



COLOMBIA 'S SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT REFORMS: Mainstreaming Environment towards Growth and Employment



República de Colombia
Ministerio del Medio Ambiente



**National
Development Plan
2002-2006**



Institutional Reform

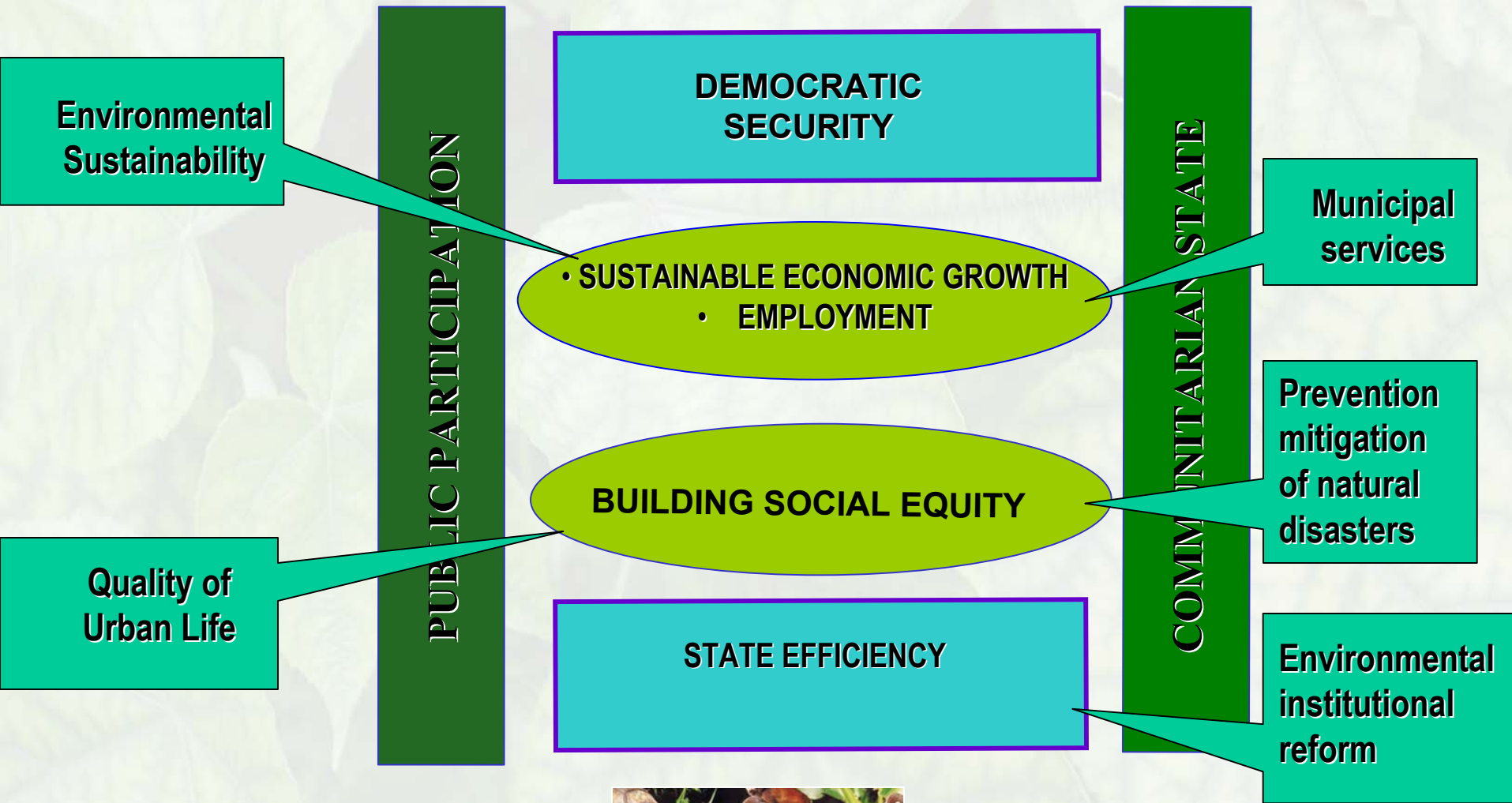


**National
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Institutional reform

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002- 2006





SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT IN THE NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN 2002- 2006

There is no specific chapter for the environment in the National Development Plan

Mainstreaming environmental issues and concerns into national priorities:

- Democratic Security
- Economic Growth
- Employment
- Social equity
- Public participation

I. PROVIDE DEMOCRATIC SECURITY

1. Efficiency and Transparency within the State
2. Illicit Crops
 - a. Deforestation: 221.000 ha/year
 - b. Regional development strategy (bottom-up approach)
 - c. Priority for forestry projects (National Forestry Development Plan)
 - d. Partnerships with communities and NGOs
3. International Cooperation
 - a. National System for International Cooperation
 1. Forestry Projects
 2. Environmental protection
 3. Prevention and attention of natural disasters



II. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

1. Housing: a catalyst for economic growth
 - a. 50.000 subsidies for low income families (Dec/2002 – July 2003)
 - b. Protection against inflation (middle income)
 - c. Income tax benefits (high income)
 - d. Build 400.000 units in governmental period
 - 112.000 subsidies (national budget)
 - 206.000 (Cajas de Compensacion)
 - 30.000 (Rural housing)
 - 51.000 (National Savings Fund)



II. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

2. Improve Oil and Mining Exploration and Exploitation
 - a. Licensing Process: New Legal Secretariat
 - b. Best Management Practices with Sector
 - c. Strategic Environmental Assessment

3. Strategic Transportation Infrastructure
 - a. Massive Transportation Systems (Bogota, Cali, Barranquilla, Pereira, Cartagena)...CDM
 - b. Magdalena River as a Development Issue
 - Navigation
 - Forestry projects



II. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

4. Biotechnology: an instrument for Productivity

- a. Sustainable use of Biodiversity
- b. Access to Genetic Resources
- c. Biosecurity
- d. Property Rights

RESEARCH + BUSINESS APPROACH

MEGADIVERSE GROUP (South-South Cooperation)

5. Trade Integration

- a. Trade and Environment as foundation for Trade Policy
- b. International Negotiation Strategy



II. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

6. Environmental Sustainability

- a. Supply of natural resources for national production
- b. Sustainability in National Production Sectors
 - ▶ Guidelines for Strategic Environmental Assessment
 - ▶ **Environmental licensing system as an Instrument**
 - ▶ Regulation for Water, air, solid and hazardous waste, Forest and biosafety
- c. Conservation and sustainable use of natural resources
- d. Generation of green employment and markets
 - **Small and medium enterprises, local community based organisations**
- e. Planning and efficient administration from Regional Environmental Authorities (CARs)



II. SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC GROWTH AND EMPLOYMENT GENERATION

f. Integrated Water Management

1. Sustainable offer of water in terms of quantity and quality for livelihoods and productive sector:
 - ▶ **Watersheds management plan** - 500.000 hec.
 - ▶ **Priority areas for national water supply**- 120.000 hec. Strictly protected forest - National Plan for Forestry Development
2. Prevention and abatement of water pollution-
 - ▶ National waste water management plan
 - ▶ Water pollution charges and water fees
3. Regulation of integral water management:
 - ▶ **National Water Law** - formulation
 - ▶ **Water Councils** - public participation in planning and assessment of watershed management made by environmental authorities



III. BUILDING SOCIAL EQUITY

- 1. Reducing vulnerability to natural disasters:**
 - a. Knowledge and public awareness**
 - Research on risks
 - Information system
 - Monitor and alert network
 - b. Include natural disasters variable into planning**
 - Reduce vulnerability to earthquakes, tsunamis, floods, climate change effects
 - Relocation of human settlements



III. BUILDING SOCIAL EQUITY

2. Programs for the improvement of urban quality of life :

- a. **Strategic Environmental Assessment in urban planning-** as main in-put for developing environmental sustainable development policies
- b. **Human settlements and the urban environment -** pollution abatement, improvement of public space quality, municipal services and infrastructure
- c. **Municipal services quality-** solid waste management; public transport
- d. **Enhancing urban cultural awareness-** promotion of mechanisms for public participation in urban planning



EIA and Environmental Licensing: Legal Development

- **NATURAL RESOURCES CODE (1974):** Articles 28 & 29 introduced EA (Env. Declaration and Impact Assessment) for development projects.
- **Law 99/93 :** Modifies the institutional structure for env. mgmt. (creation of Ministry Of Environment) & strengthens the environmental impact assessment through the **environmental licensing** process which aims to ensure the inclusion of the environmental variables in development projects based on EIA accuracy.
- **Decree 1753/94 :** Regulates the environmental licenses for development projects, focusing their scope through Env. Impact Assessments & defines the legal procedures to be followed.

EIA and Environmental Licensing: Legal Development

- **Resolution 655/96** : The environmental license will include all the environmental permits and concessions (Nat. resources use, waste disposal, atmospheric emissions, etc)
- **Resolution 192/99**: Regulates the service of evaluation and analysis of project EIAs by the environmental authorities, as well as the project follow up and establishes cost rates to be charged to interested parties.
- **Decree 1728/02**: Re-establishes the procedure for EIA review and approval, adjusting Decree 1753/94 in timing of licenses, types of projects and procedures for licenses awarding and incorporates in the regulation the potential use of the Sectoral Env. Guidelines as alternative tools for self-control.

Scope of EIA and Environmental Licensing

- **PROJECTS FACING POTENTIAL SEVERE DAMAGES TO THE ENVIRONMENT**
- **ENV. IMPACT ASSESMENT DOCUMENT**
- **ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSES FOR PROJECTS REQUIRING AN EIA.**
- **UNDERMINING RESTRICTED VISION: LIMITED TO IMPACTS IDENTIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF PUNCTUAL MANAGEMENT ACTIONS.**

***EXAMPLE OF PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY
REQUIRING EIA- (DECREE 1753/94)***

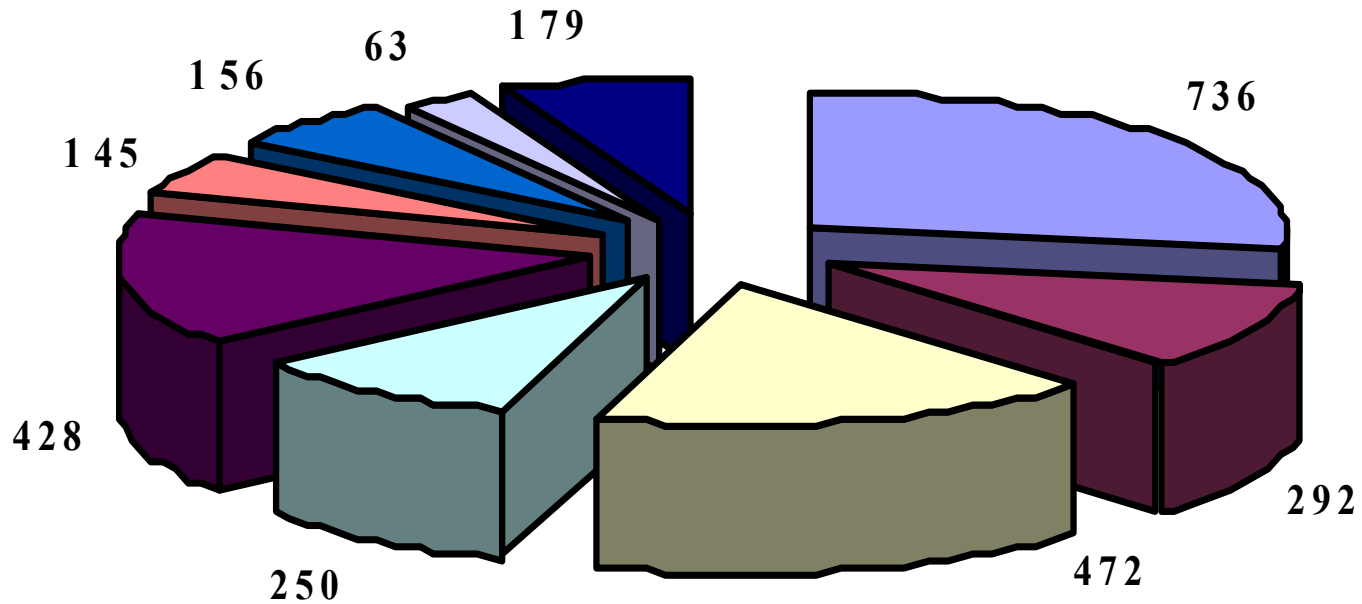
- **MINING EXPLORATION**
- **OIL OR GAS PIPELINES, REGARDLESS OF THEIR DIAMETER OR PRESSURE**
- **OIL OR GAS EXPLORATION WELLS, REGARDLESS WHETHER LOCATED ON AN EXISTING PRODUCTION FIELD**

EXAMPLE OF PROJECTS PREVIOUSLY

REQUIRING EIA (cont.)

- **NEW FLOW LINES**
- **FUEL STORAGE AND DISTRIBUTION (GAS, GASOLINE, LPG, OTHER)**
- **CONSTRUCTION OR MODIFICATION OF ELECTRIC DISTRIBUTION LINES, REGARDLESS OF THEIR VOLTAGE**
- **DREDGING OF ACCESS CHANNELS TO SEA PORTS**

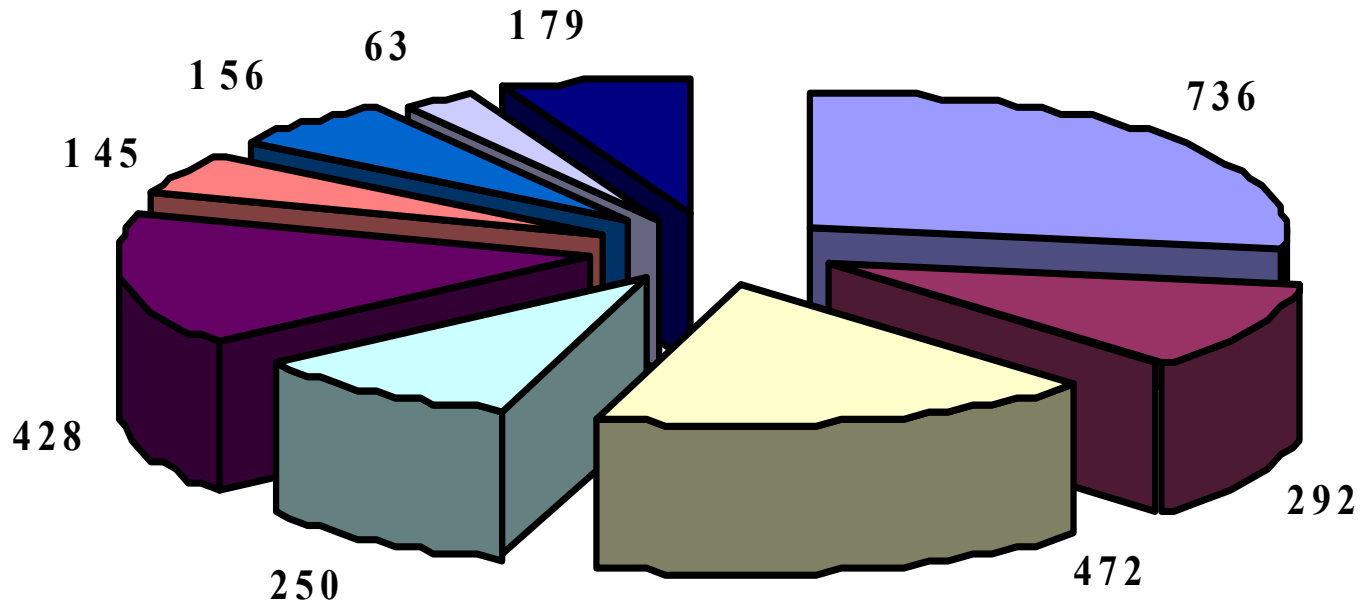
FILES SINCE 1994. MIN. OF ENVIRONMENT



- ENVIRONMENTAL LICENCES
- IN EVALUATION
- FILED
- FORWARDED TO MMA
- SPECIAL PROJECTS

- ENVIR. MANAG. PLAN
- ASSESSMENT DOCUMENT
- ACCUMULATED
- LICENSES DENIED

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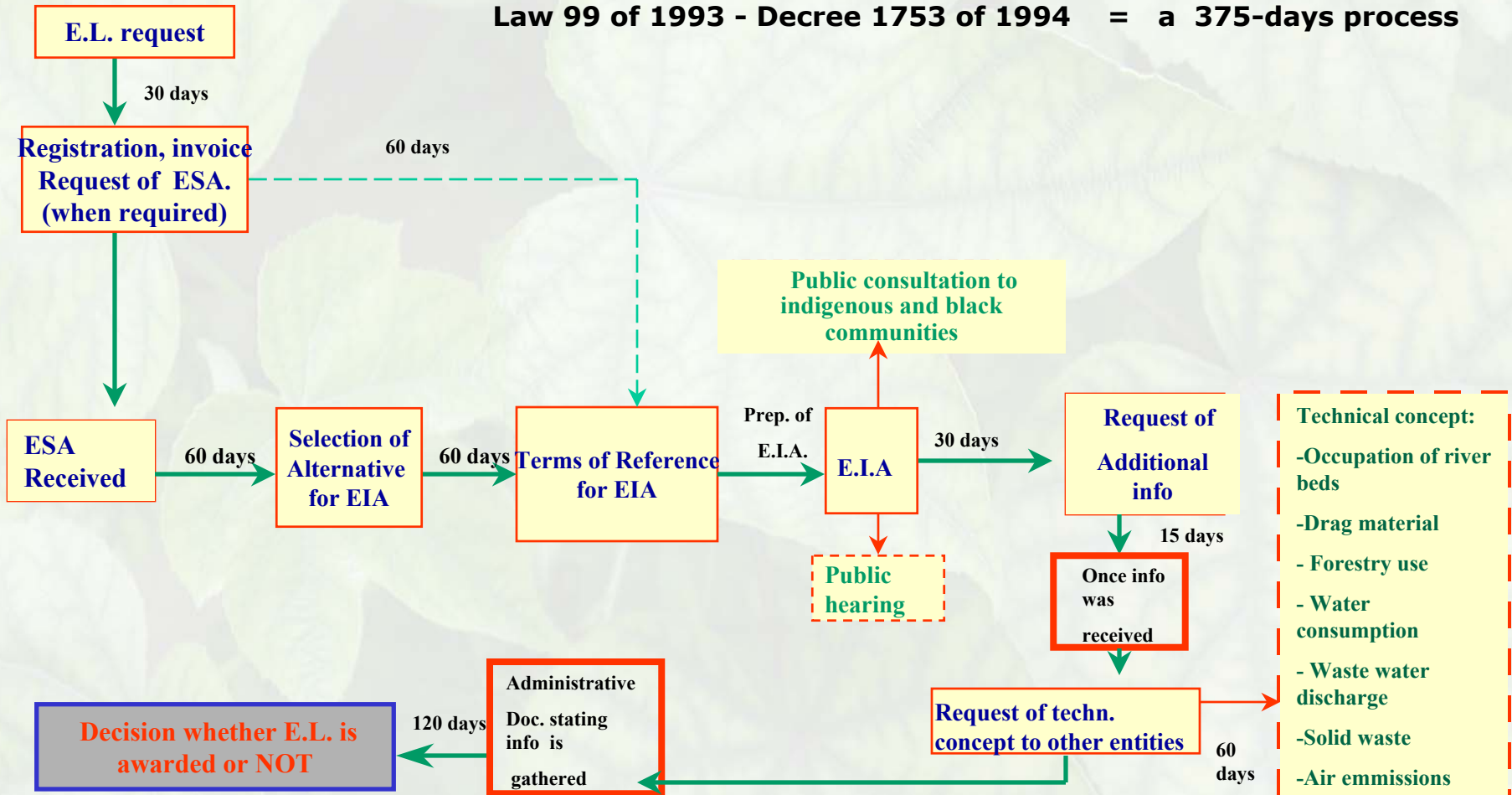


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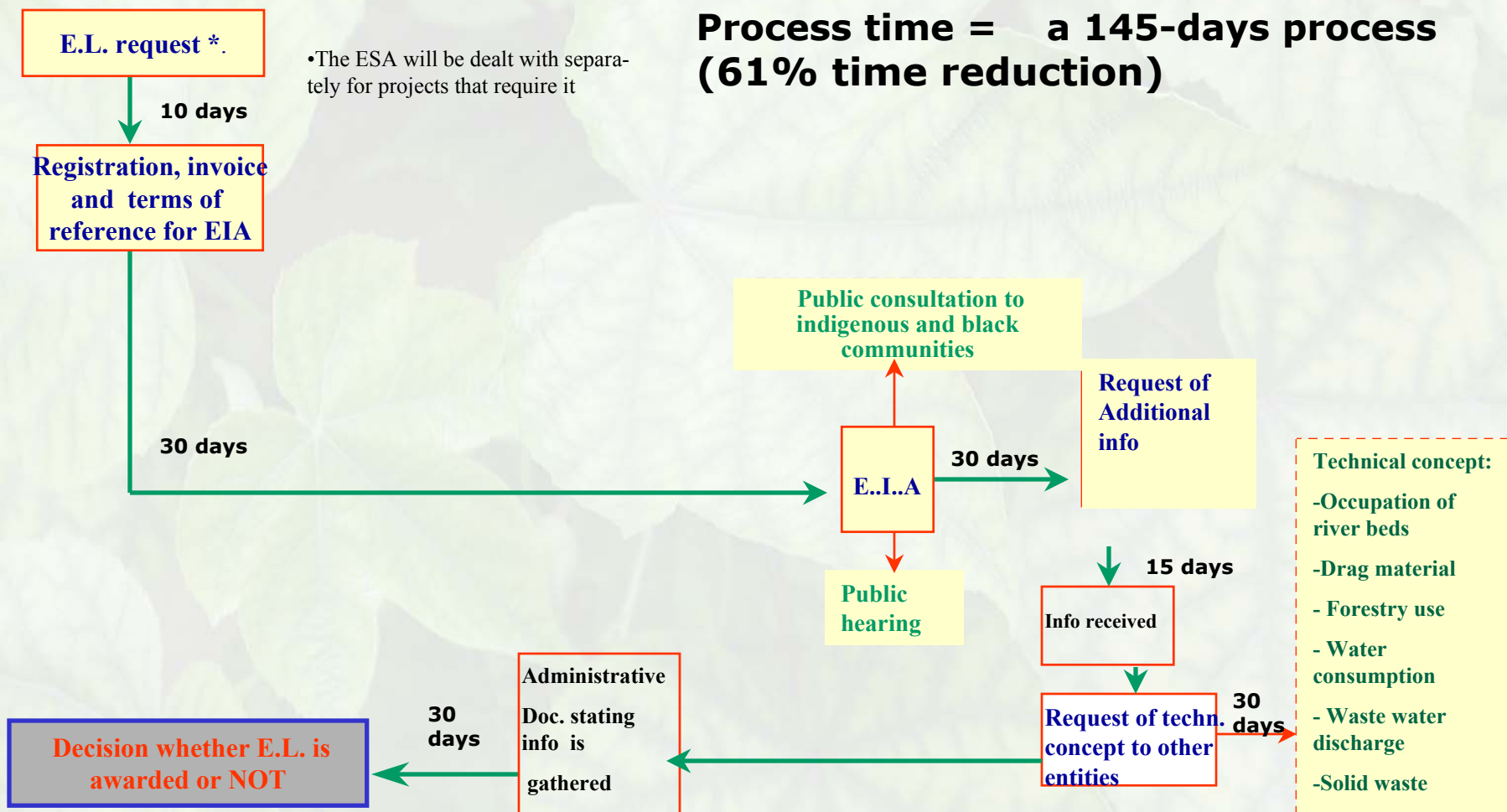
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PREVIOUS ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURE FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSING

Law 99 of 1993 - Decree 1753 of 1994 = a 375-days process



NEW ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSING PROCEDURE DECREE 1728/2002



EXAMPLE OF PROJECTS NO LONGER REQUIRING EIA

(DECREE 1728/02)

- **MINING EXPLORATION (MINING AND ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINE)**
- **OIL OR GAS PIPELINES, DEPENDING ON THEIR DIAMETER AND/OR PRESSURE**
- **OIL OR GAS EXPLORATION WELLS IF ON AN EXISTING PRODUCTION FIELD**

PERSPECTIVES / TRENDS OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT

Project Environmental assessment only WHEN NEEDED

Regional environmental assessment (land-use planning using SEA)

Productive sectors strategic sectoral environmental assessments (Policies, Plans & Programs)

Project Socioeconomic impacts assessment

Environmental assessment directed to include all the env. variables in the design of policies, plans / programs and development, as a condition to deliver appropriate management tools to ensure sustainable development in the country.



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**Institutional
Reform**

INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

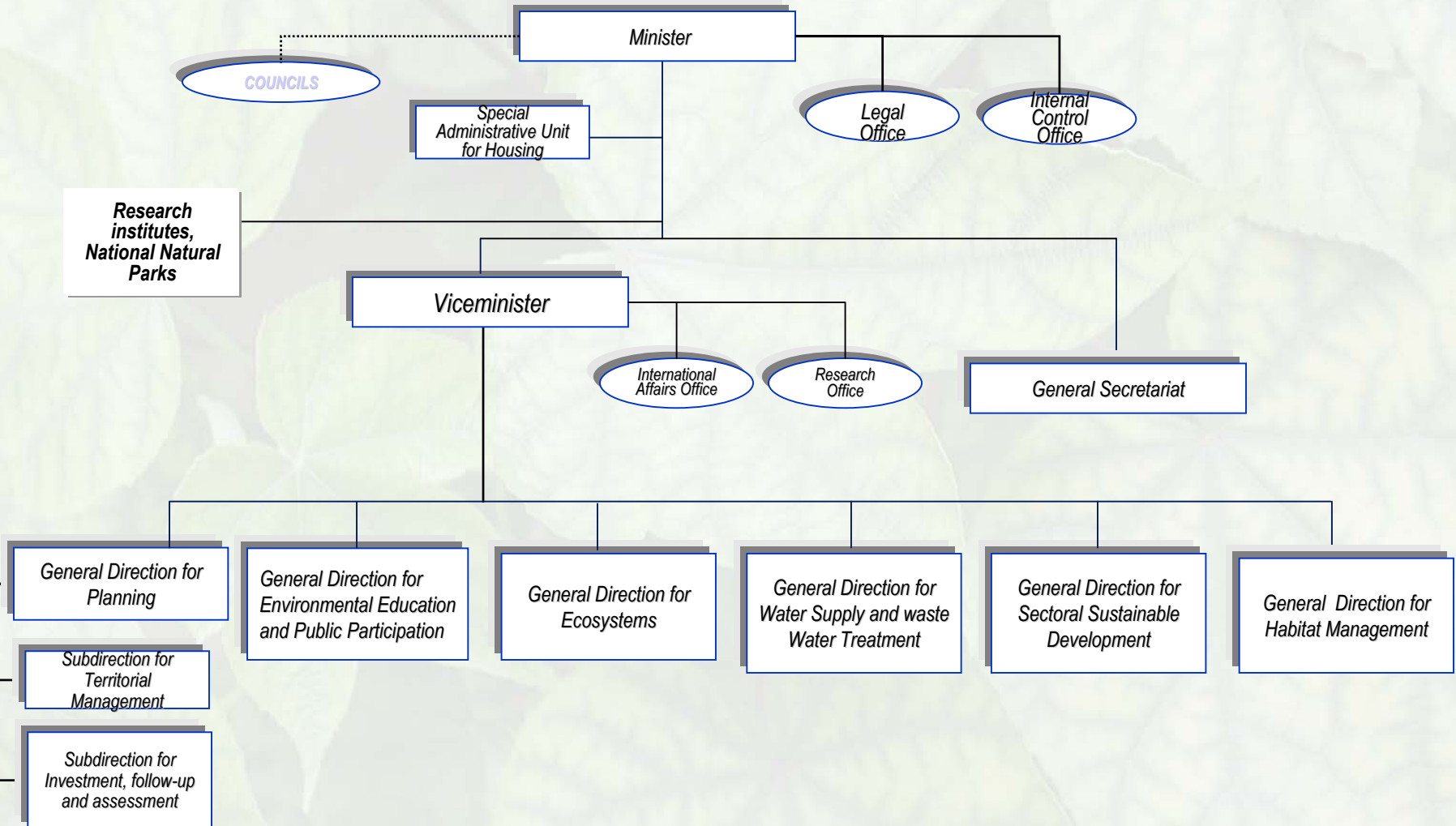
“CREATING AN ENABLING FRAMEWORK FOR ACHIEVING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS”

- 1. Towards an efficient State-** new structure for a Ministry responsible for environmental and development issues
- 2. Policies, instruments and measures -** effectiveness at the regional and local levels



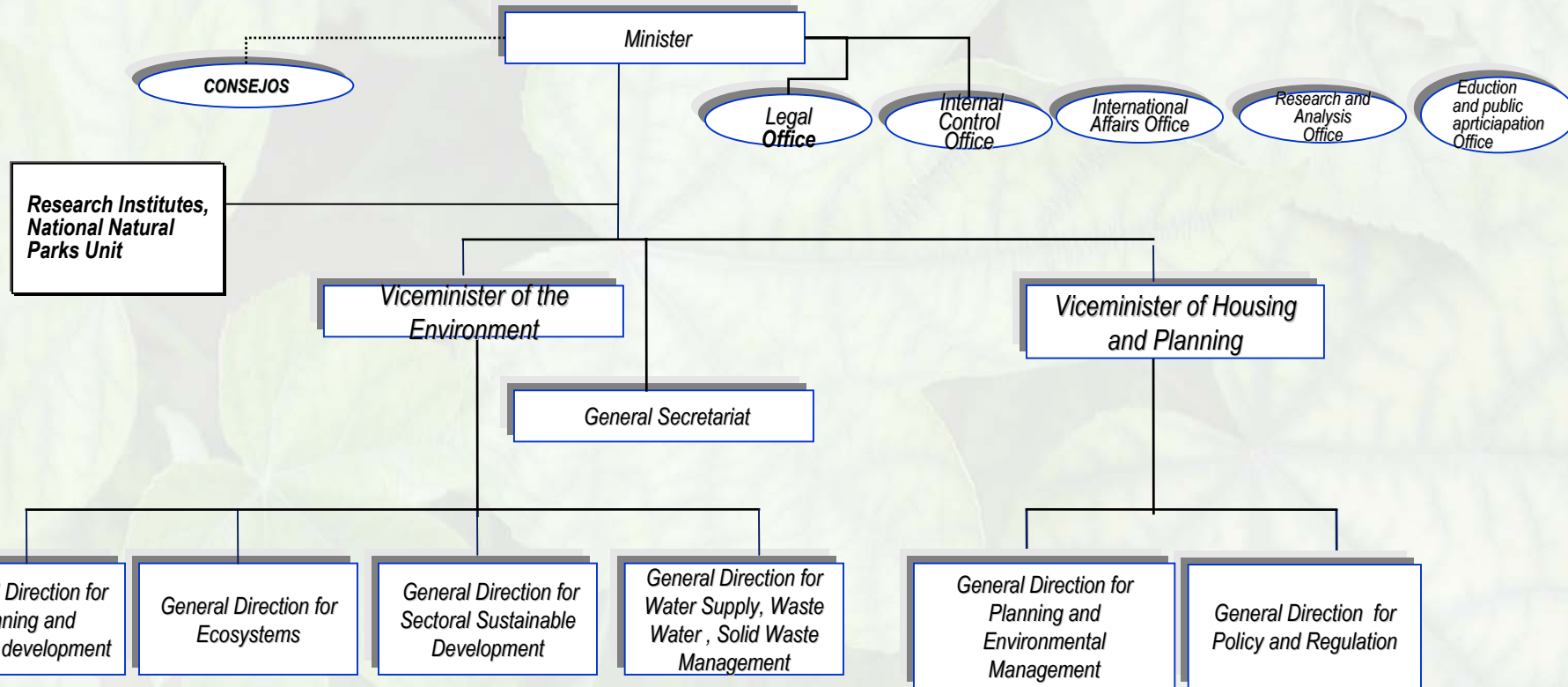
INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

1. PROPOSED STRUCTURE FOR THE NEW MINISTRY (A)



INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

1. PROPOSED STRUCTURE FOR THE NEW MINISTRY (B)



INSTITUTIONAL REFORM

2. POLICIES, MEASURES AND INSTRUMENTS

2.1. State Policy for Sustainable Development- long- term environmental management and social equity goals

2.2. Regional Environmental Councils- public participation and conflict resolution at the regional level, concerning regional and local environmental management

2.3. Technical Advisory Council- Decentralized

2.4. Financial resources- National Compensation Fund; Environmental Action Fund; International Cooperation



THANK YOU!

