

SDGs in Colombia:

Approaches and challenges for their implementation



DANE
Para tomar decisiones



CANCILLERÍA



DNP Departamento
Nacional
de Planeación



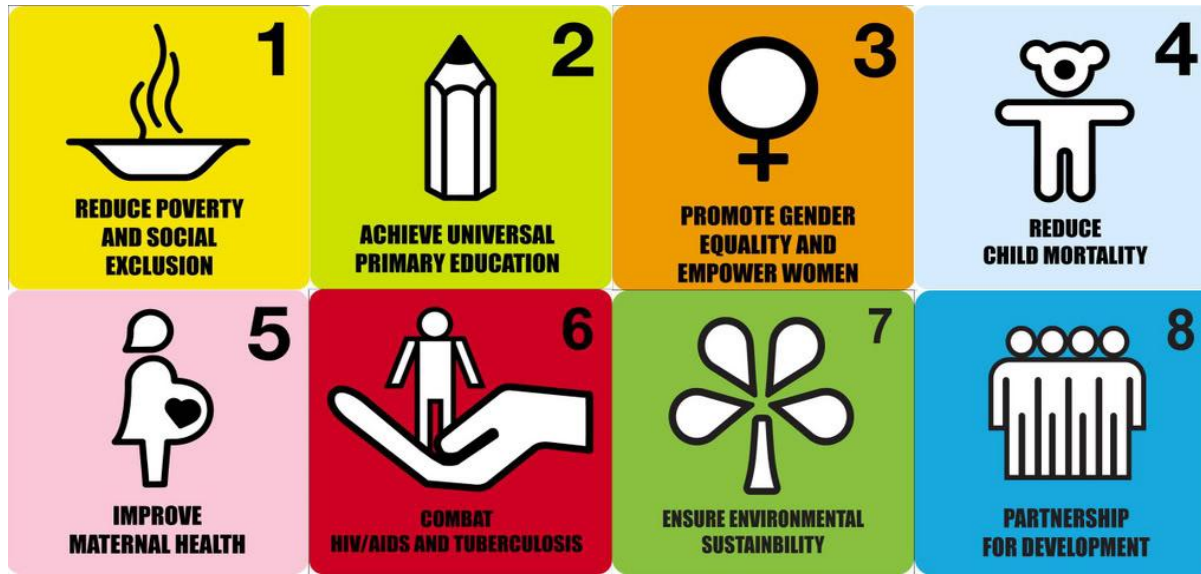
Colombia: Brief Country Profile



Indicator	2014
Population	48 million
Per Capita GDP	USD 8.394
Real Growth Rate	4,6%
Unemployment	9,1%
Exports	USD 54,8 billion
FDI inflows	USD 16,4 billion (2013)

- Colombia is a Middle Income Country facing structural challenges
- Relatively high inequality, poverty and unemployment
- Technological and infrastructure gaps
- Colombia is focused on ending the longest internal conflict in the hemisphere

Lessons learnt from the MDGs



- 5 years to integrate the MDGs and targets into the National Development Plans
- Implementation and reporting in silos (sector based)
- Good track record on implementation of the MDGs

By 2013

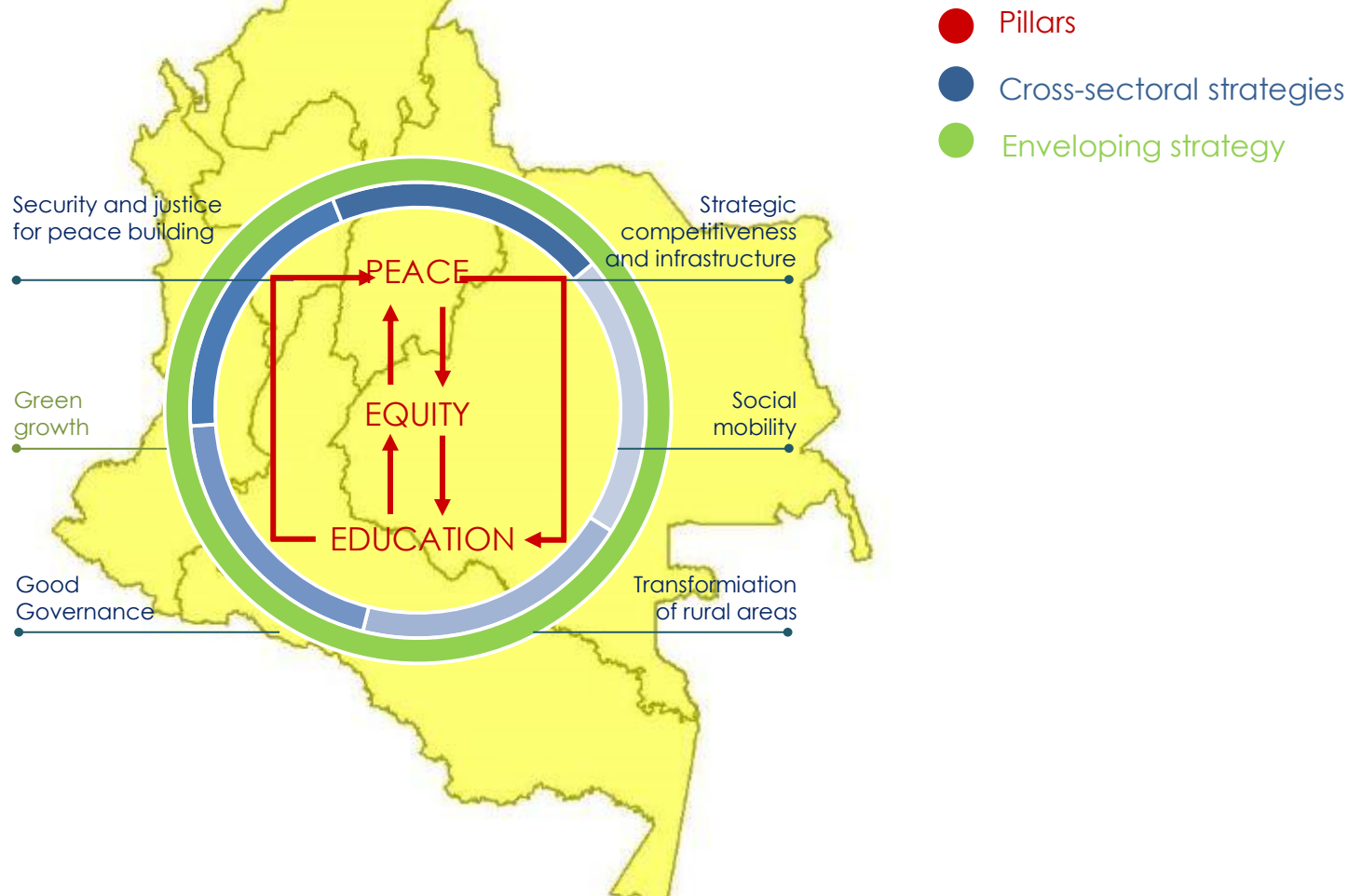
- Progress in extreme poverty: 86,2% of 2015 target
- Universal education coverage
- Progress in child mortality rates: 95% of 2015 target
- Reforestation target achieved

The Post-2015 Development Agenda in the National Development Plan 2014-2018

Colombian National Development Plan

- Strategies to accomplish the Post-2015 Development Agenda with a **prospective approach with a view to 2030**
- Eradicate poverty in an **irreversible manner** in **all the national territory**
- Attain sustainable development through adequate **articulation of its economic, social and environmental dimensions**
- **Transformative measures** with a territorial approach to improve collective well-being and reduce gaps among regions.

Structure of the National Development Plan



Result-oriented budgeting

Closing Gaps: The Post 2015 Development Agenda and The National Development Plan

- The GDP and GDP per capita misrepresent realities. Therefore, Colombia opted for a multidimensional measure of poverty.
- Having the strong commitment to Leave no one behind, the National Development Plan, integrates two basic approaches:
 - a) The geographical and Population approach
 - b) Crosscutting and inclusive approach (sectorial and regional).

Creating a High Level Interinstitutional Commission

Objective

“(...) shall be in charge of preparing and implementing the SDGs through public policies, plans, actions, and programs, with prospective planning, and the monitoring, follow up, and evaluation of these goals with their respective targets. (article 2)

Main Features

- Representation at a Ministerial level
- Will transcend Governments
- Presided by National Planning Department
- Core group MFA, M. Finance, M. Environment, Dept. Social Protection, National Statistics Dept.
- Guests: National and local entities, academia, private sector and civil society
- Core Group meets monthly until 09/15 and then every 3 months

Sustainable Development can only be constructed bottom-up in an inclusive and participatory manner.

Main functions of the Commission

- Define mechanisms, methodologies and processes needed to prepare the implementation of the Post 2015 Agenda
- Promote coordination amongst stakeholders - public and private sectors, subnational actors, academia, civil society.
- Establish a national policy for the implementation of the SDGs and targets, through Action plans, programs and activities at national, regional and sector levels that ensure an integrated vision of sustainable development

Main functions of the Commission

- Promote international cooperation mechanisms, exchanges of best practices and capacity building.
- Identify data collection and production needs and strengthen national statistics systems.
- Design monitoring and accountability mechanisms that can identify progress and gaps in implementation.



Implementation gaps

At the national level

- Need for transfer and development of clean technology
- Capacity building in Research and Development
- Strengthening institutional capacity at the national and subnational levels
- Access to concessional financing, especially for resilient infrastructure development
- Financing for adaptation

At the global level – International enabling environment

- Open, transparent and rules based trade multilateral system
 - Improved access by SMEs to international markets
- Strengthen international cooperation to curb illicit financial flows
- Cooperation in tax matters
- Stable international financial system
- More equitable participation of developing countries in the governance structures of international financial institutions

MUCHAS GRACIAS



DANE
Para tomar decisiones



CANCILLERÍA



DNP Departamento
Nacional
de Planeación

