

# CT-XS-008 — Climate Governance & Policy Enablers

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| origo_id              | CT-XS-008  |
| origo_label           | Climate Governance & Policy Enablers                                   |
| sector                | XS   |
| source                | origo  |
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| eu_taxonomy_aligned   | N — governance and policy are not EU Taxonomy economic activities      |
| cbi_eligible          | N — not a CBI-eligible activity  |
| iea_aligned           | N — outside IEA ETCS scope   |
| col_gf_sector         | Transversal  |
| col_gf_activity       | Gobernanza climática y marcos habilitadores de política pública        |
| col_gf_aligned        | Partial  |
| col_ndc2030_aligned   | Y — governance frameworks are the foundation of all NDC implementation |
| col_sisclima_relevant | Y  |
| col_ley2169           | Y — Ley 2169 IS the primary climate governance framework               |
| latam_colombia        | Y  |
| cth_clp_coverage      | Y — CTH participates in climate governance through SISCLIMA engagement |
| cth_data_coverage     | Y  |
| schema_version        | 1.1  |
| last_updated          | 2026-05-27   |

## Description

Climate governance frameworks, policy instruments, institutional arrangements, and enabling conditions for climate action. Covers legislation, regulation, institutional coordination, stakeholder engagement, and capacity building. Colombia has one of the most comprehensive climate governance architectures in Latin America, anchored by Ley 2169 de 2021 and the CONPES policy coordination mechanism.

## Colombia Context

Colombia's climate governance rests on three pillars: Ley 2169 de 2021 (Acción Climática) providing the legal framework; the CONPES system providing policy coordination; and SISCLIMA providing institutional architecture.

Key CONPES documents include CONPES 4075 (Just Energy Transition), CONPES 4021 (Circular Economy), and CONPES 3934 (Green Growth). The Comisión Intersectorial de Cambio Climático (CICC) chaired by DNP coordinates across ministries. MinAmbiente's MADS leads on climate policy, while MinMinas leads energy transition. The nine Nodos Regionales de Cambio Climático coordinate departmental-level implementation. Colombia's Estrategia Nacional REDD+ and Programa Visión Amazonía address forest governance. The SFC (Superfinanciera) leads financial sector climate governance through Circular 028. Contraloría General de la República conducts climate audit of public sector climate spending. Colombia hosted COP16 (Biodiversity) in Cali in 2024, elevating nature-climate governance integration. The ABC-Fondo Acción-WWF alliance supports civil society climate governance participation. PNGIBSE (National Policy on Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services) integrates biodiversity into climate governance.

## EUDR Relevance

Indirect EUDR relevance: Colombia's forest governance framework (Estrategia Nacional REDD+, Visión Amazonía, MinAmbiente's deforestation control strategy) creates the policy enabling environment for EUDR compliance. Effective climate governance reduces deforestation, supporting EUDR commodity sourcing.

## CTH Data Coverage

CTH engages with climate governance through SISCLIMA regional nodes, providing enterprise and community data for policy design. CLP cohort data informs SME climate policy needs. Sustentia diagnostics generate evidence for regulatory impact assessment. REIN Hub participatory research feeds into PDET territorial climate planning. CTH's BookStack wiki (wiki.cleantechhub.net) documents governance frameworks for agent and analyst consumption.

## Green Finance Alignment

Partial TVC alignment — governance enables but is not itself a financeable TVC activity. Effective climate governance is a prerequisite for green finance market development. GCF Readiness Facility funds governance capacity building (\$3 million to Colombia). The Partnership for Action on Green Economy (PAGE) supports Colombia's green growth governance alignment.

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Revisión #1

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