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#### HLPF - ECOSOC

### COLOMBIA NATIONAL VOLUNTARY REVIEW THE SDGS: A TOOL FOR PEACEBUILDING

High Level Inter-institutional 2030 Agenda & SDG Commission

#### Simón Gaviria Muñoz Minister of Planning

- @simongaviria
- f SimonGaviriaM

New York, July 20, 2016



### 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's 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

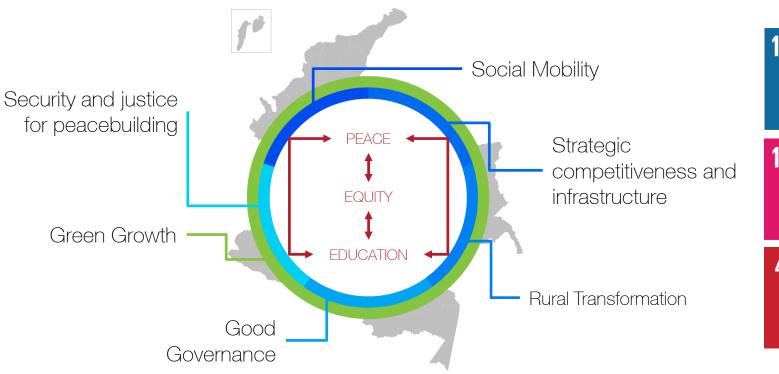
FEBRUARY 2015: Creation High Level Inter-institutional Commission

**BOTTOM-UP APPROACH**: *Regional Dialogues for Sustainable Development* in 7 cities covering all regions. Support from IADB, UNDP and Private Sector.



### ALIGNMENT: 2030 AGENDA AND THE NDP 2014-2018 "TODOS POR UN NUEVO PAÍS"

### NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN



### 2030 AGENDA



Over half of SDG targets included in NDP



QUALITY EDUCATION

- 92 of 169 targets
- **19 targets** in other policy instruments

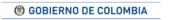


### MULTI-STAKEHOLDER APPROACH

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

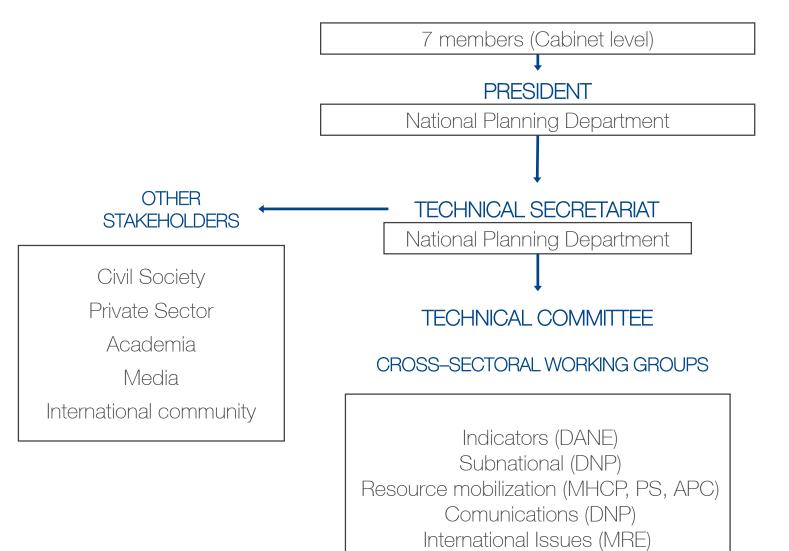








### INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK: HIGH LEVEL INTER-INSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION



#### 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	<ul> <li>Implement and surface concrete contributions to the SDGs - Global Compact Network, Business Associations</li> <li>Develop indicators to measure contribution of the Private Sector – based on existing initiatives, e.g. SDG Compass</li> </ul>
CONGRESS	<ul> <li>Cross-party parliamentary group that actively participates in implementation and monitoring</li> </ul>
ACADEMIA	<ul> <li>National knowledge network for sustainable development Initiative of Local Universities – based on the SDSN model</li> </ul>
CIVIL SOCIETY	<ul> <li>Special annual sessions at the SDG Commission for discussion and accountability with stakeholders</li> </ul>





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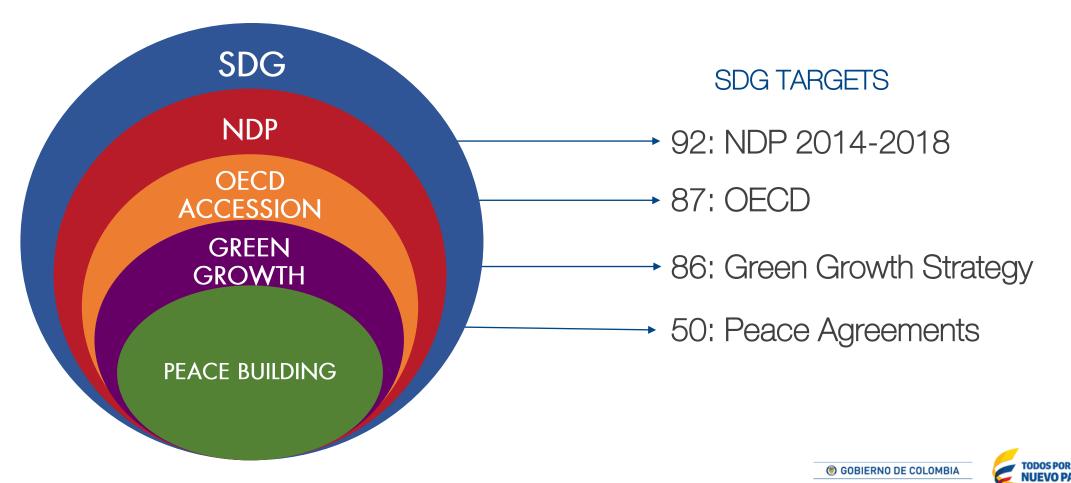


## EARLY ACTIONS AND PROGRESS

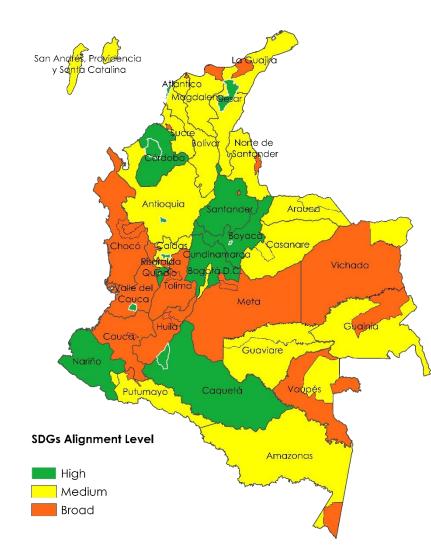


# 2030 AGENDA & THE SDGs AS A LONG-TERM ENVELOPING AND INTEGRATING TOOL

#### ACTIVE NATIONAL AGENDAS DETERMINE ACTIONS RELATED TO AT LEAST 146 SDG TARGETS - 86%



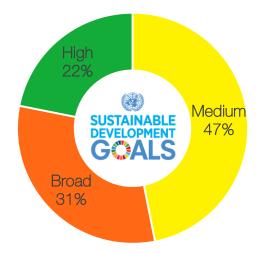
### ALIGNMENT: SDGs AND SUBNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS



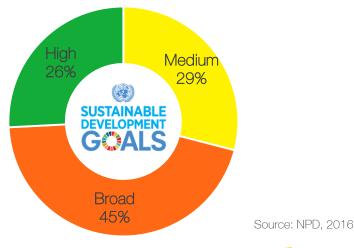
#### 63 SUBNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS (SDPs) - 2016/2019

- 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

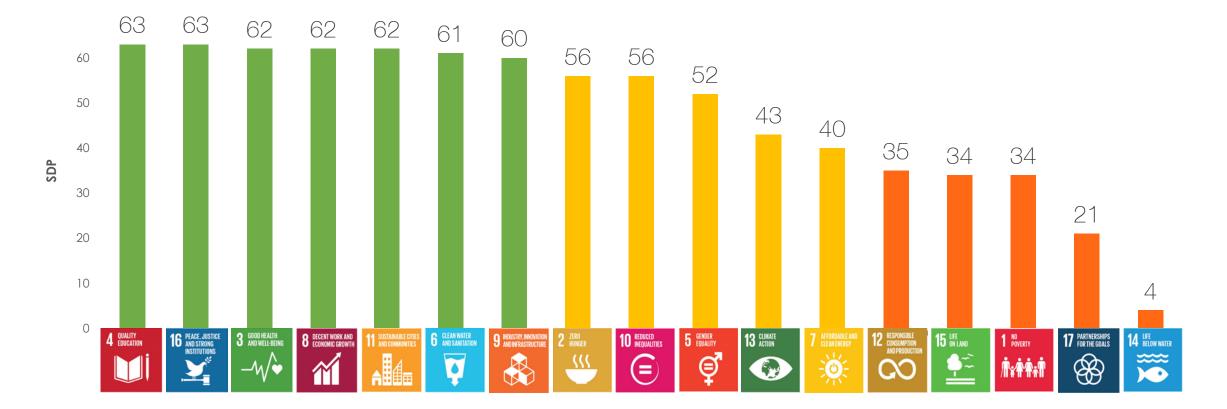


#### MAIN CITIES DEVELOPMENT PLANS





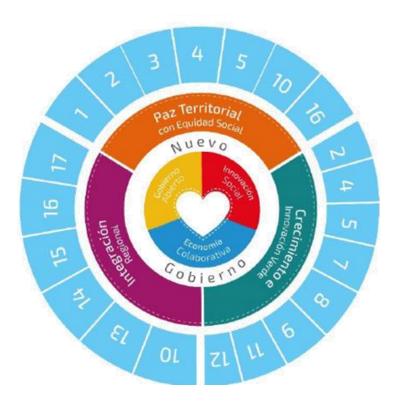
# ALIGNMENT: SDGs & SUBNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS 2016-2019



Source: NPD, 2016



### ALIGNMENT: SDGs & REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS 2016-2019: GOVERNMENT OF NARIÑO



Source: Adapted from RDP "Nariño Corazón del Mundo", p. 16, 79

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

Subprogram	Specific Objectives	Outcome Goals	Product Goals	Alignment with SDG
Housing for Good Living	To reduce social housing deficit both in urban and rural areas of Nariño	Baseline of households with quantitative housing deficit reduced in Nariño	Social interest housing initiated in Nariño	1 POVERTY T # # # # T 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES ADD TO THE DIAL OF THE DIA



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### AVAILABLE INFORMATION TO MEASURE GLOBAL INDICATORS

### 240 GLOBAL INDICATORS

231 IAEG + 9 Sendai:

Information is available: 54%

Partial information, need of improvements: 30%

No data or methodology: 16%

#### CHALLENGES

- Frecuencies: 12,4% of indicators have frecuencies 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



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





58% of fruits and vegetables





15% of fish products



8% of cereals



23% of dairy products





13% of grains

#### **COLLECTIVE ACTION**



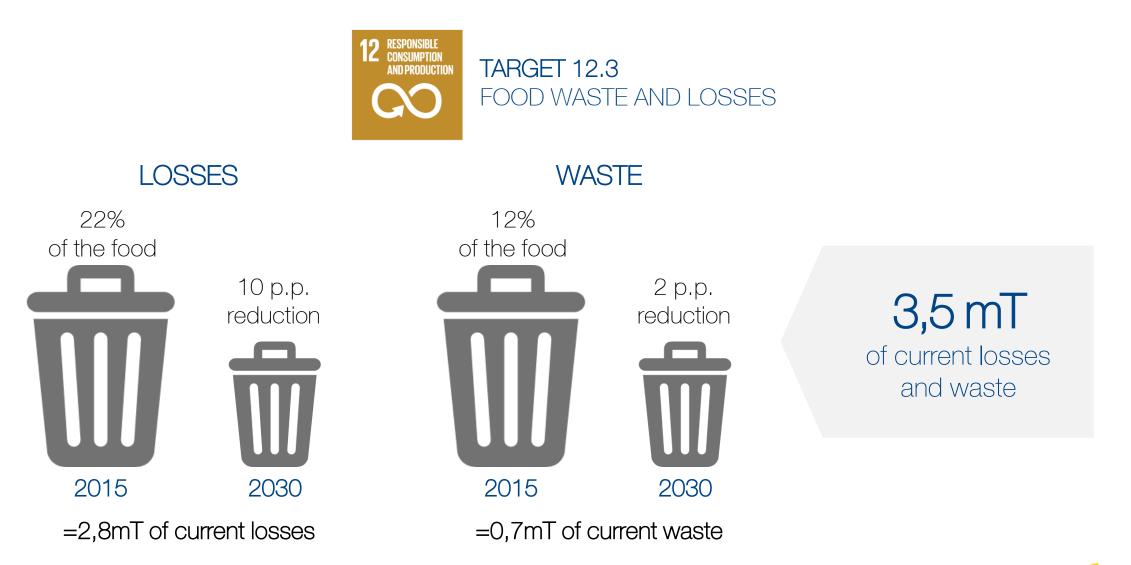


Source: NPD, 2016





### NATIONAL TARGET FOR 2030







### 2030 AGENDA & SDGs AS A LONG TERM REGULATORY FRAMEWORK





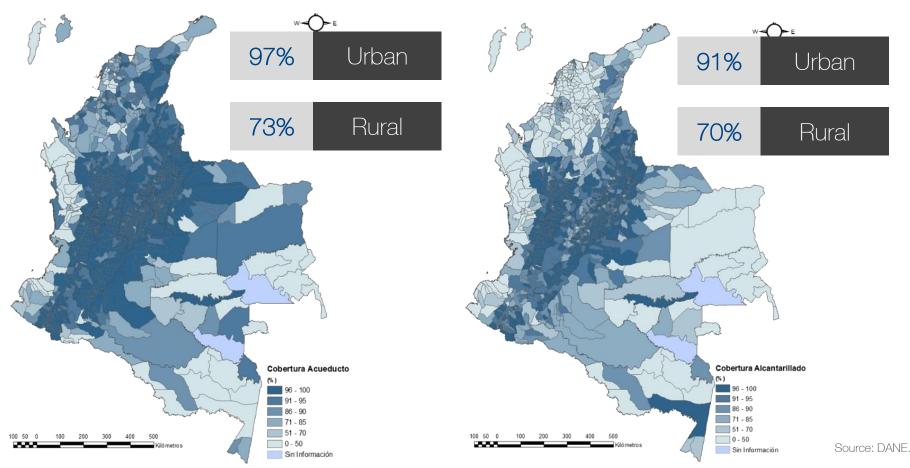
### SDGs AS A LONG TERM REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Example: Water And Sanitation

WATER SERVICE COVERAGE

6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION

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





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SANITATION SERVICE COVERAGE

## REGULATION MEASURES AND INVESTMENT NEEDS

### **Regulation Measures**

UNIVERSAL ACCESS Target 6.1	<ul> <li>Strengthen subsidy allocation mechanisms</li> <li>Alternative and differentiated schemes in rural areas with technical assistance to attain sustainability</li> </ul>	6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION
REGULATION Targets 6.8 and 11.1	<ul> <li>Benchmarking and comparison among companies for continuous improvement in quality, continuity and coverage</li> <li>Balanced public and private benefits and improvement in service provision through contract regulation</li> <li>Fusion of providers when studies indicate it necessary for improving coverage and lowering costs</li> </ul>	BillionsUniversal coverages (100%)USD 7,7Sanitation coverage (100%)USD 4,777
BIG DATA FOR SECTORAL INFORMATION Targets 6.8 and 11.1	Implement information solutions for real-time monitoring of water & sanitation for decision-making	Wastewater treatment (50%)USD 0,5INVESTMENT DEFICITUSD 3
FINANCING Target 6.6	Insurance for replacement of infrastructure affected by natural disasters and climate-related events.	Public and private investment requirements







AGENDA

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# A FIRST NATIONAL REVIEW OF THE SDGS IN COLOMBIA



### METHODOLOGY OF THE REPORT

# THIS FIRST NATIONAL REVIEW WILL <u>FOCUS ON SDGs 1, 3, 8, 13 AND 17</u>, 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.

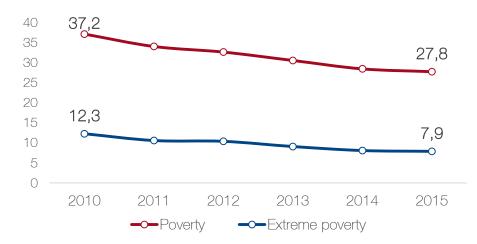




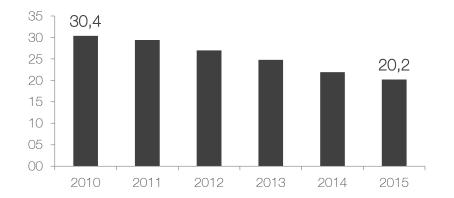


### SOCIAL DIMENSION: SDG 1 - NO POVERTY

### INCOME POVERTY (NATIONAL MEASURE)



### MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY





#### 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 inqualities. The Gini Coefficient was reduced to 0,522 in 2015, from 0,538 in 2014.



### SOCIAL DIMENSION: SDG 3 - GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

NO POVERTY

8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

13 CLIMATE ACTION

**3** GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING ✓ 1.3
✓ 1.4

√ 8.5

√ 8.8

- 🗸 13.1

#### 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 7,04 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.



- 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

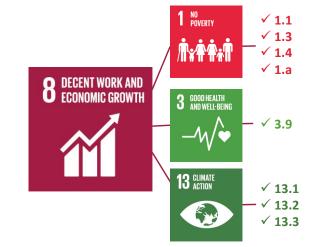
- By 2015 3,1% real growth. Second among large LAC countries, after Peru, conveys resilience to external shocks
- By 2014 2,2% real growth per worker (productivity)
- <u>Challenges</u>: Diversification and new sources of growth, adopt sustainable consumption and production patterns

#### EMPLOYMENT

- 2015 unemployment 8,9%. Lowest in 15 years. Gender gap decreased from 6,7 p.p to 5 p.p.
- 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.
- <u>Challenges</u>: 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.







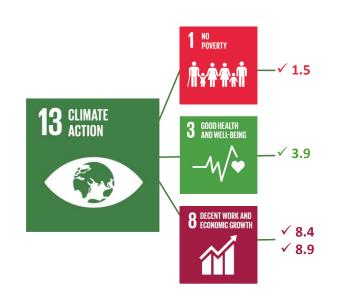
### ENVIRONMENTAL DIMENSION: SDG 13 - CLIMATE ACTION

#### 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



#### TECHNOLOGY

- Integration of STI System. More coherence between science and technology and productive capacities
- Updating national policies. Long-term STI
   Conpes document.

#### SYSTEMIC ISSUES

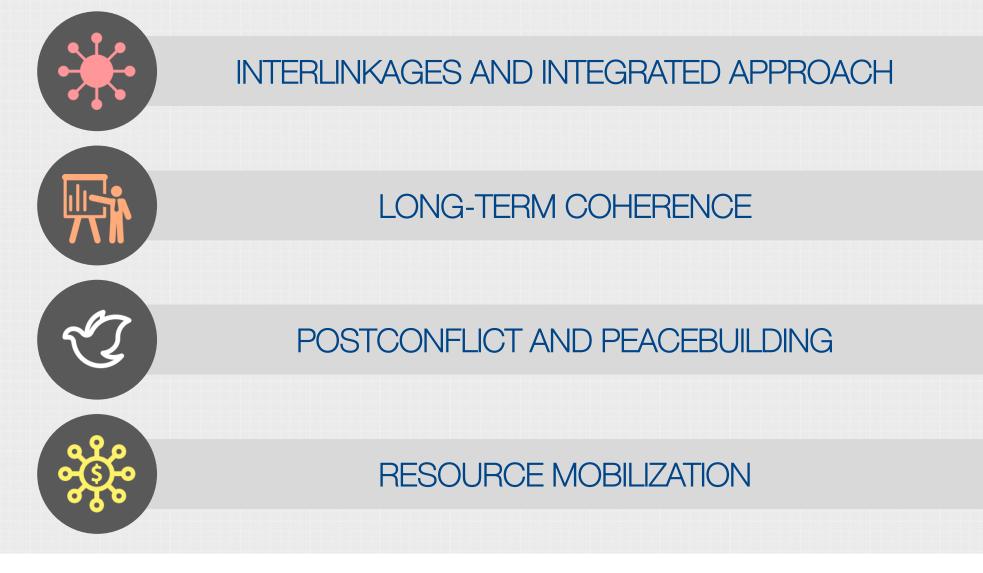
- Policy coherence: Inter-institutional Commission
- Macroeconomic stability: Macroprudencial regulations.

# 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





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