



SMALL GRANTS PROGRAMME RESULTS REPORT (FY 2017-2023)

COLOMBIA



COUNTRY REPORT CARD

FY 2017-2023

| PORTFOLIO PROFILE SINCE INCEPTION | | | |
|--|------------------|----------------|------------------|
| Country Programme Name | Colombia | | |
| Year Started | 2015 | | |
| | GEF | Non-GEF | Total |
| Number of projects | 234 | 26 | 260 |
| Grant amount committed | 5,526,867 | 699,092 | 6,225,959 |
| Project level co-financing in cash | 156,449 | - | 156,449 |
| Project level co-financing in kind | 2,574,068 | 252,312 | 2,826,380 |
| Total co-financing * | 3,681,921 | | |
| Source: SGP database as of 2023 | | | |
| * Total co-financing = Total project level co-financing (in cash and in kind) + Non-GEF grant amount committed | | | |

| | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2019 - June 2020 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | July 2022 - June 2023 | Total Value 2016 - 2023 |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| Focal Area Distribution (by completed projects) | | | | | | | |
| Biodiversity | 19 | 36 | 39 | 15 | 23 | 49 | 181 |
| Climate Change | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Land Degradation | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Capacity Development | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Total Projects Completed | 22 | 37 | 40 | 18 | 28 | 54 | 199 |

Source: Reporting by Country Programme as part of Annual Monitoring Process (2016-2023)

| | July 2016 - June 2017 | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2019 - June 2020 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | July 2022 - June 2023 | Total Value 2016 - 2023 ** |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| ** Kindly note the total values 2016-2023 have undergone comprehensive quality assurance that supports aggregation of results over time. This includes removal of duplicative data over time and/or inclusion of more results based on verification by SGP country teams. | | | | | | | | |
| PROGRESS TOWARDS FOCAL AREA OBJECTIVES | | | | | | | | |
| Biodiversity | | | | | | | | |
| Number of biodiversity projects completed | - | 19 | 36 | 39 | 15 | 23 | 49 | 181 |
| Number of Protected Areas (PAs) positively influenced | - | 4 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 8 | 32 |
| Hectares of PAs | - | 285,833 | - | 13,568 | 403,488 | 683,696 | 633,960 | 2,020,545 |
| Number of Indigenous and Community Conserved Areas and Territories (ICCAs) positively influenced | - | 5 | 32 | 3 | - | 1 | 25 | 66 |
| Hectares of ICCAs | - | 12,001 | 1,380,000 | 47,500 | - | 480 | 23,528 | 1,463,509 |
| Number of biodiversity-based products sustainably produced | - | 10 | 15 | 3 | 8 | 9 | 11 | 56 |
| Number of significant species conserved | - | 17 | 48 | 21 | 10 | 22 | 16 | 134 |
| Number of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| Hectares of target landscapes/seascapes under improved community conservation and sustainable use | - | 38,907 | 1,409,959 | 7,065 | 185 | 120,763 | - | 1,576,879 |
| Climate Change | | | | | | | | |
| Number of climate change projects completed | - | 1 | - | - | 2 | 2 | 2 | 7 |
| Hectares of forests and non-forest lands with restoration and enhancement of carbon stocks initiated through completed projects | - | - | - | - | 307 | 59 | - | 366 |
| Number of typologies of community-oriented, locally adapted energy access solutions with successful demonstrations or scaling up and replication | - | 1 | - | - | - | 3 | - | 4 |

| | July 2016 - June 2017 | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2019 - June 2020 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | July 2022 - June 2023 | Total Value 2016 - 2023 ** |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Number of households achieving energy access co-benefits (ecosystem effects, income, health and others) | - | 112 | - | - | - | 7 | - | 119 |
| Breakdown of projects | | | | | | | | |
| Conservation and enhancement of carbon stocks projects | - | - | - | - | 2 | 2 | - | 4 |
| Land Degradation | | | | | | | | |
| Number of land degradation projects completed | - | 2 | - | - | - | - | - | 2 |
| Number of community members with improved actions and practices that reduce negative impacts on land uses | - | 183 | - | - | - | - | - | 183 |
| Number of community members demonstrating sustainable land and forest management practices | - | 183 | - | - | - | - | - | 183 |
| Hectares of land brought under improved management practices | - | 49 | - | - | - | - | - | 49 |
| Number of farmer leaders involved in successful demonstrations of agro-ecological practices | - | 267 | - | - | - | - | - | 267 |
| Number of farmer organizations, groups or networks disseminating climate-smart agroecological practices | - | 4 | - | - | - | - | - | 4 |
| Capacity Development | | | | | | | | |
| Number of capacity development projects completed | - | - | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 9 |
| Number of civil society organizations with strengthened capacities | - | - | - | 2 | 1 | - | 3 | 6 |
| Number of community-based organizations with strengthened capacities | - | - | 23 | 8 | 13 | 39 | 111 | 194 |
| Number of people with improved capacities to address global environmental issues at the community level | - | - | 92 | 69 | 938 | 543 | 240 | 1,882 |
| GRANTMAKER PLUS | | | | | | | | |

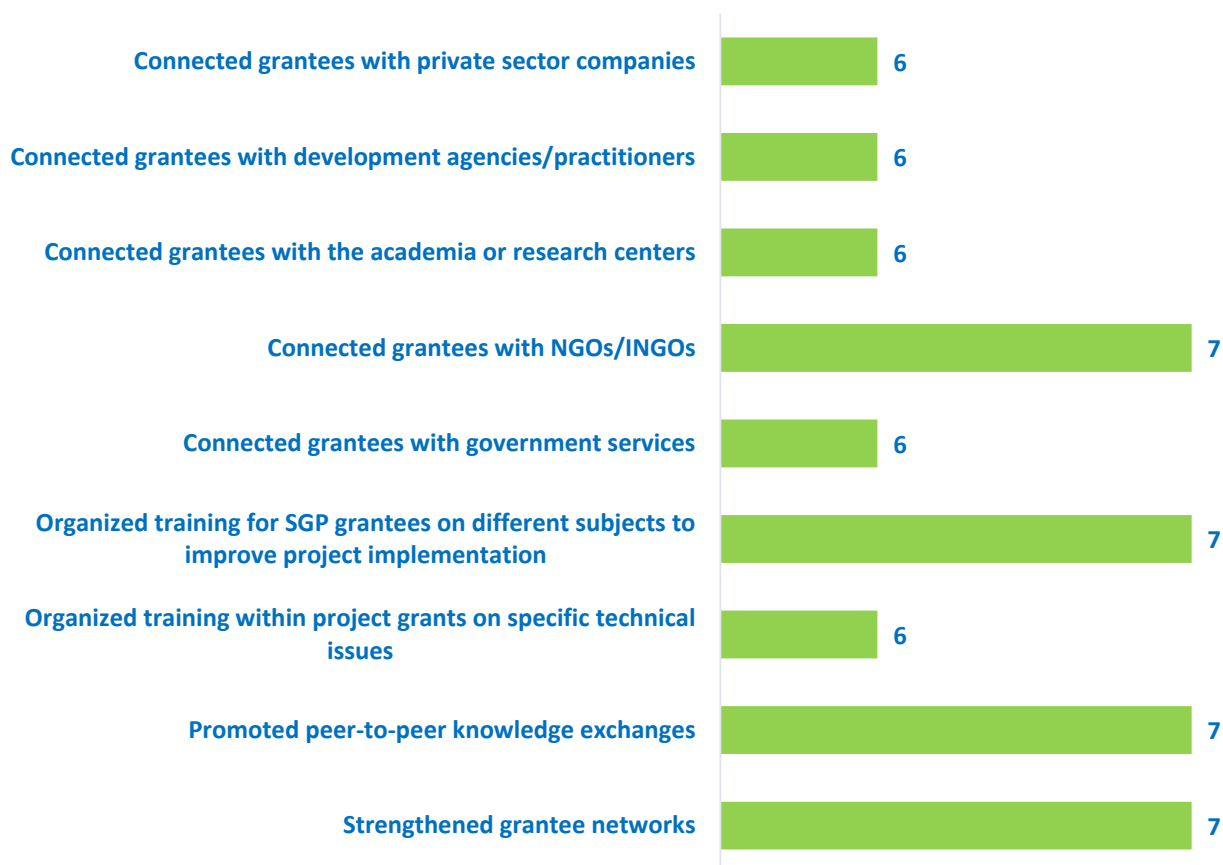
| | July 2016 - June 2017 | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2019 - June 2020 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | July 2022 - June 2023 | Total Value 2016 - 2023 ** |
|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| CSO-Government Dialogue | | | | | | | | |
| Number of CSO-government dialogues supported | 1 | - | 1 | 3 | 5 | 2 | - | 12 |
| Number of CSO/CBO representatives involved in the dialogues | 5 | - | 14 | 74 | 14 | 44 | - | 151 |
| South-South Exchange | | | | | | | | |
| Number of South-South exchanges supported | - | - | - | 2 | 13 | 3 | 1 | 19 |
| Gender | | | | | | | | |
| Number of gender responsive completed projects | - | 22 | 37 | 39 | 14 | 20 | 24 | 156 |
| Number of completed projects led by women | - | 10 | 22 | 18 | 5 | 15 | 7 | 77 |
| Programme Management: NSC gender focal point (yes/no) | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 7 |
| Indigenous Peoples | | | | | | | | |
| Number of completed projects that included indigenous peoples | - | 20 | 35 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 7 | 83 |
| Number of indigenous leaders with improved capacities | - | 69 | 140 | 50 | 70 | 40 | 26 | 395 |
| Programme Management: NSC IP focal point (yes/no) | Yes | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 6 |
| Ways to encourage IP projects | | | | | | | | |
| Proposals accepted using participatory video (yes/no) | - | Yes | - | - | Yes | Yes | Yes | 4 |
| Involved indigenous peoples in NSC and/or TAG (yes/no) | - | Yes | Yes | - | Yes | Yes | Yes | 5 |
| Enhanced outreach and networking with indigenous people's groups (yes/no) | - | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | Yes | 6 |
| Youth | | | | | | | | |
| Number of completed projects that included youth | - | 10 | 26 | 4 | 4 | 6 | 8 | 58 |
| Number of youth organizations | - | - | - | - | - | 6 | - | 6 |

| | July 2016 - June 2017 | July 2017 - June 2018 | July 2018 - June 2019 | July 2019 - June 2020 | July 2020 - June 2021 | July 2021 - June 2022 | July 2022 - June 2023 | Total Value 2016 - 2023 ** |
|--|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Programme Management: NSC youth focal point (yes/no) | Yes | Yes | - | Yes | - | - | Yes | 4 |
| BROADER ADOPTION (Scaling up, Replication, Policy Influence, Improving Livelihoods) | | | | | | | | |
| Projects replicated or scaled up | - | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 4 | - | 15 |
| Projects with policy influence | - | 3 | 2 | - | 2 | 1 | 4 | 12 |
| Projects improving livelihoods of communities | - | 19 | 37 | 40 | 18 | 28 | 54 | 196 |
| PROGRAMME EFFECTIVENESS | | | | | | | | |
| Peer-to-peer exchanges conducted | 3 | 9 | 1 | - | 5 | 20 | 33 | 71 |
| Community-level trainings conducted | 3 | 22 | 40 | 1 | 3 | 7 | 11 | 87 |
| Number of projects monitored through field visits | 20 | 27 | 90 | 40 | 83 | 53 | 68 | 381 |
| PROGRAMME MANAGEMENT | | | | | | | | |
| National Steering Committee | | | | | | | | |
| Number of NSC meetings occurred during the reporting period | 5 | 4 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 38 |
| Average number of NSC members that participated in each NSC meeting | 6 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 6 | 7 | 7 |

GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION OF KEY RESULTS

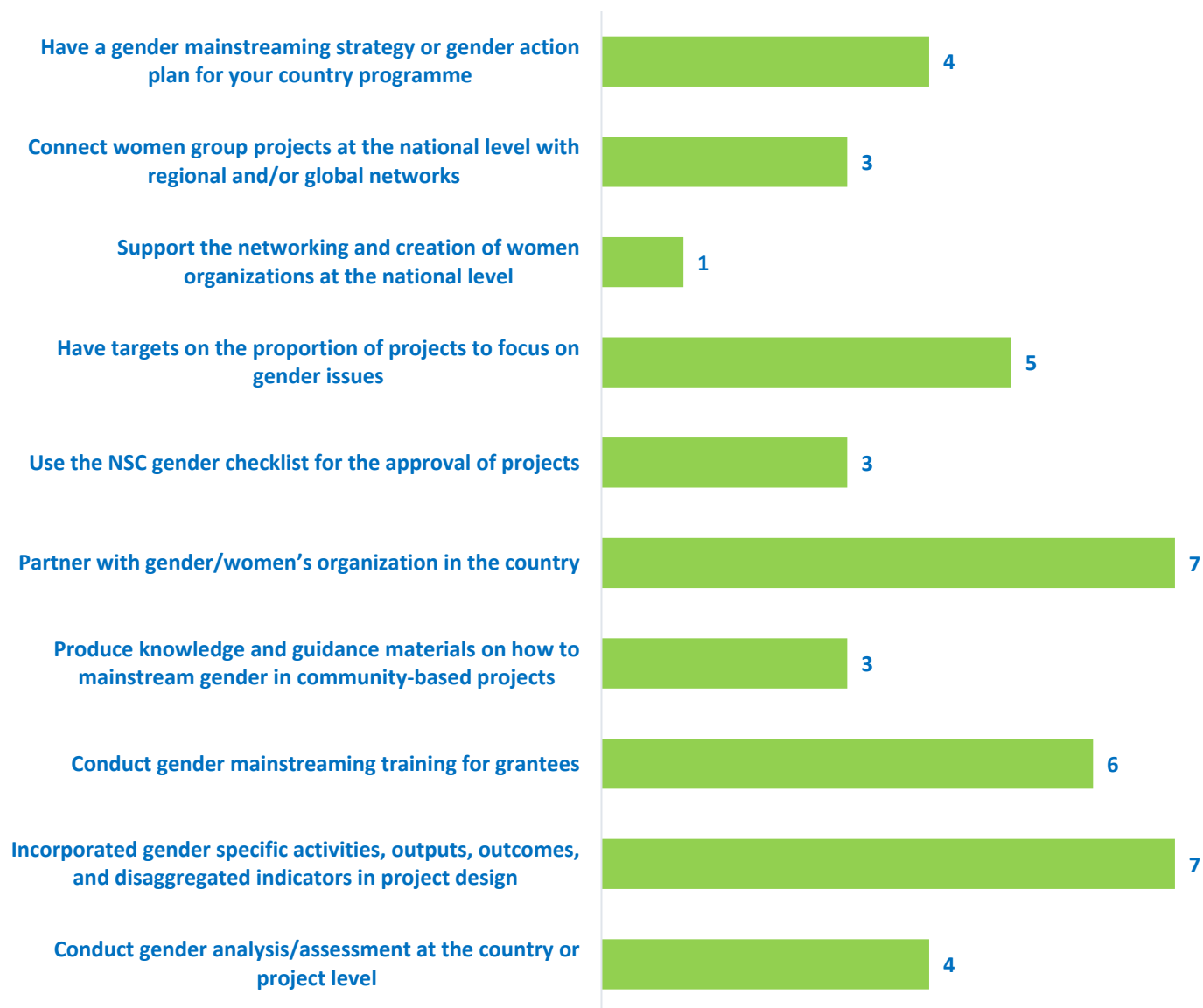
Interpreting the Green Bars in Graphs: The presence of green bars indicates the number of years that the country programme has achieved specific results. If a green bar is absent, it signifies that while the associated result is not observed in the country programme, it is still evident in the overall aggregated SGP portfolio.

Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Capacity Development Strategies (Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)



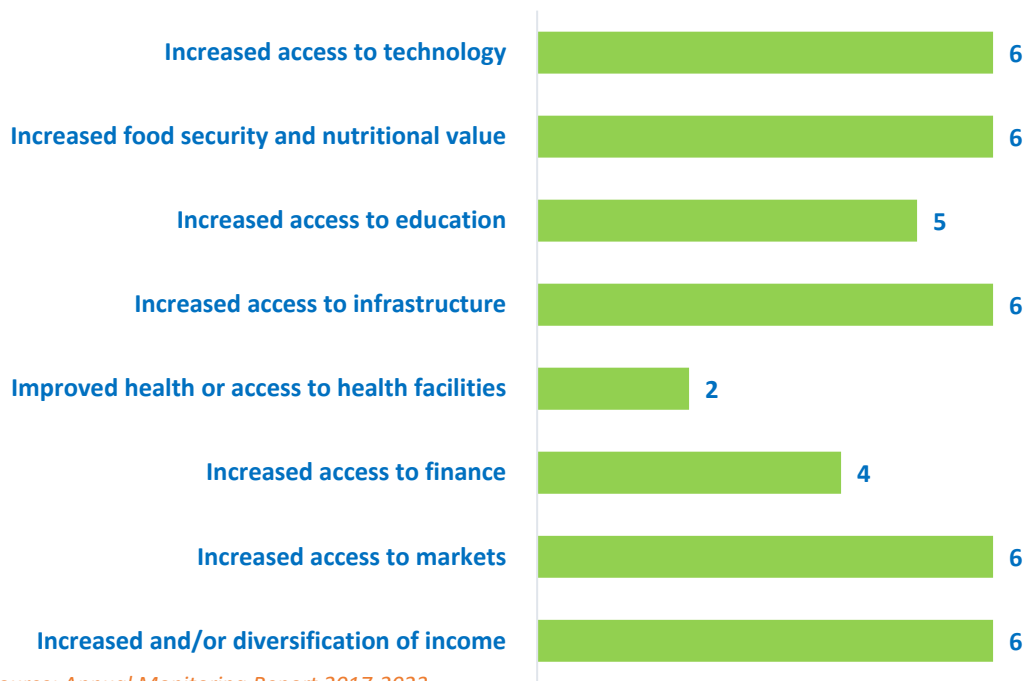
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Gender Mainstreaming Strategies
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



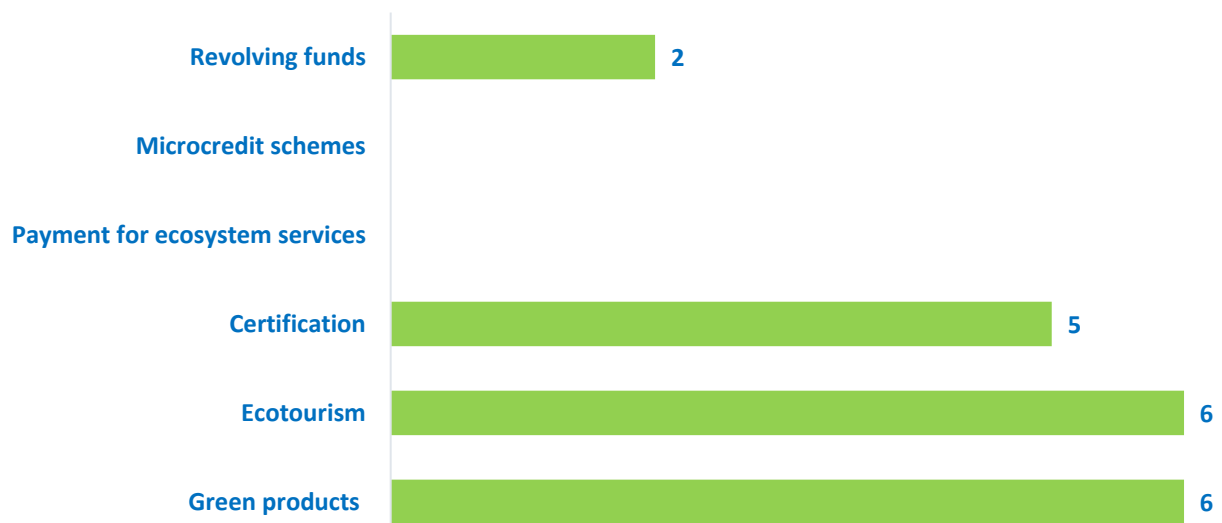
Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Strategies to Improve Community Livelihoods and Quality of Life
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Deployed Market-based and Financial Mechanisms to Improve Community Livelihoods
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

**Number of Years Country Programme Addressed Sustainable Development Goals
(Over 7-year reporting period from 2017-2023)**



Source: Annual Monitoring Report 2017-2023

EXAMPLES OF PROJECT RESULTS

Biodiversity

In **Colombia**, SGP supported grantee *Asociación de Autoridades Wounana del Pacífico (CAMAWA)* in the implementation of a project on territory and natural resources management in the six Wounaan communities of Tiocilirio, Buenavista, San Bernardo, Unión San Juan, Nuevo Pitalitá and Río Pichima, in Bajo San Juan. As other indigenous groups in Colombia, the Wounaan communities base their ethnic and cultural identity on their territory, which also provides all the resources needed for their livelihoods. Consequently, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and effective governance of their territories are extremely important for these groups. To this end, CAMAWA coordinated the process of developing land use zoning and regulations, encompassing a total of 28 411 hectares. In each of the six communities 12 “environmental managers” were selected and trained on biodiversity conservation issues and environmental land planning and zoning, both from a technical “western” perspective and from the traditional Wounaan knowledge. Two maps were also developed to include the land zoning proposals on sustainable use as well as protection and restoration. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

Climate Change

In **Colombia**, SGP supported grantee *Brigadas Forestales Comunitarias* in a project focused on fire prevention and forest conservation in Valledupar, a municipality in the northeastern part of the country. The organization Forest Brigades was formed in 2015 when many families displaced by violence began to return to their lands to find them razed and dried by forest fires and soil degradation. The initiative aimed to replace the crops left with more permanent harvests that would help better conserve the environment. 5 nurseries of native species were established, 7,000 trees were planted, including species that were already in danger of extinction, as a strategy for climate change mitigation and adaptation. The grantee also carried out awareness-raising work, especially for schools and colleges. As key results of the implementation of these measures, fires were reduced by 80% between 2019 and 2020 contributing to the decrease of greenhouse gas emissions. Following this work, the Forestry Brigades signed an agreement for the conservation of the dry forest for 12 years with the Regional Environmental Authority. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

Capacity Development

In **Colombia**, SGP supported grantee, *Corporación Consorcio para el Desarrollo Comunitario*, in the realization of a project that aimed at the accompaniment, follow up and capacity building of 28 community organizations participating in the A Ciencia Cierta ECO, a partnership between GEF Small Grants Programme and the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation. This collaboration was created to contribute to biodiversity and to improve living conditions of the local population by developing action plans with local groups and associations. The consortium, which has more than 20 years of experience in strengthening community organizations, applied a comprehensive approach, which involved the exchange of traditional and scientific knowledge and practices, to address issues of global interest such as biodiversity conservation, socio-economic development of communities and adaptation to climate change. 110 people participated in a seminar held to discuss conservation management and sustainable use of ecosystems such as moor and high mountains, dry forest, coastal marine and wetlands. This provided quite significant and respectful exchange of knowledge between social organizations, experts, academia and institutions. In addition, 56 thematic experts also supported the project in ensuring sustainability, application of traditional knowledge and processes of documentation, data monitoring and analysis. Four pedagogical documents were also elaborated to help community groups with the direct and efficient implementation of resources. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

In **Colombia**, a project led by the Association of Farmers, Fishermen, and Environmentalists of Pasifueres (Asociación de Agricultores, Pescadores y Ambientalistas de Pasifueres) shared and exchanged the experience and knowledge of this community-based organization of La Mojana, in the comprehensive rehabilitation of wetlands and pipes as well as the establishment of production systems adapted to the climate. The project also provided support and advice to organizations of

the Zapatosa Marsh and the Barbacoas Marsh. Delegates from 35 organizations of Zapatosa and Barbacoa first made an exchange visit to the Pasifueres area, followed by six additional trips to each of the communities. As a result, an average of 15 people from each organization were trained. A total of 525 people were directly impacted. Besides, training was provided by technical empiricists through theoretical-practical workshops on key issues with a focus on strengthening community management in wetland and swamp ecosystems. The topics included the establishment of nurseries with native species adapted to the climate, the establishment of productive patios and planting practices, restoration processes, the preparation of insecticides and organic fertilizers with inputs available in the area, among others. This, in addition to the improvement of specific capacities, made it possible to demonstrate and provide feedback on various adaptive practices in comparable ecosystems, strengthening the training and collaborative knowledge management strategy among grassroots organizations supported by the SGP. In addition, taking advantage of the grantee's experience and positioning in gender equity, a team made up of 41 partners of which 25 were women and 15 were men carried out training and workshops on organizational aspects directly to the boards of directors of the other associations, addressing issues including roles, tasks, responsibilities, and decision-making process within organizations. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

South-South Exchange

In **Colombia**, SGP supported three different projects on South-South exchange.

- Workshops on ICCAs took place at a national and international level between networks and organizations from other Latin American countries such as Guatemala, Peru, Argentina and Mexico.
- International training sessions were promoted on Effective Conservation Measures with the participation of governmental representatives from Colombia, Peru, Brazil and Ecuador. In this occasion, the beneficiaries had the opportunity to share their knowledge on OMEC criteria, evaluation methodologies and OMECs reporting processes. Colombia was greatly involved in this initiative as it is considered to be the country with the greatest progress on the subject.
- *Humedales El Tintal* organized in March 2021 an international seminar to discuss the conservation of wetlands in the Neotropics. This happened in collaboration with Ramsar Regional Centre for Training and Research on Wetlands for the Western Hemisphere of Panama, the National University of Costa Rica, and the presentation of the experience of Humedales del Tintal of Colombia. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2020-2021)**

Social Inclusion – Gender

In Buenaventura, **Colombia**, SGP has supported a project to protect the mangrove ecosystem in the Naya River by using traditional knowledge to improve the harvest of mangrove cockles (*Anadara tuberculosa* and *Anadara similis*), also known as piangua, as well as improving the livelihoods of the women who rely on the harvest to make a living. 100 women from 5 communities have agreed to sign temporary closures to ensure the recuperation of the cockle stock and let the mangroves recover between harvest seasons. The women cockle harvesters are now monitoring the mangroves to detect atrophic zones in early stage and have received training in sustainable harvesting techniques. Now they have put 5 species under voluntary community conservation, as well as sustainable management. In addition, the women engaged in other income-generating activities during the closures, increasing their monthly revenues to USD 8,330, which they partially funneled into 5 savings funds and 5 contingency funds to benefit their organization. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

In **Colombia**, SGP supported grantee, Association of Independent Women (AWA), an organization made up of 50 women from the Awá ethnic group, working towards the protection of the environment in the municipality of Ricaurte. The project aimed to promote environmental protection practices in the territories of Villa María, Cusumbe, Pimental and La Encañada streams close to the Vegas River; prepare socio-environmental diagnosis; and raise awareness about environmental issues among participating families on reforestation, recycling and decontamination practices. Women form 80% of the association, who have been gifted with age-old wisdom on conservation practices of the environment, which should be transferred from generation to generation. They defined areas for restoration in the project sites with the support from different organizations and led the restoration and recovery processes of four water sources supplying water to the community. The community recognizes and appreciates safeguarding the water protection process by women, which along with its organizational

strengthening prompted the new processes of resource mobilization. In addition, the organization was successful in formalizing an agreement with IOM and a funding of USD 18,652, to strengthen traditional knowledge processes along with nine other safeguards. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

Social Inclusion – Indigenous Peoples

SGP **Colombia** has supported the national system of indigenous reserves (*resguardos*), a form of collective legal land tenure for indigenous and traditional territories. As part of the OP6 Country Programme Strategy, SGP supported a partnership between an NGO (Camawa) and the *Wounaan* Indigenous Authorities Association in the Chocó biogeographic region on the Pacific coast -- one of the most biodiverse tropical rainforests in the world. Given that the *Wounaan* base their cultural identity on their territory, conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity and effective governance of their territories are of utmost importance. As part of the project, Camawa helped the *Wounaan* coordinate a process to develop land use zones and regulations for 6 *resguardos* encompassing 28,411 hectares. In each of the *resguardos*, the indigenous communities selected 12 “environmental managers” to be trained in techniques of biodiversity conservation, environmental planning, and land use zoning. Blending a western technical perspective with *Wounaan* traditional knowledge, the environmental managers were drawn from a cross-section of young people, teachers and students from the local schools and traditional authorities. Local people were also involved including older men and women, traditional medical doctors, midwives, hunters, as well as fishermen and farmers with an intimate knowledge of their territories. Together they developed maps for each *resguardo* including zones for sustainable use, protection and restoration. For each *resguardo*, they also developed a set of proposed regulations on land use, management and conservation of the territory and natural resources. Through a customary assembly involving 300 families (800 men and 700 women), the proposed maps and regulations for the *resguardos* were adopted and approved. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2017-2018)**

Scaling up, Replication and Policy Influence

In **Colombia**, SGP supported grantee, Junta de Accion Comunal de la Vereda San Carlos del Corregimiento de Cuatro Esquinas, in the rural area of the municipality of Túquerres (department of Nariño, near the southern Colombian border with Ecuador), to implement a capacity building project aimed at avoiding deforestation and restoring forests and strengthening conservation of the forest reserves in San Carlos Cuatro Esquinas Túquerres. The project proposed to restore 2.5 hectares in a micro basin included in one of San Carlos’ forest reserves, by planting 15,000 seedlings of native species that support water recharge. The organization established a forest nursery, in collaboration with the local community of farmers, who also actively participated in nature conservation training events. The community’s commitment and collaboration led to the expansion of the restored area to 5.5 hectares, a little more than twice the original goal. Furthermore, USD 13,323 was raised through contributions from users of the aqueduct and the Indigenous Council of Túquerres to expand the aqueduct to benefit 300 families with water supply. On a regional scale, the project showed to public and private entities that participatory governance in reforestation and restoration processes to protect water can be highly successful. At a national level, the Ministry of Environment has integrated the results achieved under the project and other SGP projects at the landscape level into the goals of the National Strategy for Restoration. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2019-2020)**

In **Colombia**, *Centro de Estudios Medicos Interculturales (Center for Intercultural Medical Studies)* completed a project facilitating a strategic alliance with the *International TICCA (Territories of Life) Consortium* to foster insightful discussions around the correlation between TICCA initiatives and Other Effective Area-based Conservation Measures (OEMC) within the members of the network. The project provided support to the Network's growth, including aiding 10 communities in registering in the ICCA Registry database and the World Database on Protected Areas (WDPA). It promoted individual communities and fostered collaborative dynamics that facilitate mutual growth and learning. A pivotal aspect of the project was consolidating an inclusive database of potential ICCAs in Colombia, thus expanding the reach of the Network's influence. A comprehensive analysis of the implementation of the ICCA initiative was conducted at both national and international levels, contributing to informed decision-making. Communication and knowledge products were conducted, which systematically documented the progress and outcomes of the work plan. These products will be disseminated through various prioritized media channels, ensuring their accessibility to the Network, community organizations, governments, and NGOs. Moreover, this dissemination will raise awareness of the ICCA Initiative across diverse communities,

including indigenous, black, peasant organizations, and other interested institutions at the local and regional level. It will contribute to the recognition, support, and strengthening of ICCAs throughout the country.

As a result of the project, a key document “*Reflections of the TICCA Colombia Network*” was produced in November 2022. This document provided valuable insights to the global deliberation of the TICCA Consortium, which was subsequently presented at the *UN Biodiversity Conference (COP 15)* in December 2022. Moreover, this collaborative effort significantly contributed to shaping the formulation of Target 3 within the *Kunming-Montreal Global Biodiversity Framework*. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2022-2023)**

Recovery from COVID-19

In **Colombia**, the objective of a project conducted by *Fundación Travolution Colombia* was to provide technical services to strengthen the capacities of six organizations that provide community tourism services with a focus on capacity building such as processes of co-creation and consolidation of tourist products, organizational structure, associative capacities, bases of tourist operation and commercialization. All the methodologies developed were applied in a respectful and joint manner with each of the organizations, attending to the territorial needs and positioning of the communities. Food safety training was provided to the community organizations, which not only addressed aspects of biosecurity but also established permaculture guidelines to ensure that the products offered to tourists were from the region and guarantee their availability in times of crisis. The project also projected infrastructure and tourist products based on the new demands, requirements, and opportunities of post-pandemic tourism. Self-management and planning capacities were developed so that each community has the long-term capacity to decide and propose innovative and creative activities. **(Source: Annual Monitoring Report, 2021-2022)**

ALIGNMENT OF OP7 COUNTRY PROGRAMME STRATEGY WITH NATIONAL PRIORITIES

List of relevant conventions and national/regional plans or programmes:

| Convenios + marcos de planificación nacionales | Fecha de ratificación/celebración |
|---|--|
| Diálogos nacionales sobre el FMAM-7 | |
| Convenio sobre la Diversidad Biológica (CDB) | 1. Colombia ratificó mediante Ley 165 de 1994 |
| Estrategia y plan de acción nacional en materia de diversidad biológica del CDB | Política Nacional de Gestión de la Biodiversidad y Servicios Ecosistémicos (2012) |
| Protocolo de Nagoya sobre Acceso y Participación | 1. Firmado 2 de febrero de 2011, no ha sido ratificado. 2. Decisión 391 de la Comunidad Andina de Naciones (CAN) de 1996: Régimen Común sobre Acceso a Recursos Genéticos |
| Convención Marco de las Naciones Unidas sobre el Cambio Climático (CMNUCC) | Ratificó mediante Ley 164 de 1994. Ratificó el Protocolo de Kyoto mediante Ley 629 de 2000 Ratificó el Acuerdo de París mediante Ley 1844 de 2017 |
| Comunicaciones nacionales sobre la CMNUCC (1.ª, 2.ª y 3.ª) | Primera comunicación: 2001; Segunda comunicación: 2010 Tercera comunicación: 2016 |
| Medidas de mitigación apropiadas para cada país de la CMNUCC | 1. Conpes 3700 de 2011. Estrategia Institucional para la articulación de políticas y acciones en materia de cambio climático en Colombia |
| Planes de acción nacionales de adaptación de la CMNUCC | Plan Nacional de Adaptación al Cambio Climático (PNACC) – Marco conceptual y lineamientos del PLACC. Sin fecha. |
| Contribuciones determinadas a nivel nacional para el Acuerdo de París | 2016. Ley 1844 de 2017 “Por medio de la cual se aprueba el <i>Acuerdo de París</i> , adoptado el 12 de diciembre de 2015, en París, Francia. |
| Convención de las Naciones Unidas de Lucha contra la Desertificación (CNULD) | Ley 461 de 1998 – Por medio de la cual se aprueba la “convención de las Naciones Unidas de lucha contra la desertificación en los países afectados por sequía grave o desertificación, en particular África”, hecha en París el 17 de junio de 1994. |
| Programas Nacionales de Acción de la CNULD | Plan de Acción Nacional. Lucha contra la desertificación y la sequía en Colombia. 2005. |
| Convenio de Estocolmo sobre Contaminantes Orgánicos Persistentes | Firmado en 2001 y ratificado mediante Ley 1196 de 2008. |
| Plan nacional de aplicación del Convenio de Estocolmo | Plan Nacional de Aplicación 2010. |
| Convenio de Minamata sobre el Mercurio | Ley 1658 de 2013, para la reducción y eliminación de mercurio en Colombia; Convenio ratificado en agosto 2019. |
| Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) de la Agenda 2030 de las Naciones Unidas | Conpes 3918 de 2018. Estrategia para la implementación de los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible (ODS) en Colombia. |
| Examen nacional voluntario para los ODS de las Naciones Unidas | Conpes 3918 de 2018: Estrategia para la implementación de los ODS en Colombia Plan Nacional de Desarrollo 2018 – 2022 Pacto por Colombia, Pacto por la Equidad |

| | |
|--|---|
| Programas de acción estratégicos para masas de agua internacionales compartidas ¹ | Plan Binacional de Gestión Integral del Recurso hídrico de las cuencas transfronterizas Carchi – Guáitara, Mira y Mataje. Colombia – Ecuador, 2017 Tratado de Cooperación Amazónica (proyecto GEF 2010 – 2015 con PNUMA) |
|--|---|

UNDP-implemented Small Grants Programme is delivering integrated results at the country level supporting local level capacities aligned with multiple Multilateral Environmental Conventions. This includes support to work for CBD National Biodiversity Strategy and Action Plan (NBSAP), UNFCCC Nationally Determined Contributions (NDCs), Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions (NAMA) and National Adaptation Plans of Action (NAPA), UNCCD National Action Programmes (NAP), and localization of Sustainable Development Goals, amongst many others.

METHODOLOGICAL BASIS OF COUNTRY REPORT

- Results aggregations over time are only for completed projects.
- With SGP's rolling modality, results reflect all ongoing operational phases during the indicated period. Please refer to the total projects completed on the first page for information in this regard.
- The source of reported results is the annual monitoring process, which is part of the annual monitoring requirements for each country programme. Additionally, evaluative evidence sources have also been leveraged, if available for the country programme.
- This results report benefits from extensive quality assurance. All information across all countries in the portfolio is harmonized, verified, and evidenced before being reported. Several layers of this quality assurance have been implemented in the generation of this report and there are no result duplications across years. This point is important not only for a specific unit of measurement (i.e., indicator selected) but also for results aggregation across years in a given operational phase. Reported results include both direct and indirect global-environmental and socio-economic benefits. This is due to SGP's work in two key areas:
 - SGP works towards behavioural change at individual, organizational, and community levels. Social determinants that shape human interaction with the environment play an important role, especially at the community level, as sustainability and the continuation of environmental gains often depend on them. These factors include positive shifts in knowledge, attitudes, practices, social and cultural norms, and conventions. Such interventions shape not only demand but also communication between community leaders and other influencers in promoting the adoption of environmentally friendly behaviours and practices. Often, SGP projects have ripple effects that go well beyond the direct scope of the project, emphasizing the importance of measuring indirect impact.
 - Encouraging Community Action for Environmental Change. For many years, SGP has focused on promoting and supporting local community groups to bring about broader and sustainable environmental change. This approach is a key aspect of SGP's work and recognizes the power of motivated community groups to create significant impact and drive positive transformation. Community group action refers to informal gatherings of individuals and organizations in the community who share a common belief and purpose. It involves taking practical steps over time to address environmental and socioeconomic challenges and creating positive change. This grassroots-level approach relies on the active involvement and empowerment of the community, with the initial efforts acting as a catalyst for further mobilization. By encouraging self-governance and involving those most affected by the issues, community action can extend its influence to more people in the community, underscoring the importance of measuring indirect impact.