

Contribution of civil society organizations

to the

SDG's



• Statistical note



El futuro
es de todos

Gobierno
de Colombia



OBJETIVOS  **DE DESARROLLO
SOSTENIBLE**

**COLOMBIAN CONFEDERATION OF
NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS
CCONG**

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FOREWORD

DANE's Statistical Briefs Series encourages analysis and decision-making based on available data about public interest topics. **The contribution of statistical briefs is to gather information from different statistical sources to characterize an issue in a single document.** In this way, the specialized and interested public may have a perspective from a diversity of information sources. The panorama provided in the briefs does not always pretend to be exhaustive, and the analysis of the data presented may be extended according to the reader's interests.

DANE's Statistical Briefs include measurements that belong to the regular statistical production, as well as measurements that belong to the 'Experimental Statistics' line. In this context, the Statistical Briefs Series **emphasis the differential and intersectional approach in the production of data in order to "leave no one behind", in line with the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development,** and thus promote analyses that contribute to make visible life situations, particularities, gaps and inequalities between different population groups.

Accordingly, DANE's Statistical Briefs represent an innovative vision of statistical production and dissemination, focusing on the use of data beyond purely statistical purposes. **In addition, the briefs increase the supply of measurements and promote their use in the generation of evidence-based knowledge to enrich dialogues, decision-**

making, the design of public policies and the monitoring of the country's progress in terms of Sustainable Development.

Recognizing the importance of partnerships for the achievement of the SDGs, the Colombian Confederation of Governmental Organizations – CCNGO (by its acronym in Spanish) and DANE present this statistical brief, which constitutes a form of collaboration between the public sector and civil society in monitoring and follow-up to the fulfillment of the SDGs in Colombia. In addition to the figures presented by the CCONG, which correspond to experimental statistics and are based on the Exercise of Social Public

Accountability, independent analyses of the CCONGs are included; in order to present various perspectives on the progress in terms of SDGs, and waiting for these analyses to contribute to the decision-making of both the public sector and civil society for the acceleration of the fulfillment of SDG targets in the country.

In this context, this Statistical Brief is presented as a participatory space in which civil society autonomously presents its opinion and includes the sector's figures, in addition to the official figures collected by DANE.

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List of abbreviations

AIL: Labor Information Agency
BDUA: Unique Affiliate Database
CCONG: Colombian Confederation of Non-Governmental Organizations
Cepei: Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional
CSO: Civil Society Organizations
ESCR: Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
ILO: International Labour Organization
NSS: National Statistical System
RSPC: Public Social Rendering of Accounts
SDG: Sustainable Development Goals
UN: United Nations

INTRODUCTION

Before the Assembly of the United Nations - UN in 2015, 193 countries adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development; to improve the quality of life of people and with the premise of ending poverty, protecting the planet, guaranteeing peace, and leaving no one behind¹. The 2030 Agenda defined 17 Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs, which are a roadmap for monitoring the progress of the committed countries, including Colombia. Given the challenge of achieving the goals of the SDGs maximum in the year 2030, partnerships between development sectors are the key, especially in the so-called Decade of Action that is marked by the strong impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and requires the implementation of acceleration mechanisms.

The National Administrative Department of Statistics - DANE (by its acronym in Spanish), as the governing body of the National Statistical System - NSS, follows the national commitment to leave no one behind, recognizes the relevance of the civil society role, which is crucial in the monitoring and achievement of the country's SDGs. To promote spaces for joint work, DANE was identified in the Colombian Confederation of Non-Governmental Organizations - CCONG (by its acronym in Spanish), as a strategic partner of the civil society sector, and therefore, considered it relevant to make visible the contribution of organized civil society to the fulfillment of the SDGs. For its part, the CCONG coincides with the

need to generate joint workspaces, such as those foreseen in the DANE action plan in 2021.

In recognition of the activities carried out by Civil Society Organizations - CSOs and their contribution to the 2030 Agenda, it must be that, as of December 31, 2020, the CCONG and allied organizations presented the contributions of 267 organizations to the SDGs. These contributions come from the Public Social Accountability -RSPC (by its acronym in Spanish) of CSOs for the 2019 term². This process, which took place during a year marked by the COVID-19 pandemic, demonstrated the need to improve processes within development models at the national and international level to face the guarantee of rights and especially to promote a common front of alliances capable of guaranteeing the right to citizen life.

Without losing sight of the fact that many other organizations make contributions, this report values and highlight the commitment of the 267 CSOs that participated in the annual RSPC exercise. This is a mechanism of self-regulation of the CSO sector, convened in an articulated manner by the CCONG, and its federations and regional nodes. Through the PRC, CSOs make their actions public and recognize the importance of facilitating access to information to make their management visible, strengthen the relationship,

¹ Naciones Unidas (2015). Transformar nuestro mundo: la Agenda 2030 para el Desarrollo Sostenible. Resolución aprobada por la Asamblea General el 25 de septiembre de 2015. Available in: https://unctad.org/system/files/official-document/ares70d1_es.pdf

² Confederación Colombiana de ONG – CCONG. Aplicativo de Rendición Social Pública de Cuentas, Bogotá, 2020. Available in: <https://ccong.org.co/rspsc/login>

improve advocacy and re-imagine the challenges to be overcome.

Additionally, some of the results of the official statistics that are part of the monitoring and follow-up frameworks in the country are presented for nine SDGs prioritized in the UN High-Level Political Forum (HLPF) for the 2021 term. The results of the RSPC exercise carried out by the CCONG, described in the previous paragraphs of this introduction, are also presented. The joint presentation of indicators from the SDG national monitoring framework, together with the results of the CSO input exercise that participated in the RSPC exercise; is justified to the extent that the achievement of the SDGs depends on the capacity we have as a country to articulate the action of all sectors of society, in recognition of the role that each one has within the development model and the magnitude of the goals of the 2030 Agenda, which imply results in the social spheres, economic and environmental.

With the coordination of the processes of production of official data and a vision of the NSS extended to all sectors of society as participants in the statistical production process, DANE has improved the availability of information in the three dimensions of sustainable development, for different population groups and with greater granularity at the subnational level; the latter has made it possible to characterize heterogeneity in the country. In turn, with the management of their Value Proposition, CSOs contribute to social value chains to make sustainable development a reality. This is how this statistical note is a joint exercise, between the government and organized civil society, in which official data are made visible as a contribution of DANE and a critical opinion from the position of civil society, which ends up constituting an example of actions articulated between both sectors under the premise that no one is left behind.

1.

Contribution of NGOs to the fulfillment of the Development Agenda

Sustainable Development Goals:

**So that no one is
left behind**

This chapter describes how the CCONG promotes and articulates its actions with NGOs in favor of fulfilling the 2030 Agenda. As an actor of the Sustainable Development Goals encourages works that promote and articulate the fulfillment and/or advancement of the 2030 Agenda. All this through the Public Social Rendering of Accounts of CSOs – RSPC (by its acronym in Spanish), explaining the value offer that composes it, the principles, and the population with which they work to make their management visible.

1.1. Sources of information on the contribution of CSOs to the Sustainable Development Goals

The information presented is the result of the autonomous commitment of the CSOs and the self-regulation processes of their actions, making their management public and transparent through the Public Social Accountability of CSOs – RSPC. The RSPC has a defined methodology (see annex A), and it is a public, general interest, autonomous and voluntary process; which annually seeks to make visible the impact and progress of the “Value Offer” of CSOs, based on the provision of truthful, orderly and useful information. The RSPC makes public the impacts and

pedagogical balance of the management of the CSOs Value Offer in the territories, populations and sectors; of alliances and articulated actions; of participation and incidence in public policies and public budgets; of the mobilization and investment of its technical, human, political and financial resources; and of the NGO’s sustainability.

1.2. What values the Public Social Accountability – RSPC

The RSPC allows -year after year- to recognize the management of the NGOs Value Offer in the relevance, differentiation and value components that have the following scopes.that have the following scopes.

Figure 1. Strengthening the Value Supply of CSOs

Value Offer

1.

VALUE: All services, goods, and products that are managed for the promotion, realization, and monitoring of rights and SDGs, and monitoring of rights and the Sustainable Development Goals - SDGs, focus on quality protocols and standards; generate social and citizen competencies; enable the construction of social agreements and covenants, and social covenants; and they incorporate the eight Istanbul principles for the effectiveness of CSOs in development.

2.

DIFERENTIATION: All the services, goods, and products that will be managed for the promotion, realization and monitoring of the fulfillment of rights are based on the adoption of good practices of self-regulation, transparency, and social accountability. In addition, they promote social innovation, the construction of pedagogy, methodology, and new knowledge, and the strengthening of citizens’ capacities to exercise their social and political roles.

3.

RELEVANCE: The active and responsible participation of the sector in scenarios that promote Political Dialogue, advocacy in public policies and institutional practices, and Accountability to Governments. In addition to citizen participation and monitoring to guarantee the “Enabling Environment” for CSOs.

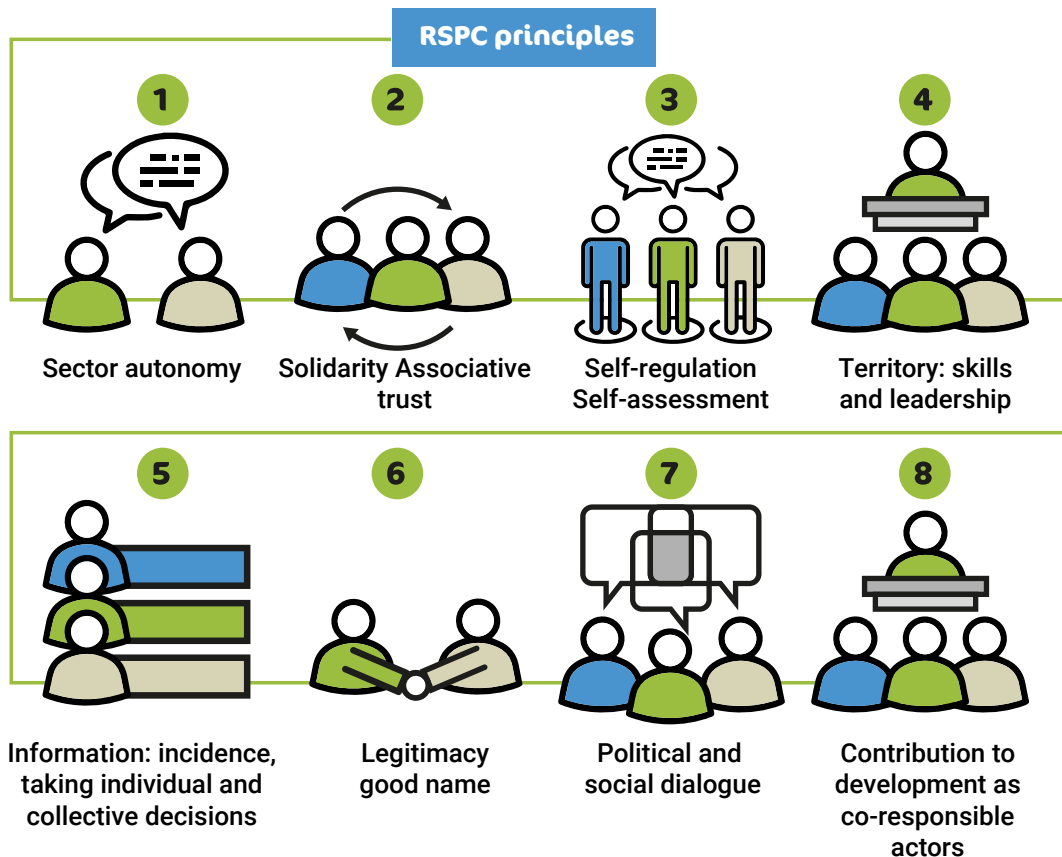
Source: CCONG, Bogotá, 2018.

In short, the RSPC is the mechanism through which CSOs make their actions public and recognize the importance of facilitating access to information to make their management visible, strengthen relationships, improve advocacy and reimagine the challenges of coming years. In addition, the RSPC allows organizations to recognize the fulfillment of their role as an actor in democracy and managers of development, and of course, their commitment to the implementation of the Principles of Effectiveness of CSOs for Development, which govern their action. The principles of value, differentiation, and relevance distinguish it as a strengthening initiative in which CSOs express the meaning of their action in favor of development and value it based on its value offer.

1.3. Public Social Accountability Principles

Through the RSPC, CSOs build environments of trust, credibility, and public opinion about the contributions, achievements, impacts, investments, and innovations. Likewise, the process strengthens relationships with communities, donors, and funders, as well as with the government and the private sector. The RSPC consolidates social scenarios of solidarity and continuous learning based on self-regulation practices and information management implementation.

Figure 2. Public Social Accountability Principles



Source: CONG, Bogotá, 2017.

The eight principles that characterize the RSPC are the result of the needs of CSOs, whose actions and responsibilities in development are framed in the governance dialogue within themselves. Based on the principles of autonomy of the sector, trust in solidary associativity, and self-regulation/self-assessment, the organizations consider their leadership capacities in the territories. Similarly, they understand the need to use the information for advocacy and individual and collective decision-making.

1.4. Value Proposition Management and contribution to the SDGs

In 2019, with increasing awareness as development actors, 267 NGOs considered their contribution to the social value chain in each of the 17 SDGs. The data shows that, with their actions, the CSOs that reported through the Applicative provided for this purpose, respond to the demands of 11,811,474 people who belong to different populations and sectors with which they articulate actions in the territories.

Table 1 shows the scope by population of the value offered by the NGOs. It indicates how many of the 267 who report are driving their actions for each specific population group. It is specified that CSOs can direct their action to one or several population groups since the action in a specific population group is not exclusive for action with other population groups

Table 1. Population targeted by CSOs.

Target Population Group	Number of CSOs
Women	163
LGBTIQ+	58
Young	233
Adult	212
Children	196
Older people	128
Migrants and/or refugees	64
Indigenous people	106
Ethnic minorities	122
People with diverse abilities	120
People living with HIV/AIDS	25
Victims of violence	119

Source: CCONG. AApplicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts. Bogotá, 2021

As the data in Table 1 indicates that the majority of CSOs have actions aimed at young people (233), children (196), and women (163). These results are consistent with the broad nature of the value offered in the sector, given the volume and needs heterogeneity in the communities in which CSOs are targeting their actions.

From another angle, CSOs contribute to the SDGs achievement by generating jobs. Table 2 shows the personnel linked to the 267 CSOs that are accountable; in it, it can be seen that most people have an employment contract with social benefits, and the difficulties that CSOs have to access public resources³.

Table 2. Population linked to CSOs.

Linking type	Women	Men	LGBTIQ+	Total
Employment contract with social benefits	16,224	6,334	66	22,624
Contract for the provision of services	6,188	4,549	54	10,791
Volunteer staff	4,647	1,704	57	6,408
Staff in internships	889	325	4	1,218
Total	27,948	12,912	181	41,041

Source: CCONG. Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts. Bogotá, 2021

The fact that the majority of the people who implement the actions of CSOs are contracted with social benefits is a commitment to the formalization of employment that has a mobilizing effect on the sector and the communities that surround it and contributes to the SDG 8 “Decent Work and Economic Growth.” In this sense, the sector recognizes that the supply of decent work is consistent with the value offered that characterizes them and that the employment generation contributes to the country’s growth.

Table 3 shows how the allocation of financial resources as a contribution to the SDGs achievement is a sign of the commitment between organizations, donors, funders, and other participants in the value offer of organizations with the 2030 Agenda. These data are particularly relevant if one takes into account that 2016 brought with it a tax reform that affected the finances of non-profit entities⁴. It is necessary to make this financial contribution visible to demonstrate the sector commitment with this firm commitment to development.

In order to meet their value proposition, CSOs mobilized financial resources during 2019 shown in Table 3. In the reported budgets, the items destined for work on the SDGs are included.

³CCONG-European Union (2020). Social Monitoring: public procurement. The truths in the implementation of decree 092 of 2017 four years later

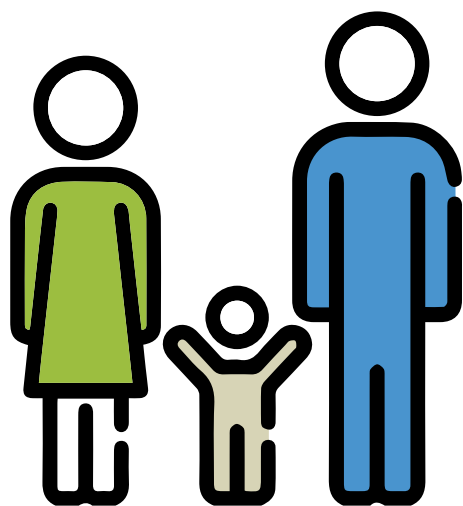
⁴CCONG & European Union (2020). Social Monitoring: tax reform. Three years later... Which has left the non-profit organizations. Bogotá, D.C. Available in: https://ccong.org.co/files/941_at_Monitoreo%20Reforma%20Tributaria%20final.pdf

Table 3. Financial resources mobilized by the 267 CSOs to contribute to the SDGs.

Budgets in Colombia pesos (COP current) of 2019	Number of CSOs
Between 0 and 500 million	104
Between 501 and 1,000 million	32
Between 1.001 and 5,000 million	70
Between 5.001 and 10,000 million	22
Between 10,001 and more millions	39

Source: CCCONG. Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts. Bogotá, 2021

1.5. Contribution of CSOs to the nine (9) Sustainable Development Goals prioritized in 2021



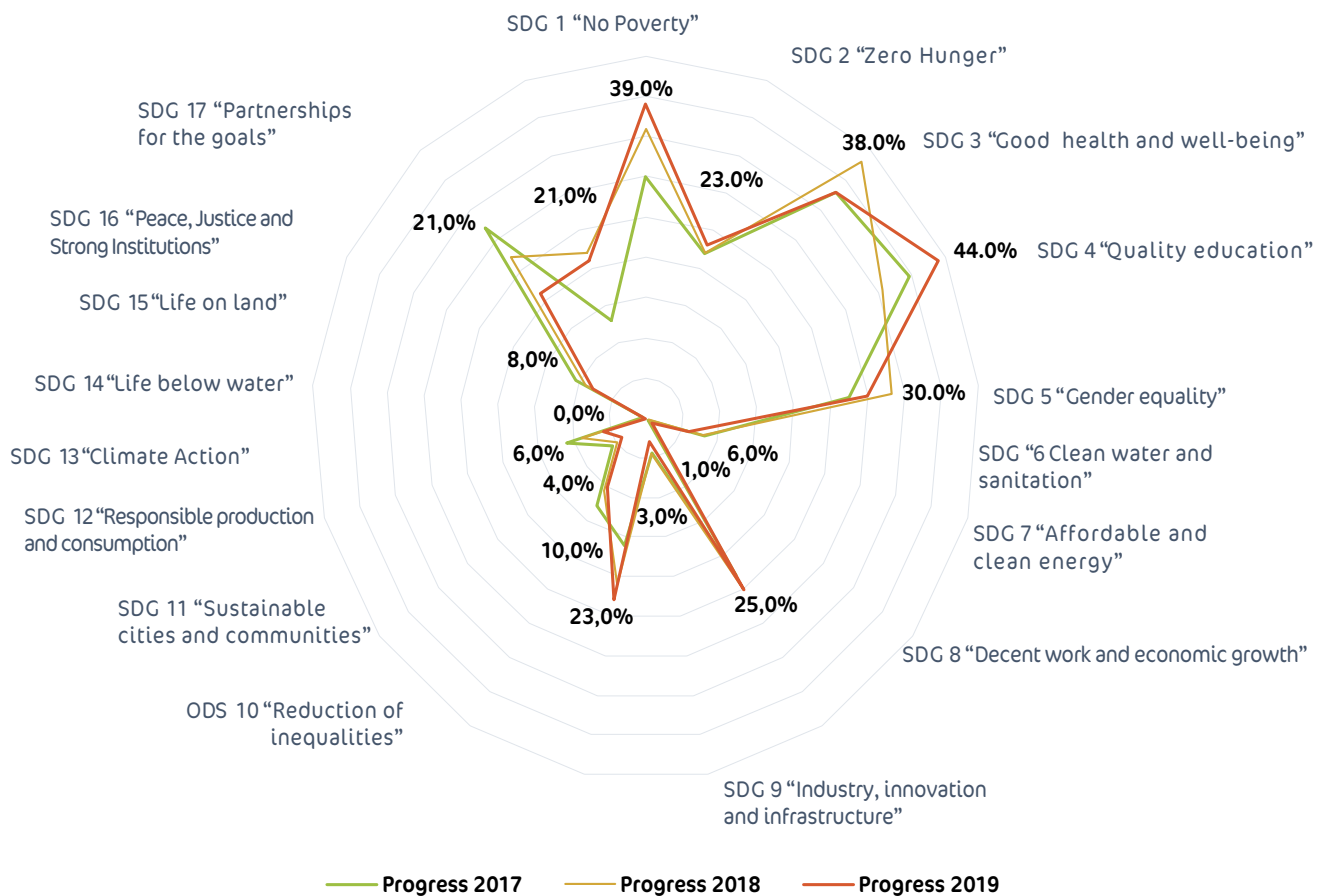
Since 2015, the CCONG has promoted in CSOs the strengthening of their Value Offer based on three central elements: the population with which the actions are carried out; the guarantee of human rights; and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals. In this sense, there is information that allows us to recognize, year after year, the differentiated and relevant contributions of CSOs to each of the SDGs. Graph 1 shows the contribution of CSOs to the SDGs during 2017, 2018, and 2019.

Actions aimed to achieve SDG 1 “No poverty” and SDG 3 “Good Health and well-being” are the priority of the majority of CSOs. However, SDG 8 “Decent work and economic growth”; SDG 2 “Zero hunger”; SDG 10 “Reduced inequalities”; SDG 16 “Peace, justice, and strong institutions”; and SDG 17 “Partnerships for the goals”; are also in the daily

activity of the sector (see Graph 1). These actions that can be considered urgent are followed by others, such as SDG 13 “Climate Action” which is also part of the activities of CSOs. In general terms, the report shows how the actions are directed to what is essential for the maintenance of life in the populations and the territories..

Graph 1. Contribution of NGOs to the Development Agenda. Sustainable Development Goals 2017 - 2019.

Contribution of 267 CSOs to the Development Agenda, Sustainable Development Goals 2017 - 2019



Source:CCONG, Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts Bogotá, 2021.

These contributions from organized civil society take place despite the limiting conditions of the Enabling Environment of CSOs⁵ which has been increasing, although the CCONG made, in 2018, the following recommendations of CSOs to the National Government:

- **Recommendation 1:** The SDGs are made effective in the territories (municipalities, districts, and departments).
- **Recommendation 2:** The SDGs are made effective with communities (organizations and social movements).
- **Recommendation 3:** The SDGs are implemented based on Participation and Political and Social Dialogue.
- **Recommendation 4:** The SDGs require the strengthening of government institutional capacity to accomplish Public Policies.

- **Recommendation 5:** The SDGs require the fight against corruption.
- **Recommendation 6:** The SDGs should be the indicators for the Public Accountability of Governments.

Graph 1 also shows the changes in the intensity of actions year by year, which shows the dynamism of the sector and its flexibility to meet changing needs in challenging contexts for development. The social and political conjunctures surrounding the environments of action are a challenge for the strengthening of capacities of CSOs to respond responsibly and efficiently to the demands of the populations with which they work. That is why the articulation with other actors of development and constant innovation in the programs aimed at achieving the SDGs are so important in the common effort to leave no one behind.

⁵CCONG (2016). Segundo monitoreo de los Compromisos de Cooperación Eficaz al Desarrollo. Indicador 2: La sociedad civil actúa en un entorno que potencia al máximo su participación y su contribución al desarrollo. Bogotá, D.C. Available in: https://ccong.org.co/files/620_at_Documento%20final%20CCONG_monitoreo_marzo.pdf

2.

Objectives prioritized in the High-Level Political Forum

Main monitoring indicators to the SDGs and contributions of CSOs

In this chapter, official data are made visible as a contribution of DANE and a critical opinion from the position of civil society of the nine SDGs prioritized in the UN High-Level Political Forum 2021, integrating the actions articulated between both sectors.



2.1. SDG1 No poverty

Eradicating poverty in all its forms remains one of the major challenges facing humanity⁶. The possibility of women living in poverty is disproportionately high in relation to men due to unequal access to paid work, education, and property⁷.

To this global lag, climate change, conflicts, food insecurity, and the new dynamics derived from the COVID-19 pandemic are added, which force greater efforts to lift people out of poverty⁸. SSDG 1 proposes a commitment to end poverty in all its forms and dimensions by 2030 which requires focusing on the most vulnerable, increasing

access to basic resources and services, and supporting communities affected by climate-related conflicts and disasters⁹.

In Colombia, according to the figures provided by DANE through the Great Integrated Household Survey (GEIH, by its acronym in Spanish), it is evident that for the year 2020 the percentage of people who were in a condition of monetary poverty concerning the total of the national population was 42.5%, presenting an increase of 6.8 percentage points (p.p.) regarding to 2019, which was 35.7%.

Graph 2 shows the incidence of monetary poverty and extreme poverty in the country, especially, indicating the variation from one year (2019) to another (2020).

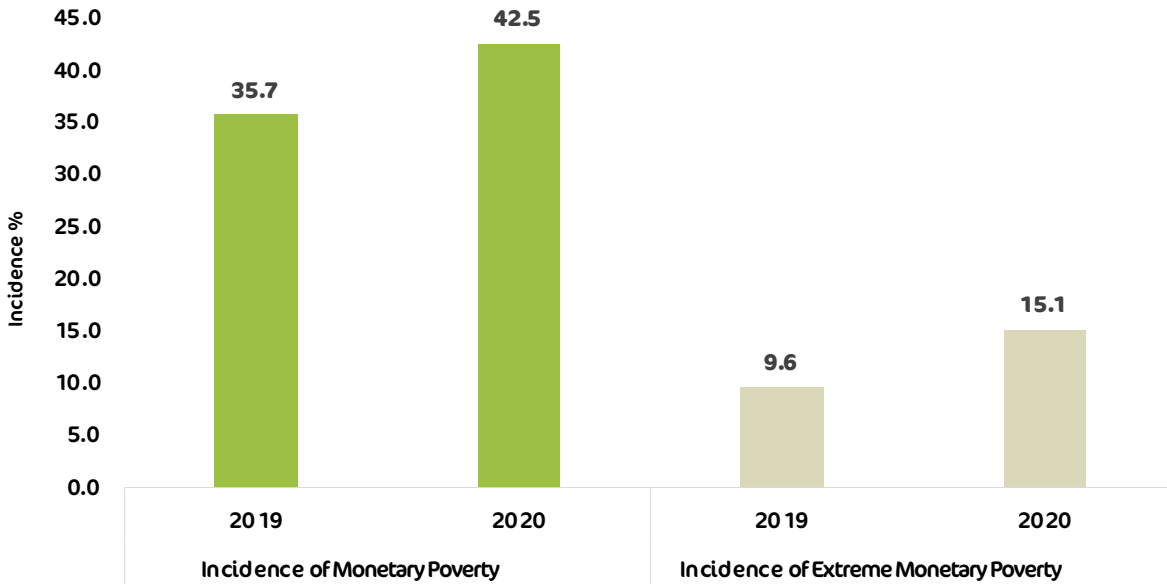
⁶ United Nations (2017). Human rights and extreme poverty. Resolution adopted by the General Assembly on 19 December 2016. Available in: <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/N16/454/41/PDF/N1645441.pdf?OpenElement>

⁷ United Nations (2021). Peace, dignity and equality on a healthy planet. Available on: <https://www.un.org/es/global-issues/ending-poverty>

Kenny, Ch. (s.f.). Goal 1—End Poverty in All its Forms Everywhere. Available in: <https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/goal-1-end-poverty-all-its-forms-everywhere>

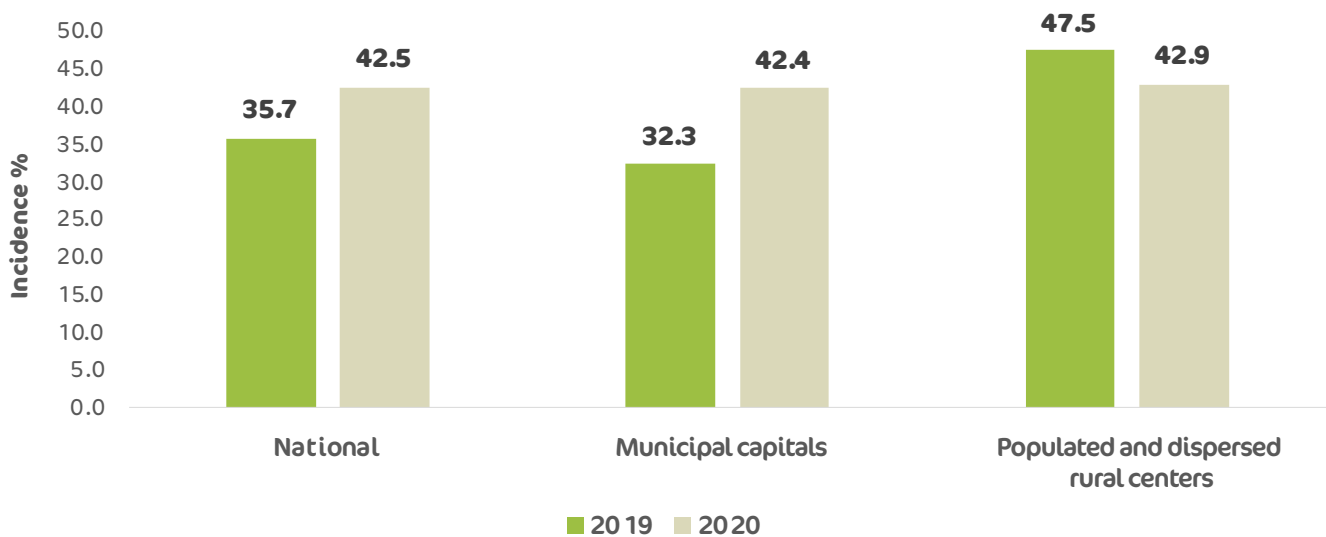
⁸ United Nations (2021). Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 1: End poverty in all its forms everywhere

⁹ Naciones Unidas (2019). The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019. Available in: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2019/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2019.pdf>

Graph 2. Incidence of Monetary Poverty and Extreme Monetary Poverty. National total

Source: DANE, Great Integrated Household Survey- GEIH (2019-2020)

These differences were also observed between the Municipal capitals and in the Populated and Dispersed rural centers which went from 32.3% and 47.5% in 2019 to 42.4% and 42.9% in 2020, respectively. Graph 3 shows the increase in the municipal capitals, and in the population centers and dispersed rural areas.

Graph 3. Incidence of Monetary Poverty at the national level, in municipal capitals and in population centers and dispersed rural areas.

Source: DANE, Great Integrated Household Survey- GEIH (2019-2020)

This means that by 2019, 17,470,000 people were in monetary poverty, and in 2020, 3,552,000 more people were. Table 4 shows the changes in the characteristics of the head of household, and the increase in poverty at the national levels, municipal capital, and population and dispersed rural centers.

At the national level for 2020, 46.7% of the people who belonged to female-headed households were in monetary poverty, while 40.1% of people

who belonged to male-headed households were in the same situation. When disaggregated by geographic domains, a higher incidence of households in monetary poverty with female heads of household was observed in populated centers and dispersed rural areas, with 46.9%. On the other hand, it is analyzed that the households heads who were in a situation of unemployment decreased from 67.8% in 2019 to 64.5% in 2020 (Table 4).

Table 4. Incidence of Monetary Poverty according to the characteristics of the head of the household. National total. Figures in Percentages

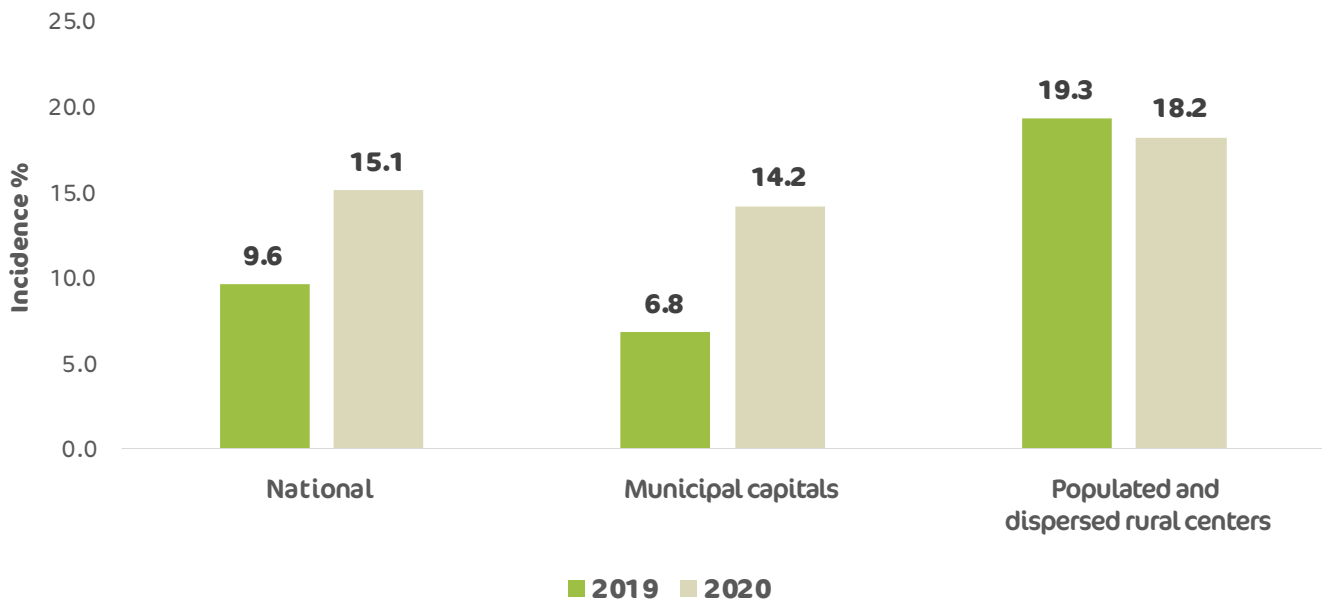
Characteristics of the Head of Household		National		Municipal capitals		Populated and dispersed rural centers	
		2019	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020
Sex	Men	34.4	40.1	30.1	39.6	46.2	41.5
	Women	38.2	46.7	35.8	46.6	51.8	46.9
Employment status	Unemployed	58.8	69.1	57.6	69.7	67.8	64.5
	Employed	34.4	38.7	30.8	38.4	45.5	39.7
	Inactive	35.2	44.5	31.2	43.1	54.9	50.8
Occupational Position	Employees	23.1	24.7	23.1	26.3	23.3	18.4
	Employers and Own Account	44.7	50.9	38.6	50.0	59.9	53.2
Social Security (Pensions)	Affiliate	14.2	18.2	15.0	19.7	8.2	6.2
	Non-Affiliated	47.7	52.4	44.7	55.1	53.7	47.1

Source: DANE, Great Integrated Household Survey- GEIH (2019-2020)

On the other hand, the percentage of people in extreme poverty, in the total national population for 2020 was 15.1% (5.5 percentage points more than in 2019) which is equivalent to 7.470.000 people. This means an increase in 2.781.000 people,

added to the 4,689,000 people who were in this situation in 2019. Graph 4 shows the incidence of Extreme Monetary Poverty at the national level, in municipal capitals, and population and dispersed rural centers.

Graph 4. Incidence of Extreme Monetary Poverty

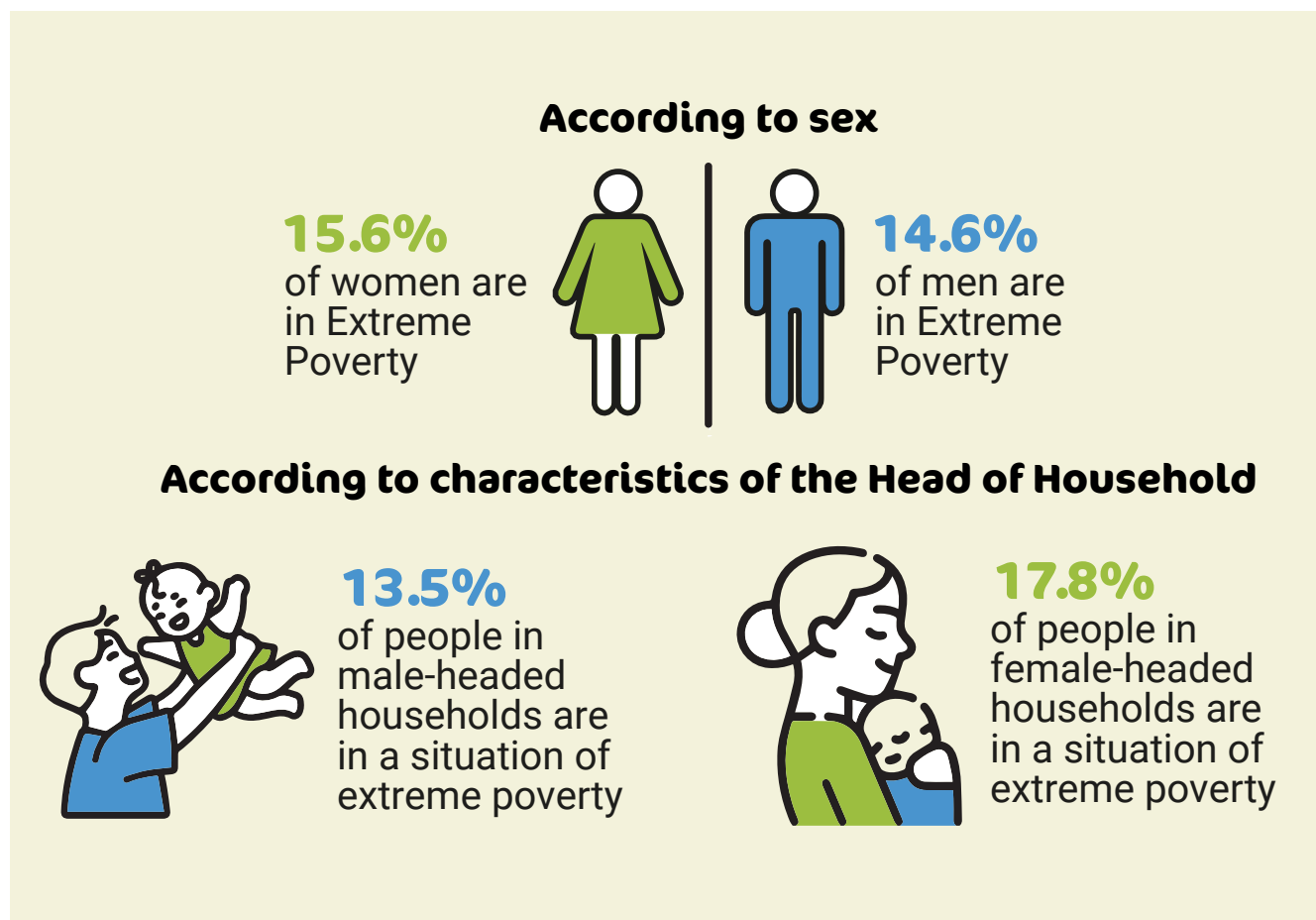


Source: DANE, Great Integrated Household Survey- GEIH (2019-2020)

In the municipal capitals, the incidence of extreme poverty in 2020 was 14.2%, and in the populated and dispersed rural centers 18.2%; this indicates that the incidence of extreme poverty in the capitals increased by 7.4 percentage points, and in the population

and dispersed rural centers decreased by 1.1 percentage points compared to 2019, as shown in Graph 4. Data indicate that the incidence of extreme poverty is higher in women (15.6%) than in men (14.6%) nationwide (See Figure 3).

Figure 3. Incidence of Extreme Monetary Poverty according to sex of the person and to characteristics of the Head of Household. National Total.



Source: Great Integrated Household Survey- GEIH (2019-2020)

Overall, the data expressed in Figure 3 are associated with a higher incidence of extreme poverty identified in the profiles of heads of household who:

- They do not have an educational level or only have a primary school, as well: 18.0% of households with this characteristic are poor at the national level 18%, in the populated and dispersed rural centers 19.0% of the households and in the municipal capitals 17.3%.

- Heads of household are unemployed in 38.3% of households nationwide.

Given this reality, the contribution of CSOs is consistent with the commitment to direct actions to the achievement of the targets of SDG 1. Table 5 indicates the contribution of the value offer of CSOs that made Public Social Accountability. As indicated in it, of the 267 who carried out the RSPC process, 104 reported actions aimed at overcoming poverty.

Table 5. Contribution of CSOs to the SDG 1.

SDG 1. Overcoming poverty		
Total CSOs reporting		267 (100%)
CSOs addressing SDG 1		104 (39%)
Percentage of CSOs targeting their value proposition to specific population groups	In a situation of vulnerability	74%
	Ethnic minority group	52%
	Victims	55%
	Population served by CSOs in SDG 1	3,544,801
Contribution of the Value Offer of 104 CSOs to SDG 1		
Beginning	Actions	Porcentaje de OSC según acciones adelantadas (acciones no mutuamente excluyentes)
Value	Technical assistance and accompaniment	75%
	Prevention	54%
	Training and strengthening	-
	Research	-
Differentiation	Articulation, networks and alliances	38%
	Transparency and good governance	39%
	Principles of CSO Development Effectiveness	42%
	Social Monitoring and Citizen Oversight	38%
Relevance	Impact on public policies	39%
	Participation in formal public policy scenarios	44%

Source: CCONG, Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts, Bogotá, 2021.

As Table 5 shows, 75% of the 104 CSOs that make contributions to SDG 1 advance technical assistance and accompaniment processes, focusing on the recovery of the dignity of citizens. These processes aim to seek viable alternatives for the improvement of living conditions and include innovation processes and methodologies that seek to prevent the return to situations of poverty, with strategies that include possibilities for permanent improvements for households. The participation of 44% of 104 CSOs in public policy decision-making scenarios stands out for the contribution of information and proposals related to overcoming the situation and generating possible alternatives, even if they are costly in time, resources, and human capital. Of the CSOs that contribute to SDG 1, 38% articulate actions with other actors in networks and alliances, which add technical, human, and financial resources to reach the most vulnerable communities.



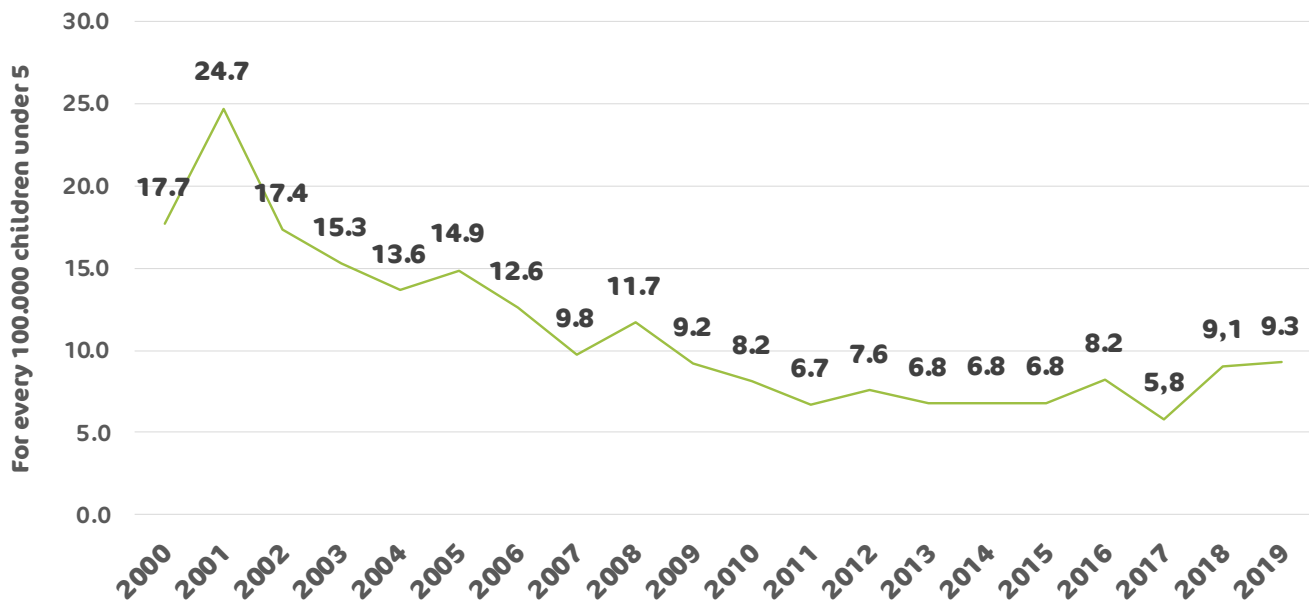
2.2. SDG 2 Zero Hunger

The number of people with malnutrition decreases when there is economic growth and when agricultural productivity increases since there is enough food. However, hunger and malnutrition are still present in the world due to multiple causes; these include environmental degradation, drought, and loss of biodiversity¹⁰. Both malnutrition and food insecurity have increased in Latin America and the Caribbean, which represents a challenge for this SDG that seeks to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030¹¹.

The commitment of this objective consists in ensuring that all people, especially girls and boys, have access to sufficient and nutritious food throughout the year. To achieve this, a firm commitment from the countries is required to promote sustainable agricultural practices through support for small farmers, as well as the guarantee of equal access to land, technology, and markets, among other measures¹².

The mortality rate due to malnutrition in children under five years of age shown in Graph 5, shows a decrease in infant mortality between 2000 and 2019. However, the downward trend is not constant between all the years of this period since an increase in this rate is perceived between 2018 and 2019.

Graph 5. Mortality rate due to malnutrition in children under 5 years of age.



Source: DANE – Vital Statistics (2000 – 2019)

¹⁰ United Nations (2021). Peace, dignity and equality on a healthy planet. Food. Available in: <https://www.un.org/en/global-issues/food>

¹¹ United Nations (2021). Sustainable Development Goals. Goal 2: Zero Hunger. Available in: <https://www.un.org/sustainable-development/es/hunger/>

¹² Organización de las Naciones Unidas para la Alimentación y la Agricultura (2017). El camino hacia el hambre cero. Available in: <http://www.fao.org/resources/infographics/infographics-details/es/c/1027149/>

Within this background, 61 of the 267 CSOs that reported their accountability in 2019 reported their contribution to the achievement of SDG2, as described in Table 6.

Table 6. Contribution of CSOs to SDG 2

SDG 2. Food security, nutrition		
Total CSOs reporting		267 (100%)
CSOs addressing SDG 2		61 (23%)
Percentage of CSOs targeting their value proposition to specific population groups	In a situation of vulnerability	79%
	Ethnic minority group	54%
	Victims	52%
	Population served by CSOs in SDG 2	466,148
Contribution of the Value Proposition of 61 CSOs to SDG 2		
Beginning	Actions	Percentage of CSOs according to advanced actions (non-mutually exclusive actions)
Value	Technical assistance and accompaniment	75%
	Prevention	-
	Training and strengthening	24%
	Research	4%
Differentiation	Articulation, networks and alliances	22%
	Transparency and good governance	22%
	Principles of CSO Development Effectiveness	22%
Relevance	Social Monitoring and Citizen Oversight	25%
	Impact on public policies	22%
	Participation in formal public policy scenarios	22%

Source: CCONG, Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts (RSPC), 2021.

Table 6 shows, that 75% of the 61 CSOs reported actions related to SDG 2 to carry out direct nutritional assistance processes, especially for boys, girls, young people, older adults, and lactating women. Even the reports indicate that the CSOs have been linked to the guarantee of food security and nutrition, also in the face of the new challenge of attention to migrants. It is important to point out that CSOs committed to achieving SDG 2 are allies of their funders in this challenge, but they are not food service operators, which is essential in consolidating their value offer.

In the RSPC report, it is visible that CSOs have a wide range of this type of action. Their expertise and capacities to provide quality services are the results of efforts to build comprehensive care scenarios that, as various studies show, facilitate the improvement of nutritional conditions. This implies that the supply of food is always accompanied by actions to restore violated rights and solidarity with people who are often devoid of tools that allow them to change their reality. In addition, the articulation between CSOs, the private sector, and the public sector visible in exercises such as the one carried out by the Food Bank -NGO, which guarantees access to food, and nutrition for highly at-risk or vulnerable populations, is an example in terms of what is required to achieve goals as ambitious as those proposed by SDG2 in food security and nutrition.



2.3. SDG 3. Good health and well-being.

Good health is essential for the achievement of sustainable development, and the 2030 Agenda reflects the interconnection between the two, considering scenarios that include the widening of economic and social inequalities, urbanization, threats to the environment, climate change, and new health problems; problems, such as, for example, communicable diseases such as COVID-19¹³, which threatens to reverse years of progress and achievement in SDG 3¹⁴. The main causes of disease and death in the world have been the scourges against which humanity is fighting. The notorious fact of the increase in the quality of life and the decrease in maternal and infant mortality have been a cause for celebration, and also great efforts¹⁵. So are efforts to control the HIV pandemic; in Latin America, the number of people with AIDS-related causes of death declined from 41.000 in 2010 to 37.000 in 2019¹⁶ and other infectious diseases follow the same slow-declining pattern. Mortality from malaria was halved by large-scale malaria control¹⁷.

¹³ Barredo, L., Agyepong, I., Liu, G. & Reddy, S. (2021). Goal 3—The SDGs and a Healthier 2030. UN Chronicle. United Nations. Available in: <https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/goal-3-sdgs-and-healthier-2030>

¹⁴ United Nations (2020). The Sustainable Development Goals Report (2020). Available in: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/report/2020/The-Sustainable-Development-Goals-Report-2020.pdf>

¹⁵ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) (2018). La Agenda 2030 y los Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible: una oportunidad para América Latina y el Caribe. Santiago: Naciones Unidas. Available in: https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/40155/24/S1801141_es.pdf

¹⁶ Pan American Health Organization - PAHO (2021). HIV/AIDS. World Health Organization. Available in: <https://www.paho.org/en/topics/hivaids>

¹⁷ Pan American Health Organization- PAHO (2017). Marco para la eliminación de la malaria. Washington, D.C.: Organización Mundial de la Salud -OMS. Available in: <https://iris.paho.org/bitstream/handle/10665.2/34172/9789275319659-spa.pdf>

What we know today is that progress on the SDG targets has been uneven between and within countries, with glaring discrepancies between the shortest and longest life expectancy¹⁸. National averages often hide the fact that some populations, groups, and communities are lagging, due to access and inclusion gaps between the population inhabiting dispersed areas and the population belonging to ethnic groups¹⁹. To achieve health, healthy living, and well-being for all people, it is necessary to address multisectoral, rights-based approaches with a gender perspective as an alternative to reduce and hopefully eliminate inequalities.

The Colombian government, for its part, is following up on the proposed goals to reduce maternal mortality and put an end to preventable newborn deaths. It also pursues an

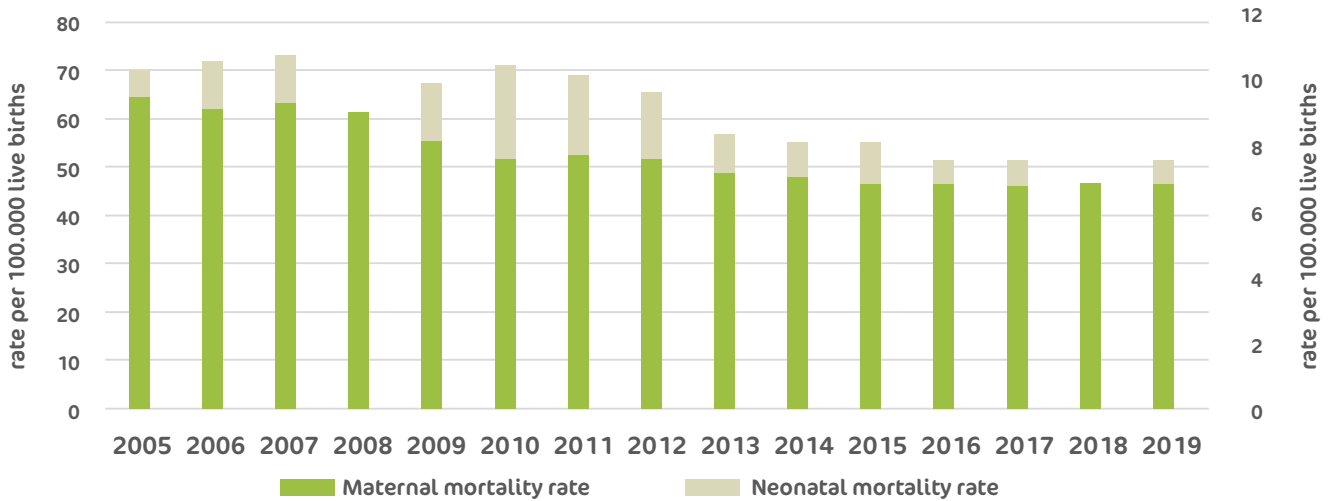
end to epidemics and communicable and non-communicable diseases. Graph 6 shows the trend of maternal and neonatal mortality in Colombia. The maternal mortality endpoint measures “the number of women who die during pregnancy or within 42 days of termination, regardless of the length of pregnancy, the site of delivery and due to any cause related to or aggravated by the pregnancy itself or its care (not by accidental or incidental causes), per 100.000 live births (Follow-up. Sustainable Development Goals Colombia, n.d.)” In Colombia, the maternal mortality rate for the year 2019 was 50.7 per 100,000 live births, presenting an increase compared to the year 2018, which was 45.2 per 100,000 live births. On the other hand, the highest maternal mortality rate occurs in the Amazon, The Guajira, and Choco.



¹⁸ United Nations Development Programme –UNDP (2021). Sustainable Development Goals. SDG 3 Good health and well-being. Available in: <https://www1.undp.org/content/undp/es/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-3-good-health-and-well-being.html>

¹⁹ Herrera Araujo, F., Ardila Lara, M.A., Gutiérrez Gil, E., Herrera Tellez, D. & Santiago Herrero, M. (2018). ODS en Colombia: los retos para 2030. Colombia: PNUD. Available in: <https://www.co.undp.org/content/colombia/es/home/library/ods/ods-en-colombia-los-retos-para-2030.html>

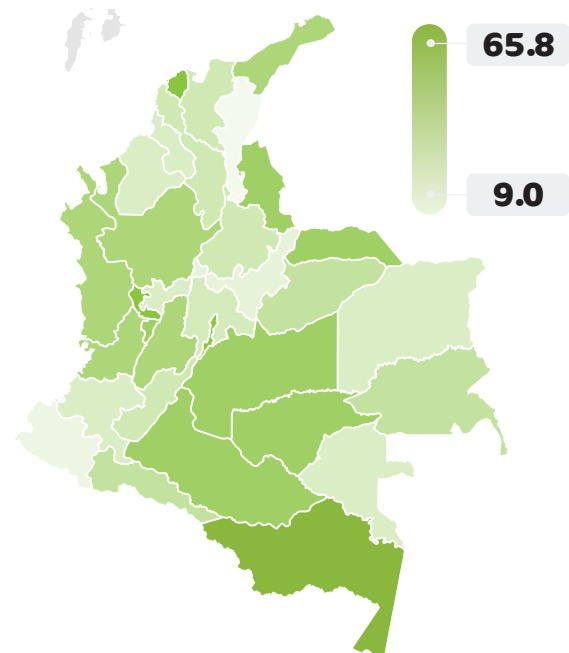
Graph 6. Maternal Mortality and Neonatal Mortality in Colombia.



Source: DANE – Vital Statistics (2005 – 2019)

Neonatal mortality refers to newborns who die before reaching 28 days of age. This rate for 2019 was 7 per 1.000 live births, and as can be seen in the graph above, in the last three years this indicator has presented a slight increase. As for communicable diseases, for the year 2019, an incidence of tuberculosis of 25.8 cases per 100 thousand inhabitants was reported nationwide. However, in recent years the incidence of the disease has remained constant (between 24 and 26 cases per 100 thousand inhabitants). Figure 4 shows the heat map on the incidence of tuberculosis in Colombia in 2019.

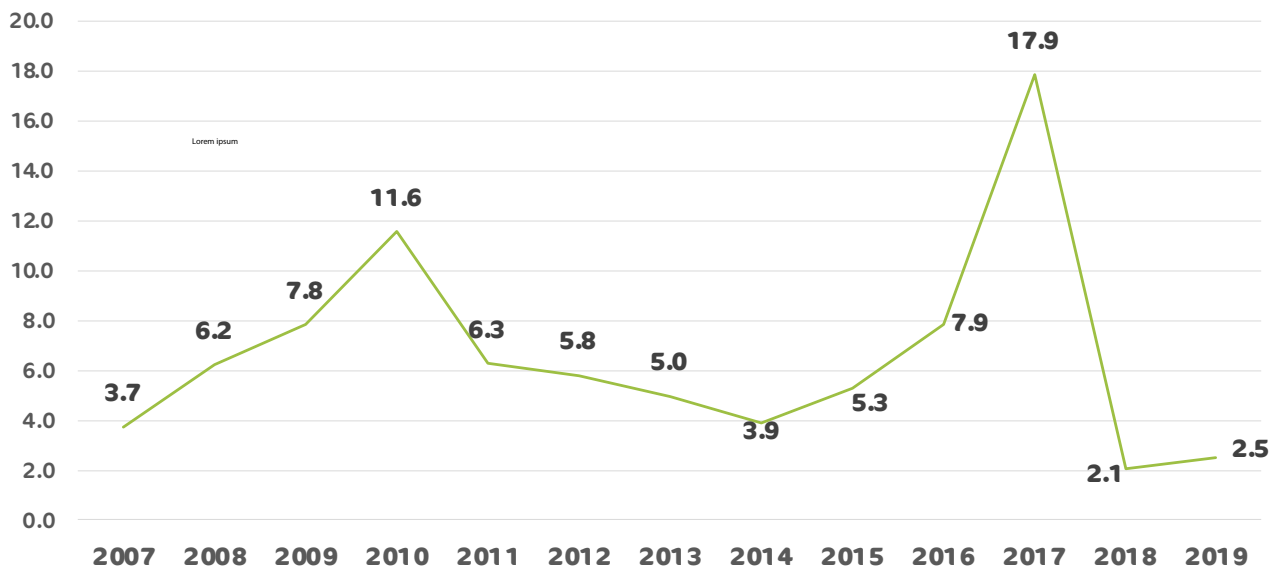
Figure 4. Heat map on the Incidence of tuberculosis in Colombia 2019 per 100 thousand inhabitants



Source: Data from the Ministry of Health and Social Protection. 2019

The departments in which a higher incidence of cases was reported for 2019 were Amazonas and Risaralda with 65.8 and 50.9 cases per 100 thousand inhabitants respectively. Similarly, the data for the case of malaria are presented (Graph 7), which has been a disease that in the last thirteen years has presented epidemic cycles, approximately every 7 years.

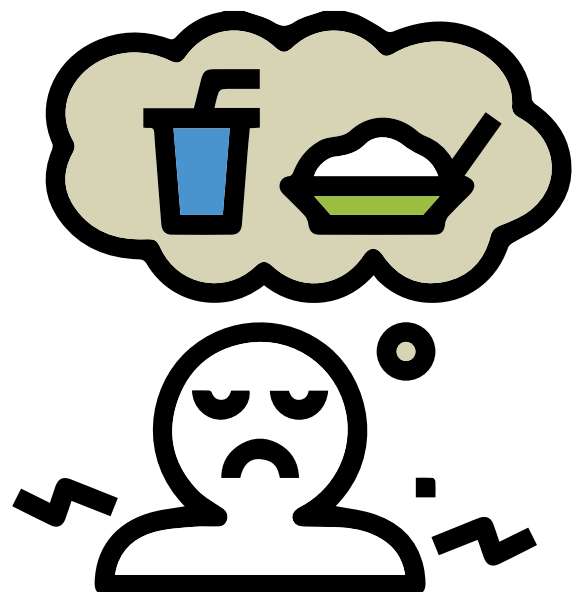
Graph 7. Incidence of malaria in Colombia per 100 thousand inhabitants.



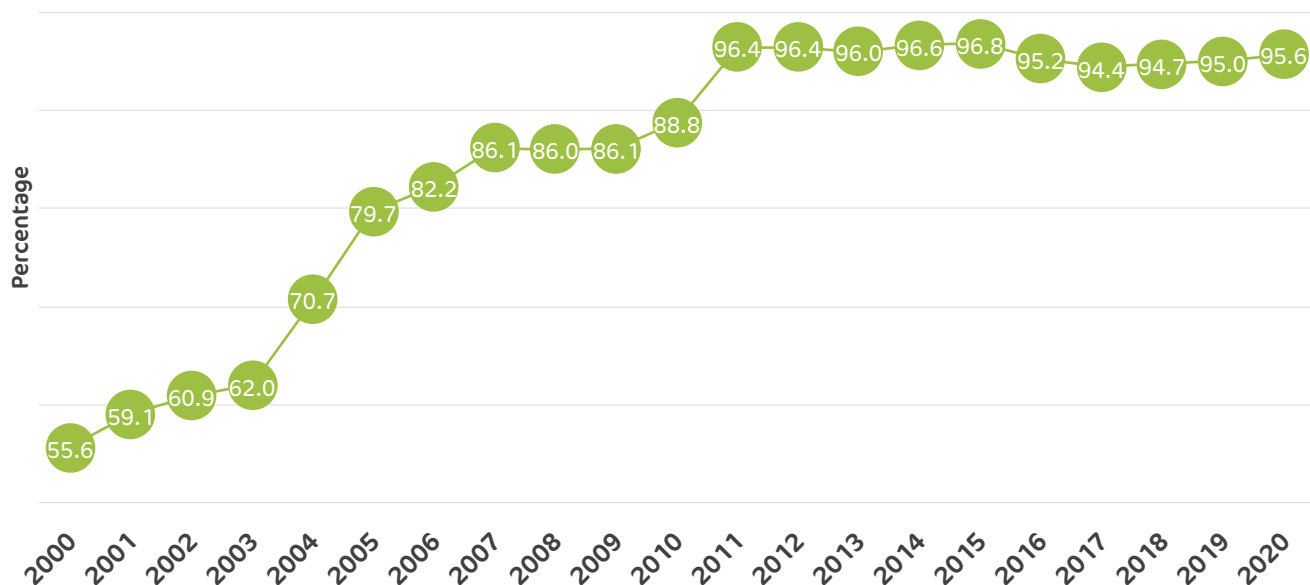
Source: Data from the Ministry of Health and Social Protection 2007-2019

Graph 7 shows that in 2010 there was an incidence of 11.6 cases of malaria per 100 thousand inhabitants and in 2017 an incidence of 17.9 cases. In 2018 there were 2.1 cases of malaria per 100 thousand inhabitants being the lowest number in the last 13 years, it also presented a decrease of 15.8 cases compared to the immediately previous year. Already, in 2019, there was an incidence of 2.5 cases per 100 thousand inhabitants.

Concerning health coverage, the percentage of the population affiliated with the social security system in health, in any of its regimes, is measured. Graph 8 shows the behavior of this variable in the last two decades.



Graph 8. Percentage of the population affiliated to the social security system in health in Colombia.



Source: ADDRRES - SSingle Database of Affiliates (BDUA by its acronym in Spanish) 2000-2020

The graph shows a sustained achievement since 2011 which is the percentage of the affiliated population has been close to one hundred percent coverage in the country. Undoubtedly, this increase in the last 20 years from 55.6% of the affiliated population by the year 2000 to 95.6% by 2020, represent an opportunity to get closer to the targets of SDG 3. For this reason, the contribution of CSOs concerning this SDG is closely linked to the offer of promotion, prevention, and health care activities²⁰ Table 7 shows the report obtained from 103 organizations that perform these actions.

In the organized civil society context, health is understood as a right that goes beyond the absence of disease and whose guarantee requires the participation of all development actors²¹. For a long time, the work of CSOs has focused on so-called vulnerable populations, due to the exponential increase in the risks they face in everyday life, as well as those who inhabit remote territories. Some of the contributions reported in the RSPC exercise have to do with technical assistance, accompaniment, and specialized prevention, with innovative methodologies (recognized internationally) that have as their starting point cultural and ethnic contexts; highlighting such important issues as sexual and reproductive health; the central elements of public health, and citizen culture versus care.

²⁰ Colombian Confederation of NGOs – CCONG (2021). Application of Public Social Accountability, Bogotá, D.C.: CCONG.

²¹ World Health Organization (2021). Gobernanza. Constitución. Available in: <https://www.who.int/es/about/governance/constitution>

Table 7. Contribution of CSOs to the SDG 3.

SDG 3. Health & Wellness		
Total CSOs reporting		267 (100%)
CSOs serving SDG 3		103 (39%)
Percentage of CSOs targeting their value proposition to specific population groups	In a situation of vulnerability	79%
	Ethnic minority group	50%
	Victims	44%
	Population served by CSOs in SDG 3	7,884,730
Contribution of the Value Proposition of 103 CSOs to SDG 3		
Beginning	Actions	Percentage of CSOs according to advanced actions (non-mutually exclusive actions)
Value	Technical assistance and accompaniment	
	Bless you	73%
	Welfare	51%
	Prevention	
	Bless you	23%
	Welfare	
	Training and strengthening	
	Bless you	20%
	Welfare	13%
	Research	
	Bless you	7%
	Welfare	2%
Differentiation	Articulation, networks and alliances	37%
	Transparency and good governance	38%
	Principles of CSO Development Effectiveness	40%
Relevance	Social Monitoring and Citizen Oversight	37%
	Impact on public policies	38%
	Participation in formal public policy scenarios	34%

Source: CCONG, Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts (RSPC), Bogotá, 2021.

The actions that are being carried out in research and source of information for the State are also highlighted. This is the case of Profamilia, a non-profit entity, which points out how the information it produces: "... allows to facilitate decision-making on sexuality and reproduction in the public policy of Colombians"²². Similarly, the contribution made by CSOs in participation in formal scenarios of public policy, advocacy, and social monitoring is visible, based on the knowledge, knowledge, and experiences acquired in their social role of providing promotion, care, prevention services in health, and well-being to the communities²³. The above shows the commitment of the sector to achieve SDG 3 with timely and pertinent information to the public policy cycle that is born of know-how and contributes to health, healthy living, and well-being.

them to face this challenge before the COVID-19 crisis. While the world economy recovered with slow growth, the increase in inequalities gave no respite to the problem of unemployment and informal employment.²⁴.

In this context, one of the SDG 8 criteria, Sustained, inclusive, and sustainable economic growth is concerned with stimulating such sustainable economic growth by increasing productivity levels and technological innovation. Achieving full and productive employment and decent work for all by 2030 requires the promotion of policies that stimulate entrepreneurship and job creation²⁵.



2.4. SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth.

According to the International Labor Organization (ILO), in 2015 there were more than 204 million unemployed people in the world. From this diagnosis arises the urgency to overcome the job deficit to absorb the growing labor force. With the impact of the 2008 economic crisis and global recessions, there were no structural conditions in developing countries that allowed



²² Colombian Confederation of NGOs – CCONG. Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts, Bogotá, 2020.

²³ Colombian Confederation of NGOs – CCONG (2021). Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts, Bogotá, D.C.: CCONG.

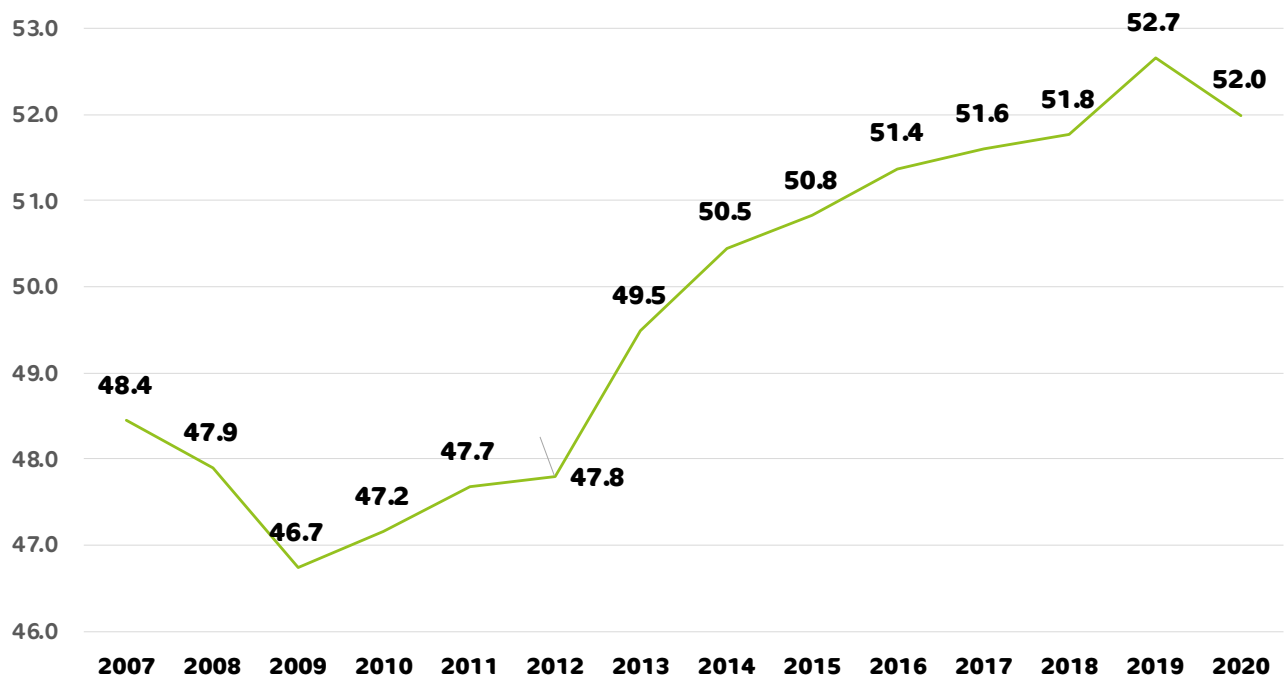
²⁴ United Nations Development Program - UNDP (2021). SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth. Available in: <https://www1.undp.org/content/undp/es/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-8-decent-work-and-economic-growth.html>

²⁵ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ECLAC (2019). ODS 8: Promover el crecimiento económico sostenido, inclusivo y sostenible, el empleo pleno y productivo y el trabajo decente para todos en América Latina y el Caribe. Available in: https://www.cepal.org/sites/default/files/static/files/19-00462_flyer_hlpf_web_0.pdf

One of the fundamental efforts is to increase the rate of labor formality, since several goals depend on it²⁶ and, in effect, also human development in all its facets²⁷. Between 2012 and 2019, there has been a sustained increase in labor formality at the national level; the country went from reporting levels of 47.8% in 2012 to 52.7% in 2019. However, between 2019 and 2020, there was a reduction of 0.7 percentage points, going from 52.7% in 2019 to 52% in 2020.

Graph 9 shows the trend of the labor formality rate between 2007 and 2020.

Graph 9. Labor formality rate.



Source: DANE - Great Integrated Household Survey- GEIH (2007 - 2020)

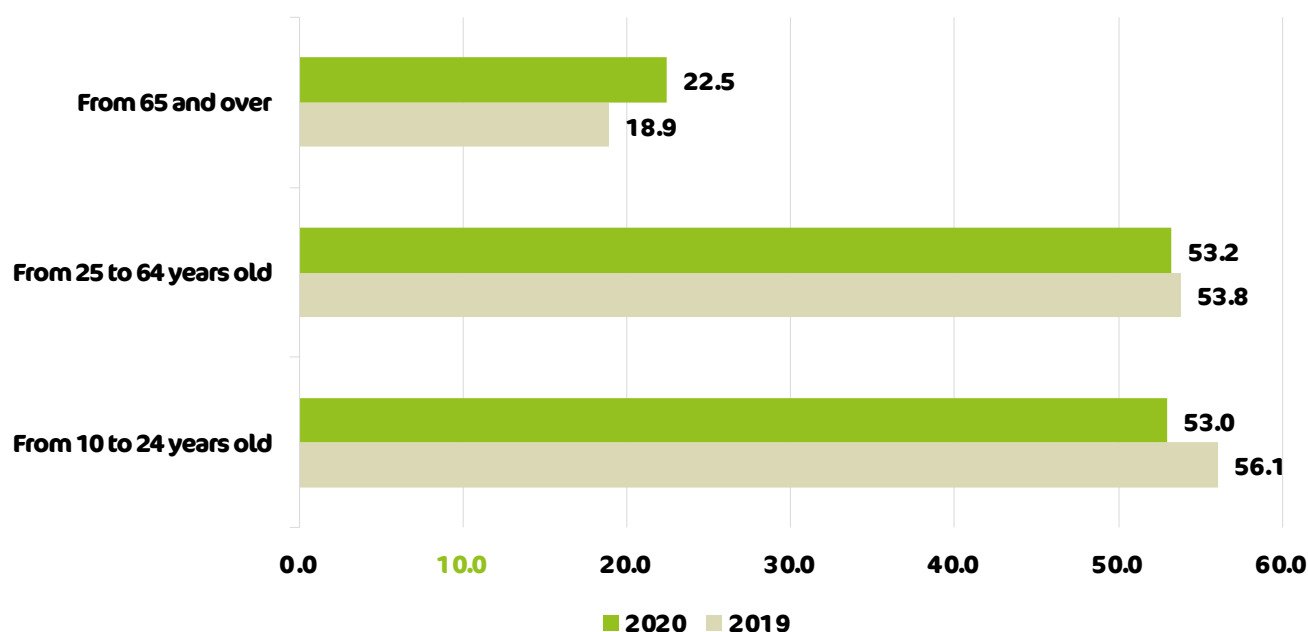
²⁶ These goals refer to those proposed in the framework of the 2030 Agenda regarding SDG 8

²⁷ Parisoto, A. (2021). Goal 8—Parsing Goal 8 on Decent Work for All. United Nations. UN Chronicle. Available in: <https://www.un.org/en/chronicle/article/goal-8-parsing-goal-8-decent-work-all>

One of the relevant issues has to do with the demographic bonus and the possibility of employing young people or those who are starting their careers, which at this moment in history is equivalent to 160 million in Latin America and the Caribbean²⁸ and 12,672,168, in Colombia²⁹, so that their economic security during old age can have some certainty. In this sense, the data for the formally employed population, according

to age ranges, indicated that in 2020, 53% of people between the ages of 10 and 24 were employed. This percentage is 3.1 points lower compared to 2019. Employed people aged 25 to 64, in turn, were 53.2%, also with a reduction of 0.6 percentage points compared to 2019. The prospect for people aged 65 and over was 22.5%, a figure that indicates an increase of 3.6 percentage points compared to 2019.

Graph 10. Labor formality rate by age groups.



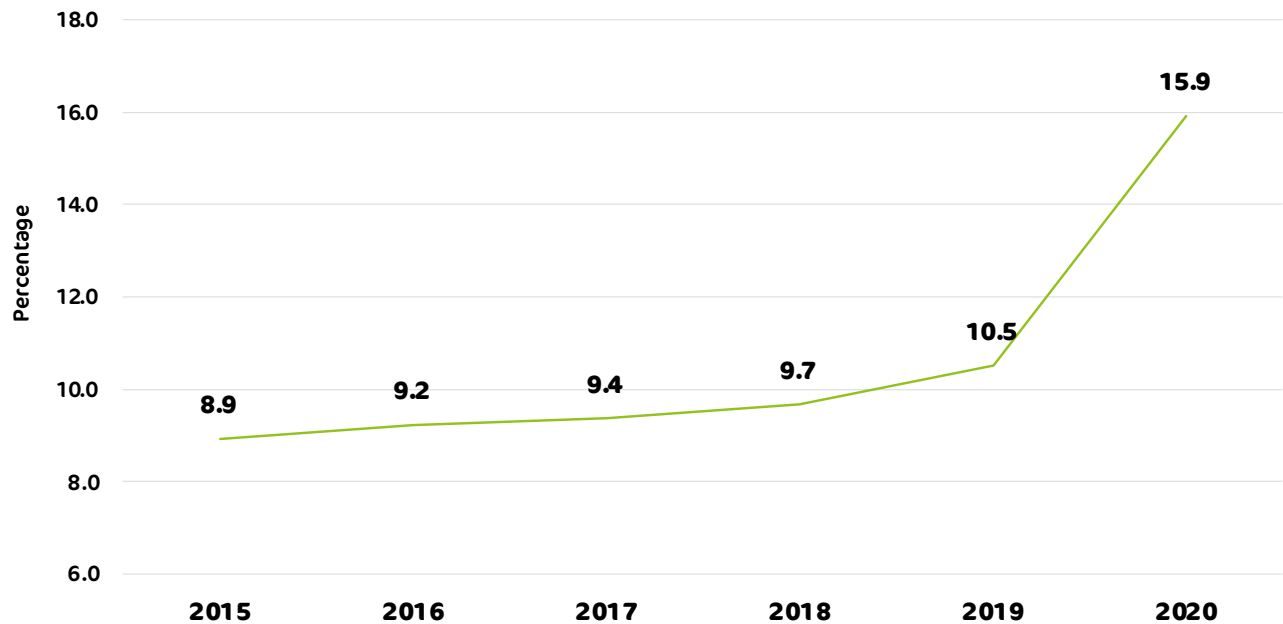
Source: DANE - Great Integrated Household Survey- GEIH (2019 - 2020)

For 2020, the unemployment rate was 15.9% which is 5.4 percentage points bigger than the 2019 rate (10.5%). Graph 11 shows the trend of the unemployment rate in Colombia, between 2015 and 2020.

²⁸ Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean ECLAC (2021). Juventud. Available in: <https://www.cepal.org/es/temas/juventud>

²⁹ DANE (2020). Panorama sociodemográfico de la juventud en Colombia ¿Quiénes son, qué hacen y cómo se sienten en el contexto actual? Presentación con base en los datos del Censo 2018. Available in: <https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/genero/informes/informe-panorama-sociodemografico-juventud-en-colombia.pdf>

Graph 11. Unemployment rate.



Source: DANE - Great Integrated Household Survey- GEIH (2015 - 2020)

Data relating gender differences to the increase in the unemployment rate in 2020 are shown in Figure 5.

Figure 5. Differences by sex in the unemployment rate.



Source: DANE - Great Integrated Household Survey- GEIH. 2020

In this context, 69 CSOs reported through the RSPC Applicative their actions aimed at productive development, employment, and decent work, as shown in Table 8.

Table 8. Contribution of CSOs to SDG 8.

SDG 8. Decent work and economic growth.			
Total CSOs reporting		267 (100%)	
CSOs addressing SDG 8		68 (25%)	
Percentage of CSOs targeting their value proposition to specific population groups	In a situation of vulnerability	76%	
	Ethnic minority group	54%	
	Victims	49%	
	Population served by CSOs in SDG 8	7,284,791	
Contribution of the Value Proposition of 69 CSOs to SDG 8			
Value	Technical assistance and accompaniment		
	Productive development	42%	
	Employment	42%	
	Decent work	42%	
	Prevention	-	
	Training and strengthening		
	Productive development	25%	
	Employment	19%	
	Decent work	31%	
	Research		
	Productive development	8%	
	Employment	5%	
	Decent work	11%	
	Differentiation	Articulation, networks and alliances	26%
		Transparency and good governance	25%
Principles of CSO Development Effectiveness		26%	
Relevance	Social Monitoring and Citizen Oversight	27%	
	Impact on public policies	25%	
	Participation in formal public policy scenarios	29%	

Source: CCONG, Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts, Bogotá, 2021.

The right to decent work and income generation issues in which there are constant contributions in the processes promoted by 69 CSOs of the 267 organizations that are accountable. Some relevant actions are those of technical assistance and accompaniment to productive initiatives and job training, in which CSOs have created, tested, and innovated methodologies that allow strengthening capacities and abilities in people, and promoting employees in coordination with other actors of the growth.

Another important contribution made by a group of CSOs that contributes to this SDG has been to make visible, based on research and social monitoring, the problem facing the generation of employment and decent work. The production of information is essential for the political role, referring to the participation and incidence in decision-making scenarios that some CSOs assume and that is essential to contribute with other views and especially with arguments, to the cycle of public policy.



2.5. SDG 10. Reduction of inequalities

Income inequality is a global problem that requires global solutions such as improving the regulation and control of markets and financial institutions. It also depends on development assistance and foreign direct investment for the regions most in need. Thus, the richest 10% of the population keeps up to 40% of the total world income, while the poorest 10% get only between 2% and 7% of the total income³⁰.

In the case of developing countries, inequality has increased by 11 percent, considering the increase in population, and does not seem to stop³¹. The goal of curbing this increase in

disparities requires the adoption of sound policies that recognize the power of low-income people and promote the economic inclusion of all people without distinction. One of them has to do, for example, with facilitating migration and the safe mobility of people, which contributes to a slightly more equitable distribution in access to income for the sustenance of life³².

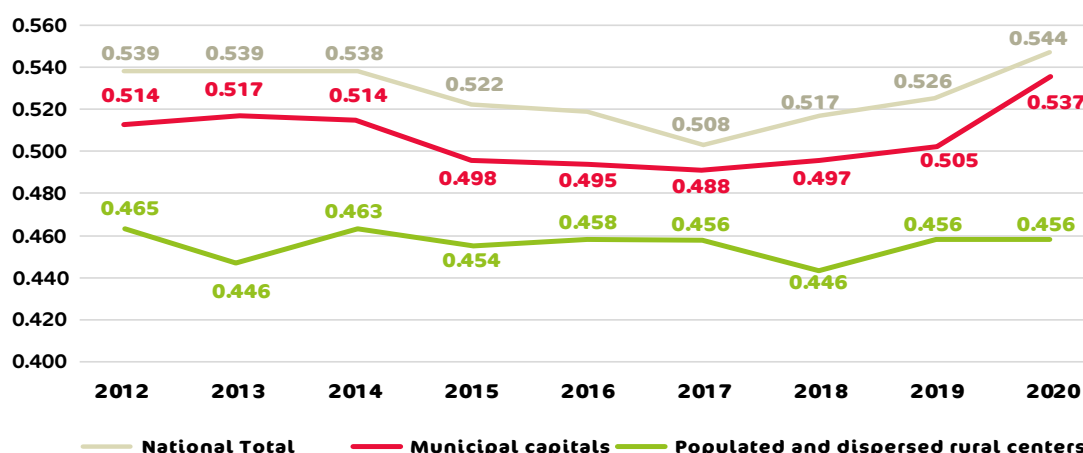
One of the indicators to analyze the distribution of income is the Gini Coefficient; Graph 12 shows the trend between 2008 and 2019.

³⁰ United Nations Development Program - UNDP (2021). SDG 10. Reduction of inequalities. Available in: <https://www1.undp.org/content/undp/es/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-10-reduced-inequalities.html>

³¹ Sustainable Development Goals Fund (2021). SDG 10. Reduction of inequalities. Available in: <https://www.jointsdgfund.org/sustainable-development-goals/goal-10-reduced-inequalities>

³² United Nations(2021). Inequality – Bridging the Divide. Available in: <https://www.un.org/es/un75/inequality-bridging-divide>

Graph 12. Gini coefficient. National Total.



Source. DANE - Great Integrated Household Survey- GEIH (2008 - 2019)

Graph 12 indicates that the country has been less unequal in income distribution in the last eight years at the national level, although in the last four years, there has been an increase, whereas for 2020, an increase of 0.018 points was reported. Concerning the previous year, which brings us back to the immediately previous five-year period. Because of this situation, 64 CSOs reported their actions aimed at reducing inequalities as shown in Table 9.

Table 9. CSO contribution to SDG 10

SDG 10. Reducing inequalities		
Total OSC reporting		267 (100%)
CSOs addressing SDG 10		64 (24%)
Percentage of CSOs targeting their value proposition to specific population groups	In a situation of vulnerability	84%
	Ethnic minority group	55%
	Victims	45%
	Population served by CSOs in SDG 10	1,579,076
Contribution of the Value Proposition of 64 CSOs to SDG 10		
Value	Technical assistance and accompaniment	67%
	Prevention	-
	Training and strengthening	26%
	Research	6%
Differentiation	Articulation, networks and alliances	24%
	Transparency and good governance	24%
	Principles of CSO Development Effectiveness	21%
Relevance	Social Monitoring and Citizen Oversight	27%
	Impact on public policies	23%
	Participation in formal public policy scenarios	26%

Source: CCONG, Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts, Bogotá, 2021.

According to their own report, CSOs consider that the actions that are carried out in the territories and with the communities contribute to this SDG in three main ways. The first of these has to do with the technical assistance and accompaniment they provide to victims, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, Raizales and Roma, as well as to people with disabilities and migrants, among others. The second way is based on networking with other peer organizations, based on rights, equality, equity, and transparency. This way of working is essential to contribute to the solidarity action of CSOs since the challenge of reducing inequalities is enormous.

The third way to contribute is through the advocacy actions carried out by CSOs, denouncing and denouncing and making visible the murder of people who lead the environmental, community, and social causes, as well as land claimants, and human rights defenders. These actions also call for proactive participation in public scenarios where public policies related to the population with disabilities are decided (Law 1350 of 2018), in the Policy for the Prevention of Discrimination on the Grounds of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity, or in proposals for the formulation of Social Public Policy for street dwellers, among others.

When it comes to reducing inequalities, all efforts count, and all people and organizations committed to this SDG agree that only by understanding the real needs of people and in the determined will of development actors (government, civil society, and private enterprise) is it possible to achieve these goals. In this sense, partnerships for development and shared learning are a tool that contributes to closing the gap.



2.6. SDG 12. Responsible production and consumption

The consumption of a large proportion of the world's population remains insufficient to meet basic needs³⁴. For this reason, halving the world's per capita food waste, at the retail and consumer level, can create more efficient and sustainable production and supply chains over time³⁴. The concern for food security is directly linked to the fact that agriculture and livestock are the main consumers of fresh water in the world, taking a huge percentage of what is available for human consumption³⁵.

Achieving responsible production and consumption has to do with reducing the ecological footprint. This purpose implies a change in the

³⁴ United Nations Development Program - UNDP (2021). SDG12: Responsible production and consumption. Available in: <https://www1.undp.org/content/undp/es/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-12-responsible-consumption-and-production.html>

³⁵ United Nations Development Program - UNDP (2021). SDG12: Responsible production and consumption.. Available in: <https://www1.undp.org/content/undp/es/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-12-responsible-consumption-and-production.html>

³⁶ Food and Agriculture Organization –FAO, International Fund for Agricultural Development -IFAD, World Food Programme & United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (2020). El estado de la seguridad alimentaria y la nutrición en el mundo 2020. Transformación de los sistemas alimentarios para que promuevan dietas asequibles y saludables. FAO. Available in: http://www.fao.org/3/ca9692es/online/ca9692es.html#chapter-2_2

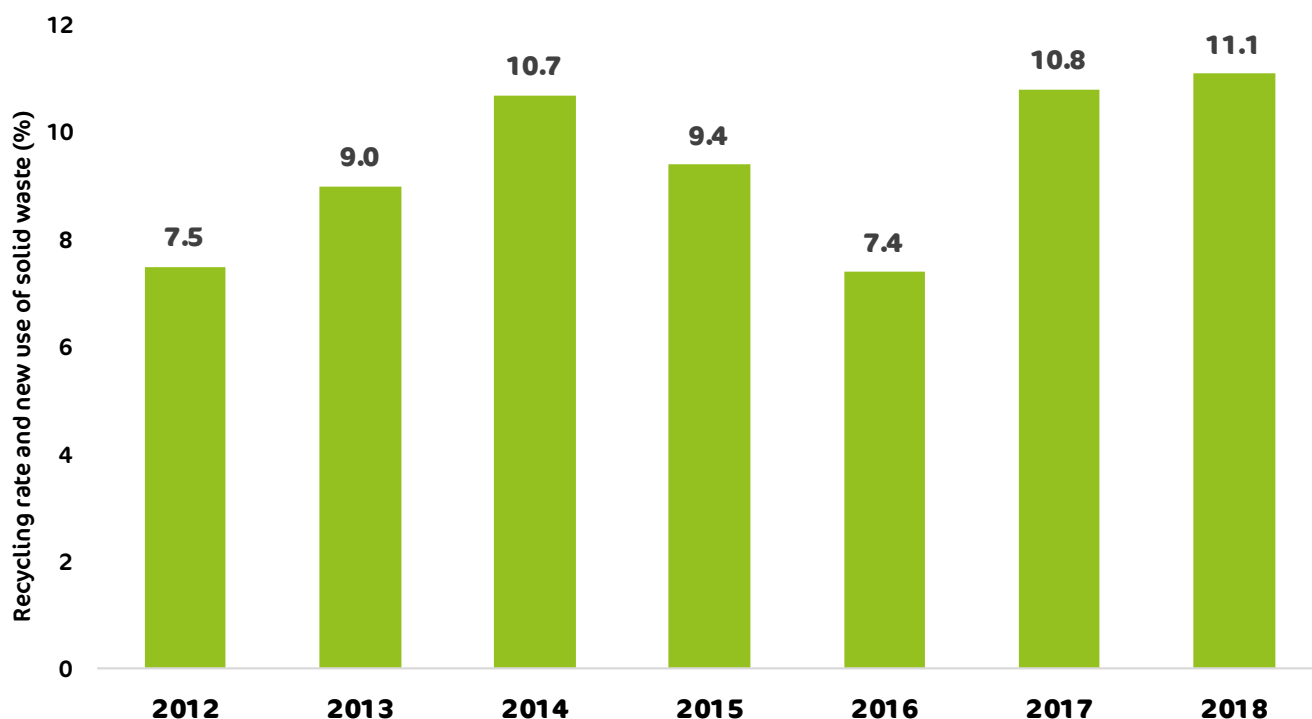
methods of production and consumption of goods and resources. More sustainable transformation translates into the need for an economy that uses resources efficiently, so managing shared natural resources, as well as how toxic waste and pollutants are disposed of, is vital to achieving this goal.

Industries, businesses, and consumers alike contribute by recycling and reducing waste, but it is up to countries to promote the changes that will

allow us to move towards sustainable patterns of consumption by 2030³⁶.

Regarding the production of sustainable consumption and production, the measurement of the rate of recycling and new use amounted to 11.1% in 2018 of the total solid waste and residual products generated, as shown in Graph 13 below.

Graph 13. Recycling rate and new use of solid waste.



Source: DANE, National Accounts. Environmental and Economic Account of Material Flows and Solid Waste 2012-2018

Compared to 2017, the figure increased 0.3 percentage points. The contribution of CSOs to this SDG is closely linked to this conjunction of measures. Table 10 shows the report of 10 CSOs that are carrying out actions..

³⁶ Sánchez, J. (Coord.) (2019). Recursos naturales, medio ambiente y sostenibilidad. 70 años de pensamiento de la CEPAL. CEPAL. Available in: https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/44785/1/S1900378_es.pdf

Table 10. Contribution of CSOs to SDG 12.

SDG 12. Responsible production and consumption		
Total CSOs reporting		267 (100%)
CSOs addressing SDG 12		10 (4%)
Percentage of CSOs targeting their value proposition to specific population groups	In a situation of vulnerability	80%
	Ethnic minority group	50%
	Victims	50%
Population served by CSOs in SDG 12		43,971
Contribution of the Value Proposition of 10 CSOs to SDG 12		
Value	Technical assistance and accompaniment	40%
	Prevention	-
	Training and strengthening	70%
	Research	30%
Differentiation	Articulation, networks and alliances	3%
	Transparency and good governance	4%
	Principles of CSO Development Effectiveness	3%
Relevance	Social Monitoring and Citizen Oversight	4%
	Impact on public policies	3%
	Participation in formal public policy scenarios	4%

Source: CCONG, Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts, Bogotá, 2021.

In this SDG, 10 CSOs report making a fundamental contribution, among others, to the design, execution, and evaluation of recycling training actions as part of the waste management chain, accompanied by the strengthening of these practices. Similarly, the actions are related to the promotion and implementation of citizen culture campaigns to dignify, respect, and support the figure and importance of the recycling population, whose contribution is essential to achieving sustainable territories. With them and with other populations, training processes are also carried out to eliminate the consumption of single-use plastics, which are the source of a good part of the contamination of water sources and the increase in the volume of waste that ends up in landfills.

On the other hand, CSOs make alliances with peers to build a pedagogy in which actions of information, incidence, and participation in decision-making scenarios allow reflection and action for responsible production and consumption. The dissemination of campaigns aimed at improving nutrition and healthy eating through nutritional labeling on packaged foods and the promotion of healthy eating policies in school environments is notable since the active role of consumers is also an opportunity for transformation of the social, political, and economic context that is required to achieve SDG 12.



2.7. SDG 13. Climate Action

The interrelationship between SDGs is evident; however, it is no exaggeration to say that none of them is possible without a firm commitment from countries in their action in favor of the climate, without which it will be impossible to prevent the increase in global average temperature by 1.5°C above pre-industrial levels³⁷. The achievement of this SDG implies many collective actions and political will, as well as a wide range of technological measures aimed at mitigating the impact of greenhouse gas emissions (today 50% higher than the 1990 level)³⁸.

Global warming is causing permanent changes in the climate system with irreversible consequences for the ecosystems on which different forms of life, including humans, depend. No country in the world can say that it has not experienced the dramatic effects of climate change or that its average annual losses because of climate-related catastrophes do not exceed hundreds of billions of dollars. 91% of geophysical catastrophes are caused by human impact (landslides, floods, landslides, among others) and because of them 1.3 million people died and 4.400 were injured in the world, between 1998 and 2017.

SDG 13 aims to mobilize resources to address the needs of developing countries in terms of climate change adaptation and investment in low-

carbon development³⁹. To achieve this, special attention needs to be paid to the most vulnerable regions by directing efforts to integrate disaster risk reduction measures into national policies and strategies⁴⁰.

In this context, as can be seen in Graph 14, the number of departmental territorial entities in the last five years has increased with the incorporation of adaptation actions (increase in adaptive capacity, reduction of exposure and sensitivity) and/or mitigation (reduction of greenhouse gas emissions) of climate change in their formal instruments of development planning and territorial planning.

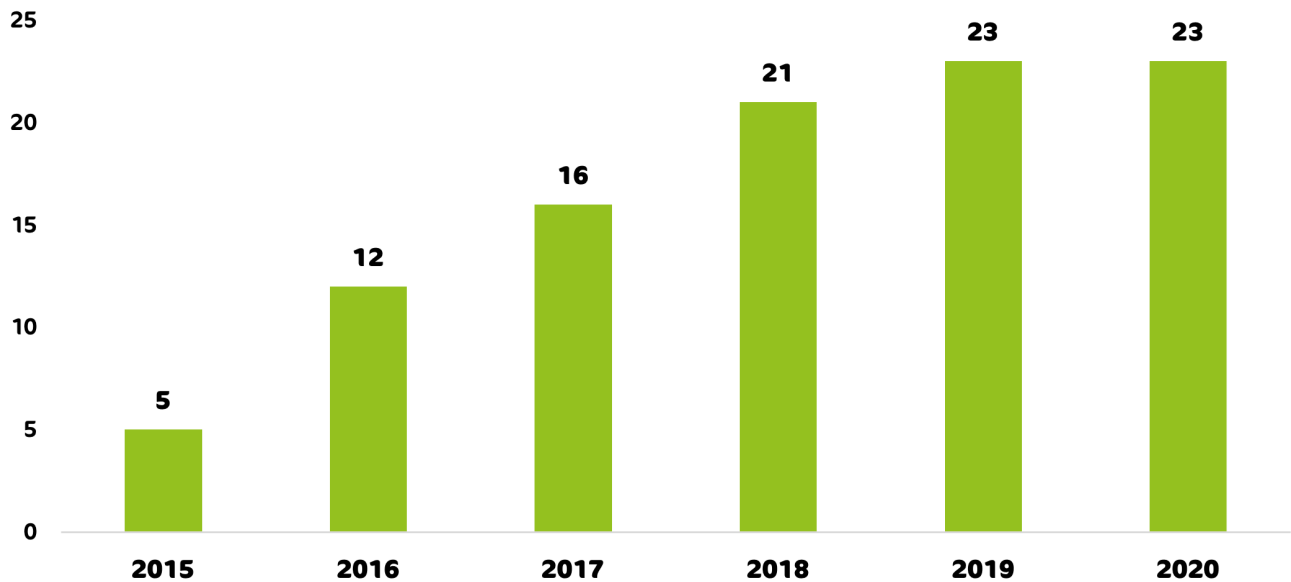


³⁷ Sustainable Development Goals Fund (2021). SDG13: Climate action. Available in: <https://www.sdgfund.org/es/objeto-13-acci%C3%B3n-clim%C3%A1tica>

³⁸ United Nations (2021). SDG13: Climate action. Available in: <https://www1.undp.org/content/undp/es/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-13-climate-action.html>

³⁹ United Nations Development Program - UNDP (2021). SDG13: Climate action. Available in: <https://www1.undp.org/content/undp/es/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-13-climate-action.html>

⁴⁰ United Nations Development Program - UNDP (2021). SDG13: Climate action. . Available in: <https://www1.undp.org/content/undp/es/home/sustainable-development-goals/goal-13-climate-action.html>

Graph 14. Departments with comprehensive plans (adaptation and mitigation) against climate change.

Source: Ministry of Environment. 2015-2020

This is how the state is at the forefront of mitigating environmental impact through the promotion and implementation of comprehensive plans in the departments.

To this end, 16 CSOs reported their actions, especially in the RSPC process actions, especially technical assistance, and accompaniment to communities in territories where it is urgent disaster risk management must be strengthened as a matter of urgency, as well as to carry out prevention and mitigation actions. Table 11 shows the general data from the report for SDG 13.

In terms of training and strengthening, CSOs focus their actions on the territories and communities of different ages to raise awareness and educate about climate change and its effects. The more efforts are made to achieve citizen action in favor of climate action, the easier it is to achieve social and political dialogue. Political will is key to enabling the conversation, development plans, and the economic, social, and environmental investment required before 2030 communities in territories where it is urgent disaster risk management must be strengthened as a matter of urgency, as well as to carry out prevention and mitigation actions. Table 11 shows the general data from the report for SDG 13⁴¹.

⁴¹ Máttar, J. & Cuervo, L.M. (2017). Planificación para el desarrollo en América Latina y el Caribe: enfoques, experiencias y perspectivas. Libros de la CEPAL, N° 148. Comisión Económica para América Latina y el Caribe CEPAL. Available in: https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/42139/10/S1700693_es.pdf

Table 11. Contribution of CSOs to SDG 13.

SDG 13. Climate action		
Total CSOs reporting		267 (100%)
CSOs addressing SDG 13		24 (9%)
Percentage of CSOs targeting their value proposition to specific population groups	In a situation of vulnerability	54%
	Ethnic minority group	46%
	Victims	46%
	Population served by CSOs in SDG 13	126,031
Contribution of the Value Proposition of 16 CSOs to SDG 13		
Value	Technical assistance and accompaniment	93%
	Prevention	62%
	Training and strengthening	75%
	Research	25%
	Articulation, networks and alliances	7%
Differentiation	Transparency and good governance	7%
	Principles of CSO Development Effectiveness	9%
Relevance	Social Monitoring and Citizen Oversight	8%
	Impact on public policies	8%
	Participation in formal public policy scenarios	8%

Source: CCONG, Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts, Bogotá, 2021.

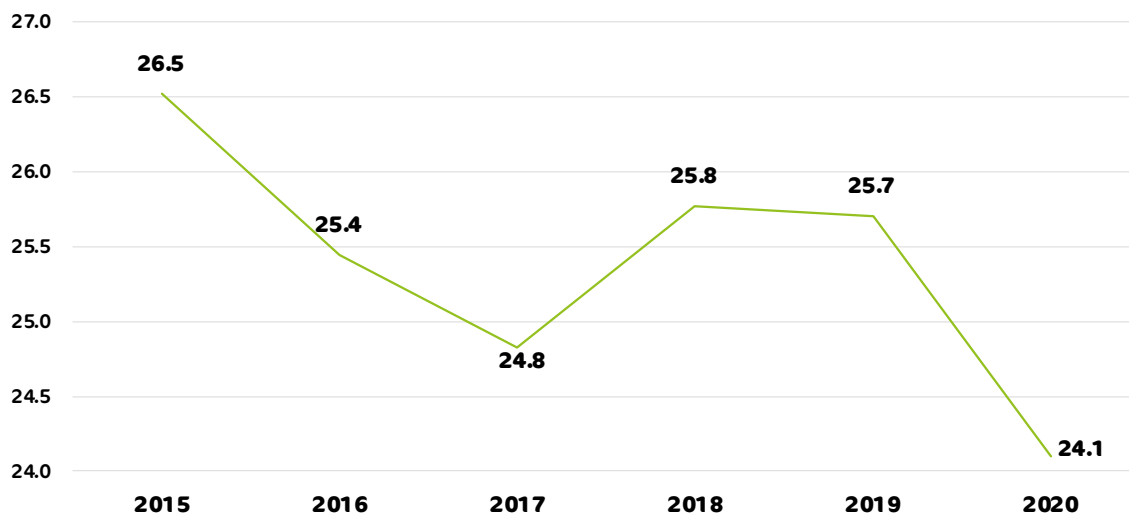


2.8. SDG 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

While all SDGs seek to substantially reduce all forms of violence and work with governments and communities to find durable solutions to conflict and insecurity, SDG 16 places the greatest emphasis on the fact that without peace, stability, human rights, and effective governance, based on the rule of law, sustainable development cannot be achieved.

Graph 15 shows the trend of the homicide rate in Colombia as a key indicator of SDG 16. It shows a record of 24,1 homicides per 100,000 inhabitants in 2020.

Graph 15. Homicide rate in Colombia.



Source: Ministry of Defence. Statistical, Criminal, Contraventional and Operational Information System (SIEDCO). 2020.

This rate has remained constant, between 26 and 24 cases per 100 thousand inhabitants, in the last 5 years, as shown in Graph 15, however, for 2020 there was a decrease of 1,6 cases compared to 2019. In these national conditions, 55 CSOs reported their actions aimed at achieving a peaceful society, with justice and solid institutions. The joint effort

to advance sustainable development is directly related to a strengthened civil society that, in turn, can contribute to the fullest of its capacities to the construction of permanent peace. Table 12 shows the percentages of contributions from CSOs in this regard.

Table 12. Contribution of CSOs to SDG 16.

SDG 16. Peace, justice and strong institutions		
Total CSOs reporting		267 (100%)
CSOs addressing SDG 16		55 (21%)
Percentage of CSOs targeting their value proposition to specific population groups	In a situation of vulnerability	87%
	Ethnic minority group	73%
	Victims	69%
	Population served by CSOs in SDG 16	8,576,432
Contribution of the Value Proposition of 55 CSOs to SDG 16		
Value	Technical assistance and accompaniment	34%
	Prevention	21%
	Training and strengthening	67%
	Research	18%
Differentiation	Articulation, networks and alliances	21%
	Transparency and good governance	20%
	Principles of CSO Development Effectiveness	20%
Relevance	Social Monitoring and Citizen Oversight	26%
	Impact on public policies	20%
	Participation in formal public policy scenarios	23%

Source: CCONG, Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts, Bogotá, 2021.

Among the topics which 55 of the 267 organizations that report contributing with their value offer to this SDG include actions for the implementation of the right to peace and reconciliation in the territories. In this sense, the contributions refer to training issues for the culture of peace and verification of the implementation of the Agreement.

According to the Technical Secretariat of the CINEP/PPP-CERAC International Verification Component "...a fundamental part of guaranteeing access to information by citizens and guaranteeing a transparent process is the implementation of dissemination and communication tools. In this regard, the Final Agreement (A.F) established

the creation of 20 "class C" public interest radio stations in the most affected conflict areas. These stations and a strategy in social networks, led by local CSOs, were created with the intention of "deepen the transparency of the process, access to information and promote the pedagogy of the A.F. and its implementation".

As has been emphasized throughout this bulletin, development depends on a strategic alliance between the government, organized civil society, and the private sector. This is also the case with the implementation of the Peace Agreement whose strategies "take on greater importance in the context of polarization about the implementation

of the A.F. and uncertainty about their future. The opportunity for peace is very fragile and society must seek the mechanisms that strengthen the actions aimed at preserving it⁴².

The organizations also work to guarantee the civil and political rights of CSOs, promoting a better enabling environment for their action. To this is added its effort to strengthen democracy and the Social State of Law, especially by offering training, and participating in the scenarios where decisions are made (when possible).

In this regard, CSOs carry out accompaniment, strengthening, and research actions to support advocacy and participation processes in such scenarios.

Among the advocacy actions carried out by CSOs, it stands out that they make visible the reality of the country other governments, international organizations, and platforms of peer CSOs.

In turn, the CSOs that work on issues of citizen coexistence investigate and make visible the conditions in which the most vulnerable sectors and populations find themselves (youth, women, the LGBT population, and the migrant population, among others). Among the contributions worthy of mention in this regard, the joint document of the NGOs *Colombia Diversa* and *Caribe Afirmativo* stands out, whose research: *It is now! Research on the Economic, Social and Cultural Rights of Afro-descendant and indigenous LGBT people, in*

five municipalities in Colombia, demonstrated the importance of having information on the economic, social, and cultural rights (ESCR) of LGBT, Afro-descendant, and indigenous people, to understand and act in relation to their needs for access to culture as the articulating axis of rights, and to other rights such as education, health, and work.

Having accurate information allows public policies to be focused in such a way as to eliminate the invisibility, exclusion, and stigmatization experienced by LGBT people to access ESCR.

Additionally, the incidence of CSOs whose value offers are dedicated to promoting the fulfillment of human, cultural, economic, environmental, and population rights make fundamental contributions to the construction of public policies. An example is the recommendations that were delivered to the National Planning Council to issue a concept for the National Development Plan -NDP and its subsequent follow-up on said recommendations and the implementation of the NDP. These actions materialize the participation in the achievement of SDG 16 by CSOs that contribute to peace, justice, and solid institutions.

⁴² Centro de Investigación y Educación Popular –CINEP/ Programa por la Paz & Centro de Recursos para el Análisis del Conflicto –CIREC (2019). Sexto informe de verificación de la implementación del Acuerdo Final de Paz en Colombia para los Verificadores Internacionales Felipe González y José Mujica (A.F. 6.3.2). Secretaría Técnica del Componente Internacional de Verificación CINEP/PPP-CERAC. Available in: https://www.cinep.org.co/Home2/images/csivi/V2-Sexto_informe_trimestral_Secretara_Tcnica.pdf



2.9. SDG 17. Partnerships for the goals

Today's world is more interconnected than ever, but there is still a need to improve access to technology and knowledge, exchange ideas, and foster innovation. All the Goals imply a strong commitment to global partnerships and cooperation, as humanitarian crises caused by conflict or natural disasters continue to demand more resources and financial assistance.

Assistance is also key to stimulating growth and trade; therefore, a commitment of this SDG is to improve north-south and south-south cooperation, supporting national plans in the fulfillment of all the goals. Promoting international trade is only desirable if it helps developing countries increase their exports, so a fair and rules-based universal trading system is required to ensure that it is fair, open, and benefits all. The power of partnerships depends on fairness and trust in the development of collaborative win-win strategies⁴³.

To strengthen and revive global partnerships in the country, the available information and communication technology capacity is monitored. The technological gap is a real drag on development⁴⁴, since it hinders the exchange of best practices and, as the COVID-19 pandemic

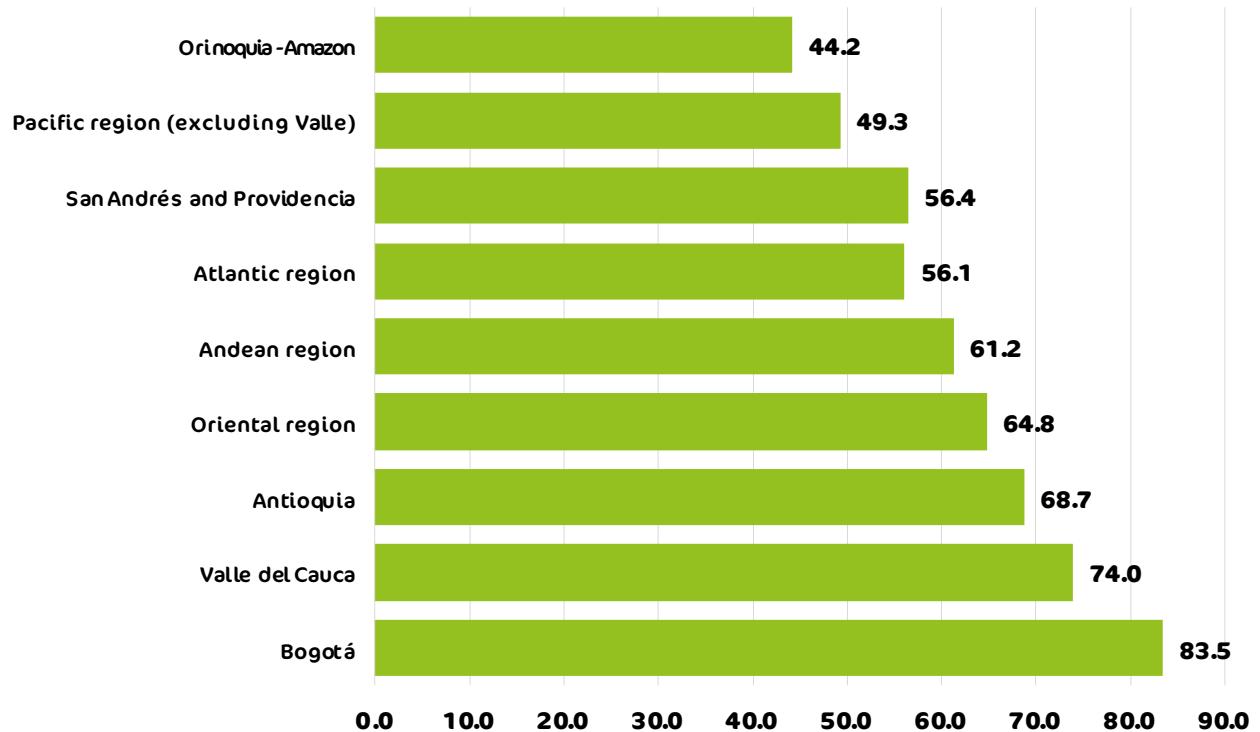
taught in 2020, excludes those who do not have equal possibilities of connection with the world, either to work, to study, to establish bridges of communication with geographically distant people, etc.

Graph 16 shows the percentage of people who use the Internet in Colombia, by region and, in some cases, shows the incidence in cities that have differential percentages in this regard.



⁴⁴ Sustainable Development Goals Fund (2021). Objetivo 17: alianzas para los objetivos. Available in: <https://www.sdgfund.org/es/objetivo-17-alianzas-para-los-objetivos>

⁴⁵ Levy B., G.E. (2020). Brecha digital: el lastre en el crecimiento económico de América Latina. Available in: <https://andina-link.com/brecha-digital-lastre-economico/>

Graph 16. Percentage of people using the internet by region.

Source: DANE, Quality of Life Survey. 2019.

Data from the Quality-of-Life Survey indicates that the percentage of people over the age of 5 years old who used the Internet in 2019 was 65% growing 0.5 percentage points vs. 2018. The figures also reveal disparities by region, the region with the lowest use of the Internet is the Orinoco-Amazon region, followed by the Pacific region (excluding Valle). This correlates with the overall quality of life indicators that place these regions on the periphery, distant from the center-periphery, and the connectivity installed in regions with better indicators, as is the case of the Andean Region, which includes Antioquia and Bogota.

Table 13 presents the contribution of 57 CSOs, recorded by the RSPC system.



Table 13. Contribution of CSOs to SDG 17.

SDG 17. Strengthening the global partnership for sustainable development		
Total CSOs reporting		267 (100%)
CSOs addressing SDG 17		57 (21%)
Percentage of CSOs targeting their value proposition to specific population groups	In a situation of vulnerability	67%
	Ethnic minority group	49%
	Victims	39%
Population served by CSOs in SDG 17		242,157
Contribution of the Value Proposition of 57 CSOs to SDG 17		
Value	Technical assistance and accompaniment	33%
	Prevention	-
	Training and strengthening	65%
	Research	-
Differentiation	Articulation, networks and alliances	21%
	Transparency and good governance	22%
	Principles of CSO Development Effectiveness	22%
Relevance	Social Monitoring and Citizen Oversight	23%
	Impact on public policies	21%
	Participation in formal public policy scenarios	22%

Source: CCONG, Applicative of Public Social Rendering of Accounts, Bogotá, 2021.

The actions of 57 CSOs as a contribution to SDG 17 shown in Table 13 are aimed at building information on the progress of all SDGs, with a sectoral perspective that allows us to contrast and have elements for the promotion of political and social dialogue at the local, national, and international levels. These dialogues also extend to the other development actors and constitute scenarios of construction and debate that make it possible to build and contribute. Two of them are Citizen and Big Data and open data for the SDGs.

In the first case, the Citizen Monitoring of compliance with the recommendations to the National Government to make the SDGs effective is an initiative of the Colombian Confederation of NGOs -CCONG, recognized as a good practice at the national and international levels. Monitoring allows for recognizing central issues, which, from the citizenship, guarantee the follow-up and citizen oversight to comply with them. For the validity of 2019, the Citizen Monitoring compared the four (4) years advanced since 2015, which allowed us to recognize the trends and the evaluation of

the management of a Government that closed its management.

In the case of the Big Data process and open data for the SDGs, an initiative led by the *Centro de Pensamiento Estratégico Internacional* Cepei, it was found that “the evidence shows Colombia’s commitment to generating an environment conducive to the use of open data and big data, as well as its alignment with the SDGs. But it can also be concluded that there is still a wide scope for action to harness the potential of unofficial data sources and thus reduce information gaps.” This is a clear call for cooperation between sources of information, especially, as in the case of this document, from sources from different sectors such as the government and civil society organizations.

Once again, the alliance between sectors that produce, record, and analyze sources of information is sought, to improve the approach to the achievement of the SDGs and contribute to making the 2030 Agenda a reality and its proposal to leave no one behind.

3.

Conclusions



1.

This work is in addition to the recognition of the need for spaces in which the actors involved in compliance and the fulfillment and follow-up and monitoring of the SDGs can freely and their contributions.

2.

By 2020, there was an increase in monetary poverty increased by 6.8 percentage points and extreme monetary poverty by 5.5 percentage points, 2019. Faced with this reality, CSO contributions aimed at technical assistance and accompaniment of seeking viable alternatives for the improvement of living conditions. In addition, they seek to prevent the return to situations of poverty with strategies that include possibilities for permanent improvement for households.

3.

On the other hand, 61% of the CSOs that reported in 2019 reported actions related to direct nutritional assistance, especially to children, youth, older adults, and lactating women, building comprehensive care scenarios.

4.

The road to achieving the 2030 Agenda is being traveled with the efforts of all development actors. In short, it is a sustained effort so that with concrete actions it is possible to leave no one behind. This historic commitment that the country has endorsed on different occasions has challenges and opportunities for joint work between sectors that allows achieving a more equitable, inclusive, and full of possibilities for all Colombians by 2030.

4.

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