COLOMBIA
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY REVIEW
THE SDGs: A TOOL FOR PEACEBUILDING

High Level Inter-institutional 2030 Agenda & SDG Commission

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AGENDA

1. THE 2030 AGENDA AND THE SDGS FOR COLOMBIA

2. EARLY ACTIONS AND PROGRESS

3. A FIRST NATIONAL REVIEW OF THE SDGS IN COLOMBIA
THE 2030 AGENDA AND THE SDGs FOR COLOMBIA
COLOMBIA COMMITTED WITH 2030 AGENDA SINCE ITS INCEPTION

INTERNATIONAL LEVEL

Colombia active & constructive participation in:
• Rio+20
• Secretary General post-2015 High Level Panel
• Open Working Group on SDG
• Intergovernmental Negotiations on the Post 2015 Development Agenda
• IAEG-SDG

NATIONAL LEVEL

JUNE 2014: Allignment between Agenda 2030 & National Development Plan
FEBRUARY 2015: Creation High Level Inter-institutional Commission
BOTTOM-UP APPROACH: NDP created through a participatory process: 33 Regional Meetings, 27 Sectoral Dialogues, 7,000 participants.

Regional Dialogues for Sustainable Development in 7 cities covering all regions. Support from IADB, UNDP and Private Sector.

111 of 169 targets in planning instruments:
- 92 targets in NDP
- 19 targets in other policy instruments
MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACH

EVERY SDG REQUIRES A MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACH, RESPONSIBILITIES ARE NON-EXCLUDABLE

169 TARGETS

135 National Governments

88 Require active role or commitment from the Private Sector

34 Global level as main scenario for action and implementation

110 Require actions by the Subnational Governments and multilevel coordination

10 Reduced inequalities
14 Life on land
17 Partnerships for the goals

6 Clean water and sanitation
7 Affordable and clean energy
15 Life on land

4 Quality education
5 Gender equality
6 Clean water and sanitation
7 Affordable and clean energy

8 Decent work and economic growth
9 Industry, innovation and infrastructure
12 Responsible consumption and production

1 No poverty
2 Zero hunger
4 Quality education
5 Gender equality
11 Sustainable cities and communities

GOBIERNO DE COLOMBIA
INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK: HIGH LEVEL INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

7 members (Cabinet level)

PRESIDENT
National Planning Department

TECHNICAL SECRETARIAT
National Planning Department

TECHNICAL COMMITTEE
CROSS-SECTORAL WORKING GROUPS

Indicators (DANE)
Subnational (DNP)
Resource mobilization (MHCP, PS, APC)
Comunications (DNP)
International Issues (MRE)

OTHER STAKEHOLDERS
Civil Society
Private Sector
Academia
Media
International community

MEMBERS
- National Planning Department (NPD)
- Office of the President of the Republic
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE)
- Ministry of Finance (MHCP)
- Ministry of Environment (MADS)
- Ministry of Social Prosperity (PS)
- National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE)
- Permanent guest: Presidential Agency for International Cooperation (APC)

Open to participation of other institutions of the national government
ONGOING PARTNERSHIPS

PRIVATE SECTOR
• Implement and surface concrete contributions to the SDGs - Global Compact Network, Business Associations
• Develop indicators to measure contribution of the Private Sector – based on existing initiatives, e.g. SDG Compass

CONGRESS
• Cross-party parliamentary group that actively participates in implementation and monitoring

ACADEMIA
• National knowledge network for sustainable development Initiative of Local Universities – based on the SDSN model

CIVIL SOCIETY
• Special annual sessions at the SDG Commission for discussion and accountability with stakeholders
AGENDA

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EARLY ACTIONS
AND PROGRESS
ACTIVE NATIONAL AGENDAS DETERMINE ACTIONS RELATED TO AT LEAST 146 SDG TARGETS - 86%

SDG TARGETS
- 92: NDP 2014-2018
- 87: OECD
- 86: Green Growth Strategy
- 50: Peace Agreements
ALIGNMENT: SDGs AND SUBNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

63 SUBNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS (SDPs) – 2016/2019
- 100% of Local Development Plans included SDGs in policy framework
- 32 Regional: high (7), medium (15) and broad (10)
- 31 Main Cities: high (8), medium (9) and broad (14)
- On average, SDPs include 30% of SDG targets in which subnational governments have shared responsibility (33/110)

REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS
- High 22%
- Medium 47%
- Broad 31%

MAIN CITIES DEVELOPMENT PLANS
- High 26%
- Medium 29%
- Broad 45%
ALIGNMENT: SDGs & SUBNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS 2016-2019

Source: NPD, 2016
ALIGNMENT: SDGs & REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS

2016-2019: GOVERNMENT OF NARIÑO

THE RDP “NARIÑO, CORAZÓN DEL MUNDO” INCLUDES 35% OF SDGS TARGETS IN WHICH SUBNATIONAL GOVERNMENTS HAVE SHARED RESPONSABILITY WITH OTHER RELEVANT ACTORS (39/110)

Strategic Axis: Equity and Social Inclusion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subprogram</th>
<th>Specific Objectives</th>
<th>Outcome Goals</th>
<th>Product Goals</th>
<th>Alignment with SDG</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing for Good Living</td>
<td>To reduce social housing deficit both in urban and rural areas of Nariño</td>
<td>Baseline of households with quantitative housing deficit reduced in Nariño</td>
<td>Social interest housing initiated in Nariño</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Source: Adapted from RDP “Nariño Corazón del Mundo”, p. 16, 79
AVAILABLE INFORMATION TO MEASURE GLOBAL INDICATORS

240 GLOBAL INDICATORS

- Information is available: 130
- Partial information, need of improvements: 72
- No data or methodology: 38

CHALLENGES

- Frequencies: 12.4% of indicators have frequencies above 1 year.
- Disaggregations available for 55% of the 53 global indicators whose definitions include disaggregations.
CHALLENGES FOR NATIONAL AGENDAS: HIGHLIGHTING NEW ISSUES AN EXAMPLE

TARGET 12.3
FOOD WASTE AND LOSSES

In Colombia, 34% of food is either lost or wasted

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>%</th>
<th>Item</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>Is lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12%</td>
<td>Is wasted</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

58% of fruits and vegetables
49% of roots and tubers
15% of fish products
8% of cereals
23% of dairy products
12% of meats
13% of grains

Source: NPD, 2016

SDGs: AN OPPORTUNITY TO RAISE AWARENESS AND MOBILIZE THE POPULATION TO TAKE ACTION

COLLECTIVE ACTION
NATIONAL TARGET FOR 2030

TARGET 12.3
FOOD WASTE AND LOSSES

**LOSSES**
- 22% of the food in 2015, with a 10 p.p. reduction targeting 2030.
- Current losses: 2.8 mT.

**WASTE**
- 12% of the food in 2015, with a 2 p.p. reduction targeting 2030.
- Current waste: 0.7 mT.

Total reduction: 3.5 mT of current losses and waste.
2030 AGENDA & SDGs AS A LONG TERM REGULATORY FRAMEWORK
SDGs AS A LONG TERM REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Example: Water And Sanitation

SDG 6: ENSURE AVAILABILITY AND SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT OF WATER AND SANITATION FOR ALL

WATER SERVICE COVERAGE

97% Urban
73% Rural

SANITATION SERVICE COVERAGE

91% Urban
70% Rural

Source: DANE.
REGULATION MEASURES AND INVESTMENT NEEDS

Regulation Measures

**UNIVERSAL ACCESS**
Target 6.1
- Strengthen subsidy allocation mechanisms
- Alternative and differentiated schemes in rural areas with technical assistance to attain sustainability

**REGULATION**
Targets 6.8 and 11.1
- Benchmarking and comparison among companies for continuous improvement in quality, continuity and coverage
- Balanced public and private benefits and improvement in service provision through contract regulation
- Fusion of providers when studies indicate it necessary for improving coverage and lowering costs

**BIG DATA FOR SECTORAL INFORMATION**
Targets 6.8 and 11.1
- Implement information solutions for real-time monitoring of water & sanitation for decision-making

**FINANCING**
Target 6.6
- Insurance for replacement of infrastructure affected by natural disasters and climate-related events.

**INVESTMENT DEFICIT**
USD 3

Calculations: National Planning Department

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Public and private investment requirements</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universal coverages (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation coverage (100%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wastewater treatment (50%)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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AGENDA

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A FIRST NATIONAL REVIEW OF THE SDGS IN COLOMBIA
METHODOLOGY OF THE REPORT

THIS FIRST NATIONAL REVIEW WILL FOCUS ON SDGs 1, 3, 8, 13 AND 17, AND ITS INTERLINKAGES WITH THE AIM OF:

- Contributing to follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda, respecting the integrated nature of the SDG and identifying key interlinkages among its goals and targets, in a balance among the economic, social and environmental dimensions, with a special emphasis on Gender Equality.
- To review in greater depth the achievements, challenges, information gaps, and bottlenecks.
- To promote exchange of experiences and mutual learning with other countries.
- To serve as a basis for future national reviews.
ACHIEVEMENTS:

Since 2010, 4.6 million Colombians overcame poverty. National target set in the MDG framework (28.5%) was met one year before the deadline. Today, 7.9% of the Colombian population is in extreme poverty, down from 12.3% in 2010. Trend is consistent with its eradication before 2030 (the national target for eradication is 2025)

Multidimensional poverty by 2015 is 20.2%, down from 30.4% in 2010, representing over 4 million Colombians.

CHALLENGES:

Continue reducing gaps among regions.

Accelerate reduction of inequalities. The Gini Coefficient was reduced to 0.522 in 2015, from 0.538 in 2014.
SOCIAL DIMENSION: SDG 3 - GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

CHILD AND MATERNAL HEALTH

Maternal mortality per 100,000 births reduced from 71.64 in 2010 to 55.25 in 2013.

Reduction in child and neonatal mortality, from 2010 to 2014, from 21.2 to 18.81 and 7.75 to 7.24 respectively.

SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH

In 2010, 72.9% of women between 15 and 49 age used family planning methods.

In 2010, 19.5% of teenage girls between 15 and 19 age is or has been pregnant.

COMMUNICABLE AND NON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Increase in tuberculosis incidence rate and new hepatitis infections between 2010 and 2015.

Reduction in diabetes cases from 15.49 in 2010 to 14.60 in 2013.

Increase in cancer mortality. In 2010 100.92 to 101.17 in 2013.

Mortality rates from suicide stable between 2010 and 2014.

HEALTH SYSTEM

In 2015 historic high coverage 97.58% of total population.

Number of health workers per 1000 population increased. Medics: from 16 in 2010 to 19.2 in 2015. Nurses: from 8.6 in 2010 to 11.5 in 2015.
ECONOMIC DIMENSION: SDG 8 - DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

▲ By 2015 3.1% real growth. Second among large LAC countries, after Peru, conveys resilience to external shocks

▲ By 2014 2.2% real growth per worker (productivity)

▲ Challenges: Diversification and new sources of growth, adopt sustainable consumption and production patterns

EMPLOYMENT


▼ Informal jobs: 49.1% in 2015, down from 52.8% in 2010. Gender gap grew from 5.8 p.p to 6.2 p.p.

▲ Challenges: Unemployment gaps (regions, women, youth, other relevant groups). Accelerate formalization.

OTHER ISSUES

▼ Child labor in 2015: 9.1%. Surpassed national target for 2015 set at 9.3%.

▲ Adult population using at least one financial product increased to 70.3%. Up 5.5% from 2014.
ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION: SDG 13 - CLIMATE ACTION

LOCAL DISASTER RISK REDUCTION STRATEGIES:

↑ Formulation of 2015-2025 Disaster Risk Reduction National Plan. Between 2008 and 2015, 815 municipalities (73%) have formulated local Disaster Risk Reduction plans

↑ Between 2008 and 2015, 921 (83%) municipalities have engaged in capacity building for reducing deaths, missing and affected persons

ABILITY TO ADAPT TO THE ADVERSE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE, AND FOSTER CLIMATE RESILIENCE AND LOW GREENHOUSE GAS EMISSIONS DEVELOPMENT:

↑ In 2015, formulation and approval of National Plan of Adaptation to Climate Change

↑ March 2016: 78% of local planning instruments includes climate change and 11 localities have Adopted Adaptation Plans

↑ Sectoral level, 8 mitigation plans and 2 adaptation plans (transport and agriculture) have been formulated
SDG 17: PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS

Implementation at the national level

FINANCE
• Structural tax reform
  ✓ Currently, taxes represent 17,9% of GDP
• Sustainable debt
  ✓ Debt service as % of exports - 5,9%
• Promotion and protection of investment
• Public-Private Partnerships in provision of social services
• Green bond strategy for climate change

SYSTEMIC ISSUES
• Policy coherence: Inter-institutional Commission for 2030 Agenda
• Macroeconomic stability: Macroprudential regulations. Sound financial regulations
• Multi-stakeholder approach to the national implementation of SDG

TECHNOLOGY
• Integration of National Science and Technology System with the Innovation System to enhance synergies and strengthen STI efforts.
• Strengthened linkages between STI and productive capacities

DATA, MONITORING AND ACCOUNTABILITY
• Big Data Strategy
• SS Cooperation in data and statistics
• National Statistics Plan and strategy for strengthening subnational capacities
• Global Partnership for SD Data
CHALLENGES

- Interlinkages and Integrated Approach
- Long-Term Coherence
- Postconflict and Peacebuilding
- Resource Mobilization
THANK YOU