



EIGHTH SOCIAL MONITORING

**FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS
PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS - SDG**

PEDAGOGICAL DOCUMENT

Colombia, August 2023.

EIGHTH SOCIAL MONITORING

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PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT
FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS - SDGs**

**COLOMBIAN NGO CONFERENCE – CCONG
BOGOTÁ, DC COLOMBIA**

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Bogotá, Colombia, August 2023

With the support of:



**ACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE
DEVELOPMENT**

INDEX

	PRESENTATION	4
1	PARTICIPATORY CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOCIAL MONITORING	5
2	THE RESULTS OF THE SOCIAL MONITORING	6
	2.1 THE RESULTS OF SOCIAL MONITORING JULY 2022-MAY 2023	8
	Chart No. 1:Results of Social Monitoring for compliance with the recommendations presented to the National Government, 2022 – 2023	8
	Chart No. 2:Social Monitoring of compliance with mandates to public institutions at the national level, established in CONPES Document 3918 of 2018	eleven
	2.1 CONTRIBUTION OF CSOS TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS - SDG	13
	Chart No. 3:Contribution of CSOs to the 2022 Sustainable Development Goals	14
3	RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACTORS, REGARDING THE RESULTS OF THE EIGHTH SOCIAL MONITORING AND CITIZEN RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE SDGs	15

PRESENTATION

The Colombian Confederation of NGOs, as a national platform, complying with the Political Advocacy Agenda and contributing as a development actor, once again advances the Social Monitoring of the “Recommendations presented to the National Government for compliance with the SDGs” to the management carried out by the National Government corresponding to the period from June 2022 - May 2023, this being the eighth exercise of social control.

The Colombian Confederation of NGOs is carrying out this monitoring, at a political moment where for the first time there is the Presidency of a “left-wing” government, and therefore in the construction and approval through Law No. 2294 of May 2023, National Development Plan 2022 - 2026: Colombia World Power of Life and the closure of the Development Plan of the previous government 2018-20221.

The Colombian Confederation of NGOs continues to implement the “traffic light” methodology for each of the statements that are the basis of monitoring, and that continue to contribute so that communities and their organizations can:

- i** Recognize their contributions, from their work, to development;
- ii** Recognize yourself as a development actor, and,
- iii** Improve your advocacy actions, especially relationships and social control; which will allow “no one to be left behind.”

The Colombian Confederation of NGOs recognizes the importance of this eighth social monitoring, which assesses the specific advances of the year 2022-2023 and presents the comparison of the assessment of the progress of the Development Agenda with the implementation of public policies for these years.

The Colombian Confederation of NGOs will continue to contribute so that the public policies advanced by the Governments are framed in the fulfillment of the country's goals and challenges in the face of the commitments acquired and CONPES Document No. 3918 of 2018.2, and will insist on recommendations to recognize the contributions of CSOs and their role as development actors, with regard to the right of access to public information, social control and citizen oversight, and citizen participation.

The Colombian Confederation of NGOs invites you to continue contributing.

1National Planning Department, National Development Plan 2018-2022: <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Prensa/Resumen-PND2018-2022-final.pdf> , revised May 2023.

2CONPES No. 3918 of 2018 <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Conpes/Econ%C3%B3micos/3918.pdf> , revised June 2023.

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1 PARTICIPATORY CONSTRUCTION OF THE SOCIAL MONITORING

The Colombian Confederation of NGOs carries out Social Monitoring, based on:

1 Reference framework for the definition of Social – Citizen Monitoring

CITIZEN MONITORING

“An advocacy action by CSOs, through which the processes, practices and decisions managed by a development actor (governments, civil society, the private sector and international cooperation) are valued to comply with international, national and territorial commitments. , aimed at the guarantee and effective enjoyment of rights, for which the social and political rights of access to public information and transparency, participation in the cycle of public policies and budgets, and citizen control and oversight are used and implemented.”³.

2 Document of recommendations presented to the National Government, in 2018, called: Recommendations to the National Government for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals – SDG⁴; and which contains the following recommendations, with their respective indicators:

Recommendation No. 1: The SDGs become effective in the territories (municipalities and departments)

Recommendation No. 2: The SDGs become effective with communities and their organizations

Recommendation No. 3: The SDGs are implemented through participation and political dialogue

Recommendation No. 4 The SDGs require strengthening government institutional capacity to comply with public policies

The SDGs demand the fight against corruption

The SDGs must be the indicators for public accountability.

3 Monitoring matrix, which contains assertions and verifiers to advance monitoring citizen, with the traffic light methodology.

³Colombian Confederation of NGOs -CCONG, The Political Advocacy of the OSC- Advocacy Actions. Bogota, 2022. https://ccong.org.co/files/980_at_infografia%20final%20RoI%20politico.pdf .

⁴Colombian Confederation of NGOs -CCONG, "Recommendations to the National Government for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals – SDG" Bogotá, Colombia; April 2018. https://ccong.org.co/files/862_at_3_Recommendations_CCONG_2018.pdf .

- 4** Verifiers and supports of social monitoring, which is information that is available to the citizenship, in the different public communication channels (exercise of the right to access to information):
- i** Web portal of national public entities.
 - ii** Public information system for Monitoring the National Development Plan – SINERGIA of the National Planning Department - DNP.
 - iii** Instances, functions and strategies established in CONPES Document No. 3918 of 2018⁵; and Agenda No.1 of April 8, 2022⁶, strategy for the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) in Colombia.
 - iv** The documents, reports and other management publications of the rulers, which are publicly accessible.

2 THE RESULTS OF THE SOCIAL MONITORING

Social monitoring is the assessment resulting from the analysis of the results of public management carried out between June 2022 and May 2023 against the six recommendations presented to the National Government.

Recommendation No. 1 The SDGs become effective in the territories

The purpose of this recommendation focuses on:

- i** Strengthen the constitutional model of decentralization.
- ii** Implement the constitutional principles of coordination, concurrence, subsidiarity, articulation and complementarity between national and territorial planning instruments.
- iii** Guarantee the right of access to public information about the impacts, investments, and decisions adopted, for the fulfillment of public policies to achieve the goals and commitments of development, and democracy.

⁵CONPES No. 3918 of 2018 <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Conpes/Econ%C3%B3micos/3918.pdf> , revised June 2023.

⁶Agenda No. 1, CONPES Document 3918; <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Conpes/Econ%C3%B3micos/Adenda%203918.pdf> ; reviewed June 2023.

Recommendation No. 2: The SDGs become effective with communities and civil society organizations

The purpose of this recommendation focuses on:

- i** Strengthen the Social Rule of Law.
- ii** Implement the constitutional rights to life, association, freedom of expression.
- iii** Guarantee the right of access to public information about the impacts, investments, and decisions adopted, for the fulfillment of public policies to achieve the goals and commitments of development, and democracy.

Recommendation No. 3: The SDGs are implemented through participation and political dialogue

The purpose of this recommendation focuses on:

- i** Strengthen the constitutional model of Participatory Democracy.
- ii** Implement the constitutional principles of promoting and strengthening the participation of communities in public decisions for social, cultural, environmental, economic and territorial development.
- iii** Guarantee the right of access to public information about the impacts, investments, and decisions adopted, for the fulfillment of public policies to achieve the goals and commitments of development, and democracy.

Recommendation No. 4: The SDGs require the strengthening of government institutions to comply with public policies

The purpose of this recommendation focuses on:

- i** Strengthen national and territorial public institutions.
- ii** Implement the constitutional principles of efficiency, effectiveness, speed, and transparency.
- iii** Guarantee that public management responds to new social, cultural, environmental and economic demands, for compliance with public policies to achieve the goals and commitments of development and democracy.

Recommendation No. 5: The SDGs demand the fight against corruption

The purpose of this recommendation focuses on:

- i** Strengthen national and territorial public institutions.
- ii** Implement the constitutional principles of transparency, fight against corruption and access to public information.
- iii** Guarantee public management that responds to the fight against corruption, public reporting, guarantees for whistleblowers, legal results, and legal and social sanctions.

Recommendation No. 6: The SDGs must be the indicators for public accountability

The purpose of this recommendation focuses on:

- i** Strengthen broad, informed and diverse social and political dialogue, with and between development actors.
- ii** Implement the constitutional principles of Public Accountability of Governments and transparency in public information.
- iii** Guarantee that public management makes public and visible the procedures, decisions, and investments of financial and technical resources to make Development Plans and Public Policies effective.

2.1 THE RESULTS OF SOCIAL MONITORING JULY 2022-MAY 2023

The assessment of the results of public management against the statements of monitoring compliance with citizen recommendations, shows the results, according to the colors of the traffic light (**Chart No. 1: Results of Social Monitoring to compliance with the recommendations presented to the National Government, 2022 – 2023**).

Chart No. 1: Results of Social Monitoring for compliance with the recommendations presented to the National Government, 2022 – 2023

Monitoring of SDG Implementation

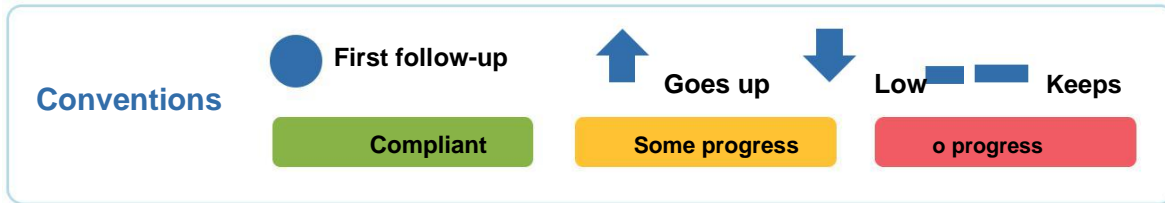
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








Monitoring: June 2022 - May 2023.












Tracking date: June 2023.

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Recommendations to the National Government to implementation of the SDGs 2030		Monitoring Citizen June 2023
1. The SDGs are make effective in the territories: municipalities, districts and departments: articulation of the SDG goals with planning and budgeting national and territorial.	NATIONAL	
	The NATIONAL NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN (2022-2026) is formulated and approved based on the SDGs (Law 2294 of 2023).	
	The NATIONAL BUDGET (2019-2020) is formally established by administrative act (CONPES Document 3918 of 2018).	
	NATIONAL PUBLIC POLICIES have been re-formulated based on the SDGs; by administrative actor.	
	There is a MONITORING AND MONITORING SYSTEM for the SDG Country Goals, the results and impacts are measured and publicly reported (CONPES 3918 of 2018).	
	The preparation of the VOLUNTARY NATIONAL REPORT - INV; The Government is carrying out an open public consultation with development sectors and actors.	
	TERRITORIAL	
2. The SDGs become effective with communities (NGO, OSC)	TERRITORIAL PUBLIC POLICIES have been reformulated based on the SDGs; in accordance with the guidelines of the National Government (CONPES Document 3981 of 2018).	
	To GUARANTEE THE RIGHTS TO PROTECT THE LIFE OF SOCIAL LEADERS, the National Government complies with administrative acts, has a MONITORING SYSTEM, and publicly reports the results and impacts. (Decree 2137 of 2018. Intersectoral Commission of the Timely Action Plan Action Plan, PAO).	
	The guarantee of the RIGHT TO PUBLIC INFORMATION; The Digital Government Index - IGD, at the national level is greater than 66/100 points.	
3. The SDGs are implemented from of Participation and Political Dialogue	To promote and strengthen a CITIZEN CULTURE OF SDGs, the National Government complies with the enacted administrative acts; measures and publicly reports results and impacts. (CONPES Document 3918 of 2018).	
	The National Government promotes the creation and sustained and systematic action of the MULTIACTOR PLATFORM, with annual meetings with the SDG Technical Committee and the SDG Commission. The minutes and Plan are visible actions (CONPES Document 3981 of 2018).	
	The Political Dialogue with the NATIONAL PLANNING COUNCIL - CNP regarding the SDGs; is promoted by the National Government, the results of the monitoring and follow-up exercises of the National Development Plan with respect to the SDGs (Law 152 of 1994) are binding.	

	The PARTICIPATORY BUDGET, the Government has formally designed (administrative act) processes to guarantee the preparation, execution and monitoring of the SDGs (Law 1757 of 2015 art 90-93).	
	The RIGHT TO SOCIAL MONITORING AND CONTROL, the Government has formally established (administrative act) incentives to promote social control and citizen oversight regarding compliance with the SDGs. Oversight Network 850 of 2003 - Institutional Network to support citizen oversight.	
	The NATIONAL CONGRESS (Senate and Chamber) monitors compliance with the SDGs; and promotes political dialogue with development actors and recognizes the results of citizen monitoring.	
	INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCIES; they promote monitoring and evaluation; they produce information; They provide technical and financial assistance and political support to development actors; facing compliance with the SDGs. United Nations System: SDG in Colombia: The challenges for 2030. Bogotá, 2018. European Union.	
4. The SDGs require strengthening government institutional capacity to comply with Public Policies (Commission Interinstitutional of High Level for the Development Agenda Post-2015, created through the Decree 280 of 2015)	THE INSTITUTIONAL INSTANCE of the SDGs, created by administrative act, has an action plan or annual schedule that is visible and public on an easily accessible WEB portal or on the official portal of the SDGs (Decree 280 of 2015).	
	The REFORMULATION OF PUBLIC POLICIES is carried out in accordance with the country's goals of the SDGs; For this purpose, the different levels of the Government promote Dialogue with CSOs and other development sectors.	
	THE CAPACITY STRENGTHENING PLAN FOR PUBLIC OFFICIALS; It has SDG themes. Resolution 390 of 2017; National Training and Training Plan, CONPES Document 3918 of 2018 (DAFP and ESAP).	
5. The SDGs require the fight against corruption transparency	The NATIONAL CITIZEN COMMISSION TO FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION; has the guarantees of the Government for the fulfillment of its functions; produces annual reports; and its recommendations and suggestions are implemented (Law 1474 of 2011).	
	The RIGHT TO PUBLIC INFORMATION on the SDGs; The Government has ICT procedures and instruments; to interact with the citizen; with timely, truthful, and sufficient information. (Law 1712 of 2014, CONPES Document 3918 of 2018, CONPES Documents 3975 of 2019 - Digital Government Policy).	
	There are CITIZEN REPORTING CHANNELS, in the face of acts of corruption, that are timely, agile and with security guarantees for the complainant, implemented. Transparency Secretary: denunciacorrupcion@presidencia.gov.co	
6. The SDGs must be the indicators for the Public Accountability of Accounts	PUBLIC SOCIAL ACCOUNTABILITY for compliance with the SDGs; It is implemented and publicly reported (results and impacts) by the National Government (CONPES 3918 of 2018; 3654 of 2010 and 3918 of 2018).	

Fountain:CCONG; Citizen Monitoring, 2022-2023; Bogota.

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















In addition, the Eighth Social Monitoring presents the third assessment of compliance with the mandates established in CONPES Document No.3918 of 2018 to the different national public institutions to comply with the SDGs. (Chart No. 2: Social Monitoring of compliance with the mandates of national public institutions, established in CONPES Document 3918 of 2018)







Chart No. 2: Social Monitoring of compliance with the mandates of national public institutions, established in CONPES Document 3918 of 2018.

CITIZEN MONITORING - COMPARATIVE 2015-2022
Mandate Document CONPES 3918 of 2018



		June 2021- May 2022		June 2022- May 2023	
Mandate		Responsible Entity		YEAR NO	
Planning	The entities will have a work plan with responsibilities for each goal, the times for their fulfillment and actions to carry out Accountability.	Interinstitutional Commission - Technical Secretariat for the implementation of the SDGs.		=	
	In the territory, criteria are defined that allow monitoring of development plans and support the definition of guidelines and indicators.	National Department of Statistics - DANE in coordination with the entities that make up the SDG Commission.		↑	
	Production of quality official national and territorial statistics and leading the process of defining national SDG indicators since 2016.	National Department of Statistics -DANE.		↑	
	Regionalization of indicators and tracer goals to close existing gaps and achieve higher levels of well-being in the country, identifying territorial disaggregation and deficiencies in appropriation at the territorial level.	National Department of Statistics -DANE.		=	
	Financing and budgeting strategy to achieve the SDGs for: i) Track and quantify resources for the SDGs regardless of their source. ii) The 17 objectives must have a resource allocation scheme, the General Budget of the Nation (PGN) + public resources of the territorial entities with the General Participation System (SGP) + Royalties (SGR), among others. iii) Progressively incorporate resources from the private sector (companies, foundations), multilateral banking and international cooperation.	National Department of Planning -DNP and the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit.		=	

Follow-up	Monitoring and reporting mechanism for the SDGs in SINERGIA for which: i Identification of the leading and accompanying entities of the 169 goals ii National indicators and the country's goals for the year 2019 - 2030 with the regionalization of the tracer goals. iii Definition of the indicator reporting scheme.	National Planning Department -DNP and National Evaluation System Management and Results - SYNERGY.			
	Annual report on the progress of the indicators, ending in December of the immediately preceding year, in the three months following the end of the validity period.	Each and every one of the Government entities responsible for the SDGs.			
	Monitoring of physical and budget execution based on the Action and Monitoring Plan (PAS) found in Annex A and those that are built.	Department of Planning -DNP and National Department of Statistics -DANE.			
	Development of the web portal (www.ods.gov.co) where the progress of the SDG implementation indicators will be displayed.	National Department of Statistics -DANE.			
	Annual balance, in the first six months, after the close of each term, of a public nature, as input for national voluntary reports within the framework of the High Level Political Forum at the United Nations	Interinstitutional Commission - Technical Secretariat for the implementation of the SDGs.			
	Monitoring of the SDGs at the territorial level, with territorial tools, specific territorial plans will be identified that support and are oriented towards compliance with the SDGs.	National Department of Planning -DNP in coordination with governments subnationals.			
Pedagogy and construction of knowledge	Design methodologies for support, training, technical assistance, knowledge and monitoring networks that aim to strengthen or develop capacities in territorial entities; which are derived from the document Institutional strengthening and development of territorial capacities, working document, Directorate of Sustainable Territorial Development, DNP March 2014.	Department of Planning -DNP, National Department of Statistics -DANE and the rest of the entities that make up the Commission for the SDGs.			
	Pedagogy for territorial candidates: The DAFP and the ESAP train candidates for mayors and governors to appropriate the SDGs and include them in the definition of government programs and territorial planning.	Department Administrative of the Public Function -DAFP and the Higher School of Public Administration - ESAP.			
	Dialogue and dialogue mechanism with the Multi-Actor Platform, as the space for dialogue and the highest level of participation for the efforts associated with the development of the 2030 Agenda.	Technical Secretary of the Interinstitutional Commission for the SDGs.			

	Establish a Network, with different actors, to share and disseminate all the knowledge generated for sustainable development, open, inclusive and with the participation of both public and private organizations interested in fulfilling the SDGs. It will be articulated with the multi-actor platform.	Leadered by COLCIENCIAS.				
	Construction of the Cities System Observatory: for measuring the Modern Cities Index (ICM), there are already at least 27 indicators - Annex J.	National Department of Planning.				
	Make local good practices visible in the implementation of the SDGs: systematization of SDG practices to disseminate them through the portal www.ods.gov.co . Systematization that can be carried out by public and private actors, and made available to the public for the exchange of knowledge and effective solutions.	Interinstitutional Commission: Technical Secretariat for the SDGs.				

Fountain:CCONG; Citizen Monitoring, 2022-2023; Bogota.

2.2 CONTRIBUTION OF CSOS TO THE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS - SDG

The Colombian Confederation of NGOs - CCONG in the annual exercise that has promoted, since 2016, to recognize the contribution that a group of CSOs makes to the fulfillment of the SDGs on a voluntary basis, as an actor that carries out actions, in a collaborative and concurrent manner with the public and private sectors and international cooperation, for the realization of public goods with which human rights, peace and democracy are guaranteed.

It makes visible that by the year 2022, 135 CSOs presented the Public Social Accountability – RSPC7, identifying the contribution of their Value Offer in each of the SDGs, as an action of value and recognition as a development actor (Graph No. 3: Contribution of CSOs to the Sustainable Development Goals 2022)

With the support of:



Chart No. 3: Contribution of CSOs to the 2022 Sustainable Development Goals



Conventions

- Legal support
- Management in the productive chain
- Financing
- Enviromental culture
- Monitoring and tracking
- Prevention and/or culture of care and/or risk mitigation or management
- Equipment and infrastructure
- Attention - service provision
- Investigation
- Training and strengthening
- Information systems

SDG



OSC38 19 54 66 53 4 7 46 3 44 7 6 17 2 11 37 26

3

RECOMMENDATIONS TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND OTHER DEVELOPMENT ACTORS, REGARDING THE RESULTS OF THE EIGHTH SOCIAL MONITORING FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE SDGS

- 1** Focus all efforts on fulfilling the commitments to achieve the 17 Sustainable Development Goals, during the execution stage of the National Development Plan: Colombia World Power for Life 2022-2026.

Although the National Development Plan 2022 - 2026 was not formulated and adopted, at least explicitly, so that its strategies, programs, projects, goals are aimed at meeting the SDGs, it is recommended that the National Government focus all possible efforts so that, during the execution and compliance stages, institutional, fiscal and financial, political, and human capital resources are concentrated and prioritized within the framework of the International Agendas and especially the SDGs and the guidelines established in CONPES Document No. 3918 of 2018⁸, taking advantage of the fact that this PND seeks to guarantee rights and close gaps.

For their part, other development actors (private sector, cooperation agencies, CSOs and other actors) are also recommended to concentrate all their financial, political and technical resources to contribute to achieving the SDGs, and, especially, to agree political actions regarding the “Colombia Cooperation Agenda”, so that all resources are allocated to fulfilling the SDGs.

We insist on the recommendation to the National Government to reformulate and update the SINERGIA Monitoring System, so that the official information and Accountability of the execution of the National Development Plan - PND, focuses on accounting for specific progress. in each of the 17 SDGs, in a pedagogical, updated manner, and complying with the 10 principles established in Law 1712 of 2014⁹ and in national and international legislation.

⁸CONPES No.3918 of 2018, <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Conpes/Econ%C3%B3micos/3918.pdf>, revised March 2023.

⁹Law 1712 OF 2014; Law on Transparency and the Right of Access to National Public Information; <https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=56882>, revised July 2023.

2 Support and strengthen the management of citizen and institutional bodies created for the fulfillment of the 17 SDGs, so that they fulfill their functions and are true supports to the different development actors, for the fulfillment of rights, peace and democracy.

Although very slow steps are being taken for the proper functioning of the Participatory Democracy instance called Multi Actor Platform, created in CONPES Document No.3918 of 2018, It is necessary for the National Government to decisively guarantee and promote, with technical, institutional, political and financial resources, so that said platform fulfills its functions.¹⁰, and especially be an instance of permanent social and political dialogue, to support, with recommendations, the decisions made to comply with the SDGs. This is an urgent task.

For its part, the High Level Interinstitutional Commissionelevenfor the readiness and effective implementation of the Post 2015 Development Agenda and its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), does not exercise effective leadership so that public entities frame their action plans and resources to comply with the Agenda and unfortunately, Its action plan is not public or visible, the results of its management - Accountability, which allows its impacts to be recognized. If the International Agendas are central for the Government, it is recommended that they focus their efforts so that this is a recognized and leading body to guarantee the inter-institutional action of strategies, programs, projects and resources, aimed at their fulfillment. This is another pending task.

3 Administration and effectiveness of the ODS web portal (<https://ods.dnp.gov.co/>)

It is insisted that the ODS web portal that exists today is not the instrument that guarantees access to public information, nor does it comply with the principles of opportunity, accessibility and transparency that allow citizens to exercise the right to social control. and its role as an actor co-responsible for development.

Citizenship must be the center of sustainable development. Citizens with information act accordingly. Citizens with rights are mobilized. Citizens strengthen democracy. Therefore, it is recommended that the Government improve and make the SDG web portal efficient, accompanied by pedagogical and training processes that have the purpose of ensuring that citizens, their organizations and other development actors know the development agenda and recognize themselves in the SDGs. and exercise their role as actors of sustainable development.

4 Generate all the conditions so that there is effective transparency and probity in the execution of public resources of the National and Territorial Development Plans

Sustainable Development requires all the resources to achieve it, everyone is everyone. For this reason, it is necessary for the National Government to generate and guarantee that all resources are allocated to achieving public goods that guarantee compliance with the rights of citizens.

¹⁰CONPES 3918 of 2018; "...the exchange of experience and cooperation between sectors for the implementation of global objectives and goals...define guidelines for accountability through spaces for dialogue and social control...and articulation with other development agendas, such as the policy of green growth. Reviewed June 2023.

^{eleven}Decree 280 of 2015 and CONPES Document No.3918 of 2018 through which the functions and scope of this inter-institutional body are created and established.<https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=66611> , revised May 2023.

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And the guarantee that all public resources “are sacred” requires, in addition to making the Anti-Corruption Statute effective, it is necessary that all legal, technical and financial processes and procedures be modernized and provided during public contracting processes, and against to the instances and moments of public decision-making.

It is also necessary to provide guarantees to all CSOs so that they can participate in the execution of public goods that guarantee rights, peace and democracy; Therefore, it is necessary to repeal Decree 092 of 2017.¹², which limits and places CSOs in unequal conditions to access public resources, ignoring what article 355 of the National Political Constitution says.

And another action must focus on strengthening the National Commission for Moralization and the Territorial Moralization Commissions¹³ which must establish in their action and monitoring plans the guarantee and compliance with the SDGs.

5 Promote, accompany and build guidelines so that territorial governments build Development Plans 2024 - 2028 in line with compliance with the SDGs

Sustainable Development is possible only if it is consolidated from the territories. And 2024 is an opportunity for Territorial Development Plans to be built and executed with policies, programs and projects aimed at complying with the SDGs. For this reason, it is recommended to the National Government:

- Build guidelines and pedagogical supports for the construction and approval of Territorial Development Plans.
- Strengthen the instances of Participatory Democracy that are the Territorial Planning Councils, and establish mechanisms that allow social and political dialogue so that the purpose of this scenario is met.
- Strengthen the capacities of local governments to know, recognize, implement and be co-responsible actors for achieving the 17 SDGs.
- Adapt the SINERGIA platform so that the contributions made by the territories to the fulfillment of the SDGs can be recognized.
- Guarantee that CSOs are actors for the execution of public resources and competition for obtaining public goods to guarantee rights, as an actor co-responsible for development.

¹²Decree 092 of 2017: which regulates contracting with private non-profit entities referred to in the second paragraph of article 355 of the Political Constitution. <https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=78935> , revised May 2023.

¹³Law 1712 of 2014; Law on Transparency and the Right of Access to National Public Information; <https://www.funcionpublica.gov.co/eva/gestornormativo/norma.php?i=56882> , revised July 2023.



EIGHTH SOCIAL MONITORING

**FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS
PRESENTED TO THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT FOR
THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE OBJECTIVES OF
SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT - SDG**



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