

# VOLUNTARY LOCAL REVIEW

B O G O T Á 2 0 2 2

SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT GOALS



ALCALDÍA MAYOR  
DE BOGOTÁ D.C.



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SUSTAINABLE  
DEVELOPMENT  **GOALS**



**BOGOTÁ** 

**Claudia López Hernández**  
**Mayor of Bogotá D.C.**



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## **Bogota's Voluntary Local Report sets the capital city at the forefront of Sustainable Development in Colombia**



**Claudia López  
Hernández**

Mayor of Bogotá D.C.

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are the roadmap and mission to collaborate and address the greatest challenges we face as humanity: climate change, poverty, gender inequality, and others. While this mission requires coordinated global action, it is at the local level where efforts materialize and become most impactful.

Before I became Mayor of Bogota, I have promoted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development as the framework for the city's actions towards progress. The City Development Plan 2020-2024, A New Social and Environmental Contract for the 21st Century Bogota, focuses on the SDGs most relevant to the city's economic, social, and environmental challenges, as does the Land-use Plan 2022-2035.

This level of incidence of global development agendas in the priorities of my administration is being materialized through the implementation of strategies and actions that contribute to the achievement of the goals set towards ending poverty, closing gender gaps, and fighting against climate change.

This Bogota's first Voluntary Local Report (VLR) is part of the international pledge that I made as Mayor before various international organizations, including instances of the United Nations system, to showcase our achievements, challenges, and contribution towards the 2030 Agenda.

Although the City Development Plan addresses 16 of the 17 SDGs, the VLR mainly focuses on five goals prioritized during my administration: SDG 1 - No Poverty, SDG 5 - Gender Equality, SDG 8 - Decent Work and Economic Growth, SDG 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities, and SDG 13 - Climate Action.

The VLR highlights our progress in fighting poverty, especially during the COVID-19 pandemic. We showcase our efforts to protect the rights of the most vulnerable, including women, youth, and families, and to overcome exclusion, discrimination, and socioeconomic and spatial segregation. We also present the Bogota Solidaria System, an emergency program that has become a long-term social policy.

Our report emphasizes the creation of solutions to promote gender equality by improving the quality of life for women burdened with unpaid care work, expanding their opportunities for rest, training, and income. Through the Care System, we have taken concrete actions to close the gaps between men and women and empower the women and girls of Bogota.

We have also implemented innovative strategies in employment, entrepreneurship, and business strengthening with a differential approach to absorb the pressure on the labor market. Finally, we highlight our vision of Bogota as a city that promotes sustainable multimodal mobility and is actively working on a Climate Action Plan to address immediate and long-term challenges, both in the city and the metropolitan region.

As one of the pioneer cities in Colombia to develop a VLR, Bogota's contribution to the discussion on the localization of the SDGs is significant. With this instrument, we aim to consolidate our position as a benchmark in Latin America for innovations aimed at the achievement of the 2030 Agenda. Our continued efforts towards sustainable development require collective action. The Voluntary Local Report and the transformative actions we are taking to build Bogota reflect the collaboration of various stakeholders and our commitment to a better future, one in which we are better prepared to care for people, democracy, and the planet.



**7,9**  
million  
people

**189,3**  
people per hectare  
in urban areas

**12,35%**  
annual inflation  
December 2022

**163.635**  
hectares  
of land area

**9,3%**  
annual growth of gross  
domestic product third  
quarter 2022.

**5.200**  
parks offering  
physical activity

**76%**  
rural and  
**24%**  
urban

GDP per-capita  
**USD 10.144\***  
(\$ 38.072.721\*\*)

**880.000**  
daily bicycle  
trips



# BOGOTÁ IN FIGURES

**114,16** km  
of TransMilenio or  
Rapid Transit Bus  
corridors

More of  
**7 million**  
of passengers mobilized  
in 2021 by the El Dorado  
International Airport

**9,8%**  
unemployment  
as of December  
2022

**400**  
public schools

**41%**  
of Bogotanos  
own a home

**617** km  
of bicycle  
routes

**50,5%**  
of public  
decision-making  
positions

**695.204**  
active companies  
in the commercial  
register December  
2022

# 01 | Introduction

The current Government of Bogotá has set out to be a leader in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)<sup>1</sup>. To this end, the District Development Plan (PDD) 2020-2024 “A New Social and Environmental Contract for the Bogotá of the 21st Century” prioritized those SDGs that are at the core of the city’s priorities and in turn are the driving force behind other SDGs.

Accordingly, progress in ending poverty, achieving gender equality and the empowerment of all women and girls in Bogotá, adopting urgent measures to combat the climate crisis and its consequences, while promoting the development of a sustainable city, were established as the fronts of action to leverage progress in all the SDGs; concentrating efforts through programs, goals, and projects that contribute to social and economic reactivation, employment protection, economic capacity of households and the business sector, in order to mitigate the negative effects of the health emergency due to COVID-19.

Therefore, this Voluntary Local Review (VLR) presents the progress made on these actions prioritized by Bogotá, which are condensed into five SDGs: SDG 1: End Poverty; SDG 5: Gender Equality; SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth; SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities; and SDG 13: Action for Climate. For each of these five SDGs, the report presents the situational context, including a glance at the major commitments and the progress that has been made towards their fulfillment and implementation, and presents a reflection on the challenges facing each issue in Bogotá in the short and medium term.

It is important to mention that in Bogotá other reports have been produced related to this matter. These reports describe the achievements and progress in the implementation of the SDGs. In example, the “Implementation Report of the SDGs in the city (2016-2019)” prepared by the District Oversight Office in 2019, which presents a summary of the implementation of the SDGs in Bogotá, based on an analysis of the degree of inclusion of the SDG goals in the District Development Plan 2016-2019 (PDD, by its initials in Spanish) and its monitoring indicators. In addition, twice a year it is published a report with the progress in some indicators of the PDD, which presents the city’s progress in achieving the SDGs. These documents are an input for the construction of this VLR.

Furthermore, the plan is in line with the principles and elements promoted by the 2030 Agenda, especially SDG 17. Through alliances to achieve the goals, this first VLR seeks recognition and visibility of the fact that the implementation of the SDGs in Bogotá has advanced in keeping with the implementation of various government plans and their acceleration requires a collective effort from all sectors of the city.

The third chapter includes some of the significant experiences that contribute to the fulfillment of each of the relevant SDGs. The examples were selected with the support of six organizations representing the private sector, civil society, and academia: the National Association of Colombian Businesses (ANDI), the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce (CCB), the Colombian Association of Universities (ASCUN), the Association of Family and Business Foundations (AFE), the Colombian Confederation of NGOs (CCONG), and the National Environmental Forum (FNA). The summaries of each selected experience were prepared with the support of the Universidad Externado de Colombia<sup>2</sup>.

The report is divided into four chapters and includes this introduction as the opening one. The following “Overview” presents the general context and frame of reference of the SDGs at the national and district levels. The third chapter, “Key advances of Bogotá in prioritized SDGs” presents the progress the city has made in achieving the five prioritized SDGs for this first VLR. The fourth chapter, “A public policy to improve SDG governance” highlights Bogotá’s commitment to define a roadmap to accelerate SDG implementation through the formulation of an SDG public policy.

## 02 | Overview





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## 2.1. Colombia: from the Millennium Development (MDGs) to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)

In 2000, world leaders met at the United Nations headquarters in New York to adopt the Millennium Declaration. In the declaration, they made a commitment to reduce extreme poverty and established the eight MDGs, which in principle were to be achieved by 2015 [1].

At the time, the Government of Colombia, through its National Council on Economic and Social Policy (CONPES), formulated CONPES 91 of 2005, regarding the goals and strategies set by Colombia to achieve the MDGs, and CONPES 140 of 2011, which established indicators and targets suited to the conditions of the country to facilitate monitoring, ongoing evaluation, and the assessment of progress. This was an opportunity for the Colombian government and its territorial entities to design and strengthen economic, social, and environmental policies.

The period of monitoring and evaluation covered from 2000 to 2015 and focused on the definition of national targets that were aligned with universal targets for each MDG. That effort was carried out by a team of technical experts made up of the ministries, the United Nations System (UNS), the National Planning Department (DNP), and the National Administrative Department of Statistics (DANE) and was coordinated by the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) and the National Human Development Program (PNDH).

The overall balance [2] in meeting the MDGs was positive: an average compliance rate of 86.8% was reached for the eight goals set out in the Millennium Declaration. Of the 50 indicators used to measure progress on this agenda, Colombia met more than 92% of 33 indicators and more than 80% of eight indicators, with Bogotá standing out as the capital city that contributed most, especially in terms of the lowest levels of poverty in the country.



In the remaining nine country indicators, there remained pending challenges and hurdles, which were used as a starting point for defining priorities in the implementation of the SDGs [2]. Considering the lessons, experiences, and progress of the MDGs, the UN General Assembly adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development in 2015, recognizing that the greatest challenge in the world today is the eradication of poverty, asserting that without it there can be no sustainable development.

The Agenda sets out 17 Goals with 169 integrated and inseparable targets covering economic, social, and environmental issues [3]. The Paris Agreement, which aims to increase countries' climate ambitions over time, and the Sendai Framework for risk and disaster reduction, were added to this agenda.

Based on the recommendations from the United Nations for sustainable development and the adoption of the 2030 Agenda, the National Government issued the CONPES 3918 of 2018 "Strategy for the Implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Colombia", which established the goals and strategies to achieve the 2030 Agenda in Colombia and, in turn, created a roadmap for each of the goals established therein, including the entities responsible and the resources required to achieve them. In addition, it generated guidelines for the territories (municipal and local) to prioritize their actions with respect to the SDGs, incorporating them into their various policies and development plans.

Thus, Colombia ratified its commitment to achieve the SDGs and took the first step to foster the implementation of the SDGs in the departments and regions, cities, and, in general, in each municipality of the country.

## 2.2. Framework for Bogotá

Bogotá adhered to the National Government's guidelines established in the CONPES guidelines for monitoring the eight MDGs and adopted 59 indicators for the 18 national goals. It also approved the regulation [4] establishing criteria for the development of district public policies within the framework of the MDGs, to achieve the goals, set by the National Government. From then on, Bogotá made a commitment to monitor and advance the MDGs, setting out a road map in the capital city towards the formulation of the following District Development Plans (DDPs) and public policies aimed at the different programs of each administration.

Each of the administrations of Bogotá defined actions, projects, and goals for combating poverty and marginalization with social development, such as guaranteeing the right to nutrition, health and education, decent work, and equal opportunities, and emphasizing the guarantee of human rights under the principles of equity, diversity, and the prioritizing of the rights of children and adolescents. Human and economic development and the gradual eradication of poverty were addressed from a differential and gender approach in most policies, for example, with the reduction of infant mortality, reduction of maternal mortality, reduction of teenage pregnancies, among other approaches [5].

In general, Bogotá has implemented projects with targets and indicators to monitor compliance with actions and outputs. However, the city did not have specific targets and indicators to measure progress in terms of well-being or concrete achievement of the MDG targets.





Bogotá is among the urban agglomerations with the largest population and the greatest impact on the dynamics of the national economy. Consequently, the city faces significant planning challenges to resolve social, economic, and environmental problems. In this sense, Bogotá uses several planning instruments including: sectoral public policies; the Land Use Plans (Plan de Ordenamiento Territorial - POT); ten-year, sectoral, local, and district development planning instruments, which have progressively adapted and incorporated various global agendas (MDGs and SDGs) and defined their own indicators and targets.

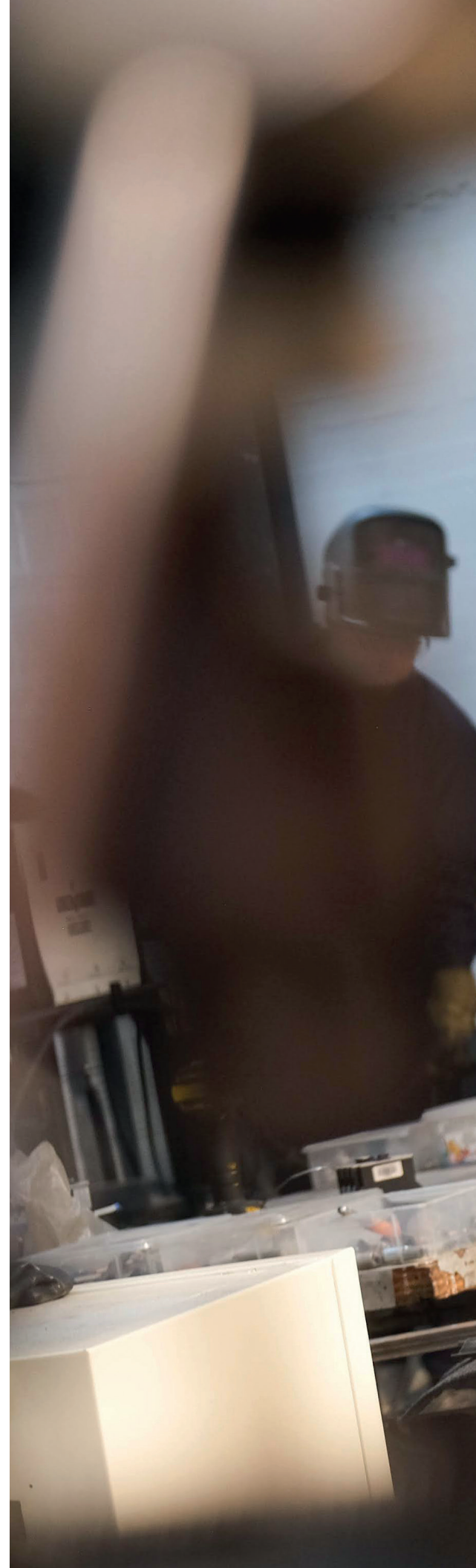
In recent years, Bogotá has advanced in participatory processes to formulate and implement public policies to improve the quality of life of its citizens [6]. Through their plans of action, these policies contribute to orient change in the face of social realities and have become an excellent planning instrument for implementing actions to achieve the SDGs in the city of Bogotá.

The POT is a technical and regulatory instrument to organize the municipal or district territory over a 12-year timeframe. A periodic review of this instrument makes it possible to incorporate the transformations required in the city model to meet the challenges and demands of the economic, social, and environmental context of Bogotá within the framework of the SDGs.

Taking advantage of this opportunity for periodic review, the administration issued the POT called “The Greening of Bogotá 2022-2025”, which seeks to align the principles, objectives, and goals of the 2030 Agenda with land use plans, responding to Bogotá and the region’s current challenges. The formulation and execution of the POT serves as a reference framework for society through its different actors to contribute to the fulfillment of the SDGs, laying the groundwork to ensure access to the opportunities and benefits offered by sustainable city development, including the right to housing, access to education, healthcare, healthy environments, improved mobility, among others.

The beginning of the current administration of Bogotá coincided with the outbreak of the COVID-19 pandemic, which posed the challenge of adapting quickly to anticipate the negative effects of its impact. In this sense, the DDP focused its efforts on strengthening the healthcare and social protection systems, maintaining the income of the most disadvantaged, and implementing a process of social and economic recovery in the context of sustainable development.

The DDP was established as the framework instrument to integrate the actions to implement Bogotá’s policies, programs, strategies, and projects and to drive transformations in education, health, culture, productivity, and innovation sectors; and to promote income generation and attention to new vulnerable citizens, particularly women who are at risk of impoverishment. This framework for action will leverage progress in economic and social recovery in Bogotá within the 2030 Agenda framework.






In this regard, between 2016 and 2021, Bogotá has invested 116,8 trillion Colombian pesos (USD 27.457 million)<sup>3</sup>. Most resources were invested in the goals and projects associated with the following SDGs: SDG 4: Quality education (USD 7.580 million), SDG 11: Sustainable cities and communities (USD 6.808 million), SDG 1: Ending poverty (USD 1.826 million), SDG 9: Industry, innovation, and infrastructure (USD 2.518 million), SDG 3: Health and well-being (USD 3.510 million), SDG 16: Peace, justice, and sound institutions (USD 2.039 million), and SDG 6: Clean water and sanitation (USD 1.424 million).



03 | Key advances  
of Bogotá in  
prioritized SDGs



Given that Bogotá is the urban area with the largest population and the greatest impact on the economic and social dynamics of Colombia, it faces major social and economic challenges in terms of poverty reduction, employment generation, gender equality, reduction of inequality, and climate change adaptation and mitigation, all of which have suffered setbacks due to the Covid-19 pandemic, among other issues.

In response to such challenges, we present advances in the five prioritized SDGs, the impact of these actions on the well-being of citizens, and the leverage of advances in other SDGs, given their interconnectedness.

In addition, the prioritization of SDGs in this VLR is consistent with the attention given by the municipal government not only to the challenges imposed by the health emergency, but also to the increasing foreign migration, climate change, and inflation; circumstances that strained the city's institutional and economic capacity to meet the needs of all its citizens.



**1** FIN  
DE LA POBREZA







The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) measures the level of household hardship in the following dimensions: a) household educational status, b) conditions of children and youth, c) health, d) work, and e) access to public utilities and housing conditions; these dimensions include 15 indicators. Through this index, households with levels of deprivation equal to or greater than 33% of these indicators are considered poor.

According to data from the National Quality of Life Survey (ENCV for its acronym in Spanish) for 2020, 18.1% of people in Colombia experienced multidimensional poverty. Although the lowest incidence of poverty occurred in Bogotá with 7.5%, poverty increased three percentage points compared to the data in 2018 (4.1%), meaning 278,000 additional inhabitants were poor in that year, demonstrating the main effects of the pandemic. By 2021, however, the indicator was 5.7%. This reduction was possible due to a social strategy to tackle poverty in the city which included programs related to health, education, social issues, economic recovery, and attention to women.



Table 1. Types of poverty depending by head of household

Domain	Multidimensional poverty %					
	2019		2020		2021	
Bogotá	H 7,0	M 7,3	H 6,0	M 9,8	H 3,6	M 8,2
National	H 16,6	M 18,9	H 17,2	M 19,6	H 14,7	M 17,6

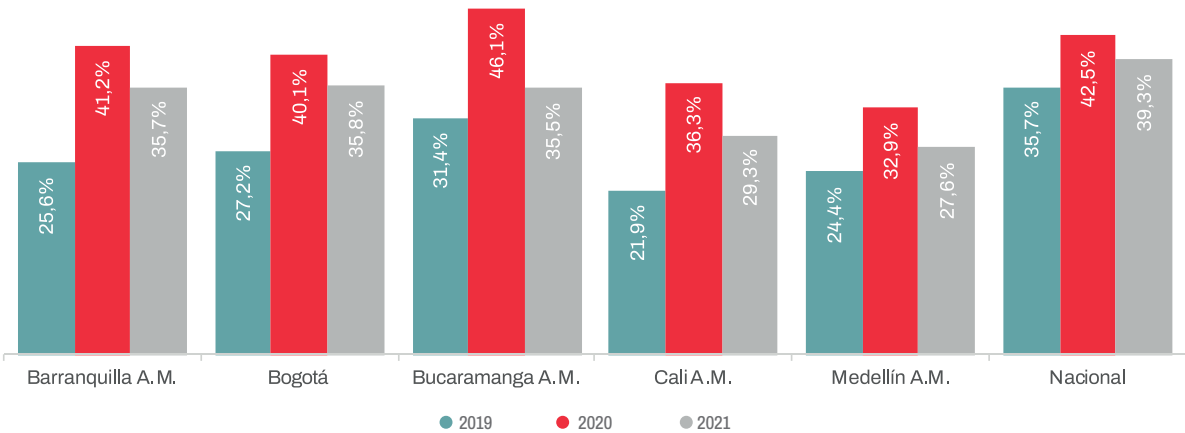
Source: DANE – National Quality of Life Survey. Note: M: Male and F: Female

Both in Bogotá and at the national level, there is a gap in poverty levels between male and female heads of household (see Table 1). Women heads of household are more disadvantaged than men, and therefore experience higher levels of poverty.

In 2020, during the pandemic, at the national level and in the principal cities, considerably

high figures were recorded for monetary and extreme poverty. Bogotá presented an incidence of 40.1% of the population in monetary poverty, of which 13.3 percentage points correspond to people in extreme poverty, which means that a total of 3.3 million people found themselves in monetary poverty and among them, 1.1 million were in extreme poverty.

Figure 1. Monetary poverty, principal cities



Source: DANE – National Quality of Life Survey.



Figure 2. Extreme poverty, principal cities

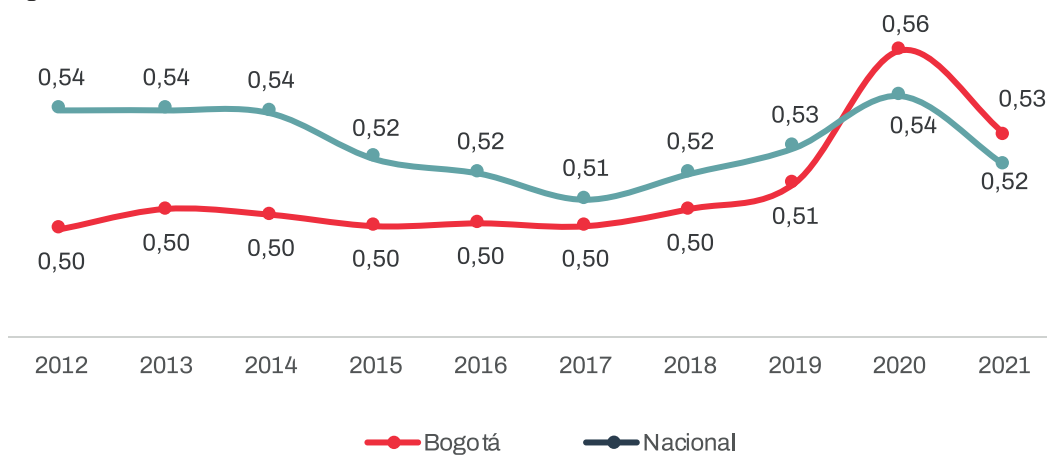


Source: DANE – National Quality of Life Survey.

In 2021, monetary poverty in Bogotá was 35.8%, a reduction of 4.3% compared to 2020 when it reached 40.1%. Extreme poverty in 2021 was 9.4%; in 2020 it was 13.3%. Multidimensional poverty in 2021 was 5.7%; in 2020, 7.5%. Without the efforts in transfers from the district, along with those supplemented by other sources from the nation, extreme poverty would be 2.3% higher and monetary poverty would be 1.9% higher. In other words, there was a reduction of 191,660 people in extreme monetary poverty and 158,209 in total monetary poverty, mainly due to the implementation of Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI).

The GINI index in Colombia rose from 0.52 in 2019 to 0.54 in 2020, a level not seen in the country since 2012. In Bogotá, it rose from 0.51 to 0.55, also the highest since 2012. In 2021, however, it recovered slightly, reaching 0.53 for the city and 0.52 nationally.

Figure 3. GINI Index



Source: DANE – National Quality of Life Survey.



Characterizing inequality, according to the Multipurpose Survey of Bogotá, the incidence of people with disabilities per 100,000 inhabitants is 3.7 - much higher than that of Colombia (2.7) [7]. Only 27% of the working-age population with disabilities is employed, a figure significantly lower than the overall average employment rate in Bogotá (56.2%) [7].



The last census of homelessness [8] found that there were 9,538 unhoused people in Bogotá: 8,477 (88.9%) men and 1,061 (11.1%) women. Comparing these figures with those of 2011 shows that there is no significant variation: there were 9,614 unhoused people in Bogotá.

Youth between the ages of 14 and 28 years old is another population group that presents risks in terms of inequality and vulnerability, who represent 25.1% of the total population of Bogotá. This segment of the population, identifies as NEETs, includes young people who neither study nor work. In Bogotá, the NEET rate is 16.6%, slightly lower than in the 23 principal areas of the country (18.8%).



Another group vulnerable to inequity consists of victims of the armed conflict who live in Bogotá, with a total of 340,37644 victims, corresponding to 3.79% of the total 8,970,712 victims of Colombia’s armed conflict. Bogotá is the second city in the country with the largest number of victims in its jurisdiction, second only to Medellín. In addition to this, the Unified Registry of Victims (RUV) counts a total of 787,618 victims of the armed conflict who have traveled to Bogotá to file claims of victim status, which generates additional pressure on the response capacity of local institutions to meet their requirements.

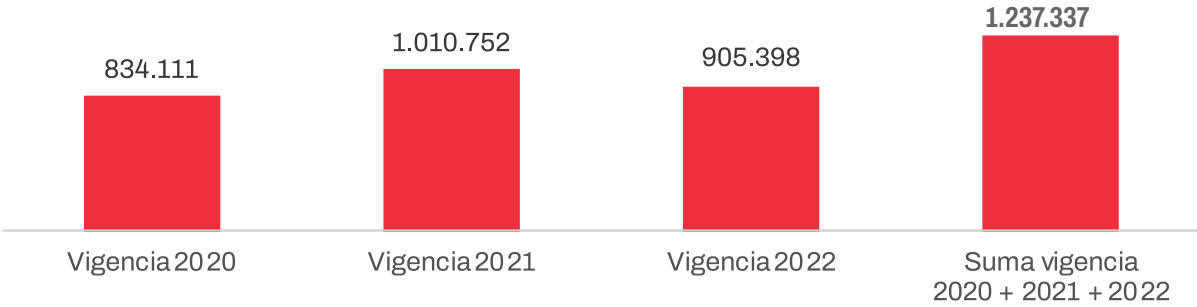
**Major commitments and progress:**

*Bogotá District Solidarity System Solidaria*

The Bogotá District Solidarity System (SDBS) [9] is a program defined by the city within the framework of the national strategy of GMI to provide monetary and in-kind assistance to households living in poverty. The program recognizes the importance of joining together with national efforts to ensure that the assistance provided to households is sustainable

over time and thereby leverage economic recovery. Through the SDBS5, more than 3.2 million people6 received benefits because of the complementary nature and concurrence of district and national resources. The amount delivered through the monetary transfer channel has been close to USD 300 million.

Figure 4. Total households with monetary transfers from the Mayor’s Office of Bogotá and from the National Government



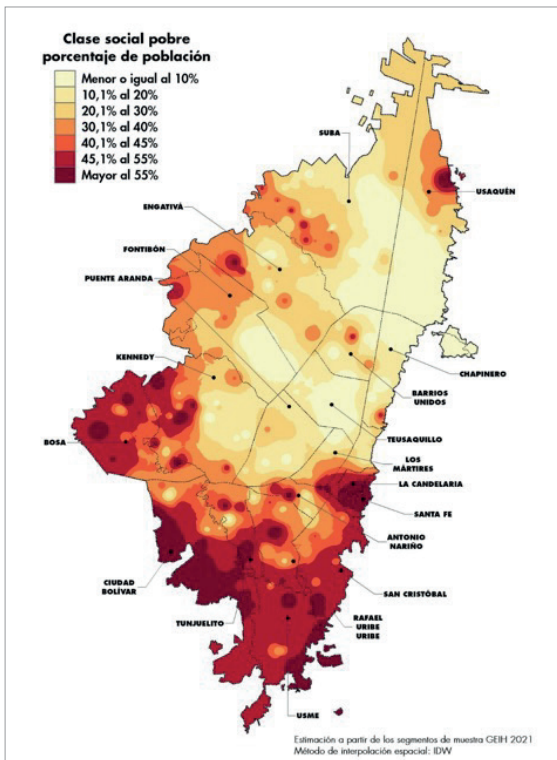
Source: Social Monitor – Bogotá. District Planning Secretariat.



The following images shows the concentration of monetary poverty in Bogotá (image 1) and the places where the highest percentage of the poor population resides (dark red areas). In turn, the concentration of households benefiting from monetary transfers (image 2) is shown in the dark blue areas.

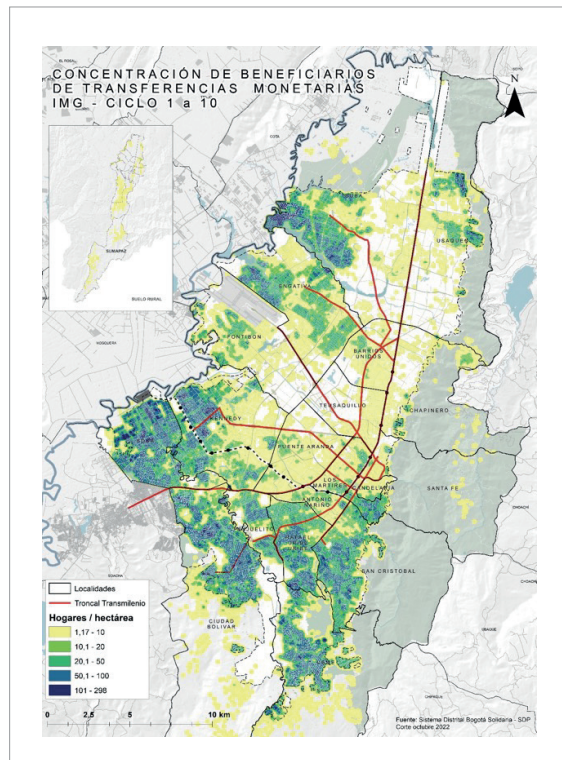
As shown in the images, monetary aid was concentrated in the areas of Bogotá with the most vulnerable population, which means that the objective of effectively targeting the public intervention was achieved. It is important to point out that by basing the monetary transfer strategy on a dynamic of access to banking services, significant progress has been made in terms of financial inclusion of the population that did not previously have access to financial services.

Image 1.  
Concentration of monetary poverty in Bogotá in Bogotá



Fuente: DANE -Gran Encuesta Integrada de Hogares

Image 2.  
Households benefiting from monetary transfers in Bogotá



Fuente: SDP-Sistema de Bogotá Solidaria

Banked users register movements in the financial system and have access to products such as debit cards at no cost to the beneficiary, as well as the possibility of transactions by digital means within the framework of households constrained by technological restrictions. However, understanding that the levels of access to information and communication technologies (ICT) are diverse, the option of



withdrawing money transfers was made available to the population through conventional mechanisms in chain stores, ATM networks, as well as payment schemes associated with the popular economy (Efecty, Baloto, among others), so that the assistance provided by the SDBS would reach all people regardless of whether they were linked to the banking system or to ICTs.

In addition to the SDBS, Bogotá has consolidated affiliation to the General Social Security Health System (SGSSS) for most of its population, as shown in the table below. The SGSSS is a national public policy strategy [9][10] designed to achieve timely, effective, and equitable access to health services for promotion, prevention, treatment, and rehabilitation.

Table 2. Number of people affiliated in Bogotá D.C. according to scheme.

Country of origin	Contributive	Subsidized
Nacionales	6.418.121	1.382.531
Foreigners non-Venezuelan	52.379	4.278
Venezolanos	71.814	41.393
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.542.314</b>	<b>1.428.202</b>

Source: Follow-up Action Plan to December 2021, Management Component Report – General Program Manager. PEP: SPECIAL PERMANENCE PERMIT. Note: In reference to DANE Census population projections (7.834.167).

Another of Bogotá’s actions to improve poverty conditions is the reduction of public transportation expenses of the most financially vulnerable households, with a population-based, differential, and gender focus. It is estimated that the number of users of public transportation from the most vulnerable households that benefit from the reduction of public transportation expenses is 1.3 million people.



## **Social protection strategies**

### **Zero Hunger Strategy**

Zero Hunger is a strategy aimed at addressing the serious hunger problem affecting the most marginalized people in Bogotá by ensuring that they have access to complete nutrition. Over the last three years, more than 226.000 people have been benefited by receiving meals in different strategies: public kitchens, food vouchers, and food baskets.

### **Integral Social Territorial Strategy (ETIS)**

The Integral Social Territorial Strategy (ETIS, by its initials in Spanish) is a local territorial model that seek to meet the needs of communities and territories through cross-sectoral and integrated responses. In this way, female-headed households, and households in extreme poverty have been identified and characterized. Additionally, the following has been achieved:

- Increase the coverage of social services for the elderly by 17,5%, from 105,217 people served in 2020 to 123,593 in 2021.
- Attend 8,127 unhoused or people at risk of losing shelters (adults) and open three centers of attention with 238 additional beds (Center for Integral and Differential Development CEDID and Center for Attention and Development of Capacities for Homeless Women).





- Implement a pedagogical model for children, adolescents, and youth at risk and being homeless (1,078 men and 1,058 women), which promotes the development of skills and generation of opportunities for their social and productive inclusion.
- Attend 36,760 people with disabilities and their family networks during 2021 and 28,028 by March 2022.
- Provide guidance and humanitarian aid to more than 58,000 migrants between 2021 and 2022, of which approximately 10,000 are children.

Finally, within the framework of the Integral Social Territorial Strategy (ETIS), Bogotá implemented the RETO strategy, “Return to Opportunities”, with which it was possible to identify and profile 66,170 youth, visit 22,745 homes, and assist 73,879 young people with comprehensive prevention activities, legal, and psychosocial counseling.

As many as 18,000 vulnerable youth were engaged through “Parceros” a monetary transfer program (which provides USD 125 per month for 6 months), with access to employment, education, vocational training, and activities during free time, in addition to the provision of legal and psychosocial counseling and prevention activities.

Of these youth, 848 entered Higher, Technical, and Technological Education, 1,343 entered training processes for employment, soft skills training, and job placement, and 9,127 completed the course for community prevention agents within the framework of the Social Service for the Economic Security of Youth (SSSEJ).



## Challenges

**Continue in the medium and long term with the SDBS**, which requires guaranteeing financial sustainability of the program and its coverage expansion, so that the entire population of disadvantaged peoples can be targeted.

**Ensure access to financial resources to maintain the strategy of reducing public** transportation expenses for the most marginalized households, with a population-based, differential, and gender focus.

**Create employment opportunities to guarantee universal insurance in the SGSSS** for residents of Bogotá, through the contributory system, to reduce the demand for subsidies.

**Generate employment annually for at least 10,000 youth** who do not have access

to work or study in Bogotá, within the framework of the RETO strategy, for which strengthening alliances with the private sector is necessary.

**Expand institutional capacity to serve more people in vulnerable conditions** or at risk of discrimination, in the development of the ETIS Strategy, so that everyone has access to social, economic, and political inclusion programs, regardless of age, sex, disability, race, ethnicity, origin, religion, economic situation, or any other condition.

**Formulate a joint strategy with the national government to manage the immigration to Bogotá** in a planned and orderly manner. Articulate this strategy to the actions already developed by Bogotá through the District Center for the Attention and Rights of Migrants.



## Significant experience from other sectors

### Fundación Otero Liévano

Social assistance for girls, adolescents, and young women

The Otero Liévano Foundation is a non-profit organization founded more than 60 years ago with the goal of providing comprehensive care to girls, adolescents, and young women in conditions of social, economic, and emotional vulnerability in Colombia. The Foundation provides girls and young women with tools to develop competencies and skills that enable them to be agents of their own development and thus become actors of social transformation. The foundation was created in recognition of the fact that poverty leaves this population of women particularly vulnerable. In addition to its main office in Bogotá, the Colombian capital, it also has an office in Piedecuesta, in the department of Santander (northeastern Colombia).

The foundation targets girls, adolescents, and young women between 2 to 24 years of age in social, economic, and psychosocial conditions of vulnerability. Currently, the foundation works under a social care model based on five transversal areas: welfare and nutrition, pedagogy, psychosocial care, vocational guidance, and spiritual guidance.

It supported the university graduation of nine of its beneficiaries between 2017 and 2019. Its intervention model is implemented through partnerships with public and private sector organizations, depending on the program and activity to be developed.

### Facing the challenges of COVID-19

The uncertainty generated by COVID-19 and the quarantines imposed to deal with it generated high levels of anxiety in girls and young women, and jeopardized access to food for many families, especially the lowest-income families in Colombia. That year, the foundation increased its psychosocial attention by almost 20% - to over 3,000 - mitigating the risks of intra-familial violence, school dropout, or exploitation. It also provided more than 5,000 meals to ensure that its beneficiaries could eat at least three times a day, while maintaining its support for university education and graduating 10 additional youth.

In 2021, when most of Colombia's schools were moving toward a hybrid model -face-to-face classrooms on some days, virtual on others - the Otero Liévano Foundation served close to 1,000 adolescent girls and young women at its two sites and provided virtual and face-to-face care once a month to young women and their



families. By the end of that year, the foundation was also supporting the studies of 31 youth in technical, technological, and professional programs.

## Strengths

The experience of the Otero Liévano Foundation stands out for at least three reasons:

**First, it drives progress toward multiple SDGs:** its focus on girls, adolescents, and youth drives SDG 5 (gender equity), but the specific effort in education reduces inequalities (SDG 10) in addition to fostering quality education (SDG 4). Food aid, which helps to achieve SDG 2 (zero hunger), together with access to education, also leverages progress towards reducing inequalities (SDG 10). Taken together, these factors make it an important step towards the first SDG (ending poverty)..

**Secondly, it includes a result**, monitoring and evaluation system structured under a series of indicators, aligned with the targets established in each of the SDGs to which the project contributes.

**Thirdly**, the program has a significant number of partnerships with organizations in both the public and private sectors, thus ensuring that the results are publicly available.





## **Young Men's Christian Association:**

Prevention and attention to prostitution and violence

The Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA, or the Y) is a Christian movement present in 120 countries on five continents.

Its mission is to promote dignified living conditions that allow the full development of people's potential, encouraging leadership, achieving a society where equity, acceptance of people, solidarity, justice, love, and respect for others prevail. The Y has been active in Colombia since 1964.

### **Preventing sexual exploitation and the risks associated with prostitution.**

Between early 2018 and early 2021, the Y received funding from the European Union for a strategy of prevention and care for the populations affected by prostitution and victims of violence in two areas of Bogotá where prostitution is prevalent: the districts of los Mártires and Santafé. The intervention had two objectives: 1) to reduce cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and 2) to reduce risks for those already involved in prostitution. The intervention had two objectives: 1) to reduce cases of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents, and 2) to reduce risks for those already involved in prostitution.



The project was focused on three areas: prevention of commercial sexual exploitation of children and adolescents; attention to women and the transgender population involved in prostitution; and inter-institutional coordination. The project promoted human rights, including access to technical training education for women and transgender people, the right to health by combating HIV/AIDS, mental health support, and promotion and prevention activities. Economic, employment and productivity rights were promoted, and more than 150 women and transgender people learned about work alternatives to prostitution. The rights to identity and citizen participation were promoted.

Specific actions included access to education for women and transgender people through high school validation processes and agreements with institutions for technical training, health campaigns for access to this right, and direct psychological care. Employability was also strengthened.

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-in part through greater access to education- and youth were given access to artistic and sports opportunities. Through leadership training, citizen participation was promoted.

The actions carried out in educational institutions and with families addressed issues related to the development of emerging masculinities and the recognition of prostitution and sex education as phenomena occurring in contexts (impacting more than 2,300 boys, girls, adolescents, and youth), community and economic empowerment, and symbolic reparation of harm to women and transgender people, in order to support them in the transformation of their self-image, which has convinced them to assume leadership roles and to promote the prevention of violence both at the family level and in other contexts.

### Strengths

The Y's work has helped consolidate an ecosystem of collaboration between the government, civil society, businesses, and educational institutions to improve the living conditions of populations at risk of sexual exploitation or engaged in prostitution. It made direct impact on SDG 1 (end poverty) and SDG 5 (gender equality). It also impacted SDG 10 (reducing inequality) and 8 (decent work), as well as SDG 3 (health and well-being), 4 (quality education) and 16 (peace, justice, and strong institutions).



## Analysis

### Poverty projections

According to data from DANE, in 2019 the incidence of monetary poverty in Bogotá placed at 27.2% and extreme monetary poverty at 4.2%. For the formulation of the District Development Plan - DDP “A new social and environmental contract for the Bogotá of the 21st Century 2020-2024”, one of the main objectives established was the reduction of disparities, promoting the sustainable and environmentally friendly development for the city’s inhabitants.

In March 2020, with the DDP in formulation, the COVID-19 pandemic not only caused a health crisis, but also an economic and social one. This is related to an unemployment rate of 25% and a historic increase in monetary poverty from 27.2% in 2019 to 40.1% in 2020 and extreme monetary poverty from 4.2% to 13.3%.

Under this scenario, the DDP had to be modified to address the needs of the pandemic, which involved reallocating resources in health, social assistance, education, and economic reactivation programs with a special attention to women and a social rescue package to address poverty. The Guaranteed Minimum Income (GMI) program was created to provide cash transfers to the poorest families; to date we have supported 1,186,034 households living in poverty.

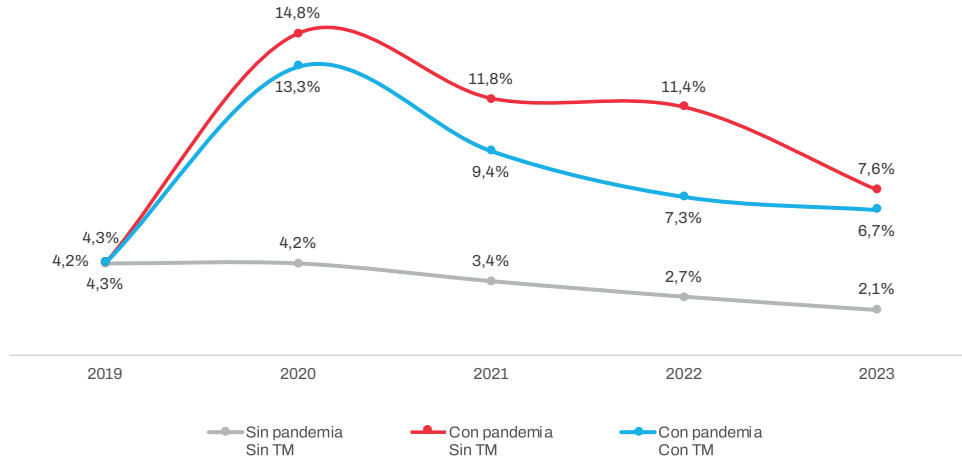
In addition, strategies and programs were designed to mitigate the effects of the lockdown and the contraction of the local, national, and global economy. Through the Economic Reactivation Strategy - EMRE -, more than 100,000 supports have been provided to productive units and more than 61,000 jobs have been generated.

According to our estimates, if the cash transfer program had not been implemented, total monetary poverty in 2020 would have been 41.4%, or 1.3 percentage points higher than the poverty observed that year. Likewise, extreme monetary poverty would have been 14.8% rather than the level achieved with the transfers, 13.3%.

It should be noted that the effects of monetary transfers are stronger in households with worse conditions within the group of poor households, so that the resulting reduction is proportionally greater in extreme poverty than in total monetary poverty.

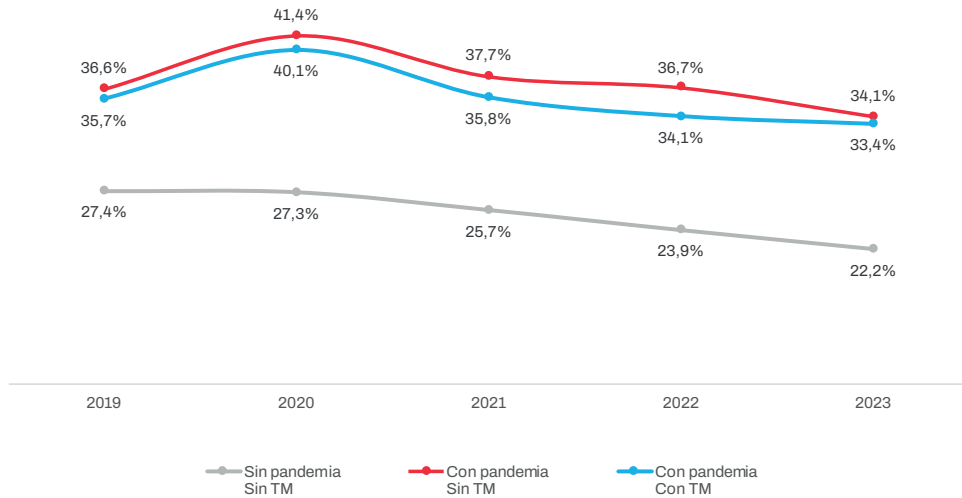


Figure 5. Extreme poverty projections 2022 – 2023



Note: Projections adjusted to GMI objectives Source: Estimates with DANE- GEIH.

Figure 6. Monetary poverty projections 2022 - 2023



Note: Projections adjusted to GMI objectives Source: Estimates with DANE- GEIH

Estimates for 2022 indicate that, without the effects of the pandemic, total monetary poverty would be 23.9%, and extreme monetary poverty would be 2.7%. Nevertheless, thanks to efforts in monetary transfers, increased poverty has been mitigated. As shown in the graphs, a reduction in monetary poverty is projected for 2022 and 2023, from 35.8% in 2021 to 34.1% in 2022 and 33.4% in 2023. Similarly, if district and national programs are maintained, by 2022 and 2023 extreme monetary poverty would drop to 7.3% and 6.7%, respectively.



1 FIN DE LA POBREZA





**5** IGUALDAD  
DE GÉNERO





De acuerdo con la Agenda 2030, la igualdad de género es una de las bases para un mundo pacífico, próspero y sostenible. Por ello, las metas están relacionadas con la erradicación de todas las formas de violencia contra las mujeres y niñas; la discriminación contra la mujer; el acceso igualitario a la educación, la atención médica y trabajo decente; y la promoción de la participación de las mujeres en niveles decisorios de la vida política, económica y pública (ONU, 2015).

According to the 2030 Agenda, gender equality is one of the foundations for a peaceful, prosperous, and sustainable world. Therefore, the goals are related to the eradication of all forms of violence against women and girls, discrimination against women, equal access to education, health care, and decent work, and the promotion of women's participation in decision-making levels of political, economic, and public life (UN, 2015).

In addition, it is evident that the city must address the transformation of the culture of distribution of household chores between men and women, and of domestic work in general. According to DANE figures [11], 16.3% of women and 10.5% of men were involved in care activities for children under five years of age; in turn, 68.9% of women and 34.2% of men were involved in cleaning, maintenance, and repair activities for the home. The percentage of women who believe that women are better at housework than men was 50.08% [11].

In view of this, Bogotá is continuously seeking solutions to generate gender equality and greater security for women. Thus, in 2013, the city created the District Secretariat for Women and incorporated the progress and achievements of the Public Policy on Women and Gender Equity (PPMYEG) to promote the effective fulfillment of rights and the mainstreaming of actions in the social, economic, political, cultural, and athletic spheres.

Within the framework of mainstreaming gender issues, the Women who Build (Mujeres que Construyen) strategy is underway, which consists of training women in traditionally male trades in the construction sector, as well as training and hiring women as operators in the clean energy public transportation fleet (TRANSMILENIO S.A.). In the area of security, Bogotá now has two mobile and 35 stationary Family Police Stations, Equal Opportunity Houses for Women (CIOM) and Shelters in different areas of the city, through which actions are carried out to manage gender-based violence and ensure gender equality. For example, the Shelter Houses can shelter more than 200 people for a free stay of four months with basic services such as food, housing, and clothing.



Moreover, since 2015, the District Purple Line service has been in operation, through different communication channels (telephone, WhatsApp, email, web chat, and video call), allowing women to access information and legal, social, and health information and guidance on cases of violence, free of charge.

Also in 2015, Bogotá launched the Observatory of Women and Gender Equity (OMEG) to guide, collect, organize, analyze, interpret, and disseminate information concerning the situations and conditions of women who live in Bogotá. This observatory has its own website: <http://omeg.sdmujer.gov.co/>, where citizens have free access to information.

On another front, Bogotá adopted the District Policy on Paid Sexual Activities in 2019, which aims to contribute to the transformation of political, cultural, social, and economic conditions that restrict the effective enjoyment of rights of people who engage in paid sexual activities.

It is important to note that public policies incorporate a population-differential approach, which entails the adoption of specific measures for all population groups and social and social sectors, with a view to transforming the relations of inequality and discrimination that affect these groups, collectives, and individuals who may be subject to special protection.

In this way, attention and support is being provided to women in all their diversities, including victims of violence, through different communication channels, training services in Digital Inclusion Centers, socio-legal and psychosocial care, and counseling through the CIOMs and Shelters.

While it is true that the city managed to make progress and obtain significant achievements for 2019, it is worth mentioning that some of these advances had various degrees of retraction in 2020, due to the pandemic. The most affected indicators were those related to the labor market and unpaid work, whose recovery to pre-pandemic levels is estimated to be slow; however, the wage gap decreased from 20.4% in 2015 to 10.8% in 2021.

Notwithstanding, the number of murders of women decreased by 16.9%, falling from 118 in 2015 to 98 in 2021. The specific fertility rates of girls between 10 and 14 years old and adolescents between 15 and 19 years old registered a sustained decrease since 2015, with the former dropping from 1.2 births per 1,000 girls to 0.6 in 2020 and, the latter, from 48.2 births per 1,000 adolescents to 27.5 in 2020.

Significant progress has been made in terms of women’s participation in political bodies, including a notable increase in the Bogotá City Council, from 17.8% in the 2016-2019 period to 31.1% in the 2020-2023 period, as well as in the Local Administrative Boards, from 22.3% in the 2015 elections to 26.1% in 2019. Likewise, in the October 2019 elections, a woman was elected as Mayor of Bogotá for the first time. In the 2022-2026 Congressional elections, the number of women elected in the House of Representatives for Bogotá increased from five in the 2018-2022 period to 10, to reach 55.6% of the 18 seats, above parity.

Image 3. Attention and assistance for all women



**LÍNEA PÚRPURA BOGOTÁ**  
Atención y orientación a mujeres víctimas de violencias

Cursos y certificaciones de la SD Mujer y SENA

Si necesitas apoyo psicológico y emocional

Conoce todas las estrategias de la SD Mujer

Actividades y eventos semanales

Eres cuidadora necesitas ayuda en esta labor

**LÍNEA PÚRPURA DISTRITAL**  
Mujeres que escuchan mujeres

Chat Púrpura

Atención por lenguaje de señas

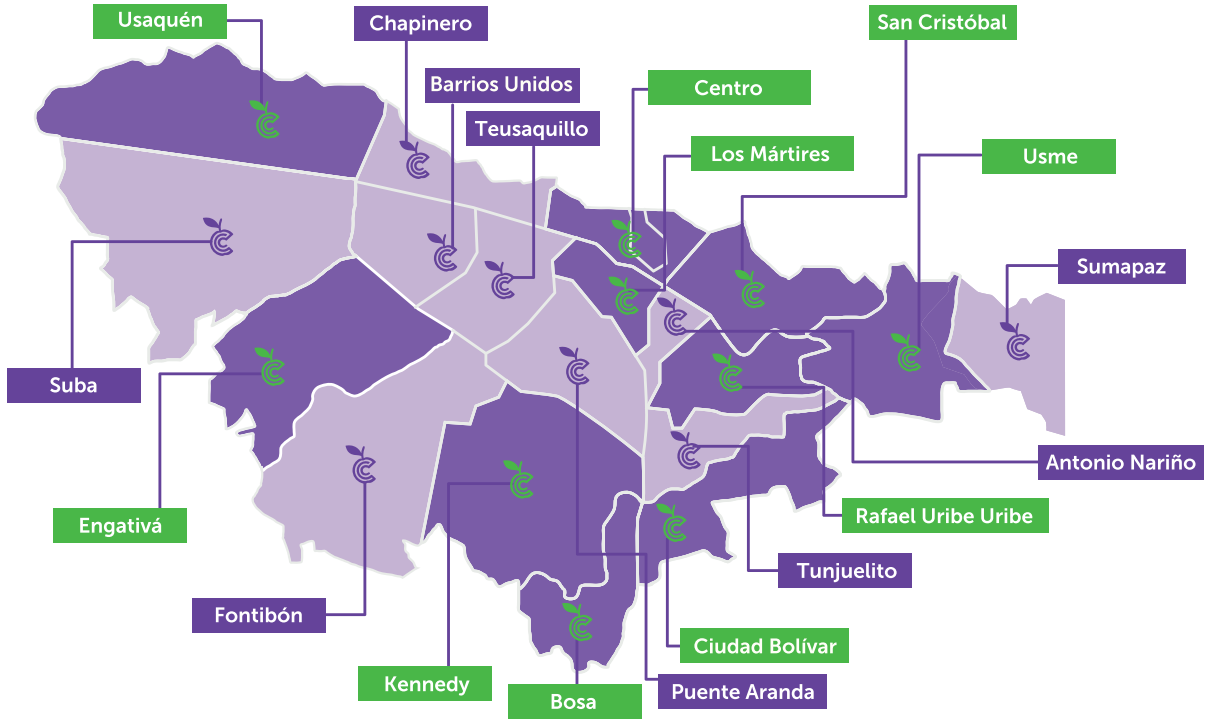
WhatsApp

Llamada

Source: District Secretary of Women's Affairs



Image 4. Care Blocks



Source: District Secretary of Women's Affairs

**Major commitments and progress:**

**District Care System**

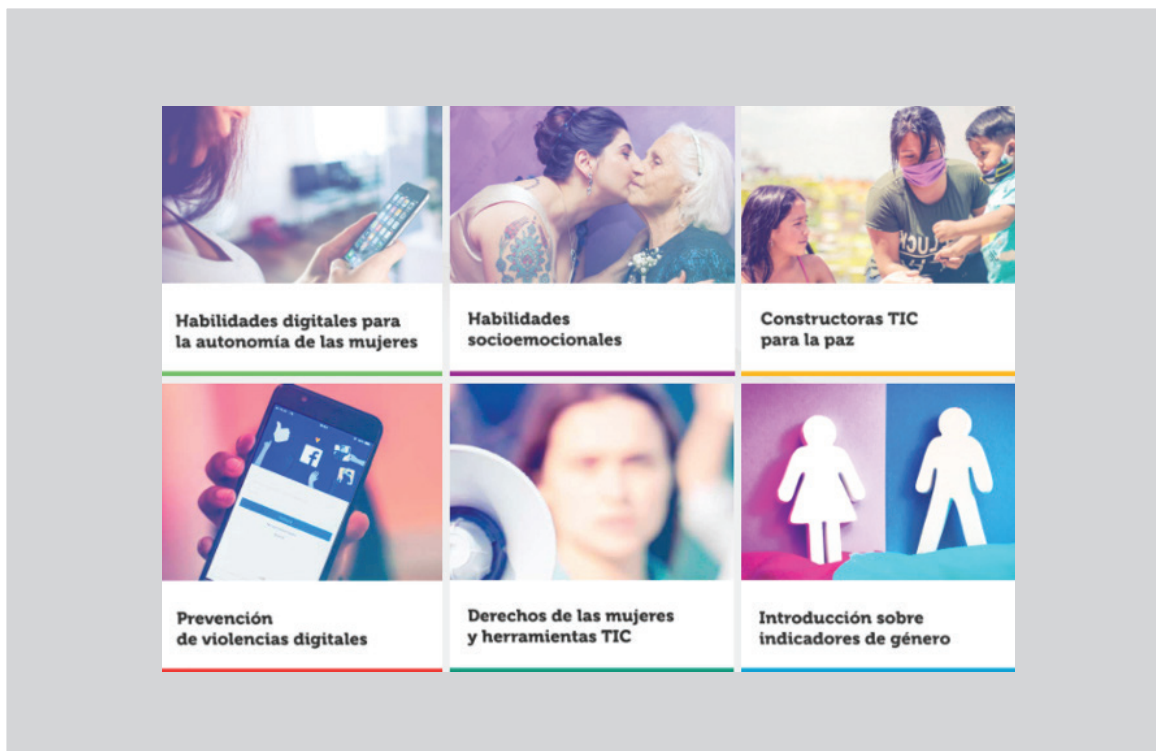
Bogotá's current PDD highlights the importance of closing the remaining gaps between men and women with respect to access to health, education, culture, recreation, and entrepreneurship, in order to strengthen the economy and reduce the trend of the feminization of poverty.

To this end, Bogotá created the District Care System to advance in the development of skills, the fulfillment of women's rights, and the training of men and women in caregiving, among other actions, articulated within a set of existing and new services offered by the city to meet the demands and needs of people who require high levels of support, such as children under five, people with disabilities, and the elderly. Currently, this System operates through 15 Care Blocks which correspond to



geographic areas: they focus the supply of services with a criterion of proximity, allowing people to access them within a 20-minute walk. This eliminates access barriers to services and reduces the time spent on caregiving, to carry out other training and leisure activities. The Care System, as of December 2022, has provided over 300,000 care services through the Care Blocks with the integration of the services of eight entities of the District Administration, including the Women’s sector.

Image 5. Women's capacities and the exercise of their rights



Source: District Secretary of Women's Affairs

In addition to the Care Blocks, the System offers mobile care services to those who need them, providing educational and self-care opportunities for caregivers. During the current government period, these units have provided around 11,988 care services on demand and linked more than 6,827 people to the cultural exchange workshops: “Caring is learned” and “We care for those who care for us”.



The workshops were carried out within the framework of the Network of Care Alliances with: National University of Colombia, La Salle University, District University, and University of los Andes and companies such as General Motors, Empresa de Telecomunicaciones de Bogotá (ETB), Grupo Bolívar, among others.

In the discussion workshops developed within the framework of the “Caring is learned” strategy, we contribute to the transformation of imaginaries, beliefs, and behaviors so that men share caregiving tasks with women. As of May 2022, 31% of the people who have attended the workshops have been men. This strategy can be consulted through the following link: [https://sistemadecuidado.gov.co/docs/\\_acuidarseaprende/estrategia-pedagogica-y-cambio-cultural\\_.pdf](https://sistemadecuidado.gov.co/docs/_acuidarseaprende/estrategia-pedagogica-y-cambio-cultural_.pdf).

In addition, in alliance with OEI and UNHCR, 74 “Breathing Spaces” were developed to generate moments of pause in the routines of caregivers to identify their emotions and support them through emotional education schools. Within the framework of the Care System, more than 4,800 women were trained in partnership with SENA and the National University of Colombia. A total of 208 complementary training courses and four knowledge certification processes were opened for women in caregiving standards.







Likewise, between 2020 and 2022, around 11,000 women gained access to ICT skills development programs through the virtualization of eight courses, which can be taken at the “Digital Inclusion Centers”, a physical space provided by Bogotá to facilitate access to technology.

To strengthen protective networks and to contribute to the elimination of harmful practices against children and adolescents, the course “I observe, identify, and protect” for the prevention of gender-based violence against children and adolescents in partnership with UNICEF, and with the participation of mothers, fathers, caregivers, and/or professionals who care for or interact with children and adolescents. Another training processes implemented by Bogotá is the Diploma in Human Rights, Gender, and Victims, through which women are trained in gender equality issues.

Regarding home respite care, 2,351 relief care at home has been achieved, so that caregivers can have a break in their workday and redistribute the work of caring for other people.

Image 6. Caring strategy for caregivers.



Source: District Secretary of Women's Affairs



## Comprehensive Care Route for women

In addition, Bogotá provides a Comprehensive Care Route for women within the framework of the District System for the Comprehensive Protection of Women Victims of Violence (SOFIA), aimed at the prevention, care, penalty, eradication, and reparation of violence against women, who have access through the system to comprehensive, effective, legitimate, and timely justice with confidence.

To date, more than 16,000 women have received legal assistance at the Casas de Justicia and other comprehensive assistance centers of the Office of the Attorney General, such as the Center for Comprehensive Attention to Victims of Sexual Abuse (CAIVAS) and the Center for Comprehensive Criminal Attention to Victims (CAPIV). Likewise, in order to provide speedy attention to women, the District Secretariat for Women provides direct attention with guidance services provided virtually, through specialized professionals. In line with this, greater coverage and scope is guaranteed in conflict resolution guidance, eliminating one of the barriers to access to justice through the implementation and strengthening of non-face-to-face channels of attention.

The attention route includes, among others, the following services:

### **Psychosocial and socio-legal care teams when required,**

according to the complaints received. Between 2020 and 2022, about 5,400 care services have been provided.

### **Articulated Early Warning System (SAAT)**

for the activation of the care route according to the risk assessment (extreme, severe, moderate, and variable risk of death). Through the SAAT, between 2020 and 2022, 3,800 cases of women assessed as being at risk of femicide have received follow-up.

### **Socio-legal care in Health Service Provider**

**Institutions (IPS)** through eight hospitals and one clinic, where in addition to providing medical care to women victims, legal technical assistance is provided to health personnel, to strengthen compliance with protocols for the care of women victims of violence. Through this strategy, between 2021 and 2022, 7,600 care services have been provided.

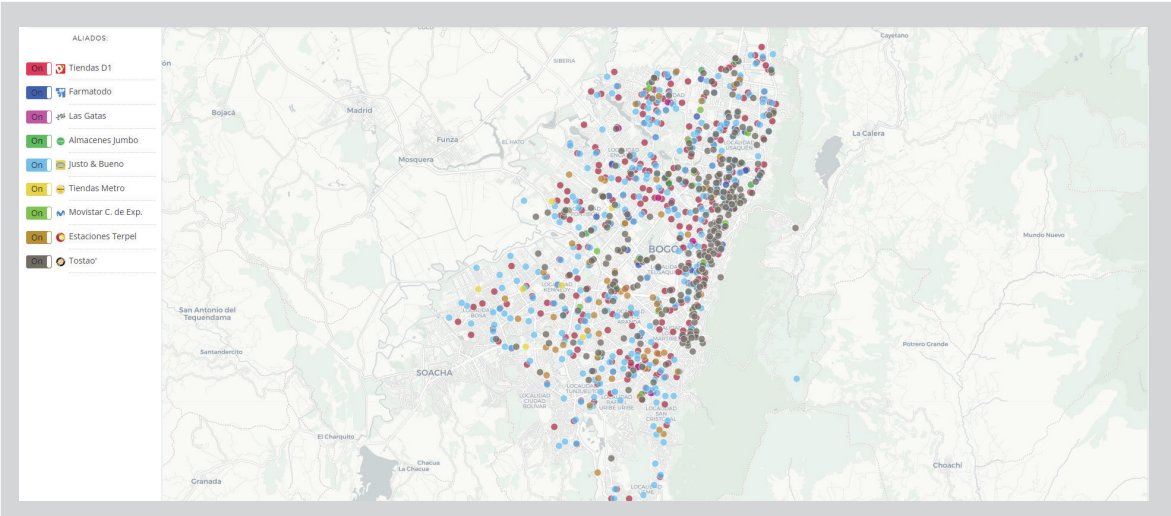
From the protection component, the Safe Houses provide free shelter, protection, and comprehensive care to women at risk of femicide.

Shelters also cover the family members dependent on the woman victim of violence (minor children). To date, nearly 2,490 women victims of violence and their dependents have been sheltered. Attention to 2,139 women who engage in paid sexual activities, through the Casa de Todas Strategy, which provides specialized socio-legal services, psychosocial care, and/or social intervention and monthly visits to establishments and areas to bring public services closer to this population. Face-to-face attention through the 123 local team, when the reception of cases of violence against women is done through the Single Security and Emergency Number - NUSE123.

To date, the District Purple Line has provided more than 80,000 services to women victims of violence. Furthermore, the government of Bogotá is developing communication and pedagogical campaigns to ensure that increasingly more women have access to services and actively participate in programmed activities and to promote the guarantee of women’s rights in Bogotá.

Finally, it should be noted that Bogotá has a strategy called “Safe Spaces. A vital alliance”, in coordination with the National Federation of Merchants (FENALCO). The main objective of this strategy is to have spaces available ‘around the corner’. An initiative to make stores, establishments, and pharmacies places where women who are victims of domestic violence or at risk of femicide feel safe and can receive information or guidance to report the case. Nine companies and 998 establishments throughout Bogotá are currently involved.

Image 7. Safe spaces in Bogotá



Source: District Secretary of Women’s Affairs



## Challenges

**To transform ideas, practices, and attitudes that justify violence against women** and obstacles to the prevention, integral attention, and penalty of violence against women in the district.

**Strengthen the existing institutional presence and expand the range of geographic coverage** through the Justice Centers, Safe Houses, District Purple Line, among others, which will increase infrastructure, financial, technological, and human resources.

**Strengthen existing alliances within the SAAT framework** to achieve greater coverage in attention and timely follow-up to all cases of violence against women.

**Increase the coverage of the Care System,** which requires greater financial resources to expand the number of care centers, mobile units, among others, as well as the range of services provided in these spaces.



5 IGUALDAD DE GÉNERO





## Significant experiences from other sectors

### Towards gender equality in higher education, science, and technology

Towards a gender policy

Since 2020, under the leadership of the Universidad Antonio Nariño, the Colombian Association of Universities (ASCUN) has proposed a Roadmap for a Gender Policy. The roadmap includes a number of diversified and complementary actions aimed at underscoring gender as a transversal aspect in the management and governance of higher education and science, technology, and innovation, with the goal of ensuring that women have the same opportunities for professional development as their male peers in science and academia.

The specific objectives of what is thus far a roadmap include (1) increasing the participation of women in high-level training grants, (2) developing a training and mentoring program for the country's researchers to support girls and young women, (3) incorporating a gender focus into the Science and Technology Evaluation System,

(4) strengthening the participation of women in national and regional calls for proposals for grants from royalty funds, (5) promote the participation of women in sustainable development plans and projects and others related to protocols against sexual harassment in educational and scientific spaces, and (6) provide incentives to organizations and projects with gender parity, and facilitate women's access to careers related to science, technology, engineering, arts, and mathematics.

So far, this roadmap has materialized in initiatives such as the Women+Science+Equity Program of the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Action Plan for dealing with cases of sexual harassment in higher education and the Training and Mentoring Program for Women Researchers and Academics in the country, in addition to the Colombian Network of Women Scientists.



## Strengths

To carry out its initiative, ASCUN collaborates with public entities such as the Ministry of Science, Technology, and Innovation and the High Presidential Council for Women's Equity, as well as other allies including the Colombian Network of Women Scientists, the Association of Scientific Journalists, as well as Geek Girls LatAm, a social enterprise born in Colombia that seeks to inspire, empower, and connect women for the use, appropriation, and creation of technology. This important network of allies allows us to set ambitious goals.

ASCUN's roadmap towards gender policy is clearly focused on SDG 5 (gender equality), based on inclusion and equity in environments that traditionally exclude, strengthening the right rules of the game for the empowerment of women. In addition, it generates positive effects on SDG 10 (reduction of inequalities), SDG 4 (quality education) and, finally, through the sum of these impacts, on SDG 1 (ending of poverty).



**8** TRABAJO DECENTE  
Y CRECIMIENTO  
ECONÓMICO





The problems associated with economic development in Bogotá are basically threefold: shortcomings in the generation and consolidation of business, due to low levels of entrepreneurship and innovation; shortcomings in the productivity of micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises (MSMEs); and poor local, national, and international standing needed to boost the competitiveness of the productive sector.

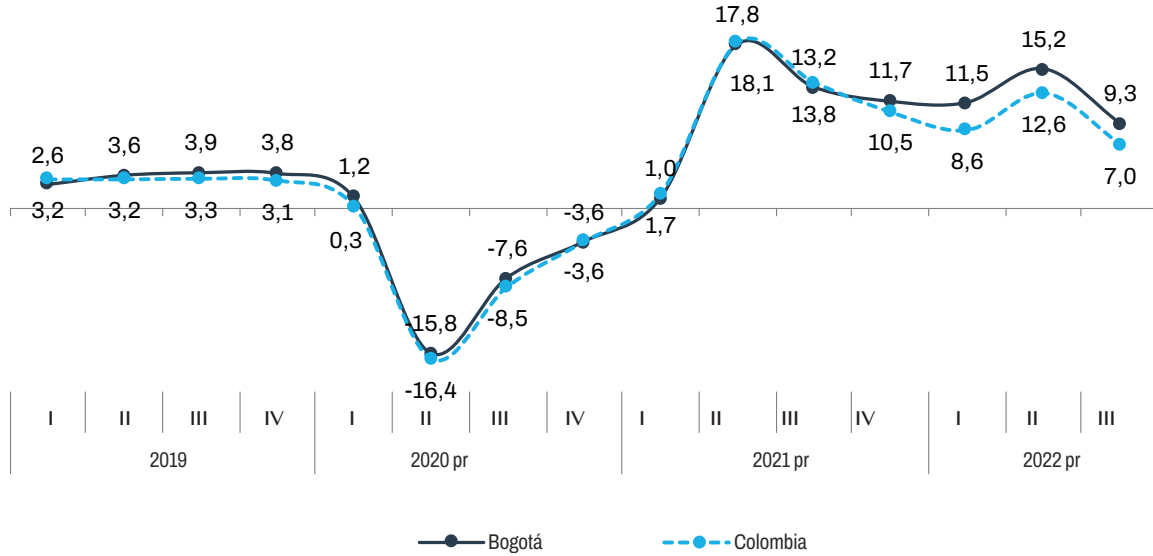
In Colombia, and specifically in Bogotá, innovative activity and high-impact entrepreneurship is low and the population lacks the skills and capacities needed to develop and consolidate a business idea [12].

However, Bogotá's economic system has absorbed pressure on the labor market, even in unfavorable scenarios such as economic emergency derived from COVID-19 pandemic. According to data from DANE, Bogotá's labor force participation rate was 66,8% in 2022, and employment levels in the city have recovered to 98,2% of pre-pandemic levels. Moreover, there has been a decrease in unemployment rate which went from 18,1% in 2020 and 16,4% in 2021 to 11,6% in 2022. It is worth mentioning that a high level of labor informality persists in the city (35,4% of employed population does not contribute to social security system), even so, Bogotá has the lowest informality rate nationwide.[13]

In terms of economic growth, Bogotá, like the rest of the country, suffered a strong recession caused by COVID-19, resulting in a 15,5% decrease in Bogotá's GDP. As shown in Figure 7, until the third quarter of 2021 Bogotá's economic growth had a similar behavior to nationwide, but subsequently Bogotá began to overcome the national average.



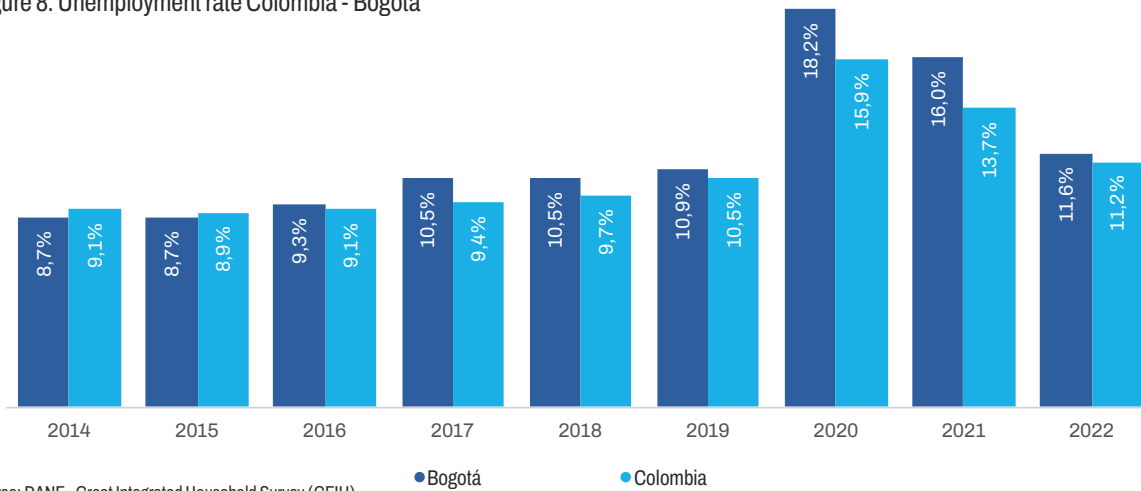
Figure 7. Annual Quarterly GDP Variation for Bogotá and Colombia Percentage, IV-2018/IV-2021 pr



Source: DANE - Great Integrated Household Survey (GEIH)

The unemployment rate increased in an accelerated manner from 2016 to 2020 and decreased in 2021, due to economic reactivation measures implemented by the district administration which will be further described in the following section. With the progress achieved in 2022, the city is approaching the employment levels it had before the pandemic.

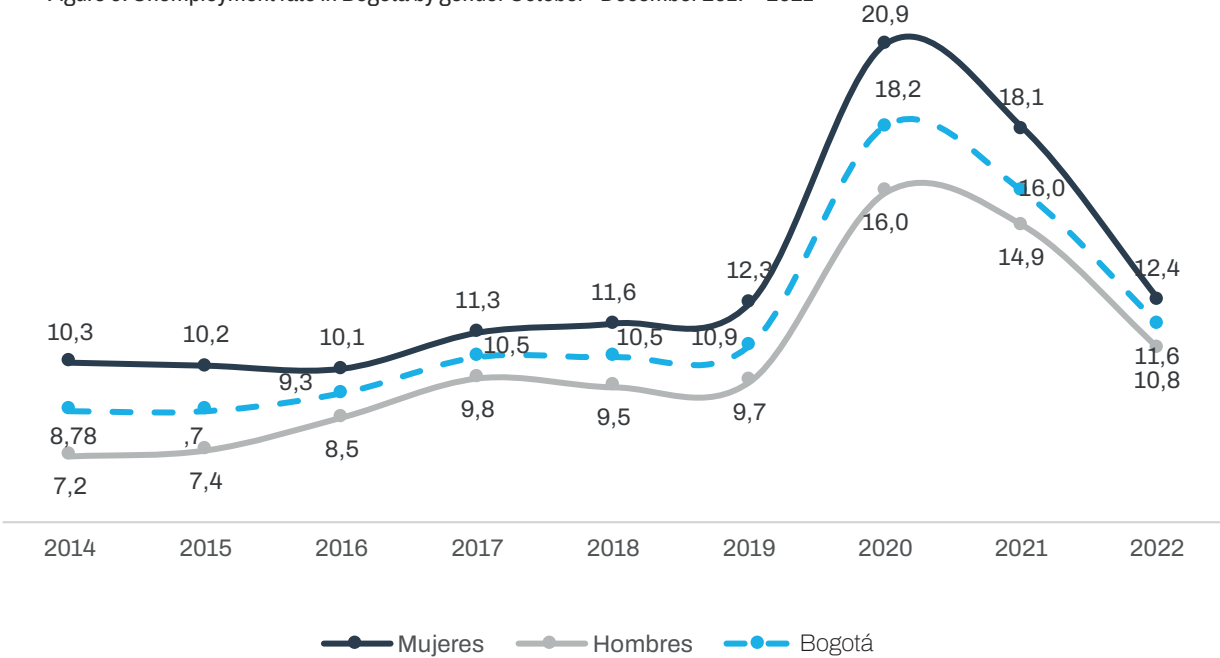
Figure 8. Unemployment rate Colombia - Bogotá



Source: DANE - Great Integrated Household Survey (GEIH)

Likewise, the unemployment gap between men and women increased caused by the effects of the pandemic, as shown in the figure below.

Figure 9. Unemployment rate in Bogotá by gender October - December 2017 – 2021



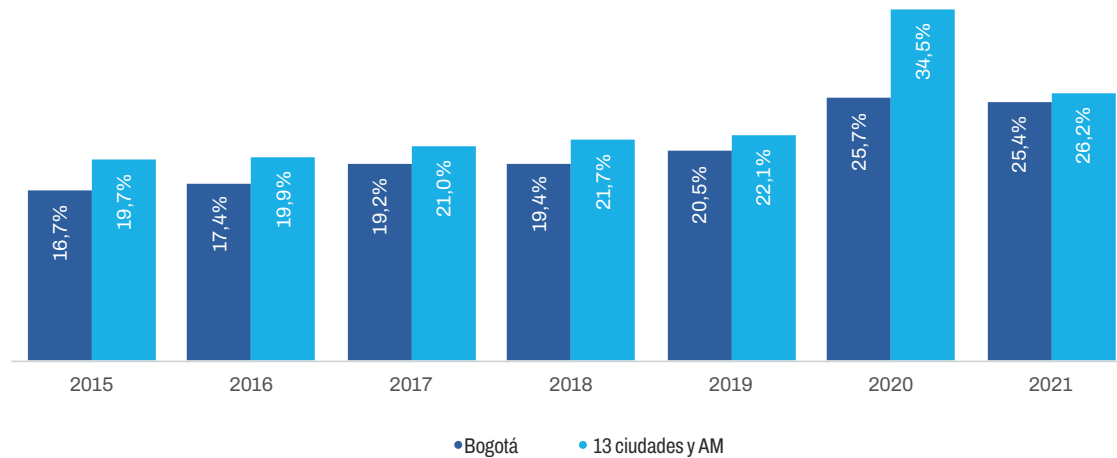
Source: DANE – Great Integrated Household Survey (GEIH)

Furthermore, in Bogotá, 9 out of 10 women perform unpaid domestic and caregiving work, spending an average of 5 hours and 33 minutes a day on such labor. Adding the time dedicated to paid work, the total workload for women in Bogotá is 15 hours a day.

By age group, unemployment has particularly affected youth, precisely because the incorporation of this group into the labor market is difficult, mainly due to their lack of experience. The figure below illustrates the increase in the rate of young people who are not in education, employment, or training (NEET) by 2021, showing that unemployment and academic dropout have been some of the effects of the pandemic in the city.



Figure 10. Percentage of Youth NEET in Bogotá and 13 cities and metropolitan areas, 2015 – 2021



Source: DANE – Great Integrated Household Survey (GEIH)

On the other hand, tourism was one of the sectors that contributed most to the economic slowdown and loss of jobs in Bogotá. In 2020, there was a 66.5% decrease in the number of tourists with respect to 2019 [14].

## Stakes and advances

### Marshall Plan

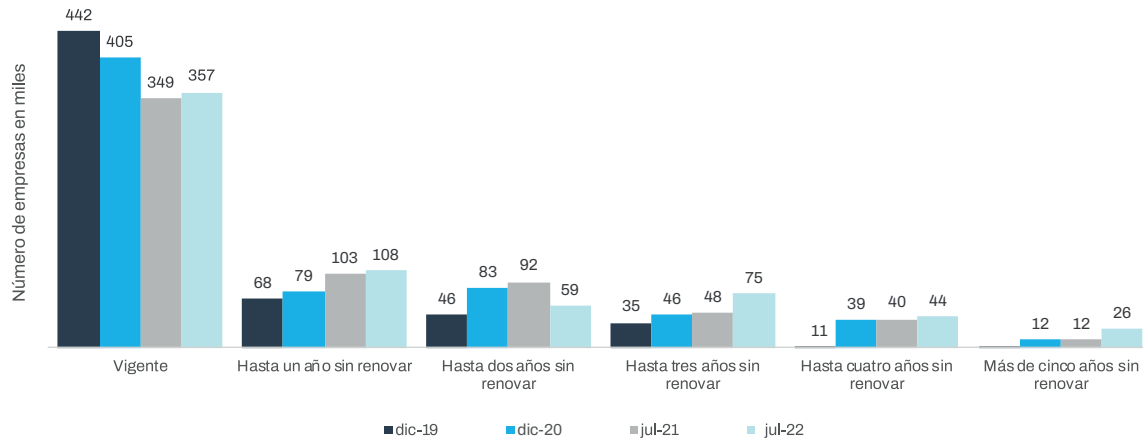
In 2020, Bogotá approved and began the implementation of the Marshall Plan to support business formalization through a discount in the financing of the registration and renewal of commercial registration, a progressive rate on the Industry and Commerce Tax (ICA) for those who formalized during 2020, and the design and promotion of microcredit and credit programs aimed at individuals and/or legal entities in the informal sector.

20,000 lines of credit to productive units that need to finance their working capital, fixed assets, and/or replace liabilities. This injection of resources allowed the net creation of companies to increase by 11% by 2021 compared to 2020 levels.

Considering that women were the most affected in terms of unemployment, the local government developed the “Inclusive Businesses” program, which allocated resources of more than USD 3.5 million to strengthen 3,300 micro-businesses and productive linkages,

benefiting 9,000 women heads of household in Bogotá, mainly caregivers.

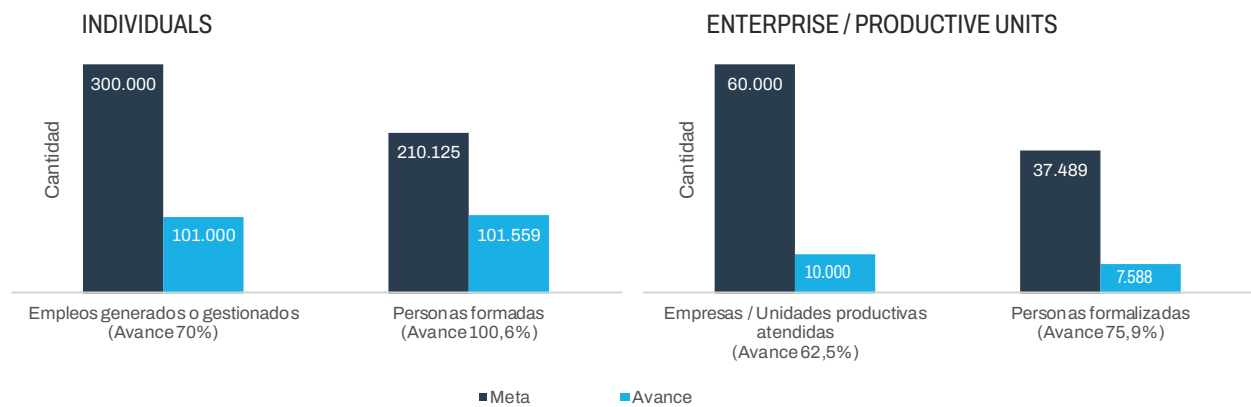
Figure 11. Companies with active registration in Bogotá according to 2019-2022



Source: Bogotá Chamber of Commerce, prepared by ODEB - SDDE

In addition, through the “Creo en Mí” (I Believe in Myself) program, the city was able to provide training to more than 1,000 women to accelerate the creation and consolidation of their business ventures. Likewise, the different actions of the Marshall Plan reached 40,259 companies in 2020 and 37,489 in 2021.

Figure 12. Results of the mitigation and economic recovery of Bogotá 2021 within the framework of the Marshall Plan



Source: District Secretary of Economic Development



On the other hand, through the Invest in Bogotá Promotion Agency, a public-private initiative between the Bogotá Chamber of Commerce and the Government of Bogotá to promote local businesses internationally, 35 projects were supported in 2021 (15 new and 20 reinvestments), with an estimated total of USD 101.4 million and the generation of more than 11,000 jobs.

These investments came from 15 prioritized markets, among them: United States, México, Argentina, and Brazil and the sectors that contributed the most were service outsourcing, manufacturing, and life sciences.

Also, as part of this framework of support, the Government implemented the “Know More, Be More” program to develop financial skills and digital tools to improve e-commerce and business in 19,045 MSMEs, formal and informal livelihood enterprises, with special emphasis on sectors affected by the emergency, women, and youth, thus addressing a gender, differential, and territorial approach [15].

In addition, 5,765 youth were recruited to the labor market and 5,521 were trained to develop skills and generate opportunities for their social and productive inclusion, either as employees or entrepreneurs,

and thus, at the end of the process, facilitate access to their first job or first entrepreneurship [15].

Bogotá also implemented three projects to connect people with opportunities for decent employment and improvement of labor skills, namely:

### **Public Employment Agency**

Whose purpose is to generate employment, with a gender, territorial, and differential approach, through the processes of orientation, intermediation, business management, and job training

### **Impulso al Empleo**

Whereby Bogotá has committed around USD 3.6 million to benefit unemployed people who are looking for employment.

### **Empleo Joven (Youth Employment)**

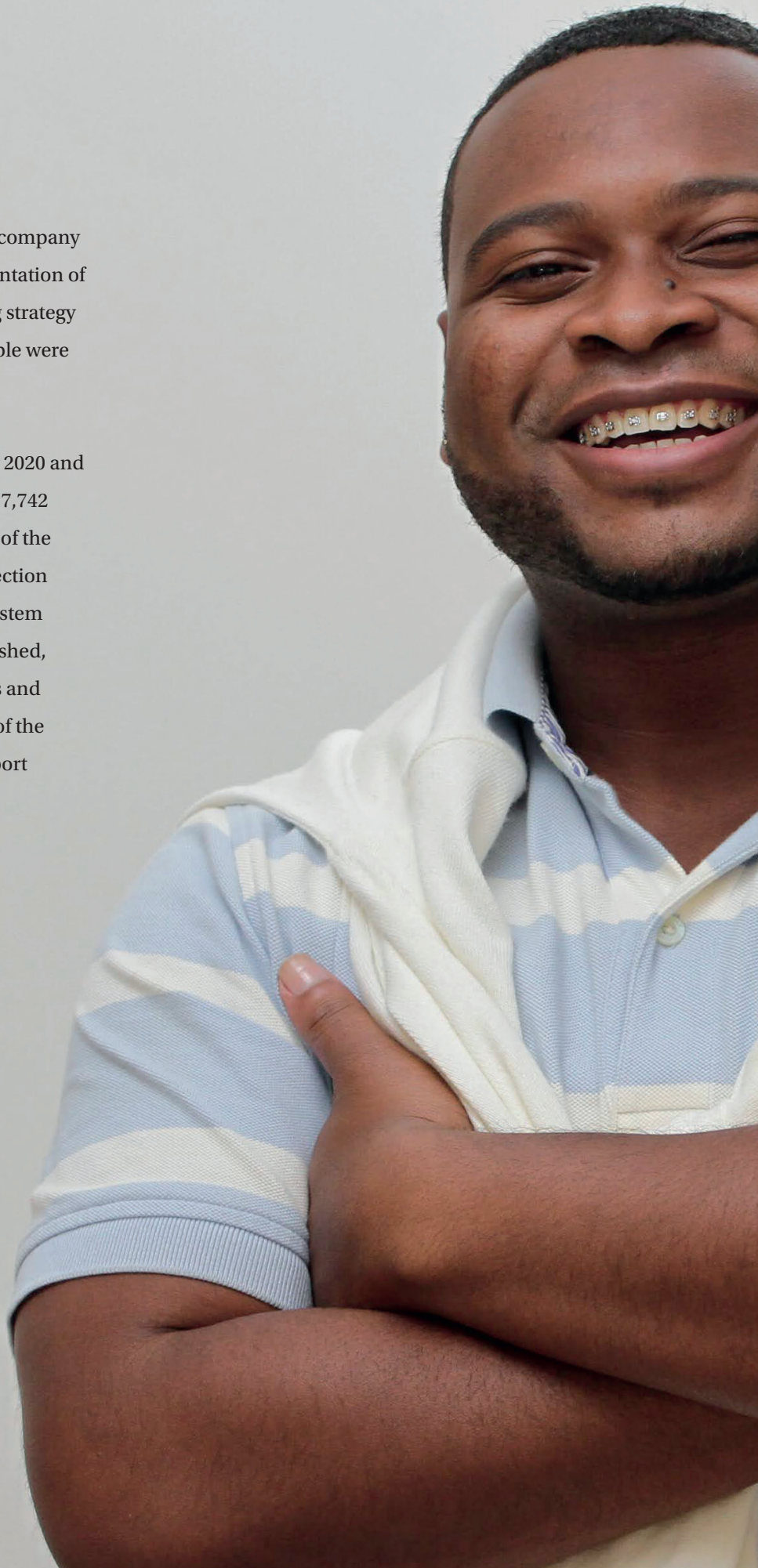
A program under which Bogotá has committed around USD 1.1 million to benefit companies that hire young people between 18 and 28 years of age, reaching a potential of 17,000 young beneficiaries

As part of the Sustainable Tourism with emphasis on biosecurity program, 224 tourist providers in Bogotá were trained and 143 companies registered to receive training in a certification process for the Check Seal



(identification of the establishment or company as bio-safe) [15]. Through the implementation of a short-term promotion and marketing strategy for Bogotá's tourism offer, 519,767 people were sensitized in this matter.

On the fiscal issue, public spending for 2020 and 2021 was approved for more than USD 7,742 million to finance the different actions of the Bogotá government program. The collection of local taxes was also delayed and a system of payment by installments was established, to alleviate the expenses of households and companies, which were financed part of the payroll of employees (Program to Support Formal Employment - PAEF).





## Challenges

Generate 67,000 new jobs in the short term, 63,000 additional jobs, and 81,000 in the long term through investment in mobility infrastructure. Generate 15,000 new jobs per year, that is, 198,000 jobs throughout the period covered by the POT.

Guarantee resources and strategic alliances with the private sector to increase the labor availability for the female population, from the Care System.

Guarantee resources to build the city infrastructure proposed in the POT, contributing to economic and social reactivation, such as: a) in transportation connectivity (five metro lines, two Regiotram, seven aerial cables, thirty-two green corridor networks, Western Logistic Ring, more than 1,000 km of bike lanes, among others; and b) in the District Care System: 45 care blocks, 24 hospitals, and 41 health centers, 60 new schools, among others.

## Significant experience from other sectors

### Empacor

Associations to dignify the work of waste pickers in Bogotá

Empacor, a company dedicated to the manufacture of cardboard boxes for more than 40 years in Colombia and that produces packaging for some of the country's widely-known pizza and cereal brands, is also a major purchaser of recycled material - close to 7,000 tons/month in 2021 - and has devoted itself in recent years to reinforcing the organization of recyclers with a view to dignifying their work, as well as seeking to improve their income, being especially aware of the needs of women.

### Formalization, support for women and children

After several rulings between 2003 and 2011 from the Constitutional Court, the highest Colombian court, which sought to dignify the work of recyclers, and a decree of the national government in 2016 for the formalization of associations of recyclers, it became clear that one of the main tools recyclers have to dignify their work is organization. Therefore, Empacor has been dedicated to promoting the creation and support of organizations of recyclers.





Once created, it has supported these organizations in strengthening their administrative capacities and in other tasks to improve the conditions of their members.

One concrete improvement is the payment of a collection fee that the associations make once a month to their members, channeling resources collected by the central government from the people and organizations that use recycling services. To collect this social payment for their services, recyclers need to be registered, something that the associations assist with.

In one of the more than eighty associations currently supported by Empacor (Reciclando por Colombia), women recyclers reported that these payments represent one-sixth of their monthly income. Members of these associations also receive insurance in case of death, hospitalization, or illness. In addition, with forty-four of the 200 members at the beginning of 2022 being female heads of household, the association maintains a program to monitor possible cases of violence against women. This is an addition to general support to families, like those provided during the quarantines during COVID, when the work and income of the recyclers dropped to minimum levels and the food supply became critically low.

In partnership with the Bogotá Mayor's office, Empacor also co-finances kindergartens to care for recyclers' young children, and it provided some electrically assisted vehicles for these workers. Finally, the associations also train the users of the recycling service, thus promoting the shift towards a circular economy.

## Strengths

Empacor's initiative directly benefits 20% of the approximately 25,000 recyclers working in the Colombian capital, but other companies in the sector are also doing their part. Partnerships include the Mayor's Office of Bogotá, especially for childcare, and, more recently, the German Cooperation Agency (GIZ).

The impact of the work on multiple SDGs is positive.

In addition to boosting decent work (SDG 8), this effort is supporting gender equality (SDG 5), helping to end poverty (SDG 1) and, through its effect on increasing recycling, boosting the circular economy and thus climate action (SDG 13).



**11** CIUDADES Y  
COMUNIDADES  
SOSTENIBLES



The different administrations of Bogotá have needed to align their government plans with the SDGs -with greater or lesser difficulty or determination. Although each mayor's actions are limited to a short period of government (four years), they are obliged not to produce imbalances for future generations, that is, to plan for a minimum level of sustainability

This is made possible by instruments such as: the Medium-Term Fiscal Framework (MFMP), the Land Use Plan (POT), sectoral and population policies, among others, which precisely define a minimum 10-year time frame for successive governments to follow.

For example, it is the government's duty to respect the spending and debt limits defined by the MFMP, so that the annual allocation of financial resources to meet Bogotá's needs does not exceed its debt capacity, tax collection goals, and risk management contingencies.

Similarly, the POT defines the limits of occupation of the territory so that the different activities carried out within it do not generate environmental vulnerabilities or social and/or economic imbalances in the future.

In this sense, the ongoing task is to ensure that sectoral actions are increasingly aligned with these instruments of long-term vision, reducing the risk of atomization and fragmentation of actions. For this reason, the POT and mobility policies have been progressively guided as a roadmap to promote SDG 11. Sustainable cities and communities.

In a general review of Bogotá's POT, adopted in 2021, mobility is incorporated into what is called the "Functional and care structure", which integrates systems of public space, sustainable multimodal mobility, public facilities, and services to ensure a support infrastructure in line with the planning objectives. This is achieved through the restoration of pedestrian public spaces, connectivity of the road network to guarantee interconnectivity and micro-mobility, the creation of green corridors, the optimization of social services and basic services, all within the framework of sustainability and energy efficiency.

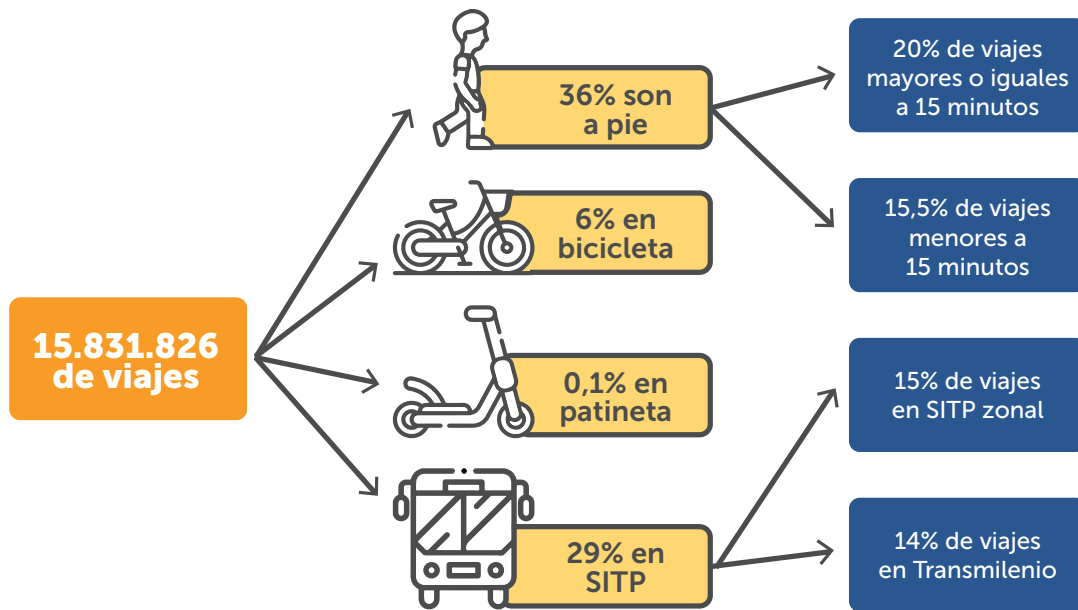
Specifically, the mobility vision for the Metropolitan Region Bogotá-Cundinamarca it is framed by the policy document CONPES 4034 of 2021, which focuses on sustainable multimodal mobility to improve connections within the city and the metropolitan region. Looking ahead to 2035, Bogotá will have 80 kilometers of metro lines, 100 km of Regional Tram lines, 154 km of high-capacity green corridors<sup>7</sup>, 25 km of the first green corridor on the "Carrera Séptima", 20 km of cables cars, 19 km of cycling



infrastructure with the “Cicloalameda Medio Milenio” and medium-capacity green corridors, along with their respective multimodal areas.

According to the 2019 Mobility Survey, Bogotá residents travel more than fifteen million times in a typical day using different modes of transportation. Between public transport (Transmilenio and zonal SITP) and non-motorized means (bicycle, skateboard, and walking), approximately 70% of trips are grouped together

Image 9. Distribution of trips between public transport and non-motorized transport



Source: District Secretary of Mobility; Mobility Survey 2019.



## Stakes and advances:

Accordingly, to the results presented in the mobility survey, high commuting times persist in the city because of poor connectivity of the road network, an increase in private vehicles, and the behavior of some road users. Citizen perception is that travel time has increased since 2014, from 62.5 minutes to 67.9 minutes by 2019 [7].

Hence, through the POT and the policies of the mobility sector, Bogotá is increasingly committed to the promotion of active (or non-motorized) mobility as a cornerstone for the fulfillment of SDG 11.

Thus, encouraging walking, cycling (mechanical or assisted pedaling), and the use of micro-mobility vehicles are all part of the vision of territorial planning for the city, through interventions in infrastructure, improving the proximity of goods and services, and cultural promotion to recognize that we are all pedestrians and need a friendly and accessible city in order to move around autonomously, safely, and comfortably.

The city has made progress in the development of infrastructure and investments that allow for a shift in transportation modes toward clean

energy sources and in the implementation of land management to reduce the spatial distances between the supply and demand of goods and services, thus reducing location barriers and making it easier for citizens to access the supply, reducing the pressure on conventional public and private means of transportation.

In this regard, in 2021, the general revision of the Land Use Plan of Bogotá D.C. was adopted through District Decree 555 of 2021, which includes five main transformations of the city:

**Bogotá will pay its environmental debt to the planet by expanding and protecting the ecological structure** and adapting to the challenges of the climate crisis.

**Bogotá will pay the enormous social debt by generating more housing, employment, education, health care,** and access to culture and sports for citizens.

**Bogotá will build the green, multimodal, and regional transportation system** that the city and the Metropolitan Region need.



**Bogotá will provide citizens with a city model with thirty-three qualities.** Access to employment, education, health, care, entertainment for citizens.

**Bogotá will be an integrated, innovative, and sustainable city-region with sound urban planning,** recognizing our cultural, environmental, tangible, and intangible heritage and integrating with the Metropolitan Region.

Among the strategies proposed by the POT is to bring citizens closer to the supply of goods and services, taking advantage of the agglomeration of productive activities and generating proximity

to housing through the consolidation of green mobility corridors that reduce travel times. In terms of improving mobility systems, several systems stand out: the expansion of Transmilenio public transportation system stations, the implementation of more than 1,400 electric buses, the construction of the overhead cable infrastructure in Ciudad Bolívar and San Cristóbal, as well as the first line of the Metro, and the progress in the construction of the feeder corridors of this first line, such as the sections of Avenida 68 and Avenida Ciudad de Cali.





It is worth noting that the First Metro Line foresees the large-scale implementation of infrastructure dedicated to the use of bicycles through bicycle parking areas in high demand that will be located inside the stations, in the basement, or on the access level, depending on the type of station.

In accordance with the Bicycle Public Policy, which was adopted in 2021, Bogotá has implemented a shared bicycle system, which began in 2022, registered 96,000 trips in this year. This Policy promotes accessibility, inclusion, and the use of sustainable transportation.

In addition, the city government is making progress on two strategic infrastructure projects conceived as green corridors that will give priority to sustainable modes of transport (pedestrian and bicycle). The first is called “Ciclo Alameda Medio Milenio”, which will be the first artery route for bicycles, with more than 399,000 square meters of public space; it will connect the city from south to north (from Portal Tunal to 170th Street). The second, called “Corredor Verde Séptima” (Seventh St. Green Corridor), will transform Carrera Séptima (Bogotá’s emblematic street) and will reflect the process of cultural change in the way we move around the city. This corridor will have a total length of 22 kilometers (from 26th Street

to 200th Street) and will be built with more than 50,000 contributions from citizens.

The city government is also making progress in developing actions to manage the demand for mobility. One example is the restriction of the circulation of private vehicles, known as “Pico y Placa” and “Pico y Placa Solidario” (Solidarity Pico y Placa).

The “Pico y Placa” is the total restriction of the circulation of private vehicles on certain days of the week according to the license plate number of the vehicle, while the “Pico y Placa Solidario” allows citizens to obtain a permit to use their vehicle if, in exchange they take a sensitization course and pay a monetary fee.

Along this line of rationalization of the use of private vehicles, Bogotá will bet on the implementation of the “Car Sharing” lottery through tech platforms, in a strategy to promote shared mobility for businesses and universities.



Meanwhile, in 2021, more than 400,000 m<sup>2</sup> of public space were conserved and approximately 178,000 m<sup>2</sup> were built to increase the supply of public space and green areas in residential areas of the city, with a total of 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> of public space.



Between 2020 and 2022, Bogotá has eight additional partial development plans, which are the urban planning standard to guide the construction of more than 66,000 housing units for vulnerable families, ensuring that they are equipped with public space and health, security, and education facilities.



However, the idea is not solely to improve planning for the occupation and provision of the territory, but also to make sure that such things happen through comprehensive habitat management. In this sense, the city government implemented two subsidy programs: the first, called “Solidarity Renting”, aims to partially or totally support the rental expenses of vulnerable households whose income is affected by calamity or disaster situations to access, maintain, or continue with their housing solution. As of December 2022, 14,504 subsidies (USD 67 per household/per month) have been granted for each household to cover rent for up to two months.

The second, called “Mi Ahorro, Mi Hogar”, is intended to provide a cash contribution to low-income households headed by women who are at risk of any kind of domestic violence, victims of the armed conflict, and women who are caretakers. This contribution is provided for a period of up to 12 months and has a monthly value of USD 165, which must be used to cover the monthly rent of a housing unit partially or totally, provided that the beneficiary household saves a minimum of USD 55 per month to complete the payment of the rent. As of December 2022, a total of 3,907 subsidies have been assigned under this program.

Image 10. Banner of the district program “Mi ahorro mi hogar” (My savings, my home)



Source: District Secretary of Habitat



In housing acquisition, between 2020 and 2022, 8,644 subsidies have been allocated, within the framework of the Program for the Promotion of Access to Social Housing – Mi Casa Ya, Preferential Offer, and in inter-administrative agreements signed with different entities. As for housing improvements, 2,911 subsidies have been assigned in the urban area with 182 improvements for rural housing between 2020 and 2022.

In addition, Bogotá launched a strategy to legalize existing social housing buildings that were built without a building permit, but which comply with seismic resistance standards and other architectural and urban planning requirements, for which households wishing to legalize their housing can count on the accompaniment of the city government through what was called “The Social Public Curator’s Office”. As of December 2022, the Social Public Curator’s Office has issued 750 recognition acts for existing buildings.

Likewise, thanks to the existence of a precise and coherent urban planning regulation with a long-term vision as part of the POT, it was possible to advance in the formalization of property through the issuance of land titles for low-income families; between 2020 and 2022, 2,345 land titles were issued in neighborhoods of informal origin.

The titling allows residents access to the benefits of a legal city, including public goods and services, and even financial services that are leveraged in mortgage guarantees.

To secure the necessary resources to implement the projects and strategies set forth in the POT, to make the city an increasingly resilient and sustainable space, among which the following stand out:

**Adopt the Public Policy for Zero and Low Emission Motorized Mobility 2023-2040,** as a roadmap to consolidate this mobility as an efficient, accessible, and competitive alternative.

**Generate urban community gardens that** enable the development of agro-ecological production models.

**Implement a network of green corridors** that consolidate the dynamics of zero- and low-emission mobility and living environments.

**Consolidate the strategy of Sustainable Landscapes,** as spaces to promote sustainable rural production.

**Generate the urban development standard that enables the consolidation of the Manzanas del Cuidado and the Orange Development Areas (ADN).** The latter are spaces



that promote the confluence of human capital and investment to generate new business and market models.

**Promote habitat and sustainable housing with an emphasis on supply for low-income people**, thus responding to the needs of the quantitative and qualitative deficit, the formation of new homes, and replacement housing.

### Significant experience from other sectors

#### Ecopetrol

innovation of spaces to promote sustainable mobility

Ecopetrol S.A. is a national mixed-economy company in the oil and gas sector. The company is committed to sustainability, mitigating the effects of climate change, and reducing the carbon footprint of its operations and products through its sustainability strategy, one of the four pillars of its corporate strategy. Through this strategy, they have contributed to the generation of responsible, safe, and efficient operations, harmonizing the relationship with the environment and stakeholders, mainly by

articulating sustainable mobility projects within the company.

**Quality and safety standards in bicycle parking lots.** As part of this strategy and since 2019, Ecopetrol set itself the task of redefining sustainability in terms of generating value for the company and its shareholders. Among the most significant actions, it implemented a sustainable mobility plan for its employees, prioritizing public transportation and bicycle transportation. One of the first actions to be implemented was the installation of improved bicycle parking area, with a wide range of accessible and comfortable parking spaces, with safety conditions and additional features, to contribute to better mobility and, above all, to promote the use of bicycles among its employees.

With the development of a strategy called Quality Seals, aimed at promoting the installation of quality and secure bicycle parking lots, the District Administration awarded the Gold Seal to the three Ecopetrol bicycle parking lots, with a total of 144 parking spaces.



## Strengths

The bicycle parking facilities meet high quality standards and have complementary services for the convenience and comfort of cyclists, including the following features:

**Double the minimum number of bicycle racks required** by the standard and one or more racks for special bicycles.

**They have adequate fixtures to support and store bicycles.** They provide a lock loan service and systems to secure parked bicycles.

**It has a lock loan service** and systems to secure the bicycle when parked.

**It has a bicycle and user registration** system with digital information.

**It has a tool and/or mechanic service** tower station.

**The bicycle parking area is well marked, with horizontal priority signage** for pedestrians and cyclists and an institutional image.

**Bathroom and shower facilities for employees.** They are also provided with lockers and changing areas.

**Charging points for bicycles and electric scooters** are provided.

Ecopetrol's commitment, like that of many companies that have been recognized by the District's Quality Seal, demonstrates the progress that has been made in Bogotá to consolidate sustainable mobility, and the fundamental role of all actors to achieve this goal. The commitment to sustainable mobility not only contributes to the fulfillment of SDG 11, but also contributes to SDG 13 - Climate Action and SDG 3 - Health. The accessibility, comfort and safety of these bicycle parking facilities have a positive impact on these goals, supporting means of transportation that encourage the use of bicycles as a clean, safe, and efficient resource, which is friendly toward the environment, as well as the health and well-being of people.





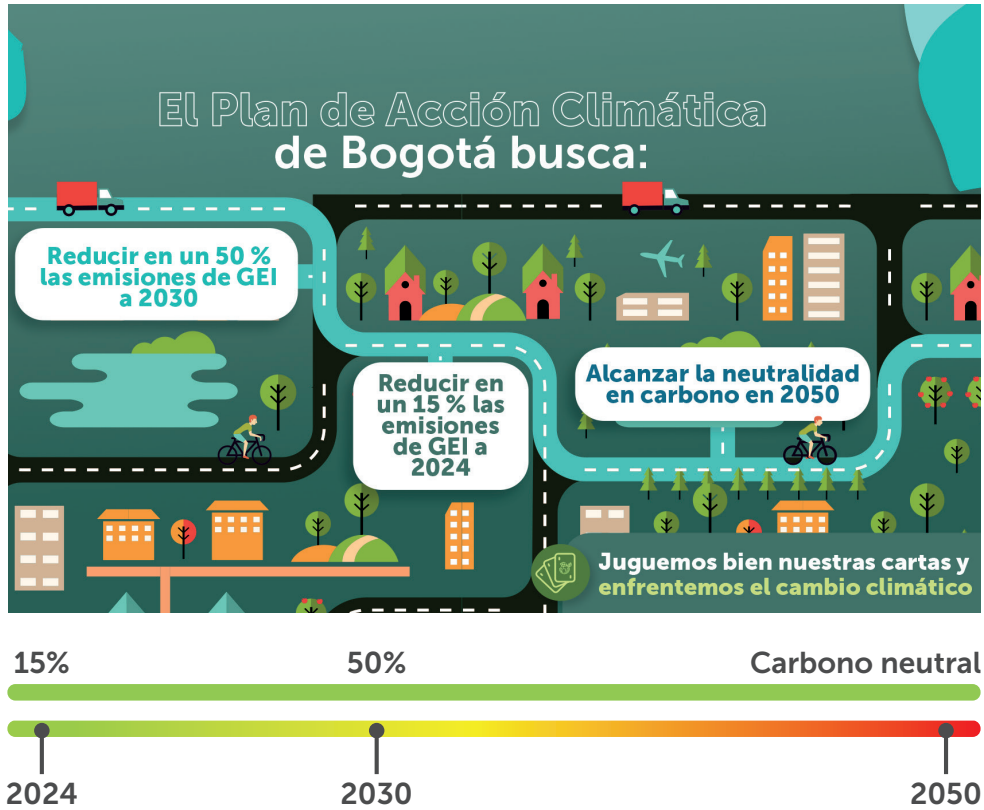
**13** ACCIÓN  
POR EL CLIMA



According to projections made by the Government of Bogotá based on the baseline (2017) of greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions, the city records a volume of 11,421,724 tons of CO2 equivalent, with transportation being the sector with the highest emissions of greenhouse gases [16].

In accordance with the above, in 2021 Bogotá adopted the Climate Action Plan (PAC)<sup>8</sup> whose general objective is to establish a strategic framework to achieve carbon neutrality by mid-century and strengthen the socio-ecological climate resilience of Bogotá, through the implementation of mitigation and adaptation actions that contribute to social welfare and improve the quality of life of its population, within the framework of climate justice.

Image 12. PAC mitigation goals



Source: District Secretary of the Environment



By subsectors, the leading GHG emissions (95%) come from road transportation, manufacturing industry, solid waste disposal, residential, commercial, and institutional facilities, as explained below:

**Use of fuels for road transport, such as gasoline, diesel, compressed natural gas, biodiesel and ethanol** account for 47.7% of emissions and 1% with energy.

**Consumption of fossil fuels and biomass in the industrial sector**, representing 13% of emissions and 2% with electricity.

**Disposal of solid waste in “Doña Juana” sanitary landfill**, which accounts for 13% of the city’s total emissions.

**Use of natural gas and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)** for the residential sector (8.6%) and electric power (3.5%).

**Consumption of electrical energy and fuels** (natural gas, LPG, vegetable, and wood coal) in the commercial and institutional sectors with 3.7% and 3.3%, respectively.

**The remaining 5% of emissions in the city are generated by disposal of city wastewater that is not connected** to a treatment plant; use of fuels in the railroad and agricultural sectors; incineration and biological treatment of waste; and leaking emissions from natural gas distribution.

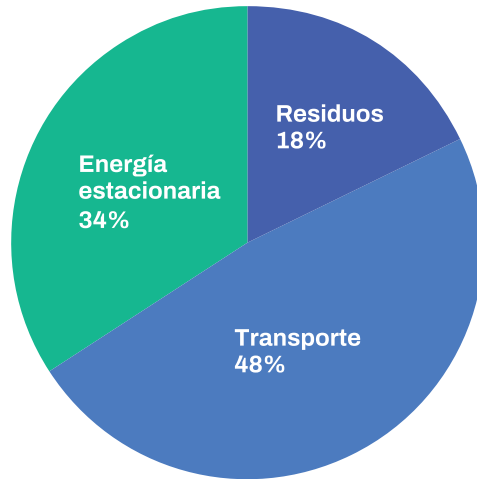






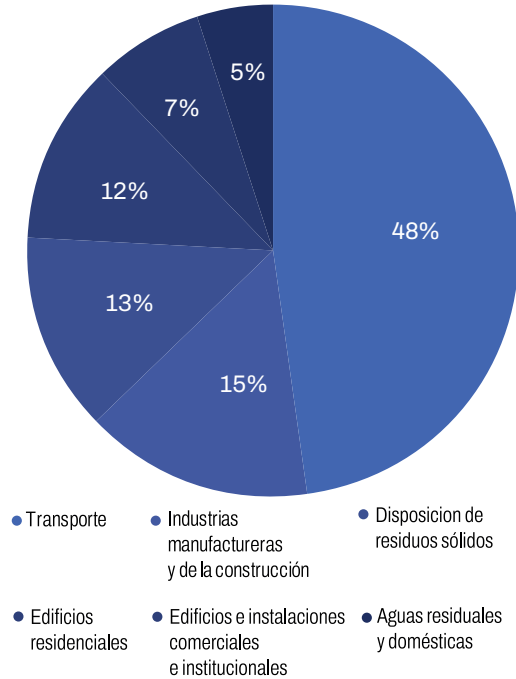


Figure 13. PAC mitigation targets



Source: District Secretary of the Environment.

Figure 14. Percentage distribution of GHG emissions by subsector



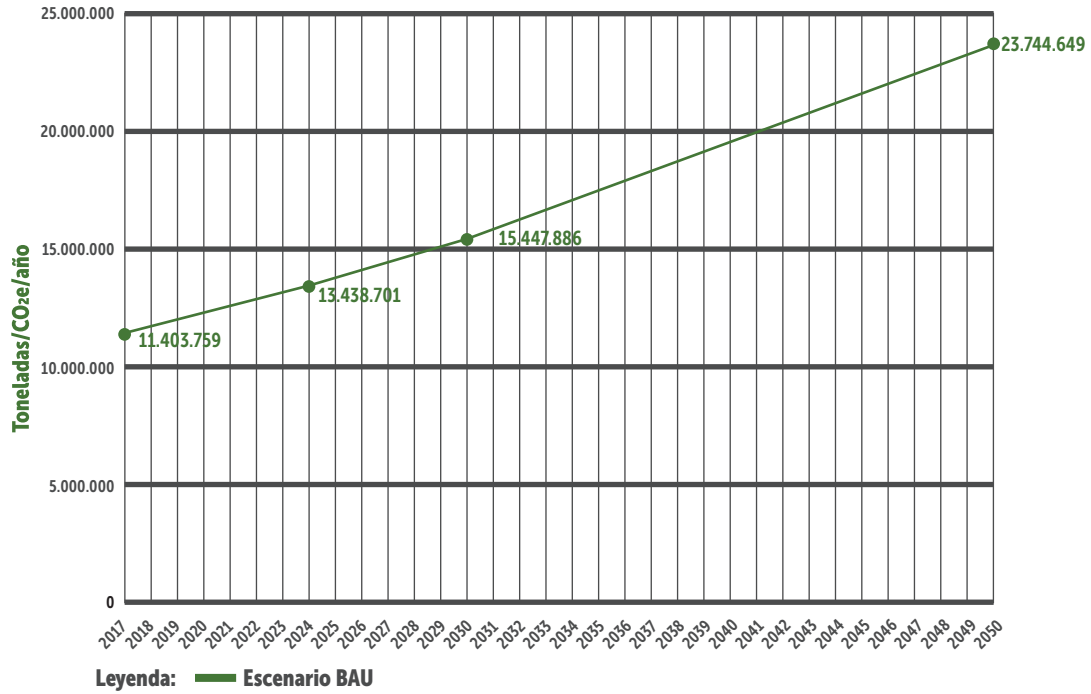
Source: District Secretary of the Environment

In this regard, Bogotá’s first step has been to improve its institutional framework for the review and updating of the inventory of emissions and removals, to achieve greater rigor in its measurements and correctly guide policies. Thus, it has defined two GHG emission scenarios based on the 2017 baseline: 1) Business-as-usual (BAU) scenario, which shows how emissions would increase if no mitigation actions were taken and how emissions would increase, and 2) Ambitious scenario where Bogotá meets reduction targets of 15% by 2024, 50% by 2030 and carbon neutral by 2050.

By way of illustration, below is the emissions trajectory in the BAU scenario, with an average annual growth rate of 2.37% for 2017-2024, 2.34% between 2024-2030 and 2.17% in 2030-2050.



Figure 12. Emissions trajectory in the BAU scenario from 2017 to 2050



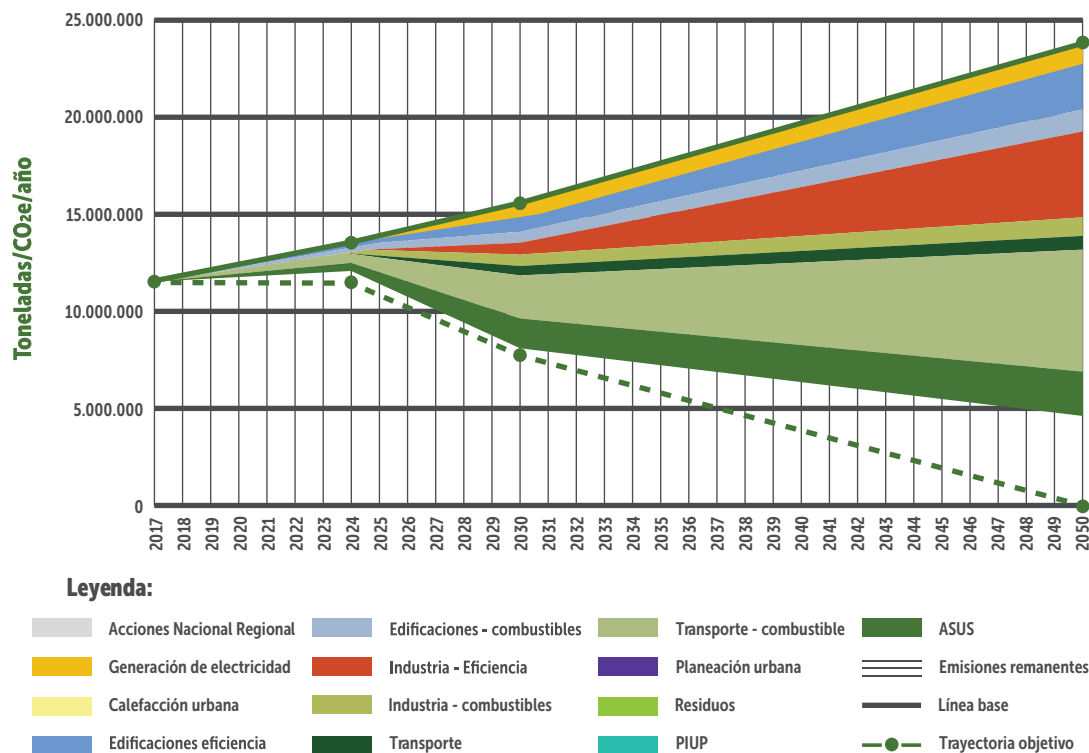
Source: Secretariat of Environment 2020- Climate Change Team.

On the other hand, the ambitious scenario would allow a decarbonization level of 80% to be achieved by 2050, for which the greatest mitigation potential is provided by fuel substitution in all end-use sectors, especially in transportation.

Measures such as mode shift and fuel substitution in transportation - mainly electrification - would have an emissions reduction potential of 37% by 2030, while in the waste sector the potential is close to 20.2% in 2030 and 11.6% in 2050.



Figure 13. Emissions trajectory for the ambitious mitigation scenario 2017 to 2050, by sector



Source: Secretariat of Environment 2020- Climate Change Team

Thus, Bogotá’s mitigation goals have been defined as follows:

**2024:** To emit a maximum of 11,422,896 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq, i.e., to reduce GHG emissions by 15% with respect to the baseline projection (13,438,701 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq).

**2030:** To emit a maximum of 7,723,943 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq, which represents a 50% reduction in GHG emissions with respect to the baseline projection for 2030 (15,447,886 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>eq).

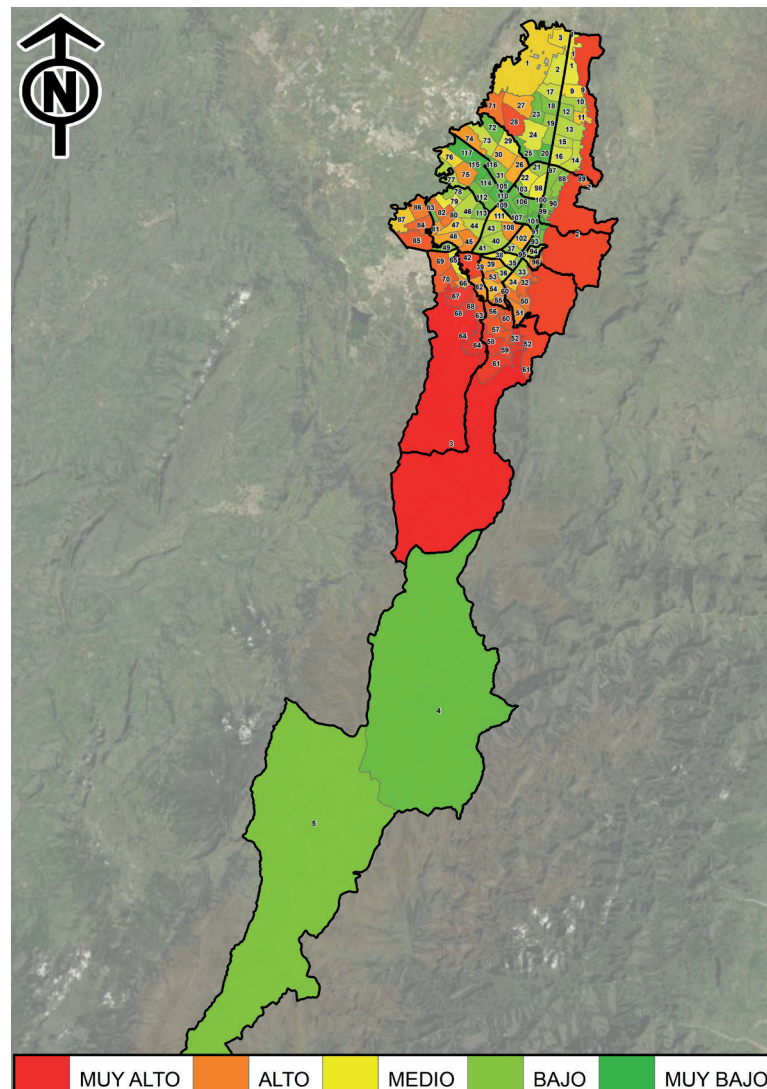
**2050:** To achieve carbon neutrality<sup>9</sup>.

In terms of adaptation to climate change, according to the Third National Communication on Climate Change (TCNCC)<sup>10</sup>, Bogotá has a very high sensitivity and low adaptive capacity, which is mainly due to a weak capacity to guarantee food security and water supply. This situation continues to occur even though Bogotá has been taking different actions to incorporate climate change management into environmental, territorial, and disaster risk planning and management instruments, as well as into projects and policies.



This is reflected in the Total Sensitivity Index for Adaptation to Climate Change Scenarios. As can be seen in the image below, Bogotá is more sensitive to climate change at its eastern and western margins, as well as in the south, in terms of flooding, torrential floods, forest fires, and pooling, which are triggered with greater intensity at the edges of the city due to changes in temperature and atmospheric phenomena.

Image 13. Total Sensitivity Index for Adaptation to Climate Change Scenarios



Source: District Secretariat of Environment. Plan de Acción Climática p. 96



## Stakes and advances:

### *Climate Action Plan*

Bogotá has made progress in formulating planning instruments that leverage institutional transformations and improve technical capacities. One of these instruments corresponds to the District Plan for Disaster Risk, Management, and Climate Change 2018-2030, which establishes actions to reduce risk, mitigate and adapt to climate change, and manage emergencies and disasters [17].

In 2020, Bogotá was the first city in Latin America to declare climate emergency, which led to establishing the issue as a priority for public management requiring urgent resources and actions to strengthen planning and execution processes for adaptation, mitigation, and resilience to climate change.

In addition, to obtain information based on climate science and align the city with international and national goals to address climate change, as defined in the Paris Agreement and the National Determined Contribution (CDN), the Climate Action Plan (PAC), a technical document with a roadmap for the next 30 years to make Bogotá carbon neutral and resilient to climate change was drafted in 2020 and 2021.

Image 14. Roadmap for adaptation to climate change impacts



Source: District Secretariat of Environment



The Climate Action Plan (PAC) was presented in April 2021 as a roadmap for the city to meet its goals of mitigating and adapting to climate change. The plan aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions by 15% by 2024, 50% by 2030, and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050. Additionally, the plan addresses threats such as torrential downpours, floods, mass movements, forest fires, and urban heat islands that could affect Bogotá more frequently in the future. A decree has been established to outline the results and goals for the short, medium, and long term. The Climate Action Plan Bogotá D.C 2050 is currently being elaborated and will be submitted to the National Council on Economic and Social Policy (CONPES) in June 2023.

The significant role of international partnerships in developing research and projects to contribute to the fulfillment of the climate action goals set for the PAC must be highlighted. Two research studies conducted with C40, which allowed for public policy decisions based on technical rigor and science, are particularly noteworthy: i) 'The Green Jobs Analysis and Workforce Equity Assessment for Bogotá'; and ii) 'The Health, Economic, and Environmental Implications of Fossil Gas.'



Two cooperation projects were also launched: i) the UK AID CAI Programme, a 4-year program to support the design of high-impact mitigation projects in the energy and transportation sectors; and ii) an energy efficiency and photovoltaic solar energy project for public entities in Bogotá with Cities Finance Facility.

Several achievements are worth highlighting in compliance with the mandates established in Bogotá's Agreement 790 of 2020 on Climate Emergency. These include updated greenhouse gas inventories up to 2020, certified with the C40 quality seal; the acquisition of 1480 electric buses; support for companies in Bogotá to improve their water and energy use and transition to sustainable practices; the formulation and implementation of a city financing program for small and medium enterprises to reduce emissions through appropriate technologies, and Climate Risk Assessment to identify and assess current and future climate risks associated with hazards in Bogotá, among others.

As part of the progress made in the ERC, future trends in temperature and precipitation projected to 2040 in Bogotá were identified, along with the analysis of the Risk Index for Adaptation to Climate Change Scenarios (IRC), which addressed the main critical points considered in the POT strategies.







The IRC shows that it is very likely that, by 2040, the average temperature in Bogotá will increase by 0.25 °C in the rural area and by 0.65 °C in the urban area. As for rainfall, it is expected to increase by 35% in the west of Bogotá, while significant reductions of about 15% are expected in the Eastern Hills and the southern area of Sumapaz.

In accordance with the PAC, Bogotá has taken actions in all sectors (transportation, public services, waste, ecosystems, buildings) aimed at reducing GHG emissions, including:

**Extraction, treatment, and use of biogas from the Doña Juana sanitary landfill,** which in 2017 and 2018 generated a reduction in emissions of 300,440 and 226,580.7 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq, respectively.

**Operation of the wastewater treatment plant -PTAR Salitre, which treated 100% of the biogas generated from the treatment of domestic wastewater.** In 2017 and 2018, a reduction in emissions of 54,804 and 44,253.95 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq, respectively, associated with this project was recorded.

**Creation of the selective route for organic waste in district marketplaces,** with which a reduction in emissions of 154.6 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2017 and 107.57 tCO<sub>2</sub>eq in 2018 was reported.



**The Greening of Bogotá Program, whereby as of 2022, 347,747 plants have**

**been sown in Bogotá** and conservation agreements were signed on more than 52 hectares to consolidate the Thomas van der Hammen forest reserve.

**In urban agriculture, 13,064 urban vegetable gardens were enhanced with the delivery of supplies ((substrate, seeds, tools, and seedlings).** In addition, the Mujeres que reverdecen program was launched, offering conditional cash transfers to 5,000 women in a situation of vulnerability in exchange for their work in improving Bogotá's green cover.

**Issuance of a regulation mandating the compensation of planting five trees for every one that is cut down,** which will help mitigate heat islands and contribute to a greener city.

**Bogotá committed to mitigating GHG emissions with measures such as the construction and commissioning of the First Metro Line, which, according to mitigation potential models,** will reduce CO<sub>2</sub> emissions by 0.91 million tons by 2030. Other advances in mitigation measures by transforming transportation modes include: the

start-up of the Ciudad Bolívar cable, the studies, and designs for the San Cristóbal cable, and the contract for the provision of 1,002 fully electric buses in Fontibón, Perdomo and Usme.

**The initial phase of the adoption and implementation of the Public Bicycle**

**Policy began in 2021,** which seeks to increase the infrastructure, quantity, safety, and quality of travel by bicycle and thus advance in the shift of modes of transportation in Bogotá. It is worth noting that, in terms of bicycle infrastructure, Bogotá reached 596 km of permanent bicycle routes.

In addition, Bogotá has been participating in different collaborations at the international level; with Buenos Aires, it is among the two Latin American cities that are part of the C40 Steering Committee, a network of megacities committed to climate change management [18]. In this network, Bogotá is recognized for its actions in the implementation of sustainable infrastructure for transport (bicycle route network), incorporating risk management in land use planning, improving the ecosystem in relation to Bogotá's water sources, and improving equality for recyclers, among others.

On the other hand, in the ongoing work of district government institutions, such as



the District Institute for Risk Management and Climate Change (IDIGER), resettlement processes of families in high-risk areas due to climatic events such as floods or landslides are being developed, as well as risk mitigation actions and promotion and sensitization on the importance of restoration actions, implementation of incentives to the conservation of vegetation and the involvement of stakeholders in the conservation of the Eastern Mountains.

All of the above reflects the concrete actions of the Government of Bogotá to adapt the city to climate change.

## Challenges

**Guarantee the resources to implement each of the programs and projects defined in the PAC**, as well as Bogotá's infrastructure projects related to sustainable mobility. In this regard, the construction and implementation of the Metro lines proposed in the POT should proceed, thus contributing to the reduction of GHG emissions.

**Formulate the PPCC so that management and adaptation to climate change is projected in the long term**, transcending the political will of the mayors in office.

**Make alliances with different sectors and actors in society to mobilize resources** and address bottlenecks that restrict the comprehensive management of climate change. For example, reach agreements and exercise controls in urban planning licensing so that buildings in Bogotá effectively incorporate construction standards that lead to efficient consumption, within the framework of what is established in the POT. Jointly promote actions with the freight transport sector for the conversion to clean energy of the vehicle fleet and reach agreements for the circulation of these vehicles in Bogotá.



**Protect, monitor, and control the quality of surface water** and aquifers in Bogotá, with a focus on district and regional articulation to guarantee water supply.

**Protect and expand the city's Main Ecological Structure by 30%** in accordance with the norms of permitted uses included in the POT and contain the advance of the agricultural frontier in rural areas of important ecosystems.



### Significant experiences from other sectors

#### Citizens protecting the Thomas van der Hammen forest reserve

The trade-off between the growth needs of a capital city that continues to grow in population and the protection of ecosystems where wildlife is threatened has given rise to important debates in Bogotá in recent years, many of them related to the future of a 1,395-hectare area

designated in 2011 by the environmental authority as a regional forest reserve, named after the man who promoted its conservation: the Dutch scientist Thomas Van der Hammen, who lived much of his life in Colombia. The reserve sought to connect the capital's Eastern Mountains ecosystems with the highly polluted Bogotá River to the west, helping to protect dozens of endemic species that would use it as a corridor. However, its implementation has been slow and, in 2016, the local government of the time planned to urbanize a large portion of the area.



At the time, sectors of civil society mobilized to defend the reserve, including two organizations that have stood out for their actions: Colectivo Ciudadano Sembradores van der Hammen and Veeduría Ciudadana de la Reserva.

**Joint efforts between authorities and civil society.** The two citizen groups conceive of the reserve as a classroom for Bogotá residents to learn about and protect the ecosystems while participating in activities ranging from planting trees to learning about the pre-Colombian Muisca culture. The target population is not only the areas closest to the reserve, but all of Bogotá, with activities for all ages and a record of participation of more than 6,000 people in 2022.

The Sembradores Van del Hammen collective and the Veeduría de la Reserva combined efforts with each other and with other organizations to defend the reserve from different perspectives. As an oversight group, the main task has been to maintain a dialogue with the Bogotá government to monitor and provide citizen feedback on the actions taken by the administration in the reserve, as well as to maintain legal pressure for restoration activities in the area. The group has also organized tree planting events, workshops on the reserve, and has involved high school students in the protection of the reserve, as well as multiple talks and forums, and has collaborated on two musical albums. Both organizations have sought to articulate different actors and knowledge in the restoration and consolidation of the reserve.





## Strengths

One of the great strengths of the work of these two organizations lies in the large number of alliances with national organizations such as the National Environmental Forum, regional organizations such as the Alliance for the Defense of La Sabana, and local organizations such as the Red de la Conejera, Herencia Ambiental, La Zarigüeya Lectora, Reacción Ambiental, Voz Terra, Creacción, and Cause. By preserving ecosystems that help mitigate risks associated with climate change, including flash floods and landslides, for example, through water regulations, the work of the organizations defending van der Hammen Reserve favors the sustainable development of Bogotá and promotes the achievement of SDG 11 (sustainable cities and communities), SDG 13 (climate action), and SDG 15 (life of terrestrial ecosystems).





A photograph of two young women smiling in a library. The woman in the foreground is wearing a purple t-shirt with the words 'FREE MINDS' and a maroon zip-up jacket. The background shows bookshelves filled with books, a 'VISA' sign, and a metal pillar with colorful stickers. A yellow vertical bar is on the left side of the image.

04 | Accelerating the  
achievement of  
the SDGs





But First  
**BUBBLE  
CREAM**

VISA



The 2030 Agenda requires decisive action from the local and national governments, civil society, the private sector, and academia to generate adequate direction towards the fulfillment of the SDGs. This is particularly relevant due to the challenges posed by COVID-19 and climate change, whose effects on public health, poverty, and inequality require doubling efforts to accelerate compliance with the goals. To this end, Bogotá is working on the following actions aimed at increasing efficiency and effectiveness in achieving the 2030 Agenda:

Strengthening the articulation between different planning instruments, such as the Land Use Plan, public policies, and the City Development Plan, around the 2030 Agenda to promote transformations that solve the main problems in the city.

Improving the quality of statistical information as a basis for monitoring compliance with the SDGs and for decision-making associated with their implementation. The importance of this action has been widely recognized in the framework of the 2030 Agenda. Strengthening the statistical capacity of the 193 member countries of the United Nations has been proposed as one of the global goals to increase the availability of timely, reliable, and quality data, allowing the measurement of progress in sustainable development.

On this point, the challenge has been significant since one of the main difficulties in defining commitments for 2030 is that the statistical information used as a basis for decision-making has problems of heterogeneity, low frequency of measurement, substantial resources required to carry out capture and processing operations, or simply dispersion of administrative files when they are the primary source.

Consolidating the governance structure that allows the city's results to be maximized, within the framework of synergies between public and private entities, international cooperation agencies, civil society organizations, and academia

## Proposal for achieving the SDGs

The proposal for achieving the SDGs by the city administration involves reorienting institutional adaptation processes to address challenges like pandemic management and urbanization. The actions planned aim to improve specific aspects that lead to greater efficiency in the implementation of the 2030 Agenda. To achieve this, the Compliance Plan will be developed, which will contain the following:

**A diagnosis to analyze the progress in compliance until 2022** based on the goals defined in the District Development Plan and the projected contribution for each SDG from the planning instruments exceeding the government's term.

**An analysis of the investment for the 2023** fiscal year and its contribution to fulfilling the goals of each SDG.

**Recommendations regarding the governance** scheme to be implemented.

**Suggestions to strengthen** the generation and use of statistical information.


**Definition of annual targets** that will enable compliance with the SDGs by 2030.

## City indicators for monitoring the SDGs

Following the national regulations (mainly related to CONPES Document 3918 of 2018) and local regulations (particularly what is contemplated in Article 11 of the City Development Plan), the Secretary of Planning of Bogotá will periodically and systematically collect and analyze information, to account the state of progress of the goals of the 2030 Agenda. This process provides technical support for decision making and is a fundamental fact in monitoring and following up the SDGs compliance.

Access to Bogotá's available statistical information and the one produced by the National Government with departmental disaggregation's has enabled the measurement of strategic city indicators. These are published with biannual updates on the Secretary of Planning of Bogotá's statistical portal.

The city indicators result from an analysis and prioritization made by Bogotá's Government based on the total inventory of indicators produced by different entities with different themes such as environmental, social, territorial, and economic.

A photograph of a city street scene. In the foreground, there is a sidewalk with a green lawn area and a trash bin. A yellow taxi is driving on the road. In the background, there is an overpass with graffiti, and mountains are visible under a cloudy sky.

To define the list of indicators to follow-up the SDGs achievement, the Secretary of Planning led a review exercise of the indicators available on the Bogotá's statistical portal and compared them with the international indicators published by the United Nations and those proposed in CONPES 3918 by the National Government. This exercise resulted in the identification of 116 indicators related to the goals and targets established in the 2030 Agenda.

The exercise of identifying the indicators for monitoring compliance of the SDGs was carried out with the aim of optimizing the available resources at the national and city level and promoting the appropriate use of statistical information produced. While this battery is the starting point for monitoring the SDGs, it is subject to modifications considering the mutable and dynamic nature of the territories.



## 05 | 05 References

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## **06 | List of acronyms and abbreviations**



ACJ/YMCA: Young Men's Christian Association.	MSMEs: Micro, small, and medium-sized enterprises.
ADN: Orange Development Areas.	MPI: Multidimensional Poverty Index
AFE: Association of Family and Business Foundations.	NEET: Not in education, employment, or training.
ANDI: National Association of Colombian Businesses.	NUSE: Single Security and Emergency Number.
ASCUN: Colombian Association of Universities.	DANE: National Administrative Department of Statistics
CAIVAS: Center for Comprehensive Attention to Victims of Sexual Abuse.	DNP: National Planning Department.
CAPIV: Center for Comprehensive Criminal Attention to Victims.	ENCV: National Quality of Life Survey.
CCB: Bogotá Chamber of Commerce.	ETIS: Integral Social Territorial Strategy.
CCONG: Colombian Confederation of NGOs.	FENALCO: National Federation of Merchants.
CDN: Contribución Determinada para la Nación.	SDG: Sustainable Development Goals.
CEPAL: Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe.	OMEG: Observatory of Women and Gender Equity.
CIOM: Equal Opportunity Houses for Women.	PAC: Climate Action Plan.
CONPES: Council on Economic and Social Policy.	PAEF: Program to Support Formal Employment.
CRA: Climate Risk Assessment	PDD/DDP: District Development Plan.
CSO: Civil Society Organization	PED: District Statistic Plan
FNA: National Environmental Forum.	PNDH: National Human Development Program.
GDP: Gross Domestic Product.	POT: Land Use Plan.
GEIH: Great Integrated Household Survey.	PPCC: Public Policy for Climate Change.
GHG: Greenhouse gas	PPMYEG: Public Policy on Women and Gender Equity
GLI: Gas Licuado de Petróleo.	RETO: Return to Opportunities.
GMI: Guaranteed Minimum Income.	VLR: Voluntary Local Review
IDIGER: District Institute for Risk Management and Climate Change.	RUV: Unified Registry of Victims.
IPS: Health Service Provider Institutions.	SAAT: Articulated Early Warning System SDBS: Bogotá District Solidarity System.
IRC: Adaptation to Climate Change Scenarios.	SGSSS: General Social Security Health System.
ITC: Information and Communication Technologies.	SOFIA: District System for the Comprehensive Protection of Women Victims of Violence.
LGBTI: lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, and intersex.	TCNCC: Third National Communication on Climate Change
MDG: Millenium Development Goals.	UNS: United Nations System
MFMP: Medium-Term Fiscal Framework.	

## 07 | Annexes

## Annex I

### Organizations that contributed to the identification of significant experiences

#### **AFE - Association of Corporate Foundations**

The Association of Family and Business Foundations (AFE Colombia) seeks to contribute to empowering its member foundations through capacity building, promoting collaborative work, and influencing private sector practices and public policies. AFE is based on three main pillars: connecting its members to foster collaboration and facilitate dialogues, alliances and networks with strategic actors; advocacy to position issues of common interest to its members on the public agenda, as well as to contribute to the strengthening of private sector practices and public policies; and strengthening the capacities of its members and promoting best practices to improve the quality of individual and collective management.

The latest study published in 2018 by AFE: “Foundations in Colombia: Characteristics, trends, challenges” under the coordination of Rodrigo Villar (2018), inquired about the alignment that foundations and their programs have with the Sustainable Development (SDG), which the objective of understanding how well foundations participate in this important international agenda.

The vast majority of foundations (94%) responded that they are generally aligned with the SDGs. Given this high percentage, the association conducted a focus group with some foundations to understand the scope and meaning of alignment.

Consistent with the importance of education within the foundation world, it was found that the highest percentage of foundations (57%) say they are aligned with Goal 4, education. The second goal in importance is SDG 3; in this case, 33% of the foundations say they are aligned. An equal percentage say they are aligned with goal 8, to promote sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment, and decent work for all; and a similar percentage (32%) say they are aligned with Goal 1, to end poverty in all its forms.

It is striking that the goals with the least alignment are those related to environmental issues: SDG 7 to ensure access to affordable, secure, sustainable, and modern energy for all (12%), SDG 13 to undertake urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts (10%), SDG 9 to build sustainable infrastructures, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation (10%),

and SDG 15 to promote the sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, combat desertification, halt land degradation, and halt biodiversity loss (9%).

### **ANDI - National Association of Colombian Entrepreneurs**

The National Association of Colombian Entrepreneurs (ANDI) is a non-profit association whose objective is to disseminate and promote the political, economic, and social principles of a healthy free enterprise system. It was founded on September 11, 1944, in Medellín and, since then, it has been the most important business association in Colombia. It is made up of a significant percentage of companies belonging to industrial, financial, agro-industrial, food, commercial, and service sectors, among others. ANDI is headquartered in Medellín and has offices in Barranquilla, Bogotá, Bucaramanga, Cali, Cartagena, Cúcuta, Ibagué, Manizales, Pereira, Santander de Quilichao and Villavicencio.

Through the strategies implemented by its different areas, the ANDI encourages the business sector to contribute to the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda on Sustainable Development Goals of the United Nations.

The creation of formal jobs and decent income for Colombian society aligns the association to work for Goals such as ending poverty, zero hunger, and the reduction of inequalities. Likewise, by increasing the competitiveness of companies through social inclusion practices in their value chain, it promotes Goal 8 on decent work and economic growth, and Goal 9 on industry, innovation, and infrastructure. ANDI's national strategy also focuses on gender equity issues, where, through forums and specialized committees, it promotes various actions aimed at recognizing and promoting good practices in gender equity as a central axis of business development, directly impacting Goal 5.

Similarly, in relation to sustainable environmental actions, clean water, and sanitation is carried out through the National Water and Biodiversity Center. Additionally, the Vice-Presidency of Sustainable Development is a transversal area of ANDI that has led environmental efforts, technical advice, management of permanent and updated information, training programs, development of technical committees, management of projects with a collective business approach, and events for the promotion of sustainable development.

Finally, ANDI and its foundation base their work on inclusive competitiveness focused on

the private sector to promote the linkage of vulnerable communities to formal employment, and in turn boost the productivity of companies nationwide. Likewise, through outsourcing, it seeks to implement social inclusion in the business value chain through the acquisition of supplies and/or raw materials from populations and territories traditionally excluded from economic dynamics. In this context, a network of more than 300 private, public, and international cooperation partners have been consolidated, enabling ANDI companies to design and implement their social projects.

### **ASCUN – Colombian Association of Universities**

The Colombian Association of Universities, also known as ASCUN, is a non-governmental, non-profit organization that brings together public and private universities in Colombia. Its main objectives are to be a permanent space for the discussion of the present and future of Colombian universities, to establish a relationship between the universities and the national government, to carry out Academic research on higher education in Colombia, to promote the development of the Colombian higher education system, academic development, research networking, provide information services, and maintain institutional

and inter-institutional relations. The associated universities are grouped into nodes. The central node, which brings together universities located in Bogotá and Cundinamarca, groups a total of 35 institutions.

In 2017, after a series of global, Ibero-American and Latin American meetings of university associations, it became clear that it was important to clarify how universities were getting involved with the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs in the different countries. ASCUN then conducted an analysis of the perspective of different sectors on the university contribution to this Agenda and found that in some of them there was a limited version, as they saw it only in SDG 4 and in increasing accreditation and coverage. For this reason, a national strategy was designed and implemented to take advantage of and strengthen all the capacities of universities to contribute to the 17 SDGs, and to show that, without the academic and scientific cooperation, articulated with governmental, social and private efforts, the impact of the actions carried out would be minimal.

With respect to this, the strategy, “ASCUN Leaders for the generation of alliances for the 2030 Agenda and the SDGs” is noteworthy, to go beyond showing what the institutions were doing in isolation towards generating

inter-institutional and intersectoral alliances. This initiative continued in 2020 and was complemented by the creation of a “Bulletin of good practices of university contribution to the 2030 Agenda”, the dissemination of the new world ranking on university contribution to the SDGs, actions focused on climate change (in two lines, one inter-national with Partners of Americas and another national with the National Planning Department) and the strengthening of Science and Open Access through the Colombia Consortium.



## Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá – CCB

The Bogotá Chamber of Commerce is a private, non-profit institution that is responsible for administering the commercial registries of companies and corporations created in Bogotá. It grants formality to economic activity and creates alliances for the formation of companies. The purpose of the CCB is: “To serve collectively so that there are more and better entrepreneurs and companies, thus achieving a more prosperous and equitable society in Bogotá and the region.” For the promotion of the SDGs since 2015, the

Bogotá Chamber of Commerce has generated alliances with several actors in order to raise the visibility of the 2030 Agenda. The first of these is with Pacto Global Red Colombia, with whom the SDG Recognition is carried out, which has already reached its fourth version and has managed to recognize more than 150 business and civil society practices that contribute to the fulfillment of the agenda. The second is the United Alliance for the SDGs, an initiative led by the CCB since 2017 with the Bolívar Davivienda Foundation, Corona Foundation, and the Pacto Global Red, which has produced two reports on the business sector’s contribution to the fulfillment of the SDGs. In the last survey

published in 2021, it was confirmed that the private sector is one of the protagonists for the achievement of the SDGs, analyzing more than 200 companies that have shown significant progress in recent years in their contribution to the SDGs.

Additionally, in 2019, the CCB subscribed its Sustainability and Shared Value Policy, which states that “The Bogotá Chamber of Commerce is committed to sustainability. It contributes decisively to the strengthening of companies and the improvement of the environment, through the promotion and generation of shared value and responsible practices framed in the 10 principles of the Pacto Global and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) of the United Nations Agenda 2030”. Within the framework of this Policy, the CCB has carried out actions and programs for companies to understand and incorporate Responsible Business Behavior as a business commitment that connects the company’s success with social progress and the SDGs.

**Some of the activities carried out include:**

Differential and tailor-made programs aimed at providing opportunities for the economic growth of women, youth, LGBTIQ+ community, and people with disabilities. Initiatives coordinated with the Corporación Ambiental Empresarial (CAEM), a subsidiary of the CCB,

with whom we have led the development of a Climate Action Strategy.

## **The Colombian Confederation of NGOs**

The Colombian Confederation of NGOs (CCONG) is a national platform that accompanies national organizations, federations, regional nodes, and other platforms. Through them, civil society organizations throughout the country, commit to achieve the 2030 Agenda. One of the mechanisms for monitoring progress and challenges in this regard is the National Public Social Accountability System (RSPC), which began in 2009 and is conceived as a process of general interest, autonomous and voluntary, seeks to make visible annually the impact and progress of the CSOs’ value offer, based on the provision of truthful, clear, and useful information.

The RSPC is a self-regulation mechanism for the sector that recognizes the importance of facilitating access to information to make visible the impacts and the pedagogical value of CSO management. The differentiated recognition of CSO contributions to the SDGs is important for understanding the processes underlying efforts to align civil society actions with the development goals contained in the Agenda. In the case of the Capital District, 63

CSOs are regularly accountable and include in their value offerings, in addition to other global commitments such as the Istanbul Principles (CSO Development Effectiveness), their contribution to the achievement of the SDGs and targets. The efforts made by CSOs to maintain their value proposition, even though the sector has been particularly hard hit by the ravages of the health, social, and economic crisis resulting from the COVID-19 pandemic, are expressed in the dedicated accompaniment to the economic, social, and cultural transformation that we call development.

According to the most recent records of the RSPC exercise, 63 CSOs registered in Bogotá attended to the needs of 5,441,888 people, among which there is a population at risk of various types of vulnerabilities, as well as victims and people discriminated against due to their ethnicity. Table 1 shows the percentage of CSOs reporting actions in the SDGs prioritized in the Capital District for this Voluntary Local Review.

### **National Environmental Forum**

The National Environmental Forum (FNA), created in 1998, is a permanent alliance currently composed of 12 organizations and a scientific committee that, from its extensive knowledge, experience, and studies, offers

a public forum for reflection and analysis of national environmental policies in order to contribute to the objective of strengthening Colombia's environmental protection in the context of sustainable development.

Since the approval of the SDGs, the FNA has incorporated this agenda to its work. Thus, in 2021, it held the lecture "Re-thinking the Future of Latin America and the Caribbean, Alternatives for Social-Ecological Transformation", 13 sessions where recognized national and international experts highlighted the importance of generating environmental, social, and economic transformations to face the great environmental crisis that the region is experiencing, closely aligned with the approach of the SDGs.

### **Universidad Externado de Colombia**

*Committed to socially responsible action for sustainability.*

In 2004, Universidad Externado de Colombia became the first university in the country to join the United Nations Global Compact, which has led it to align its management and internal processes with the principles advocated by the Compact. The university's training, research, and outreach activities aim to uphold sustainability principles.



The Externado University was also the first Colombian university to launch postgraduate training programs on sustainability issues, including the Specialization in Corporate Social Responsibility in 2005 and later the Master program in Social Responsibility and Sustainability. These programs aim to train professionals from diverse disciplines and sectors in social, environmental, and governance issues to contribute to building a more balanced society.

Responding to the country's and regions' needs, Externado University has implemented projects that link training, research, and social outreach. Notable initiatives include the First Steps in Social Responsibility Program and the Case Studies Bank in social responsibility and sustainability.

The First Steps in Social Responsibility program enables undergraduate and graduate students from select majors to engage with the business world's realities regarding social responsibility. Under a consultancy scheme developed by university professors, the trainees support companies from several sectors in designing their social responsibility strategies.

The Banco de Estudios de Caso, in partnership with Global Pact in Colombia and the Association of Family and Business Foundations

-AFE-, takes students to different regions of the country to carry out research that allows them to understand how private organizations social investment aligns with the Sustainable Development Goals.

It also facilitates an understanding of the dynamics in the territories where business activities take place, including the interests of local actors, governance challenges, and successes and failures of organizations in their planning and actions.

Finally, in the field of outreach, Externado University has developed the Egypt project, named after a neighborhood near the university, in which volunteer students and professors contribute to strengthening the capacities of surrounding communities.

The Externados's commitment to a sustainable world motivates it to train conscientious, supportive, cooperative, and understanding citizens who recognize the realities in which they act and can intervene through socially responsible actions.

## Footnotes

1 “Programa de gobierno de Claudia López | Bogotá.gov.co.” <https://Bogotá.gov.co/mi-ciudad/administracion-distrital/programa-de-gobierno-de-claudia-lopez> (consultado Oct. 26, 2021).

2 A short description of each of the seven organizations that contributed to the identification and elaboration of significant experiences is included as annexes to this document.

3 Source: Monitoring System - Action Plan of the District Development Plan / Average Representative Market Rate since 01-Jan-2022 up to 31-Dec-2022= 4.255,44 COP. Source: Banco de la República de Colombia

4 Figures from the National Information Registry (Registro Nacional de Información – RNI) and the Unified Registry of Victims (Registro Único de Víctimas – RUV).

5 Figures from the system is composed of three channels: 1) Monetary transfers, 2) Vouchers redeemable for goods and services, and 3) Subsidies in kind.

6 Source: SDP- SDBS. Calculations were made with the information in the SDBS master base as of March 9, 2022. Figures are subject to change based on money transfer rejections reported by financial operators.

7 Mobility axis that combines different modes of sustainable transport with landscape elements, planned or unplanned, that allow multiple uses of an ecological, social, cultural, and other nature.

8 District Secretary of the Environment (2021); Climate Action Plan p. 2; From website: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1lkglbcczdl38T5GRatQdJMG6lvLUhhPi/view>

9 According to Article 4 of Law 2169 of 2021 the equivalence to zero between anthropogenic emissions and absorptions of Greenhouse Gases - GHG.

10 District Secretariat of Environment (2021); Op. Cit p. 94: IDEAM, PNUD, MADS, DNP, CANCELLERÍA. 2017. Analysis of vulnerability and risk due to climate change in Colombia. Third Nation Communication on Climate Change

La **BOGOTÁ**  
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