



BIDDING NATION COLOMBIA



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Marta Lucia Ramirez de Rincon
Vicepresidenta de la República de Colombia

Bogota D.C., November 26th, 2019

Mr.
GIANNI INFANTINO
President
FIFA
Switzerland

Dear Mr. Infantino,

In Colombia, deep traditions made us believe, for many years, that football, as many other activities, were exclusively for men. Today, the world has changed and we are now conscious there is no difference between men and women. Women play major roles in different fields, and football is not an exception.

With a population of almost 50 million inhabitants, of which 51% are women, our Government has identified a big potential on women's empowerment and leadership. For this purpose, and without precedents in Colombian history, we developed a National Development Plan with a focus on gender equality. We are committed to eliminate all kinds of discrimination in our country, promoting public policies that allow us to grant women's equality in all aspects of national influence, including sports.

For this Government, sports are not only means to close general inequality gaps, but also, a tool to empower women. Football develops basic skills such as leadership, teamwork, and discipline, among others, allowing women, usually underestimated on this sport, to believe in their abilities and potentialize their participation in the construction of a strong society.

The Ministry of Sports, which creation is one of the relevant achievements of this administration, is supporting the Vice-Presidency in the strengthening of the National Women's Football League, a special scenario in which women football players will be guaranteed equal conditions for training, the development of their professional careers, and improving women's football level internationally.

The Vice Presidency is also working together with the Presidential Counselor for Women Equality to overcome any obstacle in women's football practice. We have focused on been a bridge between women football players, our national football authorities and potential sponsors, creating interinstitutional and intersectoral synergies to seek effective and efficient measures and solutions to achieve social, sports and economic equality in Colombian football.



Marta Lucia Ramirez de Rincon
Vicepresidenta de la República de Colombia

Thanks to all these efforts, in the near future, Colombian female football players will be able have a stronger professional football league, better infrastructure for the practice of this sport, and enjoy the same conditions as men football players, and more protection in terms of guaranteeing their rights and benefits.

We must assume that women's leadership and empowerment are basic conditions to achieve a gender approach and this will undoubtedly contribute, not only to an institutional balance, but also to provide better life quality for the Colombian women and their families.

Women being an active part in the construction of development will generate more democratic, fair and prosperous societies. Gender issues should be understood as essential conditions of economic and social development.

Thanks to FIFA for joining us in empowering Colombian women through sports!

Best regards,

MARTA LUCIA RAMIREZ DE RINCON
Vice-president of the Republic of Colombia

Present: MFC-VL
Peru6: YSM



Bogotá D.C, December 13th, 2019

Gianni Infantino
President
Fédération Internationale de Football Association,

Dear Mr. Infantino

It gives me great pleasure to present to you and the members of FIFA our candidacy to host the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup.

For several years, we have worked on the development of women's football in our country, with the creation of a Professional League and constant support to our Women's Colombian National Teams, seeking their growth, improvement and competitiveness at local, continental and global levels. Likewise, we have been working hard for several months, dreaming of being able to organize one of the most important championships in the world.

For Colombia and its football fans, and especially for our Federation, it would be an honor and an immense joy to be able to become the first South American country to host the Women's World Cup.

We are a country where football represents a great passion and in which this sport has become a fundamental piece of the national economy. Every weekend, with the local league, thousands of commercial establishments throughout the territory, are favoured and generate large sales, thanks to stadium attendance and the transmission of televised matches. That is why we are convinced that organizing the women's championship would bring excellent benefits for Colombians in sports, leisure and economic terms.

Knowing our passion for football and the joy it brings to our fans, the Colombian Football Federation has always promoted, supported and organized FIFA events, under great commitment and dedication. Examples of this are: the 2011 FIFA Sub20 World Cup, which received a record attendance; the 2016 FIFA World Cup, and recently the FIFA Council in 2018.

On the other hand, the main Colombian cities are making great efforts to improve their stadiums, hotel capacity, airports, roads, transport, among others, to host the



2020 Colombia Pre-olympic Championship and the 2020 Copa America Colombia-Argentina. These legacies will be essential to ensure an excellent organization of the Women's World Cup.

We are convinced that if you choose us to host the 2023 FIFA Women's World Cup, we will have a memorable championship. We will put all our work and efforts to make this championship a success and for the world to know the best of Colombia.

Sincerely,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Ramon Jesurun Franco'.

RAMON JESURUN FRANCO

President

Federación Colombiana de Fútbol

Introduction

In Colombia football is seen and lived in every corner. The joy and passion that this sport arouses makes the whole country paralyze every time a player goes out on the court to give a great show while fighting for the country's shirt. Families and friends celebrate every pass, every shout, every goal as if it were their last.

That is why, for Colombia, having for the first time in its history the FIFA Women's World Cup, the best event in women's sports worldwide, would be a great opportunity to generate growth; not only for the contribution to the development of women's football and its culture in the region, but also for the legacy it would leave to communities, families, men, women and girls throughout Colombia and South America.

The World Cup is the perfect opportunity to improve our scenarios and generate growth and improvement in the overall experience for fans attending the stadium.

Women's football in the country has been growing since 2017, when the first Professional League was created in which 18 teams participated. Currently the league has 20 teams registered. Media attention

and coverage is generating a strong female football culture, which has generated an average attendance in the finals of the championships of over 28,000 spectators. Thus, people have responded very well to the development of the Local League, supporting women in the sport and creating visibility so that every day there is a growing interest in contributing and making the championship become self-sustaining. We believe that the World Cup in the country would give a boost of visibility to the commercial affiliates and other entities that contribute in the sport, and would capture the attention of the fans generating profitability.

In the light of the above, Colombia proposes for its candidacy 10 cities in which all participants and visitors will feel and live the unforgettable moments of the best Women's World Cup ever lived in history. The 10 cities proposed are Bogotá, Cali, Medellín, Barranquilla, Cartagena, Bucaramanga, Armenia, Pereira, Manizales and Cúcuta. These cities have already had the opportunity to host major sporting events including the FIFA Futsal World Cup Colombia 2016 y FIFA U-20 World Cup Colombia 2011.

In each city there are hotels with all the characteristics necessary to receive delegations, referees and interest groups that would come to the country to live the best Women's World Cup in history. In addition, each city has international airports, which would provide the best services and connections between the proposed cities. Journeys between cities do not exceed an hour and a half by plane.

Colombia is also committed to living football in peace, respecting the differences between supporters, races and tastes, create a safe environment in each game and above all maintain respect for all the people who would visit us and make of

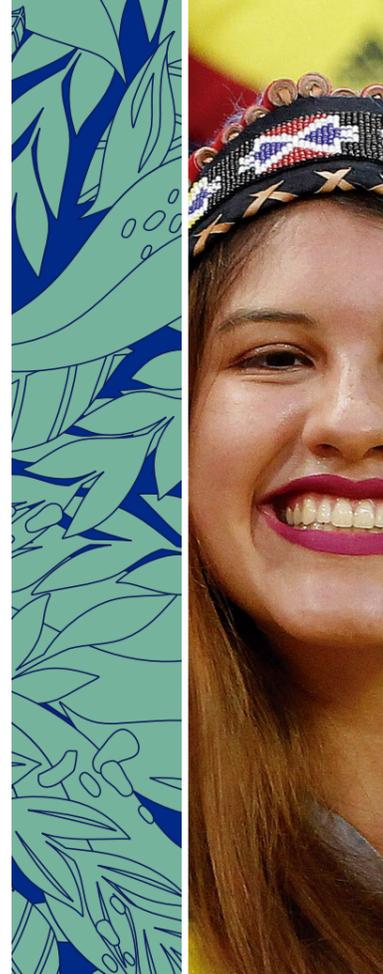
the world cup a great spectacle. Every Colombian would be involved, committed and willing to ensure that all those who arrive in the country live the culture and feel the joy that characterizes Colombians in each city visited; that each foreigner feels like a Colombian and that united among visitors, Colombians and local authorities, we generate the best football environment ever lived in history. In Colombia challenges within our DNA, we are used to accepting them on and overcoming them. This is the challenge of our passion, football, and together we will certainly bring the first Women's World Cup in history to the region. Welcome to Colombia land of football, challenges and joy.



Retrieve from <https://www.flickr.com/photos/158142294@N06/albums>



Retrieve from <https://www.flickr.com/MUNDIAL 2018CJL 2RONDA, EFE and private archive>



A

Event Vision and Key Metrics

1. Hosting Vision and Strategy

The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ will be the most important event in the country's history. As a country, we are ready to make this event successful and welcomed on local, regional and international levels. We in Colombia are ready to achieve with the event all the objectives set out in FIFA's women's football strategy. This would bring us a boost for the development of women's football in the country and South America where the main objectives are: increase participation, increase the commercial value and increase the association of women with the world of football and with the top positions of its institutions. The Women's World Cup would bring the best footballers in the world to the country and we would live a great event that we in Colombia usually don't have. It would be a great motivation for families to attend the stadium giving them a wonderful experience while they enjoying a magnificent show. We would have the opportunity to approach and motivate each girl to believe that it is possible to be on the court to represent the country in a World Cup; opportunities will be opened up

for more and more women to want to take up football professionally and see it as a way of life.

For these reasons, we set out the vision of developing the first FIFA Women's World Cup for Colombia and South America, in order to increase the participation of women's football at all levels (players, spectators, governance, sponsorships) and in turn maximize the Quality of competitions to strengthen the bases locally and regionally.

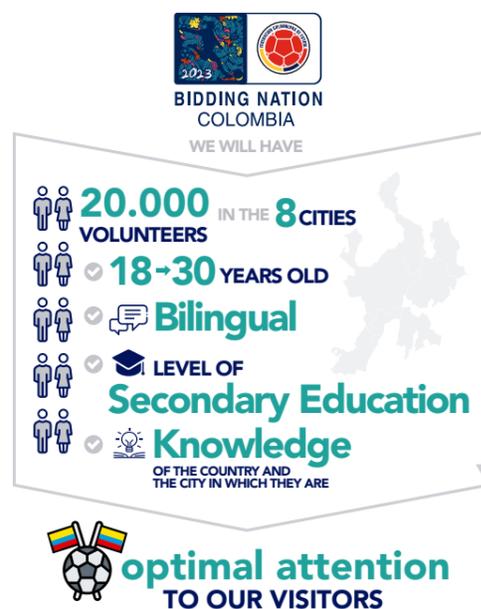
From the Colombian Football Federation and Dimayor we work together to improve the level and time of the competition to consolidate the championship and gain the trust of sponsors, who help to strengthen the tournament.

In addition, in the strategy of women's football that we propose from the Federation, we have as main objectives to increase participation from the base (girls between 6 and 12 years old) in order to develop new skills in these categories, which allows more and more girls to have the opportunity to compete and thus motivate them to continue in the training processes in all categories.

In accordance with the above-mentioned vision and in order to achieve the objectives set with the organization of The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™, we will work together with all the government authorities in each city to give the best show and for it to be welcomed by all the people who will participate and who will visit Colombia during the World Cup. We will provide the best security, transportation, lodging and health services among others to ensure the smooth running of the event according to the requirements given by the FIFA.

Colombia and the region need to attract the attention of all stakeholders so that women's football can have a transformation in South America that generates the necessary take-off for it to become profitable and self-sustaining. The World Cup would generate a female football culture and create an awareness of sport. Women's football has great potential that needs to be exploited, by highlighting its differences and generating more competitions so that fans get used to seeing it and start generating the same passion for the colors of their teams and countries regardless of gender.

1.1 Volunteers



The success of a World Cup is guaranteed by all the people who participate in its organization and make the event the best experience for the fans. Volunteers are a clear example of this. In Colombia, we are characterized by being cheerful people, collaborators and above all for the love and like for football. The volunteers will be people with the same characteristics: leaders, bilingual, with ample knowledge of the country and the city they are in, in order to be able to provide optimal attention to our visitors. For the Women's World Cup 2023™ we will have a total of 20,000 volunteers in the 8 cities where the event would take place.

The volunteers would be people between the ages of 18 and 30 who must have a basic secondary education level, ready to take on responsibilities and tasks with delegations and the general public. With the volunteer program in Colombia we want to strengthen community action through sports, to give young people the opportunity to have a rapprochement and experience in organizing and collaborating on major events that bring enormous benefits to all sectors of the country. The volunteer program will be coordinated through trainings and courses where the parameters of the tasks will be given to those selected. There will be city coordinators who will be the leaders and they will be waiting for everyone to fulfill the tasks assigned. The volunteers will not be paid, but they will be provided with the necessary tools to enable them to carry out their work successfully, such as clothing, access to

stadiums and food. The selection process would be through signup in the Federation's website, which later on will display selection, training and role assignment results. It is important for the volunteers to have experience in events, good communication and socialization skills and above all enthusiasm to give the best of each in all their tasks.

2. Women's Football: Development and Legacy

Over the past few years, as a fundamental part of culture and sports axis of our society, women's football in Colombia has achieved a significant growth. Little by little, the myth of being a sport exclusively for men has ended. A great number of women have opened a space and have joined as footballers, referees, coaches and in the administration and management on the top levels of the Colombian flagship sport.

Since 1991 the Colombian Football Fans Division - Difutbol began to hold women's football championships. Since then, it has received constant support, giving women footballers in Colombia opportunities and training in the sport.

Alongside the growth of women's football, the role played by the media has been key. Thanks to the continued support of the media, greater dissemination of competences and visibility of the sport at a national level has been achieved, which, in turn, has impacted the support and sponsorship offered by the country's private sector.

In this regard, the sponsors have been instrumental. Although the economic contributions have allowed the gradual growth of the sport, the support of these sponsorships through advertising campaigns and the visibility of women's football, has had a great impact on the transformation of the national collective imaginary. The joint work of all those involved in Colombian women's football has been essential for the achievement of the objectives.

The Major Division of Colombian Football (Dimayor), made the decision in 2016 to create the Professional Women's League, which was established in 2017. Since then, there have been 3 editions: the first one included 18 participating teams, in which the Independiente Santa Fe

was champion; in 2018, 23 teams disputed the championship, with Atletico Huila finishing in first place; and the third edition, held in 2019 with 20 teams, in which the America de Cali was crowned as the winner of the championship.

It is important to highlight that the Women's Professional League is a step forward towards achieving equality for women in football in Colombia and the region, where thanks to the visibility of our efforts and the results of our players we have been able to push the implementation of such leagues in other countries of the region.

Since the beginning of the Women's Professional League, the number of registered players has increased significantly and currently 20,645 players are registered in the Expert Competition Management System - COMET, of which 53% belong to the categories 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002 and 2003, that is, players between 16 and 20 years old.

These numbers show that since the beginning of the Women's Professional League, more women have been motivated to play football and continue their training processes. Although there is still a long way to go, better conditions have been promoted to see women's football as a professional opportunity and lifestyle.

Although women footballers in Colombia do not have sufficient income to devote themselves to full-time football, without resorting to additional activities or income, the realization in Colombia of the first Women's World Cup to be held in South America in 2023, would be an essential impulse to scale this sport to another level, allowing a greater investment in sports infrastructure suitable for women, to provide better guarantees and promote better sports quality. Also, it will give girls, adolescents and future generations new references to follow and a chance to live women's football closely creating a culture around it.

The opportunity to have the biggest women's football event in the world, is a transcendental factor that will show the level of professionalism, perseverance and dedication that the athletes of Colombia and South America have. It is a challenge that will stimulate the process of transformation, redefining the role of women in football and consolidating women's sports in Colombian and South American society.

Without a doubt, the development that would take place thanks to this important event would not only benefit Colombia, it would replicate throughout the continent and would create a strong culture of women's football in the region. Colombia hosting the best women's selections in the world, will empower future generations of girls, adolescents and youth so that, in a context of resilience, like the Colombian, they will feel optimism and allow their selves the opportunity to dream of being on the court living the passion of professional football and pride of being recognized worldwide.

Consequently, it is essential to mention the legacy of sports infrastructure that will allow Colombia to host the Women's World Cup, scenarios that will allow the development and promotion of sports for all Colombians.

Legacy Objectives

- ▶ Promote and boost support for women's football in Colombia and the region (increase spectators, sponsorship, improve image).
- ▶ Increase the number of girls, adolescents, and women playing football in the country and the region.
- ▶ Improve stadium infrastructure in Colombia.
- ▶ Improve the competitive level of players.

2.2 Beyond Football

Because of the physical and geographical characteristics that have defined the cultural diversity of the country, Colombia has forged its identity around sport, football being the hinge of union that generates more passions.

Although, traditionally, football has been linked to male competitions, the birth and gradual growth of the national Professional Women's League, along with the achievements of the Colombian Women's Team, have made these categories more visible, resulting in a significant increase in fans, which is why we aim to generate three fundamental impacts: empowerment of women, promotion of the orange economy and social reconciliation.

Throughout history, sports have been seen as a vehicle for transformation, through which social, political and economic changes are generated. In this way, we believe and want football to be

the means to achieve the social changes that Colombia needs, insofar as we empower women in the different dimensions of this sport, as footballers, judges, coaches, technical and medical staff, and as supporters. This ecosystem creates spaces in which women can develop skills and thus break cultural paradigms aimed to create gender equality.

Empowering women will be the premise that The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ will bring to Colombia and expand through out the region. The Colombian government has shown its commitment to women. Colombia today has a woman Vice President and a joint cabinet, which is unique in the region. The Vice-president of the Republic has been leading the empowerment of Colombian women through various tools, one of which is the ongoing monitoring and accompaniment of Colombian footballers, in sports, political and legal matters, from the Presidential Advisory Office for Women's Equity.

Committed to the Sustainable Development Goals, which see gender equality as the basis for peaceful, prosperous and sustainable development, The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ will create an environment in which men and women will have the opportunity to show and increase their skills, and recognize themselves as equals.

In addition, the highest sporting event of women's football will highlight and energize the orange economy, bringing together the different creative scenarios of the country and driving them forward. The proposal for Colombia to host The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™, will allow to develop the economic potential of culture and generate conditions for the sustainability of the organizations.

Thirdly, the impact that most concerns us as a country is that of social reconciliation. A country that over the past 50 years has been marked by the violent actions of countless actors who have converged throughout the national territory, generates a range of political challenges; social, economic, among others, which obliges us as a society to create spaces for reconciliation, for rebuilding the social fabric, where participation and working together is key to bringing to a successful conclusion an unprecedented event in the country.

This component will contribute to building and maintaining of peace among the different actors involved, which will allow interpersonal, cultural and social transformations. In this sense, an international event such as The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™, will allow to develop the economic potential of sports and culture and generate conditions for the sustainability of the organizations.

Finally, we are aware of the challenges that Colombia will have as the host country and also, of the challenges will arise during the process. However, we believe that the Women's World Cup is the right way to contribute to the development of Colombia and create an unprecedented social impact.

3. Communication and Event promotion

3.1 Market Research

Access to cutting-edge market research will be available, providing key data to understand the behavior of the target audience: psychographic profiles, consumption habits and behavior. The Colombian Football Federation will develop an extensive database of sports fans and their interests, in order to have clear trends and opportunities to improve the experience of The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™. We seek to obtain quantitative data from the attendees of the event, to determine how their behaviors change with regard to variables such as price and distances, among others. As FIFA's vision seeks to develop a system for managing interaction with fans as one of its top priorities, the information resulting from this investigation will be made available to FIFA members for its use. On the other hand, this information will allow creating key communication messages to generate a relationship based on trust with the fans.

3.2 Listening Tour

Given the relevance and magnitude of The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™, the different stages of the event will be developed with the aim of uniting populations of the entire territory around women's football. It will be achieved through a joint work with the proposed host cities, to identify the values and elements that characterize each region, developing a comprehensive plan to create

the atmosphere and relevance of a football world cup throughout Colombia. Diversity and gender equity will be promoted in a comprehensive manner with the national sport as its central focus.

- ▶ Understand each population (Barranquilla, Cartagena, Medellín, Manizales, Pereira, Bogotá, Cali, Armenia, Bucaramanga and Cúcuta)
- ▶ Ensure the channels effectiveness.
- ▶ Alliance and comprehensive planning with the host cities.
- ▶ Sense of belonging for Women's football.

3.3 Branding and Positioning

The Government of Colombia, through the Sports Ministry, will work with the Colombian Football Federation in the development and implementation of a comprehensive communication strategy, to position Colombia as the best candidate for The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™. The strategy will address all communication channels to achieve an impact on society, such as paid advertising, media deployment, public relations, social media and digital platforms, among others; in this way it is sought to reach all corners of Colombia impacting one of the pillars of the National Government: Equity. To achieve success in this strategy, we will count on expert agencies in marketing development and event deployment.

It will be developed under the creative concept of "The Challenge of a Passion" which frames the idiosyncratic description insight that defines the feeling of the nation, on the challenge represented by gender equity in a country with the socio-cultural and historical characteristics of Colombia.

3.4 Media Headquarters

Corferias, in Bogota, will be the place to centralize all media work. This stage is chosen because of its proximity to the Nemesio Camacho El Campín stadium, which is one of the most important stadiums in Colombia. Even though, Corferias was created for the realization of fairground activities, it is a suitable center for all types of social, business and cultural activities. The entire operation in Corferias will

have teams of: public relations, advertising experts and digital and social media teams. Communication teams should be aligned with the same messages and the appropriate language used in FIFA scenarios.

3.5 Marketing Activations

The activations in Colombia will be divided on different fronts to reach all regions of the country, allowing a strong presence especially in the host cities through experience centers around sports venues.

It is key within this activation to make tourists feel at home and, at the same time, make them live and experience what it feels like to be in The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™.

For this reason, the matches will be broadcasted. Theatrical shows, street carnivals, musical shows, sports activities, technological experiences and food tastings will be carried out, all in a national and international cultural mix.

Each center of experience will position the World Cup due to the strong presence of the FIFA brand, will have the presence of the official mascot, and will have clocks with the time of each participating country, among others.

There will be ample spaces, with access to Wifi, balls, Football fields and there will be different activities at different times of the day, with personalities related to world-class football.

The activities will be projected on giant screens installed in different parts of the country and the participants will win World Cup souvenirs.

3.6 Media Support and Amplification

An extensive database of journalists and allied media will be developed, related to sports topics and whose interest in The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ is relevant.

Said database, will also include opinion generators from other sources such as economy, who can address the event's contribution to the country from a different perspective.

Different topics and facts will also be presented to generate expectation, and support

content and attractive material for the end of the event will be developed.

In addition to working with journalists, a specialized team will be set up to create relevant information material for print, radio, digital and television media. In turn, it will be verified that the topics disseminated reach traditional and new audiences and that the message of The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ is massified among the citizenry. To generate a greater impact, strong digital strategies and content will be developed and showcased in social media in order to capture followers and fans of the sporting event.

3.7 Monitoring

Through an allied monitoring agency, we will identify the coverage of the national, specialized and general media of The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ held in Colombia. This will be done, in order to find opportunities to position the sporting event and to react strategically to possible erroneous coverage and false information, which could become hotbeds of reputational crisis towards the organization. The reports will be delivered daily, after a thorough sweep of news portals, radio stations, television channels and other news media. The impact and significance of the registered news will be determined, positive and negative.

3.8 Image Capturing

The National Government, through the Ministry of Information and Communications Technology, the Institutional Channel and media allies, will provide a full coverage of the event, based on the capture, production and dissemination of images of interest to all stakeholders involved in the event. A channel or network for the transmission of information will also be created so that these images, videos, press releases and graphic materials can be used by the various international media teams. To capture the images, state-of-the-art equipment will be available to achieve the best quality of actions and events related to The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™. The deployment will be the same in all scenarios where the sporting event is involved and of interest to the international press and FIFA.

3.9 Football For All

As a commitment to include all communities in the experience of living the party of football and to encourage support for the Women's World Cup, the signal and installation of screens in the main squares of various cities in the country for the free transmission of sporting events will be coordinated with The Ministry of Information Technology and Communications. In addition, communities will work together in all regions of Colombia to spread the profile of each of the players in the Colombian National Team and highlight the good level of women's football.

It is key to spread The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ throughout the country, so that in Colombia the message that football is a powerful tool to change people's lives is generated. We have players with the full conviction of it throughout the national territory.

3.10 New Paths for Fans

The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ is organized to reach the whole country and carry the message that women's football is made for Colombians in search of new challenges, determined, strong, dedicated, with the conviction of being the best in the face of challenges. Women (girls and adults) who dream of becoming professional footballers will be supported by the organizers and will receive incentives to build this path through the provision of sports kits and training scholarships. In addition, before the matches a space will be provided on the court so that these sport promises are brought closer to the professional players and motivated by seeing the best footballers in the world up and close.

There will also be a strong campaign to promote in them the values of sport and fair play and players who belong to the Women's Professional League will have access benefits to the matches during the World Cup.

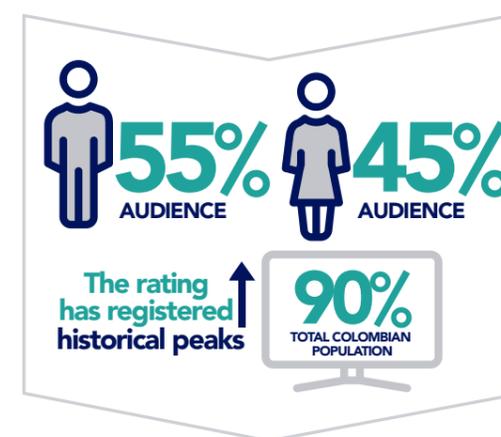
3.11 Outdoor Advertising

Billboards will be installed in different points of the host cities and there will be brand presence at airports, transport terminals, mass transit systems portals, buses, stations and bus stops. In addition, advertising of the event will be screened on sho-

pping malls and chain stores. The day's schedule will be shown on public screens and information on the activities planned will be disseminated in the experience centers in each city.

3.12 Audience Data

The audience of Gol Caracol, broadcast by the television channel Caracol that has the rights to broadcast the matches of the Colombian National Team, are people over 18 years old.



3.13 Innovators

Today, the constant exploration of new stories, experiences and platforms has become a vital part of connecting with audiences; this is why the great moment that Colombian advertising and creativity is having, will be reflected throughout the different kinds communications for The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™.

Different world-class professionals will make this edition an event to celebrate, focusing the attention of the whole world around a discipline that is attracting the sight of all.

Like women's football, Colombia has been making its way through time, product of everyone's effort and need.

3.14 Government Actions to Recognize the Role of Women Athletes

The Sports Ministry prioritizes the scenarios that bring together the promotion of projects and programs, that with a focus on social or differential inclusion, promo-

te the right for women to practice sports, recreational and physical activities. In this regard, the structuring and implementation of the programs comprehensively address the care of women, who in 2018 accounted for nearly one million beneficiaries.

Colombia has the "Pact for Transparency and Protection of Children and Women in Colombian Sports". A slogan led by the Sports Ministry, which is carried out along with the Vice-presidency of the Republic, the Ministry of Transparency, the Colombian Family Welfare Institute (ICBF), the Colombian Football Federation and the Presidential Advisory Office for Women's Equity, signed on March 4 of 2019 and whose purpose is to guarantee sports as an ethical, gender equity arena, save for minors, a source of development and fair play by adopting and implementing a zero tolerance policy for abuse, exploitation, harassment, discrimination and violence.

We are a country of great events. The bigger the challenge, the better the response. Two FIFA World Cups, FIFA Futsal World Cup Colombia 2016 y FIFA U-20 World Cup Colombia 2011; the World Cup of Children's Athletics held in Cali and the first two events of the Olympic cycle towards Tokyo 2020 such as the Bolivarianos of Santa Marta 2017 and the Central Americans and the Caribbean of Barranquilla 2018, are only a token of the organizational capacity that distinguishes us and prepares us for new and greater future demands.

Its realization has also been motivated by the large number of international sports competitions that the country hosts with greater frequency. Apart from recognition and admiration, the vote of confidence of the different sports organizations towards Colombia is undeniable. Proudly, we can say that we have fulfilled worldwide expectations

3.15 Create New Ties

The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ is coming, and there is nothing like sports to unite nations, foster values and highlight life lessons. For this event, Colombia presented its candidacy, because we know we are prepared to be the only venue for this event thanks to our passion in accepting new challenges.

The recent creation of a Sports Ministry is a demonstration of our commitment to build on the values that only football can leave as life lesson.

The great advances in local and national women's football support the candidacy. In Colombia there is a champion of Copa Libertadores (Atlético Huila 2018) and recently the women of the National Team won gold medal in the Pan American Championship in Lima.

It is time for Colombia to envision an inclusive, entrepreneurial, diverse and respectful country through a very powerful tool: football.

May the entire planet see in Colombia 2023 the happening of women's football revolution.

4. General information: Host Country/ Host Countries and Host Cities

Colombia is a sovereign country that constitutes itself in a unitary, social and democratic state of law whose form of government is presidential. It is a politically organized republic in 32 decentralized departments and the Capital District of Bogotá, seat of the national government. It has a diversified economy and possesses services that generate income. It is part of the CIVETS group, considered to be one of the six major emerging markets, is a member of the OAS, the Pacific Alliance and other international organizations. Has also, been invited to join the OECD, and is also the only country in Latin America that is a global partner of the NATO.

Colombia is located in the extreme north of South America with an area of 1,141,748 km² and 48 million inhabitants of various races. There are 84 indigenous tribes and 10% of the population is of African descent. In this portion of tropical land there are no seasons and the temperature is subject to only one factor: the altitude. Three branches of the imposing Andes range cross the country making its geography as varied as the species that inhabit it. The landscapes can vary from the sand dunes in the Guajira desert, to the dense rainforest of the Amazon; and in between we can find countless

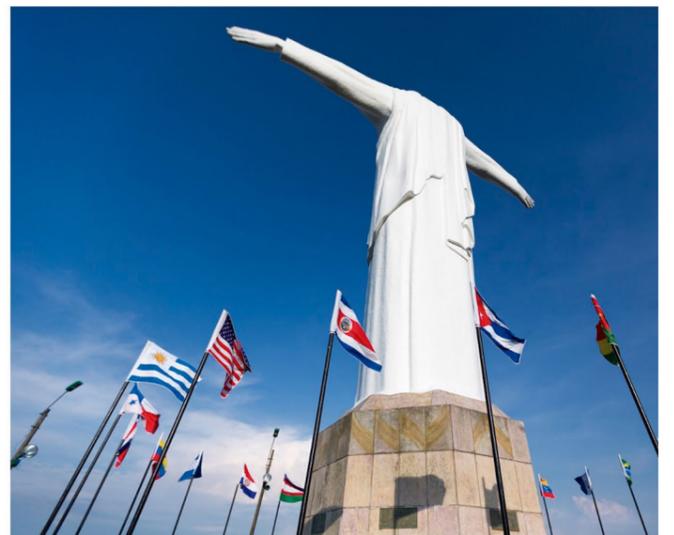
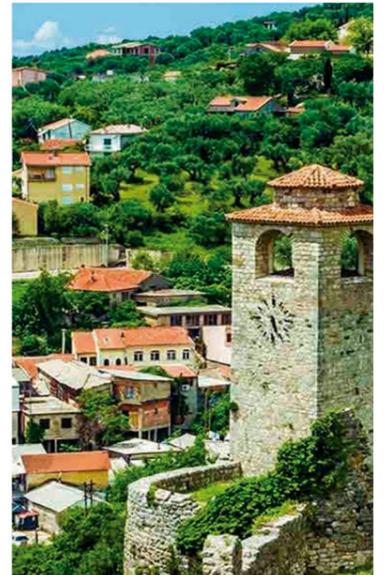
ecosystems that house unimaginable biodiversity.

Cultural wealth also has no end. Each region spreads its identity samples through fairs, parties and carnivals, such as the Blacks and Whites in Pasto, the famous Barranquilla Carnival, the Manizales Fair, the Flower Fair in Medellín and the Cali Fair. Some of these cities represent the country's cultural and economic centers and attract foreigners from all over the world thanks to their beauty, the particular charm of their landscapes and their people, which is the highlight of this country. The warmth, joy and love with which Colombians receive their visitors is something that is constantly repeated in the reviews of foreigners.

In terms of tourism infrastructure, Colombia has approximately 27 convention centers and 455 hotels with lounges designed to organize events and 117 non-traditional locations that offer unique event experiences. Some examples of these are: the Cathedral of Sal in Zipaquirá, the Castle of San Felipe de Barajas in Cartagena and the Botanical Garden of Medellín. 24 airlines operate a total of 1,146 weekly direct international flights to Colombia. It has one of the best airports in the world, El Dorado in Bogotá, and many options of domestic flights at affordable prices with transfer times between cities from 20 minutes to one hour. This is why Colombia has been chosen several times to host major sporting events such as The FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011, South American Diving Games 2013, the World Cycling World Cup, the World Cup for Artistic Gymnastics, the World Cup for Children's Athletics and the FIFA Futsal World Cup 2016, among others.

Projects are currently being developed to make Colombia even more competitive as a destination, with the growing economic investment in different sectors and also with the measures and efforts that both government, private and public institutions and entities are making to increase the levels of security, employment and equity.





4.1 General information by city



Retrieve from private archive

Bogotá, capital of the Republic of Colombia and of the department of Cundinamarca, was founded on August 6th, 1538 and has 7,150,000 inhabitants. It is the political, administrative, economic, industrial, artistic, sports and tourism epicenter of the country. It is a diverse and multicultural city in which modern constructions are combined with those of the colonial past.

The city has a wide cultural offer that has increased considerably in recent decades. In addition to being the venue of important festivals of wide trajectory and national and international recognition, it is important to highlight that the Unesco awarded the city the title of World Book Capital in 2007. It was also declared the Ibero-American capital of culture on the same year.

As for sports, Bogota hosted the first Bolivarian Games held in 1938. The city was host for the National Games in 2004, where it won the championship. It was a subset of various Pan American and Bolivarian Games held

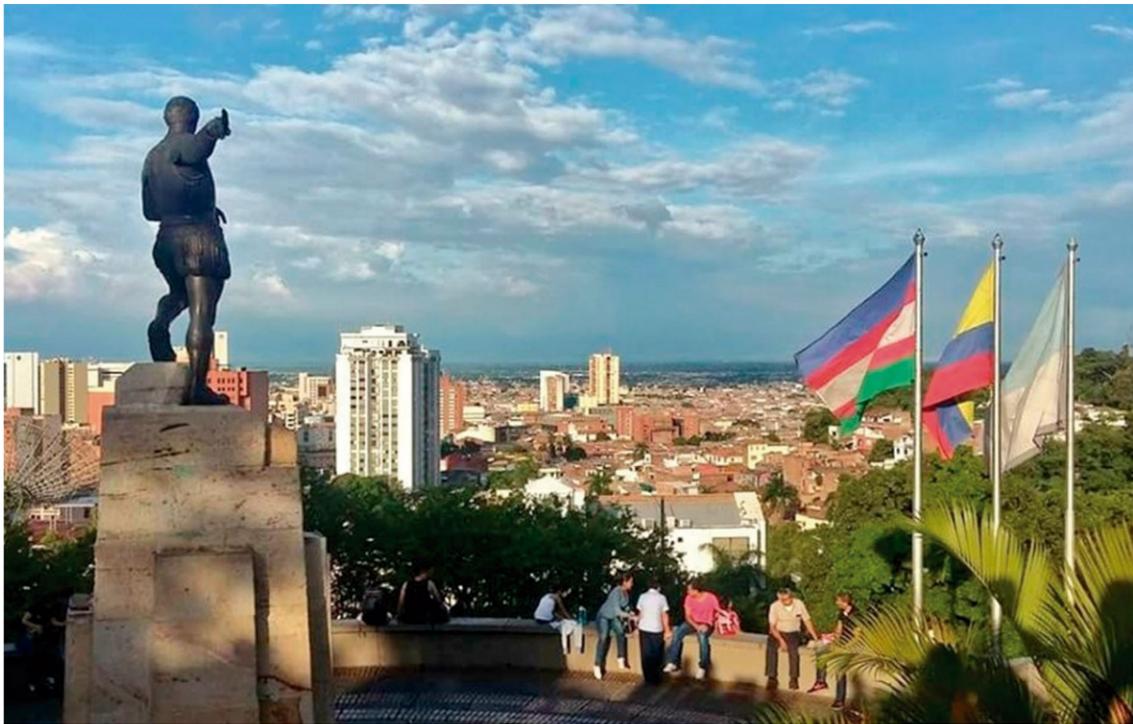
Inhabitants
7,150,000

It is the political, administrative, economic, industrial, artistic, sports and tourism epicenter of the country.

in other cities of the country. In addition, the city is usually present on the Cycling Tour of Colombia. It was the home of the Colombian football team where it won the 2001 America's Cup title and hosted the FIFA U-20 World Cup Colombia 2011.



Cali



Retrieve from private archive

Cali is the third most populated city in Colombia, whose official name is actually Santiago de Cali. It was founded on July 25th of 1536 and has 2,471,474 inhabitants. It is the capital of the department of Valle del Cauca and is considered one of the oldest cities in America. On the other hand, it is one of the main economic and industrial centers of the country.

The cultural activity of the city has flourished around centers such as the Popular Institute of Culture, the Municipal Theatre, the Museum of Modern Arts, the Tertulia, the Beethoven Hall, the Departmental School of Theatre, and the Universidad del Valle. The Feria de Cali is the most important event in the city. It is held annually in the city between December 25th and 30th, and gathers more than 110.00 foreign tourists.

Cali is known as “The Sports City of America”. The city built new sports venues and adapted old scenarios for the preparation of the World Games 2013. Cali has held the National Sports Games of Colombia on

Inhabitants
2,471,474

Cali is known as
“The Sports City of America”

three occasions, 1928, 1954 and 2008 and it was the only Colombian city to organize the Pan American Games 1971. It also hosted the final of the Copa Libertadores de América on 6 occasions with an equal number of runners-up.

Alfonso Bonilla Aragón International Airport

Spiwak Chipichape Cali Hotel

Spirito by Spiwak Hotel

Deportivo Cali Sports Venue

Marriot Cali Hotel

Four Points by Sheraton Hotel

Movich Casa Alferéz Hotel

Torre de Cali Hotel

Obelisco Hotel

Cosmos Cali Hotel

Dann Carlton Hotel

Benport FC Field

Intercontinental Hotel

Pascual Guerrero Stadium

El Dorado Field

NH Royal Hotel

Club Campestre

MS Ciudad Jardin Hotel

San Buenaventura University

Javeriana University

Colegio Bolívar

Colegio Colombo Británico

Club Shalom

Club Campestre Farallones

América de Cali Sports Venue

Stadium

Airport

Team Hotel

FIFA Hotel

Hotel

Venue Specific Training Site

Barranquilla



Retrieve from private archive

Capital of the Atlantic Department was founded on April 7th, 1813. Barranquilla is the fourth most populated city in the country with 1,232,766 inhabitants. Here one of the most important cultural festivities of Colombia is celebrated, the Carnival of Barranquilla, which has been declared Oral and Intangible Heritage of Humanity by the UNESCO. In addition, the city stands out for its architectural beauty, its natural landscapes and the joy of its people.

Barranquilla is considered one of the main cities of industrial and commercial importance in the country, thanks to the role it plays within the national economy. It has a maritime and river port, making it a city of great development. Barranquilla is home to various cultural events such as art exhibitions, literary workshops, philosophical conferences, theatre plays, poetry slams, dance, exhibitions, concerts and festivals, as the Festival of Orchestras in the framework of the Carnival and Barranquijazz.

In sports the city has hosted events of national and international stature such as the National

Inhabitants
1,232,766

Barranquilla is the fourth most populated city in the country.

Games in several years, National Super Games, World Baseball Under 23 and the XXIII Central American and Caribbean Games. As for football, Barranquilla is the main venue for the Colombian National Team for home matches during World Cup Qualifiers.

Medellín



Retrieve from private archive

Medellín is the capital of the department of Antioquia. Founded March 2nd of 1616, it is the second most populated city in Colombia with a total of 2,508,452 inhabitants. As capital of the department, the city is a financial, commercial and industrial center of the country, home of national and international companies in sectors such as textiles, energy, health and automotive.

The city is one of the main cultural centers of Colombia, carries out important and recognized festivities at local, national and international level such as: The Flower Fair, an annual event that offers visitors 140 cultural events and the poetry festival. It is also holds Colombiamoda, the most important fair in the fashion industry in Colombia.

It has hosted international sporting events such as the South American Diving Games 2010 and 2013, crowning the Colombian team as champion with a total of 21 medals. Also, it has held two stops of the Triathlon World Cup, the South American Rugby 2010, the Pan

Inhabitants
2,508,452

The city is a financial, commercial and industrial center of the country, home of national and international companies in sectors such as textiles, energy, health and automotive.

American Softball 2012, the Athletics Grand Prix 2013 and was one of the venues of The FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011. During 2013, the city hosted the Archery World Championship and the Pan American Youth Athletics Championship, and also hosted the BMX World Cup 2016.



Cartagena



Retrieve from private archive

The fifth most populated city in Colombia is Cartagena de Indias, capital of the department of Bolívar. It was founded on June 1st, 1533 and has 1,036,412 inhabitants. Located on the shores of the Caribbean Sea, it has preserved its historic center, the Walled City, declared World Heritage Site by the UNESCO.

Cartagena de Indias is one of the most important tourist destinations in Colombia and Latin America. Tourism became a boost factor of the city thanks to its natural attractions and its rich history, manifested in a variety of architectural styles.

The city has excellent sports venues bequeathed by the holding of the XX Central American and Caribbean Games between 15 and 30 July 2006, which were classified by the ODECABE as the best in history. It also hosted The FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011, when it hosted group stage matches, and one in the quarter-finals.

Inhabitants
1,036,412

The city has excellent sports venues bequeathed by the holding of the XX Central American and Caribbean Games 2006

Map of Cartagena, Colombia, highlighting sports venues and hotels. The map includes the following locations:

- Stadium: Armada Nacional - Base Naval Stadium, Jorge Washinton School, Olímpico Jaime Morón León Stadium, San Fernando Stadium
- Airport: Rafael Núñez International Airport
- Team Hotel: Capilla del Mar Hotel, Almirante Hotel, Caribe Hotel, Hampton by Hilton Hotel
- FIFA Hotel: Cadets Naval Academy Almirante Padilla
- Hotel: Sonesta Hotel, Radisson Ocean Pavillion Hotel, Las Américas Hotel
- Venue Specific Training Site: Jorge Tadeo Lozano University

Bucaramanga



Retrieve from private archive

Bucaramanga is the capital of the department of Santander, declared according to the World Bank as the most prosperous city in Latin America and example for the world. The city was founded on 22nd December 1622, with a total population of 516,512. The sectors, arranged according to their participation in the economy of the city are commerce, services and industry.

The culture in Bucaramanga has several artistic expressions that range from plastic arts such as painting, sculpture, photography, and recently to artistic proposals that incorporate new technologies. Literary arts is one of the main pillars of culture in Santander and Bucaramanga. The city is also called the City of Parks, as it has more than 72 parks in its metropolitan area.

The city of Bucaramanga has been characterized by exhibiting in the national ambit the different sports modalities that are practiced in the Olympic Games. The city hosted the U-20 South American Women's

Inhabitants
516,512

The city is also called the **City of Parks**, as it has more than **72 parks** in its metropolitan area.

Cup 2010, organized by Conmebol in which Colombia's National Team was runner-up. It also hosted the Ballroom World Cup 2011, the FIFA Futsal World Cup 2016 and the National Games 1941 and 1996.

Palonegro International Airport

Industrial University of Santander

San Pedro Claver School

Dann Carlton Hotel

Ciudad Bonita Hotel

Marte Field

Alfonso López Stadium

Chicamocha Hotel

Tryp Hotel

Hampton by Hilton Hotel

Holiday Inn Hotel

Sonesta Hotel

Álvaro Gómez Hurtado Stadium

Comfenalco Santander Field

Punta Diamante Hotel

Villa Concha Stadium

Stadium Airport Team Hotel FIFA Hotel Hotel Venue Specific Training Site

Armenia



Retrieve from private archive

Armenia is the Quindío department capital, it's one of the four main cities of the Colombian coffee axis. It was founded on October 14, 1889 and has 301,226 inhabitants. It is a medium-sized city located in the golden triangle and is one of the main commercial and tourist centers, not only in the region, but also in western Colombia.

The city has several examples of modern and contemporary architecture. Its rapid development has made it acquire the name of the "Miracle City" of Colombia. It has one of the best life quality standards in the country.

Armenia has participated in major sporting events such as the 2005 Bolivarian Games, sharing the venue with the city of Pereira. In terms of infrastructure, the city has the

Inhabitants
301,226

It is one of the four main cities of the Colombian coffee axis.

Centenario stadium, one of the most modern in Colombia, built in 1988. It's known as the Garden of America. It was a subset of The America's Cup 2001, host of the U-20 South American Cup 2005 and host of The FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011.



Pereira



Retrieve from private archive

Pereira, is the Risaralda department capital, was founded on August 30th of 1863 and has a population of 443,554 inhabitants. It is the most populated city in the coffee-growing region and the second most populated in the paisa region, after Medellín. There can be found numerous public enterprises, institutions and agencies of the Colombian state.

Pereira has outstanding independent cultural movements, in which we can highlight events such as the Festival Luna de Locos, the Festival de Cine del Sur, the National Contest of Bambuco, the Festival Sinfónico de Pereira, the Noche de Tangos and the International Bolero Festival. It also counts with several independent cinemas such as the Cine Club Borges, Cine con Alma of the Chamber of Commerce of Pereira, the Cine Arte of Comfamiliar Risaralda and the Cinema of the Museum of Art. Among these independent cultural expresions que can also find organizations such as the Academia Pereirana de Historia, the Parnaso Literario del Eje Cafetero, the Fundación Museo de Arte de Pereira and the Compañía Creativa Trazueños. In addition to the

Inhabitants
443,554

The city has about 620 sports venues, including the Hernán Ramírez Villegas stadium, the Olympic pools, the minor and major coliseum.

above it also counts with monthly activities such as La Cuadra on Avenida Circunvalar, Short Circuit in the city center and Serenade Nights.

According to the Ministry of Sport and Recreation of Pereira, the city has about 620 sports venues, including the Hernán Ramírez Villegas stadium, the Olympic pools, the minor and major coliseum. The city hosted the X National Games 974, then hosted the Copa América 2001 and the Bolivarian Sports Games. Soon Pereira will also receive the Under 23 men's Pre-Olympic Tournament 2020.



Manizales



Retrieve from private archive

Specifically located in the Andes mountains, this city boasts on producing one of the best coffees in the world. It is the capital of the department of Caldas, was founded in 1849 and has a population of 434,403 inhabitants. It is also home to many universities and has the advantage of being at a short distance of Los Nevados National Natural Park, which speaks for itself of its privileged location.

Manizales is characterized by its rich offer in music, theatre, dance, literature and plastic arts, among others. More than 10 performing arts festivals are held throughout the year, as well as a wide range of musical events and cultural exhibitions. Among the fairs and festivals of national and international recognition held in the city are: the International Festival of the Image, the Book Fair, the Festival Manizales Grita Rock, the International Festival of University Jazz, the International Theatre Festival and the Manizales Fair, making culture one of the sectors that boosts the city's economy.

Inhabitants
434,403

More than 10 performing arts festivals are held throughout the year, as well as a wide range of musical events and cultural exhibitions.

Manizales has also hosted sporting events such as the IV Juegos Deportivos Nacionales 1936, South American Under-20 Cup 1987, Copa America 2001 the South American Under-20 Cup 2005 and most importantly The FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011.



Cúcuta



Retrieve from private archive

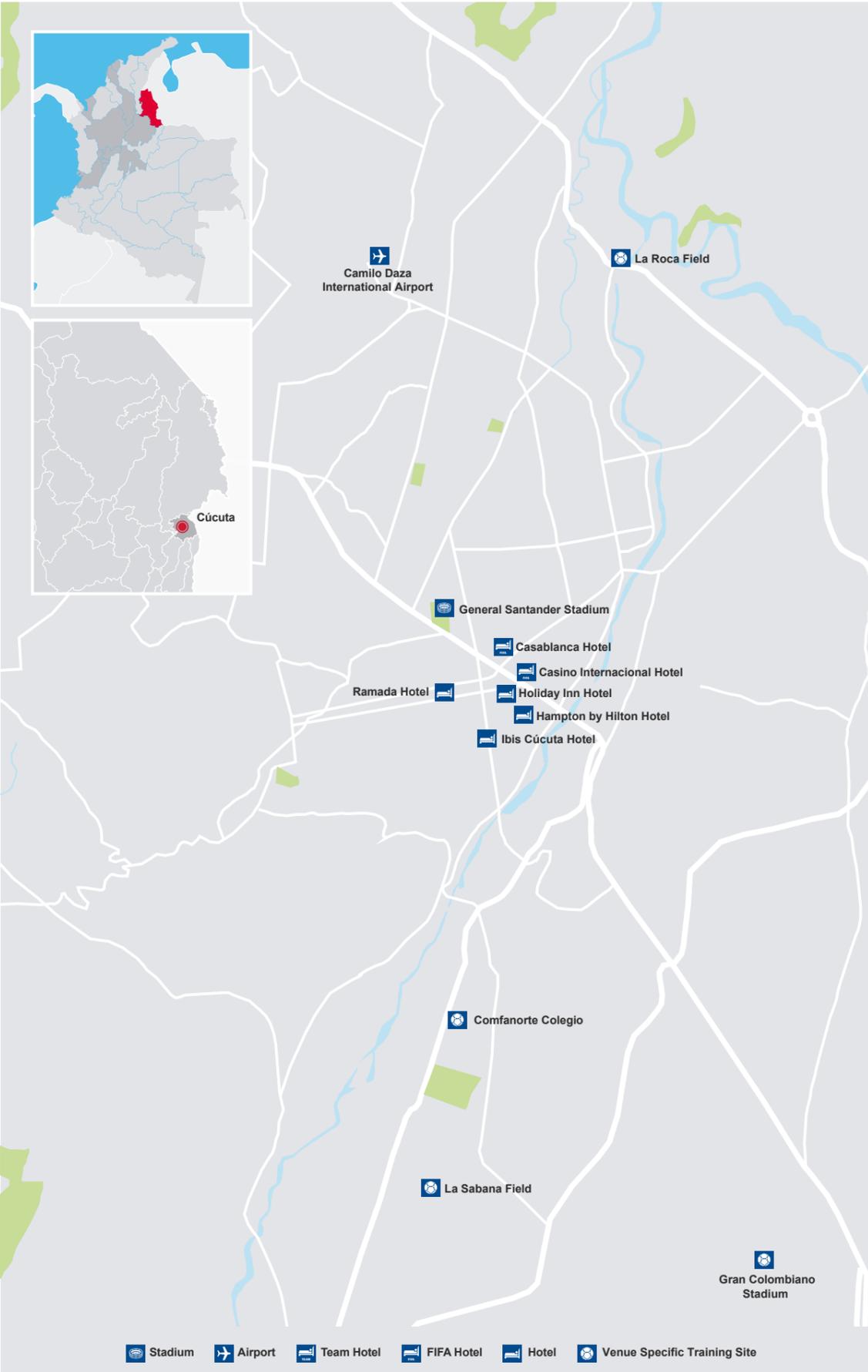
Cúcuta, officially named San José de Cúcuta, capital of the department of Norte de Santander, was founded on June 17, 1733 and has 750,000 inhabitants. It houses numerous sites of interest such as the Monument to Christ the King, a viewpoint that offers spectacular views, or the Column of Padilla, an obelisk in honor of Admiral Padilla.

The city counts with a cultural infrastructure such as Libraries, Casa Natal de Francisco de Paula Santander, Quinta Teresa, Centro Cultural del Reloj and Banco de la República. It hosts various cultural events organized by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, which include national and international theater plays.

Football and basketball are the most practiced sports in the city. For the professional development of football, the city counts with the stadium General Santander. Other venues of importance are the Olympic Pool located in the vicinity of the stadium and two skating rinks, one on Libertadores Avenue and another in the Quinta Bosch district.

Inhabitants
750,000

Football and basketball are the most practiced sports in the city.



5. Event timing



Retrieve from archive El Tiempo

The date chosen by the Colombian Football Federation for the event is from July 13th to August 13th of 2023. These dates were chosen specifically because during this period we will not have any local or regional competition that could interfere with the holding of The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™. As a result of not having seasons, the weather during these dates is very good, we have no rainy periods during this time of the year which could guarantee an excellent show. We also consider these dates opportune since it is a vacation period for schools and universities allowing us to count

on a large audience during all the established times for the matches. Finally, the celebration of the two national holidays in Colombia would be during this period. July 20th, Independence Day, and August 7th, the Battle of Boyacá, are important and special dates for all Colombians.

The World Cup would be the perfect event to share with visitors and the whole world our roots and culture, and to celebrate independence in conjunction with the largest and most important sporting event Colombia has ever had in its history.



B Event Infrastructure

6. Stadiums

Stadiums Introduction

Colombia is a country where football is lived with the utmost passion. It is a territory full of contrasts, but football certainly crosses all of its geography. We have world-class venues to host all kinds of sporting events; in this case we propose 10 cities that host the best stadiums for The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™: Armenia, Barranquilla, Bogotá, Bucaramanga, Cali, Cartagena, Cúcuta, Manizales, Medellín and Pereira.

Currently, the stadiums that will be hosting The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ are in prime conditions and will be up to the task of welcoming football teams and fans for The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™.

Sports events and Colombian stadiums What have we Done in Colombia?

In Colombia we have had the good fortune to host events of national and international stature, which have generated a great impact for the country in terms of sports scenarios infrastructure, hotels and the cities themselves. Some of the events we have had as a country are:

- ▶ **FIFA Futsal World Cup Colombia 2016.** Held from September 10th to October 1st, 24 teams participated. The coliseums in which the commitments were carried out were Ivan de Bedout of Medellín, El Pueblo of Cali and Bicentenario of Bucaramanga.
- ▶ **FIFA U-20 World Cup Colombia 2011.** With remodeled stadiums, Colombia hosted the World Cup from July 29th to August 20th in eight cities: Armenia, Barranquilla, Bogotá, Cali, Cartagena, Manizales, Medellín and Pereira.
- ▶ **Copa América 2001.** While hosting the event the Colombian National Team won the only Copa América title that it has till the date. This edition was held from July 11th to the 29th in seven cities.
- ▶ **Pan American Youth Games.** The sixth edition of the Games was held in Cali. It is the only time that Colombia has received a sporting event in which 18 disciplines and 2,996 athletes (2,447 men and 549 women) from 31 countries participated.

Stadium	City	Capacity	Phase	State
Centenario	Armenia	23.500	Group Phase	Completed
Metropolitano Roberto Meléndez	Barranquilla	46.692	Group Phase - Quarters- Semi-finals	Completed
Nemesio Camacho El Campín	Bogotá	39.512	Group Phase – Quarters – Opening Match – Semifinals – Final	Completed
Alfonso López	Bucaramanga	28.000	Group Phase	Completed
Olimpico Pascual Guerrero	Cali	38.558	Group Phase - Quarters- Semi-finals	Completed
Olimpico Jaime Morón León	Cartagena	20.000	Group Phase	Completed
General Santander	Cúcuta	32.163	Group Phase	Under Renovation
Palogrande	Manizales	31.611	Group Phase	Completed
Atanasio Girardot	Medellín	44.863	Group Phase - Quarters- Semifinals	Completed
Hernán Ramírez Villegas	Pereira	30.297	Group Phase	Completed

► **Central American and the Caribbean, Suramericanos and Bolivarianos.** Four editions of the Games have been held in Colombia, the first was in Barranquilla 1946, followed by Medellin 1978, Cartagena 2006 and Barranquilla 2018.

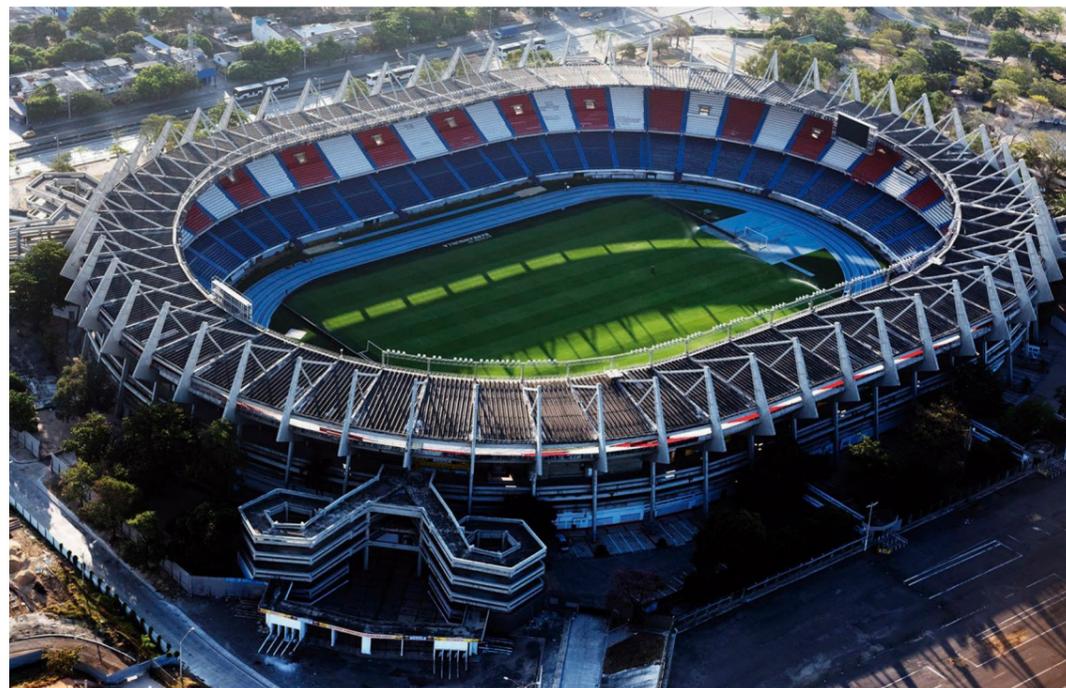
Which Projects are Coming to Colombia?

In favor of continuing to project Colombia as a host country for world-class sporting events, we have 3 upcoming major events:

► **Pre-olympic 2020.** The Pre-olympic Under 23 Tournament will be held between January 18th and February 9th of 2020 in the cities of Armenia, Bucaramanga and Pereira. This tournament will define the two South American teams that will participate in the Tokyo Olympic Games 2020. The tournament will count with the participation of 10 teams and for the fourth time in history, Colombia will host the event.

► **Copa America Argentina - Colombia 2020.** It will be the XLVII edition of this tournament, for the first time in history two countries will be hosting the event, with the aim of bringing closer South American football to all fans in the continent.

► **The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™.** In order to make women's football more visible, Colombia will present its candidacy as host country, with the collaborative work of the National Government and with a holistic vision for each area of interest required by FIFA.



Retrieve from <https://www.flickr.com/MUNDIAL 2018CJL 2RONDA> and private archive

6.1 Bogotá Nemesio Camacho El Campín Stadium



Retrieve from private archive

The Nemesio Camacho El Campín Stadium is the largest sports stadium in Bogotá, located in the locality of Teusaquillo, center - west of the capital of Colombia. It was opened on August 10th of 1938. It currently has a capacity for 39,512 spectators, with four tribunes: Western, Eastern, Southern and Northern.

Both the women's and men's professional football teams of Millonarios and Independiente Santa Fe play in the stadium. It has also occasionally hosted teams such as Chicó F.C, Fortaleza, Tigres and Atlético Huila. El Campín is one of the best football stadiums in Colombia and one of the best 100 in the world.

Important Events

El Campín has hosted the Colombian National Team for the South American (Conmebol) Qualifiers for The FIFA World Cup, it was the venue for the Juegos Bolivarianos 1938, hosted the Qualifiers for the South American Cup 1967, the Copa América 1975-1979-1883 and 2001, the National Games 2004, The FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011 and the Fox Sports Tournament 2019.

Average Attendance
12,000 Spectators
Total Capacity
39,512 Spectators

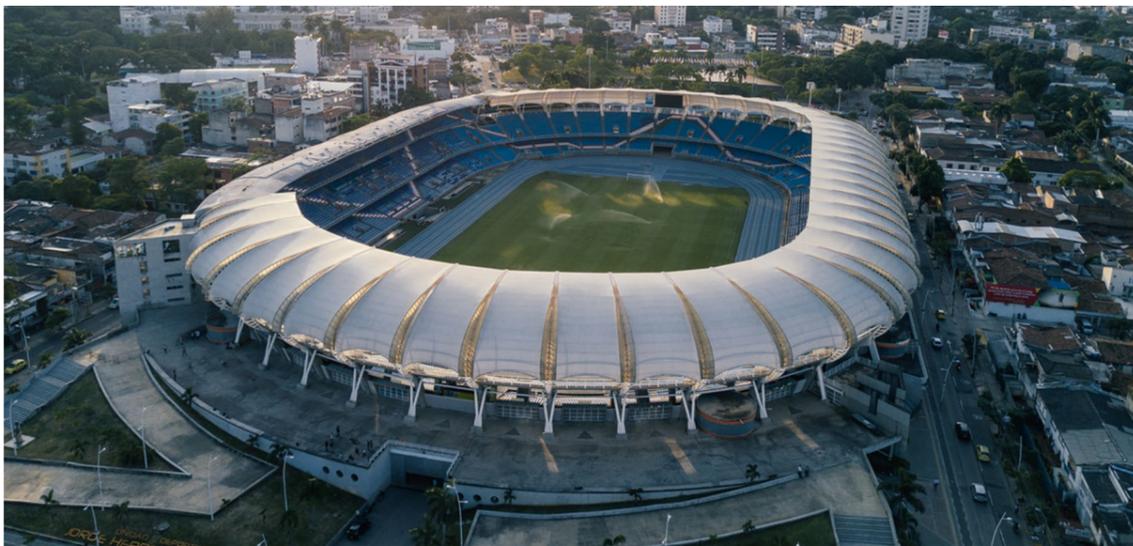
Owner Administrator	Town Hall of Bogotá D.C.
Main Use	Multiple Uses
Current Use	Azul & Blanco Millonarios fútbol Club / Independiente Santa fe / Club Deportivo Equidad.
Other events	N/A
Average Attendance	12,000 spectators
Total Capacity	39,512 spectators
Surface	Lawn
Opening	August 10 th of 1938
Remodeling	September 22nd of 2011

The stadium will host the next international Copa America 2020 event.



COMPETITION 1.1 Pitch / Main stage 1.2 (Team) Dressing Rooms / Team Areas 1.3 Anti-Doping / Match Officials 1.4 Etc (Tbd)	MEDIA 4.1 Stadium Media Centre 4.2 Mixed Zone / Press Conference Room 4.3 Photographers 4.4 Media Parking 4.5 Etc (Tbd)	HOSPITALITY 7.1 Hospitality Areas In & Outside Stadium 7.2 Hospitality Programm Parking Areas 7.3 Etc (Tbd)	SPECTATORS / PUBLIC 10.1 Public Access / Parking / Disable Spectators 10.2 Info Counter / Lost and found 10.3 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
CEREMONIES 2.1 Sage 2.2 Holding Area 2.3 Changing Rooms 2.4 Etc (Tbd)	VIP /VVIP 5.1 VVIP Areas 5.2 VIP Areas 5.3 VVIP /VIP Lounges, reption Areas 5.4 Etc (Tbd)	MARKETING 8.1 Youth Performance 8.2 Commercial Display / Area 8.3 Catering Concessions 8.4 Etc (Tbd)	SERVICES 11.1 IT & T Areas 11.2 Servie Areas (Logistics / Utilities / Cleaning & Waste / Decoration & Signange etc.) 11.3 Cabling, e.g. Cable Bridge 11.4 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
BROADCAST 3.1 Interview Positions 3.2 Studios 3.3 Broadcast Compound 3.4 Camera Positions 3.5 Etc (Tbd)	ORGANISATION 6.1 Office / Meeting Rooms 6.2 Centers for Volunteers, Accreditation Ticketing 6.3 Etc (Tbd)	SAFETY & SECURITY 9.1 Police 9.2 Fire Bridge / Emergency Serv. / First Aid 9.3 Venue Operations Centre 9.4 Bodyguard Rooms 9.5 Etc (Tbd)	OCCUPIED SPACE 12 Buildings / Areas / Spaces / Rooms not available for Competitions / Events use.
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →

6.2 Cali Olímpico Pascual Guerrero Stadium



Retrieve from private archive

Olímpico Pascual Guerrero Stadium was during the fifties and seventies, one of the most complete and modern sports complexes in Latin America. It is located in the city of Cali in the traditional neighborhood of San Fernando, it was inaugurated on July 20th, 1937, and has capacity for 38,558 spectators, with four tribunes: West, East, South and North.

Both women's and men's professional football teams from Cali, Atlético F.C and Boca Juniors de Cali play in the stadium.

Important Events

The Pascual Guerrero has hosted several international and national events such as: National Games 1954, the Sudamericano U-20 1964, the Pan American Games 1971, the Copa America 2001, the National Games 2008, The FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011, the World Games 2013, the Youth Athletics World Championship 2015 and Copa Colombia.

The Stadium will host the next Copa America.

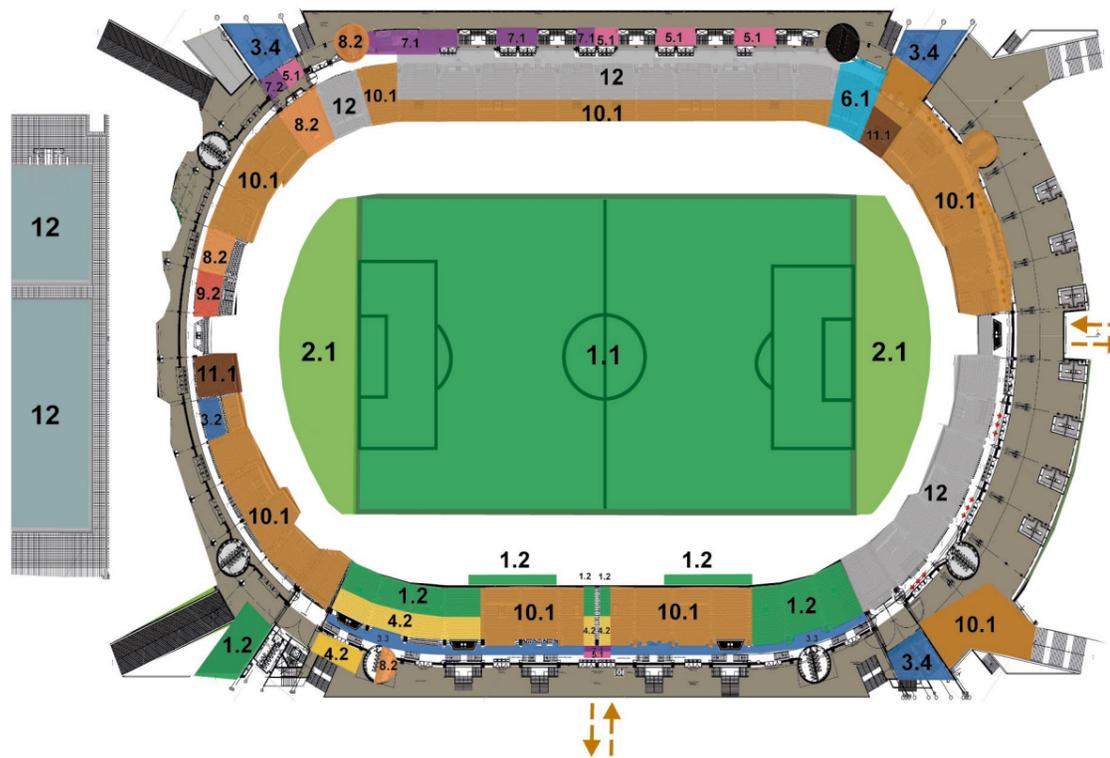
Average Attendance
25,000 Spectators

Total Capacity
38,558 Spectators

Owner Administrator	Universidad del Valle
Main Use	Football and Athletics
Current Use	America de Cali
Other events	Concerts
Average Attendance	25,000 spectators
Total Capacity	38,558 spectators
Surface	Lawn
Opening	July 20 th , 1937
Remodeling	April, 2010



Olímpico Pascual Guerrero Stadium



COMPETITION	MEDIA	HOSPITALITY	SPECTATORS / PUBLIC
1.1 Pitch / Main stage 1.2 (Team) Dressing Rooms / Team Areas 1.3 Anti-Doping / Match Officials 1.4 Etc (Tbd)	4.1 Stadium Media Centre 4.2 Mixed Zone / Press Conference Room 4.3 Photographers 4.4 Media Parking 4.5 Etc (Tbd)	7.1 Hospitality Areas In & Outside Stadium 7.2 Hospitality Programm Parking Areas 7.3 Etc (Tbd)	10.1 Public Access / Parking / Disable Spectators 10.2 Info Counter / Lost and found 10.3 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
CEREMONIES	VIP /VIP	MARKETING	SERVICES
2.1 Sage 2.2 Holding Area 2.3 Changing Rooms 2.4 Etc (Tbd)	5.1 VIP Areas 5.2 VIP Areas 5.3 VIP /VIP Lounges, reception Areas 5.4 Etc (Tbd)	8.1 Youth Performance 8.2 Commercial Display / Area 8.3 Catering Concessions 8.4 Etc (Tbd)	11.1 IT & T Areas 11.2 Service Areas (Logistics / Utilities / Cleaning & Waste / Decoration & Signage etc.) 11.3 Cabling, e.g. Cable Bridge 11.4 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
BROADCAST	ORGANISATION	SAFETY & SECURITY	OCCUPIED SPACE
3.1 Interview Positions 3.2 Studios 3.3 Broadcast Compound 3.4 Camera Positions 3.5 Etc (Tbd)	6.1 Office / Meeting Rooms 6.2 Centers for Volunteers, Accreditation Ticketing 6.3 Etc (Tbd)	9.1 Police 9.2 Fire Bridge / Emergency Serv. / First Aid 9.3 Venue Operations Centre 9.4 Bodyguard Rooms 9.5 Etc (Tbd)	12 Buildings / Areas / Spaces / Rooms not available for Competitions / Events use.
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →

6.3 Barranquilla Metropolitano Roberto Meléndez Stadium



Retrieve from private archive

The Metropolitano Roberto Meléndez Stadium is a venue for the practice of football in the city of Barranquilla, it is located in the Metropolitan locality in the south of the city, on the border between Barranquilla and the municipality of Soledad. It was inaugurated on May 11th of 1986. It currently has a capacity for 46,692 spectators and has four tribunes: south, north, east and west and all having high and low stages.

The Metropolitano is the home of Atlético Junior, a professional Colombian football club and the Colombian National Team for matches during the World Cup Qualifiers.

Important Events

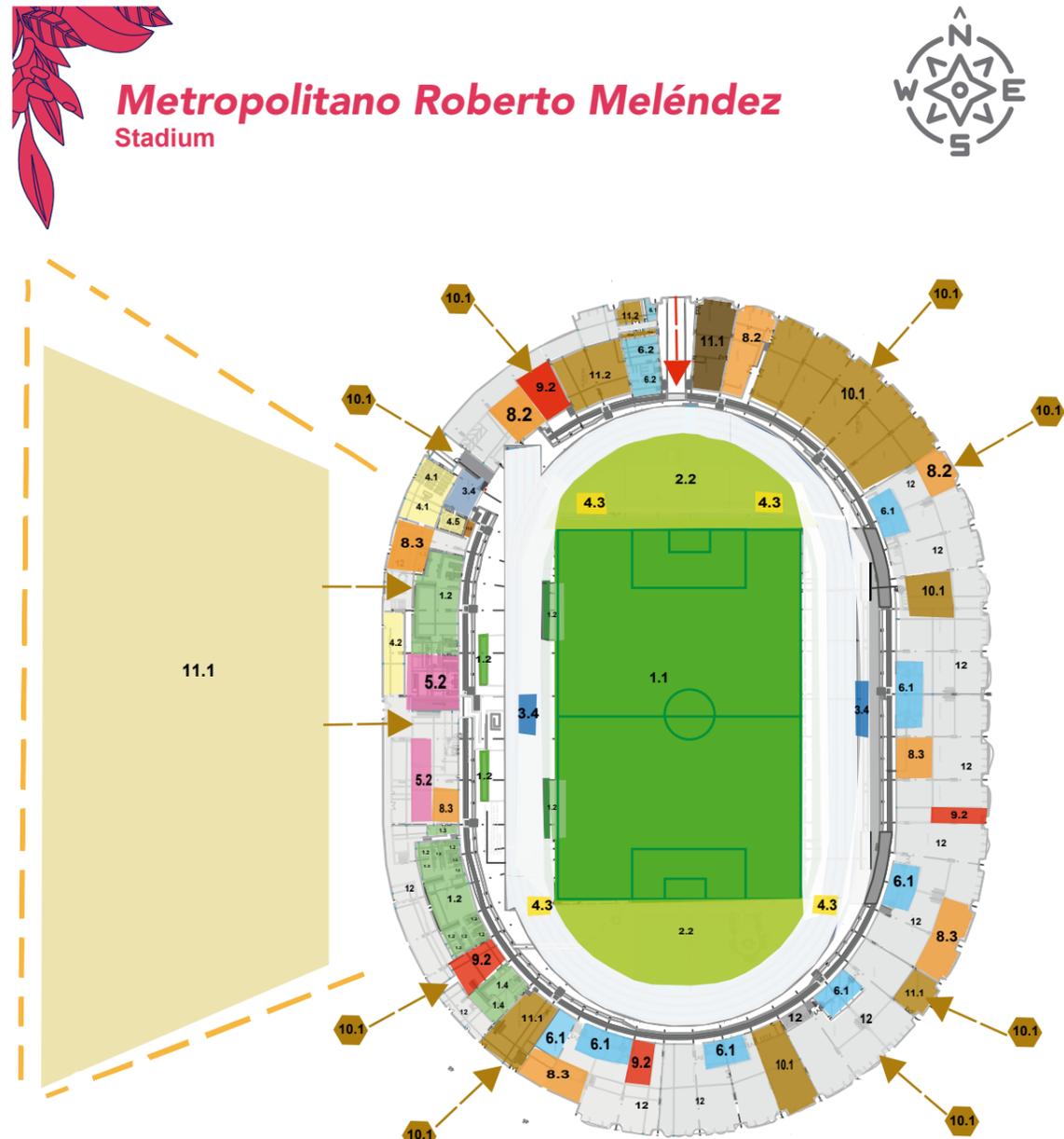
The stadium has been the host for the Colombian National Team during the Qualifiers for The FIFA World Cup Italy 1990, United States 1994, France 1998, Germany 2006, Brazil 2014 and Russia 2018. It hosted the National Games 1992, the 20th Central American and the Caribbean Games July 2006, Copa América 2001, The FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011, the Colombian Professional League, the Copa Libertadores and the Sudamericana.

Average Attendance
30,000 Spectators

Total Capacity
46,692 Spectators

Owner Administrator	Distrito Industrial y Portuario de Barranquilla (Municipality of Barranquilla) (Town Hall of Barranquilla)
Main Use	Colombian professional football
Current Use	Club Deportivo Junior
Other events	N/A
Average Attendance	30,000 spectators
Total Capacity	46,692 spectators
Surface	Lawn
Opening	May 11 th 1986
Remodeling	2011

The metropolitano will host the next international Copa America 2020 event.



COMPETITION	MEDIA	HOSPITALITY	SPECTATORS / PUBLIC
1.1 Pitch / Main stage 1.2 (Team) Dressing Rooms / Team Areas 1.3 Anti-Doping / Match Officials 1.4 Etc (Tbd)	4.1 Stadium Media Centre 4.2 Mixed Zone / Press Conference Room 4.3 Photographers 4.4 Media Parking 4.5 Etc (Tbd)	7.1 Hospitality Areas In & Outside Stadium 7.2 Hospitality Programm Parking Areas 7.3 Etc (Tbd)	10.1 Public Access / Parking / Disable Spectators 10.2 Info Counter / Lost and found 10.3 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
CEREMONIES	VIP /VVIP	MARKETING	SERVICES
2.1 Sage 2.2 Holding Area 2.3 Changing Rooms 2.4 Etc (Tbd)	5.1 VVIP Areas 5.2 VIP Areas 5.3 VVIP /VIP Lounges, reception Areas 5.4 Etc (Tbd)	8.1 Youth Performance 8.2 Commercial Display / Area 8.3 Catering Concessions 8.4 Etc (Tbd)	11.1 IT & T Areas 11.2 Servie Areas (Logistics / Utilities / Cleaning & Waste / Decoration & Signange etc.) 11.3 Cabling, e.g. Cable Bridge 11.4 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
BROADCAST	ORGANISATION	SAFETY & SECURITY	OCCUPIED SPACE
3.1 Interview Positions 3.2 Studios 3.3 Broadcast Compound 3.4 Camera Positions 3.5 Etc (Tbd)	6.1 Office / Meeting Rooms 6.2 Centers for Volunteers, Accreditation Ticketing 6.3 Etc (Tbd)	9.1 Police 9.2 Fire Bridge / Emergency Serv. / First Aid 9.3 Venue Operations Centre 9.4 Bodyguard Rooms 9.5 Etc (Tbd)	12 Buildings / Areas / Spaces / Rooms not available for Competitions / Events use.
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →

6.4 Medellín Atanasio Girardot Stadium



Retrieve from private archive

The Atanasio Girardot Stadium is a sports field in the metropolitan area of Medellín, Colombia, and it is part of the Atanasio Girardot Sports Unit. It is the third stadium with the highest capacity in Colombia, it was inaugurated on March 18th, 1953, with capacity for 44,863 spectators and four tribunes: Western, Eastern, Southern and Northern.

This stadium is the largest in the entire region and the second in Colombia. It is where the professional football teams of Atlético Nacional and Independiente Medellín, male and female hold their matches. Sometimes this stadium also hosts Envigado Futbol Club matches.

Important Events

The Atanasio has hosted national and international events such as: the XIII Central American and the Caribbean Games, the South American Games 2010, The FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011, 25 Local Championship Finals, Copa Mercosur Finals 2000, Copa Libertadores Finals 1995 and 2016, Copa Libertadores Femenina Finals 2015, Copa Suramericana Finals 2014, the Recopa Sudamericana 2017 and Copa Colombia 5 Finals.

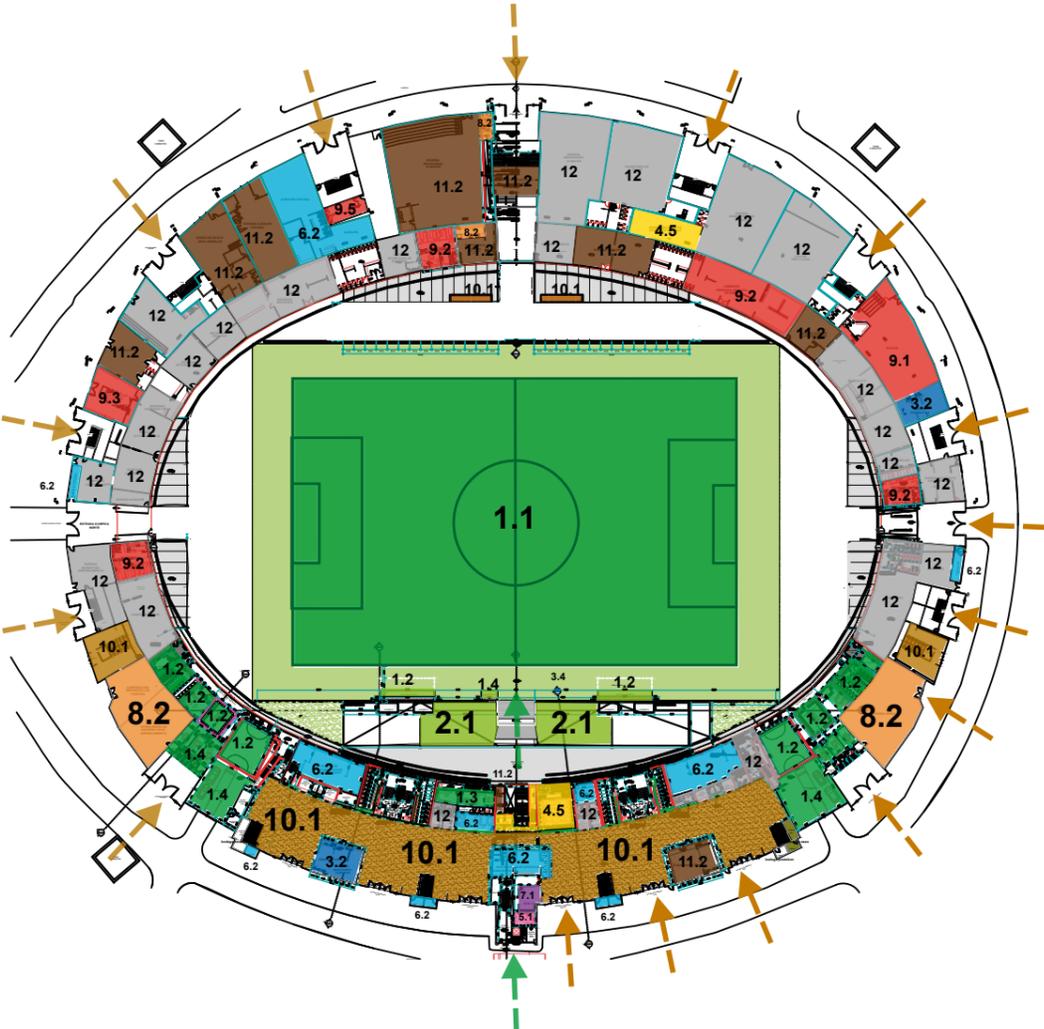
The Stadium will host the next Copa America.

Average Attendance
22,000 Spectators

Total Capacity
44,863 Spectators

Owner Administrator	Town Hall of Medellín
Main Use	Football
Current Use	Atlético Nacional - Deportivo Independiente Medellín
Other events	Concerts
Average Attendance	22,000 spectators (Nacional) – 18,000 (Medellín)
Total Capacity	44,863 spectators
Surface	Lawn
Opening	March 18 th , 1953
Remodeling	2011

Atanasio Girardot Stadium



COMPETITION	MEDIA	HOSPITALITY	SPECTATORS / PUBLIC
1.1 Pitch / Main stage 1.2 (Team) Dressing Rooms / Team Areas 1.3 Anti-Doping / Match Officials 1.4 Etc (Tbd)	4.1 Stadium Media Centre 4.2 Mixed Zone / Press Conference Room 4.3 Photographers 4.4 Media Parking 4.5 Etc (Tbd)	7.1 Hospitality Areas In & Outside Stadium 7.2 Hospitality Programm Parking Areas 7.3 Etc (Tbd)	10.1 Public Access / Parking / Disable Spectators 10.2 Info Counter / Lost and found 10.3 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →
CEREMONIES	VIP /VVIP	MARKETING	SERVICES
2.1 Sage 2.2 Holding Area 2.3 Changing Rooms 2.4 Etc (Tbd)	5.1 VVIP Areas 5.2 VIP Areas 5.3 VVIP /VIP Lounges, reception Areas 5.4 Etc (Tbd)	8.1 Youth Performance 8.2 Commercial Display / Area 8.3 Catering Concessions 8.4 Etc (Tbd)	11.1 IT & T Areas 11.2 Service Areas (Logistics / Utilities / Cleaning & Waste / Decoration & Signage etc.) 11.3 Cabling, e.g. Cable Bridge 11.4 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →
BROADCAST	ORGANISATION	SAFETY & SECURITY	OCCUPIED SPACE
3.1 Interview Positions 3.2 Studios 3.3 Broadcast Compound 3.4 Camera Positions 3.5 Etc (Tbd)	6.1 Office / Meeting Rooms 6.2 Centers for Volunteers, Accreditation Ticketing 6.3 Etc (Tbd)	9.1 Police 9.2 Fire Bridge / Emergency Serv. / First Aid 9.3 Venue Operations Centre 9.4 Bodyguard Rooms 9.5 Etc (Tbd)	12 Buildings / Areas / Spaces / Rooms not available for Competitions / Events use.
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →

6.5 Cartagena Olímpico Jaime Morón León Stadium



Retrieve from private archive

The Olímpico Jaime Morón Stadium, formerly known as Pedro de Heredia, is located in the neighborhood Olaya Herrera on the 11th of November sector of the city of Cartagena. It has a capacity for 20,000 spectators and has four tribunes: Western, Eastern, Southern and Northern.

The stadium is the headquarters of the Real Cartagena. A first B category club of the Colombian professional football league.

Important Events

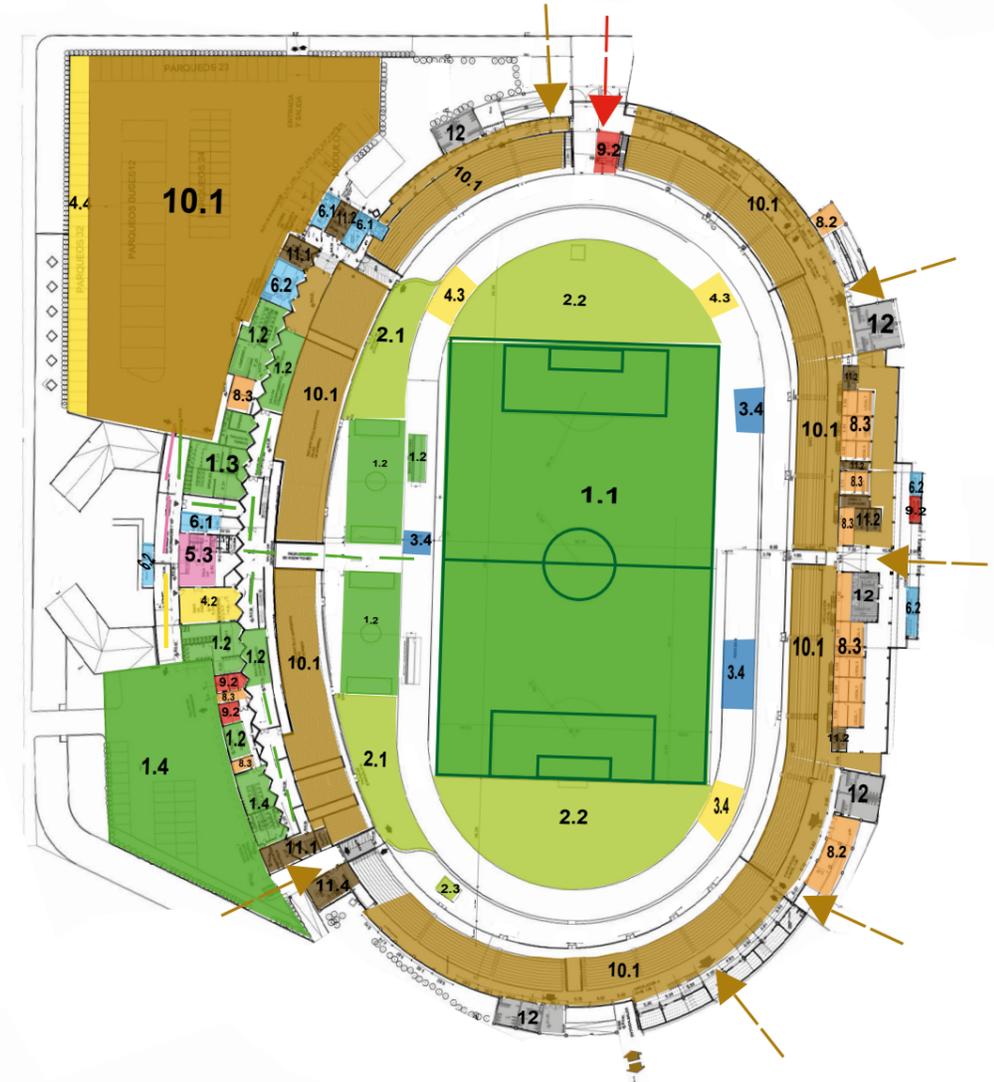
Jaime Morón Stadium has hosted national and international events such as the XX Central American and the Caribbean Games, the National Games 1960, The FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011, the Copa Colombia, the Copa Conmebol Libertadores 2017 and the National Games 2019.

Average Attendance
6,000 Spectators
Total Capacity
20,000 Spectators

Owner Administrator	Town Hall of Cartagena
Main Use	Multiple Uses
Current Use	Real Cartagena
Other events	Concerts
Average Attendance	6,000 spectators
Total Capacity	20.000 spectators
Surface	Lawn
Opening	1958
Remodeling	2011 / 2019



Olímpico Jaime Morón León Stadium



COMPETITION	MEDIA	HOSPITALITY	SPECTATORS / PUBLIC
1.1 Pitch / Main stage 1.2 (Team) Dressing Rooms / Team Areas 1.3 Anti-Doping / Match Officials 1.4 Etc (Tbd)	4.1 Stadium Media Centre 4.2 Mixed Zone / Press Conference Room 4.3 Photographers 4.4 Media Parking 4.5 Etc (Tbd)	7.1 Hospitality Areas In & Outside Stadium 7.2 Hospitality Programm Parking Areas 7.3 Etc (Tbd)	10.1 Public Access / Parking / Disable Spectators 10.2 Info Counter / Lost and found 10.3 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →
CEREMONIES	VIP /VVIP	MARKETING	SERVICES
2.1 Sage 2.2 Holding Area 2.3 Changing Rooms 2.4 Etc (Tbd)	5.1 VVIP Areas 5.2 VIP Areas 5.3 VVIP /VIP Lounges, reception Areas 5.4 Etc (Tbd)	8.1 Youth Performance 8.2 Commercial Display / Area 8.3 Catering Concessions 8.4 Etc (Tbd)	11.1 IT & T Areas 11.2 Servie Areas (Logistics / Utilities / Cleaning & Waste / Decoration & Signange etc.) 11.3 Cabling, e.g. Cable Bridge 11.4 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →
BROADCAST	ORGANISATION	SAFETY & SECURITY	OCCUPIED SPACE
3.1 Interview Positions 3.2 Studios 3.3 Broadcast Compound 3.4 Camera Positions 3.5 Etc (Tbd)	6.1 Office / Meeting Rooms 6.2 Centers for Volunteers, Accreditation Ticketing 6.3 Etc (Tbd)	9.1 Police 9.2 Fire Bridge / Emergency Serv. / First Aid 9.3 Venue Operations Centre 9.4 Bodyguard Rooms 9.5 Etc (Tbd)	12 Buildings / Areas / Spaces / Rooms not available for Competitions / Events use.
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → → →

6.6 Bucaramanga Alfonso López Stadium



Retrieve from private archive

The Alfonso López Stadium is a sports complex located in the city of Bucaramanga, between the 30th and 14th Streets. It was inaugurated on December 12 of 1941. It currently has a capacity for 28,000 spectators, with four tribunes: Western, Eastern, Southern and Northern.

Professional football teams both female and male from Atlético Bucaramanga play in the stadium.

Important Events

The Alfonso López hosted the National Games 1941, the National Games 1996, the Copa Libertadores 1998, the Women's South American Cup U-20 2010, Colombia's National Team matches, the Colombian League and the Copa Colombia.

The stadium will host its next international event: the U-23 South American Pre-Olympic Tournament 2020.

Average Attendance
7,000 Spectators
Total Capacity
28,000 Spectators

Owner Administrator	Government of Santander
Main Use	Multiple Uses
Current Use	Atlético Bucaramanga
Other events	Concerts
Average Attendance	7,000 spectators
Total Capacity	28,000 spectators
Surface	Lawn
Opening	December 12 th of 1941
Remodeling	November 2016

Alfonso López Stadium



COMPETITION	MEDIA	HOSPITALITY	SPECTATORS / PUBLIC
1.1 Pitch / Main stage 1.2 (Team) Dressing Rooms / Team Areas 1.3 Anti-Doping / Match Officials 1.4 Etc (Tbd)	4.1 Stadium Media Centre 4.2 Mixed Zone / Press Conference Room 4.3 Photographers 4.4 Media Parking 4.5 Etc (Tbd)	7.1 Hospitality Areas In & Outside Stadium 7.2 Hospitality Programm Parking Areas 7.3 Etc (Tbd)	10.1 Public Access / Parking / Disable Spectators 10.2 Info Counter / Lost and found 10.3 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
CEREMONIES	VIP /VVIP	MARKETING	SERVICES
2.1 Sage 2.2 Holding Area 2.3 Changing Rooms 2.4 Etc (Tbd)	5.1 VVIP Areas 5.2 VIP Areas 5.3 VVIP /VIP Lounges, reception Areas 5.4 Etc (Tbd)	8.1 Youth Performance 8.2 Commercial Display / Area 8.3 Catering Concessions 8.4 Etc (Tbd)	11.1 IT & T Areas 11.2 Service Areas (Logistics / Utilities / Cleaning & Waste / Decoration & Signage etc.) 11.3 Cabling, e.g. Cable Bridge 11.4 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
BROADCAST	ORGANISATION	SAFETY & SECURITY	OCCUPIED SPACE
3.1 Interview Positions 3.2 Studios 3.3 Broadcast Compound 3.4 Camera Positions 3.5 Etc (Tbd)	6.1 Office / Meeting Rooms 6.2 Centers for Volunteers, Accreditation Ticketing 6.3 Etc (Tbd)	9.1 Police 9.2 Fire Bridge / Emergency Serv. / First Aid 9.3 Venue Operations Centre 9.4 Bodyguard Rooms 9.5 Etc (Tbd)	12 Buildings / Areas / Spaces / Rooms not available for Competitions / Events use.
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →

6.7 Armenia
Centenario
Stadium



Retrieve from private archive

The Centenario Stadium is the main sports venue of Armenia, it was built in 1988 and it is located at kilometer 1 via El Eden airport. It currently has a capacity for 23,500 spectators, with five tribunes: east, west, north, south and press. The Deportes Quindío men's and women's Colombian professional football teams play their local matches at it.

Important Events

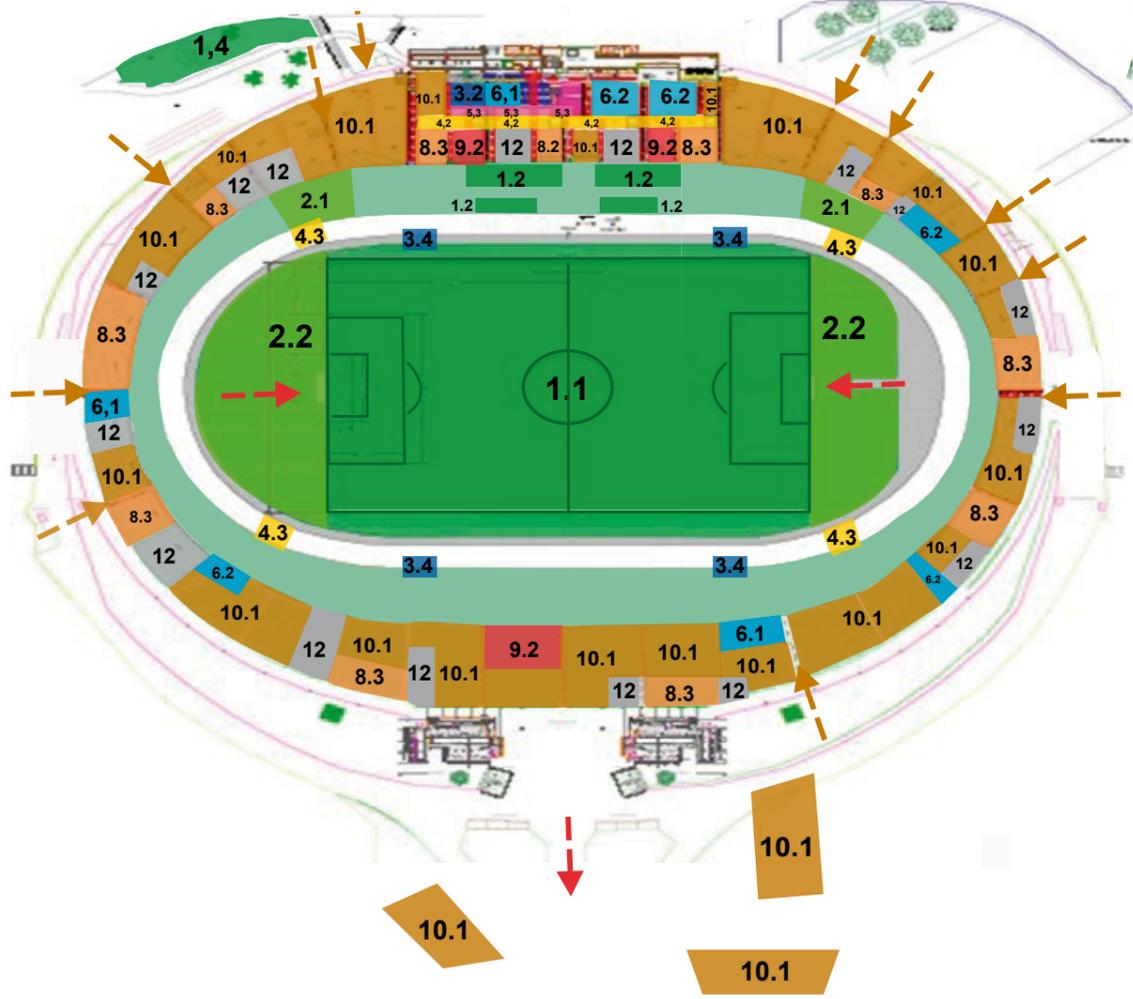
It has hosted several international tournaments such as Copa Conmebol, Copa América 2001, Juegos Bolivarianos 2005, the South American Under 20- 2005, the National Games 1988, the Men's and Women's Professional League and Copa Colombia. In addition, it was one of the venues for The FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011; the venue hosted Group D and the final round of 16 between Nigeria and England.

Centenario stadium will host our next international event the South American Under-23 Pre-olympic Tournament 2020.

Average Attendance
3,000 Spectators
Total Capacity
23,500 Spectators

Owner Administrator	Municipality of Armenia, Town Hall of Armenia
Main Use	Multiple Uses
Current Use	Women's and Men's Professional Football
Other events	N/A
Average Attendance	3,000 spectators
Total Capacity	23,500 spectators
Surface	Lawn
Opening	1988
Remodeling	2011

Centenario
Stadium



COMPETITION	MEDIA	HOSPITALITY	SPECTATORS / PUBLIC
1.1 Pitch / Main stage 1.2 (Team) Dressing Rooms / Team Areas 1.3 Anti-Doping / Match Officials 1.4 Etc (Tbd)	4.1 Stadium Media Centre 4.2 Mixed Zone / Press Conference Room 4.3 Photographers 4.4 Media Parking 4.5 Etc (Tbd)	7.1 Hospitality Areas In & Outside Stadium 7.2 Hospitality Programm Parking Areas 7.3 Etc (Tbd)	10.1 Public Access / Parking / Disable Spectators 10.2 Info Counter / Lost and found 10.3 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
CEREMONIES	VIP /VVIP	MARKETING	SERVICES
2.1 Sage 2.2 Holding Area 2.3 Changing Rooms 2.4 Etc (Tbd)	5.1 VVIP Areas 5.2 VIP Areas 5.3 VVIP /VIP Lounges, reception Areas 5.4 Etc (Tbd)	8.1 Youth Performance 8.2 Commercial Display / Area 8.3 Catering Concessions 8.4 Etc (Tbd)	11.1 IT & T Areas 11.2 Servie Areas (Logistics / Utilities / Cleaning & Waste / Decoration & Signnange etc.) 11.3 Cabling, e.g. Cable Bridge 11.4 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
BROADCAST	ORGANISATION	SAFETY & SECURITY	OCCUPIED SPACE
3.1 Interview Positions 3.2 Studios 3.3 Broadcast Compound 3.4 Camera Positions 3.5 Etc (Tbd)	6.1 Office / Meeting Rooms 6.2 Centers for Volunteers, Accreditation Ticketing 6.3 Etc (Tbd)	9.1 Police 9.2 Fire Bridge / Emergency Serv. / First Aid 9.3 Venue Operations Centre 9.4 Bodyguard Rooms 9.5 Etc (Tbd)	12 Buildings / Areas / Spaces / Rooms not available for Competitions / Events use.
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →

6.8 Pereira Hernán Ramírez Villegas Stadium



Retrieve from private archive

The Hernán Ramírez Villegas, is a football stadium located in the city of Pereira, the Risaralda department capital. In this scenario, the women's and men's teams of the Aguila Professional League play their home games. It was inaugurated on May 1st, 1971, and has capacity for 30,297 spectators and four tribunes: Western, Eastern, South and North.

Important Events

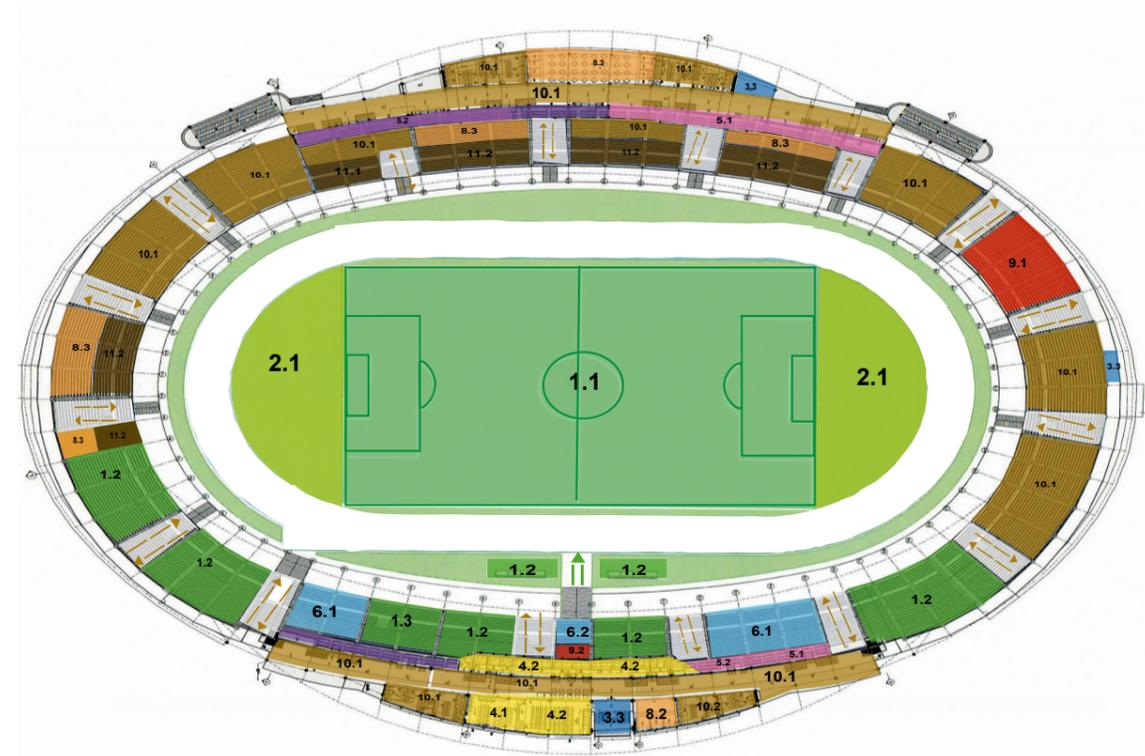
The Hernán Ramírez has hosted national and international events such as: National Games 1973, Colombian League, South American U-23 Pre-Olympic Tournament 1980, U-20 South American Cup 1987, Copa América 2001, Copa Libertadores 2002, Juegos Bolivarianos 2005, U-20 South American Cup 2005, The FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011, the South American Cup 2014, Colombian First Division, Colombian Second Division and Copa Colombia.

The stadium will host the South American U-23 Pre-Olympic Tournament 2020.

Average Attendance
5,000 Spectators
Total Capacity
30,297 Spectators

Owner Administrator	Corporación Deportiva de Pereira
Main Use	Football
Current Use	Deportivo Pereira
Other events	Concerts
Average Attendance	5.000 spectators
Total Capacity	30.297 spectators
Surface	Lawn
Opening	1 May 1 st , 1971
Remodeling	2011

Hernán Ramírez Villegas Stadium



COMPETITION 1.1 Pitch / Main stage 1.2 (Team) Dressing Rooms / Team Areas 1.3 Anti-Doping / Match Officials 1.4 Etc (Tbd)	MEDIA 4.1 Stadium Media Centre 4.2 Mixed Zone / Press Conference Room 4.3 Photographers 4.4 Media Parking 4.5 Etc (Tbd)	HOSPITALITY 7.1 Hospitality Areas In & Outside Stadium 7.2 Hospitality Programm Parking Areas 7.3 Etc (Tbd)	SPECTATORS / PUBLIC 10.1 Public Access / Parking / Disable Spectators 10.2 Info Counter / Lost and found 10.3 Etc (Tbd)
CEREMONIES 2.1 Sage 2.2 Holding Area 2.3 Changing Rooms 2.4 Etc (Tbd)	VIP /VVIP 5.1 VVIP Areas 5.2 VIP Areas 5.3 VVIP /VIP Lounges, reception Areas 5.4 Etc (Tbd)	MARKETING 8.1 Youth Performance 8.2 Commercial Display / Area 8.3 Catering Concessions 8.4 Etc (Tbd)	SERVICES 11.1 IT & T Areas 11.2 Servie Areas (Logistics / Utilities / Cleaning & Waste / Decoration & Signange etc.) 11.3 Cabling, e.g. Cable Bridge 11.4 Etc (Tbd)
BROADCAST 3.1 Interview Positions 3.2 Studios 3.3 Broadcast Compound 3.4 Camera Positions 3.5 Etc (Tbd)	ORGANISATION 6.1 Office / Meeting Rooms 6.2 Centers for Volunteers, Accreditation Ticketing 6.3 Etc (Tbd)	SAFETY & SECURITY 9.1 Police 9.2 Fire Bridge / Emergency Serv. / First Aid 9.3 Venue Operations Centre 9.4 Bodyguard Rooms 9.5 Etc (Tbd)	OCCUPIED SPACE 12 Buildings / Areas / Spaces / Rooms not available for Competitions / Events use.

6.9 Manizales Palogrande Stadium



Retrieve from private archive

The Palogrande Stadium is a football stadium located in Manizales, the capital of the department of Caldas in Colombia. The First Category A team Once Caldas plays its home games on this venue. It was inaugurated on July 30th, 1994, and has a capacity of 31,611 spectators, with four tribunes: Western, Eastern, South and North.

Both the women's and men's professional football teams from Once Caldas play in the stadium.

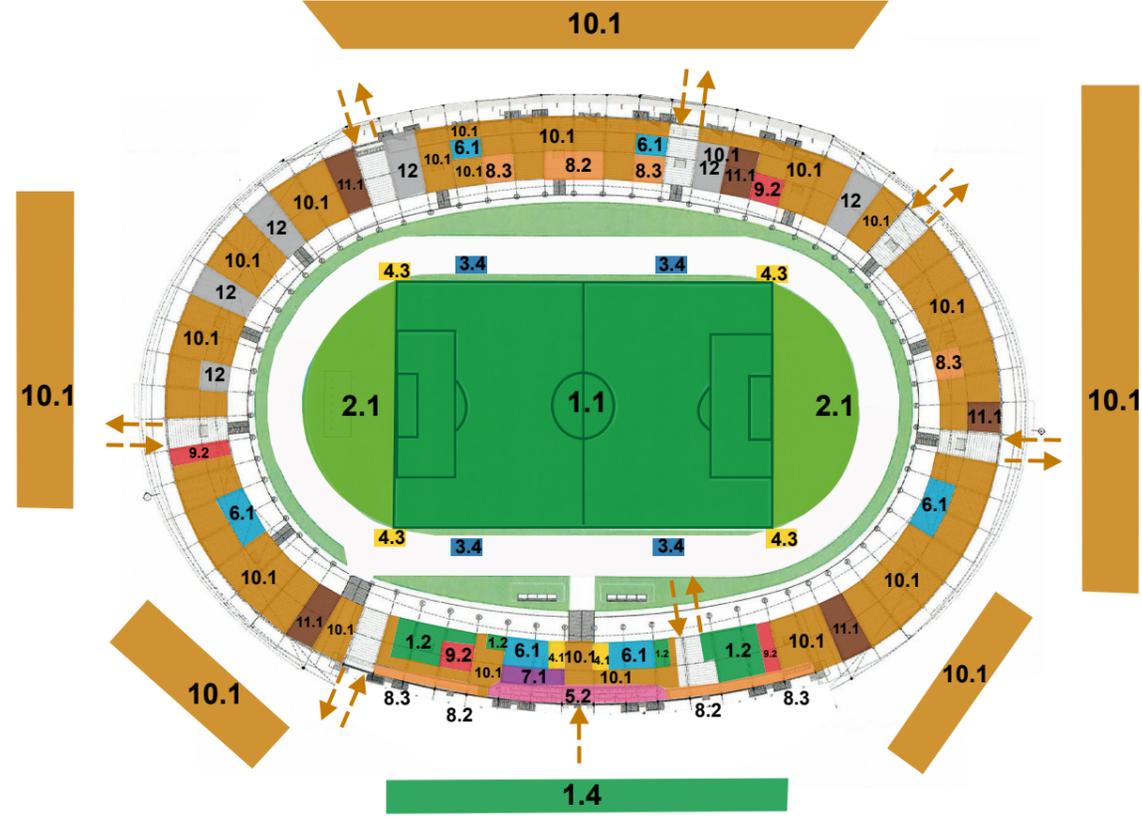
Important Events

The Palogrande has hosted several international and national events such as: IV National Athletic Games 1936, U-20 South American Cup 1987, XII National Sports Games 1988, Copa América 2001 and 2004, Copa Libertadores final, Recopa Sudamericana 2005, U-20 South American Championship of 2005, FIFA U-20 World Cup 2011 and Copa Colombia.

Average Attendance
12,000 Spectators
Total Capacity
31,611 Spectators

Owner Administrator	Town Hall of Manizales
Main Use	Football and Athletics
Current Use	Once Caldas S.A. Equipo Profesional de Futbol - Liga Caldense de Atletismo
Other events	Concerts
Average Attendance	12,000 spectators
Total Capacity	31,611 spectators
Surface	Lawn
Opening	July 30 th , 1994
Remodeling	2011

Palogrande Stadium



COMPETITION 1.1 Pitch / Main stage 1.2 (Team) Dressing Rooms / Team Areas 1.3 Anti-Doping / Match Officials 1.4 Etc (Tbd)	MEDIA 4.1 Stadium Media Centre 4.2 Mixed Zone / Press Conference Room 4.3 Photographers 4.4 Media Parking 4.5 Etc (Tbd)	HOSPITALITY 7.1 Hospitality Areas In & Outside Stadium 7.2 Hospitality Programm Parking Areas 7.3 Etc (Tbd)	SPECTATORS / PUBLIC 10.1 Public Access / Parking / Disable Spectators 10.2 Info Counter / Lost and found 10.3 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
CEREMONIES 2.1 Sage 2.2 Holding Area 2.3 Changing Rooms 2.4 Etc (Tbd)	VIP /VVIP 5.1 VVIP Areas 5.2 VIP Areas 5.3 VVIP /VIP Lounges, reception Areas 5.4 Etc (Tbd)	MARKETING 8.1 Youth Performance 8.2 Commercial Display / Area 8.3 Catering Concessions 8.4 Etc (Tbd)	SERVICES 11.1 IT & T Areas 11.2 Servie Areas (Logistics / Utilities / Cleaning & Waste / Decoration & Signange etc.) 11.3 Cabling, e.g. Cable Bridge 11.4 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
BROADCAST 3.1 Interview Positions 3.2 Studios 3.3 Broadcast Compound 3.4 Camera Positions 3.5 Etc (Tbd)	ORGANISATION 6.1 Office / Meeting Rooms 6.2 Centers for Volunteers, Accreditation Ticketing 6.3 Etc (Tbd)	SAFETY & SECURITY 9.1 Police 9.2 Fire Bridge / Emergency Serv. / First Aid 9.3 Venue Operations Centre 9.4 Bodyguard Rooms 9.5 Etc (Tbd)	OCCUPIED SPACE 12 Buildings / Areas / Spaces / Rooms not available for Competitions / Events use.
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →

6.10 Cúcuta General Santander Stadium



Retrieve from private archive

The General Santander Stadium is a sports venue located in the city of Cúcuta and serves as the headquarters of the professional football team Cúcuta Deportivo, it was inaugurated on May 6th of 1948, it has a capacity of 32,163 spectators with four tribunes: Western, Eastern, Southern and Northern.

The stadium is planned for renovation; the project is under construction and supervision of the Ministry of Sport and OCAD Royalties.

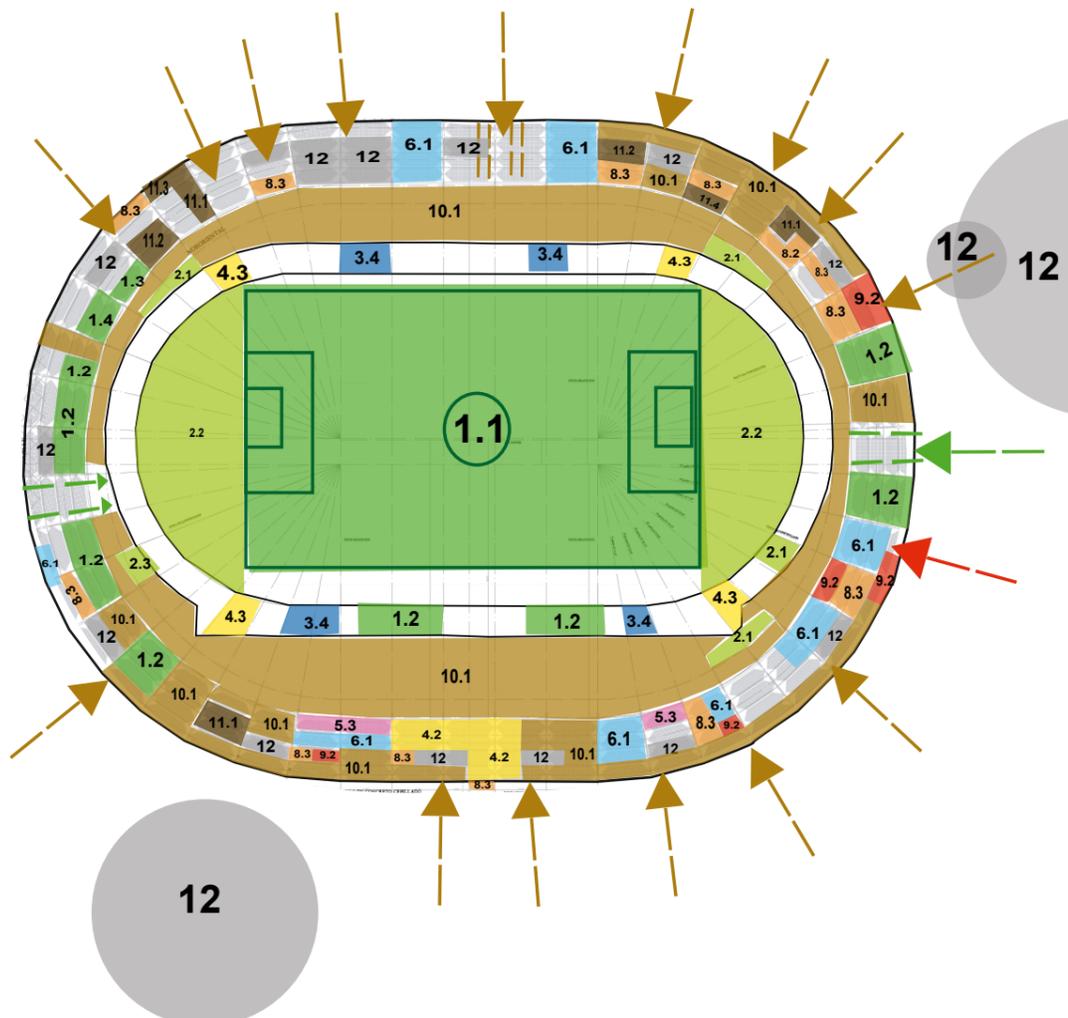
Important Events

The General Santander has hosted several international and national events such as: the National Games 2012, the Copa Libertadores, the Copa Colombia and the Liga Femenina Aguila.

Average Attendance
10,000 Spectators
Total Capacity
32,163 Spectators

Owner Administrator	Governorate of Norte de Santander
Main Use	Football
Current Use	Club Cúcuta Deportivo
Other events	Concerts
Average Attendance	10,000 spectators
Total Capacity	32,163 spectators
Surface	Lawn
Opening	May 6 th , 1948
Remodeling	1983/ 2006

General Santander Stadium



COMPETITION	MEDIA	HOSPITALITY	SPECTATORS / PUBLIC
1.1 Pitch / Main stage 1.2 (Team) Dressing Rooms / Team Areas 1.3 Anti-Doping / Match Officials 1.4 Etc (Tbd)	4.1 Stadium Media Centre 4.2 Mixed Zone / Press Conference Room 4.3 Photographers 4.4 Media Parking 4.5 Etc (Tbd)	7.1 Hospitality Areas In & Outside Stadium 7.2 Hospitality Programm Parking Areas 7.3 Etc (Tbd)	10.1 Public Access / Parking / Disable Spectators 10.2 Info Counter / Lost and found 10.3 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
CEREMONIES	VIP /VVIP	MARKETING	SERVICES
2.1 Sage 2.2 Holding Area 2.3 Changing Rooms 2.4 Etc (Tbd)	5.1 VVIP Areas 5.2 VIP Areas 5.3 VVIP /VIP Lounges, reception Areas 5.4 Etc (Tbd)	8.1 Youth Performance 8.2 Commercial Display / Area 8.3 Catering Concessions 8.4 Etc (Tbd)	11.1 IT & T Areas 11.2 Service Areas (Logistics / Utilities / Cleaning & Waste / Decoration & Signage etc.) 11.3 Cabling, e.g. Cable Bridge 11.4 Etc (Tbd)
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →
BROADCAST	ORGANISATION	SAFETY & SECURITY	OCCUPIED SPACE
3.1 Interview Positions 3.2 Studios 3.3 Broadcast Compound 3.4 Camera Positions 3.5 Etc (Tbd)	6.1 Office / Meeting Rooms 6.2 Centers for Volunteers, Accreditation Ticketing 6.3 Etc (Tbd)	9.1 Police 9.2 Fire Bridge / Emergency Serv. / First Aid 9.3 Venue Operations Centre 9.4 Bodyguard Rooms 9.5 Etc (Tbd)	12 Buildings / Areas / Spaces / Rooms not available for Competitions / Events use.
DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →	DRIVE / WALK / ACCESS → →

7. Team and Referee Facilities

Facilities that fully comply with FIFA requirements will be provided for players and referees. Our aim is for everyone to have a high-quality experience by implementing new

technologies and showing to our citizens and the world the country's current emerging economy and the growth possibilities.

7.1. Team Base Camp Facilities

Bogotá



1

Radisson Ar Hotel

Rating (*):5
Number of rooms: 199
Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 11.1 km
Distance to stadium: 5.1 km

Number of pitches: 2
Stand capacity: 350
Number of dressing rooms: 1
Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



2

Estelar La Fontana Hotel

Rating (*): 5
Number of rooms: 214
Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 15.4 km
Distance to stadium: 9.3 Km

Number of pitches: 4
Stand capacity: 100
Number of dressing rooms: 1
Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



3

Cosmos 100 Hotel

Rating (*): 4
Number of rooms: 199
Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 16 km
Distance to stadium: 7.3 km

Number of pitches: 3
Stand capacity: 300
Number of dressing rooms: 2
Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



4

Double Tree by Hilton Parque 93

Rating (*): 5
Number of rooms: 132
Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 16.6 km
Distance to stadium: 12.8 km

Number of pitches: 9
Stand capacity: 2,000
Number of dressing rooms: 3
Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Bogotá



5

Casa Dann Carlton Hotel

Rating (*):5
Number of rooms: 236
Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 15.7km
Distance to stadium:10.8 km

Number of pitches: 2
Stand capacity: N/A
Number of dressing rooms: 2
Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



6

Four Points by Sheraton Hotel

Rating (*): 4
Number of rooms: 124
Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 15.8
Distance to stadium: 17.1 km

Number of pitches: 24
Stand capacity: 500
Number of dressing rooms: 3
Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



7

Sheraton Bogotá Hotel

Rating (*): 5
Number of rooms: 247
Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 6.8 km
Distance to stadium: 8.5 km

Number of pitches: 1
Stand capacity: 1.000
Number of dressing rooms: 2
Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



8

EK Hotel

Rating (*): 5
Number of rooms: 70
Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 19.5km
Distance to stadium: 11.4 km

Number of pitches: 3
Stand capacity: 200
Number of dressing rooms: 2
Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Bogotá



9 TBCH / TBCTS

Movich Buro 26 Hotel

Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 249
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 1.7km
 Distance to stadium:15.2km

Timiza Field

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 1.000
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



10 TBCH / TBCTS

NH Collection Royal Teleport Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 251
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 17.1km
 Distance to stadium: 19.6km

Fortaleza Sports Venue

Number of pitches:3
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Cali



13 TBCH / TBCTS

Four Points Sheraton

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 295
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: N/A
 Distance to stadium: N/A

El Dorado Field

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: 200
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



14 TBCH / TBCTS

Marriot Cali Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 170
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 15.5 km
 Distance to stadium: 24.8 km

San Buenaventura University

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: 200
 Number of dressing rooms:4
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Cali



11 TBCH / TBCTS

NH Collection Royal WTC

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 144
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 15.9 km
 Distance to stadium: 14.6 km

Del Rosario University's North Venue

Number of pitches:6
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



12 TBCH / TBCTS

NH Royal Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 145
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 6.6 km
 Distance to stadium: 31 km

Deportivo Cali Sports Venue

Number of pitches:5
 Stand capacity: 100
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



15 TBCH / TBCTS

Spiwak Chipichape Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 226
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 23,8km
 Distance to stadium: 19 km

Javeriana University

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: 100
 Number of dressing rooms:0
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



16 TBCH / TBCTS

Movich Casa Alferez Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 60
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 16.9 km
 Distance to stadium: 21.1 km

Campestre Farallones Country Club

Number of pitches:2
 Stand capacity: 100
 Number of dressing rooms: 1
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Cali



17 TBCH / TBCTS

Torre de Cali Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 111
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 17.4km
 Distance to stadium: 24.3km

Benport FC Field

Number of pitches:2
 Stand capacity: 600
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



18 TBCH / TBCTS

Cosmos Cali Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 58
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 25.1km
 Distance to stadium: 17.1 km

Shalom Club

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: 100
 Number of dressing rooms:2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Medellín



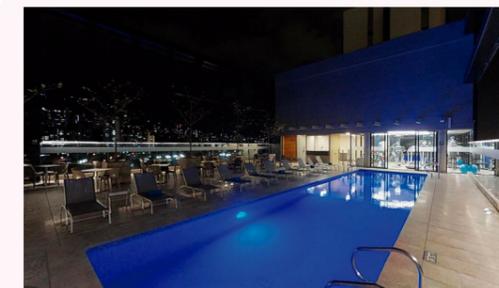
19 TBCH / TBCTS

Intercontinental Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 294
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 19.1 km
 Distance to stadium: 10.5km

Sur Sports Center

Number of pitches:2
 Stand capacity: 14.000
 Number of dressing rooms:6
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



20 TBCH / TBCTS

Estelar Square Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 146
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 24.6 km
 Distance to stadium: 34 km

Atlético Nacional Sports Venue

Number of pitches:4
 Stand capacity: 100
 Number of dressing rooms: 4
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Medellín



21 TBCH / TBCTS

LQ by La Quinta Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 82
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 20.8 km
 Distance to stadium: 7.5 km

Itagui Stadium

Number of pitches:2
 Stand capacity: 12.000
 Number of dressing rooms: 6
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



22 TBCH / TBCTS

Portón de San Joaquín Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 77
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 25.5km
 Distance to stadium: 2.3km

Belen Sports Center

Number of pitches:4
 Stand capacity: 1.200
 Number of dressing rooms:N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



23 TBCH / TBCTS

Four Points by Sheraton Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 123
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 23,6 km
 Distance to stadium: 8.3 km

Antioquia University

Number of pitches:2
 Stand capacity: 3.200
 Number of dressing rooms:N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



24 TBCH / TBCTS

Poblado Plaza Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 84
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 24.5km
 Distance to stadium: 8.0km

Medellín University

Number of pitches:2
 Stand capacity: 1.200
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Barranquilla



25 TBCH / TBCTS

Hilton Garden Inn Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 123
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 23.6 km
 Distance to stadium: 6.4 Km

FCF Sports Venue

Number of pitches:3
 Stand capacity: 1.000
 Number of dressing rooms: 1
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



26 TBCH / TBCTS

Movich Buro 51 Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 150
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 24.6 Km
 Distance to stadium: 11.6 km

Adelita de Char Junior FC Sports Venue

Number of pitches:2
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



27 TBCH / TBCTS

NH Collection Royal Smartsuites Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 118
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 22.5 km
 Distance to stadium: 26.7 Km

Barranquilla FC Sports Venue

Number of pitches:5
 Stand capacity: 2
 Number of dressing rooms:2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



28 TBCH / TBCTS

Hotel Wyndham Garden

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 91
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 7.1 km
 Distance to stadium: 21.8 km

Atlántico University Sports Center

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: 3.000
 Number of dressing rooms:N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Barranquilla



29 TBCH / TBCTS

Crowne Plaza Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 76
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 24.4 km
 Distance to stadium: 18.1 km

Carlos "El Pibe" Valderrama Sports Center

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: 1.000
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Sintetic



30 TBCH / TBCTS

Park Inn by Radisson Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 132
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 21.4 km
 Distance to stadium: 3.2 km

Tivoli Park

Number of pitches:2
 Stand capacity: 100
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Sintetic

Barranquilla



31 TBCH / TBCTS

Holiday Inn Express Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 154
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 23.6km
 Distance to stadium: 8.3km

American School

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Cartagena



32 TBCH / TBCTS

Caribe Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 363
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 10.1 km
 Distance to stadium: 11.6 km

Cadets Naval Academy

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: 600
 Number of dressing rooms:2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Cartagena



33 /

Radisson Ocean Pavillion Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 233
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 5.6km
 Distance to stadium: 9.6km

Armada Nacional - Naval Base Stadium

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: 600
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Armenia



34 /

Mocawa Resort

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 105
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 9.2
 Distance to stadium: 5.6 km

FCF Sports Venue

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms:N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Manizales



37 /

Termales del Otoño Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 73
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 7.2 km
 Distance to stadium: 6.7 km

La Nubia National University

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: 100
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Bucaramanga



38 /

Chicamocha Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 160
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 1.6 km
 Distance to stadium: 20.5km

San Pedro Claver School

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Armenia



35 /

Campestre Las Camelias Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 202
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 18.3 km
 Distance to stadium: 0 km

Las Camelias Hotel Football Field

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Pereira



36 /

Movich Pereira Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 202
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 10.2 km
 Distance to stadium: 7.3 km

Sócrates Valencia Field

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: 500
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Bucaramanga



39 /

Holiday Inn Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 187
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 19,6km
 Distance to stadium: 2.5km

Comfenalco Santander Field

Number of pitches:2
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms:2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Sintetic

40 /

Hampton by Hilton Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 101
 Distance travel TBCH - Airport: 20.7km
 Distance to stadium: 2.7km

Marte Field

Number of pitches:1
 Stand capacity: 3.000
 Number of dressing rooms:2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Sintetic

7.2 . Venue Specific Team Hotels and Training Sites

El Campín Stadium - Bogotá



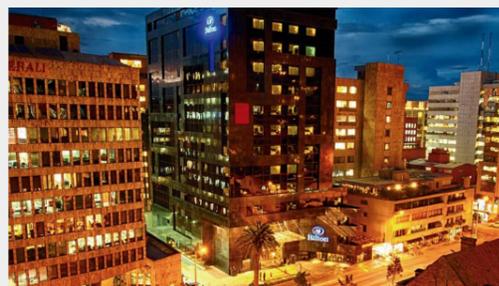
1 VSTH / VSTS

★ Radisson Ar Hotel

Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 199
 Distance to training site: 5.1 km
 Distance to stadium: 5.3 km

FCF Sports Venue

Number of pitches: 2
 Stand capacity: 350
 Number of dressing rooms: 1
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



2 VSTH / VSTS

★ Hilton Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 245
 Distance to training site: 6.3 km
 Distance to stadium: 6.6 km

Campincito Field

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 1000
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



3 VSTH / VSTS

★ JW Marriot Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 264
 Distance to training site: 3.7 km
 Distance to stadium: 0.25 km

Gimnasio Moderno School

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 8.000
 Number of dressing rooms: 4
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



4 VSTH / VSTS

★ Marriot Bogotá Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 239
 Distance to training site: 6.6 km
 Distance to stadium: 7.3 km

Techo Stadium

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 8000
 Number of dressing rooms: 4
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Pascual Guerrero Stadium - Cali



1 VSTH / VSTS

★ NH Royal Hotel

Rating (*):4
 Number of rooms: 145
 Distance to training site: 8.2 km
 Distance to stadium: 6.6 km

Deportivo Cali Sports Venue

Number of pitches: 5
 Stand capacity: 100
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



2 VSTH / VSTS

★ MS Ciudad Jardin Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 51
 Distance to training site: 8.9 km
 Distance to stadium: 4.6 km

Colombo Británico School

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



3 VSTH / VSTS

★ Intercontinental Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 181
 Distance to training site: N/A
 Distance to stadium: N/A

Club Campestre

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 200
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



4 VSTH / VSTS

★ Obelisco Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 70
 Distance to training site: 4.9 km
 Distance to stadium: 24.5 km

América de Cali Sports Venue

Number of pitches: 3
 Stand capacity: 100
 Number of dressing rooms: 5
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Atanasio Girardot Stadium - Medellín



1 VSTH / VSTS

Intercontinental Hotel

Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 294
 Distance to training site:8.3 km
 Distance to stadium: 10.5km

Sur Sports Center

Number of pitches: 2
 Stand capacity: 14.000
 Number of dressing rooms: 6
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



2 VSTH / VSTS

San Fernando Plaza Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 168
 Distance to training site: 8.2 km
 Distance to stadium: 8.0 km

San Ignacio School

Number of pitches: 2
 Stand capacity: 300
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



3 VSTH / VSTS

Marriot Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 163
 Distance to training site: 7.8 km
 Distance to stadium: 9.9km

Cincuentenario Stadium

Number of pitches: 2
 Stand capacity: 3.500
 Number of dressing rooms: 8
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



4 VSTH / VSTS

NH Collection Royal Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms:134
 Distance to training site: 8.7 km
 Distance to stadium: 12.3km

The Columbus School

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Metropolitano Stadium - Barranquilla



1 VSTH / VSTS

Garden Inn Hilton

Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 123
 Distance to training site: 16.2 km
 Distance to stadium: 6.4 km

FCF Sports Venue

Number of pitches: 3
 Stand capacity: 1.000
 Number of dressing rooms: 1
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



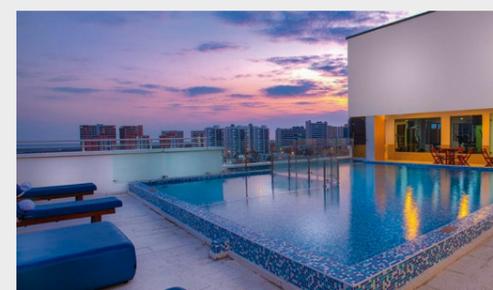
2 VSTH / VSTS

GHL Collection Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 153
 Distance to training site: 16.2 km
 Distance to stadium: 4.7km

Romelio Martínez Stadium

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 8.300
 Number of dressing rooms: 4
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



3 VSTH / VSTS

Sonesta Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 126
 Distance to training site: 16 km
 Distance to stadium: 2.2km

Autonoma University

Number of pitches: 2
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



4 VSTH / VSTS

Four Points by Sheraton Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 119
 Distance to training site: 15.5 km
 Distance to stadium: 16.1km

Sabanilla Country Club

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms:N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Jaime Morón Stadium - Cartagena



1 VSTH / VSTS

Caribe Hotel

Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 363
 Distance to training site: 11.2 km
 Distance to stadium: 11.6 km

Cadets Naval Academy

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 600
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



2 VSTH / VSTS

Capilla del Mar Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 202
 Distance to training site: 8.8 km
 Distance to stadium: 3.8 km

Jorge Tadeo Lozano University

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



3 VSTH / VSTS

Cartagena Hilton Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 341
 Distance to training site: 10.6 km
 Distance to stadium: 2.6 km

Jorge Washington School

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



4 VSTH / VSTS

Almirante Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 250
 Distance to training site: 5.4 km
 Distance to stadium: 15.4 km

San Fernando Stadium

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 900
 Number of dressing rooms: 3
 Pitch type of main pitch: Sintetic

Centenario Stadium - Armenia



1 VSTH / VSTS

Armenia Hotel

Rating (*):4
 Number of rooms: 129
 Distance to training site: 8.4 km
 Distance to stadium: 21.0 km

Alpidio Mejía Stadium

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 1.800
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



2 VSTH / VSTS

Decameron Las Heliconias Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 103
 Distance to training site: 22.8 km
 Distance to stadium: 12.4 km

Alberto Pava Montenegro Stadium

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 2.000
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



3 VSTH / VSTS

Palma Verde Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 90
 Distance to training site: 8.9 km
 Distance to stadium: 0.35 km

Campestre Armenia Country Club

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 300
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



4 VSTH / VSTS

Mocawa Resort

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 105
 Distance to training site: 15.5km
 Distance to stadium: 5.6km

FCF Sports Venue

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Stadium Hernán Ramírez Villegas (Pereira)



1 VSTH / VSTS

★ Movich Pereira Hotel

Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 201
 Distance to training site: 8.1 km
 Distance to stadium: 2.3 km

Sócrates Valencia Field

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 500
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



2 VSTH / VSTS

★ Sonesta Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 165
 Distance to training site: 7.8 km
 Distance to stadium: 9.6 km

Technological University of Pereira

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 200
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Palogrande Stadium - Manizales



1 VSTH / VSTS

★ Termales del Otoño Hotel

Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 73
 Distance to training site: 11.5 km
 Distance to stadium: 6.7 km

La Nubia National University

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 100
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



2 VSTH / VSTS

★ Carretero Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 100
 Distance to training site: 4.2 km
 Distance to stadium: 9.3 km

Bosque Popular Field

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: 1
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



3 VSTH / VSTS

★ Gran Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 91
 Distance to training site: 8.3km
 Distance to stadium: 3.1 km

Mora Mora Stadium

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 10.000
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



4 VSTH / VSTS

★ Torreón Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms:70
 Distance to training site: 5.8 km
 Distance to stadium: 13.1km

Consota Park

Number of pitches: 2
 Stand capacity: 300
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



3 VSTH / VSTS

★ Pop Art Las Colinas Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 65
 Distance to training site: 4.7km
 Distance to stadium: 24.8km

Once Caldas Sports Venue

Number of pitches: 2
 Stand capacity: 20
 Number of dressing rooms: On going
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



4 VSTH / VSTS

★ Varuna Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 47
 Distance to training site: 0.8 km
 Distance to stadium: 8.4 km

SENA Field

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 500
 Number of dressing rooms: On going
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

Alfonso López Stadium - Bucaramanga



1 VSTH / VSTS

★ Chicamocha Hotel

Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 160
 Distance to training site: 1.7 km
 Distance to stadium: 1.6 km

San Pedro Claver School

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



2 VSTH / VSTS

★ Tryp Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms:67
 Distance to training site: 2.8km
 Distance to stadium: 3.6km

Industrial University of Santander

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: 1
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

General Santander Stadium - Cúcuta



1 VSTH / VSTS

★ Ibis Cúcuta Hotel

Rating (*):4
 Number of rooms: 105
 Distance to training site: 1.6km
 Distance to stadium: 4.2 km

Comfanorte School

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



2 VSTH / VSTS

★ Holiday Inn Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 98
 Distance to training site: 1.3km
 Distance to stadium: 9.6km

La Roca Field

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



3 VSTH / VSTS

★ Sonesta Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms: 104
 Distance to training site: 7.9 km
 Distance to stadium: 7.6 km

Álvaro Gómez Stadium

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 9.000
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



4 VSTH / VSTS

★ Punta Diamante Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms:109
 Distance to training site: 19.3km
 Distance to stadium: 12.7 km

Villa Concha Stadium

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: 4.000
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Sintetic



3 VSTH / VSTS

★ Hampton by Hilton Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 96
 Distance to training site: 2.1km
 Distance to stadium: 7.6 km

Gran Colombiano Stadium

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: N/A
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



4 VSTH / VSTS

★ Ramada Hotel

Rating (*): 4
 Number of rooms: 99
 Distance to training site: 1.1km
 Distance to stadium: 6.4km

La Sabana Field

Number of pitches: 1
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms:2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural

7.3 . Referee Base Camp Facilities

Referee Base Camp Facilities - Bogotá



1 RBCH / RBCTS

Metrohotel 74

Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 336
 Distance to training site: N/A
 Distance to stadium: 4.6 km

CAR High Performance Center

Number of pitches: 4
 Stand capacity: N/A
 Number of dressing rooms: 2
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



2 RBCH / RBCTS

Diplomat Wyndham Emb. Hotel

Rating (*): 5
 Number of rooms:261
 Distance to training site: N/A
 Distance to stadium: 5.5 km

Salitre PRD Recreational Park

Number of pitches: 3
 Stand capacity: 1.000
 Number of dressing rooms: 4
 Pitch type of main pitch: Natural



Castillo, José. (2018). Face or cross that will tell us the currency [Photography]. Taken from <https://www.flickr.com/>

8. IBC Site

The International Business and Exhibition Center of Bogotá - Corferias, is a private company that promotes industrial, social, cultural and commercial development in the Andean Region, Central America and the Caribbean. Its main shareholder is the Chamber of Commerce of Bogotá, an entity that represents the interests of the business sector and society in general.

With more than 60 years of experience, Corferias seeks to strengthen the ties of cooperation between Colombia and the world community through the organization of fairs, exhibitions, events and conventions, to foster the generation of qualified networking between visitors and exhibitors in a venue operated under international standards. It also promotes and organizes Colombia's participation in fairs and exhibitions held abroad, and participates as a partner in companies that have the objective of promoting the country's industrial or commercial development.

Corferias is the first Latin American partner of the Union of International Fairs (UFI), founding member of the Latin American Fair Association (AFIDA), and is a member of the Association of Independent Organizers.

- ▶ It is located in a central area (Av. Américas), with access through the main road intersections of the city.
- ▶ Proximity to one of the main hotel and business sectors of Bogotá.
- ▶ It has a parking system with 1,800 parking spaces.
- ▶ It has more than eight pavilions equipped with the best technology for any type of event and assembly.



Taken from private archive

Event Areas Available

Pavilion 1 3 access doors 2 floors	Useful Area 2.883,68 m² 2.024,42 m² Net Area Stands 1.577,50 m² 1.071,00 m²	Pavilion 2 9 access doors 2 floors	Useful Area 5.618,03 m² 4.136,25 m² Net Area Stands 3.377,99 m² 2.195,86 m²	Pavilion 4 4 access gates	Useful Area 3.033,89 m² Net Area Stands 1.653,62 m²
Pavilion 5 3 access doors	Useful Area 418,47 m² Net Area Stands 418,47 m²	Pavilion 5A 2 access doors	Useful Area 877,00 m² Net Area Stands 453,00 m²	Pavilion 6 7 access doors 2 floors	Useful Area 5.610,19 m² 4.134,12 m² Net Area Stands 3.761,66 m² 2.706,16 m²
Pavilion 7 5 access doors	Useful Area 974,83 m² Net Area Stands 591,53 m²	Pavilion 8 4 access doors 2 floors	Useful Area 3.079,64 m² 2.225,57 m² Net Area Stands 1.797,50 m² 1.209,75 m²		

9. The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ - Related Event Sites

Agora - Bogotá

Ágora is located at a distance of 8km from El Dorado Airport and 3 km. from the historic center of Bogotá, where we find a fair and congresses and conventions district. It has an area of 19,273 m², with a footprint of 7,240 m² and a constructed area of 64,883 m². Its main partners are Bogota Chamber of Commerce - CCB, Corferias and Fontur. It has a capacity from 80 to 4,000 people and has 18 meeting rooms, 10 support rooms, 10 lobbies, 4 terraces and a main hall.

It is also equipped with the best technology counting with a state-of-the-art audiovisual system, digital signage and connectivity solutions. Regarding catering, it offers comprehensive F&B service, and has the largest kitchen capacity in the region. In 2018 there were 186 events, 16 were international, attended by more than 97,000 people, of which 7,800 were international, and thus obtained 3.8 million dollars in free press. In addition, the 2017 FIFA Council was held in Colombia and this was the venue selected by FIFA for the event.



Retrieve from Cámara de Comercio de Bogotá



Retrieve from <https://www.facebook.com/likebarranquilla>

Puerta De Oro – Barranquilla

It is the most modern tourist business complex dedicated to the realization of fairs, events, congresses and conventions, at the service of Colombia and the Caribbean basin. Its doors were opened in the second half of 2016, and since then have been held about 22 fairs and about 60 events for third parties. The Puerta de Oro event center operated by CORFERIAS promotes industrial, social, cultural and commercial development in the Caribbean Region, Islands and Central America. It seeks to strengthen

the ties of cooperation between Colombia and the world community through the organization of fairs, exhibitions and events. It is located in Barranquilla city, the second most bilingual city in Colombia (60,000 inhabitants). It takes less than 2.5 hours from USA and 1 hour from Panama to arrive by air. It has 10 million potential consumers constituting itself as the consumer center of the region. Services are its main economic activity concentrating 43.5%* of the GDP

*Source: FunDesarrollo.



C

Event Services

10. Accommodation

One of the main attractions of Colombia is ecological tourism; its biodiversity of fauna and flowers, landscapes and thermal floors, makes it an exotic and captivating tourist destination. It also has beautiful cities full of history, cultural and gastro-

nomnic proposals for visitors to enjoy. This variety and richness have made the country develop a tourist complex, with lodging of different natures that respond to different budgets, tastes and experiences.

Bogotá



 **1** FIFA HQ HOTEL

 **★** **Tequendama Hotel**
 Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 311
 Meeting Rooms: 29
 Distance to stadium: 5.8 km



 **2** FIFA HQ HOTEL

 **★** **Hilton Corferias Hotel**
 Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 410
 Meeting Rooms: 7
 Distance to stadium: 6.1 km

Bogotá



 **3** FIFA HQ HOTEL

 **★** **Grand Hyatt Hotel**
 Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 372
 Meeting Rooms: 22
 Distance to stadium: 5.1 km

Cali



 **4** FIFA HQ HOTEL

 **★** **Spirito by Spiwak Hotel**
 Rating (*):4
 Number of rooms: 267
 Meeting Rooms: N/A
 Distance to stadium: 6.4 km

Cali



 **5** FIFA HQ HOTEL

 **★** **Dann Carlton Hotel**
 Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 95
 Meeting Rooms:7
 Distance to stadium: 2.8 km

Medellín



 **6** FIFA HQ HOTEL

 **★** **Estelar Milla de Oro Hotel**
 Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 168
 Meeting Rooms: 6
 Distance to stadium: 8.2 km

Medellín



7 FIFA HQ HOTEL

★ Tryp Medellín Hotel
 Rating (*):4
 Number of rooms: 140
 Meeting Rooms: 6
 Distance to stadium: 1.5 km

Barranquilla



8 FIFA HQ HOTEL

★ Dann Carlton Hotel
 Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 142
 Meeting Rooms: 8
 Distance to stadium: 16.8 km

Cartagena



11 FIFA HQ HOTEL

★ Sonesta Hotel
 Rating (*):4
 Number of rooms: 118
 Meeting Rooms: 2
 Distance to stadium: 11.8 km

Armenia



12 FIFA HQ HOTEL

★ Mocawa Plaza Hotel
 Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 97
 Meeting Rooms: 7
 Distance to stadium: 6.5 km

Barranquilla



9 FIFA HQ HOTEL

★ Windsor Hotel
 Rating (*):4
 Number of rooms:106
 Meeting Rooms: 10
 Distance to stadium: 14.8 km

Cartagena



10 FIFA HQ HOTEL

★ Las Americas Hotel
 Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms:530
 Meeting Rooms: 65
 Distance to stadium: 10.5 km

Armenia



13 FIFA HQ HOTEL

★ Decameron Las Heliconias Hotel
 Rating (*):4
 Number of rooms:103
 Meeting Rooms: 2
 Distance to stadium: 23.2 km

Pereira



14 FIFA HQ HOTEL

★ Sorotama Hotel
 Rating (*):4
 Number of rooms:77
 Meeting Rooms: 6
 Distance to stadium: 7.5 km

Pereira



15 FIFA HQ HOTEL

Hilton Garden Inn Hotel
 Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms: 164
 Meeting Rooms: 5
 Distance to stadium: 22.5 km
The opening is in 2020

Manizales



16 FIFA HQ HOTEL

Benidorm Hotel
 Rating (*):3
 Number of rooms: 64
 Meeting Rooms: 5
 Distance to stadium: 3.6 km

Cúcuta



19 FIFA HQ HOTEL

Casablanca Hotel
 Rating (*):4
 Number of rooms:120
 Meeting Rooms: 9
 Distance to stadium: 2.0 km



20 FIFA HQ HOTEL

Casino Internacional Hotel
 Rating (*):4
 Number of rooms: 116
 Meeting Rooms: 6
 Distance to stadium: 1.2 km

Bucaramanga



17 FIFA HQ HOTEL

Dann Carlton Hotel
 Rating (*):5
 Number of rooms:135
 Meeting Rooms: 8
 Distance to stadium: 2.6 km

Bucaramanga



18 FIFA HQ HOTEL

Ciudad Bonita Hotel
 Rating (*):4
 Number of rooms:65
 Meeting Rooms: 5
 Distance to stadium: 2.2 km

11. Transport

11.1 General Strategy

The Ministry of Transportation, in accordance with the Decree 087 of 2011, has as its primary objective the formulation and adoption of transport policies, plans, programs, projects, economic and technical regulations, transit and infrastructure of road, sea, inland waterway, rail and air transport transit and to create the technical regulations for road, sea, river and rail transportation transit. (Decree 087 of 2011, Article 1).

The National Urban and Regional Mobility Policy provides guidelines for contributing to environmentally sustainable economic development, increasing accessibility to urban and regional services, for the extent of social equity and the citizens' life quality. These guidelines seek to guide transport authorities in the planning and implementation of sustainable mobility and territorial transformation projects in accordance with the particularities of each territory.

11.1.1 General objective

Establish guidelines for the comprehensive management of transportation and logistics operations during The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ for spectators, accredited participants, guests and logistics personnel, that comply with the general principles of safety, accessibility and quality of service in air, road and transport-related services.

11.1.2 Specific Objectives

- ▶ Provide easy connections between host cities for each kind of transportation service.
- ▶ Make available for interested parties the existing transport infrastructure in Colombia.
- ▶ Offer visitors alternatives that facilitate the planning, payment and modal integration of their trips in integrated public transport systems and non-motorized modes in each of the host cities.

- ▶ Minimize impacts caused by negative transport externalities during the event.
- ▶ Facilitate the use of transport-related services established for air and ground in each of the host cities.

Roles and Responsibilities: The main competent entities of transit and transport and their responsibilities during the event are presented in their respective hierarchical order in the following table.

Transit Authorities	Functions during the event	Responsibilities
Ministry of Transport	Provide guidelines for planning.	Connection between host cities. Availability of national infrastructure.
Governorates	Articulate operational capacities among municipalities.	Integration of transport-related services in their jurisdiction.
Mayors	Issue the necessary regulation.	Public Transport Systems and modal integration
Secretariats of Mobility or Transit	Planning, execution and control of measures to meet the travel requirements of vehicular and pedestrian passengers.	Decrees for road closures. Formulate traffic management plans.
National Police DITRA	Operationalize traffic management plans.	Implement traffic management plans.
Transit and Transportation Agents - ATT	Operationalize traffic management plans.	Implement traffic management plans.

Traffic Conditions and General Public Transport Infrastructure by Location:

- a) In cities with more than 600 thousand inhabitants and their metropolitan areas seven (7) Integrated Mass Transport Systems: SITM-BRT (Bus Rapid Transit) will efficiently meet the mobility needs of citizens (including Centralized Collection Systems, User Information and Fleet Management and Control, Smart Card - Smart Card Contactless - 2023 SITMS project expansion and consolidation phases):
- ▶ **Bogotá D.C. -Transmilenio**, consolidated and expanding BRT system, fleet in renewal, low and zero emissions 2019-2020.
 - ▶ **Cali – MIO**, consolidated and expanding transport system, fleet in renewal 2019-2020 and Buses - E operate since September 2019

- ▶ **Medellin - Metro**, Metroplús, Tranvía, Metrocable, multimodal system of consolidated and expanding public transport systems in the Valle de Aburrá Metropolitan Area – AMVA.
- ▶ **Pereira - Megabus**, consolidated public transport system that covers the Metropolitan Area of Pereira, Dosquebradas and Virginia. Cable transport line under construction.
- ▶ **Cartagena - Transcaribe**, consolidated transport system with new low emission fleet (Gas - Euro VI).
- ▶ **Barranquilla - Transmetro**, consolidated transport system in the metropolitan area integrated by the municipalities of Barranquilla Soledad, Malambo, Puerto Colombia and Galapa with main routes, complementary and feeders.
- ▶ **Bucaramanga - Metrolínea**, consolidated transport system that offers coverage to the metropolitan area of Bucaramanga Floridablanca, Piedecuesta and Girón.

b) Currently, in Colombia, eight (8) Strategic Public Transport Systems – SETP are being implemented in cities between 250,000 and 600,000 inhabitants seeking to offer quality public transport systems:

- Armenia:** Planned to start operation in 2021.
- Manizales:** Currently in the structuring stage.
- Cúcuta:** In structuring. Currently operates the collective public transport service - TPC.

11.2 General Strategy for Host Cities

In Colombia, the governing entity for transport is the Ministry of Transport, but each city is autonomous in implementing transport policies at a local level. However, for an event of the magnitude of The 2023 Women's World Cup, it will be the Ministry of Transport that generates the necessary regulations for each of the host cities once they are chosen by FIFA.

For this reason, a brief description of the infrastructure and transport system that each city has will be given below.

11.2.1 Bogotá

The capital is the most populous city in Colombia and therefore more than 13 million trips are made every day. Most of these trips are made by traditional public transport. Another public transport system is the metropolitan mass transit system Transmilenio. Although Bogotá is one of the most populous cities in Latin America, it does not have a metro system; however, its construction is planned to begin in 2020.

Today the city has more than 498,131 routes that conform the Integrated Transport System of Bogotá (SITP); the buses circulate in the Road Network according to a set of routes established since 2012. Passengers board the bus at designated stops or stations.

Private transport, cars and motorcycles play a very important role in daily commuting. Also, bicycles have become an excellent alternative, as the city has system of cycling routes (344 kilometers of dedicated tracks for exclusive use); being one of the most extensive in America.

11.2.2 Cali

In 2009, the Masivo Integrado de Occidente (MIO), a mass transit system, was inaugurated. On October 1st of 2012, 520 buses started to transit in the city. To date, 3,342 buses belonging to the traditional service have been taken from the streets. In recent years the city has replaced its old transport system with the mass transit system MIO, which in 2012 covered 98% of the city.

Cali's mass transit system carries around 450,000 to 500,000 passengers per day. In 2015 was inaugurated the MIO Cable, a suspended aerial cable transport system that connects the Cañaveralejo Terminal of MIO with the populous sector of Siloé, located in the southwest of the city, in the hillside area of the Western Cordillera.

In general Cali has a good road system. With the initiative of Megaobras the city has built new road infrastructure, as public spaces and bridges, as well as the Mundialista Tunnel which is currently the largest urban tunnel in Colombia with almost a kilometer in length, making the commuting from south to north a lot shorter.

11.2.3 Barranquilla

Barranquilla is located one hour from the Ciénaga intersection, in the department of Magdalena, near to two main roads of Colombia: Troncal del Magdalena, which connects with Bogota, and the Troncal del Caribe, which in the east connects with Santa Marta, Riohacha and Maicao, and later on connects with the road system of Venezuela. Towards the southwest connects Barranquilla to Cartagena and later on it connects with the Troncal de Occidente, also connecting Sincelejo, Montevía and Medellín.

In terms of public transport, the district administration initiated the development of Transmetro, a metropolitan mass transit system. The system operates with articulated buses that run on exclusive lanes and stop at fixed stops. The construction began in 2007, its inauguration and pedagogical phase was on April 7th, 2010, and it has been operating commercially and operationally since July 10th, 2010.

Road infrastructure: according to the Barranquilla Territorial Planning Plan, the city's roads are divided into:

- ▶ **Main:** Conformed by interregional roads, the arteries and the semi-arteries.
- ▶ **Secondary:** Constituted by urban roads.
- ▶ **Local:** Conformed by pedestrian roads, service roads, sidewalks and cycle-routes

11.2.4 Medellín

Medellín is the city with the best integrated transport system in the country, which includes metro, metroplus, tram, metrocable, buses and taxis. The metro runs through the metropolitan area from south to north, between the municipalities of Bello and La Estrella; it also runs from the city center to the west.

The Metro combines a railway system with an aerial cable system called metrocable (not to be confused with the cable car system, although they are similar), which has been used for the first time in the world in Medellín as a permanent mass transport system. The Metro has several types of levels (ground level,

elevated viaducts and overhead cables), and has no underground sections. The Metro system is 33 km long and comprises 5 lines.

Metroplús is a system of articulated buses for mass transport. It is physically integrated with the Medellín Metro at the Hospital, Industriales and Cisneros stations; it also has a secondary line, Aranjuez-Universidad de Medellín, which runs through the city center on Avenida Oriental. Medellín has a public transport system using aerial cables called Metrocable, the first of its kind in the world. The system, devised entirely in this city, currently consists of several lines, such as line J and line K, which are complemented and linked to the railway lines A and B. Metrocables also serve as a Metro power source. Currently, several cities in Colombia want to implement it, such as Ibagué, Bucaramanga and Pereira.

11.2.5 Cartagena

General buses are the most common transport system in the cities of Colombia. In Cartagena it consists of about 35 bus routes. These buses are largely owned by private parties. In general, all the routes run from end to end of the city, through the two main ways: Avenida Pedro de Heredia and Avenida del Bosque-Avenida Crisanto Luque. These buses are currently being scrapped to make way for the Integrated Mass Transit System (SITM) locally known as Transcaribe.

Transcaribe

Transcaribe is currently operating, it was inaugurated on November 27th of 2015, after the completion of the pedagogical training for drivers which begun ten days prior to the event. In Cartagena, the idea of integrating the water transport system, thanks to its fluvial sources, has been considered.

Cartagena is one of the most touristic cities in Colombia, generating a high population flow in the high holiday season, encouraging the use of public, private and alternative transport such as cycling.

11.2.6 Bucaramanga

Bucaramanga has a Territorial Land Use Plan (POT), which classifies the roads of the city into two types: the roads called Arteries and the roads that conform the local Network of the municipality.

The public transport system of Bucaramanga, Metroline, consists of articulated buses that circulate from north to south in exclusive lanes; these are also complemented with standard buses and feeders.

Bucaramanga is connected to the rest of the country by two main routes. The first is National Route 66 that comes from Barrancabermeja and connects with Cúcuta, all the way to Venezuela, the second is National Route 45A that comes from Bogota and reaches San Alberto. This route connects with the Colombian Caribbean Region and its main cities through National Route 45.

11.2.7 Armenia

Armenia city has a program called Strategic Public Transport System (SETP), which is implemented by the Mayor's Office through Amable, a state's industrial and commercial company created to develop the SETP in the Quindío department capital.

The Strategic Public Transport System is derived from the National Friendly Cities Strategy of the National Development Plan that aims to improve the provision of public transport services in intermediate cities of less than 400 thousand inhabitants. It stems from a national urban transport program established in the document Conpes 3167 of May 23rd of 2002 and responds to the need to establish a system that structures and allows a better ordering of the city.

In general, the formulation of the conceptual design of Armenia's SETP seeks:

- ▶ **Efficient.** The optimal use of resources, meaning maximum benefits at lower costs.
- ▶ **Effective.** To have total coverage at appropriate times.
- ▶ **Responsible.** To comply with the regulations, to offer timely, punctual and high-quality services. The State must receive tax remuneration for the private operation of a commercial activity.
- ▶ **Equitable.** To provide the opportunity for all citizens to mobilize themselves, through accessible tariffs.

▶ **Environmentally sustainable.** All the alternatives offered should minimize negative impacts on the environment (air, noise and accidents).

▶ **Tailor-made.** To meet the particular characteristics of the municipality allowing its citizens mobility.

11.2.8 Pereira

The city has an access system through the departments of Caldas, Valle and Quindío, with interdepartmental roads such as the so-called "Ruta del Cafe", the Concesionaria de Occidente Pereira-La Victoria, Condina Highway and La Romelia-El Pollo highway. It also has important internal routes such as Avenida 30 de Agosto, Avenida del Río, Avenida Circunvalar, Avenida de las Américas, Ferrocarril, Avenida Belalcázar and Carreras Sexta, Séptimo and Octava.

The city has an Integrated Mass Transit System, composed of Megabus and Megacable. In 2006, the mass transit system (the third in the country and the only one in intermediate cities) was inaugurated, consisting of articulated fast transit buses and feeders, called Megabus, which serves the municipalities of Pereira, Dosquebradas and La Virginia, and moves over 200,000 passengers daily.

The Megacable is a mass passenger transport air cable that began its construction in March 2018, impacting close to 60,000 inhabitants.

11.2.9 Manizales

Despite the mountainous geography of Manizales, the city has a system of avenues and roads that connect the different sectors of the city, as well as the different regions of the country. It also has a transport terminal located on the Via Panamericana, in the sector of Los Cármbulos, from which vehicles are dispatched to several cities of the country. The presence of taxis is massive and sufficient, the service is controlled by a taximeter that rates the charge according to the distance and time of the journey.

There are multiple bus routes which allow you to travel to any neighborhood of the city.

The distance between Manizales and Bogota is 303 km. Between Manizales and Medellín there are 194 km, and between Manizales and Cali there are 263 km. It is connected with to the neighboring capitals of Pereira and Armenia through the Ruta del Cafe.

11.2.10 Cúcuta

The main means of urban transport are buses and taxis. In addition, National Planning has a project to build a mass transit system, under the name of Metrobus. The city also has a transport terminal built in 1967, being the first city in Colombia to have a passenger terminal. Currently, a new terminal is being built to replace the old one that is still functioning.

The northern capital of Santander has three main routes. The first connects with Venezuela (through San Cristóbal), the second connects with the Colombian Atlantic Coast (through Ocaña) and the third and last connects with Bogotá, Medellín and other cities of Colombia through the road to Bucaramanga (which is being expanded to 4 lanes).

12. Safety & Security

Colombia has been witnessing a process of transformation in the country's security indicators as a result of the successes achieved under the Democratic Security Policy, action against guerrilla and organized crime organizations and in general as a result of ending a conflict with the FARC and strengthening security processes in general, that have led Colombia's progress towards normalization.

The country has reached the lowest number of homicides in the last 40 years and has notorious security indicators, which show the strengthening of its economy and prosperous development.

Over the past few years, the Defense Sector has formulated policies and implemented strategies, plans and programs, which have ensured a coherent development of strategic issues at the heart of the country's defense and security agenda, including human rights. Similarly, it has been established that the respect and guarantee of human rights are implemented to all areas of sectoral management.

Its guiding principles include the legitimacy, respect and guarantees of human rights, as the center of gravity of the Colombian State, and its strategic objectives included actions aimed at the protection of citizens and the use of means to combat expressions of organized crime.

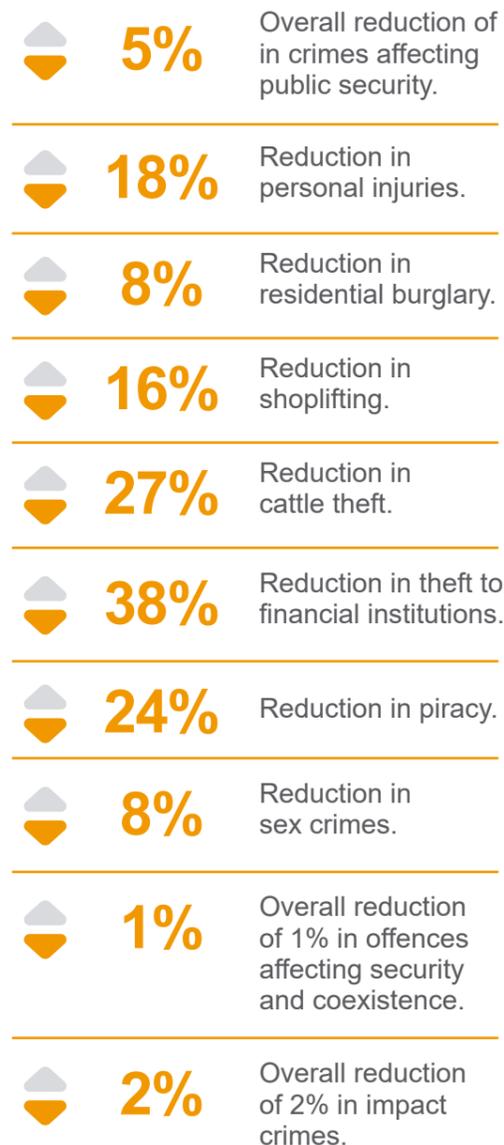
In addition, the defense sector will continue to develop and implement the strategic objectives and lines of action defined by the Comprehensive Policy on Human Rights and International Humanitarian Law, implemented since 2008.

The terrorist group with the greatest impact in the country, handed over their rifles and advanced into legal life; This, together with the blows achieved by the Public Force, meant a significant reduction in terrorism and avoiding more than 3,000 violent deaths.

Colombia joined the OECD as a result of the country's progress in legislation, policies and practices in 23 areas, including environment, foreign investment, public governance and agriculture.

The analysis of these variables allows us to observe how legislation and practices contribute to boost economic growth, reduce inequalities, improve education and increase the transparency and efficiency of government.

Security has seen an improvement in the following indicators during this year:



According to the OECD, Colombia is now showing improvement in the following indicators:

- ▶ Growth has been resilient and poverty and informality have declined.
- ▶ 3 pillars of economic resilience: flexible exchange rate and an independent central bank, a strong financial sector with a solid portfolio, solvency and good supervision.
- ▶ Educational and social policies have improved social outcomes.
- ▶ Colombia is one of the most biodiverse food countries in the world per square kilometer.

Global Peace and Terrorism Indicators

- ▶ Colombia's overall peace index has improved by 59 places, from 139 in 2011 to 80 in 2019 with a score of 3.1.
- ▶ In the global index of terrorism, Colombia has improved by 14 places, from 13th in 2012 to 27th in 2019 with a score of 5,611. With this qualification, Colombia ranks one place below the United Kingdom and three places below France.

13. Health, Medical and Doping Control

13.1 Health

In Colombia, the development and protection of the fundamental right to health is the responsibility of the State, which provides access to health technologies and services, through various mechanisms and plans.

The health system is managed by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection, as head of the administrative sector. In departments and municipalities, the responsibility falls on the territorial health authorities, who are responsible for coordinating the system and implementing the regulatory framework established by the law and the administrative acts issued by the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

In Colombia, affiliation to the General Health Safety System (SGSSS) is the main mechanism through which a person is guaranteed health insurance.

Membership in the SGSSS is provided by Health Promoting Entities (EPS), whose function is to manage health risk, in order to ensure that each member has access to the procedures and medicines set out in the benefit plan. In return, the EPS receives a payment for each affiliate known as the Capitation Payment Unit (UPC). The person may join the system through the contributory scheme for those who have the capacity to pay and make their compulsory contributions to the system, or through the subsidized scheme for the most vulnerable population, where the contribution is made by the State. Occupational

risks, traffic accidents or catastrophic events are covered on the basis of laws created for such purposes.

Health care is provided through public and private health service providers (hospitals, clinics, health centres, etc.). Emergency care is guaranteed to all inhabitants of the national territory, regardless of their capacity to pay, their economic or social status or their state of health insurance. The country has a Medical Emergency System (SEM), implemented in the main cities, which can be accessed through the United Security and Emergency Number NUSE -123.

Foreigners who are visiting the country must have a health policy to cover for any health contingencies that may arise; otherwise, the provision of the health service must be financed from their own resources, without prejudice to the provision of health care when they are incapable of paying.

According to the report of the Information System for Social Protection -SISPRRO, in the cities that would eventually host the event, during 2018, the most reported health events were: intestinal infectious diseases, tuberculosis, certain bacterial zoonoses, other bacterial diseases, sexual transmitted infections (diseases due to spirochetes, diseases caused by chlamydia), rickettsiosis and viral infections of the central nervous system, arthropod-borne viral fevers, hemorrhagic viral fevers (viral infections characterized by skin and mucous membrane lesions), viral hepatitis (human immunodeficiency virus disease), and other viral diseases (mycosis, diseases due to protozoa, helminthiasis, pediculosis and acariosis) to date with epidemiological monitoring and control mechanisms.

Air quality indices are available by measuring stations, located in the cities of Bogotá, Cali, Medellín, Manizales, Pereira, Armenia, Bucaramanga and Cúcuta.

The cities of Medellín, Cartagena, Pereira, Armenia, Barranquilla, Bucaramanga and Cúcuta during the period from January to September 2019, have presented a Water Quality Risk Index - IRCA average NO RISK to human health. Bogotá and Cali have reported a LOW average IRCA, stating that urban IRCA for major cities is not at risk.

In some cases, heat shocks due to high temperatures can occur, mainly in cities such as Barranquilla, Bucaramanga, Cartagena and Cúcuta. There is no potentially critical environmental condition that may affect the health of players and spectators.

In the country, yellow fever vaccination is requested for players, delegations and tourists from the following countries: Angola, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Uganda and Brazil will be asked for the international yellow fever certificate for entry to Colombia, in line with the international yellow fever alert issued by the World Health Organization (WHO) and the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO).

It is recommended that travelers (national and international) who travel to risk sites, to get vaccinated against yellow fever at least 10 days prior to their journey, and as additional protective measures use repellent, long-sleeved shirt, long trousers and tarpaulins to prevent mosquito bites.

It is necessary to indicate that the list of countries that will be required to be internationally certified for yellow fever will be updated, depending on the presence and magnitude of the outbreak in each country.

It is recommended to verify vaccination of athletes and delegations for measles, whooping cough scheme; Tdap*, seasonal influenza as recommended, Hepatitis B: 3 doses, Hepatitis A: 2 doses, Varicella: 2 doses.

This scheme is the one recommended in the country, according to the individual's life cycle and must be evaluated jointly by FIFA, and the Ministry of Health and Social Protection.

Finally, it should be taken into account that we have a moderate height of 2,560 meters above sea level in Bogotá; in Barranquilla thermal stress is considered high with a WBGT of 30 to 33 degrees Celsius.

13.2 Doping Control

The Sports Ministry has developed for years an anti-doping control program that, following the introduction of the World Anti-doping Code and particularly following the ratification by Colombia of the UNESCO International Convention against Doping in Sport by Law 1207

CIUDAD	2019					
	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE
BOGOTÁ	NO RISK	LOW	NO RISK	LOW	LOW	NO RISK
CALI	LOW	LOW	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	MEDIUM
MEDELLÍN	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK
MANIZALES	MEDIUM	NO RISK	LOW	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK
PEREIRA	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	LOW	LOW
ARMENIA	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO RISK
CÚCUTA	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK
BUCARAMANGA	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK
BARRANQUILLA	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK
CARTAGENA	NO INFO	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK
	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	PROMEDIO IRCA 2019	URBANO	RURAL
BOGOTÁ	LOW	LOW	LOW	BAJO	NO RISK	MEDIUM
CALI	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO INFO	BAJO	MEDIUM	LOW
MEDELLÍN	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	MEDIUM
MANIZALES	MEDIUM	MEDIUM	NO INFO	MEDIUM	NO INFO	NO INFO
PEREIRA	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO INFO	NO RISK	NO INFO	NO INFO
ARMENIA	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	LOW
CÚCUTA	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO INFO	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK
BUCARAMANGA	NO RISK	NO INFO	NO INFO	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK
BARRANQUILLA	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK
CARTAGENA	LOW	LOW	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO RISK	NO INFO

of 2008, is based on international standards and is projected as a strong National Anti-doping Organization (ONAD) in the region.

ONAD Colombia conducts competitive and non-competitive controls in the sports and disciplines practiced in the country through a control distribution plan that originates from a risk analysis. Samples are taken in urine and blood by properly trained doping control officers (Ocds) who have extensive experience in this type of activity.

The special programs required by the code are carried out as the Program of Whereabouts where athletes provide their location in order to be available for eventual control without prior notice and out of competition. Another program, the Biological Passport, takes samples of the same athlete over time, in order to compare the values studied and to detect the effects of the use of certain prohibited substances and methods.

The Therapeutic Use Authorization Program (AUT-TUE) allows athletes and their medical personnel to request special permission

for the use of prohibited substances and methods in the treatment of medical conditions that require it on a mandatory basis.

On the other hand, ONAD Colombia is implementing an extensive education and prevention program based on guidelines originated in working groups with the participation of various actors in the fight against doping. These activities include, among others, seminars and conferences aimed at the sports community, athletes and their support staff, and sports leaders.

The ONAD is continuously invited to participate in numerous multi-sport games by the responsible organizations due to their extensive experience in doping control. Our officials and doping control officers are internationally recognized and stand out, highlighting the leadership that the Sports Ministry of Colombia exercises in the worldwide anti-doping fight with its policy of legality.

The Coldeportes Doping Control Laboratory was established in 1995 through a BPIN project, aimed to eradicate the use of banned substan-

ces in sports to improve sports performance. In 1997 it was inaugurated, in 2002 it accredited its quality system under the ISO 17025 standard and was accredited by the International Olympic Committee, being the first in Latin America. In 2004, its international accreditation was approved by the World Anti-doping Agency (WADA-AMA) and in 2010 it accredited its quality system with an ILAC member organization (Mexican Accreditation Agency). In 2016, it accredited its quality system under the NTC ISO standard: IEC 17025:2005 with the National Accreditation Agency of Colombia (ONAC, that has international recognition by the International Laboratory Accreditation Cooperation) ILAC, as a global cooperation, for testing and calibration of laboratory schemes. Accreditation was renewed in August 2019 for 5 years.

The laboratory is currently working on the accreditation process with the World Anti-doping Agency (AMA =WADA), as a premise of legality in sports led by the Ministry of Sport of Colombia. It is expected that analytical activities will return in 2020.

The laboratory has a highly qualified and committed work team of 20 people, and it is equipped with a wide range of analytical equipment to detect substances prohibited in sports, in urine and blood samples or their derivatives, as well as equipment for carrying out biological passport analysis in the hematological module, in accordance with the new requirements of the WADA. The laboratory currently has an installed capacity for the analysis of 3500 samples per year and it is expected that, with the acquisition of new technology, this number will increase once the laboratory has been accredited.

14. IT&T

Currently all municipal capitals (urban area) have coverage of mobile services with 4G technology. Mobile telecommunication services with 2G, 3G or 4G technologies are available in many remote locations or rural areas, although not with 100% coverage.

Fixed Services

The National Government has implemented projects for the development of telecommunications infrastructure, such as the National

Optic Fiber Project and the National High-Speed Connectivity Project, with which 98.8% of the country's municipal capitals have been covered. A high-speed technology solution has been provided for them, facilitating the entry of telecommunications operators interested in making use of the networks installed in the beneficiary municipalities.

To date, with the National Optic Fiber Project, provider networks are available in municipal capitals of 788 municipalities in the country, in addition to 287 municipalities which already had optic fiber networks that provided various commercial operators. As a result, 1,075 municipal capitals have high-speed networks that generate the right conditions for the development of the telecommunications market in the host cities.

Colombia has 1,122 municipalities and non-municipal areas, with the aim of achieving 100% Internet coverage in the national territory, the Mintic implemented the National High-Speed Connectivity Project to connect the 47 missing municipal capitals which, due to their difficult access conditions and geographical complexity, were not connected by the National Fiber Optic Project. To date, through this project, progress has been made in connecting 36 municipal hubs through a network of microwave links, in an effort to reach 100% of the country's municipal capitals.

- I) Information on planned modifications, adaptation, expansion and development of fixed and mobile networks and infrastructure in host country(s)

Mobile services

In order to improve the coverage and quality of mobile telecommunications services, on November 8 of 2019, the Ministry of Information and Communications Technologies issued for public consultation the draft Resolution on the Allocation of Radio Spectrum Use Permits. It sets out the requirements and procedures to participate in an objective selection process, through an auction mechanism, and grants licenses for the use of radio spectrum in the 700 Mhz, 1900 Mhz and 2500 Mhz bands. With this publication, interested parties can consult and send comments on the conditions established to participate in the process of allo-

cating permits for the use of radio spectrum in the three above mentioned bands and participate at the auction on 20 December 2019. It is important to remember that the allocation of the 700 Mhz band, due to its technical characteristics, is fundamental for the maximization of coverage and quality, allowing telecommunications services to be delivered to the most remote rural areas of the country.

The aforementioned draft resolution prioritizes State efforts to bring connectivity to the areas that currently lack it, which is why the Mintic, under socio-economic criteria (taking into account demographic variables, municipal performance, health, education, public finances, citizen security, housing, access to public services, environment, unmet basic needs, poverty, areas most affected by the conflict, ZOMAC, Development Program with a Territorial Focus, PDET, presence of Afro-Colombian, Raizal, Palenquera, NARP, presence of indigenous population, among others), named the draft "List of localities for coverage extension", where 5,766 potential and eligible localities are presented by the participant taking into account the proposed auction mechanism.

Connectivity Solutions

As indicated above, the Mintic continues its efforts to provide coverage to 100% of the country's municipal capitals. In the framework of the National High-Speed Connectivity Project, the state continues to work on connecting the 11 missing municipal capitals in the departments of Amazonas, Guainía and Vaupés, as well as the connection to the national optic-fiber network of the municipalities of Santa Rosalía and La Primavera, in the department of Vichada.

This program aims to promote fixed Internet penetration, through different types of projects. These projects will encompass three different goals: a. overcoming access barriers, b. generating affordability schemes, and c. catering for social housing built in the last two years.

With this, the Mintic aims to stimulate the massification of fixed internet access in municipalities where the telecommunications market is characterized by the persistence

of gaps that inhibit investment, competition and, therefore, the extension of service coverage. These initiatives are in the process of being contracted, through public tenders that will allow the selection of the suppliers in charge of implementing them. Their implementation will take place on the first quarter of 2020.



15. Revenues and Contributions

Budget Revenue

For a country like Colombia The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ is of great significance. As a football country we are sure that the stadiums are going to be full of fans following minute by minute the first Women's World Cup in South America which will translate in revenue from various sources such as: box office, sponsors, hospitalities, commercial materials, food, drinks and others.

For box office and hospitality, a projection was made taking into account the maximum capacity of the stadiums, the number of matches to be played, and an occupancy rate of 45% of people willing to enter a match. The prices will vary between 5 USD to 45 USD, being 5 USD the most economical category and 45 USD hospitality.

D Commercial

Match type	Number of matches	Number of stadiums used	Category 1	Category 2	Category 3	Category 4	Business Seats	Skybox Seats
			Quantity of tickets					
Opening Match	1	1	7.588	1.897	3.952	1.265	316	474
Group Matches	47	8	344.272	86.068	179.308	57.379	14.345	21.517
Round of 16	8	4	71.366	17.841	37.170	11.894	2.974	4.460
QF	4	4	35.683	8.921	18.585	5.947	1.487	2.230
SF	2	2	19.768	4.942	10.296	3.295	824	1.235
3rd Place	1	1	8.327	2.082	3.544	1.388	347	520
Final	1	1	10.117	2.529	5.269	1.686	422	632
Grand Total	64		497.120	124.280	258.124	82.853	20.713	31.070

Food & Beverages	CAT 1	CAT 2	CAT 3	CAT 4
Number of Assistants	662.826	165.707	344.165	110.471
Average Expenditure per assistant	USD 2	USD 2	USD 2	USD 2
Total	USD 1.325.653	USD 331.413	USD 688.330	USD 220.942

Merchandising	CAT 1	CAT 2	CAT 3	CAT 4
Number of Assistants	662.826	165.707	344.165	110.471
Average Expenditure per assistant	USD 1	USD 1	USD 1	USD 1
Total	USD 662.826	USD 165.707	USD 344.165	USD 110.471

Food & Beverages	Special	Business	Skyboxes	Total
Number of Assistants	27.618	27.618	41.427	1.379.831
Average Expenditure per assistant	USD 2	USD 2	USD 2	
Total	USD 55.236	USD 55.236	USD 82.853	USD 2.759.663

Merchandising	Special	Business	Skyboxes	Total
Number of Assistants	27.618	27.618	41.427	1.379.831
Average Expenditure per assistant	USD 1	USD 1	USD 1	
Total	USD 27.618	USD 27.618	USD 41.427	USD 1.379.831

In relation to sponsors a survey was made including different national brands willing participate in The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™. Our enquiry was mainly based on how much they were willing to spend on this type of event, giving us a result of expenditure superior to 1 million dollars.

The merchandising for the event was calculated with an average ticket per person of 1 USD multiplied by the number of people attending the stadium. The same procedure was carried with food and drinks, taking into account our previous experience in Colombian stadiums, the ticket average per person is around 2 USD.

16. Organising Costs

The development of The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ in Colombia will enable FIFA to implement this project offering the same sporting, organizational, structural and cultural benefits as any other candidate country; having as an added value the difference in exchange that is presented by handling stronger currencies than the local one, thus allowing a greater purchasing power for all interested parties.

Based on:

- ▶ Profits from the revaluation of the main currencies against the Colombian peso, which will allow spending optimization.
- ▶ Being Colombia one of the leading countries in women's football will allow a fan expansion in this discipline.

- ▶ Revenue from tickets, transmission rights and sponsorship.

The development of The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ in Colombia would bring benefits in several economic sectors that would help boost the country's economy, through job creation, tourism and infrastructure.

The Colombian Football Federation (FCF) has carried out a detailed analysis in order to build comprehensive and achievable expenditure budgets presented in this section, which reflects a clear understanding of the division of responsibilities between the Association Members, the FIFA World Cup Entity, FIFA and public authorities.

Proposed MA Expenditure Budget: Initial Operational Phase (2020)		
Event Overhead Cost Budget		
Programme Structure	Local Currency in TSD	USD in TSD
1) Governance	230.000	44
2) Host City Management	150.000	29
3) Project & Knowledge Management	360.000	69
4) Legal	660.000	126
5) Finance	780.000	149
6) Workforce Management	190.000	36
7) Commercial	1.420.000	271
8) Communications	0	0
9) Compliance	540.000	103
10) Local Currency in TSD	290.000	44
Total	4.620.000	842

Member Association Expenditure Budget: 2021 – 2023 Event overhead cost Budget (inflation adjusted) (USD in TSD)				
Programme Structure	2021	2022	2023	Total
	USD in TSD	USD in TSD	USD in TSD	USD in TSD
1) Governance	123	151	187	461
2) Host City Management	235	290	1.853	2.378
3) Project & Knowledge Management	92	113	145	350
4) Legal	77	103	176	355
5) Finance	22	37	68	128
6) Workforce Management	12	24	40	76
7) Commercial	260	405	685	1.350
8) Communications	0	0	0	0
9) Compliance	86	143	353	583
10) Local Currency in TSD	25	52	75	152
Total	932	1.318	3.583	5.833

Member Association Expenditure Budget: 2021 – 2023 Event overhead cost Budget (inflation adjusted) (USD in TSD)				
Programme Structure	2021 USD in TSD	2022 USD in TSD	2023 USD in TSD	Total USD in TSD
11) Sustainability	123	151	187	461
12) TV Operations	168	350	1.142	1.659
13) Marketing Rights Delivery	105	213	433	751
14) Hospitality	129	362	1.287	1.778
15) Ticketing	127	295	538	960
16) Competition Management	0	0	0	0
17) Training Sites	108	134	254	496
18) Stadium Management	542	666	904	2.112
19) Maps & Drawings	22	55	82	159
20) Technical Services	174	352	873	1.399
21) Venue Management	33	46	80	158
22) Accreditation and Access Management	57	94	316	467
23) Accommodation	129	184	636	949
24) Logistic	0	0	0	0
25) Event Transport	366	479	2.485	3.330
26) ICT	72	105	144	320
27) Language Service	69	138	393	600
28) Volunteers	313	384	588	1.285
29) Spectator Service	55	98	157	310
30) Guest Management	0	0	0	0
31) Medical Services & Doping Control	0	0	0	0
302 Special Events	43	77	237	357
33) Safety And Security	229	429	856	1.514
34) Technology Development	98	129	167	394
35) Safety and Security	502	677	1.516	2.695
36) Technology Development	0	0	0	0
Total	3.462	5.417	13.275	22.154



E

Human Rights and Sustainability

17. Human rights and sustainability

17.1 Sustainable Comprehensive Event Management

Colombia understands that the sustainable management of an event of the stature of The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ must harmonize social, environmental and economic dimensions. In this regard, the country has been working on developing several sustainability visions and it is one of the region's leaders in climate change management. The country will adopt the necessary measures to comply with FIFA and ISO 20121 guidelines. Regarding human rights, the country accepts and will adopt all the international provisions in force.

As a member country of the United Nations, the government has ratified a number of international treaties related to human rights, environment and sustainability. In response, in its national context, the country has sufficient public policies and legislation to regulate and punish those responsible for human rights violations and establish national commitments on sustainability. These policies and regulations have an impact on both the public and private sectors, depending on the scope of action, and require inter-institutional coordination for their effective implementation. Through this robust

institutional framework, the State guarantees the inclusion of sectors with special constitutional protection, such as ethnic minorities, children and adolescents and people with special vulnerability status, preventing discrimination on grounds of race, sex, sexual or religious orientation, among others. In order to protect ecosystems vital to the country, the State recognizes them as legal entities.

17.1.1 Sustainable Acquisition and Procurement Process - Supply Chain.

For the recruitment process, it is essential to include sustainability criteria based on the Life Cycle Analysis (LCA), taking into account all stages of the value chain during the development of the event.

- ▶ Give priority to contracting at a regional and local level: healthy foods, local products and environmentally friendly products, certified with Colombian Environmental Seal and fair trade.
- ▶ The utensils used for the catering service will be: 1. Washable and long-lasting (for example: glass, ceramic) or 2. Biodegradable materials.
- ▶ Promote scenarios that ensure the proper management of waste generated throughout all the event's stages.
- ▶ Use efficiently the electrical and water installations of the venue where the event will take place and avoid unnecessary use.
- ▶ Inform the participants that the event is framed by sustainable actions towards the environment, and make them active members into contributing in pollution prevention, sustainable mobility, waste management and the efficient use of resources.
- ▶ Establish the no biodiversity affection as a prerequisite for the development of the event.
- ▶ Include sustainability criteria based on life-cycle analysis-LCA for the procurement of goods and services.
- ▶ The electrical and electronic equipment purchased for the development of the event must comply with the technical standard of low energy consumption, eco-labelling EPEAT or its equivalent.

- ▶ Develop environmental awareness days for workers on sustainability issues.
- ▶ Avoid the use of chemicals that may affect human health and the environment.
- ▶ Comply with regulations related to the emission of sound pressure levels.
- ▶ Ensure the provision of water savers in the hydrosanitary facilities of the venues where the event will take place.

17.1.2 Liaison with Strategic Actors

The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™ will be a unique opportunity for the country to show that sporting events are a platform for promoting social, environmental and economic responsibility, both in the proposed host cities and among the strategic actors that will be part of the event. In this regard, the country projects this event as an inclusive space to generate public awareness of climate change, the promotion of human rights, gender equity and to promote non-discrimination and the effective inclusion of all sectors of society without distinction, in addition to the application of a differential approach in decision-making.

The strategy proposed by Colombia will be based on a continuous and constructive information campaign among all stakeholders from the moment Colombia is selected as the venue for The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™. Through this campaign, the participation of previously identified strategic actors will be promoted in order to identify potential impacts for which good practices will be proposed for the development of the event.

17.2 Human Rights And Participation

17.2.1 Dialogue Plan for Communities and Stakeholder in Host Cities.

Within the proposed strategy to address the different risk factors associated with sustainability and the guarantees of respect for human rights in the framework of The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™, in collective effort, the Colombian State has proposed different institutional spaces for interaction throughout

Colombian territory for the development of activities between authorities, citizens and organizations. Thematic round tables are also being considered. The various civil society organizations that work to ensure that these rights are not violated by any actor, be it state-owned, private companies or illegal groups will also be taken into account.

For the identification of risk factors and their subsequent approach with the community, activities will be carried out in the territory once the country is selected to host the event. Thematic round tables by groups of interest will be established in a coordinated manner with academic institutions and entities with competence in the field of human rights, environmental rights, along with their respective spokespersons or territorial leaders.

17.2.2 Commitment to Human Rights

The Colombian State has signed the main international treaties and conventions on human rights in both the universal system (UN) and the inter-American human rights system, which are integrated into the constitutional bloc and entail the obligation to respect and guarantee rights throughout the territory. The Colombian State guarantees the effective participation of civil society and provides the private sector with sufficient resources to ensure that these rights are respected and promoted within companies. Priority will always be given to the provisions of the guiding principles of the United Nations and the ILO International Labour Organization.

The country also has mechanisms to ensure full reparation for possible human rights violations. To this end, the State guarantees access to institutions and their respective training, which will always promote citizen participation through all the Constitutional mechanisms.

17.3 Tobacco Free Event.

Colombian legislation guarantees 100% tobacco-free environments and their derivatives, especially in stadiums and sports and cultural venues. Similarly, there are no exclusive smoking zones and there is a total ban on all forms of advertising, promotion and sponsorship of tobacco products and their derivatives, especially in the sponsorship of sporting

events. The Ministry of Health has designed a sign for smoke-free environments and tobacco products.

These actions are in line with the agreement signed between the World Health Organization (WHO) and FIFA to ensure that all events take place in smoke-free environments, especially in stadiums.

17.4 Environmental Protection (Mads)

17.4.1 Commitment to Environmental Protection

The sustainability strategy proposed for the event is based on mitigating and offsetting the associated negative environmental impacts, and is focused on three pillars: (a) circular economy, (b) smart and sustainable mobility and (c) climate change. The development of these pillars responds not only to international environmental commitments such as the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG's) and the Paris Agreement, but also comply with the country's environmental laws and policies. The aim is to generate strategies to reduce waste generation (implementing the guidelines of the National Circular Economy Strategy), to promote the use of zero- and low-emission means of transport at urban level, and to promote the use of non-conventional energy in accommodation facilities, goods, and services within the framework of the event, as well as to encourage the adaptation of the stadiums' infrastructure to comply with sustainability certifications.

The pillars of this strategy are described below:

17.4.1.1 Circular Economy Pillar

This pillar is framed within the guidelines of the National Circular Economy Strategy led by the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development and aligned with Goal 12 of the SDG's Responsible Production and Consumption. The proposal on this pillar is focused on developing an event in which there is a rigorous team work with the organization to reduce considerably waste production in the event (paper, tickets, advertising and packaging among others), contracting services and products through the country's Sustainable Public Procurement guidelines and achieving the promotion of local products and local jobs in conjunction with FIFA.

It also proposes the creation of incentives for companies, consumers and other actors in value chains to develop and implement new business models or the transformation of existing ones, in order to close the material, water and energy cycles and in turn generate a symbiosis between companies.

17.4.1.2 Smart and Sustainable Mobility Pillar

This pillar is related to the Law 1964 of 2019 that promotes the use of electric vehicles in Colombia and the National Development Plan (PND) that promotes non-conventional renewable energy and energy efficiency in the transport sector. It is also consistent with ODS No. 11 Sustainable Cities and Communities, providing access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all and improving road safety, with special emphasis on public transport systems.

The proposal for this pillar will be to achieve strategic alliances with companies operating in Colombia electric urban micro-mobility, alliances with electric taxis, public transport systems and public bicycles.

17.4.1.3 Climate Change Pillar

This pillar is aligned with the SDG No. 13 Climate Action, focused on incorporating climate change measures. In addition, bearing in mind that Colombia has a Climate Change Law and Policy and in line with the objectives set out in the FIFA Framework for Climate Action: Sports for Climate Action, this pillar is based on the following objectives:

- ▶ Establish a clear trajectory for the global sports community in the fight against climate change through commitments and implementation of verified greenhouse gas emission accounting methodologies to guide the development of the event towards its carbon neutrality.
- ▶ Use sports as a unifying tool among the world's citizens for climate action, with which publicity pieces will be designed in different languages to raise awareness, educate and report on climate change issues and their impacts.

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



Figure 1. Integrated sustainability proposal between the pillars and the Sports for Climate Action Initiative

By incorporating the five principles into the sustainability strategy and by conveying them to the sports community, this event will ensure basic responsibilities to people and the planet, but it will also prepare the ground for wider dissemination of the message and long-term success beyond the sport context.

17.4.2 Mitigation measures for environmental impacts

Given the scale of the event, a number of potential environmental impacts have been identified that will generate a high carbon footprint, mainly in the transport, energy, waste and infrastructure sectors.

In order to mitigate the impacts that will be generated, a series of sustainable actions are proposed within each pillar of the strategy and once an overview of the impacts and reductions generated is available, a compensation strategy will be developed to complement the

efforts made and thus achieve the proposed carbon neutrality objective.

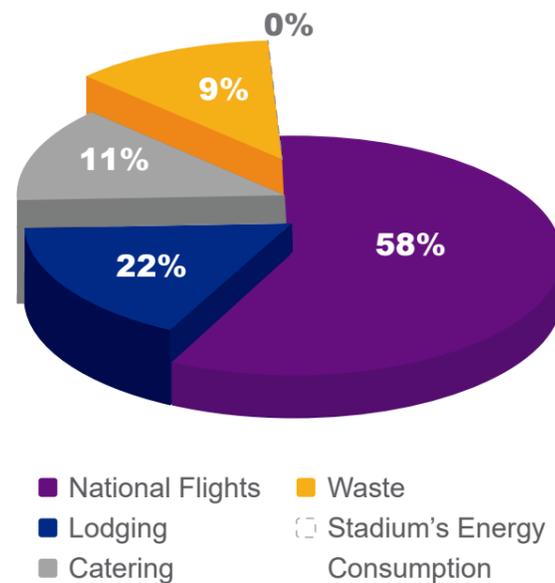


Figure 2. Total CO₂ emissions generated

This carbon footprint should be updated according to the information available during the planning of the event in a way that allows to optimize mitigation and compensation measures and strategies.

17.4.2.1 Circular Economy Pillar

In order to reduce the amount of waste produced and to close material, water and energy cycles, measures will be implemented within the framework of the National Circular Economy Strategy:

- ▶ Manage industrial materials and products, packaging, construction and demolition waste, electrical and electronic equipment waste and hazardous waste for reducing, reusing and recycling.
- ▶ Optimizing and exploiting biomass.
- ▶ Take advantage of water and energy sources at urban level, especially focused on housing and stadiums.

17.4.2.2 Smart and Sustainable Mobility Pillar

Given that this sector is the largest generator of emissions, a sustainable urban mobility strategy is needed under this pillar, that will allow to avoid adding the increase in CO₂

emissions and to maintain a good air quality within the cities hosting the event.

To this end, the aim is to promote:

- ▶ Use of zero and low-emission means of transport. As for example, the Sitms are in a process of renovation in large cities and the new fleet will have an electric and natural gas component.
- ▶ The arrival of electric taxis, which provide another clean transportation option.
- ▶ Use of bicycles and electric skateboards so that those attending the event can easily attend the stadiums.

All this will be achieved through strategic alliances with transport operators and companies, which will make the use of them attractive for the attendees instead of using polluting vehicles services.

17.4.2.3 Climate Change Pillar

Carbon emissions generated during the event will be mitigated as much as possible through the two previous pillars. Once the event has finalized, as a compensation measure for the remaining emissions, projects of reduction or removal of Greenhouse Gases with high methodological standards will be selected hand in hand with strategic actors to guarantee the reach of carbon neutrality for The FIFA Women's World Cup 2023™.

17.4.3 Stakeholders Engagement

To carry out the sustainability strategy of the event, it will be crucial to establish strategic alliances and a clear work plan with the following actors:

- ▶ Multilateral, international and non-governmental organizations.
- ▶ National and international media.
- ▶ Private Electric Mobility Companies.
- ▶ Relevant national organizations and guilds in each pillar.
- ▶ Relevant players in the carbon market.

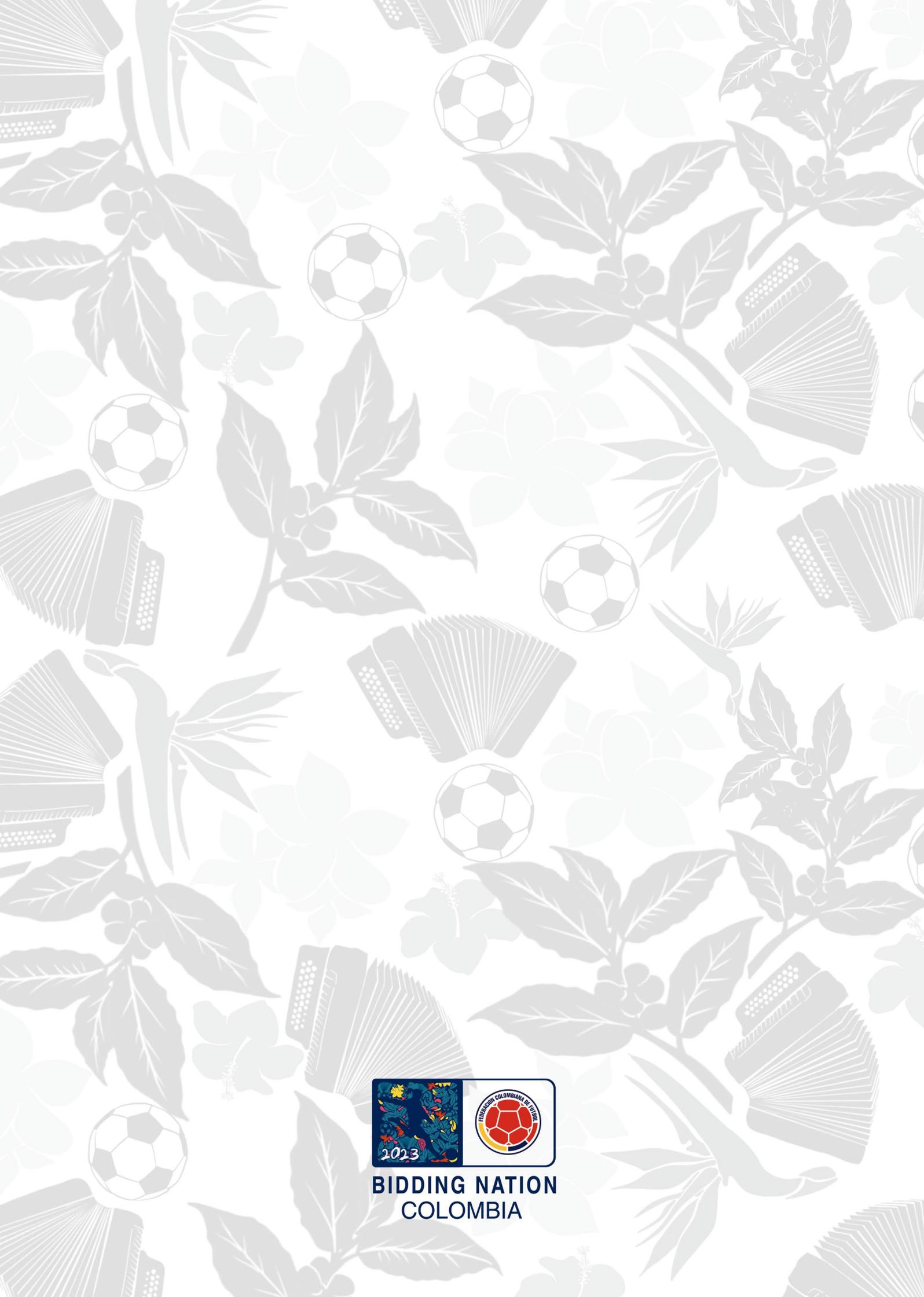
17.4.4. The environmental Legacy

Colombia's sustainability proposal for the environmental legacy is to set a precedent for upcoming mega-sporting events, which will promote global awareness among those attending the event on comprehensive waste management, climate change and biodiversity conservation. This will be done through the incorporation of environmental protection throughout the planning, implementation and completion cycle of the event, delivering improved sustainable goals for future generations.

Through our three-pillar strategy and strategic alliances across sectors, we will support host cities with their environmental agenda. We will develop an intensive communication campaign to sensitize and educate the general public through mass messages about climate change and its effects.

On the other hand, data will be collected during the tournament that will be analyzed in order to generate recommendations for future events that aim at better energy decision-making, waste, water, transport options and other operations that impact the environment to achieve mega-events that are oriented to carbon neutrality according to the experience gained in Colombia.





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