

COLOMBIA

CONTEXT OF THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT 1.

Urban population

Total population

50.669

Functional Urban Area population*

33.597

Share of urban population

Average urban growth

6.1%

*Data source: European Commission (2023), FUA and eFUA methodology: OECD/European Commission (2020)

Building data

Building stock

Built before

Annual construction Annual construction rate

Residential

Non-residential

N/A

12.3

million m²

(2023)

N/A

103.3

N/A

thousand dwellings

thousand dwellings

(2023)

(2023)

0.385million m²

3.1%

Energy & emissions data

Residential buildings**	1990	2021	+/- rate
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	232	255	9.9%
	1990	2021	+/- rate
			.,

^{**}Data source: IEA Countries & Regions²

Energy consumption by end-use (Residential)

Non-residential buildings	
Final energy consumption (PJ/year)	N/A
GHG emissions (MtCO2/year)	N/A

Heating degree days***

215.5

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 16 degree (°C)

Cooling degree days***

829.2

Degree (°C) Days (2020)

Reference degree day: 21 degree (°C)

***Data source: IEA Weather, Climate and Energy Tracker³

http://data.europa.eu/89h/2ff68a52-5b5b-4a22-8f40-c41da8332cfe, https://doi.org/10.1787/d58cb34d-en

https://www.iea.org/countries

https://www.iea.org/data-and-statistics/data-tools/weather-climate-and-energy-tracker



2. GOVERNANCE AND CAPACITY BUILDING

Who does what

Ministries/Agencies	responsible fo	r BEE (building	energy efficiency)	and related policies

Ministry of Housing, City and Territory (MVCT)

B	National Planning
	Department
	(CONPES)

Ministry of Mines and Energy

D	Ministry of
	Environment and
	Sustainable
	Development
	· ·



Ministries/Agencies responsible for each policy area

Building code	Governmental buildings	Housing policy in general	Financial incentives for BEE	Behaviour change for BEE
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE
BEE standard	Act/law for BEE regulation	Whole life carbon	Energy policy in general	NDC
ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE	ABCDE

Local governments' authority to customise BEE standards

ocai g	refilments authority to customise DLL standards
	Local governments can customise national standards.
√	Local governments cannot adjust national standards, but the standards differ across regions depending on the local climate.
	Local governments c <u>annot adjust national standards.</u> <u>All building codes, standards or requirements</u> are uniform across the entire country.
	Neighbourhood level approach/planning
√	The national government is tracking progress on decarbonisation efforts at the local level
✓	More ambitious policy instrument by local governments

Capacity building

Government funding programmes to train/enhance skills for SMEs	Government	funding	programmes :	to	train/e	enhance	skills	for	SMEs
--	------------	---------	--------------	----	---------	---------	--------	-----	-------------

Designing for ZEB	Insulation	_
Calculation for energy performance of buildings	Installation of energy efficient equipmen	nt 🛑
Calculation for life cycle CO2 of buildings	Other	



Actions undertaken by the national government to support local governments for BEE policy implementation⁵

Co-ordinating regional networks for knowledge exchange and support	✓
Providing funding for training	-
Distributing toolkits and guidelines	Priority ✓
Developing online platforms to share best practices	-
Hosting annual conferences focused on BEE policy implementation	Priority ✓
Offering grants to hire consultants	
Collaborating with research institutes offering specialised courses on BEE practices	-
Creating incentive programmes to reward local governments	-
Supporting the Implementation of local regulations	√
Establishing mentorship programmes	-
Other	

3. GOALS AND POLICY FOCUS

Policy areas covered in the goals and existing commitments

	Zero emission for new buildings	Zero emission for existing buildings	Renewable energy for new buildings	Renewable energy for existing buildings	Whole-life cycle carbon reduction
NDC	_	_	_	_	_
LT-LEDS	✓	✓	_	_	✓
Ministerial plan –	_	_	√	_	✓

Quantitative targets included in long-term goals

	Fossil fuel-free buildings		District heating/cooling
台	Insulation		Heat pumps
Ä	Rooftop PVs	- <u>>-</u> ≈≈	Solar heating of water
•	Other renewable energy	<u> </u>	Other



Policy focus for decarbonising buildings (Top 3)

Current focus Future priorities Passive design to reduce heating demand Passive design to reduce heating demand Energy efficiency on heating Energy efficiency on heating Passive design to reduce cooling demand Passive design to reduce cooling demand Energy efficiency on cooling Energy efficiency on cooling Switching energy to sustainable energy Switching energy to sustainable energy Renewable energy Renewable energy Embodied carbon Embodied carbon Circularity of building materials Circularity of building materials **Energy poverty** Strategies to reduce poverty and inequality via decarbonising buildings Stronger financial support for decarbonising public housing for low-income people Financial support to buy zero-energy/emission homes Financial support to renovate their homes to zero-energy/emission Allowing partial retrofits to ease financial burden on upfront cost Provide energy efficient appliances (e.g. LED) Energy bill coupon Energy coach/consultation Other

Note: Policies targeting specific households





S_M Low-income in Elderly in Households with more than 3 children



DEVELOPMENT OF POLICY INSTRUMENTS

Standards and regulations for decarbonising buildings

	National level	(V)
Building codes	State level	
	Local level	

Type of buildings covered by the mandatory energy efficiency code

Residential buildings		
New	✓ AII	☐ Only large units
Renovated	\square All	☐ Only large units
Non-residential buildings		
New	✓ All	☐ Only large units
Renovated	☐ AII	☐ Only large units

Elements of building codes (new buildings)

Insulation/heat transmission coefficient	✓
Primary energy consumption	✓
Primary fossil-fuel energy consumption	_
Energy efficiency of equipment	✓
Operational carbon reduction	_
Whole life cycle carbon	_
Comprehensive green building assessment	
Other	
1	



Stricter standards for public buildings than privat	te buildings	<u> </u>	For new construction 🔌 Foo	r renovation	
	Public buildings		Public housing		
Energy efficiency					
Zero energy/emission					
Renewable energy		-			
Embodied carbon/life cycle		-			
Locally sourced & recycled materials					
Certificates/labeling programme for built environment					
Types of certificates/programme		Target for Manda	tory EPC		
Energy Performance Certificate (EPC)		New buildings (residential)			
Energy labelling on passive house		New buildings	_		
Energy labelling on annual energy consumption		Existing buildin	-		
Comprehensive built environment certification		Existing buildin	Existing buildings for sales/rent		
Labeling for whole life carbon emissions	_				
Standardised calculation methods for embodied carbon/LCA					
Database of CFP/EPD		☐Governmental	☐ Non-governmental		
Grant for using the following materials		☐ Low-carbon	☐ Bio-based ☐ Re	 used	
Policy tools for reusing building materials	<u> </u>				
Mandatory declaration			Residential □ No	n-residential	
Limit value on CO2 emissions				n-residential	
Elittle value off CO2 elitissions					
Minimum energy performance standards (MEPS) regulation for existing buildings		☐ All buildings	☐ Residential (rent) ☐ Res		
Climate resilience					
S 'Extreme heat adaptation measures impleme	ented in the buildir	ng sector			
Strategic orientation of main building facades		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives		
Light coloured and reflective materials	<u> </u>	Regulations	☐ Financial incentives		
Green roof		□Regulations	☐ Financial incentives		
Green facades		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives		
Other	_	_ 3	_		
▲ Floods/storms adaptation measures implem	ented in the buildi	ing sector			
Lowest liveable floor above ground level	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives		
Roof drainage system		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives		
Hip-roof	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives		
Hurricane straps	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives		
Impact-resistant glass		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives		
Backup generators		☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives		
Microgrids	_	☐ Regulations	☐ Financial incentives		
Publicly available geographic database with cli	mate		ite system on climate resilie	ence	
risk information		Resilience to flood risk		_	
Flood risk		Resilience to he	eat	_	
Heat wave		Other		_	
Storm					
Wild fire					
Other	✓	This survey is desi	gned for national governmer	nts.	