scope	Comment text	Author	Date
		3.El resumen ejecutivo debe ser considerado un documento a parte de la evaluación, es decir, que el hecho de haber colocado la información, por ejemplo de ratings en el resumen, no exime al consultor de colocarlos en el cuerpo del documento, con sus justificaciones para el rating.		
6		Aquí hay un error, los rating para el proyecto y los resultados están en el cuerpo del informe (ver cuadros 13 y 14).	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
6		Comentario General de Ernesto KRAUS (PNUD Panamá) El resumen ejecutivo es pobre, he realizado recomendaciones para mejorarlo, pero la recomendación general es “stick to the outline shown at the manual”. No necesitamos creatividad, necesitamos uniformidad y completitud: Imaginemos a un evaluador de calidad del GEF, asignado a la tarea de obtener datos de las evaluaciones finales de proyectos PNUD (digamos que son, pocos, unos 150 proyectos a nivel mundial). Si los datos estuvieran dispersos entre capítulos de una evaluación a otra, la tarea se haría imposible. En general el documento está muy discursivo y disperso, por lo menos en el resumen debería estar un poco más straight forward	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
6		Se va a revisar el resumen ejecutivo. En todo caso, el informe sigue los lineamientos de la guía de evaluaciones finales, donde se indica que primero se describa el proyecto, ora sección de método, otra de análisis del diseño del proyecto y otra de análisis de la implementación. Es por eso que en el informe no aparece inmediatamente los temas que se creen dispersos, porque van en la sección de hallazgos por ejemplo.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
6	El proyecto que se evalúa en el presente informe corresponde al de la Tercera Comunicación Nacional de Cambio Climático (TNC), el cual comenzó su implementación en octubre del 2013 y finaliza en septiembre del 2017 (casi 4 años de ejecución). La duración estimada del proyecto era de 3 años y constó con un financiamiento del GEF ascendiente a US\$ 2 millones y contrapartida en efectivo de US\$ 258 mil (IDEAM) y aportes en especie valorados en US\$ 1.37 millones (IDEAM) y US\$ 50 mil (PNUD).	Al cuadro mencionado arriba	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
6		Se va a incorporar el cuadro resumen.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
7	agrupan según la etapa del ciclo del proyecto. Finalmente, las calificaciones obtenidas por el proyecto son las siguientes:	Hace falta una tabla con los ratings de los objetivos listados arriba: una descripción de las circunstancias nacionales referidas al cambio climático (CC); ii) la elaboración de un inventario emisiones y sumideros de GEI para diferentes sectores; iii) la elaboración de un informe sobre las medidas de mitigación y adaptación implementadas por el país en relación al CC; iv) elaboración de análisis de vulnerabilidad y escenarios de CC, a nivel regional, sectorial y nacional y v) un reporte indicando otros conocimientos e información relevante para el cumplimiento de los objetivos de la Convención.	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017

Page	Comment scope	Comment text	Author	Date
7		Se va a incluir un resumen del cuadro 13.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
7	las calificaciones obtenidas por el proyecto son las siguientes:	Comentario General de Ernesto KRAUS (PNUD Panamá) 4.Las lecciones aprendidas, recomendaciones, conclusiones y mejores prácticas, deben formularse por separado. En este documento, están listadas todas juntas! Esto confunde y a la vez sirve para eximir al consultor de un análisis más exhaustivo de los hallazgos.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
7		Se va a reparar esto.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
7	Existen riesgos para convertir los productos como herramienta de planificación territorial local y regional	No es claro, la idea es que los insumos generados por el proyecto son importantes insumos para la planeación territorial, lo cual son impactos positivos para el mediano plazo	Diego Olarte	08-ago-2017
7		Efectivamente, tal como lo especifica el informe, son importantes en la planificación nacional, pero falla o falta trabajar más estos instrumentos a nivel regional y local, debido a que las necesidades de planificación de estos territorios son diferentes a las de la TNC, tanto a escala temporal como espacial. Se va a revisar la redacción.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
7	gubernamental de continuar actividades de seguimiento	El proyecto está generando metodologías que permiten la replicabilidad del proceso en una 4 comunicación lo que facilita el monitorio de resultados, por ejemplo índice de vulnerabilidad.	Diego Olarte	08-ago-2017
7		De acuerdo a la información recopilada por el evaluador, los municipios y regiones deben generar una gran cantidad de información para actualizar los indicadores para los escenarios, lo que constituye un desafío para las autoridades locales.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
7	No se observan recursos adicionales para dar continuidad a actividades de continuidad para preparación de la cuarta comunicación, para mejoras y adaptación metodología para aplicación regional y local.	Creo este comentario se puede ajustar teniendo en cuenta que el IDEAM busca mantener la cooperación internacional para este tipo de informes, lo que hay que ver es que recursos adicionales de país pueden destinar. NOTA: EN el último presupuesto el país recorto en 60% el presupuesto para el sector ambiental.	Diego Olarte	08-ago-2017
7		Se va a revisar el párrafo. Lo que pasa es que en estos momentos no hay recursos para profundizar o dar continuidad al trabajo realizado durante la TNC. Seguramente, se van a solicitar nuevos recursos en un par de años más, cuando se deban actualizar el BUR y elaborar la 4ª comunicación nacionales, pero habrá un vacío de tiempo importante en que no se avanzará en temas relacionados por ejemplo, el aumento de monitoreo de sistema marino costeros, o mejora o adaptación de indicadores, etc.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
11		El resumen ejecutivo debe contar con un resumen de las conclusiones, recomendaciones y lecciones aprendidas del proyecto. Favor reformular. Vale la pena mencionar que los tres tipos de datos mencionados anteriormente deben ser caracterizados por separado (conclusiones, recomendaciones, buenas practicas, lecciones aprendidas).	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
11	La primera pregunta obvia sería saber si realmente se pudieron lograr los 4 productos del proyecto (inventario, circunstancias nacionales, la elaboración de escenarios de Cambio Climático, análisis de vulnerabilidad, descripción del Plan Nacional de Adaptación, las necesidades de fortalecimiento técnico e institucional para enfrentar los impactos del cambio climático y la	Se va a reformular.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017

Page	Comment scope	Comment text	Author	Date
	estrategia de divulgación de los resultados del proyecto hacia los distintos tipos de actores).			
17	La primera pregunta obvia sería saber si realmente se pudieron lograr los 4 productos del proyecto (inventario, circunstancias nacionales, la elaboración de escenarios de Cambio Climático, análisis de vulnerabilidad, descripción del Plan Nacional de Adaptación, las necesidades de fortalecimiento técnico e institucional para enfrentar los impactos del cambio climático y la estrategia de divulgación de los resultados del proyecto hacia los distintos tipos de actores).	Estas son todas respuestas que ya deben ser presentadas en el resumen ejecutivo.	Ludmilla Diniz	25-ago-2017
17		Ese es el objetivo.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	29-ago-2017
23	años 2010-2012 y se esperaba que comenzara en agosto del 2013. El proyecto tenía una duración de 3 años y sería ejecutado por el IDEAM.	Favor confirmar si hubo alguna demora, o sí el proyecto fue extendido, y de hecho lo fue: se esperaba que el proyecto finalizara en diciembre 2016, y fue extendido hasta septiembre de 2017 a solicitud del director de hidrología, meteorología y estudios ambientales.	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
23		Todo lo que se refiere a implementación del proyecto se encuentra en la sección 3. La sección 2 es una descripción del proyecto solamente.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
25	El prodoc enumera cerca de 80 actores, los que se agrupan de acuerdo a las diferentes mesas de trabajo que se proponían conformar	Quizás sería bueno anexar una tabla con los actores e interesados al final.	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
25		Se incluirá en un anexo.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
25	prodospecifica 6 indicadores, los que se muestran en la Fig. N°1.	Favor incluir los indicadores aquí.	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
25		Los indicadores se muestran en la fig1. Parece que no se entendió bien, se reemplazará por una tabla.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
26	esperados del proyecto y sus principal	Sería bueno contar con una tabla resumida en una columna con los componentes del proyecto y en otra los resultados esperados	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
26		Se va a incluir también.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
26	formulación del proyecto	Quizás hablar un poco sobre la fase de identificación del proyecto (PIF) y marco lógico del mismo (SMART criteria)	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
26		Bueno, en esta sección se hace un análisis del marco lógico y de los indicadores. Con respecto al PIF, se incluirá una alusión a este documento.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
27	climático	No veo relevante ese ejemplo	Ludmilla Diniz	23-ago-2017
27		Lo que hace este ejemplo es decir que el diseño del proyecto no estaría contribuyendo a la cadena de resultados, que en este caso, se tomó como ejemplo la de la cooperación alemana. Este ejemplo fue tomado de la MTR y creí importante considerarlo, porque efectivamente este proyecto (en gral las comunicaciones	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017

Page	Comment scope	Comment text	Author	Date
		nacionales), son difíciles de evaluar debido a que no tienen indicadores de desempeño ni metas de mitad de período (que se les piden a la mayor parte de los proyectos GEF). Además la guía de evaluación final pide este tipo de ejercicio.		
29	Relevancia	Esta sección va mejor en la de los resultados del proyecto 3.3	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
29		Bueno, se supone que la relevancia del proyecto es un requisito que debe cumplir ex ante y no constituye un resultado mismo.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
31	existirá	No entiendo los tiempos verbales en futuro para una evaluación final. Favor evaluar estos trechos traídos desde el prodoc.	Ludmilla Diniz	23-ago-2017
31		Existió el comité? Describir como funcionó y se estaba alineado con los arreglos insituacionales definido en el prodoc o sus adaptaciones.		
31		Esto se aborda en la sección 3.2. Se van a revisar los tiempos verbales: el párrafo dice que el prodoc especifica que “existirá” algo y que “tendrá” una función, para luego en el próximo párrafo describir que es lo que pasó con esto. Es una forma de escribir, no es un “copy-paste”.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
32	arrangements	Favor incluir los arreglos de gestión de este proyecto y si hubo cambios a los mismos, durante la implementación, ver prodoc	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
32		Aparentemente, no se entiende el encabezado, esta sección 3.1.3 está hablando de ello. Se va a revisar el título.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
33	finalizados	Favor considerar que el cierre financiero no significa que las actividades ya contratadas no puedan seguir....	Ludmilla Diniz	23-ago-2017
33		Se va a mejorar la redacción. El párrafo no aba en ningún momento del cierre financiero. Se refiere a que los contratos del equipo de proyecto vencían el 31-7 y solo quedaría el coordinador hasta el 16-8, quedando pendientes las revisiones de varios documentos técnicos. Practicamente el equipo de proyecto estaba desmantelado al momento de la misión de evaluación.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
37		Los lectores destinatarios de esta evaluación quizás no tendrán acceso al prodoc. Favor colocar en una tabla las actividades de monitoreo y evaluación del proyecto y sus responsables. En esta sección es necesario también colocar y justificar el rating dado a este componente y no solo en el resumen ejecutivo.	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
37		La idea de la referencia es la de que el lector sepa de donde viene la información, es un respaldo de lo que se está afirmando. La tabla 13 muestra el rating de este tema. Se va a colocar en cada sección también. La justificación del rating se encuentra en esta sección, ese es el objetivo.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
37		Datas por favor	Ludmilla Diniz	23-ago-2017
37	final	El asunto es que el prodoc ni especifica bien estas actividades (las que se mencionan en esta sección). Esta sección hace un análisis de lo que el proyecto hizo y lo contrasta con lo estipulado en el prodoc (que también se especifica). Esta sección tiene bastantes datos de como se llevó a cabo el M&E.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
39	proyecto	Rating aquí “en términos de monitoreo y evaluación el proyecto se califica como.....	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
39		OK	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
47	Relevancia	Favor colocar un rating al final de cada sección en este capítulo.	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
47		OK, se hará	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
47	el 31 de Julio del 2017.	Esa información no esta alineada con la tabla inicial, revisar.	Ludmilla Diniz	23-ago-2017
47		Se va a revisar la redacción. Esta información no tiene nada que ver con la fecha de terminación del proyecto (Septiembre 2017), se refiere a que el equipo de proyecto trabaja solo hasta el 31 de julio, quedando activo solo el coordinador.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017

Page	Comment scope	Comment text	Author	Date
48	ley	rating	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
48		OK	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
48	nacional	rating.	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
48		OK	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
50	Conclusiones, recomendaciones y lecciones	Caracterizar en sub secciones para identificar qué son recomendaciones, que son lecciones y que son conclusiones.	Ernesto KRAUS	25-ago-2017
50		OK, se hará.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	30-ago-2017
59	entrevistadas	¿???	Ludmilla Diniz	25-ago-2017
		La Lista de entrevistados está en elaboración.	Jorge Leiva Valenzuela	

Annex 8: Results framework matrix

This project will contribute to achieving the following Country Programme Outcome as defined in CPAP or CPD:
Global objectives related to sustainable energy and the environment are integrated in national and sectorial development planning
Country Programme Outcome Indicators:
Adoption by the Colombian government of a strategy/plan/program that incorporates the global objectives on sustainable development and the environment into the national goals, with the purpose of their evaluation and instrumentation.
Primary applicable Key Environment and Sustainable Development Key Result Area (same as that on the cover page, circle one): 1. Mainstreaming environment and energy OR 2. Catalyzing environmental finance OR 3. Promote climate change adaptation OR 4. Expanding access to environmental and energy services for the poor.
Applicable GEF Strategic Objective and Program: Enabling Activities (CCM-6): Support enabling activities and capacity building under the Convention
Applicable GEF Expected Outcomes: Adequate resources allocated to support enabling activities under the Convention (Outcome 6.1)
Applicable GEF Outcome Indicators: Completed and submitted Third National Communication (TNC)

Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions	
Project Objective³⁴ (equivalent to output in ATLAS)	To prepare a Third National Communication document and present it to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and to the country, with coherent, transparent flexible and comparable information, considering the national circumstances of Colombia.	The project counts with information generated by the First and Second National Communications and by the vulnerability and adaptation projects implemented so far.	As a non-Annex I party, Colombia seeks to share information on its GHG emissions for the years 2005, 2008 and 2010, report on the national policies to face GHG emissions, and adaptation measures to climate change adverse effects; capacity building and public awareness activities; and produce information on the country’s vulnerability to climate change and extreme weather events,	A Third National Communication on Climate Change for Colombia published and presented to the UNFCCC.	The assumption is that there is an adequate political support from all participating institutions for project development. The risk consists of the lack of such political support, and lack of technical and financial support. Another assumption is that the project counts with adequate climate, environmental, social

³⁴ Objective (Atlas output) monitored quarterly ERBM and annually in APR/PIR

Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions	
		to allow the country to prepare to face the impacts of climate change. This information shall reflect the limitations, problems and obstacles found in the implementation of the UNFCCC.		and economic information for the required analyses. The risk consists of difficulties in the prompt access to that information and time scales required for the analyses.	
Outcome 1³⁵ (equivalent to activity in ATLAS) National Circumstances, updated national development priorities in the context of climate change	National Circumstances, updated national development priorities in the context of climate change.	The project counts with information on: a) political and geographic aspects; b) environmental offer; c) social characteristics; d) economic characteristics; e) planning and policy actions related to climate change as of year 2010.	The goal for this component is to update information for the period 2008-2014 on institutional, ecosystem, social, economic and political issues. The analysis will be made for the national and regional contexts. There will be a close look at the marine and coastal areas and the national circumstances related to extreme weather events will be described. A national and regional analysis on the national priorities for the country's National Development Plan will be presented.	As of December 2015, the project counts with a document on national circumstances, national development priorities in the context of climate change, publicly available in the climate change website.	The assumption is that there is an adequate political support from all participating institutions for project development. The risk consists of the lack of such political support, and lack of technical and financial support. Another assumption is that the project counts with adequate climate, environmental, social and economic information for the required analyses. The risk consists of difficulties in the prompt access to that information and time scales required for the analyses.
Outcome 2 National GHG inventory for	National GHG inventory for the years 2005, 2008 and 2010	The project counts with information on GHG inventories for 1990, 1994,	The goal is to calculate the GHG inventories for the years 2005, 2008, and 2010, according to	As of June 2015, the project counts with the GHG	The assumption is that there is an adequate political support from all

³⁵ All outcomes monitored annually in the APR/PIR. It is highly recommended not to have more than 4 outcomes.

Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
the years 2005, 2008 and 2010 (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)		2000, and 2004. The component includes five modules as determined by the 1996 IPCC guidelines: 1) Energy; 2) Industrial Processes; 3) Agriculture; 4) Land use, land use change and forestry; and 5) waste.	the 2006 IPCC guidelines. A database will also be developed with information for each module and emission factors used.	inventory available for consultation. participating institutions for project development. The risk consists of the lack of such political support, and lack of technical and financial support. Another assumption is that the project counts with adequate climate, environmental, social and economic information for the required analyses. The risk consists of difficulties in the prompt access to that information and time scales required for the analyses.
Outcome 3 National and sectorial mitigation measures compiled and evaluated in the context of the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)	Report of information about the actions to mitigate climate change in Colombia.	The project counts with information on national plans and policies related to climate change and Colombia's participation in Clean Development Mechanisms.	The goal is to report the mitigation actions taken by the country, in regard to the implementation of the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy -CLCDS. In addition there will be a description of Colombia's participation in international carbon markets, and the development of National Appropriate Mitigation Actions - NAMAs. Finally, the progress of the REDD Strategy will be reported.	By December 2015, a document containing the report information related to the actions to mitigate climate change in Colombia. The assumption is that there is an adequate political support from all participating institutions for project development. The risk consists of the lack of such political support, and lack of technical and financial support. Another assumption is that the project counts with adequate climate, environmental, social and economic information for the required analyses. The risk consists of

Indicator	Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions	
				difficulties in the prompt access to that information and time scales required for the analyses.	
Outcome 4 Sectorial and regional vulnerability to climate change in Colombia, evaluated according to improved methodologies (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)	Vulnerability to climate change in Colombia, evaluated according to improved methodologies.	The country counts with a methodology developed by the SNC for climate change vulnerability analysis. There are climate change scenarios available, as a tool for vulnerability analyses. The project counts with the compilation of results of the various vulnerability and adaptation projects.	The TCN seeks to generate updated climate change scenarios for the period 2011-2100. Identify current and projected threats under climate change. Analyze the vulnerability to climate change with a better resolution for the natural regions of Colombia, and for water resources, glaciers and the health sector. Additionally, identify the vulnerability to climate variability and extreme events.	By December 2015, a document with: the analysis of the future climate change scenarios for Colombia (2011-2100); analysis of the current threats and the vulnerability to climate change; and the description of the progress of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan and compilation of sectorial and territorial adaptation plans.	The assumption is that there is an adequate political support from all participating institutions for project development. The risk consists of the lack of such political support, and lack of technical and financial support. Another assumption is that the project counts with adequate climate, environmental, social and economic information for the required analyses. The risk consists of difficulties in the prompt access to that information and time scales required for the analyses.
Outcome 5 Outcome 5: Other information and knowledge relevant for compliance with the UNFCCC objectives (equivalent to activity in ATLAS)	Other information and knowledge relevant for compliance with the UNFCCC objectives	During the SNC a strategy on education, training and public awareness on climate change was initiated. The project counts with information on the results of this strategy. Also the project counts with additional information related to technology and	The goal is to include additional information related to actions that the country has taken on climate change. The results obtained in the strategy on education, training and public awareness on climate change will be included, at the national, regional and sectorial levels. A summary of the country's	As of June 2016, a final TNC document published in physical and digital form and presented to the UNFCCC.	The assumption is that there is an adequate political support from all participating institutions for project development. The risk consists of the lack of such political support, and lack of technical and financial support.

Indicator		Baseline	Targets End of Project	Source of verification	Risks and Assumptions
		financial needs for the achievement of the UNFCCC objectives.	technology needs for adaptation and mitigation, which includes the progress on the Technology Needs Assessment (TNA).		Another assumption is that the project counts with adequate climate, environmental, social and economic information for the required analyses. The risk consists of difficulties in the prompt access to that information and time scales required for the analyses.

Annex 9: List of project's key stakeholders as appeared in the
prodoc

GHG Inventory

ENERGY	INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES	AGRICULTURE	FORESTRY AND LAND USE	WASTE
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Mines and Energy • Ministry of Transportation • Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME) • Colombian Petroleum Company (ECOPETROL) • National Department of Statistics (DANE) • Fuel suppliers: TERPEL, EXXON MOBIL y CHEVRON TEXACO • Colombian National University 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (Technical Ozone Unit – UTO) • National Department of Statistics (DANE) • Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME) • Colombian Petroleum Company (ECOPETROL) • Roads National Institute (INVIAS) • Commerce Ministry (Database BACEX) • National Department of Taxation and Customs (DIAN) • National Federation of Metallurgical Industries (FEDEMETAL) • National Association of Industries (ANDI), Chamber of Pulp, Paper and Cardboard • Colombian Association of Plastic Industries (ACOPLASTICOS) • Colombian Institute of Cement Producers (ICPC) • Abocol enterprises, Monómeros, Caldesa, Propal, Diaco, Siderúrgica Nacional, Acasa and Brisa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development • Agricultural Institute of Colombia (ICA) • National Department of Statistics (DANE) • Autonomous Regional Corporation for the Sinu and San Jorge Valleys (CVS) • Autonomous Regional Corporation for the Orinoquia • Governorate of Meta • Livestock Federation of Cordoba (GANACOR) • Colombian Center for Agricultural Research (CORPOICA) • Meta Livestock Federation • Cordoba University, Department of livestock sciences • Livestock Funds for Cordoba and Meta 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development • Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development • National Corporation for Forest Research and Promotion (CONIF) • Geographical Institute Agustín Codazzi (IGAC) • National Department of Statistics (DANE) • Amazonic Institute of Scientific Research (SINCHI) • Institute of Environmental Research for the Pacific Region (IIAP) • Special Administrative Unit for the National Natural Parks System (UAESPNN) • Botanic Garden José Celestino Mutis • District, Tolima and National Universities • Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME) • Autonomous Regional Corporations and other environmental authorities 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Planning Department (DNP) • Autonomous Regional Corporations and other environmental authorities • Ministry of Housing, Cities and Territories • Colombian National University: Waste Research Program • Superintendence of Domestic Public Services

Vulnerability Analysis

<i>Governmental Institutions</i>	<i>Research Institutions and others</i>	<i>Industrial Associations</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• MAVDT• MADR• DNP• IDEAM• Colciencias• Instituto Alexander Von Humboldt• SINCHI• IIAP• CARs• Nodos Regionales de Cambio Climático• Gobernaciones• Alcaldías• Unidad de Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• IGAC• UPME• CORPOICA• GIZ• CIAT• CDKN• Universidades Nacional, U de los Andes, otras Universidades.• INVEMAR• DIMAR• Comisión Colombiana del Océano• ONGs: CI WWF entre otras.• Cruz Roja Colombiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• FEDEARROZ• FEDEGAN• FEDEPAPA• SAC• CAMPESINOS- Grupo Semillas• CCI• AUGURA• CENICAFE• Federación Nacional de Cafeteros• CENICAÑA• CENIPALMA