

**CI-GCF AGENCIES
ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS) SCREENING FORM**

☐ **Preliminary Screening** (check if performed at the project/program conceptual stage) ☒ **Second Screening** (check if performed at proposal development stage i.e. PPG/PPF)

I. PROJECT INFORMATION		
GCF/GEF Project ID:	Country: Colombia	
Project Title: "Building Water Resilience in Bogotá and the Region"		
Name of the Executing Agency/Entity: CI		
Length of Project: __60__ months	Anticipated Start date: tbd	Anticipated End date: tbd
GCF Results Area(s) : ARA 1, ARA2 Y ARA 4		
GCF Project Amount: 45,946,948 USD	Co-Financing Amount: 41,522,756 USD	
Project Objectives: <i>Main goal: To achieve increased freshwater resilience.</i> <i>Core Objective: To deliver a "proof of concept" for mobilizing and unlocking long-term public and private finance. This is achieved by proving that conservation and restoration actions yield quantifiable water benefits.</i> <i>Component 1: To generate robust territorial evidence that climate-resilient productive practices and ecosystem conservation produce measurable Volumetric Water Benefits (VWBs), scaling from the plot level up to the watershed level.</i> <i>Component 2: To widen the use of existing regulations to secure large-scale public and private investments. This involves establishing financial mechanisms so that private companies and public water tariffs can fund water resilience in the long term.</i>		
Project Components and Main Activities Proposed: Component 1. Proof of concept to achieve the highest Volumetric Water Benefits at the Watershed scale. <i>Output 1.1. Strategic High Andean ecosystems restored and conserved to yield hydrological benefits.</i> <i>Activity 1.1.1. Conserve high Andean ecosystems:</i> ▪ 1.1.1.1. Implement control and surveillance, monitoring and climate training in Protected Areas. ▪ 1.1.1.2. Reduce ecosystem loss through conservation agreements and payments for landowners. <i>Activity 1.1.2. Restore high Andean ecosystems:</i> ▪ 1.1.2.1. Implement passive restoration of moderately degraded lands allowing natural regenerative processes. ▪ 1.1.2.2. Implement active restoration of highly degraded lands. <i>Output 1.2. Climate-resilient transformation of productive practices to yield hydrological benefits and resilient livelihoods.</i> <i>Activity 1.2.1. Implement climate-resilient production systems at farm level:</i> ▪ 1.2.1.1. Implement silvopastoral systems in place of traditional dairy production. ▪ 1.2.1.2. Implement agroecological practices in traditional potato production systems. ▪ 1.2.1.3. Implement efficient use and water saving at farm level. ▪ 1.2.1.4. Implement and diversify agrifood systems. <i>Activity 1.2.2. Commercialization and opening of markets that value rural products that contribute to water regulation:</i> ▪ 1.2.2.1. Develop business models for climate-resilient production systems. ▪ 1.2.2.2. Implement commercialization and market access initiatives through producer associations. <i>Activity 1.2.3. Implement efficient water use measures efficiency in community-run water supply systems in prioritized watersheds:</i> ▪ 1.2.3.1. Install macro-metering and upgrade community-run water supplies systems to cut losses. ▪ 1.2.3.2. Apply efficient water use practices in water supply community-run systems. ▪ 1.2.3.3. Implement drinking-water treatment in water supply community-run systems. Component 2. Finance mobilization and scale-up.		

Output 2.1 Financing instruments and mechanisms for scaling water volumetric benefits.

Activity 2.1.1 Incorporate an environmental fee to the water tariff:

- 2.1.1.1. Define and validate indicators and methodologies to demonstrate the cost-effectiveness of water-resilience investments.
- 2.1.1.2. Implement systematic reporting for authorities that measure investments effectiveness in hydrological outcomes.
- 2.1.1.3. Develop replication models for other water utilities.

Activity 2.1.2 Operationalize a long-term financial mechanism for private investments:

- 2.1.2.1. Develop automatic tools for spatial prioritization of investments, monitoring and quantification of water volumetric benefits.
- 2.1.2.2. Establish the administrative, operational, and financial structure of the mechanism.

ESS Screening Form Completed by: Diana Lahoz, Gender and Safeguards Specialist IDOM

Date of Submission/Resubmission of Completed Form to CI-GCF: 050526

CI- GCF Comments:

II. ESMF EXCLUSIONS

This section will help the CI- GCF Agency to determine whether they can support a project. Please provide accurate answers and details including supporting documents, where requested. If you answered “Yes” to any of the questions (i-xiii) then the CI- GCF Agency cannot support the project.

Will the project:	Yes	No
I. Contravene major international and regional conventions on environmental issues?	☐	☒
II. Propose to create or facilitate significant degradation and/or conversion of natural habitats of any type (forests, wetlands, grasslands, coastal/marine ecosystems, etc.) including those that are legally protected, officially proposed for protection, identified by authoritative sources for their high conservation value, recognized as protected by traditional local communities, or have significant negative socioeconomic and cultural impacts that cannot be cost-effectively avoided, minimized, mitigated and/or offset?	☐	☒
III. Involve adverse impacts on critical natural habitats, including forests that are critical natural habitats, including from the procurement of natural resource commodities, except for adverse impacts on a limited scale that result from conservation actions that achieve a net gain of the biodiversity values associated with the critical natural habitat?	☐	☒
IV. Propose to carry out <i>unsustainable</i> harvesting of natural resources -animals, plants, timber and/or non-timber forest products (NTFPs)- or the establishment of forest plantations in <i>critical natural habitats</i> ?	☐	☒
V. Propose the introduction of alien species that can potentially become invasive and harmful to the environment, unless there is a mitigation plan to avoid this from happening?	☐	☒
VI. Involve <i>involuntary resettlement, land acquisition, and/or the taking of shelter and other assets</i> belonging to local communities, individuals or Indigenous Peoples?	☐	☒
VII. Involve the use of forced, child or bonded labor?	☐	☒

VIII. Contravene major international and regional conventions on human rights, including rights specific to indigenous peoples?	☐	☒
IX. Propose activities that result in the exploitation of and access to outsiders to the lands and territories of indigenous peoples in voluntary isolation and in initial contact?	☐	☒
X. Propose the use and/or procurement of materials deemed illegal under host country laws or regulations or international conventions and agreements, or subject to international phase-outs or bans, such as: a. ozone depleting substances, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and other specific, hazardous pharmaceuticals, pesticides/herbicides or chemicals; and b. wildlife or products regulated under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species or Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)?	☐	☒
XI. Propose the use and/or procurement of pesticides and hazardous materials that are unlawful under national or international laws, the generation of wastes and effluents, and emissions of short- and long-lived climate pollutants?	☐	☒
XII. Involves the removal, alteration or disturbance of any non-replicable or critical cultural heritage, or the use of any intangible cultural heritage without the Free, Prior and Informed Consent of the communities who it belongs to?	☐	☒
XIII. Involve the construction, maintenance, modification, or rehabilitation of critical infrastructure , including dams (large dams ≥ 15 m in height or with a storage capacity ≥ 3 million m ³ ; small dams between 5–15 m in height or smaller dams with complex designs or significant downstream hazard potential; existing dams relied upon or modified by the project; or associated auxiliary structures such as spillways, saddle dams, dikes, intakes, or tunnels), water impoundments , or coastal/river bank infrastructure , that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?	☐	☒

III. SIMPLIFIED APPROVAL PROCESS (GCF Projects ONLY)

Questions XIV through XXII are **ONLY for GCF Projects** pursuing the Simplified Approval Process (SAP). If you answer “Yes” to any of the questions below, your project will undergo further review to determine eligibility for the Simplified Approval Process.

Will the project:		Yes	No
XIV.	Involve associated facilities ¹ and require further due diligence of such associated facilities?	☐	☐
XV.	Involve trans-boundary impacts including those that would require further due diligence and notification to downstream riparian states?	☐	☐
XVI.	Adversely affect working conditions and health and safety of workers or potentially employ vulnerable categories of workers including women or child labor?	☐	☐
XVII.	Generate hazardous waste and pollutants including pesticides and contaminate lands that would require further studies on management, minimization and control and compliance to the country and applicable international quality standards?	☐	☐
XVIII.	Involve the construction, maintenance, modification, or rehabilitation of critical infrastructure , including dams (large dams ≥15 m in height or with a storage capacity ≥3 million m ³ ; small dams between 5–15 m in height or smaller dams with complex designs or significant downstream hazard potential; existing dams relied upon or modified by the project; or associated auxiliary structures such as spillways, saddle dams, dikes, intakes, or tunnels), water impoundments , or coastal/river bank infrastructure , that would require further technical assessment and safety studies?	☐	☐
XIX.	Involve the resettlement and dispossession, land acquisition, and economic displacement of persons and communities?	☐	☐
XX.	Be located in protected areas and areas of ecological significance including critical habitats, key biodiversity areas and internationally recognized conservation sites?	☐	☐
XXI.	Affect Indigenous Peoples that would require further due diligence, free, prior and informed consent (FPIC) and documentation of development plans?	☐	☐
XXII.	Be located in areas that considered to have archeological (prehistoric), paleontological, historical, cultural, artistic, and religious values or contains features considered as critical cultural heritage?	☐	☐

¹ Associated facilities are those that are not funded as part of the project, and that would not have been constructed or expanded if the project did not exist and without which the project would not be viable.

IV. PROJECT CONTEXT

Project Location

- *Location: The project is located in the Bogotá Region, Colombia, specifically across the Guandoque, Villapinzón, Tunjuelo and Tominé intervention landscapes.*
- *Intervention Areas: It covers prioritized watersheds including Guandoque-Salitre-Susagua, Upper Bogotá River, and San Francisco-Aves-Chipata.*

For further information and maps, please refer to the Limited-ESIA/ESMP (pages 36 to 38).

Biological Context of Project Area

- *Key Biodiversity Areas (KBAs): The project intersects the Gravilleras del Valle del Río Siecha and Chingaza National Natural Park and Surroundings.*
- *Critical Habitat Status: Strategic ecosystems include Páramos (Sumapaz, Chingaza, Guerrero, and Guacheneque complexes) and high Andean forests. Nine restricted-range species were confirmed, including the Bogota Rail (Rallus semiplumbeus) and Black Inca (Coeligena prunellei).*
- *AZE/Ramsar/World Heritage: Chingaza National Natural Park is an AZE Site. Additionally, there are 15 Ramsar-designated urban wetlands in the Bogotá system.*
- *Ecosystem Services: Key services include water regulation (baseflow stability), carbon storage, flood mitigation, and pollination. Cultural services include sacred groves and ritual paths for the Muisca community.*
- *Legacy Impacts: Historical impacts include soil erosion from overgrazing, habitat loss due to potato monocultures, coal mining in Guandoque, water contamination from tanneries in Villapinzón, and the spread of invasive species like gorse and rainbow trout.*

For further information on the biological context, please refer to the Limited-ESIA/ESMP (pages 38 to 70).

Socio-economic Context of Project Area

- *Overview: The region has approximately 9.82 million inhabitants, with 97% living in urban areas. Rural livelihoods depend on potato cultivation and dairy production, often on smallholdings where 43% of farms are smaller than one hectare.*
- *Gender Dynamics: Rural women spend an average of 8.6 hours daily on unpaid care work compared to 3 hours for men. In areas like Villapinzón, women sometimes require "male permission" for land management decisions.*
- *Conflicts/Disputes: Land tenure informality averages 57% in páramo municipalities. There are active mining titles in conservation areas and tensions regarding water use regulations that may overlook traditional rights.*
- *GBV/SEAH: Domestic violence rates are high, with Zipaquirá reaching 291.1 cases per 100,000 inhabitants. Project risks include potential harassment by contractor personnel and power asymmetries in isolated work areas*

For further information on the socioeconomic context, please refer to the Limited-ESIA/ESMP (pages 70 to 105).

Institutional Capacity

1. Institutional Experience

CI Colombia has extensive experience in managing Environmental and Social Management Plans (ESMPs) for donor-funded projects, including those supported by the GCF and GEF initiatives. This experience is underpinned by Conservation International's robust Environmental and Social Safeguard System, which provides the policies, standards, procedures, and guidance to ensure projects are effective, efficient, and equitable.

Designed to analyze, minimize, and mitigate potential adverse impacts on people and the environment at the outset of any project, relies on four operational policies and 10 standards detailed within an overarching Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). CI Colombia systematically screens projects to assess environmental and social (E&S) risks—categorizing them as low, medium, or high—and designs tailored safeguard plans accordingly. To actively promote human rights, reduce equity gaps, and improve social and environmental sustainability, CI mandates that all projects, regardless of their risk level, develop and implement a Stakeholder Engagement Plan, a Gender Mainstreaming Plan, and an Accountability and Grievance Plan. CI's framework also includes rigorous monitoring and evaluation phases to ensure ongoing compliance, accountability, and adaptive management throughout the project lifecycle.

Similarly, Fondo Acción is a Colombian non-profit organization and an accredited entity to the Green Climate Fund (GCF), with extensive experience in managing sustainable rural development and conservation projects. Fondo Acción operates under a rigorous Environmental and Social Management System (ESMS). This system is governed by its Environmental and Social Management Framework (MGAS) and Environmental and Social Policy, which ensure that all implemented projects comply with Colombian legislation and international environmental and social best practices. To guarantee equitable impacts, Fondo Acción implements a comprehensive Gender Equality Policy (Política sobre Igualdad de Género). This policy mandates the integration of a gender perspective across all initiatives, actively promoting equal rights, closing historical gaps, and empowering women, youth, and individuals with diverse gender identities within rural and environmental contexts. Furthermore, their commitment to stakeholder engagement and accountability is operationalized through formal safeguard instruments, including a Petitions, Complaints, and Requests (PQR) system. This transparent grievance mechanism is designed to mitigate potential adverse impacts, respond to community feedback, and ensure continuous local participation throughout the project lifecycle.

2. Dedicated Staff

– How many full-time or part-time staff are currently assigned to work on:

- ☒ Environmental and social safeguards
- ☒ Gender equality
- ☒ Stakeholder engagement and communications

– Please indicate whether they are specialists or have received formal training in these areas.

3. Technical Assistance

– Have you received any recent or ongoing technical assistance on safeguards, gender, or stakeholder engagement (e.g., from Conservation International, GCF, GEF, or other partners)?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If yes, please describe briefly.

CI acts as a GCF Accredited Entity and has developed its own ESMF that complies with all GCF safeguard requirements.

Institutional Systems and Policies

– Do you have formal internal policies, operating procedures, or manuals for:

- ☒ Environmental and Social Safeguards
- ☒ Gender Equality
- ☒ Grievance Redress Mechanisms
- ☒ Stakeholder Engagement

Additional Information

- *Key factors include public order risks from criminal groups, potential impersonation of project personnel by external actors, and the risk of maladaptation if EbA equipment is not designed for future climate variability*

V. ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS (ESS) SCREENING

This section will help the CI-GEF/GCF Agencies to determine the category of the project and the ESS Standards triggered by the project. Please provide accurate answers and details including supporting documents, where requested.

ESS1: Environmental and Social Impact Assessment

Will the project potentially:

- (a) cause significant adverse environmental and social impacts (which may affect an area broader than the project area) that are sensitive, diverse, or unprecedented?
- (b) cause adverse environmental and social impacts (which are site-specific and few if any of them are irreversible) on human populations or environmentally or socially important areas?

☒ NO (to all of the above)

☐ TO BE DETERMINED

☐ YES (to any of the above)

(c) Has a full or limited ESIA that covers the proposed project already been completed?

☐ NO

☒ YES (If Yes, answer the following)

(d) Is the assessment a: ☐ A FULL ESIA ☒ A LIMITED ESIA	Yes	No
(e) Does the assessment meet its terms of reference, both procedurally and substantively?	☒	☐
(f) 3. Does the assessment provide a satisfactory assessment of the proposed project?	☒	☐
(g) 5. Does the assessment describe specific environmental and social management measures (e.g., avoidance, minimization, mitigation, compensation, monitoring, and capacity development measures)?	☒	☐
(h) 6. Does the assessment identify capacity needs of the institutions responsible for implementing environmental and social management issues?	☒	☐
(i) 7. Was the assessment developed through a consultative process with key stakeholder & rightsholder engagement, including issues related to gender mainstreaming and Indigenous Peoples?	☒	☐
(j) 8. Does the assessment assess the adequacy of the cost of and financing arrangements for environmental and social management issues?	☒	☐

ESS 2: Protection of Natural Habitats and Biodiversity Conservation

Will the project:

- (a) involve **adverse impacts on Critical Habitats, including natural or modified forests, legally protected areas, or other ecologically important sites (e.g., habitats of endangered or range-restricted species, or key biodiversity areas)?**

Hint: This includes:

- Natural or modified forests that support endangered species or provide important ecosystem services;
- Areas that are part of national parks, wildlife reserves, or designated conservation areas;
- Sites with seasonal use by migratory species or species with limited ranges;
- Infrastructure (e.g., roads, pipelines, facilities) located inside or adjacent to protected or designated Critical Habitat areas.

If yes or TBD, describe the type of Critical Habitat, the nature of the activity, and any plans to achieve a Net Gain of biodiversity (if applicable).

- (b) contravene applicable international environmental treaties or agreements?
 (c) involved the utilization of genetic resources?
 (d) introduce or use potentially invasive alien species?
 (e) affect species identified as threatened at the local and/or global levels?
 (f) implement habitat restoration activities?

☐ NO (to all of the above)

☐ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)

YES (to any of the above)

The project will undertake the restoration of strategic high-mountain ecosystems, specifically páramos and high-Andean forests, to recover their ecological functions and secure hydrological benefits for the region. These interventions are categorized into two modalities: passive restoration, which is applied to moderately degraded lands to allow for natural regenerative processes, and active restoration, designed for highly degraded areas. To ensure the success of these efforts, the project prioritizes the use of high-quality native species suitable for each specific site while implementing strict biosecurity protocols to prevent the introduction of invasive or non-native species that could disrupt the ecosystem balance. These restoration and conservation activities will be executed within strategic sites that explicitly include Public and Private Natural Protected Areas, such as Civil Society Natural Reserves. The initiative aims to prioritize the conservation and effective management of 38,883 hectares of high-Andean ecosystems to strengthen the environmental governance of the territory. Interventions will be concentrated within the prioritized landscapes of Guandoque, Villapinzón, and Tominé, where the rehabilitation of the natural environment is essential for maintaining water regulation, biological connectivity, and the overall resilience of the watershed.

Could the activity break up or isolate natural habitats, even if no large areas are being cleared?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ To Be Determined

The installation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) equipment, such as rainwater harvesting systems and poultry production modules, can cause habitat fragmentation and the alteration of local water dynamics.

The placement of these tanks or production modules on the land can lead to the displacement of native vegetation at the plot level.

The use of support infrastructure and materials unsuitable for restoration or production systems—such as barbed wire fencing—poses a physical risk to local wildlife and acts as a barrier, compromising ecological connectivity.

These impacts may arise in areas of high sensitivity and ecological importance to the project.

Specifically, the risk of fragmentation could occur in high-Andean forest and páramo ecosystems, in wetlands, and in sensitive agricultural areas (farms) within the intervention zones.

Could the activity indirectly affect nearby or connected ecosystems, even if the main site is not ecologically sensitive?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ To Be Determined

These ecosystems could be impacted in the following ways:

Alteration of ecological flows (water flow): Excessive water extraction to meet irrigation or consumption needs in production systems could compromise the ecological flows of rivers and streams. This indirectly impacts aquatic ecosystems and downstream users.

Water and soil contamination from waste and discharges: The installation and operation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) equipment generate solid waste and discharges. Without strict segregation and disposal protocols, there is a risk of contaminating soils and surrounding freshwater habitats, compromising hydrologically connected ecosystems. Additionally, agricultural runoff and processing discharges represent a substantial risk to water quality.

Pollution from agrochemicals: The use of chemical pesticides in agricultural production, such as potato cultivation, can contaminate water sources and associated ecosystems through runoff.

Environmental impact leakage (Displacement of harm): Financial incentives for producers carry the risk of "leakage". A beneficiary might conserve the restored area at the primary project site while simultaneously expanding the agricultural frontier elsewhere on their farm or into adjacent natural areas, thereby indirectly damaging nearby ecosystems.

ESS 3: Resettlement, Physical and Economic Displacement

Will the project

- (a) involve the voluntary or involuntary resettlement of people? Resettlement including relocation or loss of shelter.

Hint: When answering, consider the following:

(i) **Voluntary Land Donation:** Has land been freely offered by individuals without pressure, and is this documented with written consent?

(ii) **Customary Tenure Use:** Is land used or claimed by communities under informal or traditional arrangements (e.g., clan land, fallow land, seasonal use), even if not formally titled?

- (b) restrict land use and access?

(c) cause economic displacement of people? Economic displacement, including the loss of access to natural resources that lead directly or indirectly to the loss of traditional/subsistence livelihoods, including assets,

social capital, cultural identity, among other impacts.

☐ NO (to all of the above)

☐ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)

☒ YES (to any of the above)

(b) Land Use and Access Restrictions

Yes, the project may restrict land use and access.

Strengthening water governance and implementing conservation zoning could limit traditional access to natural resources. Specifically:

- **Conservation Zoning:** New regulations may restrict extraction rights or traditional access within strategic ecosystems like páramos and high-Andean forests.
- **Restoration Areas:** Management decisions might involve land-use restrictions or pasture relocation to facilitate forest restoration and habitat improvement.
- **Indigenous Territories:** Interventions in Sesquilé interact with the **ancestral "broad territory"** of the Muisca community, which could potentially affect their ritual routes or spiritual calendars if not properly managed.

(c) Economic Displacement

Yes, the project is expected to cause economic displacement.

Because management decisions regarding land and water use could limit access to resources, leading to a loss of income or food security for local inhabitants.

- **Affected Groups:** Small-scale farmers, rural women (who often lack formal land ownership), and indigenous communities are the most vulnerable to these opportunity costs.
- **Livelihood Impacts:** Restrictions could impact traditional subsistence livelihoods, such as high-mountain agriculture and dairy production.

ESS 4 : Indigenous Peoples ²

² According to CI Policy on Indigenous Peoples, "CI identifies indigenous peoples in specific geographic areas by the presence, in varying degrees, of: a) Close attachment to ancestral and traditional or customary territories and

the natural resources in them; b) Customary social and political institutions; c) Economic systems oriented to subsistence production; d) An indigenous language, often different from the predominant language; and f) Self-identification and identification by others as members of a distinct cultural group”.

Will the project:

- (a) work in lands or territories traditionally owned, customarily used, or occupied by indigenous peoples?
- (b) cause impacts on land and natural resources, including restrictions on land use or loss of access to natural resources, subject to traditional ownership or under customary use or occupation, or the location of a project or program on such land or the commercial development of such natural resources?
- (c) cause relocation of Indigenous Peoples from land and natural resources subject to traditional ownership, or under customary use or occupation?
- (d) cause significant impacts on an Indigenous People's cultural heritage that is material to the identity and/or cultural, ceremonial, or spiritual aspects of the affected Indigenous People's lives, or the use of such cultural heritage for commercial purposes?
- (e) include the commercial development of lands and natural resources central to Indigenous Peoples' identity and livelihood, or commercial use of Indigenous Peoples' Cultural Heritage?
- (f) restrict the access of Indigenous Peoples to parks and protected areas?
- (g) Work in territories where there is Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation or could result in undesired contact with IPs?
- (h) Is there any ongoing or historical conflict, dispute, or legal challenge involving Indigenous Peoples and the state or other groups over recognition of traditional land ownership, tenure rights, or customary use of resources in the project area?
- (i) Plans to collect, document, and/or use indigenous/traditional knowledge.

- ☐ NO (to all of the above)
- ☐ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)
- ☒ YES (to any of the above)

(a) Work in lands traditionally owned or customarily used: Yes. While the formally titled territory of the Mhuysqa Chuta Fa Aba – Los Hijos del Maíz Indigenous Reserve (207 hectares in Sesquilé) does not directly overlap with the project's operational area, the community maintains traditional, spiritual, and productive uses in a "broad territory" that geographically coincides with project intervention zones.

(b) Impacts on land and natural resources: Yes. Strengthening conservation zoning and water regulations could restrict traditional access to natural resources, affecting livelihoods and spiritual practices. The community has specifically identified risks related to the interruption of ritual routes and accidental interference with areas used for collecting medicinal plants.

(c) Relocation of Indigenous Peoples: No. The project explicitly states it does not contemplate involuntary physical resettlement or relocation under any circumstances.

(d) Significant impacts on cultural heritage: Potential risk. The project area contains three fundamental sacred sites—Piedra del Sapo, La Chorrera, and Camino del Cajón—and active ritual paths. There is a recognized risk of disturbance to these sites during restoration or technical works, which the project aims to manage through the Cultural Heritage Management Plan (CHMP) and the establishment of exclusion zones.

(e) Commercial development of lands or Cultural Heritage: No. The project strictly prohibits the unauthorized commercial use or commodification of cultural elements. Any sharing of traditional knowledge or use of imagery must be voluntary and subject to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC) with equitable benefit-sharing. Further details on risk identification are provided in the project's IPP.

(f) Restrict access to parks and protected areas: Yes. The implementation of conservation agreements and new water governance regulations could potentially restrict traditional access and extraction rights within specific conservation zones.

(g) Voluntary isolation or undesired contact: No. The project identifies the Muisca community in Sesquilé but does not mention affect Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation within the intervention areas.

(h) Ongoing or historical conflict: General context. While no specific ongoing legal challenge with the state is detailed for this resguardo, the evaluation notes that land tenure informality is a widespread issue in the region (over 40% in Sesquilé). This creates risks of social conflict and legal disputes regarding traditional land-use rights during project implementation.

(i) Use of indigenous/traditional knowledge: Yes. The project plans to value and preserve local knowledge as a fundamental resource for resilience. It also specifically identifies the risk of commodifying traditional agricultural knowledge and mandates that its use must be co-created and consented to through an Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP).

ESS 5: Resource Efficiency and Pollution Prevention

Will the project:

- (a) promote the trade in or use of any substances listed under the Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants, or other chemicals or hazardous materials subject to international bans, restrictions or phaseouts due to high toxicity to living organisms, environmental persistence, potential for bioaccumulation, or potential depletion of the ozone layer, consistent with relevant international treaties and agreements?
- (b) **Will the project generate or require management of waste, emissions, or discharges that could affect environmental or community health?**

Hint: Please consider:

- (i) **Wastewater Discharge:** Will greywater or effluent be released into the environment (e.g., from buildings, irrigation, or agro-processing)
- (ii) **GHG Emissions:** Will the activity result in significant³ fuel use, deforestation, or other sources of greenhouse gases (e.g., construction, machinery, land conversion)
- (iii) **E-waste:** Will the project involve digital technologies (e.g., sensors, tablets, solar kits) that may result in electronic waste at end-of-life
- (iv) **Construction Resource Efficiency:** Will construction activities (even outside high biodiversity value areas) use large amounts of energy, water, timber, aggregates, or other materials? Are measures planned to minimize waste and optimize resource use?
- (v) **Waste Collection and Recycling:** Are adequate waste collection, reuse, and recycling systems in place for the planned activities, especially in rural or fragile environments where services are limited
- (c) involve pest management measures, Integrated Pest Management or Integrated Management of Vectors and Intermediate Hosts?
- (d) procure pesticides?
- (e) use energy, water and other resources and material inputs, where significant water consumption is involved and would cause adverse impacts on communities, other water users, and the environment?

- ☐ NO (to all of the above)
- ☐ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)
- ☒ YES (to any of the above)

*(a) Hazardous Substances (Stockholm Convention): The project does **not** promote these substances. It strictly prohibits pesticides in WHO categories IA, IB, and II, complying with international treaties like Stockholm, Basel, and Rotterdam.*

(b) Generate or require management of waste, emissions, or discharges that could affect environmental or community health

(i) Wastewater Discharge: Risk of soil and water contamination from agricultural processing effluents and sediment-laden runoff (containing inputs) within the areas of Nature-based Solutions (NbS) interventions.

(ii) GHG Emissions: Generation of an operational greenhouse gas footprint resulting from fuel consumption during field operations, personnel transport, and logistics.

(iii) E-waste: Environmental risks related to the end-of-life management and final disposal of digital technologies, such as macro-meters, climate monitoring sensors, and technical kits installed in communities.

(iv) *Waste: Generation of solid waste and surplus materials during the installation of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) equipment, including rainwater harvesting systems and poultry production modules.*

(v) *Waste Collection and Recycling: Risk of improper disposal of plastic seedling bags at planting sites and other solid waste in fragile ecosystems (páramos and high-Andean forests) where municipal sanitation services are limited or non-existent. There is also a risk of improper disposal of bio-input containers or equipment waste.*

(c) *Involve pest management measures, Integrated Pest Management (IPM)*

Traditional System Dependency: Environmental risks associated with the current high dependency on agrochemicals in traditional potato crops and dairy production systems in the upper watersheds.

(d) *Procure pesticides*

Input Procurement Risk: Risks linked to the procurement of agricultural inputs required for ecological restoration and productive transformation modules.

(e) *Use energy, water and other resources and material inputs, where significant water consumption is involved*

Ecological Flow Compromise: Risk of altering water dynamics and compromising ecological flows due to water extraction for irrigation systems or consumption in productive modules, which could negatively impact downstream ecosystems and users.

Soil Instability: Risk of sediment movement into water bodies due to bare soil exposure in restoration plots after disturbance.

ESS 6: Cultural Heritage⁴

1. Tangible Cultural Heritage

Will the project involve activities that may affect *tangible* cultural heritage such as archaeological sites, historical buildings, burial grounds, sacred trees, or landscapes with spiritual or cultural value?

³ (i) Scale-based threshold:

The estimated annual emissions are likely to exceed 25,000 tCO₂e/year (IFC/GCF reporting threshold for large projects), or

The project involves land-use change of ≥50 hectares of forest, peatland, or other high-carbon stock areas, regardless of the calculated CO₂e.

(ii) Sector/activity-based triggers: Even if emissions are below the threshold, the activity is considered significant if it involves:

Clearing natural forest or mangroves

Converting peatland or wetlands

Major construction works using large amounts of concrete, steel, or asphalt

Continuous use of heavy machinery or generators for more than 6 months

Large-scale livestock operations

(iii) Relative to national context: In small island or low-emitting countries, activities that noticeably increase national emissions (≥0.1% of national total) should be flagged as significant even if absolute amounts are small

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ To Be Determined

- *There is high density of tangible and intangible cultural values in the intervention areas.*
- *Identified Sites: Through consultation with Indigenous authorities, three sacred sites (Piedra del Sapo, La Chorrera, and Camino del Cajón – Observatorio) and two ancestral paths have been identified within the area of direct influence.*
- *Potential Impacts: Physical works, such as installing Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) equipment or performing restoration, may affect these ancestral paths or lead to incidental archaeological discoveries.*
- *Presence of Landscapes: The project intersects high-mountain cultural landscapes and agrarian settings with significant spiritual and historical value.*

Mitigation Measures:

- *Exclusion Zones: The project will establish strict non-intervention zones and physical protection measures around identified sacred sites and ancestral paths.*
- *Chance Find Procedure: A mandatory protocol is in place for all physical works to manage any incidental archaeological findings, which includes halting activities within a 30-meter radius of a discovery.*
- *Ceremonial Clearances: No restoration or technical work will be permitted in sacred areas without explicit ceremonial clearance from the Mhuysqa Traditional Authorities*

2. Intangible Cultural Heritage

Could the project affect *intangible* cultural heritage such as traditional knowledge, oral histories, ceremonies, spiritual practices, languages, or cultural expressions?

☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ To Be Determined

ESS 7: Labor and Working Conditions

1. Types of Workers

What types of workers will be involved in the project?

- ☒ Direct (hired by the Executing/Implementing Entity)
☒ Contracted (e.g. through third-party firms)
☐ Community or volunteer labor
☐ Supply chain labor (e.g. for goods, construction materials)

Please describe the expected size and composition of the workforce.

CI-Col and FA, as EE, will have full time staff, part time staff and local consultants as follows:

	CI-Col	FA
Full-time staff	12	17
Part-time staff	7	5
Local consultants	16	5

2. Labor Management and Code of Conduct

Are there clear labor management procedures and a written Code of Conduct in place?

- ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ To Be Determined

3. Grievance Mechanism for Workers

Is there a workplace grievance redress mechanism (GRM) that workers can access without fear of retaliation?

- ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ To Be Determined

4. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

Are OHS procedures in place to ensure a safe and healthy work environment, including for subcontractors and supply chain workers?

- ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ To Be Determined

5. Labor Influx Risk

Will the project attract significant numbers of outside workers that could put pressure on local services or create social tensions?

- ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ To Be Determined

6. Workers' Rights and Protections

Are workers guaranteed the following protections in line with national labor laws and international standards (e.g., ILO)?

Protection	Yes	No	TBD	Notes / Evidence
Clear contracts and job descriptions	☒	☐	☐	
Fair wages, working hours, rest periods, and leave	☒	☐	☐	
Equal opportunity and non-discrimination	☒	☐	☐	
Protection from harassment or exploitation	☒	☐	☐	

No child or forced labor	☒ ☐ ☐
Freedom of association and collective bargaining (if applicable)	☒ ☐ ☐
Regular and timely payment of wages	☒ ☐ ☐
Severance and termination in line with the law	☒ ☐ ☐

7. Worker Representation

Are workers allowed to join or form unions, and is collective bargaining in place or permitted by law?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ To Be Determined

If yes, please describe the union/representation structure.

☐ NO (to any of the above)

☐ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)

☒ YES (to all of the above)

While both Executing Entities (CI Colombia and Fondo Acción) possess mature institutional frameworks, robust policies, and proven procedures for safeguard management, it is acknowledged that certain contextual risks persist. These risks are inherent to the specific sectors and value chains involved in the project, particularly regarding restoration and local livelihood activities.

Environmental and social dynamics in the field—such as fluctuating local governance, socio-economic pressures on natural resources, and the complexity of informal value chains—represent external factors that exist independently of institutional capacity. Therefore, the project does not rely solely on existing policies; instead, it adopts an active monitoring and adaptive management approach. This ensures that even when institutional safeguards are high, the specific E&S risks of the territory and its productive chains are continuously screened, mitigated, and addressed during the implementation of sub-grants.

ESS 8: Community Health, Safety and Security

Does the project present potential risks to community health, safety, or security during its implementation or operation (see below list of prompts)?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ To Be Determined

The project identifies several risks triggered under Environmental and Social Standard 8 (ESS 8) and related standards:

- *Gender-Based Violence and Harassment (GBV/SEAH): The entry of non-local workers into rural areas for restoration or equipment installation increases the risk of exploitation and sexual abuse toward the local community due to power asymmetries.*
- *Fraud and Impersonation: Criminal groups or external actors may impersonate project staff to gain unauthorized access to private properties or obtain sensitive community information.*
- *Public Order and Criminal Threats: The regional context may expose both the community and personnel to criminal dynamics or threats from armed groups.*

- *Accidents with New Technology: The introduction of technical equipment for active restoration and community water systems increases the likelihood of physical accidents for local beneficiaries if they lack proper training or Personal Protective Equipment (PPE).*

Risks to Vulnerable and Disadvantaged Groups

The project recognizes that certain groups face differentiated risks:

- *Rural Women: They face "time poverty" due to high unpaid care burdens (investing over 8 hours daily), which risks excluding them from project benefits if participation mechanisms are not adapted to their schedules.*
- *Elderly and Youth: The aging rural population (over 11%–15% in some areas) faces reduced mobility and isolation during natural disasters, while youth face a lack of economic incentives, driving forced migration.*
- *Migrants: The Venezuelan migrant population faces legal insecurity and social exclusion, potentially limiting their access to project benefits or disaster response.*

Please consider and respond to the following prompts:

1. Natural Hazards & Climate-Related Risks

– Is the project located in areas exposed to flooding, landslides, cyclones, wildfires, droughts, volcanic activity, or earthquakes?

Response: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ TBD — Notes/Evidence:

- *Flooding and Landslides: The intervention areas are exposed to recurrent flooding and landslide risks, which are particularly intensified during La Niña periods. Specific mentions include landslides in Ranchería affecting property stability.*
- *Droughts: The region experiences high levels of water stress and increased drought risk during El Niño periods.*
- *Wildfires: There is a documented risk of forest fires, particularly in the municipality of Sesquilé.*
- *Seismic Activity: The project's management plan explicitly identifies seismic activity as a potential natural disaster that could threaten personnel safety and damage infrastructure.*

– Could climate change exacerbate community exposure to these risks (e.g., extreme heat, salinization, degraded ecosystem services)?

Response: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ TBD — Notes/Evidence:

- *Intensified Climate Pressures: Climate change is increasing the variability of rainfall and temperature patterns, which exacerbates water regulation problems for more than 9.5 million people.*
- *Hazard Projections: Projections for the region point to rising temperatures and significant precipitation shifts, which are expected to increase community exposure to floods, droughts, landslides, and wildfires.*
- *Ecosystem Degradation: Climate pressures interact with existing land degradation in strategic moorlands (páramos), compromising soil health and water quality.*
- *Risk of Ineffectiveness: The project notes that extreme weather events may exceed the tolerance thresholds of selected plant species and implemented production systems, leading to a potential failure of restoration and livelihood measures.*

2. Exposure to Hazardous Materials or Infrastructure Failures

– Will the project involve use, transport, or disposal of hazardous chemicals (e.g., pesticides, fuels, construction materials)?

Response: ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ TBD — Notes/Evidence:

– Will hazardous materials be transported through or stored near community areas?

Response: ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ TBD — Notes/Evidence:

– Could project-built infrastructure (e.g., irrigation, buildings, storage) pose safety risks if not designed or maintained properly?

Response: ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ TBD — Notes/Evidence:

3. Communicable and Vector-Borne Disease Risk

– Could the project increase exposure to diseases (e.g., malaria, dengue, COVID-19) due to labor influx, standing water, or ecosystem disruption?

Response: ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ TBD — Notes/Evidence:

4. Security-Related Risks

– Will the project operate in or near areas with security concerns, such as conflict zones, areas of civil unrest, organized crime, or human rights violations?

Response: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ TBD — Notes/Evidence:

– Will security personnel (private or state) be employed as part of the project or its implementing partners?

Response: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ TBD — Notes/Evidence:

In relation to security staffing, please note that while CI Colombia has an existing Security Coordinator responsible for institutional risk protocols, the project does not involve armed security personnel (e.g., armed rangers, police, or military). The project's scope is limited to institutional risk management and does not include the deployment of security forces for field implementation.

5. If the project includes “improved management,” “improved control,” or “improved enforcement” of protected areas, natural resources, or land use, are the specific measures clearly defined and assessed for potential security and human rights risks?

The project contributes to improved management and control of protected areas; however, its scope is strictly limited to providing technical training and capacity building for existing, unarmed rangers and protected area personnel. The project does not directly implement, fund, or support surveillance, enforcement, or patrolling actions, nor does it involve the use of armed personnel or weapons. All training modules will include specific protocols on human rights and compliance with international standards (such as VPSHR) to ensure that the strengthened institutional capacity aligns with social safeguard requirements.

Response: ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ TBD — Notes/Evidence:

6. Human-Wildlife Conflict

– Will communities be exposed to increased risk of conflict with wildlife (e.g., due to restored corridors, water points, changes in land use)?

Response: ☐ Yes ☒ No ☐ TBD — Notes/Evidence:

7. Gender-Based Violence (GBV) and Sexual Exploitation, Abuse and Harassment (SEAH)

– Will the project involve any activities that may increase risk of GBV or SEAH, particularly for women, girls, or vulnerable groups (e.g., labor camps, school access routes, public events,

ecotourism, provision of rural extension services to women or those from vulnerable groups, etc)?

Response: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ TBD — Notes/Evidence:

- *Labor Mobilization: The entry and mobilization of non-local workers (legitimate employees of contractors and subcontractors) for restoration works or equipment installation in rural areas increases the risk of harassment, exploitation, and sexual abuse incidents toward the local community.*
- *Power Asymmetries: These risks are significantly exacerbated by power imbalances between project personnel and community members, particularly in isolated work areas.*
- *Field Activities: Restoration and water equipment activities in high-mountain areas (páramos and Andean forests) involve field personnel whose presence in remote communities requires strict oversight.*

– Will the project ensure access to confidential and survivor-centered GBV/SEAH reporting and support services?

Response: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ TBD — Notes/Evidence:

- *The project establishes "specialized, safe, and survivor-centered routes" for reporting GBV and SEAH within its Accountability and Grievance Mechanism (AGM).*
- *It guarantees "confidential reporting protocols" and "ethical documentation" that prioritizes survivor safety.*
- *Support services include facilitating access to "specialized services and redress modalities," as well as an "emergency fund for immediate survivor assistance"*

– Is there a GBV/SEAH code of conduct in place for contractors and implementing partners?

Response: ☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ TBD — Notes/Evidence:

- *The project explicitly mentions preventing GBV and harassment by "legitimate contractor personnel through strict codes of conduct".*
- *The monitoring system requires verifying that 100% of project personnel have signed a "mandatory Code of Conduct".*
- *The ESMP focuses specifically on ensuring that "contractors and sub-grantees align their practices" with institutional standards of integrity and safety.*

ESS 9: Private Sector Direct Investments and Financial Intermediaries

Will the project provide financing or support to other entities—such as sub-grants, microfinance loans, revolving funds, credit lines, or implementation through NGOs, cooperatives, or community-based organizations (CBOs)?

- ☐ NO (to any of the above)
- ☐ TO BE DETERMINED (TBD)
- ☒ YES (to all of the above)

Although the financial mechanism will not channel GCF resources downstream—as it is only being designed under this initiative with the expectation of mobilizing private sector and other funding—sub-grants will be provided to local organizations to implement restoration and livelihood activities on the ground.

ESS 10: Climate Risk and Related Disasters

Will the project or its outcomes be adversely affected by current or projected climate-related hazards or natural disasters during its implementation or over its lifetime?

☒ Yes ☐ No ☐ To Be Determined

1. Climate Context and Projections

- *Projected Trends: The Bogotá region expects rising temperatures and significant shifts in precipitation patterns. These changes will alter evapotranspiration and runoff regimes, influencing both drought risks and high-flow events in the watersheds.*
- *References: The analysis is based on IDEAM (2022) projections and regional studies by IDOM (2025), aligned with national risk management frameworks.*

2. Climate Hazards and Risks to the Project

The project identifies several hazards (droughts, floods, frosts, wildfires and landslides) with the following impacts:

- *(a) Achievement of Results: Extreme climate variability may exceed the tolerance thresholds of species selected for restoration, potentially preventing the generation of projected Volumetric Water Benefits (VWBs).*
- *(b) Sustainability: There is a risk of "maladaptation" if the design of Ecosystem-based Adaptation (EbA) equipment fails to account for future environmental factors, increasing long-term vulnerability.*
- *(c) Physical Risks: Structural damage to poultry production modules or rainwater harvesting systems due to hydrometeorological events, as well as safety threats to field personnel from landslides or wildfires.*

3. Exposure and Vulnerability of Beneficiaries and Systems

- *Sensitivity of Systems: Páramos and high-Andean forests are critically endangered ecosystems that are highly sensitive to climate stress. Productive systems (potato and dairy farming) depend directly on the stability of the water cycle.*
- *Socioeconomic Vulnerability:*
 - *Poverty: Almost half of the population in areas like Villapinzón lives in some degree of poverty.*
 - *Gender: Rural women face "time poverty" (spending more than 8 hours daily on unpaid domestic work), a burden that intensifies during water scarcity.*
 - *Smallholders: Farmers with plots of 1 to 5 hectares have limited capacity to recover from extreme events such as frosts or droughts.*

4. Adaptive Capacity

- *Community/Institutional Capacity: There is a significant technical and financial gap; 76% of the municipalities in the intervention area fall into the lowest fiscal capacity category under Colombian law. Community water associations often have limited technical capacity to manage aging infrastructure.*
- *Support Policies: Colombia has a solid framework, including the National Climate Change Policy (Law 1931 of 2018) and the SISCLIMA system. Locally, the project relies on the Regional Autonomous Corporation (CAR) and the Bogotá Water Utility.*

5. Mitigation and Project-Level Climate Risk Resilience Measures

The project will implement a "climate-proofing" strategy that includes:

- *Resilient Design: Integrating historical data and future scenarios into the engineering design of all physical infrastructure and EbA equipment.*
- *Smart Interventions: Selecting native species with high tolerance to projected temperature and rainfall variability.*
- *Nature-based Solutions (NbS): Restoring 172,499 hectares of high-Andean ecosystems to strengthen natural water regulation.*
- *Residual Risk Management:*
 - *Establishing a \$40,000 USD Rapid Response Fund for emergency repairs and replanting following disasters.*
 - *Training community-based fire brigades to strengthen local response to wildfires.*