COLOMBIA
NATIONAL VOLUNTARY REVIEW
THE SDGs: A TOOL FOR
PEACEBUILDING

High Level Inter-institutional 2030 Agenda & SDG Commission

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1. THE 2030 AGENDA AND THE SDGS FOR COLOMBIA

2. EARLY ACTIONS AND PROGRESS

3. A FIRST NATIONAL REVIEW OF THE SDGS IN COLOMBIA
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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

- Security and justice for peacebuilding
- Green Growth
- Good Governance
- Social Mobility
- Strategic competitiveness and infrastructure
- Rural Transformation
- Peace
- Equity
- Education

2030 AGENDA

- Over half of SDG targets included in NDP
  - 92 of 169 targets
  - 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
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

OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

- Civil Society
- Private Sector
- Academia
- Media
- International community

OTHER STAKEHOLDERS

Civil Society
Private Sector
Academia
Media
International community

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)
- Communications (DNP)
- International Issues (MRE)
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
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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%

- NDP 2014-2018
- OECD
- Green Growth Strategy
- 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%

Source: NPD, 2016
ALeIGNMENT: SDGs & SUBNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLANS 2016-2019

Source: NPD, 2016
The RDP "Nariño, Corazón del Mundo" includes 35% of SDGs targets in which subnational governments have shared responsibility 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>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

240 GLOBAL INDICATORS
231 IAEG + 9 Sendai:

- Green: Information is available: 54%
- Yellow: Partial information, need of improvements: 30%
- Red: No data or methodology: 16%

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>Percentage</th>
<th>Food Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>22%</td>
<td>Lost</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12%</td>
<td>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

COLLECTIVE ACTION

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

Source: NPD, 2016
NATIONAL TARGET FOR 2030

TARGET 12.3
FOOD WASTE AND LOSSES

LOSSES

22% of the food

2015 = 2.8 mT of current losses

2030

10 p.p. reduction

WASTE

12% of the food

2015 = 0.7 mT of current waste

2030

2 p.p. reduction

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

2016 - 2030

NDP

2014-2018

2018-2022

2022-2026

2026-2030
SDGs AS A LONG TERM REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

Example: Water And Sanitation

WATER SERVICE COVERAGE

97% Urban
73% Rural

SANITATION SERVICE COVERAGE

91% Urban
70% Rural

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

**Calculations: National Planning Department**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Public and private investment requirements</th>
<th>Billions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Universal coverages (100%)</td>
<td>USD 7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sanitation coverage (100%)</td>
<td>USD 4.77</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wastewater treatment (50%)</td>
<td>USD 0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INVESTMENT DEFICIT</td>
<td>USD 3</td>
</tr>
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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.
SOCIAL DIMENSION: SDG 1 - NO 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 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 7.04 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.

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

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

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

**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