



Colombia Reaching new heights in regional infrastructure

2021 - 2022

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Letter from Her Majesty's Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Colombia



It is a real pleasure for me to present this report on infrastructure business opportunities in the Colombian regions, where the UK-Colombia Prosperity Programme is working with local governments to support the structuring of projects that will improve national competitiveness. The report highlights the multiple and varied opportunities conceived by the regions to improve and optimise their infrastructure. As a global leader in technical, financial and professional business services in the infrastructure sector, the UK is well placed to colzate with Colombia to pursue its ambitious goals. The challenge is great, but so is the opportunity to be part of the creation of high-quality, inclusive, and sustainable infrastructure.

Modern transport infrastructure, providing swift and efficient transport links between Colombia's geographical regions, is critical for national prosperity. To achieve this, Colombia is committed to building better and greener airports, railways, logistics hubs and roads to become more competitive, and the UK has been a prominent supporter in this journey. Using different mechanisms, including technical assistance from the UK-Colombia Prosperity Programme and the Global Infrastructure Programme, we are helping Colombia realise its potential of creating a modern, safe, robust and sustainable transport system.

These programmes have partnered with national and local governments to address the following three interlinked and important issues. Firstly, to increase local capacity to design and structure inclusive and sustainable infrastructure projects. Secondly, to promote the use of Building Information Modelling (BIM) and other British methodologies such as UK 5 Case Model and Project Development Routemap (PDR). Thirdly, to help authorities to structure comprehensive and strategic infrastructure projects, with the highest levels of technical, financial, legal, environmental, and gender and inclusion rigour.

The Colombian Government also recognises the key role of an active and engaged private sector to attract and invigorate investment. To encourage an active participation of the private sector, the UK has supported Colombia in the adoption of transparency practices related to public procurement and regulatory policy. Open, transparent and competitive public procurement processes conducted by local authorities are pivotal to improve the business environment and attract a more diverse investor base. I am confident that these efforts will enable and encourage international participation and investment from countries such as the UK, which can play a major and positive role to transition from projects to reality.

This coming year promises to be a crucial one for the UK-Colombia relationship. We are in the final ratification stage of our trade continuity agreement and, meanwhile, the Bridging Mechanism has ensured that we are able to continue building on our trade and investment relationship. The new FTA, UKCOL2021 – the official year of the UK and Colombia, and the UK hosting COP 26 are all excellent opportunities to further strengthen our bilateral economic ties, as we all strive to build back better from the pandemic and move towards the low carbon, open and prosperous futures both our countries are firmly committed to.

Colin Martin-Reynolds CMG

[Her Majesty's Ambassador of the United Kingdom to Colombia](#)



UK-Colombia Prosperity Programme (PP)

The UK-Colombia Prosperity Programme aims to unlock economic opportunities by supporting Colombia in key drivers of economic growth such as agriculture, infrastructure and institutional strengthening. The PP seeks to strengthen the technical and productive capacity of Colombia to increase its competitiveness and promote economic development. The PP supports projects in more than 16 departments and cities of the country, which include regional and national governance to improve competitiveness, transparency in public procurement, railway rehabilitation, smart mobility, basic sanitation, agricultural risk management and appropriation of new technologies for agricultural production. All our projects incorporate a strong focus on gender equality and inclusion, in order to promote inclusive and sustainable economic growth in the country.

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Department for International Trade (DIT)

DIT specialises in ensuring the prosperity of the UK and the world by promoting and financing international trade, investment, and advocating free trade. DIT is responsible for promoting UK trade and investment around the world and developing the world's interest for British goods and services. In Colombia, DIT focuses in infrastructure, financial services, healthcare and life sciences, energy (especially in renewable energies) and defence and security, amongst other sectors. We also guarantee trade and investment continuity and growth between both countries, making efficient use of the different mechanisms in place.

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UK Export Finance

UKEF is a department of the UK Government and is the UK's official Export Credit Agency ("ECA"). It operates under an Act of Parliament to support UK exports in various ways, predominantly through the provision of guarantees that facilitate loans to overseas buyers to purchase supplies from UK exporters. For Colombia, UKEF has a market risk appetite of £4.5 billion, which is the level of risk exposure UKEF is willing to take in the country with the product portfolio, according to the country's risk profile. UKEF has the availability to close transactions in Colombian pesos.

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1.

Introduction to Colombia

1.1. 10 Reasons to invest in Colombia

1

Faster recovery in the region

Colombia will be one of the leading countries in the economic recovery in 2021. According to World Bank estimates at the beginning of 2021, the national economy will grow by 4.9% with a performance better than the average of the region which corresponds to a growth of 3.7% for the same year.

2

Regional supplier

The Covid-19 crisis brought with it different changes in the structure of international trade. Colombia emerges as a strategic point for the regional supply of goods and services, thanks to its strategic location in America, less than 6 hours by plane from the main cities of the continent.

3

Interconnected to the World

In 2021, Colombia has more than 16 Trade Agreements in force, allowing the country to have preferential access to more than 60 countries and close to 1,500 million consumers in markets such as the United States, the European Union, Brazil, Mexico, Chile, Peru, Costa Rica and South Korea.

4

Developed Technological Ecosystem

According to ProColombia, Colombia currently has a developed technological ecosystem with the necessary standards for post-COVID-19 recovery. Its technological infrastructure allows it to position itself as the second country in the region with the best connectivity, transmission and stability, connecting 98% of the municipalities with the world, through fiber optics.

5

Among the Most Competitive Countries in PPP

According to Infrascope 2019, Colombia is the second most competitive country in Latin America in terms of its ability to develop Public-Private Partnerships (PPP) scheme.

6

OECD member

In 2020, Colombia joined the intergovernmental Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) as its 37th member. Colombia has been subject to in-depth reviews by 23 OECD Committees and has introduced major reforms for the following: legislation, policies and practices with OECD standards, labour issues, justice system, corporate governance of Government-owned enterprises, anti-bribery and waste management.

7

Ongoing Work for Innovation

Innovation is one of the priority components for the transformation of products and services in the country. According to the Global Innovation Index 2020, Colombia ranked 68th out of 131 countries, and fifth in the region above Peru, Argentina and Ecuador.

8

Suitable environment for you to invest in Colombia

Colombia has the right conditions for the development of national and international private companies, which is why it is the country that offers the best protection to investors in Latin America, according to the World Bank's Doing Business. Additionally, according to FDI in Latin America (CEPAL, 2019), it occupies position number 4, among the 10 main developing economies receiving foreign direct investment (FDI) and position number 23 in the world.

9

Investment opportunity in infrastructure

According to FitchConnect 2021, in the current year the construction sector could grow 7.7%, and between 2022 and 2024 it could maintain an average annual growth of around 3.3%. In particular, the new concessions that are launched in the future could be an opportunity for investors, especially the 5G road concessions will be an excellent alternative to invest.

10

Potential growth in renewable energies

Colombia is positioned in the Energy Transition Index 2019 ranking of the World Economic Forum, as the third economy in South America, after Uruguay and Chile, in the capacity to supply energy in a self-sustaining, quality, accessible and environmentally sustainable way. The country has a high potential to generate energy from non-conventional renewable sources, due to the availability of energy resources such as the sun, wind and biomass.

Source: ProColombia, Invest in Colombia, Infobae, MinComercio

1.2.Colombia as an investment destination



Overview

In recent years, Colombia has been significantly improving its macroeconomic performance, internal security and stability, resulting in advances in social indicators. However, due to the pandemic, the country had to rethink both its objectives and the methods in order to maintain the positive trend and continue to stand out as one of the best countries to invest. Here are relevant figures of the Colombian economy and post-pandemic macroeconomic projections:

- In order to boost the economy, the Government has delivered support packages to the business sector and households, becoming one of the countries that has most encouraged economic reactivation in the region, with an investment of resources that has been estimated at 9.6% of GDP.
- Colombia is expected to be one of the countries leading the economic recovery in 2021. According to World Bank estimates, the national economy would contract 7.2% in 2020 and grow 4.9% in 2021, with a better performance than the average for the region (which corresponds to a contraction of 7.9% in 2020 and a growth of 3.7% in 2021).
- Projections from entities such as the International Monetary Fund and The Economist Intelligence Unit show that in the medium term (2022-2025) Colombia has better prospects for economic growth compared to Mexico, Brazil, Argentina and Chile.
- In addition to the 16 Trade Agreements in force,

Colombia is actively pursuing free trade and investment agreements to expand its markets. Currently, a Free Trade Agreement with Japan is being negotiated and the figure of Associated Government of the Pacific Alliance is being negotiated with Canada, Australia, Singapore and New Zealand.

- Colombia has 16 International Investment Agreements in force and 14 Agreements to avoid Double Taxation in force with the main commercial partners, the latest being with the United Kingdom.
- The Colombian economy maintains moderate inflation and has never driven hyperinflation like other countries in the region. Even taking into account the effects of the pandemic, the estimated inflation for 2021 is 2.2% in an environment of economic recession of 4.95 in the world and 9.4% in Latin America.
- In terms of BBVA investment, this year the growth of private consumption in the country could grow 5.8%, well above the growth of public consumption (3.6%) and investment in fixed capital (3%) .
- The government is fully committed to ensuring favorable conditions to improve national and foreign investment. This is reflected in the establishment of free zones and contacts for legal stability. In 2020, the Economic Growth Law is established, the objective of which is to incentivise Free Trade Zones by exempting double VAT payments and the access of Mega-investment projects to this area, which was previously prohibited, to projects of this kind the same regime will apply to projects carried out in the rest of the territory.

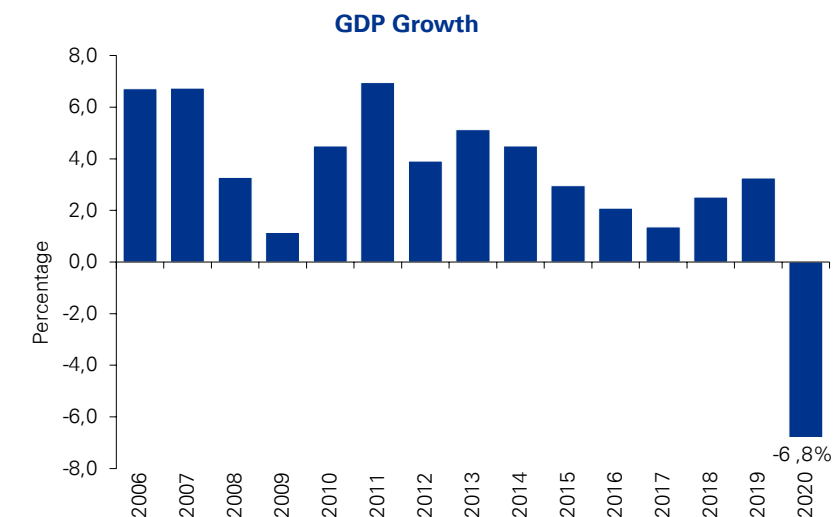
Business Environment

During the last fourteen years, Colombia has had a volatile behaviour in terms of GDP growth. In 2008, the year of the international economic crisis, Colombia had relatively strong economic growth despite external conditions. This was evident in the figures released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for 2009, revealing an economic growth of 1.5% for the year despite the crisis.

From 2015 to 2017, there was evidence of downward growth, mainly due to the decline in the mining and construction sectors, and although the percentage

increased again in the next two years, reaching 3.36% in 2019. For 2020 a strong decrease of -6.8% is evident and has not been present since 1975.

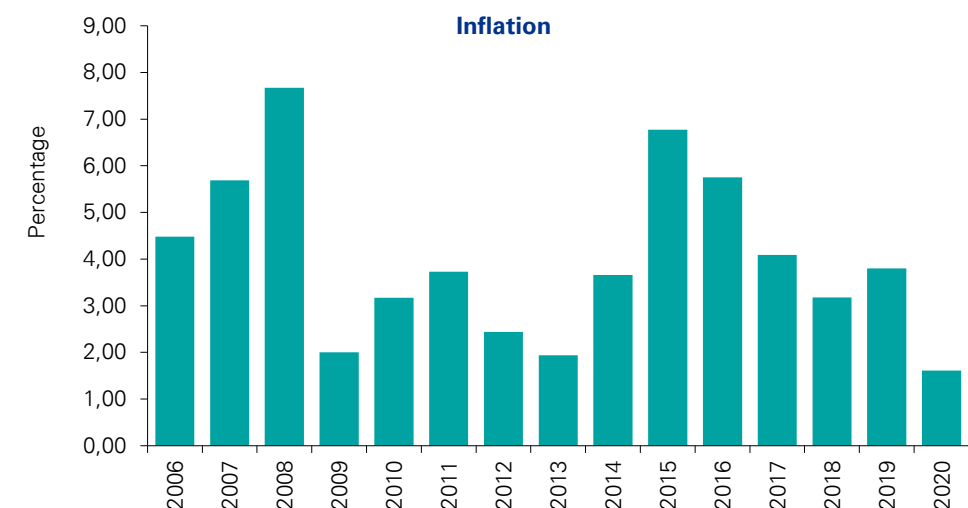
The sectors most impacted in this contraction were construction (27.7%); exploitation of mines and quarries (-15.7%); and trade, transport, accommodation and food services (-15.1%), which, added together, accounted for 85.3% of the fall mainly explained by the effects of the global pandemic.



Source: Central Bank of Colombia

Colombia's Central Bank, fulfilling its constitutional mandate, has enforced strict monetary policies to reduce inflation and control price variations.

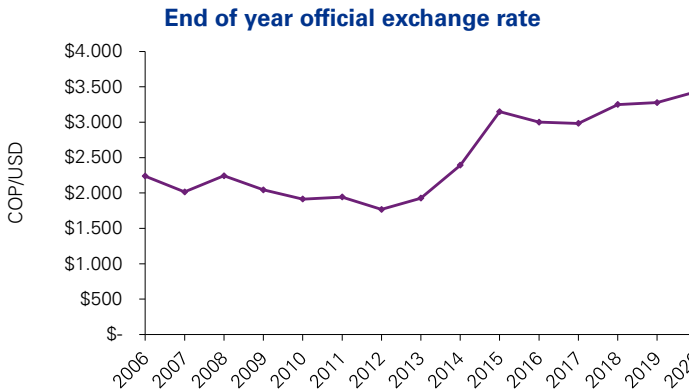
Inflation has been under strict control for over a decade, reflecting a one-digit sustainable rate:



Source: Central Bank of Colombia

Following a strong devaluation in the 90s, the Colombian Peso appreciated against the USD, mainly due to the country's economic recovery.

The average exchange rate (representative market rate) for the year 2020 was 3,693 COP/USD.

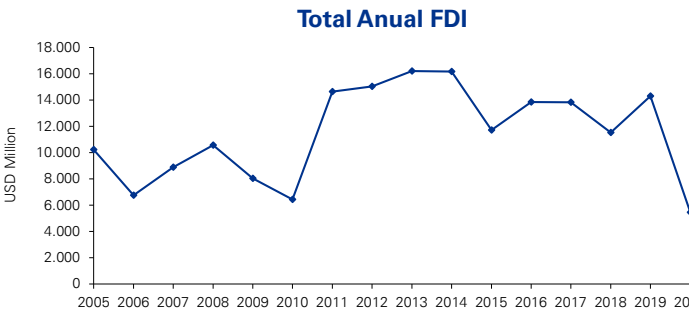


Source: Central Bank of Colombia

Total Annual FDI

Increased confidence in Colombia is reflected in the growing FDI inflows. FDI is currently almost 2 times higher than it was at the beginning of the 2010 decade.

Most foreign investment is concentrated in transportation services and the oil sector. Investment in financial services, as well as in the manufacturing and mining sectors have great potential for growth in coming years.



Source: Central Bank of Colombia

Between 2010 and 2011 there was a pronounced increase in FDI, explained by the stability and economic dynamism in most countries and the high prices of raw materials, which encouraged investment in mining and oil & gas industry, particularly in South America.

In the case of Colombia, these inflows were around USD 14.65 million in 2011, higher than the 2010 figure of USD 6.430 million, growth mainly driven by investment in the oil and gas sector.

The upward trend continued during subsequent years, achieving that in 2013 Colombia had the highest FDI in the period analyzed and in the last 10 years, reaching USD 16,210 million, a growth of 8% compared to the results of 2012 and a stimulus important to the generation of 67,000 new jobs in the last three years.

According to the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism, Colombia consolidated direct foreign investment for this period, thanks to improvements in security, strengths in human capital, advances in infrastructure and aspects that facilitate and encourage foreign companies to open successful operations in the country.

However, as of 2014, investment flows began to decrease in the country. It is observed for 2015 that these have a strong fall of approximately 27%. The oil sector is the main responsible for this fall in the value of FDI, for 2015 there were difficulties not only in the country but also worldwide with this sector of the economy. To the above, it is added that the manufacturing, agriculture, mining, energy and financial services sectors were also highly affected for said period.

In the years after 2015, FDI begins to show signs of recovery in the country, however, by 2020 there is the strongest decline in the indicator, approximately 62% compared to the previous year and the lowest since 2005.

In addition, data from the Central Bank of Colombia evidences that this decrease has had the most impact in three sectors: transportation and storage (168%), manufacturing (91%) and mining. Followed by oil, construction, commerce and manufacturing industries sectors to which the COVID-19 pandemic that faces globally gave rise.

FDI by sector

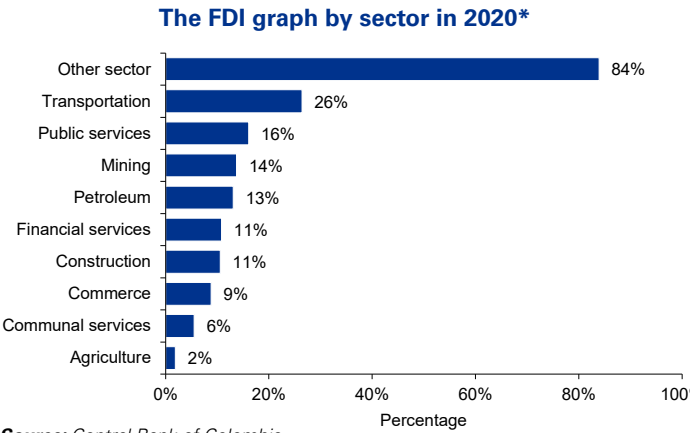
Ever since 1994 until 2019, FDI in Colombia has been aimed mostly at the Oil & gas and transportation sectors followed by manufacturing. However, in 2019 the financial services occupy the first place along with petroleum, followed by commerce.

The graph FDI by Sector in 2019 indicates the investment participation of the main sectors for the year 2019.

According to FDI by country in 2019 the main foreign direct investors in Colombia were Spain, Peru and England. The graph below shows the main FDI sources for the year 2019.

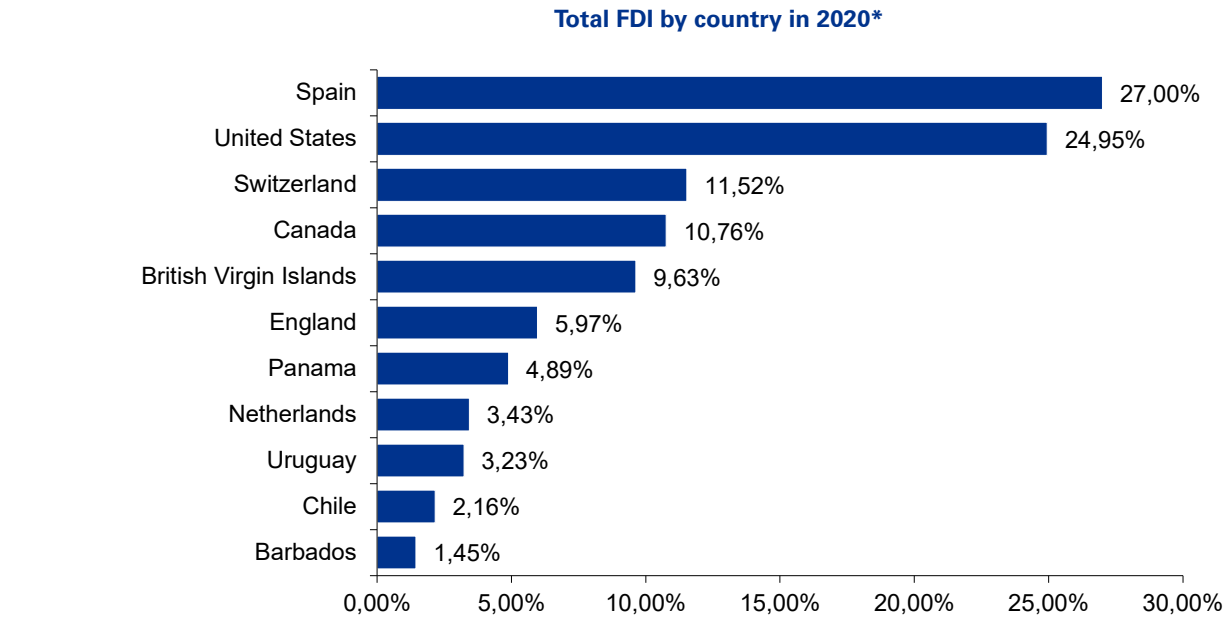
The 2020 Doing Business Report ranks Colombia as the 67th best country for doing business, out of 190 countries listed in the report.

Additionally, the same report ranks Colombia as the third Latin American country for the same purpose.



Source: Central Bank of Colombia

*Until the third trimester 2020



Source: Central Bank of Colombia

*Until the third trimester

Exports have increased approximately 112% since 2004, rising from about USD 17 billion to USD 36 billion in 2019.

In 2009, Colombia's trade was affected by political conflicts with important commercial partners, resulting in nearly no trade with Venezuela. Despite these problems, the balance of trade's behaviour was positive. In previous years, the trade balance has been increasing, after having the biggest decrease in 2015 by USD 15.9 billion. Late 2019 trade balance was negative by USD

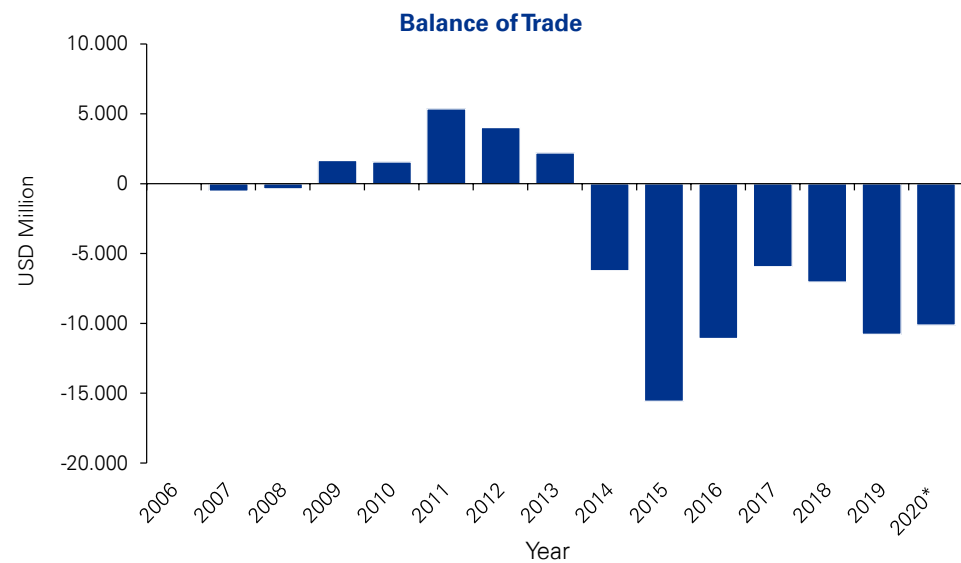
For the 2020 edition, the Doing Business score for Colombia was 70.1 out of 100, ranking within the first 70 countries of the 190 analyzed. The country evidenced improvements in 10 of the evaluated areas, mainly those that make up the Access to Financing category, which ranked 11th and 13th in the overall ranking.

At the regional level, Colombia ranked fourth after economies such as Chile, Mexico, and Puerto Rico, which had higher ratings in categories other than Accessing Finance. This scenario, which places Colombia as the fourth country in the region, positions it as the third in South America.

Another highlight in the report on the Colombian economy is that between May 2018 and May 2019, the country initiated three important reforms for the business world. According to Doing Business, these changes "made it easier and faster to start a business by simplifying the requirements for incorporating a new company."

10.8 billion, decreasing mostly due to oil and coal exports.

On the other hand, in the period January-December 2020, there was a lower deficit in the Colombian trade balance, corresponding to US 10.1 billion FOB, mainly explained by a decrease in external purchases of manufactured goods, followed by agricultural products, food and beverages.



Source: National Administrative Department of Statistics, DANE
*Provisional

Doing Business

The Doing Business report presents quantitative indicators on business regulations and the protection of property rights that can be compared across 190 economies— from Afghanistan to Zimbabwe— and over time.

In this ranking there are 12 areas of business regulation contained in five categories: opening a business (2 areas); getting a location (3 areas); accessing finance (2 areas); dealing with day-to-day operations (3 areas); and operating in a secure business environment (2 areas).

In 2020, Colombia showed a general improvement in its ease of doing business, following the trend of facilitating trade. Since 2005, Colombia has presented 37 reforms intending to increase the ease of doing business in the country, making it the leading country in the region in this field.

South America - Best to do Business 2020	
Economy	Rank
Chile	59
Mexico	60
Puerto Rico	5
Colombia	67
Jamaica	71
Costa Rica	74
Peru	76
Panama	86
El Salvador	1
St. Lucia	93

Source: World Bank Group

Main relevant reforms:



Starting a Business: Colombia made starting a business easier by removing the requirement of opening a bank account to obtain the invoice authorization.

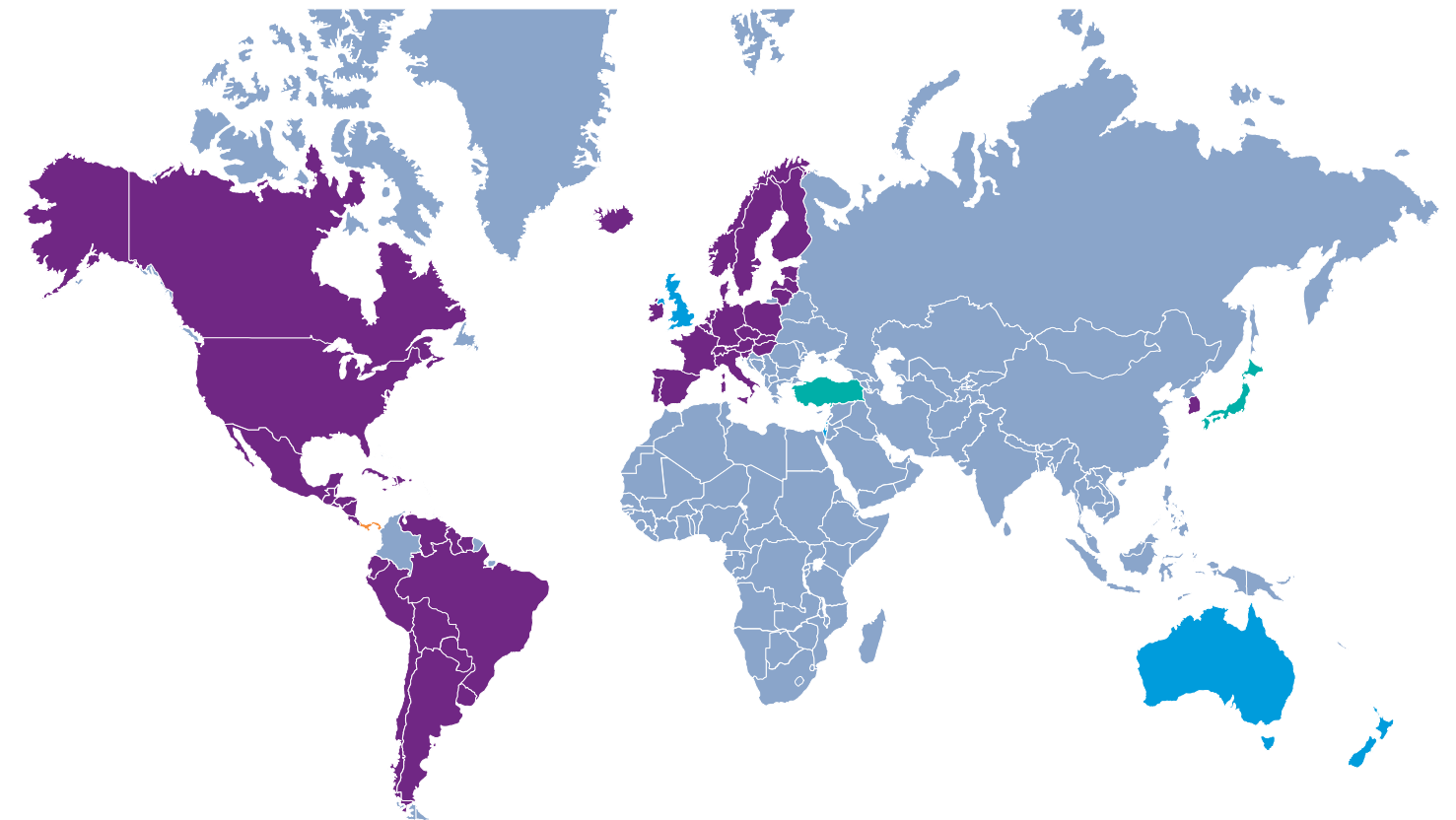


Trading across Borders: Colombia made trading across borders easier by digitizing the responsibility card, one of the requisite export documents.



Resolving Insolvency: Colombia made resolving insolvency easier by increasing the participation of creditors in insolvency proceedings.

Free Trade Agreements (FTA)

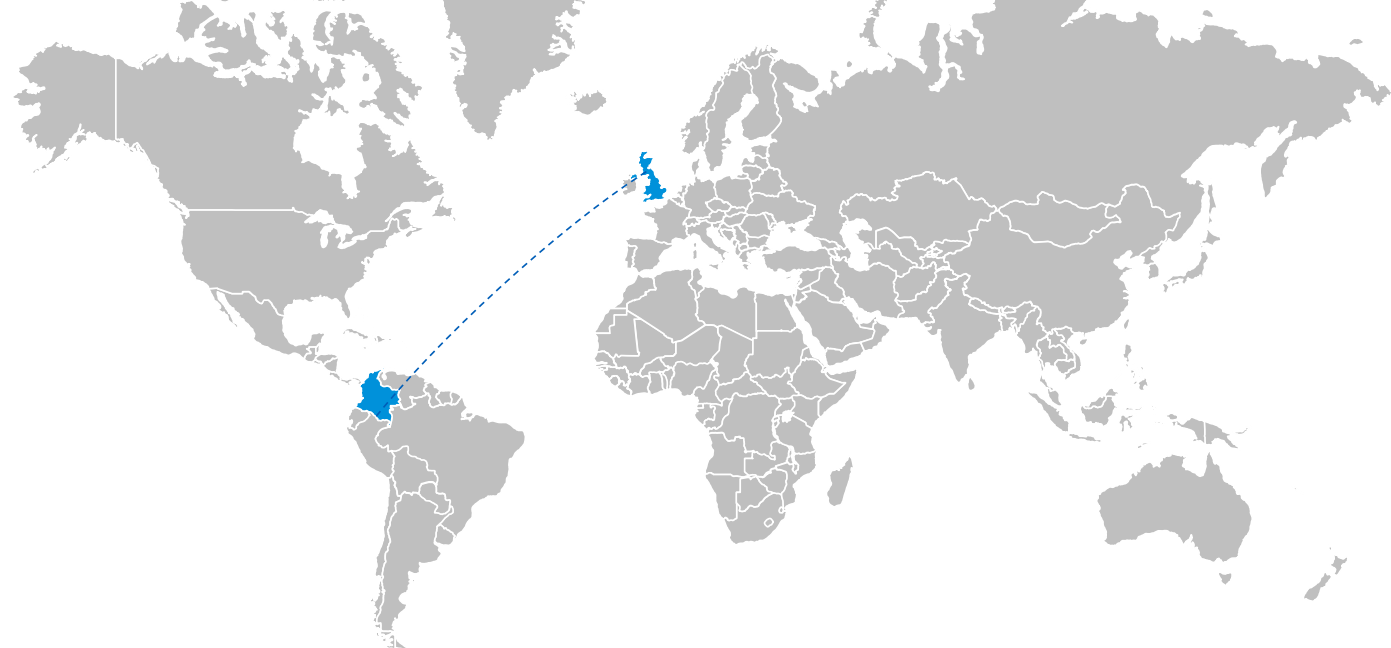


In Force

Signed but
Not in Force

Undergoing
Negotiations

Chile - Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia Caribbean Community Mercosur (since 2016): Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Brazil EFTA (Iceland, Liechtenstein, Norway, and Switzerland) Guatemala, Honduras, and El Salvador United States Canada Chile G20 - Mexico Cuba European Union Partial trade agreement with Venezuela Korea Costa Rica Pacific Alliance Israel Puerto Rico	Panama United Kingdom	Turkey Japan TISA - Trade in Services Agreement Pacific Alliance Pacific Alliance Pacific Alliance
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The UK-Andean Countries Trade Agreement

Recognizing the Andean Community as an important and growing partner for the UK with the potential to increase and diversify the trade and investment relationship, both parties have agreed to continue this relationship through the [UK-Andean Countries Trade Agreement](#), signed in 2019. This Agreement reproduces the effects of the EU-Andean Countries Trade Agreement, and is intended to give certainty for business, avoid any trade disruption and give British and Colombian business the ability to grow commercially in both markets.

For the Agreement to enter into force in Colombia, the Constitutional Court needs to approve this trading instrument, which already passed the Colombian Congress in 2020. However, to avoid trade disruptions, since January 1st 2021, UK and Colombia are applying an alternative and temporal arrangement that ensures trade can continue working under the same conditions as in the EU – Colombia Trade Agreement, until the new bilateral trade Agreement enters into force.

This temporal arrangement and the new Agreement (once in force) allow for:

- UK products that used to enter the Colombian market with 0% tariff under the Trade Agreement with the EU, to continue enjoying this benefit. This is the case of products like **industrial machinery, engines, motor cars, medicines and immunological products, medical supplies, fungicides among others.**
- The continuation on the tariff liberalization schedules. Thus, important UK export products like **spirits, preparations for National Infrastructure Agency food (premises), some plastic derivatives, wooden products, cheese,** among others, will continue benefitting from a tariff reduction every year and will enjoy tariff-free access to Colombia by 2022, 2023, 2024, and 2028, depending on the specificities of the product.

Convention for the Elimination of Double Taxation between Colombia and UK

On December 13, 2019, Colombia and the UK exchanged notes, informing each other that they have completed the internal processes for the approval of the Convention for the Elimination of Double Taxation. This instrument is in force since 1st January 2020. This Convention will have a significant impact on the ease and efficiency of doing business between the UK and Colombia and the Department for International Trade is keen to ensure that it delivers maximum benefits to business.

Taxes covered: The treaty covers Colombian income tax and its complementary taxes, and Cree tax. For the UK side, it covers income tax, corporation tax, and capital gains tax.

More information

You can check what are the tariffs and other duties, customs procedures, rules of origin, and regulations for exporting goods to Colombia and from Colombia to the UK, by using the following tools:

1. [Check how to export goods](#) (CHEG) helps UK businesses prepare their goods for export to another country;
2. [Trade with the UK \(TWUK\)](#) provides overseas businesses with information on UK tariffs, regulations and other key processes to help them trade with the UK effectively.

For detailed information on the Trade Agreement, please go [here](#).

Other links

- eu.eventscloud.com/ehome/ukandeantradeagreement/Colombia/
- [UK Link](#) – text in English.
- [Colombia Link](#) – text in Spanish.



2. Background

2.1. National Development Plan

The National Development Plan (NDP) is a formal legal document that provides the strategic guidelines for public policy, outlining the government's objectives for a 4-year period.

This plan is created by the Colombian Government and the National Planning Department. It is directly responsible for its development, socialisation, evaluation and monitoring.

The Plan also indicates the long-term national purposes and objectives, the goals and priorities of Government action in the

medium term, and the general strategies and guidelines of the economic, social and environmental policy that will be adopted by the government.

On the other hand, the public investment plan contains the multi-annual budgets of the main national public investment programmes and projects and the specification of the financial resources required for their execution and their sources of financing.

Legality + entrepreneurship = equity

2018 2018 2018 - 2022 2022 2022

The 2018-2022 NDP will outline the course of action to remove obstacles and stimulate the factors that will make possible to achieve a more productive and more equitable country.

The pact for legality goes hand in hand with effective security and access to effective justice to guarantee coexistence that allows Colombians to live in freedom and democracy.

The pact for entrepreneurship and productivity will make possible the productive transformation of the country and will increase labour and business formalization to advance to a dynamic, inclusive and sustainable economy that empowers all talents.

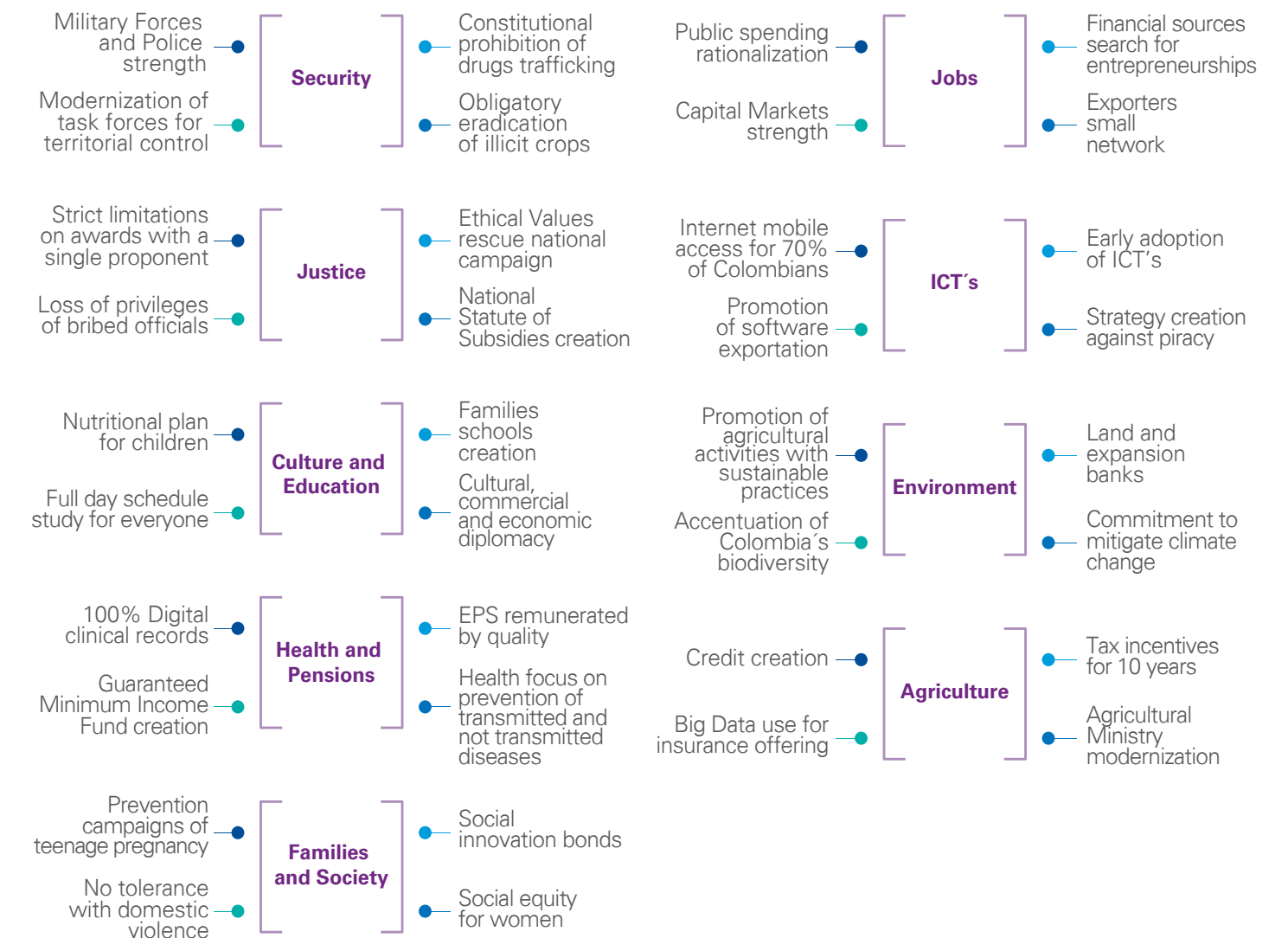
The "Pacto por la Equidad" programme is supported by a modern social policy centred on the family, which is efficient, quality-driven and connected to markets, and seeks to guarantee equal opportunities for all Colombians.

NDP Expected Impacts (prior Covid -19):

Increase GDP from 3.3% to 4.1%, create 1.6 million additional jobs, lift almost 3 million Colombians out of poverty, 1.5 people in extreme poverty and 2.5 million people of multidimensional poverty; achieve higher productivity (go from 0.65% to 1.1%) and greater investment (go from 22% to 25.7%).

Government plan categories for Colombia

Government Plans for the 2018-2022 period outline 9 categories: Security, Justice, Culture, and Education, Health and Pensions, Family and Society, Jobs, ICT, Environment and Agriculture. The following are the principal aims of the plan:



Source: National Planning Department (DNP)

2.2. Government Procurement Legal Framework in Colombia

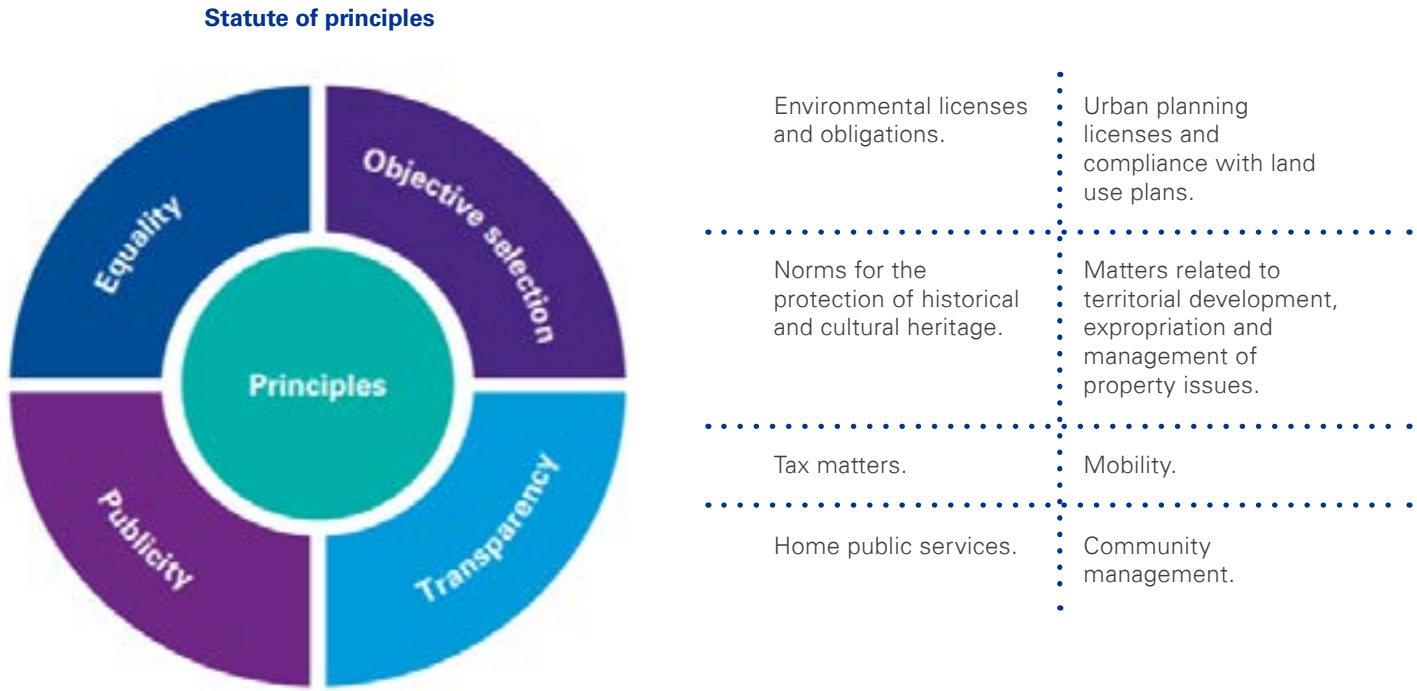
To achieve the Government’s objectives, goods and services must be acquired by public agencies through contracts. The regulation of pre-contractual and contractual activities in Colombia is contained in the Public Procurement Statute (Law No. 80 of 1993 and Regulatory Decrees).

Article 32 of Law 80 of 1993 defines the **Public Works** contract as one that is subscribed by Public entities for the construction, maintenance, installation and in general for the development of any other material work on real estate.

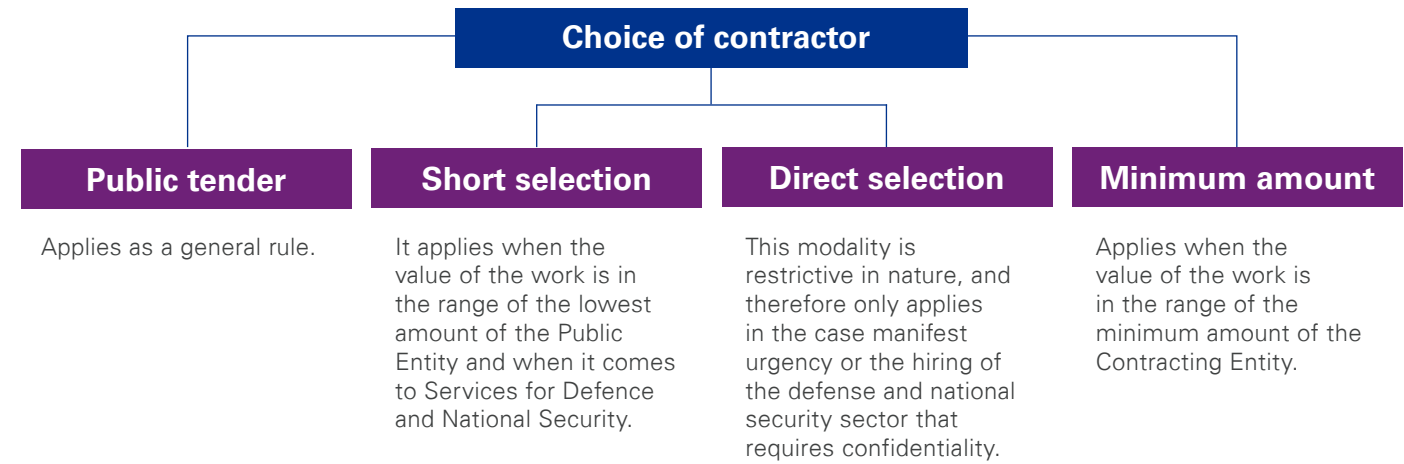
Regulatory framework

The Public Works Contracting Processes are governed by Law 80 of 1993, 1150 of 2007, 1474 of 2011 and 1682 of 2013 in matters of transport infrastructure and other aspects, by private law.

On the other hand, the participants of the Public Procurement System must know and apply the regulations of the national and territorial level in the execution of Public Works, regarding the following aspects:



Main procurement mechanism



Source: Colombiacompra

Planning phase in public works contracting processes

Main aspects for conceiving a public works project in Colombia:

A. Planning

The Public entities must identify the need and include it in their Annual Procurement Plan. They must also prepare the technical studies that are the necessary analysis to establish the feasibility of the project.

The Public Entity should only start the Public Works Contracting Process when the technical studies allow to conclude that the work is feasible. In public transport infrastructure works, the Contracting Process can start earlier when the Contracting Process includes the preparation of studies and designs.

B. Analysis of the sector for public works

In the Public Works Contracting Processes, the Public entities must carry out a study of the sector to have elements that allow defining the qualification criteria adequately and proportionately. The analysis of the sector allows the contracting Public Entity to:

- Understand the indicators of financial capacity and organisational capacity of the different providers related to public works to determine the qualification criteria adequately and proportionately to the complexity, value and characteristics of the work.

C. Aspects to consider when estimating Risks

In Public Works Contracting Processes, Public Entities must carry out the Risk analysis. These must take into account the following aspects that allow to better identify and manage Risks in Public Works Contracting Processes:

- Guide for Public Works Procurement Processes
- Amount and timing of the work and eventual variations due to work quantities, terms and prices.
- Geological aspects.
- Interference and presence of utility networks.
- Among others.

D. Specifications and minutes of the public works contract

- Obtain information to perform the analysis and management of Risks.
- Anticipate the number of proponents that will participate in each selection process, so this tool can be used as a mechanism to expand the participation of proponents in these processes.

E. Value and form of payment of public works contracts

Public Entities can establish the value and form of payment of public works contracts through the following methods:

- Global price
- Design-build
- Unit prices
- Delegated administration
- Expense reimbursement

F. Experience in public works contracts

The experience required in a Public Works Contracting Process must be adequate and proportional to the nature of the contract and its value. The experience is adequate when it is related to the type of activities foreseen in the object of the contract to be entered into.

Source: Colombiacompra

1. Compliance with applicable law in contractual matters.
2. Application of the principles governing the administrative function.
3. Publication of the contractual process on the entity's website.
4. Room presentation and transparent urn.
5. Implementation of standard bidding documents for Public Works processes.
6. Transparency Pact.
7. Attorney Accompaniment.

Anti-bribery convention

Colombia has joined the Organisational for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) anti-bribery convention.

In addition, Colombia has joined the United Nations Anti-Corruption Convention UNACC Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Source: Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Sistema Electrónico para la Contratación Pública - SECOP

It is the official information platform for all contracts that require public funds. The components of the Electronic Procurement System are managed by Colombia Compra Eficiente:

SECOP I: It is a virtual platform where entities that contract with public resources publish the tender documents or terms of reference.

SECOP II: Transactional platform to manage all the Procurement Processes online, with accounts for entities and suppliers; and public hearing for any third party interested in monitoring public procurement.

Colombian Government Online shop: Transactional platform through which the Public buyers make the purchases to acquire: (i) goods and services through the Framework Price Agreements; (ii) goods and services under the Demand Aggregation Contracts; and (iii) goods in the Minimum Amount modality in Large Stores.

Open Contracting Data Standard – OCDS

The OCDS is an open data standard for publishing structured information on all stages of a procurement process - from planning to implementation. The publication of OCDS data can enable greater transparency in public procurement and can support accessible and in-depth analysis of the efficiency, effectiveness, fairness and integrity of public procurement systems.

2.3. Public Private Partnerships (PPP) in Colombia

Definition

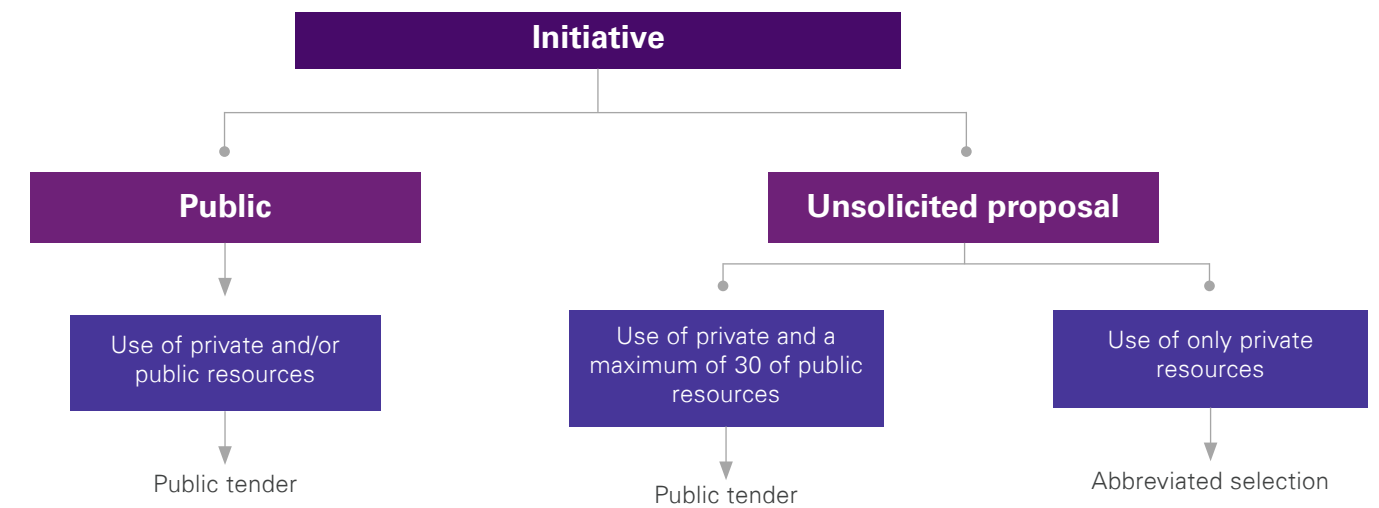
Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs) are a scheme for the execution of any type of investment project where the public sector and the private sector work together and align their objectives.

PPPs are regulated by Law 1508 - in which its legal regime is established, organic budget regulations are issued, and other provisions are issued.

Types of PPP

- **Public initiative:** for the selection of PPP projects from public initiatives, the prequalification system may be used, a list of pre-qualified bidders will be made via a public invitation.

- **Unsolicited proposal:** the PPP from an unsolicited proposal is divided into two kinds: projects which require public funding and those which do not.
 - Unsolicited proposals which do not require the expenditure of public funds: individuals can structure public infrastructure projects or provide associated services, at their own risk, assuming all structuring costs. There are pre-feasibility and feasibility stages.
 - Unsolicited proposals which do require the expenditure of public funds: this kind has the same pre-feasibility and feasibility stages, and additionally a public bid where, if an agreement is achieved between the corresponding public agency and the originator of the initiatives, the public entity will hold a public bid to select the contractor.



Source: DNP

PPP sector application

Productive infrastructure: Made up of all the physical works that allow raising the levels of production and efficiency of the sectors that make up the productive supply of a country and that contribute to the growth of the economy.

Social infrastructure: Made up of works and related services that allow increasing the social capital of a community and its possibility of accessing greater and/or better quality services.

Regulatory Framework

Public-Private Partnerships in Colombia – Law No. 1508 of 2012

The law is enforceable in all contracts where the private investor undertakes any of the following activities:

- Design and construction of infrastructure and its utilities.
- Infrastructure construction, repair, improvement, or equipment (these activities must involve the operation and maintenance of the infrastructure).
- Infrastructure for public services.

Public-Private Partnerships in Colombia – Law No. 1882 of 2018

The law applies to modifications and additions to Public-Private Partnerships in Colombia – Law No. 1508 of 2012 for the reinforcement of the public procurement process in Colombia.

The auditors of PPP contracts, studies, and private project evaluations should be hired through the minimum amount abbreviated selection procedure. The auditors must be external to contracting and contractor entities.

With PPP projects, real estate rights should be recognised by the competent Public Entity. This real estate will be attributed as the retribution component if it is not required for the project operation.

Mixed economy companies, their subsidiaries, utility companies and Government industrial and commercial companies (or similar) cannot be PPP granting entities.

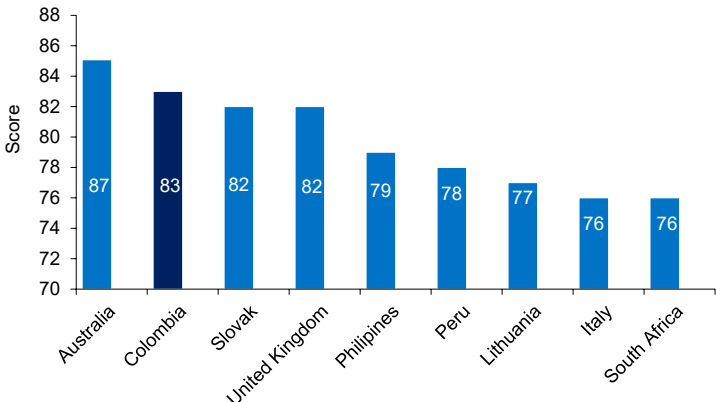
Future budgetary allocations for PPP of districts, or special category municipalities, or their decentralized entities, can be approved during the administration's last year and for a maximum term equal to that of the project's duration.

Early termination clauses describing payments must be included in PPP contracts.

PPP World Ranking

The World Bank published the Procuring Infrastructure Public-Private Partnerships 2020 evaluation which measures the conditions of the 140 countries for the development of projects under the PPP scheme. Colombia ranks number (2) two worldwide after Australia in the Assessment of the specific regulatory issues when dealing with unsolicited proposals for PPP.

Procuring Infrastructure Preparation - 2020



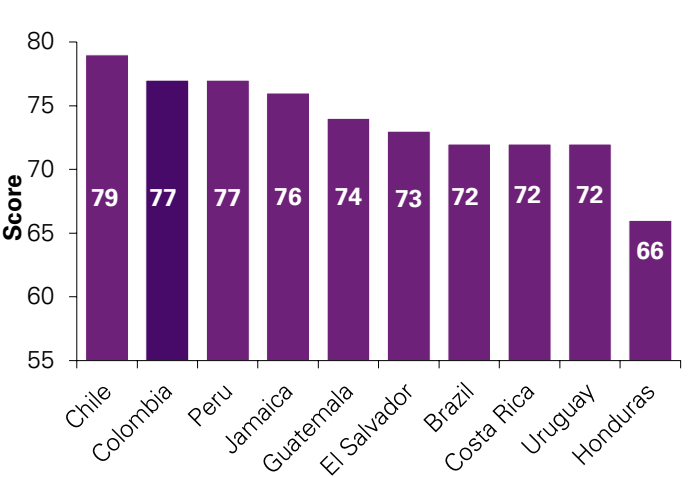
Source: World Bank, 2020

Latin-America

According to the Infrascope 2019 ranking, Colombia stands only behind Chile (current points 79), going from 59.6 points in 2012 in the ranking to the current 77. Therefore, the regulatory

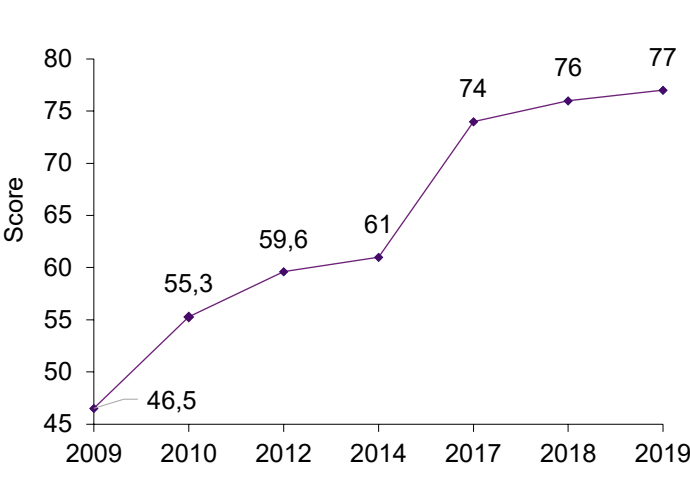
environment, the institutional framework, the maturity of the economy and financing are above average.

Ranking of PPP in Latin America - 2019



Source: Infrascope, 2019

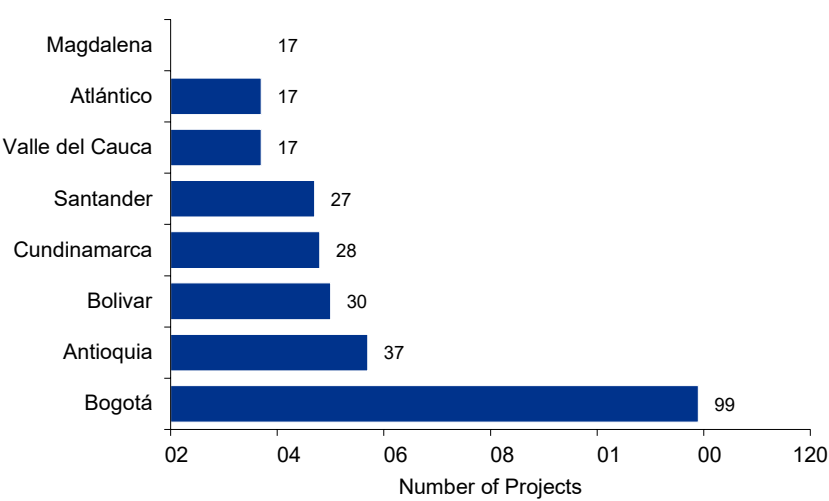
Ranking of PPP Growth for Colombia



Main Development Locations of PPP Initiatives in Colombia

Bogotá has the largest number of PPP projects (99). Next, the leading departments are Antioquia (37), Bolívar (30), Cundinamarca (28) and Santander (27).

Main Development Locations of PPP Initiatives in Colombia



Source: PPP Unit DNP, 2020.

3.

Colombian Regions

Administrative and political division of Colombia

Currently, Colombia is organised territorially by departments (regions), municipalities and districts. Other special divisions are the provinces, indigenous territorial entities and collective territories.

The departments or regions, objects of this study, are headed by a governor in charge of the autonomous administration of the resources granted by the Government. They have autonomy in handling matters related to their jurisdiction and function as coordinating entities between the nation and the municipalities. In Colombia there are 32 departmental units.

A municipality is an administratively and legally organized territorial entity. It is directed by the figure of a mayor, who governs together with a municipal council.

Districts are territorial entities with a special administration. Due to their national importance, in Colombia the cities of Bogotá, Cartagena, Barranquilla, Santa Marta and Buenaventura carry this distinctive.

The provinces are intermediate territorial divisions between departments and municipalities. In Colombia this administrative figure is not very common.

Indigenous territorial entities are indigenous local governments that occupy some departmental or municipal portion.

On the other hand, the collective territories have been awarded to the Afro-Colombian population that predominates in the Pacific zone, allowing them to organize themselves in community and business associative forms.

The recognition that Colombian law makes of indigenous and collective territories implies the recognition of their own forms of territorial management by their owners and their relative autonomy to define Life Plans, Black Community Management Plans and Development Sustainable Plans in accordance with its cultural identity and with its local and usual forms of production and relationship with the biophysical environment. Therefore, indigenous territories and collective territories are well defined, regulated and mapped.

Regional Infrastructure opportunities

In the following section the investment opportunities for each of the 9 regions selected by the PP are presented. Each region contains the relevant information about demographic, competitiveness and key performance indicators. Afterwards, for each region two or three highlighted projects are presented. Subsequently, the rest of the identified opportunities for each region are presented in charts which also include key information. In order to understand the charts, it is important to note that the status of the project is divided into 4 phases, as described below. In addition, the estimated deadline for each of the projects corresponds to the expected deadline in which the current project phase is going to be completed.

Project development phases (project status)

Studies and designs	Ready to build	Tender process	Under construction
In this phase all of the required studies and designs (technical, legal and financial) must be completed, in order to comply the legal requirements according to the procurement mechanism (Public Works, PPP).	This phase occurs once the studies and designs, approval process and public funding for the project are completed. In this point, the procuring authority can officially open a tender process for procurement.	In this phase, the opportunity is undergoing its tender process, which refers to the public bidding process to award a contract in order to execute the scope of the project.	In this phase, the project has already been awarded and is currently under execution, in accordance with the awarded contract (Public Works, PPP).

Departmental Competitiveness Index (DCI) 2020 - 2021

The DCI

The Departmental Competitiveness Index (IDC) is a tool from the Private Competitiveness Council (CPC) and the Center for Thought in Competitive Strategies of the Universidad del Rosario (CEPEC), whose objective is to measure robustly different aspects that affect on the level of competitiveness of the departments.

This index is based on 4 factors:



ENABLING
CONDITIONS



HUMAN
CAPITAL



MARKET
EFFICIENCY



INNOVATIVE
ECOSYSTEM

Additionally, 13 pillars and 104 indicators are classified into 24 sub-pillars.

Colombia is the fourth most competitive economy of Latin America and improved three positions compared to 2018 in the most recent Global Competitiveness Index (IGC). Furthermore, it is in a position to achieve the goal proposed within the framework of the National Competitiveness and Innovation: **become one of the three most competitive countries in the region in 2030.**

The 9 departments that are the object of this study are characterised by being the most competitive within the 32 total departments and Bogotá.

For this reason, it is considered that they have a greater willingness to attract foreign investment and greater capacity to execute investment plans.

Antioquia Region

Departmental Competitiveness Index..... 2 (DCI) 2020

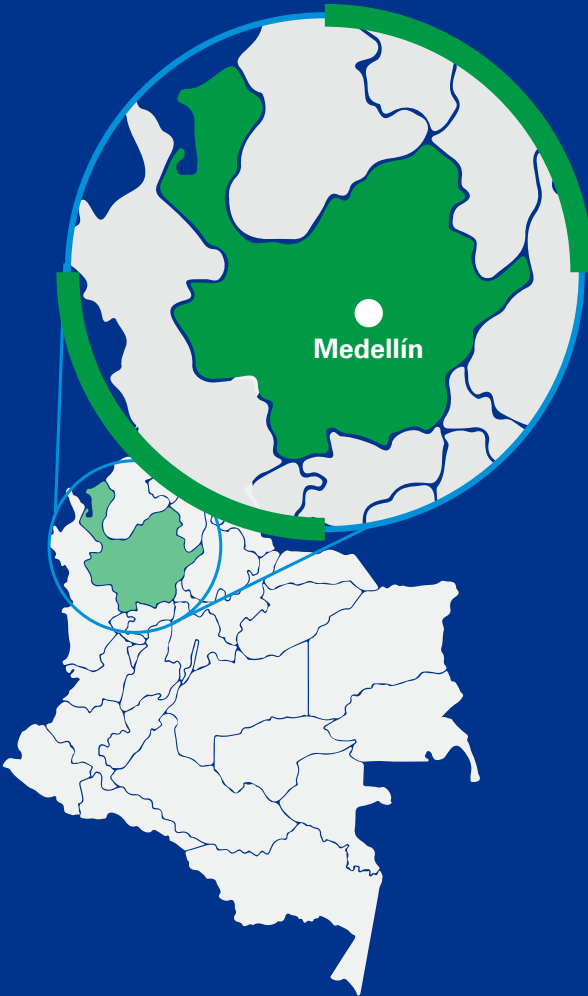
Enabling conditions	Institutions	4
	Infrastructure	3
	ICT	5
	Environmental sustainability.....	25
Human Capital	Health	6
	Basic and Middle education	15
	Higher education and training for work.....	2
Market efficiency	Environment for business	5
	Working market	6
	Finance system	2
Innovative ecosystem	Size of the market	2
	Sophistication and diversification	5
	Innovation and business dynamics	2

Region description

Antioquia is one of the most important regions of the country. In economic matters, in 2005, Antioquia's products and services represented 25% of the country's total non-traditional exports, and in February 2011 33.5%. In addition, it is considered the second most industrialized department in Colombia by contributing around 15% of the national GDP, along with 80,000 productive companies contributing to this figure.

Another important aspect is its extensive development in the tertiary sector, specialising in real estate, banking services, transportation and communications. The latter involves high technology services, particularly in telecommunications, software and ICTs. All of its 125 municipalities have broadband internet connectivity, in addition to having one computer for every 15 people on average.

Finally, in terms of infrastructure, the department is working on projects aimed at maintaining the road network, tunnels, mobility, among others, dedicating a large part of the Development Plan budget in this regard.



Capital:
Medellín



DCI Position 2020:
2



Population 2020:
6,550,206 people



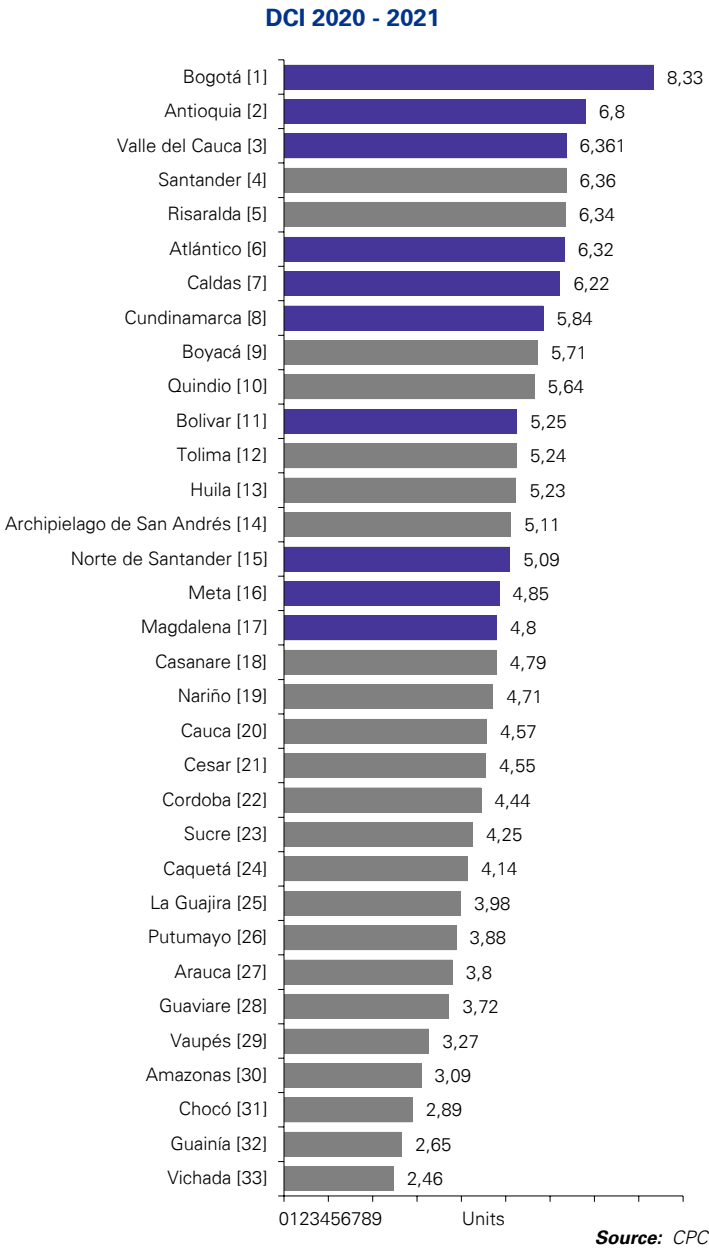
GDP:
USD 141.7 Billion



Investment in the Development Plan:
USD 5.2 Billion



Extension:
63,612 Km2





Highlighted Projects - Antioquia

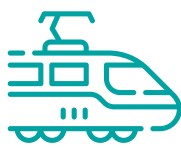
Metro de la 80

The Metro of the 80th street is a public construction of a 13.25 km long light railroad and 17 stations (1 underground) on Avenida 80 in Medellín. With this Metro, Medellín will reduce road accidents, traffic congestion and improve the quality of life of nearly one million inhabitants, equivalent to 38% of the city.

The project began feasibility studies in 2021 and is going to be structured separately in the three components (Legal, Technical and Financial).

The estimated investment will be USD 824 million approximately.

1



Complejo Deportivo Atanasio Girardot

Establish commercial strategies to finance structural and functional improvements to the Atanasio Girardot sports complex, to turn it into a sports, cultural and entertainment venue of international standards.

The project has a value of USD 117.8 Million. It is currently completing pre-feasibility studies.

2



Ciclorruta Norte

A 14-kilometre bicycle lane will connect the north with the south of Medellín and its metropolitan area. This bike path will be innovative, technological and highly sustainable.

The project has a value of USD 17 Million and it is currently in the Pre-feasibility phase.

3



Source: Pixabay

Más información

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Infrastructure projects - Antioquia

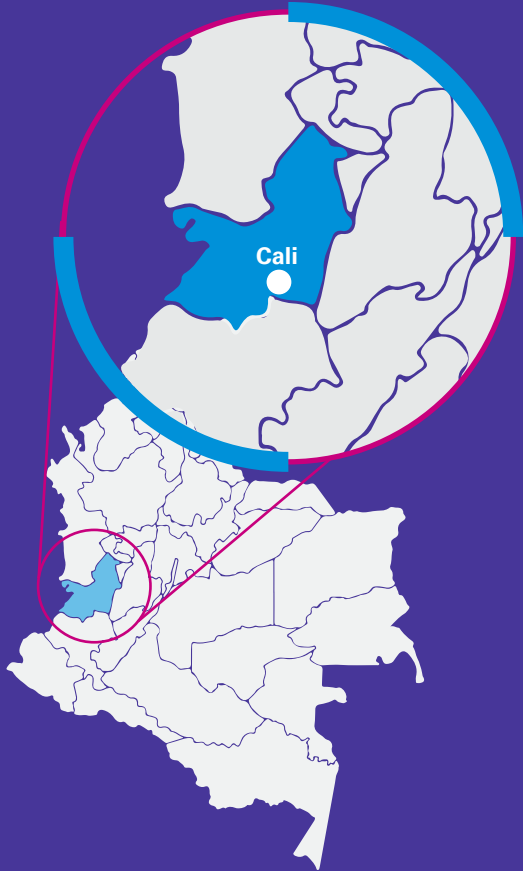
Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Transport (Roads)	IP Santuario – Caño Alegre Ruta del Agua	National Infrastructure Agency	This 108.5 km PPP 5-G road is an unsolicited proposal that seeks to reduce the travel time between Medellín and Bogotá from eight to four hours.	USD 1.8 Billion	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Social Infrastructure – Public Buildings	Ciudadela Universitaria Nuevo Occidente	Medellin's town hall	The Nuevo Occidente University Citadel will serve as an innovation hub for universities, businesses and other city stakeholders who wish to come together to foster professional development, technology and science.	USD 47.7 Million	Under construction	N.A
Social Infrastructure	Cárcel de Medellín	Medellin's town hall / PPP	Design-Build-Finance-Operate-Maintain (DBFOM) a prison for those deprived of liberty. A new space that allows the comprehensive resocialization of inmates and provides solutions to the serious prison problems of the city.	USD 39 Million	Ready to build	1st Semester - 2021
Social Infrastructure – Public Buildings	Ciudadela Universitaria Norte	Medellin's town hall	Generate spaces for multiple training possibilities.	TBD	Under construction	2nd semester - 2022

Studies and designs: The Project is under structuring phase.
Ready to build: The Project has finished the studies and designs and is in the approval process or seeking funding.
Tender process: The Project is on the market for procurement.

Infrastructure projects - Antioquia

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Urban development	CEDEZOS-Centros de Valle del Software	Medellin's town hall	It will strengthen public and private Spin-offs, creating "Red Futuro" a network to connect human skills with companies and institutions.	USD 105 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Urban development	Red Neutra	Medellin's town hall	Develop the infrastructure required in Medellín, to guarantee connectivity and high-speed internet, reducing social inequality.	USD 1.1 Billion	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Urban Development	Cerro Nutibara: Centro de Convenciones Centro Cívico Medellín Futuro	Public	Consolidate the civic centre of the city, as a quality urban area, which triggers international projection, tourism, business and opportunities for the Future Medellín.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Logistics	Estudios para la Línea de Metro Subterráneo	Medellin's town hall	The project aims to build a new metro line from north to south of the metropolitan area of the city of Medellín. The underground mass transport system will have 20 stations and will absorb a significant part of the current demand for public transport in the city.	TBD	TBD	2nd semester - 2022

Valle del Cauca Region



Capital:
Cali



DCI Position 2020:
3



Population 2020:
4,660,741 people



GDP:
USD 27.1 Billion



Investment in the Development Plan:
USD 2.2 Billion



Extension:
22,195 km2

Departmental Competitiveness Index..... 3 (DCI) 2020

Enabling conditions	Institutions	2
	Infrastructure	7
	ICT	7
	Environmental sustainability.....	10
Human Capital	Health	2
	Basic and Middle education.....	24
	Higher education and training for work.....	5
Market efficiency	Environment for business	31
	Working market	14
	Finance system	3
	Size of the market	5
Innovative ecosystem	Sophistication and diversification	1
	Innovation and business dynamics	8

Region description

The department contributes significantly to the country's economy. It is recognised for its sugar industry, which supplies the markets of Colombia and nearby countries.

The region stands out for its high industrial production in the city of Yumbo (industrial capital of Colombia), where many companies are located, especially paper, chemical and cement.

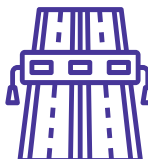
The port of Buenaventura is the main port of Colombia on the Pacific Ocean, allowing the entry and exit of products and being of great importance for the economy of the department and the country. In addition, it is essential for the already established Pacific Alliance, a leading economic association that has Valle del Cauca as its main protagonist.

It has the best road network in the country, having the largest number of kilometres of highways in Colombia. The Cali - Palmira - Cerrito - Guacarí - Buga highway, the dual carriageway Buga, Tuluá, La Paila; among others.

Source: Unsplash

More information
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Highlighted Projects - Valle del Cauca




1

Road project - Malla vial del Valle del Cauca (5G Primera Ola)

Construction, improvement and rehabilitation of 310 km to improve the mobility of heavy traffic in the Colombian Pacific.

The project has a Capex value of USD 348.5 Million.

The project is currently bidding (estimated award date is April 6, 2021).




2

Tren de Cercanías Valle del Cauca (TCV)

The Valle del Cauca Cercanías Train project proposes to link Cali, Yumbo, Jamundí and Palmira by rail with a total of 73.4 km. The first section is based on feasibility studies and designs between Jamundí to Cali for approximately 24 km.

This section has a value of USD 542.9 Million

The tender process to procure the technical/engineering designs was started in April 2021 and the consultant is expected to be appointed during May 2021.



3

Troncal Oriental del Sistema Integrado de Transporte Masivo – MIO (Tramos 1 y 2)

The project consists of adapting the existing infrastructure expand the coverage of public transport and create an exclusive corridor for the buses of the system.

The project has a value of phase I: USD 32.8 Million; phase II: USD 21.2 Million.

The project is currently under construction (Started in August 2020).

Infrastructure projects - Valle del Cauca

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Transport sector (Roads)	Doble Calzada Loboguerrero – Buenaventura (5G Primera Ola)	National Infrastructure Agency	This PPP 56.49 km road project consists in the adaptation and improvement of the existing road to facilitate the construction of the highway extension in the Alto de Zaragoza - Triana - Cisneros sector.	USD 413.4 Million	Tender process	2nd Semester - 2021
Transport sector (Roads)	Extensión de la Avenida Circunvalación	Cali city authorities	Construction of road infrastructure and public space prolongation av circunvar from carrera 83 to carrera 122. The project includes the construction of a 23-meter vehicular bridge and the completion of two carriageways of 570 mt each.	USD 54.8 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Transport Sector (Roads)	Carretera Mulaló – Loboguerrero (4G Primera Ola)	National Infrastructure Agency	The purpose of this 31.8 km PPP project is to increase the country's competitiveness, making it possible to take full advantage of the benefits provided by current and future trade agreements signed by Colombia with other countries.	USD 750.9 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Transport Sector (Roads)	Expansión de la Vía al Mar	Cali city authorities	This project consists in the expansion of the 5 km of road section, adding bike lanes and public space works in the project's area of influence.	USD 31.4 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Transport Sector (Roads)	Intersección de la Autopista Sur con Carrera 66	Cali city authorities	Road intersection construction - vehicular bridge and public space in its area of influence.	USD 11.1 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Transport Sector (Roads)	Apertura de la Calle Norte 36	Cali city authorities	Construction of road intersection - vehicular bridge, improvement of public space, west-east connection in the north of the city.	USD 5.3 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021

Infrastructure projects - Valle del Cauca

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Transport Sector (Roads)	Puente Vehicular Calle 44	Cali city authorities	The vehicular bridge in calle 44 over the south-eastern highway - carrera 2 seeks to guarantee the transit and connection between the east and the west in the north of the city.	USD 10.2 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Transport sector (Roads)	Construcción De La Calzada Sur - Megaobra MG-04	Cali city authorities	This project corresponds to the expansion of 1.7 km of carrera 80 between the atreet 2 oeste and street 5.	USD 3.0 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Transport sector (Roads)	Vía Santander de Quilichao – Popayán (4G Segunda Ola)	National Infrastructure Agency	The APP 77km and 4 th functional units project consists in the rehabilitation and improvement of the existing road and the construction of the second carriageway between Popayán and Santander de Quilichao.	USD 611.4 Million	Under construction	N.A
Transport Sector (Roads)	Segunda Calzada entre Calima - Loboguerrero	INVIAS	This Public Works project consists in the construction of 8.5 km of a second road between Calima - Loboguerrero and rehabilitation and the 15 km improvement of the urban passage through Buenaventura.	USD 42.73 Million	Under construction	N.A
Transport Sector (Roads)	Plan Bicentenario Rehabilitación Vial - Ecosostenible	Cali city authorities	Eco-sustainable rehabilitation bicentennial plan of maintenance and rehabilitation of 400 km of roads. Consists in maintaining and/or rehabilitating the roads of Santiago de Cali, using recycled paving technique.	USD 40 Million	Under construction	N.A
Transport Sector (Roads)	Corredor Vuelta de Occidente Tramo Final - Municipio de Santiago De Cali	Cali city authorities	This 5.6 km road corridor seeks to improve public and private transportation, agricultural production, ecological tourism and carry out commercial exchanges.	USD 4.2 Million	Under construction	N.A

Infrastructure projects - Valle del Cauca

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Public Transportation	Tramo 3 Troncal Oriental SITM – MIO	Metro Cali S.A.	This project consists in the construction of 4.6km of exclusive road. The purpose is to consolidate and strengthen mobility in mass transport through the improvement of infrastructure and its services.	USD 60.2 Million	Tender process	N.A
Public transportation	Central Intermodal de Transporte de Palmira	Palmira City	This is a pilot project of the GIP that has resources from the UK-Colombia Prosperity Programme and is structured following the Model of the 5 Cases. The objective of the project is the development of an infrastructure to support the operation of inter-municipal and inter-departmental passenger transport.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Airports	IP Aeropuertos de Suroccidente (5G Primera Ola)	National Infrastructure Agency	This PPP project includes the construction of 3 airports: 1. Alfonso Bonilla Aragón Airport. 2. Gerardo Tobar de Buenaventura Airport. 3. Benito Salas de Neiva Airport.	USD 337.1 Million	Ready to build	N.A
Transport sector (Roads)	Carretera Buga – Loboguerrero	National Infrastructure Agency	The project will improve the country's competitiveness and bring savings in fuel costs and travel time to the main zones on the Pacific Ocean.	USD 337.1 Million	Tender Process	2nd semester - 2021
Water and Sanitation	Manejo Integral de Residuos Sólidos en la Región	Cali, Palmira, Jamundí, Candelaria and Yumbo Cities	Develop the necessary infrastructure for the adequate implementation of the solid waste management plans in the functional metropolitan area of Cali, Candelaria, Palmira, Jamundí and Yumbo.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022

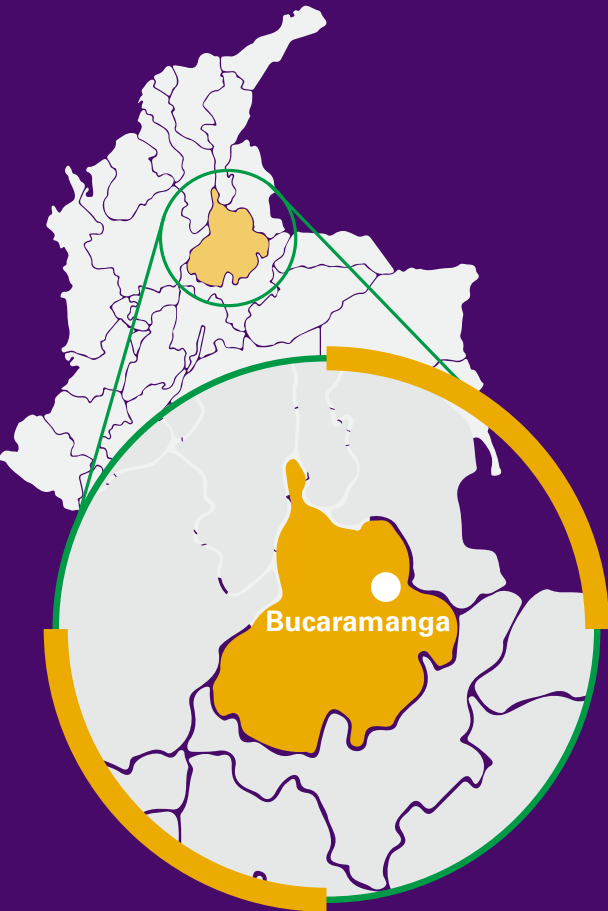
Infrastructure projects - Valle del Cauca

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Urban Development	Boulevard de San Antonio	DAPM municipality of Santiago de Cali	Construction project of public space for the City and improvement of road connections, Mobility, connectivity and accessibility between the south, west and north of the city.	USD 28.5 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester – 2021
Urban Development	Parque Longitudinal la Esperanza	Cali city authorities	The construction of the La Esperanza linear park will include: pedestrian paths, bike lanes, meeting areas for the enjoyment and practice of sports, community and recreational activities.	USD 2.6 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Urban Development	Parque Alameda Roosevelt Calle 34 (Megaobra -17)	Cali city authorities	The purpose of this project is the rehabilitation of 18km of platforms and squares and 26 km of roads, in addition to enabling recreational spaces in the sector.	USD 4.3 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Urban Development	Red de Ciclo Rutas Regional	Cali, Palmira, Jamundí, Candelaria and Yumbo Cities	The project comprises the development of 68 km of cyclists promoting sustainable urban mobility that allows connectivity and accessibility to the main areas of provision of educational, health and sports services in Cali, Candelaria, Palmira, Jamundí and Yumbo.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022

Infrastructure projects - Valle del Cauca

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Urban Development	Plan Parcial de Renovación Urbana El Hoyo y El Piloto	Alliance for the urban renewal of Cali - derivative trust san pascual partial plan	This project proposes the qualitative transformation of the physical - environmental and economic structure of the sector under principles of environmental sustainability, social cohesion, improvement of the habitability conditions of the population and urban competitiveness.	USD 508.8 Million	Under construction	N.A
Urban Development	Plan Parcial de Renovación Urbana San Pascual	Alliance for the urban renewal of Cali - derivative trust san pascual partial plan	This partial plan aims to transform this sector of strategic importance for the city and the region, taking advantage of its unique competitive advantages such as its location, special urban standard, existence of public, social and mobility services infrastructure, among others.	USD 249.62 Million	Under construction	N.A
Urban Development	Construcción Obras de Contención Zonas De Alto Riesgo	Cali city authorities	The purpose of these containment works is to improve the instability that is present in the communes 1, 18 and 20.	USD 6.9 Million	Under construction	N.A
Urban Development	Construcción del Puente Vehicular sobre el Canal CVC Sur y Vía Jarillón	Cali city authorities	This project seeks to guarantee the transit and connection between the south-east of the city of Cali with the sectors of Navarro and El Hormiguero.	USD 5.6 Million	Under construction	N.A

Santander Region



Capital:
Bucaramanga



DCI Position 2020:
4



Population 2020:
2.237.587 people



GDP:
USD 8.06 Billion



Investment in the Development Plan:
USD 1.7 Billion



Extension:
11,790 km2



Departmental Competitiveness Index..... 4 (DCI) 2020

Enabling conditions	Institutions	7
	Infrastructure	13
	ICT	2
	Environmental sustainability.....	3
Human Capital	Health	11
	Basic and Middle education.....	3
	Higher education and training for work.....	3
Market efficiency	Environment for business	20
	Working market	5
	Finance system	8
	Size of the market	9
Innovative ecosystem	Sophistication and diversification	13
	Innovation and business dynamics	7

Region description

The department of Santander has experienced one of the greatest economic growths in recent years, increasing since the 1990s around 1.5% in its share of the country's GDP. Its economic activities vary in different sectors, from extensive participation in agriculture, transportation and tourism, to communications, mining and oil refining.

The main industries in this region are food, textiles, clothing and tobacco. Santander is the first poultry centre in the country, and it also has the largest refinery in Colombia, located in Barrancabermeja.


Regarding infrastructure, the department has a road network of more than 1,200 km, which connects to its municipalities. Likewise, the operation of the Metrolínea mass transport system in the city of Bucaramanga has brought an effective solution for the transport of its citizens and for investment in infrastructure at the urban level.

Santander seeks, by 2023, to be the regions' leader in entrepreneurship, competitiveness, science, innovation and technology, seeking to position itself as an attraction for investment and tourism. In turn, it seeks to be a territory that promotes the preservation and care of the environment.

More information
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Highlighted Projects - Santander



Plataforma Logística Multimodal de Barrancabermeja (PLMB)


This project entails the construction of a multi-modal logistics hub in Barrancabermeja, to improve the efficiency of all transport, storage and distribution activities in the region. It will allow connectivity between production and consumption centres, optimizing resources in the supply chain, stimulating regional industrial and productive development, and enhancing competitiveness along a crucial logistics corridor in Colombia. Local industries that will be strengthened as a result include agro-industry, petro-chemistry and tourism.

The UK- Colombia Prosperity Programme is financing the feasibility studies to determine the commercial, technical, financial, legal, economic, social and environmental viability of the project. These studies are procured by CAF (the Development Bank of Latin America) and conducted by the consortium EY-IDOM.

Investment in feasibility studies: USD 1.02 Million.

Duration of feasibility studies: 12 months (March 2021-Feb 2022).

CAPEX: To be determined through the feasibility studies.



Navegabilidad del Río Magdalena

This 5G Project intends to restore the river's ability to withstand the continuous and safe transit of large vessels. The project will generate an increase in cargo transportation, increasing it in the short and medium-term by 100% and 200%. It also seeks a decrease in the costs of the logistics chain. The River will be part of the engine of intermodal transportation and the competitiveness of several regions and the country.

The estimated investment is USD 400 Million, for CAPEX and OPEX.

This concession will have a duration of 15 years and is currently undergoing technical, legal and financial structuring.

Infrastructure projects - Santander

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Transport sector (roads)	Construcción de Vías de Pavimento Rígido	Barrancabermeja city Authorities	The project consists in the construction of rigid pavement roads in different sectors of the Barrancabermeja district.	USD 2.8 Million	Tender process	N.A
Transport sector (roads)	Corredor Magdalena C1) Puerto Salgar - Barrancabermeja	National Infrastructure Agency	This Fifth Generation PPP project of 259km will allow the connection of the centre of the country with the Caribbean coast and will guarantee its long-term operation and maintenance.	USD 1.1 Billion	Ready to build	1st Semester - 2021
Transport sector (roads)	Corredor Magdalena C2) Barrancabermeja - San Roque	National Infrastructure Agency	This PPP 5-G project of 271km will allow the connection of the centre of the country with the Caribbean coast and guarantee its long-term operation and maintenance.	USD 485.7 Million	Ready to build	1st Semester - 2021
Transport sector (roads)	Troncal Central (Vía Girón- Piedecuesta- San Gil Y Barbosa)	INVIAS	This Public Works project corresponds to the rehabilitation and paving works of 27 km on the Los Curos-Málaga road, and the improvement of 8 km and the attention to 14 critical sites in the North Central Trunk between Piedecuesta and Pescadero.	USD 840 Million	Ready to Build	1st Semester - 2021
Transport sector (roads)	Anillo Vial Externo Metropolitano	National Infrastructure Agency	This PPP project will communicate the municipalities of Piedecuesta and Girón, shortening the distance between both municipalities and diverting the heavy traffic that currently circulates on the highway between Piedecuesta - Floridablanca and Bucaramanga. This project will have a length of 28.4 km.	USD 115.5 Million	Ready to Build	1st Semester - 2021

Infrastructure projects - Santander

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Stimted Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Transport sector (roads)	Doble Calzada a Cielo Abierto - Ruta del Cacao	INVIAS	This Public Works project consists in the construction of 19 km of second carriageway.	USD 226.3 Million	Ready to Build	1st Semester - 2021
Transport sector (Roads)	Variante Túnel de la Paz- Sabana de Torres	National Infrastructure Agency	Unsolicited proposal to generate the connection between Ruta del Cacao and Ruta del Sol. This construction of 36 km of road would significantly reduce the travel time between Bucaramanga and Sabana de Torres.	USD 87 Million	Ready to Build	1st Semester - 2021
Transport sector (roads)	Circunvalar de Mensulí	INVIAS	The main objective of this Public Works project is to divert heavy traffic of 12km from Bogotá - Cúcuta corridor.	TBD	Studies and Designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Transport sector (roads)	Doble Calzada la Virgen - La Cemento	National Infrastructure Agency	This APP project aims to improve the entrance and exit to the north of Bucaramanga with a length of 4.5km.	USD 21.5 Million	Ready to Build	2nd Semester - 2021
Transport sector (roads)	Rehabilitación, Pavimentación y Obras Complementarias de la Vía Campo 22 a Campo 23 del Corregimiento el Centro del Distrito de B/Meja	Barrancabermeja city Authorities	Rehabilitation, paving and complementary works of 26.6 km inner-city roads District Center.	TBD	Studies and Designs	2nd semester - 2022

Infrastructure projects - Santander

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Transport sector (roads)	Mejoramiento y Construcción de la Vía Bucaramanga - Pamplona	National Infrastructure Agency	This PPP project of 133 km length aims to provide a safe, comfortable and efficient road infrastructure, seeking to contribute to the social, economic and cultural development of the region.	USD 326 Million	Under construction	N.A
Transport sector (roads)	Variante San Gil	INVIAS	This 9.6 km Public Works contract is intended to divert heavy traffic from the municipality of San Gil.	USD 53 Million	Under construction	N.A
Transport sector (roads)	Vía Curosmalaga	INVIAS	This Public Work corresponds to the improvement of the 124 km road corridor that will facilitate the road interconnection of the eastern part of the department of Santander with the centre, Llanos Orientales and the north of the country.	USD 18 Million	Under construction	N.A
Transport sector (roads)	Concesión Vial Mesa de los Santos	Department of Santander	This project consists in the routine maintenance and periodic maintenance of 167 km of the Mesa de los Santos road.	USD 17 Million	Under construction	N.A

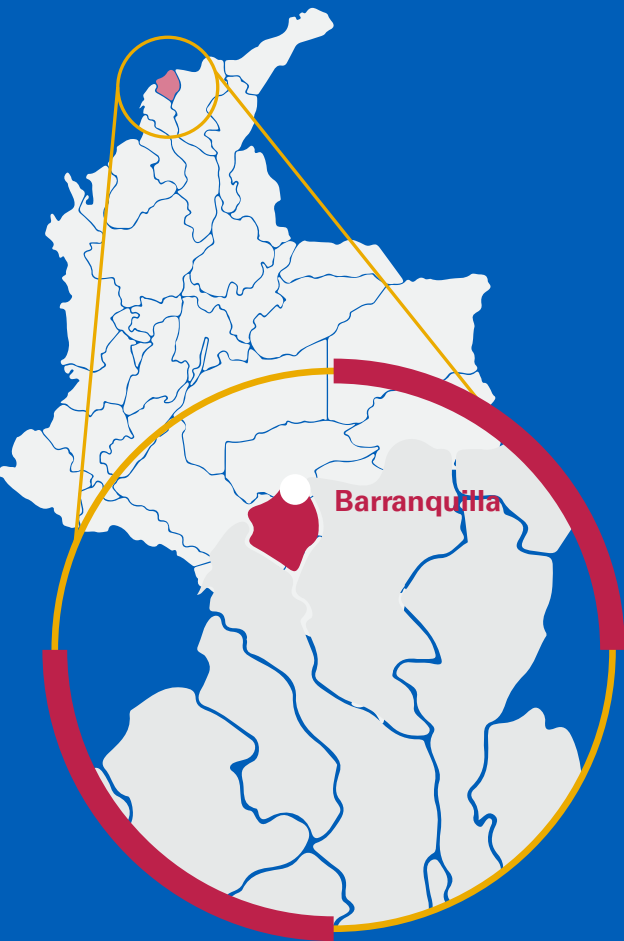
Infrastructure projects - Santander

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Water infrastructure and basic sanitation	Reposición de Redes de Acueducto	Barrancabermeja city Authorities	The purpose of the project is to replace the drinking water networks in commune 2.	USD 2 Million	Tender process	N.A
Water infrastructure and basic sanitation	Colectores Plan de Saneamiento Hídrico y Manejo de Vertimientos	Barrancabermeja city Authorities	This PPP project consists in the collection and management of wastewater in the towns of Camelias, El Paraíso, San Judas, San Silvestre and Coviba and other sectors.	USD 16.7 Million	Ready to build	1st Semester - 2021
Water and sanitation infrastructure	Planta de Tratamiento de Aguas Residuales (PTAR) Bucaramanga Metropolitana	Bucaramanga city Authorities	The objective is to decontaminate the main water river of the city – Río de Oro.	TBD	Studies and Designs	2nd semester - 2022
Water infrastructure and basic sanitation	Mejoramiento de la Calidad de Agua Potable para la Ciudad	Barrancabermeja city Authorities	The project consists in the adaptation and construction of the city's sedimentation, removal and treatment systems for sludge.	TBD	Studies and Designs	2nd semester - 2022
Water infrastructure and basic Sanitation	Acueducto Regional del Chicamocha	Santander Utilities Company - ESANT	The project aims to provide water to municipalities of the Guanentina province and the metropolitan area, and help grow tourism in the industry.	USD 9 Million	Under construction	N.A

Infrastructure projects - Santander

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Social Infrastructure	Plan de Parques y Polideportivos	Barrancabermeja city Authorities	Construction of 12 parks and sports centres in different areas of the city.	USD 5.7 Million	Studies and Designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Social Infrastructure	Centro de Emprendimiento – Sacúdete del Río	Barrancabermeja city Authorities	Construction of an infrastructure to help develop creative industries in the city.	USD 1.7 Million	Studies and Designs	2nd semester - 2022
Social Infrastructure	Distrito Malecón	Barrancabermeja city Authorities	Construction of a 780-meter-long pier on the river Magdalena bank.	USD 23.4 Million	Studies and Design	2nd Semester - 2021

Atlántico Region



**Capital:**
Barranquilla

**DCI Position 2020:**
6

**Population 2020:**
2,638,151 people

**GDP:**
USD 43.2 Billion

**Investment in the Development Plan:**
USD 2.2 Billion

**Extension:**
3,386 Km2

Departmental Competitiveness Index..... 6 (DCI) 2020

Enabling conditions	Institutions	3
	Infrastructure	2
	ICT	6
	Environmental sustainability.....	27
Human Capital	Health	5
	Basic and Middle education	13
	Higher education and training for work.....	7
Market efficiency	Environment for business	16
	Working market	15
	Finance system	5
	Size of the market	8
Innovative ecosystem	Sophistication and diversification	3
	Innovation and business dynamics	6

Region description

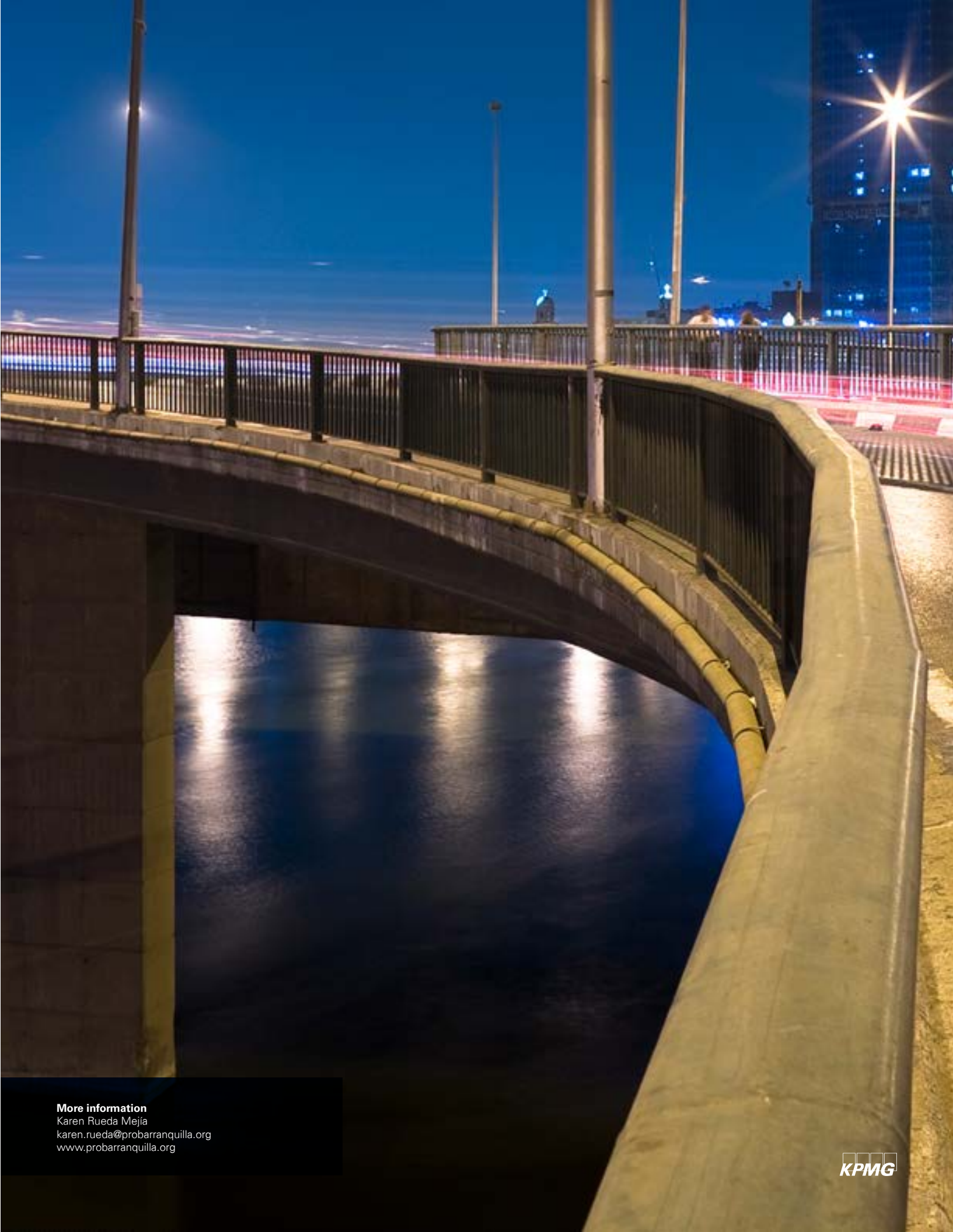
Atlántico is one of the country's departments with the greatest growth dynamics and diversity in its economy. It is strategically located at the gateway to Latin America, consolidating itself as a multimodal logistics platform with port, air and land connectivity, which allows companies to take advantage of international treaties in force to access a potential market of 1.5 Billion consumers.

Barranquilla and its economic area have a diverse business infrastructure for the development of industrial, commercial and service activities.

The Barranquilla port area on the Magdalena River has 7 ports for public use, which currently mobilize 11.7% of the cargo in the Colombian Caribbean region.

On the other hand, the Atlantic has high quality and diversified supply of human resources, which allows it to agglomerate 54% of industrial employment in the Colombian Caribbean region.

The city of Barranquilla has a credit risk rating AAA (Fitch Ratings), the best historical performance of the city in terms of its financial obligations; has the highest public investment per capita among the main cities of the country, and in the Financial Times ranking of Cities of the Future 2021, Barranquilla was located in the top 10, standing out for its strategy of attracting investment, being the only city in Colombia and Latin America in this category.



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Highlighted Projects - Atlántico

1

Distrito Agrologístico del Atlántico (DALA)



This project seeks to establish an Agro- Industrial Transformation Centre to add value to agricultural products grown in the Caribbean region. The Centre will offer cutting edge transformation services to sophisticate and diversify the products offered, making the most of the regional agricultural diversity and the unique logistic advantages of the Atlántico region, to increase exports and substitute imports with high-quality products.

The UK- Colombia Prosperity Programme is financing the feasibility studies to identify the value chains with the greatest potential for transformation and exporting, to take advantage of the FTAs signed by Colombia, and determine the commercial, technical, financial, legal, economic, social and environmental viability of the Centre. These studies are procured by CAF and conducted by the consortium EY-CEBAR.

Investment in feasibility studies: USD 645,000.

Duration of feasibility studies: 12 months (March 2021-Feb 2022)

CAPEX: To be determined through the feasibility studies

2

SITP RITMO Red Integrada Metropolitana de Transporte Público



The RITMO or Integrated Metropolitan Transport Network project aims to modernize and reorganize the public transport system, integrating the operation of all the public and mass transport routes of the AMB.

The project has a value of USD 532 million It is currently in Partial Plan and Final Design (2021).

3

Arena del Río



Arena del Río is a national and foreign private investment project that seeks to encourage tourism in the capital of the Atlantic. One of the largest developments for entertainment, sports and content generation in Latin America and the Caribbean

The project has a value of USD 407 million and was awarded on the date of August 3, 2020.

Infrastructure projects - Atlántico

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Public Transport	Transmetro	Mayor of Barranquilla	Expansion of the coverage of the Transmetro system, connecting the system through the Joe Arroyo station with the Gran Malecón project.	USD 64.3 Million	Under construction	N.A
Public Transport (Railways)	Tren del Caribe	TBD	The objective of the project is to launch a suburban system that will connect the main cities of the region with an extension of more than 220km. The feasibility studies are being executed by Ardanuy Ingeniería S.A. Also, during the execution of the feasibility studies, Findeter will define the procuring authority.	TBD	Studies and Designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Port infrastructure	Zona Portuaria de Aguas Profundas de Barranquilla (ZPAP BAQ)	Mayor of Barranquilla	This project will allow the entry of large vessels.	USD 1.2 Billion	Studies and Designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Technological Infrastructure	Barranquilla Inteligente	Mayor of Barranquilla	Sensorized and interconnected city control network with new technologies that allow efficient use of resources.	USD 48.4 Million	Tender process	N.A

Infrastructure projects - Atlántico

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Public building	Centro de Innovación y Prototipado	Mayor of Barranquilla	Construction of a public facility to promote entrepreneurship, innovation and creativity, where cultural, training, education, programming and robotics spaces coexist.	USD 28.4 Million	Studies and Designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Water and Sanitation Infrastructure	Mejoramiento del Sistema de Acueducto y Alcantarillado	Mayor of Barranquilla	Eliminate the saline wedge problem from the Puerto Colombia intake; treat the north-eastern and western watersheds that currently receive direct discharges without treatment.	USD 147.4 Million	Tender process	N.A
Urban development	Plan maestro de Mercados de Barranquilla	Mayor of Barranquilla	The objective is to recover existing markets by generating distribution centres for goods (especially fresh food) and services, in an orderly, healthy manner that provides a decent and adequate workplace, especially for the occupants of public space.	USD 28.6 Million	Tender process	N.A

Caldas Region

Departmental Competitiveness Index..... 7 (DCI) 2020

Enabling conditions	Institutions	10
	Infrastructure	8
	ICT	3
	Environmental sustainability.....	24
Human Capital	Health	3
	Basic and Middle education.....	12
	Higher education and training for work.....	4
Market efficiency	Environment for business	1
	Working market	12
	Finance system	11
	Size of the market	13
Innovative ecosystem	Sophistication and diversification	14
	Innovation and business dynamics	4

Region description

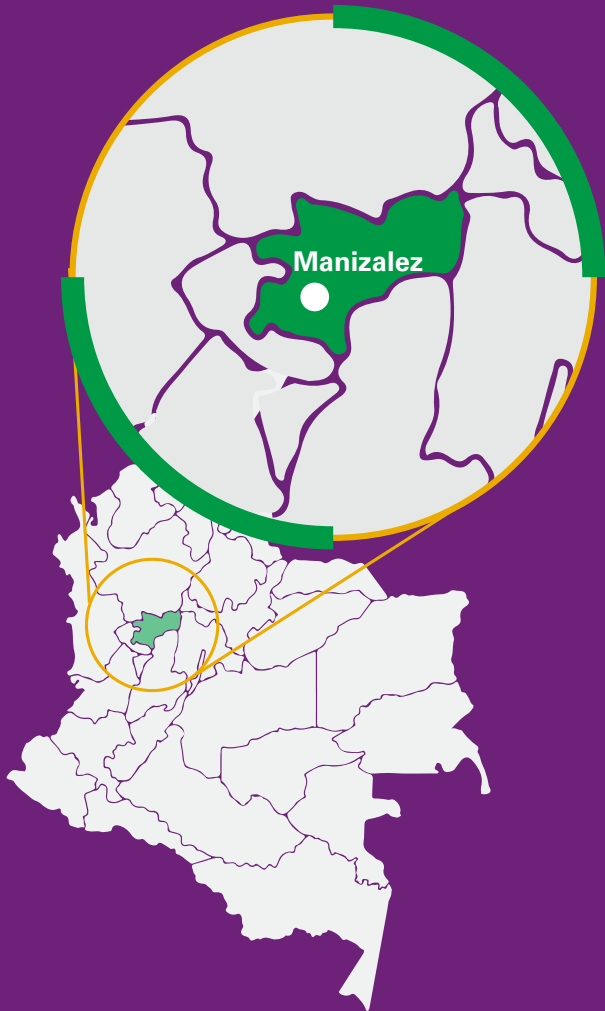
Caldas is a Colombian department characterised by its wide diversity, agricultural, tourist and livestock development.

The department of Caldas is part of the Eje Cafetero region, which is why it is recognised nationally for being one of the largest coffee producers.

The economic activities of the Department are concentrated in the commerce sector, with a 45.3% share. It is followed by activities related to accommodation and meals (16.09%) and industry (8.06%). Regarding its business landscape, micro and small companies represent 98.86% of the total, while only 1.14% is the participation of medium and large companies.

Its development plan is based on three fundamental pillars: sustainability, education and connectivity, and society and inclusion.

The Caldas competitiveness model will revolve around infrastructure projects with high economic impact, boosted by the growing momentum towards strategic regional integration models. An example of this is the Aerocafé Airport, the Autopista del Café and Pacífico Tres highways, projects that seek to be an engine of economic growth for the entire Coffee Region.



Capital:
Manizales



DCI Position 2020:
7



Population 2020:
1.008.344 people



GDP:
USD 4.5 Billion



Investment in the Development Plan:
USD 736 Million



Extension:
7888 km2



Highlighted Projects - Caldas

1

Sistema Integrado de Transporte Público (SITP)



This project was proposed as one of the pillars of the Development Plan of the Municipality of Manizales 2020-2023 and consists of the technical, legal and financial structuring of the Integrated Public Transport System of the city (SITP), which will be the specific instrument for the comprehensive improvement of the operation of the public transport system, favoring the existing and future demand conditions of the city.

The SITP will be made up of three subsystems: Buses + Aerial Cables + Public Bicycles and seeks to achieve a safe, equitable, integrated, efficient, accessible mobility and respectful of the environment.

The project is supported by the UK Colombia Prosperity Programme, which sponsors the feasibility studies for USD 705,714. Currently executed by Durán & Osorio-Deloitte-Transconsult Temporary Union.

Duration of the project: Start of project execution: end of the first semester of 2022; entry into operation: early 2023.

CAPEX: USD 140 Million.

2

Aeropuerto del Café (Aerocafé)



Aerocafé is a development initiative for the department of Caldas and surrounding regions supported by the local, Regional and National Governments. The project seeks to build a new airport in the municipality of Palestina, in order to improve the transportation and logistical services required to attend the increasing demand. The UK- Colombia Prosperity Programme is financing the revision and validation of the feasibility studies available, and subsequent projects. These studies are procured by CAF and conducted by the consortium AERTEC-KPMG.

The Civil Aviation Authority (Aerocivil) has approved the Airport Master Plan to start implementation of its first stage (1,460 mt runway). Tenders are being launched; the first one, earthworks and drainage, was recently awarded to the international OHL.

The Programme also supports the implementation of international best practice as BIM (Building Information Modeling) in order to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of works to come, and the structuring of the airport management model (PPP) for stages 1 and 2 (2,480 mt), considering its commercial, technical, financial, legal, economic, social and environmental components.

This project is being prepared using Building Information Modeling (BIM) to better improve, planning, coordination and execution.

Investment in feasibility studies: USD 1.1 Million.

Duration of feasibility studies: 18 months (May 2020-Oct 2021)

CAPEX: Stage 1 USD 151.4 Million; stage 2 USD 363.9 Million.

3

La Dorada – Chiriguaná proyecto ferroviario



La Dorada - Chiriguana is considered the main axis of the Colombian railway network.

The project aims to connect the centre of the country in La Dorada (Caldas) with the Caribbean coast in Santa Marta (Magdalena). The La Dorada Chiriguaná Proyecto Ferroviario has a length of 522 km crossing 4 departments: Caldas, Antioquia, Santander and Cesar.

With the development of the railroad at the national level, it seeks to increase the competitiveness of Colombia in the international context and offer different transport alternatives

for the mobilization of large quantities of cargo that generate benefits for producers, importers, exporters and in general the national market.

The project is led by the National Infrastructure Agency (ANI) and has the support of the National Development Finance (FDN) and the UK-Colombia Prosperity Programme.

Duration of the project: the estimated date of the closing of the legal and financial structuring is the 2nd semester of 2021.

CAPEX: USD 484.8 Million

Source: Pixabay

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Infrastructure projects - Caldas

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Infrastructure (Roads)	Vía Manizales – Mariquita	INVIAS	This Public Works project corresponds to the road section that connects the Eje Cafetero Region and the southwest of the country with its centre. This route has a length of approximately 100 km. This project includes: 1. Finish dual carriageway of Variante Manizales. 2. Improvement of the Manizales - Mariquita section.	USD 350.0 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Infrastructure (Roads)	Conexión Pacífico Tres	National Infrastructure Agency	Road project that includes 146 kilometres of new roads and improvement of existing ones, between the regions of Caldas, Risaralda and Antioquia.	USD 531.4 Million	Under construction	N.A
Infrastructure (Roads)	Plan Vial Departament al	Secretariat of Infrastructure of Caldas	Road management tool that allows identifying problems and development axes, and proposing the distribution of resources according to the order of importance of each road.	USD 176.5 Million	Under construction	N.A
Infrastructure (Roads)	Vía Cambao - Manizales	National Infrastructure Agency	4G highway that plans to connect the departments of Cundinamarca, Tolima and Caldas, through a 255.8 km corridor, saving an hour on the journey from Cambao to Manizales.	USD 146.8 Million	Under construction.	N.A
Infrastructure (Roads)	Autopistas del Café	Autopistas del Café Concession	This PPP project aims to unite the departments of Caldas, Risaralda, Quindío and Valle del Cauca through 256 km of road.	USD 61.42 Million	Under construction	N.A

Infrastructure projects - Caldas

Sectort	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Transport sector	Navegabilidad del Río Magdalena	InfiCaldas and Secretariat of Infrastructure of Caldas	This PPP project aims to restore the river's capacity to support the continuous and safe transit of large vessels between Barrancabermeja and the cities of Puerto Berrio, Puerto Salgar, La Dorada and intermediate towns.	USD 714.3 Million	Studies and designs	1st Semester - 2021
Railway	Tren del Café	Government of Caldas	Train that will connect Medellín (Antioquia) with kilometre 41 (Caldas). The objective is to have a future connection with the two oceans and connect commercially with Urabá and Santa Marta, and in the future with Bogotá and Buenaventura.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Renewable energy	Hidroeléctrica Miel II	Energy Promoter of the Center	Hydroelectric energy project that is friendly to the environment, which seeks to take advantage of the potential of La Miel river, east of the department of Caldas.	USD 250 Million	Ready to build	1st Semester - 2021
Water and Sanitation infrastructure	Planta de Tratamiento de Aguas Residuales de Manizales	Waters of Manizales	Works, supply and installation of equipment, start-up and operational assistance of the wastewater treatment plant in Los Cámbulos sector in the city of Manizales.	USD 42.8 Million	Ready to build	1st Semester - 2021

Infrastructure projects - Caldas

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Logistics	Plataforma Logística Multimodal en La Dorada	InfiCaldas	The aim is to promote bimodal freight transport by adapting an available terrain in the urban area, where the old IDEMA warehouse is located; and finally, to promote the development of the Multimodal Logistics Platform.	USD 200.8 Million*	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Logistics	Agroparque en el Kilómetro 41	InfiCaldas	The KM 41 Agroindustrial Park Project is a project that will accelerate agribusiness in this strategic point in the west of the Department of Caldas.	USD 4.2 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Logistics	Patio de Contenedores en Chinchiná	InfiCaldas	This container yard project aims to save logistics costs by not having to travel to Antioquia or Cundinamarca to obtain their containers.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022

***Represented as follow:**
– IDEMA: USD 4 Million
– Multimodal Logistics Platform: USD 97.4 Million (Phase 1) USD 99.4 Million (Phase 2)

Cundinamarca Region

Departmental Competitiveness Index..... 8 (DCI) 2020

Enabling conditions	Institutions	5
	Infrastructure	4
	ICT	10
	Environmental sustainability.....	23
Human Capital	Health	18
	Basic and Middle education.....	4
	Higher education and training for work.....	11
Market efficiency	Environment for business	3
	Working market	11
	Finance system	19
	Size of the market	3
Innovative ecosystem	Sophistication and diversification	6
	Innovation and business dynamics	10

Region description

In recent years, Cundinamarca has managed to position itself as the fifth-largest economy in the country, after Bogotá, Antioquia, Valle del Cauca and Santander.

In 2018 it had a 6.05% share of the national GDP. According to DANE, the state’s gross domestic product has nearly tripled in the most recent 13 years.

For this same year, Cundinamarca ranked first in agriculture, livestock and hunting, with 14.1% of the national total; third in the supply of energy, gas, steam and air with 10.78% of the total; fourth in professional and scientific activities, with 4.79% of the total country; among other fields.

For the year 2036, Cundinamarca is projected as a department with important productive rurality, guaranteeing effective management and commercialization of agricultural products, and once having a road network spread throughout the territory.

It will have new sports and cultural complexes that will allow the communities optimal health and well-being conditions. Tourism will also be given significant importance, so that it becomes one of the most powerful industries. All this accompanied by a development that is sustainable and friendly with the environment.



Capital:
Bogotá



DCI Position 2020:
8



Population 2020:
3,085,522 people



GDP:
USD 16.6 Billion



Investment in the Development Plan:
USD 5.2 Billion



Extension:
24.210 km2



Source: Pixabay

More information
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Highlighted Projects - Cundinamarca

1

Regiotram Norte

This railway project, which is approximately 48 km long, aims to improve the existing railway infrastructure and develop the passenger and freight rail system to connect Bogotá with the neighbouring cities of Chía, Cajicá and Zipaquirá.

Studies and designs are financed by UK-Colombia Prosperity Programme who will make a contribution of more than USD 2.6 Million and the Government of Cundinamarca, will provide a sum that exceeds USD 1.2 Million.

This project is being prepared using Building Information Modeling (BIM) to better improve, planning, coordination and execution.

Duration of the project: It is currently in the process of defining the most feasible alternative for the type of railway service to be designed. Acquisitions are expected to begin the first half of 2022 with delivery starting in late 2022 / early 2023.

Investment: Implementation of Regiotram Norte is expected to require capital investments valued at approx. USD 605.8 Million - USD 1.8 Billion.

2

Metro de Bogotá

The project consists in the construction of the first line of the Bogotá metro, which is made up of a fully elevated - earthquake-resistant - viaduct structure, with 24 kilometres of railway tracks, 16 stations and 28 access buildings.

It will move around 72 thousand passengers in each direction per hour (more than a million passengers per day) and will be interconnected with Bogotá's massive transport system. It is expected to contribute greatly to an effective connection of the southwestern and northwestern sectors of the city.

The project has a value of USD 4.5 Billion.

The project was awarded in October 2019 to the consortium Metro Linea 1, conformed by China Harbour Engineering Company Limited and Xi'An Rail Transportation Group Company Limited. The project is currently under construction.

3

PTAR Canoas

Construction of the Canoas Wastewater Treatment Plant to treat 70% of Bogotá's wastewater.

The project has a value of USD 1.5 Billion.

The project is currently in structuring phase.

Infrastructure projects - Cundinamarca

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Transport sector (Roads)	Accesos Norte II	National Infrastructure Agency	The work seeks to expand the North Highway to five mixed lanes on each road, also includes the construction of 11.6 kilometers of public space: platforms, cycle paths and improvement of returns and road intersections.	USD 474 Million	Ready to build	1st Semester - 2021
Transport sector (Roads)	ALO Sur	National Infrastructure Agency	This PPP project comprises 24 kilometers of dual carriageway and seeks to help improve mobility at the entrances and exits of the city, notably reducing the travel times of citizens.	USD 275 Million	TBD	N.A
Transport sector (roads)	Calle 13	IDU - Urban Development Institute	Maintenance and expansion of Calle 13, an important logistics corridor in the city.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Public Transportation	Renovación Flota SITP	Transmilenio Company	Renewal of the SITP bus fleet (1,100 buses) for 100% electric, Gas or Euro VI Diesel technologies.	USD 200 Million	Under construction	N.A
Public Transportation	Segunda Línea del Metro de Bogotá	Bogotá Metro Company	Construction of the second line of the Bogotá metro to connect the city.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Public Transportation	Cable Aéreo de Usaquéen	IDU	This project consists in the construction of an overhead cable system in Usaquéen.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022

Infrastructure projects - Cundinamarca

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Public Transportation	Cable Aéreo San Cristóbal	IDU (Urban Development Institute)	Construction of a cable in the town of San Cristóbal in Bogotá.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Public Transportation	Cable Aéreo Ciudad Bolívar	IDU	Construction of a cable in the town of Ciudad Bolívar.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Railway	Regiotram de Occidente	Regional Rail Company - EFR	This Concession project consists in the construction and maintenance of the western railway corridor to connect Facatativá with Bogotá.	USD 1.1 Billion	Ready to build	1st Semester - 2021
Airports	Sistemas de Aeropuertos de Bogotá	National Infrastructure Agency	This PPP second- wave 5-G project includes the expansion and construction of a new runway at El Dorado Airport, the main airport terminal in the country.	USD 2.6 Billion	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Water and Sanitation	Tratamiento de Lixiviados Valorización Energética Celdas de Disposición final	UAESP	Projects to take advantage of waste and reduce the impact of garbage in spaces such as the Doña Juana landfill.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022

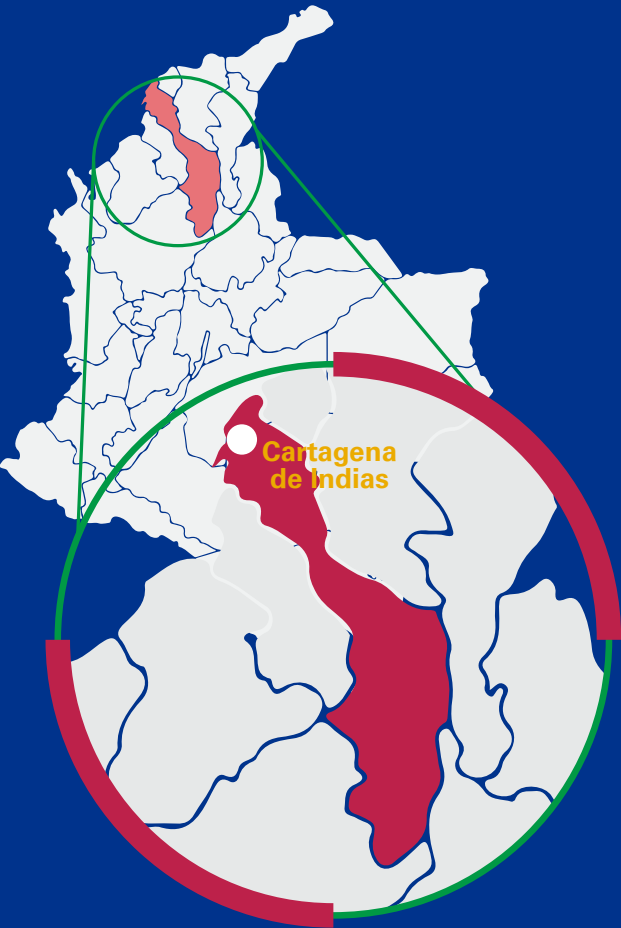
Infrastructure projects - Cundinamarca

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Social Infrastructure	Hospital Nuevo San Juan de Dios	Health Secretary	This Public Works project consists in the construction of a hospital focused on highly complex chronic problems.	USD 163 Million	Under construction	N.A
Social Infrastructure	Hospital de Usme	Health Secretary	This Public Works project consists in the construction of a hospital focused on highly complex chronic problems.	USD 93 Million	Under construction	N.A
Social Infrastructure	Hospital de Bosa	Health Secretary	Construction of a hospital focused on highly complex maternal and child issues.	USD 80 Million	Under construction	N.A
Social infrastructure	Hospital Engativá	Health Secretary	This PPP project consists in the maintenance of the existing infrastructure and the construction of an emergency tower.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Social infrastructure	Hospital Simón Bolívar	Health Secretary	This PPP project consists in the construction of the Simón Bolívar high-level Hospital that will be located within the Lagos de Torca partial plan.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Social infrastructure	Hospital Materno Infantil	Health Secretary	This PPP project consists in the construction of the new Maternal and Child hospital, considered as a highly complex hospital.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Social infrastructure	Hospital Regional en Fusagasugá	Health Secretary	The Fusagasugá Hospital is a pilot project to be built in Fusagasugá thanks to the collaboration between the British government, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB) and the National Development Bank (FDN).	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022

Infrastructure projects - Cundinamarca

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Social infrastructure (education)	Red de Escuelas	Education secretary	Construction and/or renovation of the existing infrastructure of 12 public schools in Bogotá.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Social Buildings	CAD	General Secretary	Construction of the administrative building where 14 district entities will be located to centralize customer service.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Urban Development	Lagos de Torca	Habitat Secretariat	Development and construction of the partial plan for the Lagos de Torca sector in the north of Bogotá. Space will be opened for housing, commerce and parks.	USD 1.0 Billion	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Urban development	Corredor Verde Carrera Séptima	IDU	Construction of a green corridor on the Carrera 7 avenue, which will include 100% electric technology for buses, avenues, pedestrian areas and bike lanes.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Urban development	Cicloalameda del Medio Milenio	IDU	Construction of the largest bike path in the city. It will have a length of 25km to connect the Tunal sector in the south with Calle 170 in the north.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Urban development	Ciudad CAN	Virgilio Barco National Agency	Construction and development of the partial Ciudad CAN plan on Calle 26 between Cra 50 and Cra 60. Where the main use will be for administrative buildings, commerce and some housing areas.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Urban development	Bronx Distrito Creativo	ERU	Construction of the Bronx Creative District, for the orange economy location in the city.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022

Bolivar Region



Capital:
Cartagena de Indias



DCI Position 2020:
11



Population 2020:
2,130,512 people



GDP:
USD 10.2 Billion



Investment in the Development Plan:
USD 11 Billion



Extension:
25.978 Km2

Departmental Competitiveness Index..... 11
(DCI) 2020

Enabling conditions	Institutions	22
	Infrastructure	17
	ICT	21
	Environmental sustainability.....	31
Human Capital	Health	12
	Basic and Middle education.....	17
	Higher education and training for work.....	12
Market efficiency	Environment for business	18
	Working market	20
	Finance system	20
	Size of the market	4
Innovative ecosystem	Sophistication and diversification	4
	Innovation and business dynamics	14

Region description

Cartagena and Bolívar, as a territory, bring together potential and competitive advantages that generate value for the companies that are installed in them. They are undoubtedly an investment destination and platform for world-class companies. From beginning to end, for competitiveness, culture, history and projection, it is the ideal place to settle.

- Strategic location on the Caribbean, free of hurricanes and favourable bay conditions.
- Maritime, river and air connectivity allows Cartagena to be brought closer to strategic points around the world, but, above all, it brings companies closer to achieving their commercial objectives.
- Consolidated logistics and port hub, with the safest, most efficient, and modern port structure, consolidating itself as the first port area in Colombia and the fourth in Latin America (ECLAC), a wide range of industrial parks, logistics and free zones, which characterise it as the country’s main foreign trade platform.
- Skilled Labour, specific programmes responding to the industrial demand of international trade.



Source: Unsplash

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Highlighted Projects - Bolivar



Aeropuerto Internacional Rafael Núñez

This project aims to expand capacity from 4.5 to 8.5 million. passengers per year. Rafael Núñez International Airport is the third-largest in the country in passenger movement and its expansion will favour the inauguration of more international routes, through the construction of an international pier with five bridges - fully-equipped - boarding and disembarking corridors.

The project carried out by the ANI is in the Feasibility stage and estimates a private investment that exceeds USD 125.9 million, with which it will be possible in the first 3 years to meet a demand of 7.5 million passengers per anus.



Serena del Mar

Located 12 km from the historic centre of Cartagena, Serena del Mar is born, a new concept of city that is characterised by integrating residential options, education, health, entertainment and business offers in an urban development that is conceived from sustainability.

This project is developed on a 1,000-hectare site, has more than 70% green areas, as well as 30 kilometres of internal roads, 35 kilometres of bike paths, 16 kilometres of navigable channels and 1.6 kilometres of beaches.

Its construction began in 2015 and will have more than 17,000 residential options designed for different styles and moments of life. Currently, there are more than 891 apartments delivered and more than 1,300 inhabitants that give life to Serena del Mar.

The value of this initiative is established according to each executed project, additionally Serena del Mar is still in expansion.

Infrastructure projects - Bolivar

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Transport (Roads)	Ruta Caribe II	National Infrastructure Agency	The RUTA CARIBE PPP Project includes the construction of 79 km of roads and seeks to improve the road infrastructure for land transportation between Atlántico and Bolívar and between these departments and the interior of the country.	USD 411.4 Million	Under construction	N.A
Transport (Roads)	Doble Calzada Cartagena – Barranquilla	National Infrastructure Agency	This PPP project of 110 km of roads includes the construction of the second Barranquilla - Cartagena road and the construction, operation and maintenance of the Gran Manglar viaducts over the Ciénaga de la Virgen, the Ye and the Gran Viaducto.	USD 371.4 Million	Under construction	N.A
Transport (Roads)	Rehabilitación de Infraestructura Vial en el Área Rural	DNP	The Cartagena District road project includes the rehabilitation and construction of 4 roads in asphalt concrete with a thickness of 7.50 cm along 4,182 linear meters with widths of 7.00 meters for the main access road to the municipality of Arroyo Grande and 5.30 meters for the remaining three tracks.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Airports	Nueva Ciudadela Aeroportuaria	National Infrastructure Agency	This unsolicited proposal project seeks to design, build, manage and operate a new airport infrastructure in the capital of the department of Bolívar.	USD 800 Million*	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Water and sanitation	Macroproyecto Canal del Dique	National Infrastructure Agency	This PPP project seeks the regulation of water flow to the Canal del Dique and to improve navigability between the bay of Cartagena and Calamar, on the banks of the Magdalena River, along 117 km.	USD 571.4 Million	Under construction	N.A
Water and sanitation	Plan Maestro de Drenajes Fluviales	EDURBE S.A.	This project consists in the intervention of 154 canals - 191km in 3 towns in Cartagena, to solve problems of flooding in the city.	USD 542.8 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021

*Phase 1

Infrastructure projects - Bolivar

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Water and Sanitation Infrastructure	Caños, Lagos, Lagunas y Ciénagas de Cartagena de Indias	Cartagena City Authorities	This project seeks to enhance the city's water resource and put it at the service of citizens. This includes improvements in public space, road infrastructure and mangrove area.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022
Renewable energy	Parque Eólico de Galerazamba	EGAL	Construction of a wind farm for the production of wind energy in Galerazamba - Municipality of Santa Catalina to develop new sources of alternative energy to fossil fuels.	US 2 - 4 Million*	Under construction	N.A
Renewable energy	Geoparque	Geoparque	Manufacturing of solid fuel from unused non-hazardous waste.	USD 1.7 Million	Ready to Build	1st Semester - 2021
Social healthcare	Protección Costera	UNGRD	This Public Works project includes the intervention of 4.5 km of the coastal sector and seeks to reduce the effects of climate change and the increase in water level.	USD 47.1 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Social healthcare	Red Primaria Pública de Salud	DADIS	Optimizes 30 care units between Hospitals, CAPs and UPAs of the Public Network of primary hospital care of the Cartagena District.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Social healthcare	Construcción Sistema Hídrico y Plan Maestro de Drenajes Pluviales en la Ciudad de Cartagena para Salvar el Hábitat	Cartagena City Authorities	Comprehensive intervention of channels, pipes and drains, with high priority intervention of six channels with pending legal actions.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021

*For each wind turbine

Infrastructure projects - Bolivar

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Social healthcare	Parque Malecón Ciénaga de la Virgen	EDURBE, Cartagena City	The project has 14.2 km of road and aims to connect the community around the Ciénaga de la Virgen and protect it from environmental threats; It includes the improvement of the urban road network; Management of channels and pipes.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Social healthcare	Infraestructura para Territorios Afro	Cartagena City Authorities	Set of eight (8) infrastructure projects in the Potable Water and Basic Sanitation sector, which intend to supply the need for potable water supply in Afro territories of the city.	USD 24.4 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Urban development	Bicicarril	Cartagena City Authorities	Implementation of a 21.3 km pilot cycle route section that crosses important sites in the city and connects with the cycle route that surrounds the India Catalina monument. Demarcation and signalling, as well as the installation of barriers and separators.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Urban development	Ecoparque Calicanto	EPA	The Canal Calicanto Nuevo Eco park project is proposed as a physical transformation model and is made up of 5 activity nodes and a transversal itinerary.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Urban development	Corredor Portuario	Cartagena City Authorities	This unsolicited proposal project seeks to create better road and infrastructure conditions for the sustainability and competitiveness of the city. It includes the construction of 2.2 km of new roads and 12.2 km of additional roads.	USD 568.5 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021

Meta Region



Capital:
Villavicencio



DCI Position 2020:
16



Population 2020:
1,052,125 people



GDP:
USD 13.9 Billion



Investment in the Development Plan:
USD 820 Billion



Extension:
85,635 Km2

Departmental Competitiveness Index..... 16
(DCI) 2020

Enabling conditions	Institutions	16
	Infrastructure	14
	ICT	14
	Environmental sustainability.....	18
Human Capital	Health	17
	Basic and Middle education.....	14
	Higher education and training for work.....	14
Market efficiency	Environment for business	12
	Working market	16
	Finance system	16
	Size of the market	12
Innovative ecosystem	Sophistication and diversification	25
	Innovation and business dynamics	16

Region description

The department of Meta is a biodiverse territory, inhabited by people of different conditions and origins, in varied climates, with different customs, with opposite natural environments, such as mountains and plains.


At an economic level, most of Meta’s resources come from the exploitation of hydrocarbons, mainly oil and gas. It has 2,396,446 hectares of land available for agricultural activities, a potential equivalent to 31.5% of the cultivated area of the country.

The Meta, in its Development Plan, aims to give greater importance and participation in the economy of its territory to the countryside and the agricultural sector. This will increase productivity, and thus generate higher levels of competitiveness in national and international markets. Another target sector will be tourism, which currently represents 11.7% of the departmental GDP and 38.8% of job creation.



Source: Freepick
More information
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Highlighted Projects - Meta



Via Bogotá – Villavicencio

The Bogotá - Villavicencio road, which has been operating since December 6, 2019, with vehicular traffic 24 hours a day, this thanks to the investment works that already reach USD 557.1 Million and that include, among other works, the commissioning of 10.5 km of the second carriageway in the Chirajara - Fundadores section, the La Pala Tunnel, the Pipiral bridge and the sheet pile, a structure that seeks to mitigate landslides.

Currently, the work has 80% progress of the first two sections, three in total.



Villavicencio – Yopal Doble Calzada

This important road corridor of approximately 266 km will become the engine of the Orinoquía economy with the Centre and North of the country, but also the axis of connectivity for millions of Colombians. It was hired and financed by ANI, it will be executed and will have a value of USD 1.2 Billion.

Currently, the work continues under construction.

Infrastructure projects - Meta

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Inversion	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Transport infrastructure (Roads)	Malla Vial del Meta	National Infrastructure Agency	This PPP project will reduce in more than 25 minutes the travel time of the tractor trucks that cross the city of Villavicencio, the vehicle operating costs and the travel times.	USD 428.5 Million	Under construction	N.A.
Transport infrastructure (Roads)	Vía Aguazul - Puerto López - Puerto Gaitán	National Infrastructure Agency	This PPP project will allow the Colombian Altillanura to have access to Boyacá, Los Santanderes and Venezuela. This project includes the construction of 354 kilometres of new roads.	USD 200 Million	TBD	N.A.
Transport infrastructure (Roads)	Perimetral de Oriente	Bogotá City Authorities	The Perimetral Oriental de Bogotá (POB), which plans to build and rehabilitate approximately 154 kilometres of roads and is divided into five sections. This new corridor can be used by those who also want to travel from Villavicencio to the north of the District, without going through the city centre. It is estimated that with the new road the trip will be reduced from 3.5 hours to 2.	USD 457.1 Million	Under construction	2nd semester - 2022
Social Infrastructure	Mejora de la Infraestructura de la Institución Educativa Enrique Olaya Herrera de Puerto López	AIM	This educational mega-infrastructure will be of three levels and will have service stairs, access ramps, electricity and rainwater networks, among other works.	USD 4 Million	Under construction	N.A.
Social Infrastructure	Sede de la Escuela Valentín García en Makatoa	AIM	Approximately 960 Granada students will benefit from this work. The school will have modern and spacious facilities that include 31 classrooms, as well as laboratories, a dining room with a restaurant, an administrative area and a multiple courts.	USD 2.1 Million	Under construction	N.A.
Social Infrastructure	Trabajos en la Institución Educativa Antonio Nariño de Fuentedeoro	AIM	The project corresponds to a school residence that will benefit more than 464 students from the populated centers near Fuentedeoro such as La Cooperativa, Unión del Ariari, Caño Blanco and Puerto Nuevo.	USD 738,000	Under construction	N.A.

Magdalena Region



Departmental Competitiveness Index..... 17 (DCI) 2020

Enabling conditions	Institutions	21
	Infrastructure	20
	ICT	15
	Environmental sustainability.....	30
Human Capital	Health	16
	Basic and Middle education.....	26
Market efficiency	Higher education and training for work.....	15
	Environment for business	19
	Working market	26
	Finance system	21
Innovative ecosystem	Size of the market	14
	Sophistication and diversification	12
	Innovation and business dynamics	15

Region description

The Department of Magdalena is located on the Caribbean coast of Colombia, offers optimal conditions for the arrival of foreign investment, has logistics infrastructure, ports, free zones, logistics parks, strategic geographical location, differential biophysical factors, two World Reserves of the Biosphere and four National Natural Parks, making the region a highly appreciated destination by international markets.

The department, through its Development Plan, aspires to encourage projects and programmes that boost its economic, tourism, environmental and social capacities, to position Magdalena as a national and international benchmark, always keeping in mind the improvement of the quality of life of its inhabitants.



Capital:
Santa Marta



DCI Position 2020:
17



Population 2020:
1.388.832 people



GDP:
USD 3.7 Billion



Investment in the Development Plan:
USD 1.0 Billion



Extension:
23.188 Km2



Source: Pixabay
More information
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Highlighted Projects - Magdalena



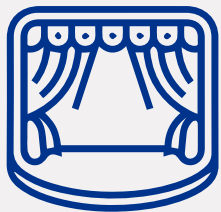
Santa Marta – Smart City
(Proyecto piloto)

The project consists in a strategic plan for the smart and inclusive historic centre (Santa Smart-a) and for a comprehensive control and operations centre (CICO) for the District of Santa Marta, including the components technical, legal, financial, gender equity and social inclusion.

The objective is to achieve efficient management of the different components (urban, infrastructure, among others) to satisfy the needs and improve the quality of life of the population by promoting the incorporation of smart city technologies.

The feasibility studies for this project were financed by the UK-Colombia Prosperity Programme, they were executed by Temporary Union IDOM-EY and were completed in February-2021.

The project has a value of USD 23.4 million for the “Strategic Plan Projects” and USD 1.8 million for the “Comprehensive Control and Operation Center”.



Reconstrucción del Teatro de
Santa Marta

This work seeks to return to the inhabitants the most emblematic cultural centre of the capital of Magdalena.

This work is divided into 2 stages, the first stage consists of the demolition, foundation, reinforcement and integral restoration of the stage box. On the other hand, the second stage includes the intervention of the air conditioning, ceiling, seating and provision of room equipment.

The theater will have a capacity of 804 people, plus alternate rooms, with improved technological systems that will provide Santa Marta with a new space for its historical and cultural activities.

Project duration: the project that was structured in 2012 is currently still undergoing remodeling with a 90% progress

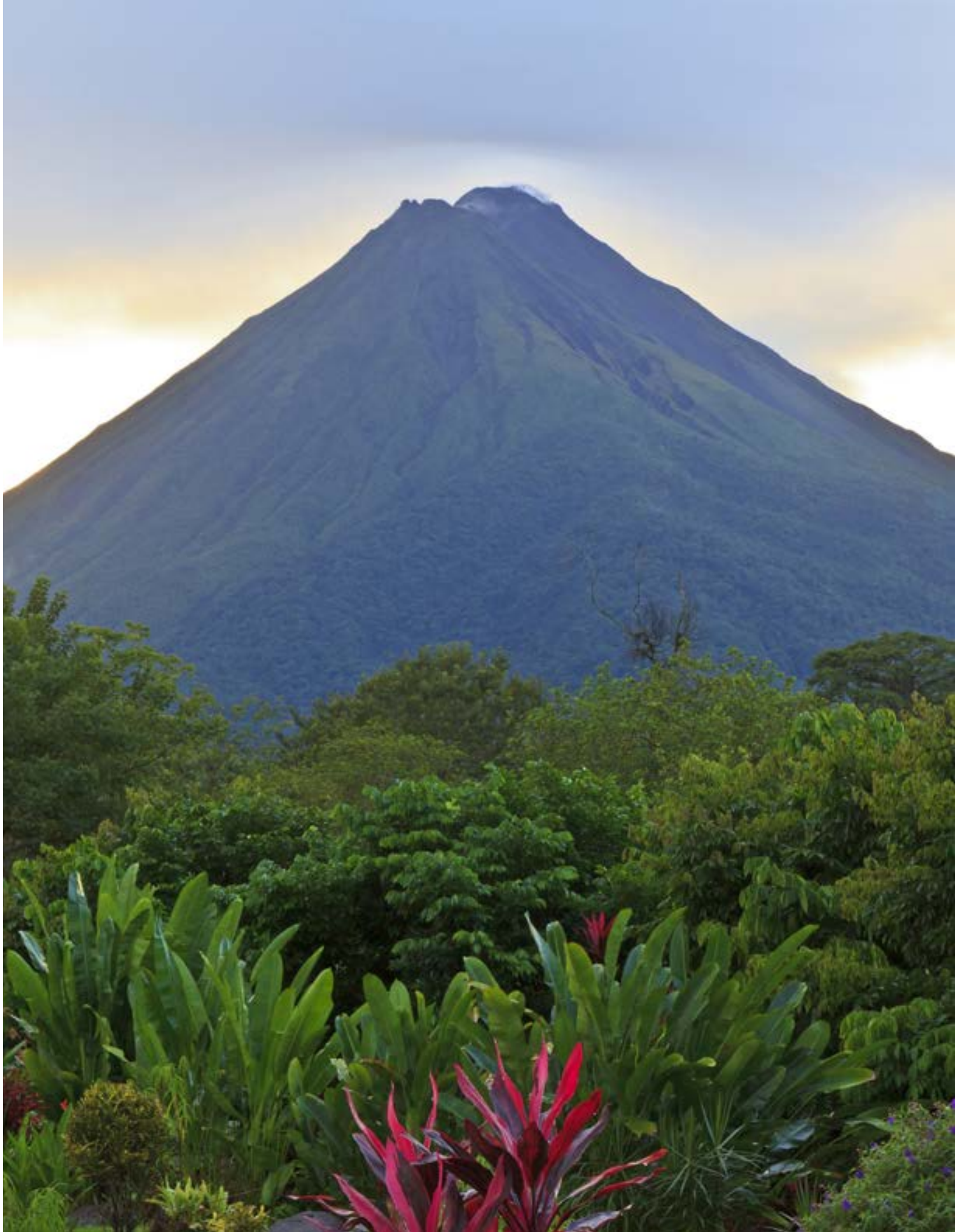
Estimated investment: The project investment is approximately USD 9.7 million. The first stage with an approximate investment of USD 3.9 million.

Infrastructure projects - Magdalena

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Public transportation	Nueva Terminal de Transporte	Santa Marta City Authorities	This project proposes the improvement of mobility within the municipality of Ciénaga – Magdalena via the implementation of a new transport terminal.	USD 25 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Water and sanitation	Parque Lineal del Río Manzanares	Santa Marta City Authorities	This project consists in the recovery of the Manzanares River by channelling the river, the recovery of the water ring and the construction of the Linear Park.	USD 15 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Water and sanitation	Remodelación Camellón Rodadero	Santa Marta City Authorities	This project consists in the intervention of 15,698 m2, arborization, installation of the aqueduct and sewerage network, lighting in the execution area.	USD 4.3 Million	Under construction	N.A
Water and sanitation	Red Pluvial de la Ciudad	Santa Marta City Authorities	This project aims to Implement an urban rainwater drainage system of rainwater collectors.	TBD	Studies and designs	2nd semester - 2022

Infrastructure projects - Magdalena

Sector	Project Name	Procuring Authority	Project Description	Estimated Investment	Project Status	Estimated Deadline
Urban development	Centro de Convenciones	Santa Marta City Authorities	This Project consist in the construction of a convention centre.	USD 20 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Urban development	Centro Logístico	Santa Marta City Authorities	This project consist in a New food collection and distribution centre.	USD 15 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021
Urban development	Red de Ciclo Infraestructura	Mayor's Office Santa Marta	The Santa Marta bike plan aims to develop and promote cycling as a recreational, sporting and transport means as a sustainable mobility system.	USD 2 Million	Tender process	N.A
Urban development	Remodelación Camellón de Bahía	Santa Marta Mayor's Office	This project consists in the Intervention of 27,626 m2 which includes roads, landscaping, reconstruction of rainwater collectors, change of lighting, bike lanes, commercial modules, etc.	USD 4 Million	Under Construction	N.A
Logistics	Muelle de Cruceros	Santa Marta Port	The construction of this cruise ship dock, intended exclusively for large tourist vessels, would allow more and more cruise lines to choose Santa Marta as a destination for their calls.	USD 5 Million	Studies and designs	2nd Semester - 2021



4.

Acronyms

Acronyms

- AIM:** Agencia para la Infraestructura del Meta (Meta Infrastructure Agency).

ANI: Agencia Nacional de Infraestructura (National Infrastructure Agency).

CPC: Consejo Privado de Competitividad (Private Competitiveness Council).

DAPM: Secretaria De Infraestructura Departamento Administrativo De Plan Municipal (Secretary of infrastructure administrative department of plan municipal).

DCI: Departamental Competitive Index.

DNP: Departamento Nacional de Planeación (National Planning Department).

EDURBE S.A: Empresa de Desarrollo Urbano de Bolívar (Bolívar Urban Development Company).

EFR: Empresa Férrea Regional de Cundinamarca (Cundinamarca Regional Rail Company).

EGAL S.A.S: Empresa de Generacion de energia eléctrica (Electric Power Generation Company).

ERU: Empresa de Renovación y Desarrollo Urbano de Bogotá (Bogotá Urban Development and Renovation Company).
- GIP:** Programa Global de Infraestructura del Fondo de Prosperidad Británico (Prosperity Fund Global Infrastructure Programme).

IBAL: Empresa Ibaguereña de Acueducto y Alcantarillado (Ibague’s Aqueduct and Sewerage Company)

IDEMA: Instituto de Mercadeo Agropecuario (empresa suprimida) (Agricultural Marketing Institute (company discontinued).

IDU: Instituto de Desarrollo Urbano (Urban Development Institute).

INFICALDAS: Instituto de Financiamiento, Promoción y Desarrollo de Caldas (Institute of Financing, Promotion and Development of Caldas).

INVIAS: Instituto Nacional de Vías (National Institute of Highways).

MinComercio: Ministerio de Comercio (Ministry of Commerce).

UAESP: Unidad Administrativa Especial de Servicios Públicos en Bogotá (Special Administrative Unit of Public Services in Bogotá).

UNGRD: Unidad Nacional para la Gestión del Riesgo de Desastres (National Unit for Disaster Risk Management).



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