The National Planning Department (DNP) is responsible for managing Colombia’s National Public Investment System (SNIP). The DNP’s Investment Public Finance Directorate (DIPPF) manages the investment process and provides methodologies, platforms and tools for formulating and evaluating PIPs.

To develop infrastructure that is more resilient to disasters and climate change impacts, from 2015 to 2019 the DNP developed the Resilient Interventions Toolbox under the BMU/GIZ project Adapting Public Investment to Climate Change in Latin America (IPACC II). The Toolbox incorporates criteria for implementing PIPs that are more resilient to disaster risks. It is designed for use in the pre-investment stage, specifically in phases II and III.

The Toolbox is a valuable instrument that contains methodological guidelines, criteria and guidance on the use of support PIP formulators in incorporating DRM and CCA into project design, facilitating the analysis of threats, exposure, vulnerability and risk, and in incorporating climate variability considerations, taking into account different climate change scenarios in order to identify, design, propose and evaluate RRMs that result in more resilient infrastructure.

One of the challenges Colombia is facing is the need to develop the implementing regulations for Article 38 of Law 1523/2012 to make the use of the Toolbox compulsory for PIPs, where determined to be necessary, regardless of the source of financing.

**Resilient Interventions Toolbox**

1. **Guidelines for Formulating PIPs**
   - Identify project type
   - Recognise formulation tools
   - Determine project formulation phase
   - Verify technical and regulatory requirements
   - Prepare studies
   - Collect information and manage licences and permits
   - Formulate and structure the project
   - Complete the MGA
   - Transfer the project to the project bank
   - Focus the project and submit for feasibility study

2. **Methodology for Risk Assessment**
   - Identify and prioritise threats using the criteria of such scale of damage and frequency
   - Perform the general procedure for analysing threats (based on threat typologies and scenarios)
   - Perform the threat vulnerability analysis

3. **Conducting the Disaster Risk Analysis (DRA) and CCA Study**
   - Analyze at-risk elements in the environment and their vulnerability
   - Analyze physical vulnerability factors
   - Analyze the exposure and predisposition of each component to the identified threats
   - Identify and prioritize threats using the criteria of such scale of damage and frequency
   - Conduct risk assessment
   - Analyze intervention alternatives using cost-benefit analysis (CBA)
   - Define risk reduction measures

4. **Project Maturity**
   - Identify stakeholders roles and responsibilities in relation to risk conditions and their analysis in formulating the project
   - Conduct the disaster risk analysis

5. **Guide to Water Supply, Sanitation and Wastewater Treatment Projects**
   - Define the population affected by the problem and the larger population of the project
   - Use the results of the DRA and CCA study to confirm the location of the project components
   - Consider the DRA and CCA study, together with the RRMs in the project value chain
   - Verify the maturation process of the project

6. **Risk Analysis, Assessment and Evaluation**
   - Analyze the desired intervention measures with the application of DRM and CCA measures

7. **Analysis Dimensions**
   - Delimit the population affected by the problem
   - Use results of the DRA and CCA study

8. **Guiding Principles**
   - Identify actions concerning with the application of DRM and CCA in the project

9. **Guiding Approaches**
   - Identify actors concerned with the project

10. **Verification Protocol Tool**
    - Guide for water supply, sanitation and wastewater treatment projects

The toolbox includes a verification protocol tooland validation application (see tool 4).