

## FIFA Women's World Cup 2023 Bid

### Sustainability concept and human rights strategy

Bidding country (ies):

Colombia

| Sustainable Event Management   | Information provided by the bidder  |
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| <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <a href="#">ISO 20121: 2012 Event sustainability management systems</a></li> <li>• Previous FIFA World Cup and FIFA Women's World Cup Sustainability Strategies ( <a href="#">2014</a> , <a href="#">2018</a> , <a href="#">2019</a> )</li> <li>• <a href="#">FWC 2026 United Bid Bid Book</a> (p.446-474)</li> <li>• <a href="#">FWC 2026 Moroccan Bid Bid Book</a> (p.347-381)</li> <li>• <a href="#">AA1000 Stakeholder Engagement Standard: 2015</a></li> <li>• <a href="#">2018 FIFA World Cup Stakeholder Engagement First Phase: Verifying the sustainability strategy</a></li> </ul> |   |
| <p>List relevant sustainability issues related to the Competition in the bidding country (ies)</p>   | <p>In global terms, Colombia is a small emitter of Greenhouse Gases - GHG, it produces only 0.37% of the world's GHG emissions. It ranks 40th in the ranking of global GHG emitters made up of the 184 countries monitored by the World Resources Institute from the World Bank (WRI), and ranks fifth among the 32 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. Despite having this low participation in the production of GHG emissions worldwide, the country has understood the importance of managing climate change in its territory as a strategic issue for its sustainable development, not only because its economic structure is highly dependent of natural resources, but because it currently occupies second place in terms of biodiversity in the world, while presenting one of the highest deforestation rates on the planet <sup>1</sup>.</p> |
| <p>List relevant laws related to sustainability of the Competition in the bidding country (ies)</p>  | <p>Since the ratification of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in 1994, the country has made relevant efforts to coordinate actions in the territories against the increase in greenhouse gas</p>  |

<sup>1</sup> CODS Latin America. (July 18, 2019). *Deforestation in Colombia: Beyond Data*. Obtained from CENTER OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES FOR LATIN AMERICA: <https://cods.uniandes.edu.co/deforestacion-en-colombia-mas-alla-de-los-datos/>

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|                              | <p>emissions, as well as to define measures to counteract its impacts on the population and human activities. This is how a series of normative, planning and management instruments and economic and financial instruments have been built, which have been evolving to provide comprehensive support for climate change management in the country.</p> <p>Among the normative instruments, it is worth mentioning in the first place, those that recognize the international agreements that have materialized within the framework of the UNFCCC, such as Law 164 of 1994 through which the United Nations Framework Convention was approved on Climate Change - UNFCCC to achieve the stabilization of GHG concentrations in the atmosphere, Law 629 of 2000 that approved the Kyoto Protocol, and Law 1844 of 2017 through which the Paris Agreement was approved.</p> <p>Based on these advances in international matters, Colombia has been making significant sectoral efforts in the regulation of different regulatory instruments that respond to the country's needs. For example, through Law 697 of 2001 regulates the promotion of the rational and efficient use of energy, which promotes the use of alternative energy in a sustainable way with the environment and natural resources. Under this umbrella, the Indicative Action Plan 2017-2022 was adopted for the development of the Rational and Efficient Energy Use Program - PROURE, which defines the objectives and indicative goals of energy efficiency; and Law 1715 of 2014 was established, which regulates the integration of non-conventional renewable energy into the national energy system.</p> <p>On the other hand, the country has made great efforts to promote Colombia's competitive incursion in the international market for verified GHG emission reductions. Through the promulgation of document CONPES 3242-of 2002 <i>"Institutional strategy for the sale of environmental services to mitigate climate change"</i>, and subsequently through the MADS Resolutions 2733 and 2734 of 2010, which established the procedure for the national approval of programs of activities and projects to reduce greenhouse gas emissions under the Clean Development Mechanism - CDM, important for the issuance of Certified Emission Reductions –CERs-. Colombia has 108 CDM projects at the end of 2018, among which 73 are registered with the CDM Board of Directors, thus positioning the country in the 14th position worldwide in execution of these registered projects and the fifth in Latin America. In markets for voluntary mitigation initiatives, Colombia has 12 projects in forestry, waste, energy and industrial sectors with a reduction potential of 5,063,851 Ton CO<sub>2</sub>eq.</p> <p>Additionally, under Law 1819 of 2016 that adopts the Structural Tax Reform, it creates through its Article 221 the National Carbon Tax, in response to the country's need to have economic instruments that encourage compliance with the mitigation goals of GHG nationwide. In the same law that creates this tax, Decree 926 of 2017 is</p> |

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|                              | <p>established that consolidates a procedure for the Non-Cause of the National Carbon Tax, through mitigation initiatives that generate GHG emission reductions or removals.</p> <p>Regarding the generation of scientific information for decision-making regarding climate change, Colombia has prepared and presented three National Communications (2001, 2010 and 2017), and two Biennial Update Reports (2015 and 2018) before the UNFCCC. These reports expose critical information to understand the country's vulnerability, capacity and adaptation options; as well as estimates of GHG emissions and removals at the national and departmental levels, as a tool to guide strategic decisions in development and low carbon growth.</p> <p>On the other hand, we must also highlight the institutional arrangements for the management of climate change, which began to work based on four strategies that were embodied in the National Development Plan 2010-2014 "Prosperity for all": i) the Plan of national adaptation to climate change; ii) the Colombian Low Carbon Development Strategy; iii) the National Strategy for the reduction of emissions due to deforestation and forest degradation and; iv) The Financial Disaster Protection Strategy. The CONPES 3700 of 2011 was subsequently issued <i>"Institutional strategy for the articulation of policies and actions on climate change in Colombia"</i>.</p> <p>Later, the National Development Plan 2014 - 2018 regulated by Law 1753 of 2015, stated within its green growth plan, that the seven sectoral ministries had to develop sectoral adaptation and mitigation plans with targets for 2020 and 2030, the design and the implementation of the REDD + strategy, the creation of the National Registry of REDD + Programs and Projects and the National Registry of GHG Emission Reduction - RENARE.</p> <p>In parallel, and given the need to adopt an instrument with legal force within the framework of the UNFCCC, which is applicable to all parties and arises from an ambitious commitment raised by each of the countries to address Climate Change, adopts the Paris Agreement in 2015. These bets were expressed in each country through the Nationally Determined Contributions (NDC), which become a long-term planning instrument for GHG reduction, climate change adaptation and financial management. The NDC of Colombia set a goal to reduce its GHG emissions by 20% compared to the projected emissions by 2030 and up to 30%, if it has international cooperation to achieve it.</p> <p>For its part, for the issue of adaptation to climate change, ten specific actions were included as part of its commitments, including the implementation of climate change plans in 100% of the national territory, implementation of innovative adaptation actions in six priority sectors of the economy, strengthening of the public</p> |

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|                              | <p>education strategy on climate change, delimitation and protection of the country's moor complexes, increased coverage of protected areas, among others.</p> <p>In response to the evolution of international commitments and government policies, an interinstitutional framework was established that would allow for decision-making regarding climate change at the national and sectoral level, and that would allow joining efforts for the implementation of mitigation measures and adaptation at territorial level. This is how, through Decree 298 of 2016, the National Climate Change System – SISCLIMA (for its acronym in Spanish) was created, which in turn created the Intersectoral Platform on Climate Change (IPCC) as a national coordination instance, the Regional Nodes of Climate Change as an instance of coordination at the regional level, and three committees: the Financial Management Committee, the International Affairs Committee and the Technical and Scientific Information Committee.</p> <p>In this way, convinced of the need to move towards a low-carbon climate-resilient development that allows taking advantage of the opportunities it generates, the country formulated the National Climate Change Policy in June 2017. This instrument proposes territorial, sectoral and instrumental strategies with the purpose of allowing an adequate articulation of national strategies in the territory, as well as the incorporation of climate change actions in the different territorial and sectoral planning and planning instruments.</p> <p>At the territorial level, two climate-resilient and low-carbon development strategies have been defined: one rural and one urban; and a third of ecosystem management, aimed at improving climate resilience and mitigation capacity in the country. The policy also defines two sector strategies: one focused on the Energy sector and another on Strategic Infrastructure, due to its effect on reducing GHG emissions and reducing climate risks. Likewise, the implementation of the policy requires the development of four instrumental lines, namely: information strategy and science and technology; education, training and public awareness strategy; climate change management planning strategy and financing strategy and economic instruments. These strategies have scenarios at 2030 and 2050 with updates every 12 years.</p> <p>Subsequently, through Resolution 1447 of 2018, the Monitoring, Reporting and Verification System (MRV) of mitigation actions at the national level was regulated, which in turn integrates the National Climate Change Information System. The MRV System of mitigation actions at the national level are part of: the National Emissions Reduction Registry – RENARE (for its acronym in Spanish), the GHG Reduction and Removal Accounting System,</p> |

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|                              | <p>the Forest and Carbon Monitoring System (SMBYC for its acronym in Spanish) and the National Greenhouse Gas Inventory System.</p> <p>More recently, Law 1931 of 2018 establishes the guidelines for the management of climate change in the decisions of different actors at the national, sub-national and sectoral levels, through the definition of instruments for climate change management and planning. Among these are the Comprehensive Climate Change Management Plans, both Territorial - PIGCCT and Sectorial – PIGCCS (for their acronyms in Spanish), which will guide the private sector and communities in the territory in the implementation of actions to adapt to climate change and GHG mitigation. To date, Colombia has 21 PIGCCT at the departmental level formulated and 11 in formulation.</p> <p>All of the above is reaffirmed and reflected in the prospective planning for the four-year period 2019-2022, embodied in the National Development Plan (NDP) that was issued through Law 1955 of 2019. The national government defined within its pact for sustainability “Produce conserving and conserving producing”, transversal strategies to promote the sustainability of development through the reconversion and implementation of productive processes in the agricultural, transportation, energy, industry and housing sectors. In this vein, Colombia proposed, among other goals, to have 6,600 electric vehicles by 2022, a situation that is protected by the recent enactment of the 1964 law of 2019 through which the use of electric vehicles in Colombia is promoted. In addition, he proposed that his goal be that his automotive freight fleet exceeds a maximum average age of 18 to 15 years, and that his gasoline and diesel have a maximum of 50 ppm and 10 ppm of sulphur concentration respectively.</p> <p>Within the framework of the commitment for energy conversion, the national government intends to have 1,500 MW of its electricity generated from Non-Conventional Renewable Energy Sources by the end of the 2018-2022 four-year period. At this point, it is important to highlight that currently the country's electricity generation matrix is based on 68.3% in hydraulic generation, almost 30% in thermal generation (13.3% with Natural Gas, 7.8% with liquid fuels and 9.5% with coal) and approximately 1% with Non-Conventional Renewable Energy Sources (FNCER) (wind, solar, and biomass), which makes it one of the cleanest power generation matrices in the world <sup>2</sup>.</p> <p>Similarly, Colombia is a pioneer in the Region thanks to the formulation of its National Circular Economy Strategy, implemented since November 2018. Through this strategy, the country seeks to strengthen its development</p> |

<sup>2</sup> Planas Marti, MA, & Cárdenas, JC (March 26, 2019). *The energy matrix of Colombia is renewed*. Obtained from ENERGY FOR THE FUTURE - BLOG BID IMPROVING LIVES: <https://blogs.iadb.org/energia/es/la-matriz-energetica-de-colombia-se-renueva/>

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|   | <p>model, betting on the transformation of production and consumption chains, through the closing of material, water and energy cycles, into new business models. The National Development Plan 2018-2022, within the framework of this strategy, has proposed the goal of increasing the waste recycling rate from 8% to 12%, in addition to increasing the post-consumption management of hazardous waste by 59%, directed mainly towards water reuse and energy efficiency.</p> <p>In addition, the PND 2018-2022 establishes the implementation of three additional zero deforestation agreements for the productive chains of the agricultural sector, to reach a total of five. All of the above should contribute to a cumulative reduction in GHG emissions of 36 million tons of CO<sub>2</sub> by 2022, equivalent with respect to the national reference scenario.</p> <p>Additionally, in order to promote knowledge and prevention of disaster risk and adaptation to climate change, the PND 2018-2022 commits to 100% of the departments implementing actions to adapt to climate change through their plans for Management and planning. The increase in areas with prioritized agricultural production systems that implement initiatives for climate change adaptation reaching 398,174 Ha was also defined, which means an increase of 52% for this four-year period.</p> <p>The normative and public policy antecedents described here, which have been evolving through learning in the concretion in specific adaptation and mitigation actions in the territories, show a certain commitment of the country to face the causes and effects of climate change, as well as its willingness to promote territorial, sectoral and inter-institutional articulated efforts to develop in sustainable terms.</p> |
| <p>List the stakeholders you would engage with in the development of a sustainability strategy (please note that this strategy will be developed jointly with FIFA)</p> | <p>The strategy of participation of strategic actors proposed by Colombia will be based on a continuous and constructive campaign of information among all the actors from the moment Colombia is selected as the venue for the FIFA 2023 women's world cup. Through this campaign, the participation of previously identified strategic actors will be encouraged with the additional purpose of identifying potential impacts with respect to which good practices are proposed for the development of the event.</p> <p>In order to carry out the sustainability strategy of the event, it will be crucial to establish strategic alliances and a clear work plan with the following actors:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Multilateral, international organizations and NGOs <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Sports for Climate Action Initiative</li> </ul> </li> </ol>   |

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|                              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Nazca</li> <li>• Climate Neutral Now</li> <li>• The Momentum for Change</li> <li>• NGO Strategics</li> </ul> <p>b. National and International Media</p> <p>c. Private Electric Mobility Companies (MUVO, Grin, Lime, among others)</p> <p>d. National organizations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Andi: The National Association of Entrepreneurs of Colombia (ANDI for its acronym in Spanish), is a non-profit union, which aims to disseminate and promote the political, economic and social principles of a healthy free enterprise system. It is made up of a significant percentage of companies belonging to sectors such as industrial, financial, agroindustrial, food, commercial and services, among others.</li> <li>• Camacol: The Colombian Chamber of Construction, Camacol, is a national non-profit trade association that brings together companies and individuals related to the construction value chain nationwide. The foundation to create Camacol was the need to establish an entity that would look after the interests of the construction industry and that was made up of builders, representatives of industry and commerce.</li> <li>• CCCS: The Colombian Council for Sustainable Construction (CCSC) is a private non-profit organization founded in 2008 committed to raising the level of sustainability of all uses of new and existing buildings, and cities in general.</li> <li>• Superservicios: The Superintendency of Domiciliary Public Services, Superservicios, is an entity with constitutional rank. By presidential delegation, it performs the functions of inspection, surveillance and control over the entities and companies providing public domiciliary services of aqueduct, sewage, cleaning, energy and gas. Superservicios has the Unique Information System (SUI) where information related to recycling and final disposal of solid waste is loaded.</li> <li>• Associations of recyclers</li> <li>• IDEAM: The Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies is a Colombian government entity under the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development. It is responsible for the management of scientific, hydrological, meteorological information and everything related to the environment in Colombia</li> <li>• BanCO2: It is a Payment for Environmental Services strategy that allows companies, institutions and citizens, through the web portal <a href="http://www.banco2.com">www.banco2.com</a>, calculate and compensate their carbon</li> </ul> |

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|   | <p>footprint, promoting the conservation of the natural forests of the region and improving the quality of life of the farmers who live there. The project seeks to develop a compensation system for the conservation and restoration of natural forests, through the Payment for Environmental Services, voluntarily financed by companies and people who, in their daily lives and in their productive processes, generate gas emissions from greenhouse effect (GHG) and cause alterations in natural ecosystems.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>ASOCARBONO: Colombian Association of Carbon Market Actors, which was founded in 2018 from the need to have valid scenarios, so that, through a single voice, it becomes feasible to analyze, discuss and arrange the construction, strengthening and consolidation of the Colombian carbon market. The association seeks to promote, strengthen and consolidate the Colombian carbon market, the sale of carbon certificates as well as to influence the public policy that frames it, seeking the common good of all actors.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Other information relevant to the development of a sustainability strategy for the Competition in the bidding country (ies)</p>  | <p>Colombia understands that the sustainable management of an event of the size of a Women's World Cup should harmonize the social, environmental and economic dimensions. In this regard, the country has been working on several visions of sustainability and is one of the leaders in the region in terms of climate change management, which demonstrates the country's interest in complying with the guidelines of FIFA and ISO 20121 . Likewise, in the area of Human Rights (HR), it is a country that welcomes all existing international provisions.</p>   |
| Human Rights Strategy   | Information provided by the bidder  |
| <p><b>References:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The independent human rights context assessment developed in relation to your bid</li> <li><a href="#">UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights</a></li> <li><a href="#">FIFA's Human Rights Policy</a></li> <li><a href="#">FIFA Statement on human rights defenders and media representatives</a></li> <li>United Bid FWC 2026:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Human Rights Strategy</a></li> <li><a href="#">Bid book chapter</a> (pages 455-464)</li> <li><a href="#">Independent human rights context assessment</a></li> </ul> </li> <li>Moroccan Bid FWC 2026:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">Human Rights Strategy</a></li> <li><a href="#">Bid book chapter</a> (pages 359-370)</li> </ul> </li> <li><a href="#">The Mega-Sporting Event Lifecycle - Embedding Human Rights from Vision to Legacy</a> (resource provided by the Center for Sport and Human Rights)</li> </ul> |   |

| Risk Assessment   |   |
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| <p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to labor standards in construction work on facilities and related infrastructure (eg on health and safety, discrimination, freedom of association, child labor and forced or compulsory labor) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p> | <p><b>Risk Factors</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Action or omission of companies that in their activities cause or contribute to cause negative consequences on the Human Rights of workers.</li> <li>• Non-application of labor regulations by companies (Social Security).</li> <li>• Lack of promotion of policies for equal access to decent work and the elimination of forced labor and other labor abuses.</li> <li>• Lack of knowledge of Corporate Social Responsibility</li> <li>• Freedom of association and the effective recognition of the right to collective bargaining.</li> <li>• Existence of forms of forced or compulsory labor</li> <li>• Child labor in the vicinity of the stadiums.</li> <li>• Possibility of existence of undocumented migrants working.</li> <li>• Little influence of companies in the value chain.</li> <li>• Absence of safety protocols to avoid or deal effectively with possible occupational accidents in the development of works for the adaptation of sports scenarios or spaces used by the organization of the event within the framework of the tournament.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to labor standards in supply chains (eg with regards to accommodation, transportation, licensed products, food and beverage) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ignorance of rights and duties by companies that are part of the event supply chains.</li> <li>• Absence of a human rights-based approach in business activities and by companies with which you have relationships in the value chain and supply.</li> <li>• Ignorance of the context of the environment in which companies operate.</li> <li>• Absence of interlocution spaces between companies for the exchange of experiences and good business practices with a focus on human rights, to obtain tools and work methodologies.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to labor standards within the organizing entity (eg regarding payment, gender equality or worktime) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non-compliance by employers of the maximum working hours of their workers stipulated in the Colombian National Law and international treaties signed by Colombia before the ILO.</li> <li>• Absence of procedures for assessing workers' health risks, methodologies and preventive action guidelines.</li> <li>• Absence of commitment from companies to achieve a safe environment for their workers</li> <li>• Breach of commitments by companies for the payment of labor force fees.</li> <li>• Discrimination to hire as an employee people because of their race, gender, religion, etc.</li> <li>• Ignorance of rights and duties by workers.</li> <li>• Absence of emergency and contingency care protocols.</li> <li>• Lack of effective employer-worker communication.</li> </ul>   |

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| <p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to the discriminatory incidences in and around stadiums (eg in the form of chants, signs or other forms of expressions) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p> | <p>Globally, more and more common cases related to discrimination have been presented, sometimes on political issues, but also on the grounds of race, religion, and many others, which are often used to frighten, inhibit, pressure, distract, intimidate the rival as an additional strategy to the exclusively sports to affect the rival, especially when they play as visitors.</p> <p><b>Among the social risks with situations of discrimination that may arise in the development of the event, are:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different forms of discrimination that refer insults, offenses or any other form of discrimination due to the culture, physical appearance or customs of each nation participating in the tournament.</li> <li>• Gestures and screams, or messages painted or printed on the banners used by fans.</li> <li>• Use of clothing with discriminatory messages.</li> <li>• Ignorance on the part of fans, leaders, athletes and companies involved in the development of the event, of the rules in the first place of FAIR PLAY, but additionally those of ethical and legal type that prevail worldwide and locally, which sanction this type of actions ranging from social sanction to criminal.</li> <li>• Non-application by the authorities of existing regulations to individualize and punish those responsible for events that threaten security and coexistence in football</li> </ul> <p><b>Related Human Rights:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All those indicated in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.</li> <li>• International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.</li> <li>• 58/145 Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women</li> <li>• Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities</li> </ul> |
| <p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to property rights (eg linked to resettlement to build event infrastructure) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p>  | <p>In Colombia, each of the venues for the development of the FIFA Women's World Championship has stadiums that are owned by the municipalities, that is, they are public, that is why the scenarios that require some kind of improvement or adaptation, do not affect property rights in its surroundings to be all already built and this process would be carried out inside the stadiums. Likewise, the events that take place outside the sports stages and related to the event will be held in public spaces suitable for these activities.</p> <p><b>Associated Risk Factors</b></p>   |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Destruction, rendering useless, disappearing or in any other way causing damage to another's property, furniture or property that is privately owned .</li> <li>• Expropriation of private assets for the construction of scenarios, improvement of access roads, among others, without assuming the legal mechanisms stipulated in Colombia.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to freedom of assembly and expression (eg for spectators, human rights defenders, or players) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p> | <p><b>Risk Factors Identified</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ban on meeting different groups of fans in different public spaces of cities.</li> <li>• Prohibition of public acts to human rights defenders.</li> <li>• Absence of communication channels between civil society organizations and the State to develop citizen expression activities, so that the congregations of people are made in the places provided and authorized and that consequently result in affectations and risks to the safety of its participants in development of public demonstrations.</li> <li>• Ignorance by authorities of constitutional mandates and international conventions and treaties within the framework of the right to protest, freedom of assembly, the right to association, to freedom of expression.</li> <li>• Possible actions that put at risk the fundamental rights to security, freedom and personal integrity of the people who participate in the demonstrations and that carry out public acts of rejection within the framework of the event.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to the freedom of press (both local and international) and, where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Arbitrary executions against freedom of the press and opinion.</li> <li>• Obstructions to access information related to the event</li> <li>• Violations of national laws for the protection and safety of journalists and other media personnel, including protection against disclosure of sources</li> <li>• Lack of media from groups of ethnic, linguistic or religious minority groups recognized or receiving public support</li> <li>• Information requests from the media.</li> <li>• Occurrence of mechanisms that prohibit, limit or threaten communicators due to the development of their professional activity.</li> <li>• Actions that jeopardize the freedom of expression of both national and international communicators.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Describe risks associated with the event with respect to the safety and security (eg of players, referees, officials, and spectators) and,</p>  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Facts of violence against the transport of referees, players and officials participating in the sporting event.</li> </ul>  |

| <p>where applicable, add references to respective sections in the independent human rights context assessment</p>   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Demonstrations with or without violence near or inside the training establishments of soccer players and referees.</li> <li>• Bullying, harassment, mistreatment and theft around the stadium</li> <li>• Street food and beverage sales, ticket resale.</li> <li>• Problems in the application of the National Code of Police and Coexistence and Laws 1445 and 1453 of the year 2011 in the sections related to safety in sporting events.</li> <li>• Human rights violations by law enforcement officers and custodial staff.</li> <li>• Failure in Complaint mechanisms</li> <li>• Violence in emergency situations inside and outside stadiums.</li> <li>• Absence of emergency and contingency protocols for the development of football matches that limit the capacity of action of the authorities, logistic personnel, amateurs, arbitration personnel or players and that consequently affect their safety due to the occurrence of any event whether this is caused by human or natural action.</li> <li>• Lack of coverage in program policies to ensure equal protection, security and treatment of crimes (including hate crimes and abuses of law enforcement officers)</li> </ul>  |                 |   |   |   |   |   |
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| <p>Describe any other risk area associated with the event that was discussed in the independent human rights context assessment and add respective references</p>                 | <p><b>RISKS IDENTIFIED BY MSD AS AN INDEPENDENT CONSULTING FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FEMALE WORLD FOOTBALL CUP 2023</b></p> <p><b>Risks arising from the National and Municipal Context of violence and common crime against the rights to life, liberty, integrity and personal security</b></p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="741 1102 1211 1134">Potential risks</th> <th data-bbox="1211 1102 2130 1134">Proposal for Prevention and Mitigation Measures</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="741 1134 1211 1321">Security risks derived from the micro-traffic of narcotics around sports venues and places of entertainment and lodging for players, spectators, journalists and technical teams,</td> <td data-bbox="1211 1134 2130 1321">Development of control measures on roads, airports, bus stations and other points to control the entry of narcotics to cities.<br/>Development of preventive campaigns and reporting networks in public establishments such as bars, and hotels.<br/>Perform perimeter control plans around stadiums, hotels and training spaces of the selections.</td> </tr> <tr> <td data-bbox="741 1321 1211 1473">Risk of affecting personal integrity due to quarrels derived from the consumption of liquor and citizen intolerance</td> <td data-bbox="1211 1321 2130 1473">Development of preventive campaigns in coordination with local administrations to improve citizen tolerance and prevention of liquor consumption among minors and responsible consumption among those over 18 years.<br/>Identify the areas of greatest conflict to inform national and foreign visitors</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> | Potential risks | Proposal for Prevention and Mitigation Measures | Security risks derived from the micro-traffic of narcotics around sports venues and places of entertainment and lodging for players, spectators, journalists and technical teams, | Development of control measures on roads, airports, bus stations and other points to control the entry of narcotics to cities.<br>Development of preventive campaigns and reporting networks in public establishments such as bars, and hotels.<br>Perform perimeter control plans around stadiums, hotels and training spaces of the selections. | Risk of affecting personal integrity due to quarrels derived from the consumption of liquor and citizen intolerance | Development of preventive campaigns in coordination with local administrations to improve citizen tolerance and prevention of liquor consumption among minors and responsible consumption among those over 18 years.<br>Identify the areas of greatest conflict to inform national and foreign visitors |
| Potential risks   | Proposal for Prevention and Mitigation Measures   |                 |   |   |   |   |   |
| Security risks derived from the micro-traffic of narcotics around sports venues and places of entertainment and lodging for players, spectators, journalists and technical teams, | Development of control measures on roads, airports, bus stations and other points to control the entry of narcotics to cities.<br>Development of preventive campaigns and reporting networks in public establishments such as bars, and hotels.<br>Perform perimeter control plans around stadiums, hotels and training spaces of the selections.   |                 |   |   |   |   |   |
| Risk of affecting personal integrity due to quarrels derived from the consumption of liquor and citizen intolerance   | Development of preventive campaigns in coordination with local administrations to improve citizen tolerance and prevention of liquor consumption among minors and responsible consumption among those over 18 years.<br>Identify the areas of greatest conflict to inform national and foreign visitors   |                 |   |   |   |   |   |

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|  |   | <p>in order to refrain from transit through these areas.<br/>         Establish a care route for people who suffer personal injuries in the event<br/>         Develop control operations for alcohol consumption, in the areas of the cities that are identified with the greatest conflict and in the places adjacent to the sports venues in order to avoid quarrels and situations that put the lives of citizens and citizens at risk Football game goes.</p>  |
|  | <p>Security risk due to theft to spectators and integrity risks in case of use of physical violence.</p>  | <p>Development of a security plan around all facilities related to the Cup.<br/>         Development of preventive measures, warning to the assistants to the Cup of care of belongings and safe behaviors in stadiums, buses, hotels<br/>         Control to the entrance to the stages to the bearing of white arms and firearms.<br/>         Perimeter control by the police in sports settings.<br/>         Establish reporting posts in all stadiums to generate immediate reaction actions.</p>   |
|  | <p>Extortion to building contractors or service providers for the Cup that affects the right to security and integrity</p>  | <p>Develop with the National Police a relationship protocol with all suppliers and contractors of the cup by city, in order to generate bonds of trust and establish a line of complaint.<br/>         Establish in each city a specialized prosecutor for the investigation of this type of criminal act.</p>  |
|  | <p>Sexual violence against women, children and adolescents, with emphasis on the potential phenomenon of trafficking in persons that affects the rights to freedom and physical and mental integrity.</p> | <p>From the moment the designation of Colombia as the host country of the Cup is known, campaigns to prevent sexual violence according to age groups of the population should be designed and implemented.<br/>         In the case of children and adolescents, campaigns should be carried out in schools and recreational spaces.<br/>         In the case of adults, campaigns should be promoted in the media, land and air transport terminals, places of mass assistance and in the same stadiums where the Cup matches will take place.<br/>         Work must be done between institutions to review the routes of care for victims of sexual violence and medical protocols. And the operation of the lines of denunciation and attention of victims of sexual violence must be enabled and verified.<br/>         In sports environments you must have lighting and security cameras, as well as have a police presence.</p> |
|  | <p><b>Risks by interest groups</b></p> <p><b>2.1 Workers</b></p>  |   |

| Potential risks                      | Proposal for Prevention and Mitigation Measures   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Hiring of precarious migrant work    | Development of an information campaign aimed at migrants about their rights and reporting channels in case of violation of their labor rights.  |
| Safety risks in the work environment | Although the development of the Cup is not going to involve major developments of physical infrastructure, it is recommended to evaluate the risks to the safety of workers in each of the stages that make up the value chain and define a response plan. Colombian legislation is aligned with international standards, however, measures must be provided for its adequate supervision and control with respect to each of the entrepreneurs, contractors and suppliers that make up the value chain |

## 2.2 Interest group Communities

### *Regarding the right to social protest*

| Potential risk   | Prevention or Mitigation Measure  |
|--|---|
| Restrictions on access to information regarding the organization of the Cup, budgets, destination of budgets, parties involved, etc. | Establish by the organizing committee, prior and periodic information reports on the implications that COPA has in budgetary terms for the Colombian State and estimate how such investments would benefit the Colombian population in the long term, with concrete projections in terms of impulse to new sectors of the country's economy.<br>The organization of the event must produce official reports on the progress of works and on the criteria for selecting contractors and local labor.<br>Open investment schedules and plans for citizen scrutiny and oversight, guaranteeing access to public information. |

### *Regarding the right to property*

| Potential risk   | Prevention or Mitigation Measure  |
|--|---|
| Displacement of people in a situation of destitution, who have no property, but who live in the places where the activities of the Cup will take place | Develop a census of people in a situation of destitution in each of the host cities of the cup.<br>Establish social assistance measures (lodging and food) in transitory centers, with the objective of providing adequate protection |

| <b>Human trafficking</b>  |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Potential risk</b>   | <b>Prevention or Mitigation Measure</b>  |
| Risk of trafficking in persons in places of liquor consumption or paid sexual services that may allow or facilitate the presence of minors. | The Inter-Institutional Committee to Combat Trafficking in Persons and local Committees in coordination with the competent authorities should increase controls in places where it is suspected that cases of trafficking in persons may occur.  |
| Lodgings and lodgings that do not comply with the norms to combat human trafficking and protection of minors in sexual exploitation.        | The authorities responsible for preventing and protecting victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation in children must meet with representatives and managers of the hotel sector to strengthen campaigns and messages for the protection of minors and prevention and prohibition of sex tourism. Make dissemination campaigns in terminals of land and air transport of the penalties and convictions of trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation in the country.   |
| Transit and / or presence of a large number of men and people in search of sex tourism.   | Promotion of campaigns such as #EsoEsCuento of the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation and UNODC that informs citizens of the ways in which transnational organizations engaged in trafficking of persons for the purpose of sexual exploitation and that mainly affect girls and women, both Colombian and foreign.  |
| Massive arrival of foreigners and spectators of sporting events that may be victims of human trafficking and sexual exploitation.           | Have at the access points to the country enough information and in different languages warning of the places and practices used by criminals with their victims.<br>Promotion should also be made of the National Free Line against Trafficking in Persons 01 8000 52 20 20 that deals with complaints of sexual exploitation, forced labour, slavery, servitude, begging, bonded marriage, organ removal and sex tourism.<br>In case of presence of foreigners who are victims of trafficking in persons and can be rescued, the Protocols for Immediate Assistance in cases of External Trafficking must be deployed, including verification of the case, report of the case through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the country of origin, and Management of actions. of assistance and repatriation.<br>In the case of the nationals, the Immediate Assistance Protocols in cases of Internal Trafficking should be deployed, indicating that the case should be reported through, Management of assistance actions, if it is possible to return to the place of origin and provide an offer in education and job training. |

### 2.3 Interest group - Spectators, players and technical team members

#### *Life and personal integrity*

| Risk   | Prevention and mitigation measure   |
|--|---|
| Risks against the integrity of people who are arrested for committing illegal acts | The National Police and the Prosecutor's Office will apply due process protocols in administrative and judicial proceedings, detainees must be allowed to inform someone they know of their place of detention in the case of foreigners they should be allowed to contact the consulate of your country informing their place of detention.<br>Translators must be available in each city in the official languages of Cup to allow detainees to understand the legal procedures related to their detention. |

#### *Right to free movement or mobility*

| Risk   | Prevention  |
|--|---|
| Discrimination for the granting of visas or in the control of entry into the country | Publish in official virtual media of the Colombian state and in widely circulated media in the participating states that require visa requirements for entry into the country   |
| Improper application of migratory process  | Training of the officials in charge of migration in the protocols of attention of visitors, and especially in the protocol of action before a process of denial of entry.<br>Development of adequate temporary detention facilities for those who will be returned to their countries of origin.<br>To have translators in the official languages of the Cup available for the accompaniment and care of people in their immigration control process, especially for those who are denied entry to the country, so that they understand the process that takes place. |

#### *Rights to sexual and reproductive health and rights*

| Potential risk  | Prevention or Mitigation Measure  |
|---|---|
| Contagion of respiratory and diarrheal diseases due to consumption of food and beverages. | In the promotional campaigns of the Cup, information on the environmental conditions of each city where the tournament is going to take place must be included. |

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|  |   | <p>The information must be disclosed electronically, and the official pages must include information on the characteristics of the country for tourists to bring the necessary clothing and accessories to protect themselves from environmental conditions.</p> <p>Tourists and spectators should be recommended to make use of hotels certified by the organizers of the event or of those accommodations of which reference is made.</p> <p>Food consumption campaigns should be carried out in recognized commercial establishments and avoid food intake on the streets or in places that do not comply with sanitary standards.</p> <p>The authorities before the start of the Cup must begin sanitary controls to prevent incidents that compromise the health of domestic and foreign tourists.</p>   |
|  | Contagion of vector diseases  | <p>From before the start of the cup, the competent authorities must apply the Environmental Management Plan for vector control to prevent or minimize contact between pathogens, vectors and humans.</p> <p>Tourists should be advised to avoid staying in places that do not comply with sanitary standards, where adequate water and water resources management is not done.</p>  |
|  | Transmission of sexually transmitted diseases and infections  | <p>The national governments and local authorities from before the start of the cup should promote campaigns to prevent STDs and existing care routes when there is a risk of infection.</p> <p>The campaigns must be designed differentially for the populations of children and adolescents, the general public, diverse people and the LGBTI community and for those who carry out paid national and foreign sexual activities.</p> <p>The campaigns must be accompanied by health care brigades and days of delivery of free contraception methods both in sports settings and in the surroundings.</p> <p>Condom dispensers at low cost must be increased in public spaces such as transport terminals, stadiums, shopping centers and parks.</p> <p>In all hotels and accommodation, the sale of condoms must be guaranteed and the protection measures for minors who may be subjected to situations of trafficking in persons and sexual exploitation must be extreme.</p> |
|  | That entities responsible for providing health services are not prepared or do not have updated plans and protocols | <p>The Public Health Network, including the emergency network of each city, must develop plans for tourist attention in which the primary and emergency care places are selected according to the location of the stadiums and other sports scenarios, as well as the tourist areas.</p>  |

for care and functioning in emergencies

A wide promotion of the lines of attention established for the attention of tourists must be made, and the attention must be bilingual.  
During the time of the tournament you must have enough medical supplies to give quality care to potential patients.

In health care institutions, patient care protocols should be updated and post-exposure prophylaxis KITS for HIV, STIs and Emergency contraception should be available for victims of sexual violence.

#### 2.4 Interest group - Journalists

##### *Right to access information - freedom of expression*

| Potential risk   | Prevention or Mitigation Measure   |
|--|--|
| Restrictions on the accreditation of means to cover the sporting event   | Describe and disseminate in a timely manner the processes and standards of accreditation of the means to cover the sporting event, eliminating restrictions that go against the international standard   |
| Lack of access to information regarding the organization of the Cup, budgets, destination of budgets, parties involved, etc. Access to sports event information. | Establish by FIFA and the organizing committee, prior and periodic information reports on the process of implementing the cup arrangements, the works to be carried out, construction costs, contractor selection forms, etc., in order that journalists have access to such information. The organization of the event must produce official reports on the progress of the Cup, match results, in real time to be distributed to all accredited media.   |
| Security risks (life integrity and security) of international and national journalists who will cover the Cup  | Event organizers should circulate to journalists prior information on the security situation of each of the cities in which the event will be held, with recommendations of places of stay, and recommendations for individual self-protection and their equipment.<br>Event organizers should ensure that journalists are located in the corresponding area.<br>Journalists must have a police liaison in each city to attend, prevent and report any security incident and have a talk on prevention issues before starting the Cup upon arrival in the country,<br>The Contest must have channels for journalists to report any threat or incident. Officials should promptly and timely implement procedures related to risk analysis, and implement material protection measures”, as well as the development of investigation and sanction measures for perpetrators of threats or violations. |

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| <p>Risk of restriction or obstruction in access to spaces such as social protest contexts, or the destruction of journalistic material in order to prevent the registration or dissemination of information of public interest<br/>In all the world cups there have been demonstrations and citizen protests against the development of the same, to consider excessive the cost that is incurred in its development, or that the resources could and be invested in basic needs of the population</p> | <p>The state must ensure that the Public Force does not obstruct the journalistic work of coverage of social protest events by establishing protocols for the operation of riot groups regarding the use of force and firearms and training them on the special protection required by journalists for their work in these contexts.</p> |
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**2.5 Cross-cutting issues**

***Right to a healthy environment***

| Potential risk                                | City                             | Prevention   |
|---|----------------------------------|--|
| Risk of forest fires due to high temperatures | CALI.                            | It is necessary to warn and inform the viewers of the risks and establish communication channels in the official languages with the mechanisms of immediate response in case of fires due to high temperatures.  |
| seismic risk                                  | Coffee region, Medellin and Cali | Communicate to the delegations of evacuation and emergency plans in case of earthquake in stadiums, hotels and training sites. Establish direct contact between spectators and immediate response mechanisms and actors such as Civil Defense, Firefighters, the OGRD and other emergency response entities. Reports and contact between the community, delegations and organizers must be available in the official FIFA languages to ensure fluency and accuracy in communication. |
| Flood risk                                    | CALI.                            | Disseminate, through official channels, which are the areas surrounding the Cauca River that could be affected in case of heavy rainfall and subsequent flooding. The State must implement civil engineering investment programs for the construction of works that reduce risks.  |
| Air pollution                                 | Medellin and Bogotá              | The organizers of the event should start conversations and establish agreements and programs aimed at reducing the emission of particulate matter by large emitters in the host cities. The government must promote and finance initiatives to reduce emissions by industrial, small and   |

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|  |                       |                                    | medium enterprises. Likewise, investment in mass non-diesel and electric transportation should be encouraged. Delegations and spectators should be informed about the warning systems and what to do in various cases.  |
|  | Ultraviolet Radiation | Bogotá                             | Develop an informative and preventive campaign on the risks of sun exposure in Bogotá, in company with private companies that produce skin care items. Disseminate information in all official languages on the route of emergency care in cases of heat stroke.  |
|  | Risk of landslides    | Coffee region, Medellín and Bogotá | Communicate to the delegations of evacuation and emergency plans in case of earthquake in stadiums, hotels and training sites. Inform about the places of recreation and lodging that are in areas with risk of landslide. Establish direct contact between spectators and immediate response mechanisms such as Civil Defense, and Firefighters.                                       |
|  | Download electric     | All the country                    | Viewers and delegations will be informed about the quality of Colombia as a country that receives electric shocks. In coordination with FIFA, the risks of exposure and safe places in the event of a thunderstorm will be reported in official languages. For match and training events, the FIFA protocol for the suspension / resumption of this will be followed in cases of storms |

### Risk prevention and mitigation

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| Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association (s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to labor standards in construction work on facilities and related infrastructure (eg on health and safety, discrimination, freedom of association, child labor and forced or compulsory labor), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment | <p>The Colombian State within its legal system has as its fundamental axis the Political Constitution of 1991, as well as conforms to the international treaties and agreements signed and the Substantive Labor Code, which must be complied with by both employers and workers.</p> <p>The right to work is a fundamental right of all persons that must be guaranteed by the State. Additionally, the Political Constitution enshrines the right of association, which protects both workers and employers. These provisions are consistent with the international treaties to which Colombia is a party, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the American Convention on Human Rights.</p> <p>Article 1 of the Substantive Labor Code, the main objective is to achieve balance in workers-employer relations, as the worker is unprotected from an economic and social point of view. Therefore, a series of prerogatives are granted, such as the principle of inalienability, favorability and labor protection.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Law 23 of 1967: “By which several International Labor Agreements are approved, adopted by the International Labor Conference at the 14th (1930), 23rd (1937), 30th (1947), 40th (1957) and 45th (1961) Meetings ).”</li> </ul> |
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- Law 26 of 1976: “By which the International Labor Agreement, concerning Freedom of Association and the Protection of the Right to Organize is adopted by the Thirty-First Meeting of the General Conference of the International Labor Organization (Geneva 1948).”
- Law 12 of 1976: “By which the International Labor Agreement is approved, concerning the application of the principles of the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labor Organization (Geneva 1949).”
- Law 54 of 1962: “By which several International Labor Agreements adopted by the International Labor Conference are approved, at the 20th, 32nd, 34th and 40th meetings.”
- Law 22 of 1967: “By which the International Labor Convention, concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, adopted by the Forty-Second Meeting of the General Conference of the International Labor Organization (Geneva, 1958) is approved.”
- Law 704 of 2001: “By means of which the Convention 182 on the prohibition of the worst forms of child labor and the immediate action for its elimination is adopted, adopted by the Eighty-Seventh (87th) Meeting of the General Conference of the Organization International Labor, ILO, Geneva, Switzerland, the seventeenth (17th) of June, nineteen ninety-nine (1999).”

Colombia is a founding member of the International Labor Organization. It has ratified 61 international labor agreements, including:

- Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (Effective March 04, 1969).
- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87) (Effective November 16, 1976).
- Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) (Effective November 16, 1976).
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) (Effective June 7, 1963).
- Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, 1957 (No. 105) (Effective June 7, 1963).
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) (Effective March 04, 1969)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) (Effective February 02, 2001).
- Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) (Effective January 28, 2005).

#### Practical action

- (b) Seek to prevent or mitigate adverse human rights impacts that are directly linked to their operations, products or services by their business relationships, even if they have not contributed to those impacts. That is, ensure that their suppliers of goods and services do not violate Human Rights. ”

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In order to prevent companies from incurring actions that imply discrimination of any kind, the National Government will promote the transfer of knowledge and tools developed within the framework of the National Human Rights Strategy in relation to the right to equality and not discrimination.</li> <li>• Perform inspection to companies to know compliance with labor standards. Promote the creation of decent jobs and the promotion of stable and structured labor relations between workers and the company.</li> <li>• Socialize the regulations in force to the territorial entities for their implementation.</li> <li>• The Ministry of Labor will strengthen the actions of prevention of sexual and commercial exploitation of children and adolescents, and will generate strategies that link the private sector in actions to prevent the violation of human rights of children and adolescents.</li> <li>• Socialization to companies about the measures they can take to access the benefits provided by the Corporate Social Responsibility regulations in Colombia.</li> <li>• Due diligence mechanisms in the control and supervision of the supply chain, especially when it is located in high-risk countries. Train suppliers and contractors, setting rules of conduct to maintain the link with the company.</li> <li>• Make the procedures that must be followed more explicit in order to ensure the absence of forced labor conditions and assist companies so that they can detect it in their own subcontractors.</li> <li>• The Ministry of Labor and the Colombian Family Welfare Institute will strengthen actions aimed at providing advice, training and support to companies in the integral protection of children's rights, as well as the implementation of children's rights and business principles in prioritized sectors. .</li> <li>• Require suppliers and contractors to suppress unregistered employment, taking into account the implications of this policy with respect to undocumented migrants.</li> <li>• Propose companies to strengthen their corporate governance policies and improve the channels of dialogue in their value chain.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association (s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to labor standards in supply chains (eg with regards to accommodation, transportation, licensed products, food and beverage), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training as a requirement to participate in the hiring processes in terms of national and international regulations in terms of quality standards in the provision of services and in the supply of products in companies or workforce both nationally and internationally.</li> <li>• Promote that the workforce hired in the framework of the event for the production of goods and services has all the guarantees regarding salary, fair hours of work, equal access to job opportunities, social security and all those related to regulations national and international, that contribute to the human development of the countries linked in the process.</li> <li>• Ensure that all processes in the supply chain comply with international transport laws, quality standards and safety.</li> <li>• Promotion of coherence in the application of sectoral policies and inclusion of the human rights approach by contracting companies.</li> </ul>  |

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Motivate through incentives and sensitization to the contracting companies so that they are trained in human rights and these are pillars in their relationship with the workers.</li> <li>• Technical assistance and training activities for companies that are part of the value chain and supplies, about their rights and duties towards their workers with a human rights approach.</li> <li>• The state entities with the highest volume of public procurement will establish and implement due diligence mechanisms in their contracting processes.</li> <li>• Business training in national and international regulations, as well as the context and environment in which they will carry out their activities.</li> <li>• Promotion of spaces for interlocution between companies with the accompaniment of the institutional framework in which experiences in good business practices in the field of human rights are promoted, which allow them to be put into practice in other sectors through methodologies and work tools.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association (s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to labor standards within the organizing entity (eg regarding payment, gender equality or worktime), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Colombian State will promote activities with the business sector seeking to create common lines of work and strategies aimed at strengthening the principles of equality and non-discrimination, with special follow-up on the capacity to respond to sectors of the workforce that have greater conditions of risk and vulnerability.</li> <li>• Promotion of differential approach in contracting companies, also promoting the creation of opportunities with the hiring of people in vulnerable situations.</li> <li>• Training for all sectors included in the development of the event regarding the rights and duties of companies and workers to comply with the regulations on working hours, decent and fair wages, equality and non-discrimination in the selection processes of staff</li> <li>• Motivate through incentives and awareness to companies and territorial entities to train workers in human rights for the event.</li> <li>• Make inspection through the Ministry of Labor to companies that hire personnel, as well as their workplaces, within the framework of the FIFA Women's World Cup 2023.</li> <li>• Improve communication and articulation channels between national government, territorial government, companies, UN agencies, labor organizations, NGOs and other social actors that have a relationship or impact on the development of the event.</li> </ul> |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Presidential Ministry for Women's Equity will strengthen the articulation for the application of international standards of women's rights, aimed at guaranteeing them in the business field.</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association (s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to discriminatory incidences in and around stadiums (eg in the form of chants, signs or other forms of expressions) taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p> | <p>Firstly, promote healthy coexistence and compliance with the regulations in Colombia, for which it is necessary to reinforce the work that is led by the authorities of the municipalities that have professional football in their territories, with the support and coordination of the entities that make up the National Commission for Security, Comfort and Coexistence in Soccer. This space has delegates representing fans and soccer bars and participating in local commissions with voice, becoming agents multipliers of information and good practices taking into the different conglomerates of fans they represent in these spaces.</p> <p>Development of a security protocol where security rings are established with the National Police that cushion any attempt to damage property around the stadium.</p> <p>Application of appeals for conduct contrary to coexistence stipulated in the National Code of Police and Citizen Coexistence.</p> <p>Colombia has a broad set of rules that seeks to ensure three fundamental axes in the development of football matches that cover both professional and amateur level, these are: Security, Comfort and Coexistence in Soccer.</p> <p>Similarly, there are Laws 1445 and 1453 of the year 2011, which seek to minimize violent actions by fans or participants of sporting events, including their organizers, were to individualize and if it is the case to prosecute all those who alter public order or affect the safety of the people who participate in the meetings within the sports settings. Among these behaviors we can highlight the following: Physical or verbal aggression, invasion of the playing field, carrying weapons, carrying narcotic substances, damage to sports, public, commercial or residential infrastructure, it is extended to the means of transport that mobilize players, managers and fans.</p> <p>Likewise, the Colombian Football Federation in its Unique Disciplinary Code, Chapter II Article 92 refers to the following: "Discrimination.1.Anyone who acts or humiliates, discriminates against or outrages a person or a group of people because of their race, skin color, language, creed or origin in a way that threatens human dignity will be suspended from five (5) to ten (10) dates In addition, the offender will be banned from accessing the stadium and will be imposed a fine in the amount of thirty (30) to fifty (50) current legal monthly minimum wages. If the author of the offense was an official, the amount of said fine shall be fifty (50) to seventy (70) legal monthly minimum wages in force.2.If several persons (officers and / or players) of the same club or association commit one of the infractions mentioned in the previous section at the same time or other aggravating circumstances arise, the club will be sanctioned with the deduction of three (3) points of the obtained in the current championship or in the following one</p> |

if it were the case for the first infraction and deduction of six (6) points of those obtained in the current championship or in the following one if it were the case for the recidivism; if more infractions are committed, the mandatory descent to a lower category may be decreed. In the matches that are not awarded points, the exclusion of the team from the competition may be decreed. 3. If the supporters of a team commit one of the infractions mentioned in this article, the affected club will be sanctioned, without being charged with a guilty conduct or omission, with a fine in the amount of twenty (20) to forty (40) salaries legal monthly minimums in force. 4. Spectators who commit one of the infractions mentioned in the first paragraph of this article will be sanctioned with a prohibition of access to the stadium from two (2) to three (3) years. 5. In the case of serious infractions, additional sanctions may be imposed, such as the obligation to play a closed game, a defeat by three goals to zero, the loss of points in dispute or the exclusion of the competition”.

Similarly, there is a Public Policy that is a reference for the countries of the region called the Ten-Year Plan for Security, Comfort and Coexistence in Soccer 2014-2024. This Plan is the commitment of the National Government to make this sports show an activity that integrates, brings together and transforms society. This public policy developed under the line of the great national survey “the power of football”, was built with the help of all its protagonists and endorsed by the National Commission for Security, Comfort and Coexistence in Soccer chaired by the Ministry of Interior together with the Ministry of Education, Ministry of Culture, Coldeportes, National Police, National Unit for Risk Management, the Colombian Football Federation and Dimayor.

It addresses two strategies, the first in the short term focused on the control and prevention of violent manifestations related to this national sport through police measures and actions, development of security and contingency plans and protocols and technological implementation in the stadiums. In the long term, efforts are focused on training in coexistence and human rights, opportunities for education, work and use of free time for young people.

The National Commission has implemented progress in this regard. A legal strengthening work began to unify, clarify and establish the roles of the various entities that participate in the development of football, laying the normative bases of common use at the national level. Likewise, the type model of Emergency and Contingency Plan was adjusted, an essential document for the authorization of professional football matches.

Additionally, in order to strengthen respect in this sport and prevent all events contrary to security, comfort and coexistence in football, as embodied in Law 1270 of January 2009 in its Chapter 3 - Number 6, it may regulate the right of admission, to establish the restriction of admission and temporary or definitive exclusions to the sports scenarios of a person who has some type of antecedent of violent and / or vandalism acts originating in and outside any sports scenario in the country. In the same way, any person who causes discomfort or disrupts the normal

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|  | <p>development of the show will be excluded from the stage. Under no circumstances may the Right of Admission be exercised under discriminatory arguments such as conditions of race, sex, creed among others.</p> <p><b>Legal Regime Against Discrimination in Colombia:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The fundamental constitutional principles of pluralism article 1, the principle of ethnic diversity article 7 and the multiculturalism of article 70 of the National Constitution.</li> <li>• Act No. 1482 of 2011 The purpose of this law is to criminally punish acts of discrimination based on race, ethnicity, religion, nationality, political or philosophical ideology, sex or sexual orientation, disability and other reasons of discrimination.</li> <li>• Law 1346 of 2009. Through which the “Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities”, adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 13, 2006, is approved</li> <li>• Judgment T-1090 of 2005 of the Constitutional Court that refers mechanisms complied with by the Colombian State regarding non-discrimination in accordance with international regulations and treaties, as well as a conglomerate of internal regulations in this regard.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association (s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to property rights (eg linked to resettlement to build event infrastructure), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p>                  | <p>In Colombia, the scenarios that require some kind of improvement or adaptation do not affect property rights in their surroundings, since they are all already built. And this process would take place inside the stadiums. Likewise, the events that take place outside the sports stages and related to the event will be held in appropriate spaces for these activities.</p> <p><b>Legal Regime Right to Property</b></p> <p><b>The Article 58 of the Political Constitution of Colombia:</b> "Private property and other rights acquired under civil laws are guaranteed, which cannot be unknown or violated by subsequent laws."</p>   |
| <p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association (s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to freedom of assembly and expression (eg for spectators, human rights defenders, or players), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p> | <p>In Colombia, freedom of expression, the right to assembly, freedom of association, freedom of conscience, opposition and participation, and the right to peaceful protest are protected by the Law. In this sense, the competent authorities will ensure that this type of manifestations of citizenship are developed within the framework of coexistence and seeking to prevent risks to the safety and integrity of the people who participate in them, as well as all those involved in development of the sporting event. To mitigate possible effects on people, there will be a protocol that guides the necessary actions to address any eventuality that may arise, for which, in addition to the accompaniment of coexistence managers of the municipal administrations and the Public Prosecutor's Office at the head of the</p>  |

Ombudsman Office and the municipal attorneys office, will have to coordinate with the other organisms of the state like the National Police, the Secretaries of Municipal Health, the official fire department.

In the same way, monitoring groups may be installed in the exercise of protests, with the participation of civil society delegates and government bodies or delegated entities, in order to coordinate the displacements, routes, health mechanisms that allow the implementation of measures that contemplate a differential approach and all those actions that contribute to the respect of human rights and the maintenance of public order.

Article 37 of the Political Constitution of Colombia refers to: “Article 37. Any group of individuals may gather and demonstrate publicly and peacefully. The law alone may expressly establish the cases in which the exercise of this right may be limited.”

Among the actions that should be promoted from the institutionality we highlight:

- Provide elements that strengthen the interlocution, co-responsibility and coordination between territorial civil authorities, the National Police and civil society within the framework of the peaceful protest as a legitimate exercise of the rights of assembly, public and peaceful demonstration, freedom of association, free movement, free expression, freedom of conscience, opposition and participation
- Provide elements that allow promoting an environment, institutional and citizen, favorable for the exercise of peaceful protest.
- Provide elements that strengthen the work of civil authorities and the National Police in relation to the fulfillment of the essential purposes of the Social State of Law, especially the maintenance of public order, respect and guarantee of the fundamental rights of all citizens.
- Provide elements that strengthen and adopt preventive measures by the authorities of the executive order and the National Police against possible violations of Human Rights in the framework of the exercise of protest.
- Make visible the peaceful protest as a legitimate and essential exercise for the strengthening of democracy, peace and peaceful coexistence from an optics of respect, good faith, transparency, fairness, justice and reasonableness.

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Constitutional Court delivered in Judgment C-009/18 that <i>“The rights to the meeting and to the public and peaceful demonstration are fundamental, include protest and are protected by the prerogatives of the right to freedom of expression. They also exclude violent manifestations and illicit objectives from their material contour. These rights have a disruptive nature, a static component (meeting / public) and a dynamic one (public demonstration). In this sense, the exercise of these rights is decisive for society in the preservation of participatory democracy and pluralism. Additionally, their limitations must be established by law and, in order for them to be admissible, they must comply with the principle of legality and, therefore, be predictable”.</i></li> <li>• The National Government and the territories will guarantee that any group of fans can meet in the public spaces of the city according to current regulations in this regard.</li> <li>• The National Police, logistics and event organizers will ensure a space outside the stadiums where expressions of defense of human rights can be made.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association (s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to the freedom of press (both local and international), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p>                      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The National Government must guarantee and take measures that promote the freedom of the press and opinion of all national and international media.</li> <li>• Implement the necessary actions to guarantee the journalistic exercise according to national and international regulations.</li> <li>• Promote the participation of the media in all the scenarios that involve the development of the event and establish the necessary mechanisms for the information to be provided to the population in a timely manner, if necessary, by opening spaces within the existing institutional channels.</li> <li>• Design a media plan of the National, departmental and municipal entities to disseminate information of general interest related to the event.</li> <li>• The National Government, through the different ministerial portfolios, will promote the creation of communication spaces to achieve the inclusion of all minority and ethnic groups in the country to guarantee their access to information, as well as the dissemination by them of the information that arise from their communities or groups.</li> </ul>                                  |
| <p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association (s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to safety and security (eg of players, referees, officials, and spectators), taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment</p> | <p>The Ministry of National Defense has the Integral Policy of Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law since 2008, which is the framework document that describes the guidelines, sets the objectives and establishes the programs that in the field of human rights and International Humanitarian Law they must know and develop the military forces and the National Police of Colombians. It is the road map that lays out the behaviour of the security</p>   |

forces in the conduct of their operations. It has five (5) lines of action: Instruction, Discipline from the members of the Public Force, Defense, Attention to groups of special constitutional protection and Cooperation.

To prevent and mitigate the risks identified with respect to security, the following stand out:

- Creation of a protocol for the displacement of participating and amateur delegations, in a coordinated manner with the National Police, transit authorities and authorities of the territorial level, seeking to minimize risks and impacts on their security and public order in the different cities , especially the tournament venues. Likewise, guarantee the accompaniment of the competent authorities in the training venues and accommodation places of the participating delegations.
- Coordination with National Police and security officers of the professional teams of the host cities of the competition, who, due to their experience in the actions implemented in the local league, may participate in the spaces created by the organization and with the hospice of FIFA, for the organization of security inside and around the stadiums.
- Creation of a security protocol that describes the actions that must be implemented by public or private entities, which must apply the days of the parties before, during and after the completion of the matches.
- Promote the creation and installation of centers for immediate attention to citizens to file complaints, claims or grievances when appropriate and ensure the presence of the competent authority to effectively address these requirements, with the support and coordination of the Public Ministry.
- Update of the emergency and contingency protocols for the development of football matches that facilitate the capacity of action of the authorities, logistic personnel, amateurs, arbitration personnel or players before the occurrence of any event, whether caused by human or natural action .
- Application of Law 1806 of 2016 National Police and Coexistence Code, as a tool for prevention and promotion of citizen coexistence, which in its Article 1 refers: Object. "The provisions set forth in this Code are of a preventive nature and seek to establish the conditions for coexistence in the national territory by promoting compliance with the duties and obligations of natural and legal persons, as well as determining the exercise of power, function and the police activity, in accordance with the Political Constitution and the current legal system ".

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|  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training for the National Police on the treatment and diligence of human rights and their application to all spectators.</li> <li>• Create awareness campaigns, improve access to complaints and process them with alternative reparation mechanisms</li> <li>• Socialize risk management plans for staff, attendees and participants of the 2023 women's soccer World Cup Colombia</li> <li>• This requires taking appropriate steps to prevent, investigate, punish and redress such abuse through effective policies, legislation, regulations and adjudication.</li> </ul>   |
| <p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association (s) will take to prevent and mitigate risks identified with respect to any other risk area associated with the event that was in the independent human rights context assessment</p>  |   |
| <p><b>Remediation of potential harm</b></p>  |   |
| <p>Describe concrete measures the bidding Member Association (s) will take to allow for the remediation of human rights harm caused in relation to identified risks associated with the organization of the event, taking into account, where applicable, the findings of the independent human rights context assessment with respect to existing state-based remedy mechanisms</p> | <p>Colombia, within its national regulatory framework and in compliance with the provisions that, in terms of respect, promotion and guarantees of human rights, it has signed through the different agreements and treaties, it has mechanisms to effectively and differentially access reparation actions in the framework of business activities that take place in the country. These mechanisms include judicial and non-judicial forms of reparation, which seek satisfactory solutions for those interested. For this, the building of trust between civil society, institutions and companies is promoted, through social dialogue and the promotion of citizen participation on equal terms with business actors.</p> <p>The National Human Rights Action Plan, which is being updated, contemplates that the The existence of effective judicial mechanisms is essential to guarantee access to reparation. In this sense, this Plan establishes the commitment to contribute to access to effective reparation by taking appropriate measures so that the state judicial mechanisms have the capacity to deal with matters related to business due diligence from the United Nations Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights .</p> <p>The importance in the access of an effective reparation to strengthen the extrajudicial reparation ways that, when appropriate, addresses and resolves complaints related to the effects of companies on human rights, in such a way that they complement the performance of judicial mechanisms</p> |

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|  | <p>In this sense, the objective of this axis is to improve the effectiveness of the mechanisms and procedures of State head, judicial and non-judicial reparation, identifying and counteracting legal and practical obstacles in access, care, sanction and guarantees of non-repetition of human rights abuses in the framework of business activities in Colombia.</p> <p>The strengthening of articulation actions with public entities; training law enforcement officials on issues related to conflicts over human rights and businesses; Access to information and knowledge by the stakeholders of the existing regulations and the competent bodies to receive or resolve their requirements, are actions that must be developed to promote and complement the mechanisms to repair the damage caused.</p> <p>Similarly, communication channels between workers and contracting companies must be strengthened so that those affected can communicate about the effects they may be suffering as a result of the development of the activities for which they have been hired and thus facilitate the decision making in order to repair the damage caused.</p> |
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**Stakeholder engagement.**

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| <p>Mention the external stakeholders (eg civil society organizations, expert institutions, trade unions, government entities) you engaged with in the preparation of the human rights strategy and describe the form of engagement</p> | <p><b>Interest Groups for the implementation of the human rights strategy for the development of the FIFA Women's World Cup 2023.</b></p> | <p><b>Description</b></p>  |  |
|  | <p>Event organizers</p>   | <p>Including FIFA entities, Companies participating in the organization of the event.</p>  |  |
|  | <p>Inter-institutional Commissions and public-private alliances</p>   | <p>National and Local Committees of Security, Comfort and Coexistence in football (Ministries of Interior, Culture, Education, National Defense, Territorial Entities and Public Ministry, Colombian Football Federation, Major Division of Colombian Soccer).</p> |  |
|  | <p>Civil Society Organisations</p>  | <p>All those civil society organizations and workers' organizations that are involved in the</p>   |  |

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|  |                       | follow-up and monitoring of the actions implemented by authorities and organizers of the event and that involve the implementation of prevention measures to affect the human rights of the population. |
|  | Vulnerable Groups     | Indigenous, Roms, black people of Colombia, LGBTIQ and other population of special constitutional protection.   |
|  | Academics             | Universities, Researchers or research groups, Teachers, Students  |
|  | Personnel             | Workers, volunteers, representatives of the unions or associations of workers and representatives of civil society organizations.   |
|  | Attendees             | Individuals and groups that actively contribute to the preparation of the event and in particular the delegations of the national teams participating in the event.                                     |
|  | Commercial Affiliates | FIFA and national and international sponsors included.  |
|  | Community             | Local, international groups of individuals and organizations that handle one or more issues of the human rights and sustainability strategy.  |

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|  | Soccer related organizations | Members of FIFA federations and professional football associations.   |
|  | National Government          | National and territorial authorities with the power to regulate human rights and sustainability strategy issues           |
|  | Suppliers                    | Companies that provide products and services for the FIFA soccer cup  |
|  | Assistants                   | Individuals and organizations that participate or are in FIFA-enabled areas for the development of tournament activities. |

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| <b>Diversity &amp; Anti-Discrimination</b> | Information provided by the bidder |
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| <p><b>References:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• United Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">Bid Book United Bid</a> (various references throughout)</li> <li>• Moroccan Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">Bid Book Moroccan Bid</a> (p.318, 355-356)</li> <li>• <a href="#">FIFA Good Practice Guide on Diversity and Anti-Discrimination</a></li> <li>• Latest circular on the Good Practice Guide: <a href="#">Circular no. 1632</a></li> </ul> |   |
| <p>List relevant conventions which the bidding country (ies) has signed and / or ratified and national laws related to the promotion of diversity and equality and the prevention of discrimination</p> <p>List the relevant conventions that the candidate country or countries have signed and / or ratified and the national laws related to the promotion of diversity and equality and the prevention of discrimination.</p>                 | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Agreement on assistance to children. Law 468 of 1998.</li> <li>• Charter of the United Nations.</li> <li>• American Convention on Human Rights. Law 16 of 1972.</li> <li>• Inter-American Convention to prevent sanctioning and eradicating violence against women.</li> <li>• Inter-American Convention on the granting of political rights to women.</li> <li>• Inter-American Convention on the Civil Rights of Women.</li> </ul> |

- Children's rights convention.
- ILO Convention 169 on indigenous and tribal peoples in independent countries.
- Universal Declaration of Human Rights.
- International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.
- International Covenant on economic, social and cultural rights.
- Forced Labor Convention, 1930 (No. 29) (Effective March 04, 1969).
- Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention, 1948 (No. 87) (Effective November 16, 1976).
- Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention, 1949 (No. 98) (Effective November 16, 1976).
- Equal Remuneration Convention, 1951 (No. 100) (Effective June 7, 1963).
- Abolition of Forced Labor Convention, 1957 (No. 105) (Effective June 7, 1963).
- Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention, 1958 (No. 111) (Effective March 04, 1969)
- Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) (Effective February 02, 2001).
- Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention, 1999 (No. 182) (Effective January 28, 2005).
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination.
- Law 23 of 1967: *“By which several International Labor Agreements are approved, adopted by the International Labor Conference at the 14th (1930), 23rd (1937), 30th (1947), 40th (1957) and 45th (1961) Meetings.”*
- Law 26 of 1976: *“By which the International Labor Agreement, concerning Freedom of Association and the Protection of the Right to Organize is adopted by the Thirty-First Meeting of the General Conference of the International Labor Organization (Geneva 1948).”*
- Law 12 of 1976: *“By which the International Labor Agreement is approved, concerning the application of the principles of the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, adopted by the General Conference of the International Labor Organization (Geneva 1949).”*
- Law 54 of 1962: *“By which several International Labor Agreements adopted by the International Labor Conference are approved, at the 20th, 32nd, 34th and 40th meetings.”*
- Law 22 of 1967 *“By which the International Labor Convention, concerning discrimination in respect of employment and occupation, adopted by the Forty-Second Meeting of the General Conference of the International Labor Organization (Geneva, 1958) is approved.”*
- Law 704 of 2001: *“By means of which the Convention 182 on the prohibition of the worst forms of child labor and the immediate action for its elimination is adopted, adopted by the Eighty-Seventh (87th) Meeting of the General Conference of the International Labor Organization, ILO , Geneva, Switzerland, on the seventeenth (17th) of June, nineteen ninety-nine (1999). ”*

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| <p>What is the Member Association (s) currently doing to address discrimination in football in the bidding country (ies)?</p>                | <p>COLOMBIAN FOOTBALL FEDERATION</p> |
| <p>What is the Member Association (s) currently doing to promote diversity and protect staff from discrimination within the association?</p> | <p>COLOMBIAN FOOTBALL FEDERATION</p> |
| <p>Other relevant information related to diversity and anti-discrimination</p>   |                                      |

| Tobacco-Free event   | Information provided by the bidder   |
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| <p>References:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">The Tobacco Free Policy for FIFA Events</a></li> </ul> |  |
| <p>List relevant local and national laws related to tobacco</p>  | <p>- Law 1109 of 2006 "Through which the" WHO Framework Convention for the Control of Tobacco "is approved, made in Geneva, on the twenty-first (21) of May, two thousand and three (2003)".</p> |

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|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Law 1335 of 2009 “Provisions through which harm to the health of minors, the non-smoking population is prevented and public policies are stipulated for the prevention of tobacco consumption and the abandonment of tobacco dependence of the smoker and its derivatives in the Colombian population. ”</li> <li>- Law 1801 of 2016 “National Police Code”</li> <li>- Resolution 3961 of 2009 "By which the requirements for packaging and labeling of tobacco and its derivatives are established."</li> <li>- Resolution 5914 of 2018 “By which the permanence of the technical regulation regarding the labeling and packaging of tobacco products and their derivatives is determined”</li> </ul>                                      |
| <p>Analyze and describe the similarities and differences between the above-mentioned legislation and the Tobacco Free Policy for FIFA Events</p>                  | <p>Similarities:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Colombian legislation guarantees 100% smoke-free environments of tobacco and its derivatives especially in stadiums and sports and cultural venues.</li> <li>- In Colombia there are no exclusive areas for smokers</li> <li>- Colombian legislation establishes a total ban on all forms of advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products and their derivatives, especially sponsorship of sporting events</li> <li>- There is a signage for smoke-free environments of tobacco and its derivatives, designed by the Ministry of Health.</li> </ul> <p>Difference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Electronic cigarettes are not included in the legislation for tobacco control.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Describe potential areas of risk and propose measures to mitigate these risks with regard to the implementation of the Tobacco Free Policy for FIFA Events</p> | <p>Although electronic cigarettes are not included in the legislation for tobacco control if they can have controls by the health authority, for issues related to air quality.</p>  |
| <p>Other relevant information related to tobacco</p>  | <p>Health and police authorities are responsible for enforcing the aforementioned provisions.</p> <p>The Ministry of Health has informative material on each of the measures indicated here for its dissemination and use.</p>   |

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| <p>Accessibility</p> | <p>Information provided by the bidder</p> |
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#### References:

- FWWC 2023 Hosting Requirements:
  - D.11 Sustainability: accessibility
  - E.8.1.8 Accessibility infrastructure
  - F.2.1.4 Seating standards / accessible seats
  - F.2.1.5 Sightlines
  - F.2.1.7 Accessibility
  - F.6.1.2 General spectators' parking
  - F.6.3 Public transport
  - F.12.2 Evacuation / emergency
- United Bid FWC 2026: [Bid Book United Bid](#)
- Moroccan Bid FWC 2026: [Bid Book Moroccan Bid](#)

#### Legal framework and risk analysis

List the relevant local and national legislation in the Host Country (ies) related to accessibility of infrastructure and events and accessible services for disabled people and people with limited mobility

Next, the Colombian Normativity that regulates the accessibility to the services and public spaces of people with disabilities will be related. In this regard, mention will be made of these Standards in the framework of the competences of the health sector to ensure comprehensive health care with a differential approach. In that sense, it responds to what is stipulated in the following administrative acts:

- Resolution 14861 of 1985, issued by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, which sets standards for the protection, safety, health and welfare of people in the environment and especially the disabled - today people with disabilities. This Resolution has the purpose of sanitary surveillance and control in public areas within all types of buildings, must be carried out by the health authority, in order to verify compliance with the provisions of this resolution to protect health, welfare and General population security. It involves in its application to the different sectors committed to the provision of public services aimed at the entire community including people with disabilities, among other requirements determines the minimum accessibility that must be met by the institutions providing health services.

- Law 1346 of 2009, which approves the "Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities", adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on December 13, 2006, in that sense adopted in articles 25 and 26, related to the guarantee of the right to health, the empowerment and rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.
- Statutory Law 1618 of 2013, guarantees and ensures the effective exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities, through the adoption of measures of inclusion, affirmative action and reasonable adjustments, eliminating all forms of discrimination based on disability, in accordance with Law 1346 of 2009. This Law assigns responsibilities to all sectors in compliance with this Law. The health sector is committed to health compliance, empowerment and rehabilitation of people with disabilities. (Article 9 and 10)  
 In Article 14 in relation to access and accessibility, it stipulates that in order to (...) “promote the autonomous and independent life of persons with disabilities, national, departmental, district and local entities shall guarantee the access of these persons, all things being equal, the physical environment, transport, information and communications, including information and communications systems and technologies, public space, public goods, places open to the public and public services, both in urban and rural areas.”
- Statutory Law 1751 of 2015, through which the fundamental right to health is regulated, Article 11 establishes that persons with disabilities are subjects of special protection and that their Health care will not be limited by any type of administrative or economic restriction. Institutions that are part of the health sector should define intersectoral and interdisciplinary care processes that guarantee the best conditions of care.
- Resolution 2003 of 2014, which defines the procedures and conditions for the registration of the Health Service Providers and the qualification of health services, determines in point 3.2.2 in relation to the infrastructure standard the Service Provider Institutions of Health - IPS, must comply with the conditions of accessibility in Colombia (Min Health Resolution 14861 of 1985 and Law 361 of 1997”
- Similarly, in Colombian Technical Standard 6047, with reference to accessibility to the physical environment in spaces of service to citizens in public administration, it establishes in the following numerals provisions related to accessibility to public spaces for people with visual disabilities:

- Numeral 11.5 Visual and tactile warnings that refer to the need to establish contrasts in steps and breaks at the level of the stairs (complements the information in numeral 43 (...))
- Numeral 12.7 establishes the minimum visual contrast of a handrail in relation to the adjacent background and specifically refers in the subject to numeral 39 (...)
- Numeral 44 on general guidance and information, determines that (...) the built environment should be designed, built and managed to facilitate orientation (...) visual, audible and tactile information should be provided.
- Numeral 45 addresses specific aspects of signaling generalities and touches on Braille related issues in numeral 45.7.2
- Decree 103 of 2015, which partially regulates Law 1712 of 2014 and establishes in the following articles aspects related to accessibility:
  - Article 12. Alternative format. For the purposes of the provisions of article 8 of Law 1712 of 2014, alternative format shall be understood as the form, size or manner in which public information is presented or its visualization or consultation is permitted for ethnic and cultural groups of the country, and for people with disabilities, in application of the differential accessibility criteria.
  - Article 13. Accessibility in electronic media for people with disabilities. All electronic media available to disseminate information must comply with the accessibility guidelines issued by the Ministry of Information and Communications Technologies through the guidelines determined in the Online Government Strategy.
  - Article 14. Accessibility to physical spaces for people with disabilities. The obliged subjects must comply with the general criteria and requirements of accessibility and signaling of all physical spaces destined for the attention of requests for public information and / or disclosure thereof, in accordance with the guidelines of Colombian Technical Standard 6047, “Accessibility To the physical environment. Citizen service spaces in the Public Administration. Requirements ”, or the one that modifies or replaces it, following the principle of reasonable adjustments established in said norm.
- Circular 010 of 2015 of the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, addressed to Health Promoting Entities, Health Service Providers and Affiliates to the General System of Social Security in Health, and whose objective is to guarantee “access, quality and timely

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|  | <p>provision of all the health services necessary for the habilitation and integral rehabilitation in health of persons with disabilities, establishing actions to promote the rights of these persons ". In this Circular, in section 4 in relation to the Communicative Accessibility "The EPS and IPS are invited to generate strategies that allow to guarantee an effective two-way communication between administrative and health care personnel and people with disabilities. These strategies may use mechanisms and technologies available in the country taking advantage of the initiatives provided by the Ministry of Information and Communications Technologies, such as the Relay Center, which responds to accessibility needs by deaf people, or the Program Convertic - with free download nationwide, aimed at the blind and low vision population and in general all those mechanisms and instruments that materialize a communicative accessibility to the population with disabilities".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Resolution 3280 of 2018 through which the guidelines for the Integral Route of Health Care, RIAS (for its acronym in Spanish), Promotion and Maintenance and the Integral Route of Maternal Health Care perinatal are adopted. Both RIAS determine in their content the need to formulate adaptability measures that guarantee the response with a differential approach of people with disabilities, among other populations, where fundamental aspects to overcome physical, attitudinal and communicational barriers must be addressed and explicitly ratify compliance with the provisions of the 2010 Circular.</li> <li>• Resolution 1904 of 2017 recognizes the legal capacity of persons with disabilities and the right to access comprehensive and sufficient information for free and informed decision making about their sexual and reproductive rights.</li> </ul> |
| <p>Analyze and describe the similarities and differences between the above-mentioned legislation and FIFA accessibility requirements</p> |  |

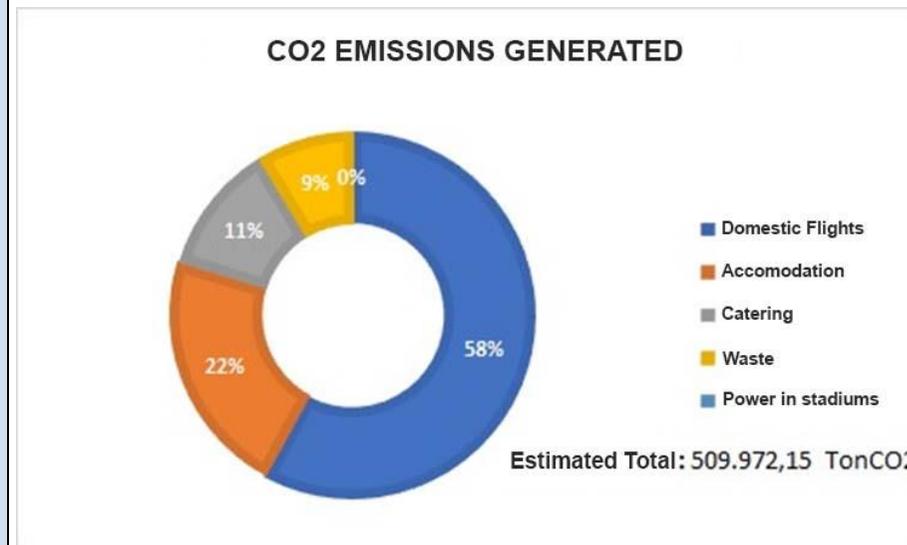
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| <p>included in the FWWC 2023 Hosting Requirements</p>   |  |
| <p>Describe potential areas of risk and propose measures to mitigate these risks with regard to the implementation of FIFA accessibility requirements</p>   |  |
| <p>Assessment of accessible services and infrastructure</p>   |  |
| <p>Describe the accessible infrastructure and services that can be found in the proposed stadiums in the bidding country (ies) (including but not limited to transportation, parking, routes, vertical access, toilets, food &amp; beverage facilities, number and types of seating, sight lines and infrastructure aspects catered to the needs of blind and partially-sighted people)</p> |  |
| <p>Are the main airports that would be used in the tournament in the bidding country (ies) accessible as per national legislation and regulations? If yes, describe the accessible infrastructure and services</p>  |  |
| <p>Describe the accessible infrastructure and services that are required by law for the hotel and restaurant sectors in the bidding country (ies)</p>   |  |

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| <p>Is public transportation accessible in the bidding country (ies)? If yes, describe the accessible infrastructure and services required by local and national law</p> |  |
| <p>How could the FWWC 2023 be used to improve and promote accessibility in the bidding country (ies)</p>  |  |
| <p>Other relevant information related to the accessibility of the FWWC 2023 and / or the bidding country (ies)</p>  |  |

| Protection Act emission-level regulations  | Information provided by the bidder |
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| <p><u>References:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>United Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">United Bid Environmental Impact Assessment</a></u></li> <li>• <u>Moroccan Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">Moroccan Bid Environmental Impact Assessment</a></u></li> <li>• <u>United Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">Bid Book United Bid (p.464-474)</a></u></li> <li>• <u>Moroccan Bid FWC 2026: <a href="#">Bid Book Moroccan Bid (p.371-381)</a></u></li> </ul> |                                    |

| <p><u>Environmental impact</u></p>   |  |
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| <p>Describe the key impacts on the environment and the opportunities to enhance environmental conservation of the Competition in the bidding country (ies), eg with regard to carbon emissions, energy, waste, transportation, materials, water, food and biodiversity</p> | <p>Based on a review of similar sporting events, the identification of potential impacts focused on the elements that are expected to have the greatest impact on GHG emissions and removals, such as transportation, stadium energy consumption, hospitality, accommodation, chain Supply and solid waste management, as listed below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Transportation: Impacts are associated with an additional demand for transport demand within cities and between the host cities, a situation that will generate greater fossil fuel burning to effect displacement, in turn impacting the air quality of cities headquarters and generating more congestion.</li> <li>• Accommodation: GHG emissions in this component are associated with the energy requirements of the hotel operation and its consequent generation of waste due to the stay of the football teams and their delegations, journalists, spectators and TV production staff. This represents a great opportunity to promote good consumption practices among visitors and also promote hotels to adopt energy efficiency parameters</li> <li>• With respect to the food supply chain, it can generate greater pressure on the agricultural systems that provide food to the inhabitants of the host cities, which will intensify the use of fertilizers and other chemical substances associated with food production that generate GHG emissions. For this reason, the idea is that, within the framework of the policy of sustainable public purchases, goods and services with a low carbon footprint can be purchased, for example, in the case of food, it could be ensured that the suppliers of these products have sustainable agricultural practices of high impact.</li> <li>• Stadium energy consumption: higher energy consumption derived from the operation of the stadiums for the events for the development of the championship. In this sense, water and energy saving systems should be promoted to reduce the carbon footprint in the stadiums, as well as promote the generation of energy through unconventional sources within its infrastructure.</li> <li>• Waste generation: refers to the greater production of waste related to the development of all event activities. Therefore, it is especially important to be able to generate separation schemes and waste utilization.</li> <li>• Marketing: it is related to all marketing products that must be acquired directly for the development of the event.</li> </ul> <p>According to estimates made by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, a projection of the distribution of Greenhouse Gas emissions (in terms of CO<sub>2</sub>eq) by emission sources that would mean the completion of the Women's World Cup Colombia 2023. It is important to note that these calculations are merely estimates,</p> |

based on assumptions, activity data and emission factors taken from national and international sources. Therefore, this graph represents only an indication of the potential carbon footprint that this event would have in our country.



Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development.

Note: a total participation of two million attendees was assumed, of which 70% are international visitors for a maximum duration of the event of 30 days.

Taking into account that it is the transport sector that generates the greatest emissions during the development of the event (58% participation), it is considered relevant to implement means of transport of zero and low emissions at the urban level (focused on the highway mode).

Based on the above, there has been an increase in the implementation of bicycles and electric micro mobility within medium and large cities, so it would seek to generate strategic alliances with the companies that are providing the

services of electric skateboards and bicycles. In this way, the attendees of the event would have sustainable options to move within the cities and avoid other more polluting means of transport.

From the point of view of the Colombian energy sector, the best opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions - GHG, the carbon footprint and the optimal use of primary inputs in the national energy matrix are found in: the promotion of projects for generation with non-conventional sources of renewable energy (FNCER for its acronym in Spanish), the gradual incorporation into the automotive fleet of electric vehicles (zero emissions) and energy efficiency, the latter includes technological reconversion projects for existing facilities, and clean production projects for new developments.

The main impact of this type of event is the massive generation of waste, which can be an opportunity for the generation of creative strategies for its use. It is proposed to prepare a Comprehensive Waste Management Plan for the event that includes the currents that will be generated (organic waste and packaging and packaging to a greater extent, RCD in case there are locative improvements or remodeling of spaces, waste dangerous and special for post-consumer management, among others). The plan must clearly define the measures to avoid waste generation, and secondly, its effective use, it is essential that each visitor or athlete clearly knows the management or disposal of waste according to the regulations or strategies developed .

The use of water is also a priority, in each sporting event you will have to use bathrooms that generate a large amount of wastewater that may or may not be injected into the sewer system, it is important to ensure the water for each event and the treatment that is It will give the wastewater, in that sense water recirculation schemes can be generated as soon as possible.

The management of solid waste in mass events of this category is of vital importance given the high volumes of waste generated by ticket sales processes, the use of confectionery items, the sale and consumption of food products at the development site and the peripheral areas of the event, the development of material for the dissemination of schedules and events of the parties, have characteristics that in many cases prevent the recovery and use of them, so they are collected, transported and disposed in the landfill, bringing with itself the impacts associated with the loss of natural resources, due to the exploitation of resources for the manufacture of new materials, effects on water sources, due to runoff processes that may block the public sewer systems with waste, public health problems, due to the proliferation of vectors owing to the accumulation of waste which can cause infectious pathologies among others, effects on the physical and chemical properties of the soil by leaking leachates generated from the decomposition of solid waste.

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|  | <p>Therefore, it is advisable to review the guidelines established in the Integrated Solid Waste Management Plans (PGIRS for its acronym in Spanish) of the municipality where the event will take place, since it will be the Public Policy tool that determines the guidelines and orientations for the Integral Management of said waste.</p> <p>Within the framework of the National Strategy of Circular Economy-ENEC oriented innovation and value generation in production and consumption systems through optimizing, sharing, exchanging, recycling and regenerating materials, water and energy, to reduce the exploitation of resources and reach to sustainability. With the objective of advancing in the implementation of the ENEC, in 2018 the National Government together with the private sector signed a pact for the Circular Economy for Colombia, in order to strengthen the country's sustainable development model.</p> <p>Likewise, it proposes the generation of incentives to companies, consumers and other value chain actors, so that they develop and implement new business models or the transformation of existing ones, in order to close the cycles of materials, water and energy and generating symbiosis between companies.</p> <p>In this way, the different tools led by the National Government and the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, in the Sustainable Production and Consumption Group, are oriented towards compliance with SDG No. 12. "Sustainable production and consumption", which facilitates the inclusion of sustainability criteria based on the Life Cycle Analysis-LCA, in the contracts that can be generated for the development of the event.</p> <p>It should be noted that this inclusion of criteria is not only aimed at adoption in public entities, but can also be included in private organizations. Some products and services susceptible to this inclusion are: Catering, advertising, collective route services, use of electrical and electronic equipment, dissemination of sustainability issues during events, lodging, among others. In this sense, the possibility of choosing certified products with the Colombian Environmental Seal is also a strategy oriented towards the acquisition of sustainable products, contributing to the minimization of environmental impacts generated during the event.</p> <p>Additionally, the revision with the Vice Ministry of Tourism is considered pertinent, the possibility of offering accommodation and tourist services with sustainability characteristics, considering the existence of different Sectorial Technical Standards where requirements of this type have been defined.</p> |
| <p><b>Protection Act emission-level regulations</b></p>                                    |   |
| <p>What measures would be taken to manage the carbon emissions and mitigate the carbon</p> | <p>For the management of the CO2 emissions that the development of the event will bring, there will be two strategies to follow in order to have a carbon neutral event. The first will be the implementation of mitigation</p>   |

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| <p>footprint of the Competition in the bidding country (ies)?</p>  | <p>measures, which would seek to reduce as much as possible the impact that the event will have, especially in the transport, waste and energy sectors. Taking into account that the neutrality of the event will not be reached only with mitigation actions, the second strategy will be to compensate for the missing emissions through reforestation processes in the areas most affected by this phenomenon within the country. So that by joining these two strategies, carbon neutrality is reached.</p> <p>In the transport sector, the use of zero and low emission means of transport will be sought. Colombia is currently in the implementation of programs and strategies for the renewal of the Integrated Mass Transportation Systems (SITM for its acronym in Spanish) fleet, along with the development of shared bicycle systems and the implementation of electric micro mobility. With the use by those attending the event of these means of transport instead of the most polluting vehicles, a decrease in the carbon footprint of the event can be ensured and a good air quality can be maintained within the host cities of the championship.</p> <p>Within the sports infrastructure, specifically for the stadiums, it is intended that these scenarios contribute to the reduction of emissions by promoting the generation of energy through unconventional sources of renewable energy; to encourage their adjustments to be made from recycled material and materials with low environmental impact; of promoting the energy efficiency of its lighting and drainage systems; the proper management of solid waste that allows its use; and that its infrastructure promotes the use of alternative means of transport or low or zero emissions mobility.</p> <p>Additionally, the minimum reduction in the use of single-use plastics would be promoted and as mentioned previously, use and reuse of materials to generate circularity in each flow. Complementary it would be pertinent to allocate a percentage of the cost of each entry to events to the effective reforestation of prioritized basins and monitoring of said establishments, complementary planting events with participating athletes.</p> |
| <p>FIFA requires all stadiums to obtain internationally recognized sustainable building certification. Which certification system (s) would be applied for in the bidding country (ies)?</p> | <p><b>LEED (Leadership in Energy &amp; Environmental Design)</b></p> <p>What is it?</p> <p>LEED is the most widely used certification system in the world for the design, construction, maintenance and operation of sustainable constructions. This certification consists of a set of rules on the use of strategies aimed at sustainability in buildings of all kinds. It is based on the incorporation into the project of aspects related to energy</p>   |

efficiency, the use of alternative energy, the improvement of indoor environmental quality, the efficiency of water consumption, the sustainable development of the free spaces of the plot and the selection of materials.

Operation

LEED is a scoring system in which buildings obtain LEED points for satisfying specific criteria for sustainable construction. It establishes a series of categories in which projects must meet certain prerequisites and earn LEED points or credits. The categories are:

- Integrative Design Process
- Sustainable sites
- Efficient Water Use
- Energy and atmosphere
- Indoor environmental quality
- Materials and resources
- Innovation
- Regional priority

The number of points earned by the project determines the level of LEED certification that the project will receive. The LEED Certification is available in four progressive levels according to the following scale:

- Certified
- Silver
- Gold
- Platinum

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|  | <p>Types of construction with LEED certification</p> <p>LEED certification is available for all types of construction, including new construction and major renovations, existing buildings, commercial interiors, structure and façade, schools, health centers, commercial establishments, stadiums and neighborhood development.</p> <p>LEED projects statistics in Colombia<sup>3</sup></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 151 Certificates equivalent to 2.3 million m2</li> </ul> <p>For each level</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Platinum: 16 projects. 298.079 m2</li> <li>• Gold: 72 projects. 1,162,237 m2</li> <li>• Silver: 41 projects. 661,889 m2</li> <li>• Certificate: 22 projects. 192,211 m2</li> </ul> <p>In addition to 223 in process representing 3.9 million m2</p> <p>Who are responsible for issuing the LEED certification in Colombia?</p> <p>The LEED certification system is based on the analysis and validation by an independent agent. The Colombian Council of Sustainable Construction -CCCS-, is the local ally of Green Business Certification Inc. (GBCI) for the LEED Program in Colombia.</p> <p><b>COLOMBIAN ENVIRONMENTAL SEAL</b></p> <p>At the national level, there is a Colombian Environmental Seal – SAC (for its acronym in Spanish), regulated by Resolution 1555 of 2005. It is a badge that is obtained voluntarily, granted by an independent institution called: “Certification Body” and that can carry a product (good or service ) that meets the requirements established for</p> |
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<sup>3</sup> As at December 31, 2018

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|   | <p>its category in an NTC Colombian Technical Standard, or NTS Sector Technical Standard (when there is a Sector Unit for Standardization).</p> <p>The use of the SAC is voluntary, the above means that producers interested in having their goods or services carry this label can request it on their own initiative. Bearing the Seal must be considered by producers or service providers as a commercial strategy and a competitive advantage, and by consumers, as an added value compared to products that do not have this instrument of environmental differentiation.</p> <p>To date there are twenty-eight Colombian Technical Standards (28) NTC, within which they can apply for stadiums:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NTC 6018. Environmental criteria for paints and coating materials.</li> <li>• NTC 6112. Environmental criteria for the design and construction of sustainable buildings with use other than housing.</li> </ul> <p>Additionally, it should be noted that from the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, mechanisms are sought through which the SAC is approved regionally and internationally.</p>  |
| <p>Describe existing zero or low emissions transport alternatives in and between Host Cities, including but not limited to public transport and vehicles that run on renewable energy</p> | <p>Currently, Colombia is on the road to the implementation of zero and low emission vehicles, this year the National Electric Mobility Strategy (ENME for its acronym in Spanish) was launched (it sets a goal for the SITM where 2035 100% of the fleet it will be electric and that the big cities have the respective charging infrastructure), that non-conventional renewable energy and energy efficiency in the transport sector should be promoted, through the updating of regulations and vehicle label schemes, the definition of energy efficiency standards for vehicles and the inclusion of mandatory energy efficiency targets in the Rational and Energy Efficient Use Program (PROURE for its acronym in Spanish).</p> <p>Electric mobility begins to become evident in several cities in Colombia and from different fronts, showing that like any other technological transition, it requires a dynamic and multisectoral process. Therefore, there may be initiatives or figures described that require constant updating to stay current.</p> <p>According to data from the National Single Transit Registry (RUNT for its acronym in Spanish) as of June 2019, a total of seven hundred and forty-six electric vehicles and six hundred and fifty-nine hybrids have been registered</p> |

in the classification of automobile, truck and jeep; in the case of motorcycles and mopeds, two thousand one hundred and five units<sup>4</sup>.

In terms of mass electric transport, the Mayor's Office of Bogotá, through the TransMilenio system, began testing an articulated battery electric bus since June 2017<sup>5</sup> and since 2014 began the operation of hybrid buses in said system<sup>6</sup>. Likewise, through the June 2019 tender of the SITP, it contemplates the incorporation of about six hundred zero-emission buses. On the other hand, in the city of Medellín operates an integrated transportation system consisting of metro, metro-cable and tram<sup>7</sup>. Also, since the beginning of 2018, an articulated electric bus operates in that city<sup>8</sup> and the incorporation of sixty-four electric buses for the Metroplus system is projected. Meanwhile, Cali contemplates the incorporation of one hundred and twenty five electric buses of which twenty-six entered during 2019.

In August 2013, a pilot project was launched in the city of Bogotá for the operation of fifty electric taxis; The project was supported by the Mayor's Office of Bogotá and the company Enel Codensa. The pilot project provided a ten-year taxi license to drivers, a monthly stipend during the first year, as well as exemption from plate restriction<sup>9</sup>. The company Enel Codensa also has a public network of electric vehicle chargers for its customers, one of them is fast charging<sup>10</sup>. The electricity company signed an agreement with the fuel distribution company Terpel, for an exclusive deployment of public chargers for electric vehicles<sup>11</sup>. Enel Codensa also launched a pilot project, together with a local venture, Car-B and Grupo Éxito (Colombian supermarket chain), to provide an electric vehicle exchange service<sup>12</sup> through an online application and for cell phones<sup>13</sup>.

<sup>4</sup> Runt - National Single Transit Registry

<sup>5</sup> Mayor's Office of Bogotá, «First 100% electric articulation already in motion through the TransMilenio system» 06 05 2017. [Online]. Available in: <http://www.bogota.gov.co/temas-de-ciudad/ambiente/primer-bus-electrico-de-transmilenio-en-bogota> .

<sup>6</sup> TransMilenio, «New Hybrid Buses Strengthen Food in Portal de la 80» 08 03 2016. [Online]. Available in: [http://www.shd.gov.co/shd/hc14\\_n4\\_buses\\_hibridos](http://www.shd.gov.co/shd/hc14_n4_buses_hibridos) .

<sup>7</sup> J. Lopez Foronda, «Individual Electric Mobility» EPM, Medellín, Colombia, 2018.

<sup>8</sup> Medellín Metro, «Metro Bus Line 1 has the first Articulated Electric Bus,» 03 04 2018. [Online]. Available in: <https://www.metrodemedellin.gov.co/al-d%C3%ADa/noticias-metro/artmid/6905/articleid/462/la-l237nea-1-de-buses-del-metro-cuenta-con-first-bus-el233-electric-articulated> .

<sup>9</sup> TransMilenio, «New Hybrid Buses Strengthen Food in Portal de la 80,» 08 03 2016. [Online]. Available: [http://www.shd.gov.co/shd/hc14\\_n4\\_buses\\_hibridos](http://www.shd.gov.co/shd/hc14_n4_buses_hibridos) .

<sup>10</sup> Enel Codensa, «Private Vehicles Offered by Codensa Energy Services: Public Recharge,» 2015. [Online]. Available in: <http://www.codensamovilidadeléctrica.com/productos-y-servicios/Recarga-publica> .

<sup>11</sup> Enel Codensa, "Codensa and Terpel Sign Agreement to Develop Electric Charging Points in Service Stations," 22 02 2016. [Online]. Available in: <http://www.codensamovilidadeléctrica.com/main/news/19> .

<sup>12</sup> Unlike a conventional car rental service, this plan allows you to rent electric vehicles for short periods of time ranging from one hour to three days.

<sup>13</sup> In Codensa, «New Codensa Alliance with Car-B and Grupo Éxito to Promote Electric Mobility,» 14 11 2017. [Online]. Available in: <http://www.codensamovilidadeléctrica.com/main/news/22>

|   | <p>In Medellín, Empresas Públicas de Medellín (Public Companies of Medellín) (epm) and the Mayor's Office of Medellín, plan to deploy 1,500 electric taxis (five hundred each year) by 2020 <sup>14</sup> . Epm has made other investments in electric mobility, including an eight-meter electric bus, a fleet of ten electric vehicles and twelve electric bicycles, as well as a network of thirty public chargers, plus five fast chargers <sup>15</sup> . On the other hand, the companies Celsia and Epsa, started operating, also in 2017, two prototypes of electric bus in the city of Cali <sup>16</sup> . Celsia has also installed a network of nine public charging stations.</p> <p>For its part in Pereira, with the brand Mobility Electric Power of Pereira (MEEP for its acronym in Spanish), the Energy Company of Pereira (EEP) is currently working on the creation of an electric charging station corridor that gathers skillful charging points that will make it easier and efficient electric mobility, allowing the recharging of the batteries of e-bikes and electric bicycles. In addition to the above, EEP will sell e-bikes and electric bicycles at affordable prices to promote electric mobility in this municipality <sup>17</sup> .</p> |   |             |   |  |  |  |
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| <p>List relevant national and local laws related to the reduction, reuse and recycling of waste generated</p> | <p>Colombia recognizes that it is necessary to harmonize development and economic growth with the protection of natural resources and therefore has made an effort over the years to reduce the environmental impacts of the productive activities on which the country's economy is based, being the robust political and regulatory framework a basic tool for this purpose. Thus, the following table shows the applicable regulations regarding reduction, reuse and recycling of waste that would be generated during the event; having as main regime the National Strategy of Circular Economy – ENEC (for its acronym in Spanish), which tends for new business models, productive transformation and closing of material cycles.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="757 1018 2078 1120"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="757 1018 936 1120">Standard or Policy</th> <th data-bbox="936 1018 1214 1120">Description</th> <th data-bbox="1214 1018 2078 1120">Relevance in Reduction, Reuse and Recycling</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> </td> <td> </td> <td> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>  | Standard or Policy                          | Description | Relevance in Reduction, Reuse and Recycling |  |  |  |
| Standard or Policy  | Description   | Relevance in Reduction, Reuse and Recycling |             |   |  |  |  |
|   |   |   |             |   |  |  |  |

<sup>14</sup> H. Iglesias, «Medellín: Electric Mobility» Mayor's Office of Medellín, Medellín, 2018.

<sup>15</sup> epm, «Electric Mobility» nd [Online]. Available in: [https://www.epm.com.co/site/clientes\\_usuarios/clientes-y-usuarios/nuestros-servicios/energ%C3%ADa/movilidad-el%C3%A9ctrica#undefined](https://www.epm.com.co/site/clientes_usuarios/clientes-y-usuarios/nuestros-servicios/energ%C3%ADa/movilidad-el%C3%A9ctrica#undefined) .

<sup>16</sup> TransMilenio, «New Hybrid Buses Strengthen Food in Portal de la 80,» 08 03 2016. [Online]. Available in: [http://www.shd.gov.co/shd/hc14\\_n4\\_buses\\_hibridos](http://www.shd.gov.co/shd/hc14_n4_buses_hibridos) .

<sup>17</sup> Celsia, «Celsia Serves Five New Charging Stations for Electric Vehicles in Colombia,» 13 03 2018. [Online]. Available in: <http://www.celsia.com/es/sala-prensa/celsia-pone-al-servicio-cinco-nuevas-estaciones-de-carga-para-veh237culos-el233ctricos-en-colombia-1> .

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|  | Law 1819 of 2016        | Structural tax reform strengthens the mechanisms for the fight against tax evasion and avoidance. | In its article 207, it establishes the tax on plastic bags. Those who choose to receive plastic bags whose purpose is to load or carry products purchased in commercial establishments, including homes, but not neighborhood stores, are charged. The purpose of the cause of this tax is to discourage and reduce the use of this type of single-use plastics.  |
|  | Resolution 1555 of 2005 | Colombian Environmental Seal - SAC  | It consists of a badge or seal that is obtained voluntarily and that can carry a good or a service that meets pre-established requirements for its category. It was created as an instrument that promotes decision making based on truthful and verifiable information based on the impacts on the life cycle of a product. It is used by producers as a commercial and competitive advantage strategy; At the same time, it guides and influences the behavior of consumers so that their choice takes into account the fulfillment of sustainability criteria, efficient use of natural resources and reduction of environmental impacts. It is a program with credibility, independence and economic sustainability based on the National Quality Subsystem and the ISO 1402 Standards of labels and ecological declarations. |
|  | Resolution 472 of 2017  | Integral Management of Construction and Demolition Waste  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regulates the integral management of waste generated in Construction and Demolition (RCD for its acronym in Spanish) activities</li> <li>Define the alternatives of use and obligations for the management of RCD of large and small generators</li> <li>Establishes mechanisms and structures for harvesting, as well as the annual goals planned until 2030</li> </ul>   |
|  | Resolution 1407 of 2018 | Environmental management of packaging and paper, cardboard, glass,                                | There is a “National Plan for the sustainable management of single-use plastics” that aims to achieve the sustainable management of plastic, based on the implementation of, instruments and actions in prevention, reduction and exploitation, the generation of new business  |

|  |      |                                       |  |
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|  |      | metal packaging and packaging waste.  | opportunities, chains, jobs and technological developments, in order to minimize impacts on natural resources  |
|  | ENEC | National Strategy of circular economy | <p>It was introduced through the National Development Plan for the four-year period 2019-2022 with the objective of strengthening the country's sustainable development model, orienting it to the efficiency of material and energy flows, technological innovation, the generation of collaborations and alliances and new business models that allow the closure of material, water and energy cycles.</p> <p>The ENEC (for its acronym in Spanish) prioritizes the following lines:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Industrial materials and products (Steel, Construction and Demolition Waste, Waste of Electrical and Electronic Equipment - WEEE, Post-Consumer Management of Hazardous and Special Waste)</li> <li>• Packaging and packaging materials</li> <li>• Optimization and use of biomass</li> <li>• water circulation</li> <li>• Sources and use of energy</li> <li>• Consumption of materials in urban centers</li> </ul> <p>To date, in addition to the National Pact signed in Bogotá, the cities of Bucaramanga, Cali, Pereira, Yopal, Bolívar have been adhered through regional pacts for the Circular Economy.</p> <p>Through this strategy, the goal is to achieve 30% of solid waste actually used and increase the recycling rate and new waste utilization from 8.7% to 17.9%; Likewise, it is proposed to increase the management of hazardous waste and post-consumer management by 59% in 2022.</p> |
|  | PNCC | National Climate Change Policy.       | <p>Defines as a national priority the mitigation of greenhouse gas emissions generated by the transport and treatment of solid and liquid waste sectors because they contribute with 17% of national emissions. Therefore, one of the lines of action that guide the low-carbon and climate-resilient urban development strategy is the minimization and</p>   |

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|  |                     |  | utilization of urban solid and liquid waste, among which the <i>"Reuse, recycling, energy recovery of waste before final disposal and energy use of emissions generated in landfills and municipal wastewater treatment systems"</i> .   |
|  | CONPES 3874 of 2016 | National policy for the integral management of solid waste | <p>It proposes moving towards a circular economy, in which the value of products and materials is maintained for as long as possible in the productive cycle. Establishes strategies for minimization, reuse, recycling and use of solid waste as a priority.</p> <p>For this, it contains actions in four strategic axes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>I.</b> Waste reduction and reuse measures to contribute to climate change mitigation.</li> <li><b>II.</b> Improve citizen culture, education and innovation in the integral management of solid waste</li> <li><b>III.</b> Assign specific and clear roles to the entities involved</li> <li><b>IV.</b> Improve the monitoring, verification and dissemination report of the sector information.</li> </ul>   |
|  | CONPES 3934 of 2018 | Green Growth Policy  | <p>It establishes lines of action to boost the country's productivity and economic competitiveness, while ensuring the sustainable use of natural capital and social inclusion, in a manner compatible with the climate, with a 2030 forecast.</p> <p>It proposes five specific objectives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>I.</b> To generate conditions that promote new economic opportunities based on the wealth of natural capital</li> <li><b>II.</b> To strengthen mechanisms and instruments to optimize the use of natural resources and energy in production and consumption</li> <li><b>III.</b> To develop guidelines to build human capital for green growth</li> <li><b>IV.</b> To strengthen capacities in CTI for green growth</li> <li><b>V.</b> To improve inter-institutional coordination, information management and financing for the implementation of the Long-term Green Growth Policy.</li> </ul> |

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|   | Mitigation Sector Action Plan | Wastewater   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use of wastewater treatment by-products. In this regard, the use of biosolids was regulated in Decree 1287 of 2014.</li> </ul>  |
|   |                               | Solid Waste  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Structure normative instruments for the development of the exploitation activity. The Alliance for Inclusive Recycling (National Government, private company and recyclers) was signed</li> <li>• Promote the use of solid waste</li> </ul>   |
|   | Resolution 472 of 2017        | Integral Management of Construction and Demolition Waste   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulates the integral management of waste generated in Construction and Demolition (RCD) activities</li> <li>• Define the alternatives of use and obligations for the management of RCD of large and small generators</li> <li>• Establishes mechanisms and structures for harvesting, as well as the annual goals planned until 2030</li> </ul> |
|   | Resolution 1407 of 2018       | Environmental management of packaging waste, paper, cardboard, plastic, glass, metal   | National plan for the sustainable management of single-use plastics, which seeks to achieve the sustainable management of plastic, from the implementation of, instruments and actions in prevention, reduction and exploitation, the generation of new business opportunities, chains, jobs and technological developments, in order to minimize the impacts on natural resources.        |
| Describe common practices and availability in the Host Cities of recycling systems and facilities related to the different streams of waste generated at Competition sites including PET and other types of plastic, paper, cardboard, glass, |                               | Nationally, Colombia generates 13.8 million tons of solid waste every year, of which 8.7% is recycled or given a new use (1.9 million tons of recycled material) and the 35% (7.7 million tons of material used) <sup>18</sup> . Of the materials that are currently being recovered in Colombia, inorganic or low biodegradation waste, which has an established market and with possibilities of expansion, are mainly glass, plastic, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, and rubber. |  |

<sup>18</sup> DANE (June 18, 2018). *Environmental and Economic Material Flow Account - Solid Waste*. Obtained from DANE Strategic Information: [https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/pib/ambiental/cuentas\\_ambiental/cuentas-residuos/Pt-Cuenta-Residuos-2016p.pdf](https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/pib/ambiental/cuentas_ambiental/cuentas-residuos/Pt-Cuenta-Residuos-2016p.pdf)

aluminum, compostable waste, wood, cables, batteries and IT waste

Likewise, paper recovery is a market that is expanding widely in Colombia. The above is broken down in the following table, where the current recycling and reuse rate is detailed by type of material <sup>19</sup>.

| Material resource      | Type of waste associated with the activity                        | Post-consumer waste generation (ton per year) | Recycling and current reuse (%) |
|------------------------|---|---|---------------------------------|
| biomaterial            | Organic: bagasse, cachaza, melote, tusa, fiber                    | 21,341,711                                    | 30                              |
| Cement, concrete       | Other non-metallic: RCDS  | 17,381,248                                    | 2                               |
| Biomaterial-cellulose  | Manufacturing waste (cellulose fibers and mineral sludge fillers) | 561,380                                       | 73                              |
|                        | Post-consumer paper-cardboard                                     | 355,000                                       | 55                              |
| Metals: iron and steel | Metallic and non-metallic: slags, husks, scrap metal              | 1,321,000                                     | --                              |
| POLYMER SUBSTANCE      | Plastics  | 1,408,779                                     | 20                              |
| Textile                | Textiles  | 1,836.42                                      | 5.3                             |

Source: Tecnia; DNP, 2017

<sup>19</sup> Tecnia; DNP (November 28, 2017). Product 1 Diagnosis of efficiency in the use of materials and closing of cycles in the manufacturing and construction sectors in Colombia: contrast with international experiences. Obtained from "Study on the intensity of materials use and circular economy in Colombia for the Green Growth Mission": [https://bibliotecadigital.ccb.org.co/bitstream/handle/11520/21034/Diagn %c 3 %b 3stico% 20Tecnia.pdf? Sequence = 1 & isAllowed = y](https://bibliotecadigital.ccb.org.co/bitstream/handle/11520/21034/Diagn%20Tecnico%20Tecnia.pdf?Sequence=1&isAllowed=y)

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|---|---|
|   | <p>Colombian companies reintroduce approximately 20% of recovered plastics in their processes. Mainly, recycled materials are used for: packaging films, agriculture films, pipes (LDPE), textile fibers and bottles (TFB), injected products (IP) and construction insulators and injected products (PS).</p> <p>The Colombian paper industry, which has the highest recycling and reuse rate, production with recycled paper is 49% destined to the manufacture of packaging, 32% for printing and writing, 17% for toilet paper and 2% in other products (Tecnalia; DNP, 2017). As for steel flows, in Colombia it is produced with 85% scrap due to the better functioning of the system with recycled material.</p> <p>With respect to waste management facilities, a total of 4,574 facilities that develop management activities were inventoried in 2015, 206 of which correspond to facilities for the use of organic ordinary waste, 3,745 store and market inorganic recyclable ordinary waste and 150 where performs use and / or disposal of construction and demolition waste; for a total of more than four thousand solid waste management facilities. In those where the use of biodegradable organic waste is carried out, the majority develops manual composting activities and a smaller proportion, performs these activities through semi-mechanized and mechanized methods<sup>20</sup>.</p> <p>Post-consumption schemes for certain regulated waste lines, it is possible that in each sporting event one of the specific lines such as batteries or electronic waste is authorized.</p> <p>Public receivers directly responsible for harvesting for use, with the existing regulatory framework and recyclers organizations, articulation can be made for collection prior to effective separation of directly usable waste.</p> <p>Managers authorized for the management of construction and demolition waste (they exist in the public databases of environmental authorities in major cities such as Bogotá, Medellín and Cali, and manage different types of usable RCD). There are few certified uses for materials such as wood and drywall.</p> |
| <p>Given the legal framework and the existing recycling systems in the bidding country (ies),</p> | <p>Taking into account the National Strategy of Circular Economy (ENEC), different initiatives are being promoted in the country and within the framework of the event, it would seek to promote the reuse of waste. For example, it is contemplated to reduce the use of plastics within the stadiums (use of biodegradable cutlery for meals, use of</p>  |

<sup>20</sup> DAASU (2015). *Pilot project of normative impact analysis - Packaging and packaging strategy*. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development, Directorate of Environmental, Sectorial and Urban Affairs. Bogotá: Minambiente.

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|---|--|
| <p>describe how best to reduce, reuse and recycle waste generated at Competition sites</p>  | <p>thermos for drinks - making refill in them, among others). Having the ecological points, the recyclable material that would be sent to the collection points would be handled to make the corresponding handling and reuse them.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Use of alternative materials</li> <li>· Campaigns related to single-use plastic substitute materials (discounts for carrying the container, collection campaigns by brands and sponsors, collection and use goals per event, etc.)</li> <li>· Generate incentives such as payment of public transport tickets for the delivery of branded material (packaging, souvenirs, flyers, etc.)</li> </ul>  |
| <p>Briefly describes the key biodiversity impacts and opportunities of the tournament (eg preserving green spaces, enhancing natural habitats in urban environments, sharing biodiversity data collected during the development of venues, and supporting carbon offset projects that will also generate biodiversity benefits)</p> | <p>Sports events held in urban areas or in natural landscapes can negatively affect biodiversity, due to the number of participants (spectators, athletes, reporters and workers) that generate noise, vibration and lighting; They produce large amounts of solid waste and sewage, and also generate traffic that can increase pollution and death of wildlife on roads.</p> <p>Likewise, when a sporting event is organized, there can be a significant increase in management activities, such as cutting grass, weeds or tree pruning. Such intervention in vegetation can alter the dynamics of urban ecosystems as connectors of biodiversity.</p> <p>Finally, spectators can also damage natural habitats, through the large number of people trample the green areas around the places of concentration of sporting events. In addition, the disposal of garbage in unauthorized places and the parking of cars and bicycles where it is not allowed, can have negative impacts on biodiversity, such as disturbing the breeding, nesting and feeding of animals. These behaviors in fragile outdoor spaces can affect both biodiversity and habitats negatively and, in some cases, irreversibly.</p> <p>However, this sporting event and its associated facilities, including access roads, parking areas, etc., can catalyze the conservation of biodiversity locally and globally. Identifying these opportunities can help strengthen the relationship between the place, developers and event organizers and local communities.</p> <p>The following is a list of opportunities that could be implemented to manage potential impacts on biodiversity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ <b>Improve, restore and reconnect natural habitats in urban areas.</b></li> </ul> |

This sporting event can cause urban improvements or renovations, by restoring degraded sites, connecting natural sites and habitats that may have fragmented over time. The realization of this event is an opportunity to develop urban ecological corridors that have the potential to provide multiple-use benefits to the inhabitants. Increase the diversity of plant species, grasses, and trees can increase the richness of a habitat.

- Stadiums with green infrastructure (green terraces / vertical gardens)
- Incorporate plants into the infrastructure used to attract pollinators and insects that feed on nectar, and add shelters for birds, bats and invertebrates.
- Trees can be planted along the roads to promote biodiversity in the built environment, using native species, along with plants that provide benefits to local fauna and flora.

✓ **Generate funds to finance the management of protected areas.**

Part of the proceeds of the collection of the ticket office of the event can be directed to projects of conservation and restoration of forests or direct processes of reforestation in affected areas.

- Reforestation project in the Andes
- Events for fundraising initiatives that promote the protection of strategic ecosystems, such as dinners or concerts.

✓ **Raise public awareness about biodiversity.**

This event can provide a platform to raise local awareness about the importance of biodiversity and biodiversity conservation. Through the multitude of media platforms now available, sporting events are powerful catalysts for public awareness and offer the possibility of increasing the visibility of biodiversity-related problems.

- Advertising campaigns of the strategic places and ecosystems of each of the venues inviting their protection through the transmission of the parties. The message has to be focused on the related threats and links with other sustainability problems such as the quality of life of the inhabitants, with the purpose of generating support and / or changing the behavior and associated impacts.

|   |  |
|---|--|
|   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The use of representative biodiversity elements such as pet design, including messages on event tickets or staff uniforms, can have a powerful impact.</li> </ul> <p>✓ <b>Generate biodiversity benefits through carbon offsets</b></p> <p>In general, forest management projects aim to offer positive net benefits for climate change mitigation, for local communities and for biodiversity. For example, carbon offset projects based on forest conservation and restoration and reforestation represent great opportunities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions, while avoiding land degradation. They can also provide a set of co-benefits, such as supporting local communities by ensuring the continuous delivery of important ecosystem services provided by forests. Finally, these projects also provide direct employment for community members, generate income and are a support for sustainable social and economic development initiatives.</p>                  |
| <p>How could the FWWC 2023 be used to improve and promote environmental protection in the bidding country (ies)</p> | <p>An event of the magnitude of FWWC 2023 will be an opportunity for Colombia to move forward in the development of world-class events that incorporate sustainability criteria, align with national environmental Policies and Laws but also contribute to the country in its international commitments on sustainability and climate change.</p>   |
| <p>Other relevant information related to environmental protection</p>   | <p>According to the United Nations Environment Program (UNEP), a sustainable event is one that "is designed, organized and implemented in a way that minimizes negative environmental impacts and leaves a positive legacy for the community that hosts it." For this reason, Colombia will seek to minimize the impacts of the event through three main pillars that respond not only to international environmental commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) and the Paris Agreement, but also to our laws and environmental policies.</p> <p>✓ <b>Pillar CIRCULAR ECONOMY:</b></p> <p>This pillar is in tune with the National Strategy for Circular Economy led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development,. and aligns with the following goals of SDG no. RESPONSIBLE PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• 12.5 By 2030, considerably reduce the generation of waste through prevention, reduction, recycling and reuse activities</li> </ul> |

- 12.7 Promote public procurement practices that are sustainable, in accordance with national policies and priorities
- 12.b Develop and implement instruments to monitor the effects on sustainable development, in order to achieve sustainable tourism that creates jobs and promotes local culture and products

The proposal on this pillar will be focused on developing an event in which there is a rigorous work together with FIFA to considerably reduce the event waste (such as paper, ticket office, advertising, packaging), the contracting of services and products through the Sustainable Public Procurement guidelines of the country and achieve the promotion of local products and local jobs in conjunction with FIFA.

✓ **Pillar INTELLIGENT AND SUSTAINABLE MOBILITY:**

This pillar is related to Law 1964 of 2019 that promotes the use of electric vehicles in Colombia and the National Development Plan (PND for its acronym in Spanish) that boost non-conventional renewable energy and energy efficiency in the transport sector. It is also consistent with SDG No. 11 “Sustainable Cities and Communities”, especially with the goal:

- 11.2 By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, people with disabilities and older persons

The proposal for this pillar will be to achieve strategic alliances with the companies that operate in Colombia the urban electric micro mobility, alliances with electric taxis, public transport systems and public bicycles of the host cities. Additionally, the operating companies that will be contracted under the framework of sustainable public purchases must provide zero or low emission vehicles in order to reduce the carbon footprint impacts.

✓ **Pillar CLIMATE CHANGE**

Bearing in mind that Colombia has a Law and Climate Change Policy and in accordance with the recent statements of FIFA Secretary General Fatma Samoura, which rectifies that “ *FIFA welcomes the UN's development of the Sports for Climate Action Framework, and I am pleased to confirm that FIFA will support the vision outlined in the new framework* ”

Therefore, this pillar will be aligned with the objectives proposed in the “Sports for Climate Action” Framework, the first one related to establishing a clear trajectory for the global sports community in the fight against climate change, through commitments and partnerships according to standards verified, including measurement, reduction and notification of greenhouse gas emissions. For which the country will be responsible for conducting a study of impacts of Greenhouse Gases to subsequently seek the purchase of National Carbon Bonds and manage to guide the development of the event towards its carbon neutrality.

The second objective is to use sport as a unifying tool to federate and create solidarity among the citizens of the world for climate action, with which some advertising pieces will be designed in different languages that sensitize, educate and inform about the problem of climate change and its effects.

Within the communication strategies that will be established, we frame the following:

The main thing is to empower fans, create a sense of belonging, establish that they are also protagonists and that through their actions and passions they contribute positively to a global cause. For that reason, the following communication proposals are established for this sports competition.

- Our target audience is football fans and fans.
- What we must show is how climate change affects and would affect the way we play, live and enjoy football
- The actions we seek is to generate initial costs and benefits through strategic alliances with the private sector that will raise awareness about climate change. (Ex: Exchange plastic bottles for special tickets to the FIFA Fan Fest).
- The people we are going to address are children, youth, adults, friends and families.
- The empowerment of women in the world of football will prevail.
- Conduct an expectation campaign about the importance of caring for the planet and enjoying the passion of football (months prior to the World Cup). Examples of campaign slogan: A single passion, a single planet, wear the climate action t-shirt.

Here a commemorative t-shirt will be designed that is a symbol of a unique soccer team that represents the planet and will be worn by the stars of the women's soccer world cup of each nation. This in order to send a message of union and joint action that allows to face climate change and live the excitement of football in a sustainable way.

Additionally, there will be a campaign to raise awareness of future scenarios, through advertising pieces, evidencing two sides of a soccer world cup held in extreme conditions and derived from climate change

scenarios. On the other hand, the fans of the future will be shown and how their costumes and scenarios would be adapted to go to the stadium.

- During the World Cup, radio, television and print media commercials will be held, where analogies will be made that will identify how football would be lived through climate change.
- As a proposal and in consideration of FIFA standards, a symbolic trophy with recyclable materials will be developed to raise awareness of the care for the planet and the promotion of health welfare through sport.
- Awareness campaigns: Different FIFA Fan Fest will be established in each of the venues of the World Cup, where spectators can enter this space, in exchange for carrying a plastic bottle that will be recycled in a transparent giant urn. With this, people can show the amount of plastic that is generated.
- Below The Line (BTL) campaigns will be carried out, where the importance of dealing with climate change through sport is established, in this case football.
- Propose public figures belonging to the world of Colombian football to be the ambassadors of the 2023 women's World Cup. These players can be: Yoreli Rincon, Nicole Regnier, Isabella Echeverri, among others.
- Use spaces as emblematic of the host cities to send climate change messages.
- Similarly, campaigns will be carried out that promote car-sharing and the use of other non-polluting means of transport to go to the events of the World Cup.
- Bicycle plates, commemorating the World Cup, would be given to people who arrive by bicycle to the stadium to watch the matches. This will identify them as exemplary and conscious citizens.

Then, the starting point for this pillar will be to gather information on the current activities in the cities where the event will be held to allow you to have a baseline as reference. This provides a solid and quantitative measure of the GHG emissions of the event. This measurement will be necessary to assess the overall impacts of the event, and understand which activities contribute most to these impacts. Once this is clear, those responsible can be guided in decision-oriented actions that can reduce GHG emissions. The main priority will focus on activities that have the greatest contribution to their carbon footprint. This will help select the most profitable shares with the greatest potential for reduction.

This pillar will also be aligned with SDG No. 13 “Climate Action” with the following goal: 13.2 Incorporate climate change measures into national policies, strategies and plans

Finally, it is important to indicate that these three pillars proposed for the sustainability component within the proposal are inspired by the 5 principles of the *Sports for Climate Action Initiative*.

*(a) Principle 1: Undertake systematic efforts to promote greater environmental responsibility;*

*(b) Principle 2: Reduce overall climate impact;*

*(c) Principle 3: Educate for climate action;*

*(d) Principle 4: Promote sustainable and responsible consumption;*

*(e) Principle 5: Advocate for climate action through communication.*

By incorporating the five principles into strategies, policies and procedures, and by transmitting them to the sports community, this event organized in Colombia will be guaranteeing basic responsibilities with people and the planet, but it will also be preparing the ground for a wider dissemination of the Message and long-term success beyond the context of sport.