

Building Water Resilience in Bogotá and the Region

ANNEX 7 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT PLAN

APRIL 2026



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1. Acronyms

ACM – Colombian Mining Association
ACODAL – Colombian Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering
ADIMF – Association for the Integral Development of Women
ADUC – Departmental Association of Peasant Users
AE – Accredited Entity
AGA / AGROSAVIA – Colombian Corporation for Agricultural Research
AMEG – Association of Women Entrepreneurs
ANALAC – National Association of Milk Producers
ANLA – National Environmental Licensing Authority
AND – Designated National Authority
ANDESCO – National Association of Public Service Companies
ANDI – National Association of Businessmen of Colombia
ANUC – National Association of Peasant Users
ASOCAQUINAL – Association for the Defense of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of Siecha
ASOAGRO – Association of Agricultural Social Actors
ASOHOFRUCOL – Colombian Fruit and Vegetable Association
ASOLECHE – Colombian Dairy Guild
ASOMONFORTH – Association of Rural Women (El Fortín)
ASOPROLECHE – Association of Agricultural Producers of the Fields
ASPROMUZIPA – Association of Agricultural Producers of Zipaquirá
ASURÍO – Association of Users of Natural Resources / Environmental Defense of the Bogotá River
CAP – Climate Action Plan

CAR – Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca
CCI - Colombian Chamber of Infrastructure
CECH – Strategic Council of the Bogotá River Basin
CEDAW – Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
ECLAC – Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean
CENSAT – National Center for Health, Environment and Work – Living Water
CI – Conservation International
CISS - Environmental and Social Safeguard System
CLPI – Free, Prior and Informed Consent
CM – Micro-watershed Committees
CN – Concept Note
CONPES – National Council for Economic and Social Policy
CORDEPAZ – Regional Corporation for the Defense of Human Rights
CORPOGUAVIO – Guavio Regional Autonomous Corporation
CORPORINOQUIA – Regional Autonomous Corporation of the Orinoquía
CRA – Commission for the Regulation of Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation
DADEP – Public Space Ombudsman
DNP – National Planning Department
EAAB – Bogotá Water and Sewerage Company
Earthly EOnscience – Community Environmental Organization
ENDA – Sustainability, Equity and Environmental Rights

ENTerritorio – National Company Promoting Territorial Development
ESS – Environmental and Social Standards
ESP – Public Services Company
ESS10 – Environmental and Social Standard 10: Stakeholder Participation
E&S – Environmental and Social
FAO – Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
FEDESARROLLO – Foundation for Higher Education and Development
FEDEGÁN – Colombian Federation of Cattle Ranchers
FEDEPAPA – Federation of Potato Producers
FENAVI – Federation of Poultry Farmers
FVC / GCF – Green Climate Fund
FONDIGER – District Risk Management Fund
GEF / GFAM – Global Environment Facility
GESI – Gender and Social Inclusion
GHG – Greenhouse Gases
IAVH – Alexander Von Humboldt Institute for Biological Resources Research
IDB – Inter-American Development Bank
IDEAM – Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies
IDIGER – District Institute for Risk Management and Climate Change
IDIPRON – District Institute for the Protection of Children and Youth
IDT – District Tourism Institute
IGAC – Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute
INTERVENTION LANDSCAPE BOYACÁ – Regional Autonomous Corporation of Boyacá
INVEST – Integrated Valuation of Ecosystem Services and Tradeoffs
IPCC – Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change
IPES – Institute for Social Economy
IWRM – Integrated Water Resources Management
JAC – Community Action Board
LGBTIQ – Sexual and Gender Diversity
MADS – Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development
MCTI – Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Tourism
Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
Ministry of the Interior
MVCT – Ministry of Housing, City and Territory
NBS / SbN – Nature-Based Solutions
NDC – Nationally Determined Contribution
NGO – Non-Governmental Organization
SDGs – Sustainable Development Goals
PAG – Gender Action Plan
PIE – SEP Implementation Plan
PIGCCS – Comprehensive Sectoral Climate Change Management Plan
PGAR – Regional Environmental Management Plan
POMCA – Watershed Management and Planning Plan
PNACC – National Climate Change Adaptation Plan
PND – National Development Plan
PNGIRH – National Policy for Integrated Water Resource Management

UNDP – United Nations Development Programme
PPF – GCF Project Preparation Facility
PPPI – Principles of Informed Public Participation
PQRS – Petitions, Complaints, Claims and Suggestions
PSA / PSE – Payment for Ecosystem Services
RAP-E – Special Administrative and Planning Region
RNSC – Civil Society Nature Reserve
SDA – District Secretariat of the Environment
SDP – District Planning Secretariat
SEP – Stakeholder Engagement Plan
SGC – Colombian Geological Survey
SIE – SIE Environmental Collective or Classroom (depending on context)
SSPD – Superintendency of Residential Public Services
SUDS – Sustainable Urban Drainage Systems
TOC – Theory of Change
TOR – Terms of Reference
UNIC – United Nations Information Centre
UNGRD – National Unit for Disaster Risk Management
UNAD – National Open and Distance University
UPRA – Rural Agricultural Planning Unit
USAID – United States Agency for International Development
VASB – Basic Water Supply and Sanitation Services

2. Executive Summary

The project "Building Water Resilience in Bogotá and the Region" is a comprehensive initiative designed to strengthen water security and reduce climate risks for more than 9.5 million people in Bogotá and 21 surrounding municipalities. Though small, this region is the economic and demographic heart of Colombia, home to 19.7% of the population and representing 26.9% of the national GDP. However, climate change poses a threat to the region's viability by causing rising temperatures and altered precipitation patterns, creating a dual threat of droughts and floods. To address these challenges, the project proposes a paradigm shift in water management. The project's strategy is based on integrated water resources management (IWRM) and ecosystem-based adaptation (EbA). The project aims to conserve, restore, and sustainably manage 8 watersheds of high-mountain ecosystems. It also seeks to promote climate-resilient livelihoods for rural communities and transform production systems. Additionally, the project aims to strengthen water governance and financial mechanisms to ensure long-term sustainability.

In this context, this document outlines the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the project. It has been developed in accordance with Environmental and Social Standard 10 (ESS10) of the Green Climate Fund (GCF) and the CI-GCF ESMF. The SEP guarantees the effective, informed, inclusive, and continuous participation of stakeholders throughout all phases of the project cycle, including formulation, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. The SEP aims to ensure the systematic, transparent, and culturally appropriate incorporation of the perceptions, knowledge, expectations, and concerns of local communities, institutions, social organizations, the private sector, and other relevant stakeholders into decision-making processes. To this end, the plan establishes the principles, mechanisms, and spaces for dialogue for each stakeholder category, as well as the channels for communication, information dissemination, feedback provision, and grievance management, all of which align with the project's approach.

Furthermore, the SEP recognizes the vulnerabilities, local capacities, and specific roles of women, rural communities, producers, ethnic groups, and other historically marginalized groups, taking a differentiated and gender-sensitive approach. Thus, the Plan strengthens territorial water governance, reduces social and environmental risks, promotes community ownership of the project, and fosters conditions that enable legitimate, sustainable, and effective climate change adaptation actions in the Bogotá region.

3. Project Information

Table 3-1 Information.

Project information	
Project Title	" Building Water Resilience in Bogotá and the Region "
CI Project ID	Project duration 60 months
SEP prepared by	Ruby Botero Pulgarin / Diana Marcela Mesa Montoya - IDOM
Date of submission to CI	February 24 th / March / April 24 th 2026
SEP Approved by	Ian Kissoon, Senior Director, CI-GEF/GCF Agencies
CI Approval Date	May 08, 2026
When will the SEP be made available to stakeholders?	Once approved, the SEP will be made available to interested parties at the start of the project implementation phase. It will then be disseminated continuously throughout the project via the information, participation, and feedback mechanisms established in this document.
How/where will the approved SEP be publicized	On CI website at least 30 days prior to Council meeting
Name and position of the person responsible for the implementation and monitoring of the SEP.	Social coordinator Director of Component 1 and Director of Component 2

Source: IDOM, 2026

4. Introduction

The present project aims to recognize the climate resilience and water security of the Bogotá and the Region Landscapes and to study how these areas are affected by factors such as climate change, precipitation patterns, and other issues that impact water availability and increase the risk of floods, flash floods, and mass movements. (Conservation International Colombia, 2023)

To this end, this deliverable will identify and analyze relevant stakeholders and define appropriate participation mechanisms for this phase, in line with the objectives of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). It will also consolidate the participation plan for the implementation phase, which will be based on principles of social inclusion, equity, territorial and differential approaches, and gender equality. This will enable the meaningful participation of historically excluded social groups and ensure that the perspectives, knowledge, expectations, and concerns of communities, institutional actors, social organizations, and the private sector are systematically incorporated into the project's decision-making processes.

4.1. Purpose of the stakeholder Engagement Plan

First, it is important to clarify that when we refer to stakeholders, we are referring to individuals or groups communities, governments that: a) are affected or possibly will be affected by the activities (), and b) may have an interest in the activities () (Green Climate Fund, 2021). In this sense, the purpose of this plan is to identify and map key actors and stakeholders, guaranteeing their right to participation and information, as well as to recognize the roles, perceptions, influence, and interest that could represent benefits or risks for the project, and with this generate the mechanisms of involvement most in line with their specific characteristics.

Therefore, effective stakeholder participation is emphasized as fundamental to achieving sustainable development in this type of project. Meaningful stakeholder engagement depends on transparency, which includes access to information, grievance redress, appropriate outreach strategies, and stakeholder involvement. Government partners, civil society organizations, local government officials, Indigenous peoples, and local communities are all key players in addressing inequality, ensuring equity, and preventing discrimination across all program areas (CI, 2022).

In summary, the general purpose of the SEP is aimed at ensuring that interested parties are effectively involved in the formulation of the activities, the way in which they will be developed and can establish suggestions and recommendations regarding this project in each of its phases, thus establishing actions such as: 1) Guarantee the participation of stakeholders in the design, project development, and implementation; 2) Take into account the interests, needs and suggestions to ensure that the project responds objectively to the context and achieve community ownership; and 3) Provide a roadmap for structured participation that includes differential and territorial approaches.

4.2. Alignment with project objectives, CI-GCF requirements, and national and international best practices

The present SEP emphasizes the identification of the interaction between the various key actors and stakeholders and considers their relationship with the project, the necessary alliances to achieve objectives, and the strategies of involvement and cooperation to ensure adequate water management and landscape resilience, paying special attention to livelihoods, cultural and ancestral practices, and the particular needs and interests of each territory.

Additionally, it's important to note that CI has an Environmental and Social Safeguards System (ESS) that empowers communities to protect nature, reduce equity gaps, and improve social and environmental sustainability. The system guarantees the full and effective participation of stakeholders and includes mechanisms for responding to complaints from people affected by projects. With this in mind, CI's Safeguards Policies, **Policy 3**, which corresponds to **Stakeholder Participation**, establishes, at a general level, as a requirement the *"application of the rights of access to environmental and social information, public participation in the environmental decision-making process, and access to justice in environmental and social matters"* (Environmental and Social Management Framework - ESMF).

Considering CI's Stakeholder Engagement Policy, the development of this SEP seeks to align with the requirements and guidelines that must be considered in the project, based on the fulfillment of actions such as those named below:

Table 4-1 Information of CI's Safeguards Policies and SEP.

Alignment of the project with ESS-CI Policies	
CI Requirements - Policy 3	Approach from SEP
Identify and involve key and vulnerable stakeholders in the project design and development processes to understand local needs and interests and avoid adverse impacts.	- An identification and mapping of stakeholders and key actors will be carried out, taking into account historically excluded groups in the territory, where from the result of the mapping obtained, engagement strategies will be established that allow consolidating a route of recommendations, interests and needs that can be integrated into the design and avoid adverse impacts. - The SEP establishes the participatory activities and their purpose, both those that will be developed for the present phase, as well as for the following implementation phase, where at all times the involvement of stakeholders and key actors will be vital from the verification of the project activities, validations of impacts and risks, and consideration of recommendations that can be applied to the established design, thus considering a project that starts from the co-creation between the communities and personnel in charge of its execution in each of its phases. - Inform the community about the project's activities, its start date, technical specifications, citizen services, complaint and request filing protocols, local job creation, and other relevant aspects. Additionally,
Ensure that the project considers the views and concerns of stakeholders and that key decision-makers address them.	
Involve stakeholders in meaningful consultations and maintain constructive relationships with them where they can express their views on project plans, benefits, risks, impacts, and mitigation measures that may affect them.	
Ensure that such consultations take gender issues into account; that they are free from manipulation, interference, coercion, discrimination and intimidation; and that they respond to the needs and interests of disadvantaged and vulnerable groups.	
Continue consultations throughout the execution, monitoring and evaluation of the project, as needed, to ensure its adaptive management and the proper application of environmental and social safeguards plans.	
Include clear procedures for stakeholders to request and access appropriate information on the project's environmental and social risks and impacts in a timely, understandable, and accessible manner and	

Alignment of the project with ESS-CI Policies	
CI Requirements - Policy 3	Approach from SEP
format. Stakeholders should be notified and provided with information about project activities in language and in a format they can easily understand. Differentiated measures should be considered to ensure that groups of people who have historically been in a vulnerable or marginalized situation (e.g., women, young people, the elderly, religious or ethnic minorities) can participate fully and effectively in this process, which may require specific or separate participation. Project teams should identify the range of stakeholders who will be affected by or may have an interest in the project's actions and consider how external communications could facilitate dialogue with all of them. Stakeholder identification methods should be used to ensure that information is up-to-date and accurate.	encourage community participation and gather their concerns and suggestions. • The SEP and its implementation will take into account gender and differential issues; therefore, guidelines are established related to: considering times when women can participate; ensuring that the event is held in places accessible to the entire population (both in terms of physical infrastructure and location); generating means of disseminating information, both physical and virtual, so that the entire population can access the information; in cases where it is verified that there is a population with a hearing disability, it is essential to have a sign language interpreter; ensuring that there is gender parity in participatory spaces, recommendations, and decision-making regarding the project; defining strategies that facilitate the attendance of women and caregivers at the different spaces that are held, such as schedules, spaces for children to paint while accompanying adults, among others. • Stimulate and implement awareness and education processes for its inhabitants, linking them to information on water resilience, cultivation techniques, eco-sustainable tourism, among others.

Source: Conservation International. (sf). Stakeholder Engagement Policy [Institutional Policy]. Conservation International, 2024

Finally, considering the importance of aligning the project with national and international best practices, the following description of the regulatory framework related to citizen participation emphasizes the principles of equality, equity, gender, sustainability, and legality. An overview of significant regulatory developments concerning citizen participation and differential approaches is also presented. These approaches aim to ensure equal access to opportunities for historically, socially, and culturally disadvantaged and excluded population groups or to minimize the negative impacts of projects.

Table 4-2 presents regulations related to participation mechanisms, social inclusion, mainstreaming the gender perspective, and more.

Table 4-2 Participatory process.

Rule	Entity	Description
INTERNATIONAL SCALE		
Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	United Nations General Assembly, 1979	The expression “discrimination against women” shall denote any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the purpose or effect of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on a basis of equality of men and women, of human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field.
Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities	Organization of American States, 1999	The term “discrimination against persons with disabilities” means any distinction, exclusion or restriction based on a disability, history of disability, consequence of a previous disability or perception of a present or past disability, which has the effect or purpose of impeding or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by persons with disabilities of their human rights and fundamental freedoms.
Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. UN General Assembly	United Nations, 2008	The purpose of this Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the full and equal enjoyment of all human rights and fundamental freedoms by all people with disabilities, and to promote respect for their inherent dignity. People with disabilities include those who have long-term physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments which, in interaction with various barriers, may hinder their full and effective participation in society on an equal basis with others.
Safe cities and safe public spaces for women and girls	UN Women, 2015	Seven cities are part of the Safe Cities Program in Colombia, including Bogotá, which has been part of the initiative since November 2016. The program emphasizes that participating cities commit to implementing strategies to address sexual harassment and other forms of sexual violence against women and girls in public spaces.
Inter-American Convention on the Protection of the Human Rights of Older Persons	United Nations, 2016	The purpose of the Convention is to promote, protect and ensure the recognition and full enjoyment and exercise, on an equal basis, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of older people in order to contribute to their full inclusion, integration and participation in society.
Gender and social inclusion framework	Prosperity Program UK, British Embassy, 2021	Tools to help strengthen knowledge and practical skills in the design and implementation of infrastructure projects with a gender and inclusion perspective.
Sustainable Development Goals	United Nations / 2030 Agenda	The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development establishes a global framework that promotes inclusive, participatory, and equitable development processes. In particular, the project's participatory process aligns with SDGs 5 (Gender Equality), 6 (Clean Water and Sanitation), 10 (Reduced Inequalities), 11 (Sustainable Cities and Communities), 13 (Climate Action), and 16 (Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions) through the effective participation of stakeholders, a gender and social inclusion approach, and the strengthening of water governance and informed decision-making.
Manual for urban planning and design with a gender perspective	World Bank, 2020	The Manual presents clear and practical guidelines for (i) implementing gender-responsive planning and design processes; and (ii) creating gender-responsive plans and projects.
NATIONAL SCALE		
Political Constitution of the Republic of Colombia	Constituent Assembly of Colombia, 1991	It is undoubtedly the one that sets the course for building mechanisms for participation and achieving equality of rights. In short, this is the supreme law that enshrines a set of rules and legal institutions, which constitute the political organization and functioning of a state.

Rule	Entity	Description
Law 134 of 1994 - Mechanisms for citizen participation	Congress of the Republic, 1994	Article 1. Purpose of the Law. This Statutory Law on the Mechanisms of Popular Participation regulates popular legislative and regulatory initiatives; referendums; popular consultations at the national, departmental, district, municipal, and local levels; recall elections; plebiscites; and open town hall meetings. It establishes the fundamental rules governing the democratic participation of civil organizations.
Law 361 of 1997 - Mechanisms for the social integration of people with disabilities and other provisions are issued	Congress of the Republic, 1997	They are based on articles 13, 47, 54 and 68 that the National Constitution recognizes in consideration of the dignity that is inherent to people with limitations in their fundamental, economic, social and cultural rights for their complete personal fulfillment and their total social integration and for people with severe and profound limitations, the necessary assistance and protection.
Law 581 of 2000 - Quota Law	Congress of the Republic, 2000	Women's participation in decision-making levels of public administration. Develops Articles 13, 40, and 43 of the Constitution. Definitions, Articles 2 and 3. Participation quotas, Articles 4 and 6. Sanctions for non-compliance with quotas, Article 4, paragraph. Exceptions to the application of quotas, Article 5. Appointment by shortlists, Article 6. Participation in the selection of career civil servants, Article 7. Information on job opportunities, Article 8. Promotion of participation in the private sector, Article 9. Principles of the National Plan for the Promotion and Encouragement of Women, Article 10. Regional plans for the promotion and encouragement of women, Article 11. Compliance with quotas, Articles 12 and 16. Representation abroad, Article 13. Equal pay, Article 14.
Law 850 of 2003 - Legal framework for the formation and operation of citizen oversight committees in Colombia	Congress of the Republic, 2003	Article 2. Power of constitution. All citizens in a plural form or through civil organizations such as community, professional, youth, trade union, charitable or common benefit organizations, non-governmental, non-profit and constituted in accordance with the law may constitute citizen oversight committees. Article 15. Functions. Citizen oversight committees shall have the following functions: a) Monitor the planning processes, so that, in accordance with the Constitution and the law, the community is given participation. b) Ensure that the allocation of budgets prioritizes the solution of unmet basic needs according to criteria of speed, equity, and efficiency. c) Ensure that the contracting process is carried out in accordance with legal criteria. d) Monitor and oversee the execution and technical quality of work, programs and investments at the corresponding territorial level. e) Receive the reports, observations and suggestions submitted by citizens and organizations in relation to work or programs that are subject to oversight. f) Request from auditors, supervisors, contractors, implementers, contracting authorities and other relevant authorities, the reports, budgets, technical data sheets and other documents that allow us to know the compliance of the respective programs, contracts or projects. g) Communicate to the public, through general assemblies or meetings, the progress of the control or monitoring processes that are being carried out. h) Submit to the relevant authorities the reports resulting from the control and monitoring function in relation to the matters that are subject to oversight. i) Report to the competent authorities any irregular acts or actions by public officials.

Rule	Entity	Description
Law 720 of 2001 - Recognition and Regulation of the voluntary action of Colombian citizens.	Congress of the Republic, 2001	The purpose of this law is to promote, recognize and facilitate Voluntary Action as an expression of citizen participation, the exercise of solidarity, social co-responsibility, to regulate the action of volunteers in public or private entities and to regulate their relationships.
Law 762 of 2002 - Approval of the "Inter-American Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities	Congress of the Republic, 2002	"Whereby the "Inter-American Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Persons with Disabilities" is approved, signed in Guatemala City, Guatemala, on June 7, 1999. It reaffirms that persons with disabilities have the same human rights and fundamental freedoms as other persons; and that these rights, including the right not to be subjected to discrimination based on disability, derive from the dignity and equality inherent in every human being.
Law 823 of 2003 - Equal opportunity for women	Congress of the Republic, 2003	Article 1. The purpose of this law is to establish the institutional framework and guide the policies and actions of the Government to guarantee equity and equal opportunities for women, in the public and private spheres. Article 2. This law is based on the constitutional recognition of the legal, real and effective equality of rights and opportunities of women and men, on respect for human dignity and on the principles enshrined in international agreements on this matter.
Law 1145 of 2007 - National Disability System	Congress of the Republic, 2007	The rules established in this law are intended to promote the formulation and implementation of public policy on disability, in a coordinated manner between public entities at the national, regional and local levels, organizations of people with and in situations of disability and civil society, in order to promote and guarantee their fundamental rights, within the framework of Human Rights.
Law 1251 of 2008 - the protection, promotion and defense of the rights of older adults.	Congress of the Republic, 2008	The purpose of this law is to protect, promote, restore and defend the rights of older adults, to guide policies that take into account the aging process, plans and programs by the State, civil society and the family, and to regulate the operation of institutions that provide services for the care and comprehensive development of people in their old age, in accordance with Article 46 of the National Constitution, the Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, the Vienna Plan of 1982, the Duties of Man of 1948, the World Assembly of Madrid and the various international treaties and conventions signed by Colombia.
Law 1257 of 2008 - awareness, prevention and punishment of forms of violence and discrimination against women	Congress of the Republic, 2008	Article 1. Purpose of the law. The purpose of this law is to adopt regulations that guarantee all women a life free from violence, both in the public and private spheres, the exercise of the rights recognized in the domestic and international legal system, access to administrative and judicial procedures for their protection and care, and the adoption of the public policies necessary for its implementation. Article 2. Definition of violence against women. Violence against women is understood as any action or omission that causes death, harm or physical, sexual, psychological, economic or patrimonial suffering to a woman because of her status as a woman, as well as threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether it occurs in the public or private sphere.
Law 1413 of 2010 - Inclusion of the care economy	Congress of the Republic, 2010	Through which the inclusion of the care economy in the national accounts system is regulated in order to measure the contribution of women to the economic and social development of the country and as a fundamental tool for the definition and implementation of public policies.
Statutory Law 1618 of 2013 – Guarantee of the full exercise	Congress of the Republic, 2013	The purpose of this law is to guarantee and ensure the effective exercise of the rights of persons with disabilities, through the adoption of inclusion measures, affirmative action and reasonable adjustments, and by eliminating all forms of discrimination on the grounds of disability.

Rule	Entity	Description
of the rights of persons with disabilities		
CONPES Social 166 of 2013 - National Public Policy on Disability and Social Inclusion	National Planning Department, 2013	It transcends assistance or protection policies, moving towards human development policies with a rights-based approach. This includes access to goods and services based on criteria of relevance, quality, and availability; collective decision-making processes; the full guarantee of citizens rights; and the elimination of practices that lead to marginalization and segregation of any kind. This process allows access to social, cultural, political, and economic spaces with equal opportunities. In this way, the policy generates increasing and progressive access to human development, human security, and the exercise of human rights for people with disabilities under a differential approach, consolidating a perspective toward social inclusion in Colombia.
CONPES 161 "Gender equity for women"	National Planning Department, 2013	It presents the "guidelines for the national public policy on gender equality for women" and the "Plan to guarantee women a life free of violence," which were built by the National Government in a participatory manner, in dialogue with women's networks and organizations, with the support and accompaniment of the international community.
CONPES 4080 of 2022 - Public Policy on Gender Equity for Women	National Planning Department, 2022	This CONPES document proposes actions aimed at: (i) Increasing opportunities for women's economic autonomy in various spheres, eliminating existing barriers and continuing policies already implemented in this area; (ii) Advancing towards parity in women's participation in elected positions, management positions in the public sector at the national and territorial levels, and their leadership at the community level; (iii) Generating public interventions that improve women's physical and mental health; (iv) Strengthening policies to prevent and comprehensively address violence against women; (v) Reinforcing the role of women in peacebuilding and the security agenda within the framework of Resolution 1325; (vi) Strengthening the institutional framework for mainstreaming the gender perspective in strategic state matters and promoting cultural transformation. All of these actions have an emphasis on the situation of rural women.

Source: IDOM, 2025

5. Stakeholder identification and analysis

5.1. Methodology for identifying key stakeholders (mapping, surveys, referrals)

The analysis has shown that effective stakeholder engagement is critical for project success, ensuring coordinated participation, broad support, and meaningful involvement of all relevant actors throughout the consultation process.

Therefore, in order to understand and appropriately integrate stakeholders, a process of identification and characterization was established. This process enabled the recognition of their interests, their relationship with the project, and their expectations, as well as defining how participation and engagement should be managed.

In this way, and in accordance with the approach of the Gardner Model, stakeholder participation and involvement are structured within the project.

In summary, analyzing, describing, and mapping actors is significant for this project because it allows us to:

- Identify relevant stakeholders, their roles, and appropriate mechanisms for their engagement throughout the project.
- Understand stakeholders' interests, expectations, and levels of influence, as well as their potential support for or concerns regarding the project.
- Define appropriate engagement approaches for each stakeholder group, including how participation will be facilitated and how inputs will be incorporated into project decision-making processes.

When discussing stakeholder identification strategies, such as key stakeholder mapping, we are referring to the technique that identifies all individuals, groups, entities, and organizations that may be relevant to a project's preparation, design, execution, implementation, and evaluation. The initial methodology established for this identification process consists of the following steps:

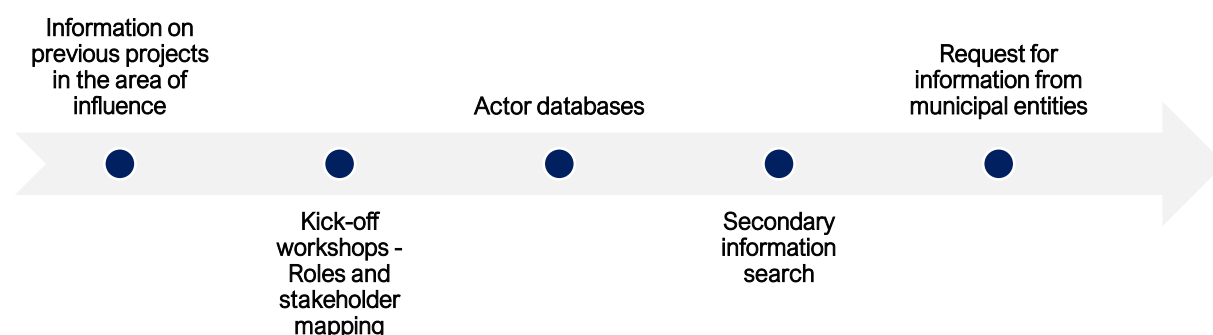


Figure 5-1 Stakeholders.
Source: IDOM, 2025

Once the initial identification and mapping have been completed, the stakeholder analysis process results in the classification of stakeholders, the definition of their potential roles in the project, and their mapping according to levels of influence and interest.

These results provide the basis for defining stakeholder engagement strategies for subsequent phases, ensuring that participation is appropriately planned and implemented throughout the project lifecycle, in alignment with ESS10 requirements.

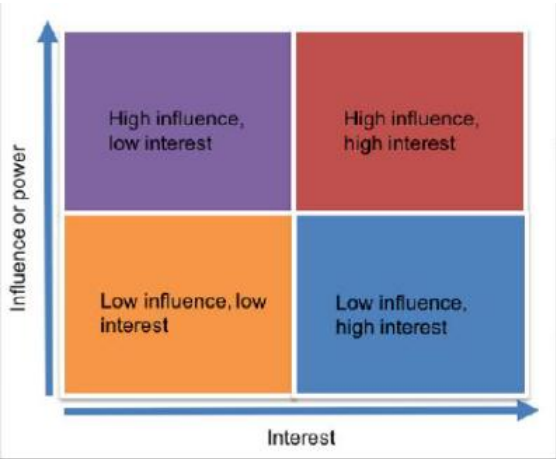
Based on the above, the following approach is proposed:

Table 5-1 Stakeholder analysis and mapping.

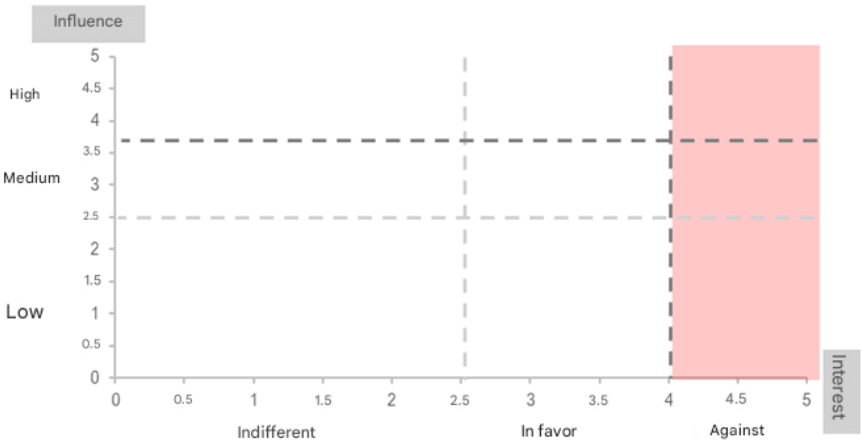
Activity		Methodological proposal		
Actor classification		For the purposes of this document, the following classification is shown as an example:		
		• Category: National Government, Cundinamarca Governorate, Meta Governorate, Regional, District Mayor's Office, Municipal Mayor's Office, Environmental Corporations/Authorities, Organizations/Foundations, Civil Society Organizations, NGOs, Local Communities, Ethnic Communities, Private, Academia, International Cooperation, Public Entities, Local Mayor's Office, Others. • Subcategory: for example, political-administrative, control bodies, technical administrative, women, LGBTI, environmentalists, older people, among others. • Role: for example, cooperating partner, information source, environmental authority, beneficiary, manager, technical source, executor, co-executor, regional coordination. • Sector: public, private or mixed. • Scale: International, National, Regional, District, Local.		
Development of stakeholder mapping	Influence	Based on the list of actors and the classification carried out in the previous step, a level of interest (position) and influence (power) is assigned, taking into account the following table of values:		
		High	Individuals, groups, or organizations with the capacity to define, approve, or modify substantial aspects of the project. This includes those who hold formal power (regulatory authorities, budget managers), political or social leaders with mobilization capacity, actors with control over key resources, strategic technical knowledge, or informal influence through personal ties or power networks. Community groups with strong organization, internal consensus, and negotiation skills may also have significant influence.	4.0 – 5.0
		Medium	They have a significant, though not decisive, degree of influence. They can influence decisions through advice, public pressure, alliances, or partial control of resources. This includes opinion leaders, technical officials, representatives of organized groups, or organizations that, without controlling key decisions, can modify the implementation environment or facilitate certain processes.	2.5 – 3.9
	Interest	Low	Their ability to influence the project is marginal or indirect. They occupy peripheral positions with respect to formal or informal power, without access to key resources or the capacity to mobilize support. They may have a passive or supporting role, although they could gain influence if they organize collectively or strengthen themselves through participatory processes.	0.0 – 2.4
		Against	Individuals, groups, or organizations that, due to perceived negative impacts or incompatibilities with their interests, values, or living conditions, express a critical or rejecting stance toward the project. This includes vulnerable or disadvantaged communities or sectors that could be adversely affected.	4.0 – 5.0
		In favor	Individuals, groups, or organizations, whether affected parties or other stakeholders, who express support for the project. This may be because they perceive concrete	2.5 – 3.9

Activity	Methodological proposal	
Indifferent	individual or collective benefits, share the project's objectives, or have prior collaborative relationships. Individuals, groups, or organizations that do not express a clear position regarding the project. This may be due to a lack of awareness, low priority given to their interests or needs, or because they perceive neutral impacts.	0.0 – 2.4

The result of the assessment will be outlined based on Gardner's Interest/Power Model, considering the following CI proposal:



It should be noted that a modification is made, as it includes the position of the actor being evaluated, that is, whether for or against. Therefore, the actors will be shown using the following Cartesian plane, articulating the **Mendelow Model**.



Once the positions of the identified stakeholders have been verified, a strategy will be established for their involvement in the project. This strategy will serve as guidelines to be considered for all phases of the project. These strategies are as follows:

Proposed
engagement
strategy

- **Keep satisfied:** actors with high influence and low interest or a negative or neutral interest position.
- **Manage closely:** actors with high influence and high interest, the latter in a positive or favorable way.
- **Keep informed:** actors with low influence and high interest.
- **Monitor to verify changes in opinion:** actors with low interest and low influence

Source: IDOM, 2025

5.2. Stakeholder categorization: government (national, regional, local), private sector, public institutions, and self-management organizations (community groups, associations, aqueducts, villages and vulnerable groups such as women, youth, and indigenous people.)

An adapted version of the Gardner and Mendelow models was used to carry out stakeholder mapping. This model is based on the premise that the interests and expectations of different stakeholder groups or individuals can be identified and analyzed using two fundamental variables: their level of power or capacity to influence, and their level of interest in the project.

This analysis supports the definition of differentiated engagement strategies, ensuring that stakeholder participation is effectively planned and managed according to their level of influence and interest, in alignment with ESS10.

The construction of the stakeholder map occurred in three stages. First, stakeholders were identified, and research was conducted on each entity's activities to determine if their participation was key and/or strategic for the project. Second, roles were assigned to each actor according to their interests, influence, potential risks and benefits, and participation preferences. Finally, stakeholders' influence and interests were analyzed.

Table 5-2 Actors Publics Category.

Publics					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
National Government	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development-MADS	Key actors for the normative, strategic and programmatic alignment of the project with national policies on climate change, environmental management, and territorial planning.	High institutional workload, inter-sectoral coordination requirements, and the need to align the project with existing national climate change, water security and territorial planning instruments.	Alignment of the project with national climate change and environmental policies; strengthening of national planning instruments related to water security and ecosystem-based adaptation; generation of technical evidence to support policy implementation.	Contribution to national climate adaptation goals; strengthening water governance frameworks; generation of replicable models for climate resilience and ecosystem-based adaptation.
	National Planning Department - DNP				
	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	Key actors in promoting sustainable productive systems, rural development, and economic activities linked to ecosystem services and territorial resilience.	Coordination challenges between environmental and productive sectors; limited availability of technical teams; competing institutional priorities related to rural development and economic growth.	Promotion of sustainable rural livelihoods; strengthening climate-resilient agricultural systems; integration of ecosystem services into productive and territorial development strategies.	Improved resilience of rural productive systems; opportunities to scale sustainable value chains; strengthening of territorial economic development linked to ecosystem conservation.
	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism				
	Ministry of Equality and Equity	Institution responsible for promoting gender equality, social inclusion, and differential approaches in public policy, ensuring the participation of historically excluded groups.	Limited institutional coordination with sectoral environmental programs and the need to integrate gender and differential approaches across different policy sectors.	Ensuring that gender equality and social inclusion are integrated into climate adaptation and water governance initiatives; strengthening the participation of women and historically excluded groups.	Promotion of gender-responsive climate policies; improved participation of women and vulnerable groups in environmental decision-making processes.

Publics					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Interior Ministry	Institution responsible for ethnic affairs and the coordination of prior consultation processes with Indigenous peoples and Afro-descendant communities, ensuring the protection of collective rights and culturally appropriate participation mechanisms in development initiatives.	Administrative procedures related to ethnic community certification and prior consultation processes; coordination requirements with territorial authorities and ethnic organizations.	Ensuring respect for ethnic rights and culturally appropriate participation mechanisms; facilitating dialogue between the project and ethnic communities potentially present in the territory.	Strengthened participation mechanisms with ethnic communities; improved coordination between national institutions and territorial stakeholders in climate resilience initiatives.
Cundinamarca Governorate	Secretariat for Women and Gender Equality	Departmental institutions responsible for promoting gender equality, social inclusion, and the protection of vulnerable groups, supporting the integration of differential and gender approaches in regional development initiatives.	Technical and budgetary capacities may vary across departments; coordination with environmental and territorial planning institutions may require additional institutional articulation.	Promote inclusive climate resilience strategies; strengthen the participation of women and vulnerable populations in environmental governance processes.	Improved inclusion of gender and social approaches in climate resilience initiatives; strengthened participation of vulnerable groups in territorial decision-making.
	Secretariat for Social Affairs and Family				
	Secretariat of Agro-farming	Departmental institutions responsible for rural development, agricultural productivity, and support to rural livelihoods, with a key role in promoting sustainable land and water management practices.	Institutional coordination challenges with environmental and planning authorities; limited technical capacity in some municipalities.	Strengthen climate-resilient agricultural practices; improve water resource management in rural production systems.	Improved sustainability and resilience of rural livelihoods; strengthened integration between environmental conservation and agricultural development.
	Cundinamarca Department of Agriculture and Rural Development				
	Secretary of Green Welfare	Departmental institution responsible for environmental management and territorial sustainability policies, contributing to the implementation of ecosystem-based adaptation strategies.	Coordination with multiple territorial institutions and alignment with municipal environmental planning instruments.	Strengthen ecosystem conservation and water resource management at the regional level.	Improved environmental governance and strengthened implementation of nature-based solutions.

Publics					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Departmental Secretariat of Government	Institutions responsible for territorial governance, community participation, and coordination between departmental authorities and municipalities.	Institutional coordination requirements with multiple territorial actors and community organizations.	Strengthen community participation mechanisms and improve coordination between government institutions and local communities.	Improved institutional coordination and strengthened community engagement in climate resilience initiatives.
	Cundinamarca Departmental Institute of Community Action - IDACO				
Environmental Corporations/Authorities	National Environmental Licensing Authority - ANLA	Key technical partners for environmental implementation, ecological restoration and project monitoring.	Budgetary constraints; multiple territorial commitments; need for inter-institutional coordination.	Alignment with PGAR, PAC and management plans; strengthening of conservation and restoration actions; co-financing.	Scaling up environmental actions; strengthening technical capacities; improving environmental monitoring and management.
	CAR Cundinamarca				
	Guavio Regional Autonomous Corporation - CORPOGUAVIO				
	Regional Autonomous Corporation of the Orinoquia - CORPORINOQUIA				
	Special Administrative and Planning Region - RAP-E				
	Regional Autonomous Corporation of Boyacá – CORE BOYACÁ				
Other Public Entities	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies - IDEAM	Scientific and environmental institutions responsible for generating environmental information, monitoring ecosystems and climate conditions, and providing	Complex institutional coordination processes; limited availability of technical teams; alignment required with national environmental	Access to project data and information systems; strengthening of environmental monitoring capacities; improved integration of scientific	Improved environmental information systems; strengthened collaboration between research institutions and decision-makers;
	Alexander Von Humboldt Biological				

Publics					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Resources Research Institute	technical guidance for biodiversity conservation and ecosystem-based management.	monitoring and research agendas.	knowledge into territorial planning and climate adaptation strategies.	enhanced evidence-based environmental governance.
	Colombian Geological Survey (SGC)				
	National Natural Parks				
	Chingaza National Natural Parks				
	Water and Basic Sanitation Regulatory Commission - CRA	Institutions responsible for water governance, regulation of water and sanitation services, and management of water resources at basin and territorial levels.	Institutional coordination challenges between basin authorities, municipalities and service providers; technical and regulatory alignment requirements.	Strengthening water governance and basin management; improving coordination between environmental planning and water service provision.	Improved water resource management; strengthened coordination between water authorities and service providers; enhanced climate resilience of water systems.
	Strategic Council of the Bogotá River Basin - CECH				
	Bogotá Water and Sewerage Company (EAAB)				
	Public Companies of Cundinamarca - EPC SA ESP				
	Zipaquirá Public Utilities Company ESP (EPZ ESP)				
	National Land Agency (ANT)	Institutions responsible for territorial planning, land management, and rural development policies, supporting sustainable land use and regional development strategies.	Complex coordination processes between territorial planning institutions and sectoral authorities.	Strengthening land-use planning tools; integration of climate resilience and ecosystem services into territorial development strategies.	Improved territorial planning frameworks; enhanced integration of environmental sustainability into land management policies.
	Rural Agricultural Planning Unit - UPRA				
	Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute - IGAC				
	Bogotá Metropolitan Region				
	Colombian Civil Defense	Public institutions responsible for governance, oversight, and territorial coordination, contributing to policy alignment, institutional	Administrative procedures and institutional coordination requirements across multiple governance levels.	Strengthening institutional coordination and governance mechanisms for climate resilience initiatives.	Improved coordination between institutions; enhanced institutional capacity to support
	District Oversight District Institute of Tourism (IDT)				

Publics					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Bogotá City Council, DC	oversight, and emergency management.			climate adaptation strategies.
	Cundinamarca Departmental Assembly				
	Administrative Department of the Public Space Ombudsman - DADEP				
	District Institute for Participation and Community Action - IDPAC	Institutions responsible for promoting citizen participation, community engagement and social inclusion in public policies and territorial development initiatives.	Coordination challenges between social programs and environmental initiatives; varying institutional capacities across territories.	Strengthening inclusive participation processes and community engagement in climate resilience initiatives.	Improved community participation mechanisms and stronger inclusion of vulnerable groups in environmental governance.
	District Institute for the Protection of Children and Youth-IDIPRON				
	Victims Unit				
	José Celestino Mutis Botanical Garden of Bogotá	Scientific and cultural institutions that contribute knowledge, environmental education and research related to biodiversity, ecosystems and territorial dynamics.	Limited institutional resources for participation in multi-sectoral initiatives.	Strengthening environmental education and knowledge exchange related to climate resilience and ecosystem conservation.	Greater dissemination of environmental knowledge and stronger collaboration between scientific institutions and territorial actors.
	Geographical Society of Colombia - SOGEOCOL				
	Superintendency of Residential Public Utilities (SSPD)				
	Institute for Social Economy (IPES)				
	Bogotá Region Development and Productivity Corporation				
	Municipal Councils				

Publics					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
Public Academy	National Open and Distance University - UNAD	Key actors for technical and scientific support, applied research, and impact monitoring.	Availability of time; need to formalize collaboration agreements.	Linkage to applied research projects; knowledge generation; influence on public policy.	Access to information and study territories; strengthening academic networks; production of relevant knowledge.
	National Open and Distance University - UNAD CCAV Zipaquirá Campus				
	National University of Colombia				
	SENA				
	University of Cundinamarca				
	Francisco José de Caldas District University - UDFJC				
	New Granada Military University				
District Mayor's Office	District Secretariat of the Environment-SDA	Key actors for territorial implementation, community participation and local sustainability of the project.	Unequal institutional capacities; administrative changes; budget constraints.	Solutions to local problems; capacity building; access to technical and financial resources.	Improved water and risk management; community strengthening; sustainable local development.
	Secretariat of Habitat				
	District Secretariat of Economic Development				
	District Planning Secretariat - SDP				
	District Secretariat for Women				
	District Secretariat of Social Integration				
Municipal Mayoral Offices	Zipaquirá Mayor's Office	Key actors for territorial implementation, community participation and local sustainability of the project.	Unequal institutional capacities; administrative changes; budget constraints.	Solutions to local problems; capacity building; access to technical and financial resources.	Improved water and risk management; community strengthening;
	Cogua City Hall				
	Tausa City Hall				

Publics					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Villapinzón Mayor's Office				sustainable local development.
	Sesquilé Mayor's Office				
	Guatavita Mayor's Office				
	Guasca Mayor's Office				
	Community-based organizations	Local actors facilitating community participation, coordination, and engagement in project implementation. These organizations play a key role in local governance, water resource management, and the adoption of climate-resilient practices at the community level.	Limited technical and administrative capacities, fragmentation of community organizations, and challenges in coordination across multiple local actors. In urban contexts, additional barriers include limited institutional articulation and competing territorial priorities.	Strengthening local capacities for water management, improving access to technical assistance and financial support, and ensuring meaningful participation in decision-making processes, particularly in the Tunjuelo sub-basin.	Improved local water governance, strengthened community organizations, increased resilience to climate variability, and enhanced environmental conditions through sustainable water management practices.
Subcategory: State oversight and protection agencies	Office of the Ombudsman	Key actors for transparency, monitoring and preventive control; they strengthen accountability and legitimacy.	Limited capacity for continuous support; case prioritization; institutional time constraints.	Ensure regulatory compliance, transparency and proper resource management; address complaints and provide institutional oversight.	Greater transparency and control; reduced risks of corruption; strengthening of trust and legitimacy of the project.
	Office of the Attorney General				
	Office of the Comptroller General				
	Municipal Ombudsmen's Offices				
	District Ombudsman's Office				
	National Police				
Emergency	National Unit for Disaster Risk Management - UNGRD	Key actors for risk management, response and preparedness; they provide information and coordination	Limited capacity due to ongoing emergencies; multi-sectoral	Strengthen prevention, preparedness and response to climate risks; coordination with alert	Improved preparedness and response; reduced impacts; coordination of

Publics					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	District Institute for Risk Management and Climate Change - IDIGER (FONDIGER)	in the face of extreme events.	coordination and availability.	systems and emergency plans.	early warnings and risk planning.

Table 5-3 Actors Private Category.

Private					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
Organizations/Associations and Foundations	Colombian Fruit and Vegetable Association - ASOHOFRUCOL	Producer associations composed of smallholder farmers and rural producers directly involved in agricultural and livestock activities within the watersheds. These actors play a central role in land use, natural resource management, and the adoption of sustainable production practices.	Limited access to technical assistance, financial resources, and market opportunities. Dependence on traditional production systems and low levels of organizational and business capacity may hinder their transition to sustainable practices. Geographic dispersion and logistical constraints may also limit consistent participation.	High interest in improving productivity, diversifying income sources, and accessing new and higher-value markets. Expectations include technical support, financial incentives, and strengthening of value chains linked to sustainable and climate-resilient production.	Improved productive practices, increased income and market access, strengthened organizational capacities, and reduced vulnerability to climate variability. Enhanced sustainability of livelihoods and contribution to ecosystem conservation.
	Association of Users of Renewable Natural Resources and Environmental Defense of the Bogotá River Basin, DC-ASURIO				
	Association of Agricultural Producers - ASOPROLECHE, Zipaquirá				
	Verdes Las Palmeras Agricultural Association - ASOVERPAL				
	Zipaquirá Peasant Association PURUM	Organizations focused on women's empowerment, economic inclusion, and social development in rural areas. These groups play a key role in strengthening	Limited access to resources, time constraints due to unpaid care responsibilities, and reduced participation in decision-making spaces. In some cases, limited technical capacities and	Strong interest in participating in income-generating activities, capacity-building processes, and leadership opportunities. Expectations include	Economic empowerment, improved livelihoods, enhanced participation in decision-making, and strengthened capacities. Increased inclusion in productive and
	Rural Women's Association of the rural communities in the area of influence				
	Association of Women Entrepreneurs -AMEG–				
	ADIMF Women (Association for the Integral Development of Women)				

Private					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Association of Rural Women - ASOMONFORTH	community cohesion and promoting gender equality in local development processes.	institutional support may affect their effective engagement.	access to training, financial support, and recognition of women's roles in environmental management and community development.	environmental initiatives and improved social recognition.
	SIE Environmental Corporation				
	Active Hands Foundation				
	Trout from the mountains				
	Association of Agricultural Social Actors - ASOAGRO (Victims Coordinator)				
	Association of Agricultural Producers of the Municipality of Zipaquirá - ASPROMUZIPA				
	Regional Corporation for the Defense of Human Rights - CORDEPAZ				
	Río Bogotá Group Alliance				
	TAMSA Corporation				
Subcategory: Private Companies	Colombian Mining Association - ACM: Director of Sustainability and Territorial Development	Business associations and private sector guilds that represent key economic sectors, including industry, infrastructure, water services, and export-oriented activities. These actors have strong institutional capacity, influence on public policy, and the ability to mobilize private sector engagement at scale.	Potential misalignment between environmental objectives and short-term economic priorities, as well as limited incentives to engage in collective environmental initiatives. Coordination across sectors and competing interests among members may also affect active participation.	Interest in strengthening sustainability agendas, reducing operational risks related to water availability, and enhancing corporate reputation. Expectations include opportunities for public-private collaboration, access to technical knowledge, and participation in strategic decision-making processes.	Improved water security for economic activities, enhanced corporate sustainability performance, access to innovative financing mechanisms, and strengthened positioning in climate and environmental agendas at national and regional levels.
	ANDI: National Center for Water and Biodiversity - CNAB				
	National Association of Businessmen of Colombia - ANDI				
	Colombian Association of Flower Exporters - ASOCOLFLORES				
	Colombian Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering – ACODAL				

Private					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Colombian Association of Pig Farmers PORKCOLOMBIA				
	National Association of Public Services and Communications Companies - ANDESCO				
	Colombian Chamber of Infrastructure - CCI				
	Bogotá Chamber of Commerce - CCB				
	National Association of Milk Producers – ANALAC	Organizations representing agricultural and livestock producers with direct influence on land use and natural resource management within the project area. These actors are central to the transformation of productive systems and the adoption of sustainable practices.	Resistance to changing traditional production practices, limited access to technical assistance and financing, and vulnerability to market fluctuations. Institutional fragmentation and weak articulation with environmental authorities may also limit engagement.	High interest in improving productivity, accessing financial incentives, and strengthening value chains. Expectations include technical support, access to markets, and economic alternatives that enhance resilience and income stability.	Increased productivity and profitability through sustainable practices, improved resilience to climate variability, access to incentives and financing, and strengthened integration into sustainable value chains.
	National Association of Peasant Users - ANUC				
	Departmental Association of Peasant Users - ADUC				
	Colombian Federation of Cattle Ranchers - FEDEGÁN				
	Colombian Federation of Potato Producers – FEDEPAPA				
	Federation of Poultry Farmers- FENAVI				
	ASOLECHE: Sectoral Planning and Sustainable Development				
	Alianza Team - Green Hands Program	Organizations and platforms focused on environmental protection, ecosystem restoration, and sustainable resource management. They contribute technical	Dependence on external funding, limited operational capacity in remote areas, and potential overlaps with other institutional mandates. Coordination challenges with multiple	Strong alignment with project objectives related to conservation and climate resilience. Interest in expanding the scale of interventions, strengthening	Access to funding and technical support, scaling up of conservation initiatives, strengthened institutional capacities, and increased impact on ecosystem restoration
	Association of Regional Autonomous Corporations and Sustainable Development - ASOCARS				
	Bogotá Wetlands Foundation				
	Fundepáramos				

Private					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Association for the Defense of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of Siecha - ASOSIECHA	expertise, territorial knowledge, and experience in implementing nature-based solutions.	stakeholders may also arise.	partnerships, and contributing technical expertise.	and biodiversity conservation
	Bavaria Foundation	Organizations linked to research, education, and development, with capacities in knowledge generation, technical assistance, and project implementation. They support evidence-based decision-making and capacity-building processes.	Limited long-term funding and dependence on project-based resources. In some cases, a gap between research outputs and practical implementation may limit their effectiveness.	Interest in contributing technical knowledge, strengthening research and innovation processes, and supporting capacity building. Expectations include collaboration opportunities and application of knowledge in real-world contexts.	Strengthened role in applied research, access to new funding opportunities, enhanced collaboration networks, and increased impact through the implementation of knowledge-based solutions.
	Andean Area University Foundation				
	Foundation for Higher Education and Development - FEDESARROLLO				
	Banco de Occidente – Green Planet Award	Financial actors with the capacity to mobilize and allocate resources for sustainable development initiatives. They play a key role in enabling long-term financing mechanisms and scaling up investments.	Perceived financial risks, lack of clear economic returns from environmental investments, and regulatory or institutional constraints. Limited experience with nature-based solutions may also affect engagement.	Interest in developing innovative financial products, reducing climate-related risks, and aligning portfolios with sustainability standards. Expectations include risk mitigation mechanisms and clear investment opportunities.	Access to new investment opportunities, strengthened capacity to finance climate-resilient initiatives, reduced exposure to environmental risks, and improved positioning in sustainable finance markets.
	Agricultural Bank of Colombia SA				
	Coca-Cola Company	Private companies with direct or indirect dependence on water resources and ecosystem services. These actors have the capacity to invest,	Competing business priorities, limited incentives for long-term environmental investments, and lack of awareness of ecosystem-service dependencies.	Interest in ensuring water security, improving corporate sustainability performance, and strengthening corporate social	Improved water availability and quality, reduced operational risks, enhanced corporate image, and opportunities to participate in innovative

Private					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
		influence supply chains, and contribute to sustainability initiatives.	Internal decision-making processes may also slow engagement.	responsibility strategies. Expectations include measurable outcomes and reputational benefits.	financing mechanisms linked to ecosystem services.
NGO (Non-governmental organizations)	Environment and Society Association	Non-governmental organizations with experience in environmental protection, social development, research, and community-based interventions. These actors have strong technical capacities, territorial knowledge, and experience in implementing projects related to ecosystem restoration, climate change adaptation, and social inclusion.	Dependence on external or project-based funding may limit long-term engagement. Potential overlaps in mandates and competition for resources among organizations may affect coordination. In some cases, limited operational capacity in remote areas may constrain implementation.	Strong alignment with project objectives, particularly in ecosystem restoration, climate resilience, and community engagement. Interest in contributing technical expertise, strengthening partnerships, and expanding the scale and impact of their interventions.	Access to funding opportunities, strengthened technical and operational capacities, enhanced collaboration with public and private actors, and increased territorial impact through scaling up successful initiatives.
	Bogota Ornithological Association – ABO				
	National Center for Health, Environment and Work Association - CENSAT Agua Viva				
	Association for Sustainability, Equity and Environmental Rights - ENDA Colombia				
	Action Fund				
	Wetlands Foundation				
	Colombian Corporation for Agricultural Research - AGROSAVIA				
	Local community-based actors	Key local actors with a strong influence on project implementation, facilitating community participation, coordination, and decision-making processes at territorial level. These actors are essential for ensuring local ownership, sustainability, and effective adoption of project interventions.	Limited technical and administrative capacities, fragmentation of community organizations, and challenges in coordinating multiple local actors. In urban contexts, additional barriers may include limited institutional articulation and competing territorial priorities.	High interest in strengthening local capacities for water management, improving environmental conditions, and accessing technical and financial support. In the Tunjuelo sub-basin, there is a particular interest in inclusive participation and improving urban and	Strengthened community capacities, increased resilience to climate variability, improved environmental conditions, and enhanced implementation of sustainable water management practices through active and continuous participation.

Private					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
				peri-urban environmental conditions.	
Private Academy	Minuto de Dios University Corporation	Private academic institutions with capacities in research, education, and knowledge generation. These actors contribute to evidence-based decision-making, innovation, and capacity-building processes, particularly in areas related to environmental management, water resources, and sustainable development.	Limited alignment between academic timelines and project implementation needs. In some cases, restricted funding for applied research and limited incentives for direct engagement in field-level interventions may affect participation.	Interest in contributing scientific knowledge, participating in research and innovation processes, and strengthening academic outreach and applied research. Expectations include collaboration opportunities, access to data, and involvement in knowledge dissemination.	Strengthened research opportunities, access to real-world case studies, enhanced collaboration with stakeholders, and increased impact of academic work through its application in territorial and environmental management processes.
	La Salle University - UNISALLE				
	University of the Andes				
	Pilot University of Colombia - Unipiloto				
	Javeriana University				
National e International Cooperation	Inter-American Development Bank - IDB	Multilateral and international organizations with strong technical expertise, financial capacity, and strategic influence in development agendas. These actors play a key role in financing, technical support, and shaping policy and investment frameworks.	Alignment with institutional priorities, administrative procedures, and funding cycles may limit flexibility and speed of engagement. Coordination with multiple stakeholders and compliance requirements may also pose challenges.	High interest in supporting scalable, replicable, and impact-driven initiatives aligned with climate resilience, water security, and sustainable development goals. Expectations include measurable results, strong governance structures, and effective use of resources.	Opportunities to leverage investments, demonstrate impact at scale, strengthen partnerships, and contribute to regional and global agendas on climate change, water resilience, and nature-based solutions.
	World Bank Portfolio Water Colombia				
	United Nations Information Centre for Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela - UNIC				
	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) - Office in Bogotá, DC				
	United Nations in Colombia - UN Colombia				
	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – FAO				

Private					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	UNDP - Environment and Sustainable Development Management				
	United Nations Development Programme - UNDP				
	Water Fund - We Are Water				
	Fund for Financing the Agricultural Sector - FINAGRO				
Media and communication actors	Channel Thirteen	Media and communication organizations with strong capacity to disseminate information, shape public opinion, and increase visibility of environmental and social initiatives. These actors play a key role in awareness-raising and stakeholder engagement processes.	Limited direct involvement in project implementation and potential lack of sustained interest without clear communication strategies. Competing priorities and editorial agendas may also influence the level of engagement.	Interest in covering relevant environmental and social topics, generating content, and engaging audiences. Expectations include access to information, success stories, and visibility of project outcomes.	Increased access to high-impact content, strengthened role in environmental awareness, and opportunities to position themselves in sustainability and climate-related narratives.
	Caracol Radio				
	El Tiempo Publishing House				
Humanitarian and emergency response organisations	Colombian Red Cross	Humanitarian organization with strong operational capacity in disaster risk management, emergency response, and community resilience. It has extensive territorial presence	Focus on emergency response priorities may limit involvement in long-term development processes. Resource allocation is often dependent on humanitarian needs and external funding.	Interest in strengthening community resilience, disaster preparedness, and risk reduction measures. Expectations include collaboration opportunities and integration of risk management approaches into project activities	Strengthened coordination with development actors, improved community preparedness capacities, and integration of risk management into long-term territorial planning.

Private					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
		experience working with vulnerable populations.			

Table 5-4 Community-based self-managed organizations.

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
Subcategory: Community and Social Organizations	JAC Sabandogue TAUSA	Community-based and social organizations, including community action boards (JACs), youth groups, territorial planning councils, and local associations. These actors have strong territorial roots and represent local populations directly affected by the project. They play a key role in community participation, local governance, and the implementation of activities at the watershed level.	Limited technical, administrative, and financial capacities may restrict effective participation. Geographic dispersion, time constraints, and limited access to information can also affect engagement. In some cases, low trust in institutions or previous negative experiences with projects may hinder active involvement.	High interest in improving local livelihoods, access to resources, and environmental conditions. Expectations include being actively involved in decision-making processes, receiving clear and timely information, and benefiting from capacity-building and livelihood support initiatives.	Improved living conditions, strengthened community capacities, increased access to resources and technical support, and enhanced participation in local governance processes. Additional benefits include improved environmental conditions, water availability, and resilience to climate variability.
	SIE Collective (Youth and Community) COGUA				
	TAUSA Territorial Planning Council				
	Sesquilé Youth Council				
	Rural Women's Association (Guasca)				
	JAC villages La Floresta Sector I, La Florestas Sector II, Pastor Orpina Norte, Pastor Ospina Sur, Santa Ana Baja, Santa Ana Alta, Santa Bárbara, Trinidad, Pueblo Viejo of the municipality of Guasca				
	Community Action Boards (JAC) of the El Hato, Ranchería and Tierra Negra districts of the municipality of Sesquilé				
	JAC (Community Action Board) of the Carbonera Baja, Corales, Guandita, Hatillo Potrero Largo and Carbonera Alta districts of the municipality of Guatavita				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	JAC veredas Páramo High, Rodamontal del municipio de Cogua				
	Community Action Boards (JAC) of the El Salitre and San Antonio villages in the municipality of Tausa				
	JAC Ventanalarga village of the municipality of Zipaquirá				
	Community Action Boards (JAC) of the La Merced, San Pedro and Chasquez Ventanalarga districts of the municipality of Villapinzón				
	Community Action Boards (JAC) of the Arrayan, Curubital, Los Arrayanes and San Benito villages in the District of Bogotá				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
Subcategory: Community-Based Public Service Providers	Acueducto Veredal Puente Tabla Zipaquirá	Community-based water service providers, including Acueductos Veredales, water user associations, and local management committees responsible for water supply and distribution in rural areas. These actors have direct control over water resources at the local level and play a critical role in water management, allocation, and service provision for domestic, agricultural, and productive uses.	Limited technical, administrative, and financial capacities may affect their ability to participate effectively in project activities. Regulatory challenges, including lack of formal concessions or permits in some cases, may also constrain their operations. Infrastructure limitations, aging systems, and difficulties in coordinating with institutional actors can further restrict engagement.	Strong interest in improving water availability, quality, and infrastructure. Expectations include technical assistance, financial support for system improvements, formalization processes, and strengthened governance capacities. They are also interested in reducing operational risks and ensuring long-term sustainability of water services.	Improved water supply systems, enhanced infrastructure and operational efficiency, strengthened management capacities, and increased water security. Additional benefits include reduced vulnerability to climate variability, improved service quality, and better integration into watershed-level management processes.

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Rio Frio Aqueduct	These stakeholders are critical for ensuring the sustainability of water supply systems and the effectiveness of watershed-level interventions.			
	El Alto Aqueduct Board				
	Aqueduct No. 1. Potrero Largo				
	Potrero Alto Aqueduct				
	La Floresta Acueducto Veredal - Irrigation District Association. Chipatá River, La Floresta/Guasca Village (Agricultural - Domestic - Livestock Uses)				
	Community Action Board of Vereda Santa Ana, El Llano Aqueduct). Chipatá River, Vereda Santa Ana/Guasca (Agricultural - Domestic - Livestock Uses)				
	Floresta II and Peña Negra Aqueduct Business Committee. Chipatá River. La Floresta/Guasca Village (Agricultural - Domestic - Livestock Uses)				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Water Users Association. Tierra Negra Village, Sesquilé Municipality				
	Water Users Association. El Hato Village, La Capilla sector, Sesquilé municipality				
	Water Supply Board Association. Tierra Negra Village, El Arrayan-Acuarrayan sector, Sesquilé				
	Community aqueduct JAC Vereda Rodamontal, Cogua				
	Community aqueduct JAC Vereda Páramo High, Cogua				
	JAC Vereda San Antonio, Tausa (WITHOUT CONCESSION)				
	Water Users Association, Minas Sector, El Salitre Village, Tausa (NO CONCESSION)				
	Association of Users of the Salitre Acueducto Veredal, Tausa (NO CONCESSION)				
	Ventalarga Aqueduct, Carrizal Sector, Zipaquirá				
	El Triunfo Aqueduct Users Association, Ventalarga Village, Zipaquirá				
	Association of Users of the Pastor Ospina and Flores Aqueduct (ASOACUAPASFLOR). Agricultural, domestic and				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	livestock use, municipality of Guasca (population 417 users)				
	Santa Bárbara and Pastor Ospina Northern Sector Water Service Users Association. Domestic Use. Santa Bárbara Users, Guasca Municipality (population 271 users)				
	Santa Bárbara and Pastor Ospina Northern Aqueduct Service Users Association. El Barro Sector. Domestic Use. El Chuscal Creek, Guasca Municipality				
	Community Action Board of Vereda La Trinidad, Pueblo Viejo Sector. Domestic and livestock use.				
	Association of Users of the Aqueduct of the Pastor Ospina and Flores Villages ASOACUAPASFLOR (Guasca)				
	Association of Users of the Aqueduct Service of Santa Bárbara and northern sector of Pastor Ospina (Guasca)				
	Santa Bárbara and Pastor Ospina Northern Sector Water Service Users Association. El Barro Sector (Guasca)				
	Potrero High Aqueduct (Guatavita)				
	Aqueduct No. 1. Potrero Largo (Guatavita)				
	Association of Users of the Acueducto Veredal, Tomine de Indios Village (Guatavita)				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Montecillo (Guatavita) Water and Public Services Association				
	ASOVERPAL (Guatavita)				
	La Floresta Acueducto Veredal - Irrigation District Association. Chipatá River (Guasca)				
	Floresta II and Peña Negra Aqueduct Business Committee. Chipatá River (Guasca)				
	Community Action Board of the El Llano Village and Aqueduct, Santa Ana Village (Guasca)				
	La Chinita Irrigation District - ASOCHINITA, Santa Ana village (Guasca)				
	Community Action Board, Pueblo Viejo Sector. Trinidad Village (Guasca)				
	ASOTEJAR AQUEDUCT				
	Association of Subscribers of the La Caña Aqueduct, SOATAMA, municipalities of Chocontá and Villapinzón - ASOACHOVI				
	Association of Users of the Acueducto Veredal of the Carbonara Alta village (Sesquilé)				
	Water Users Association. El Hato Village, La Capilla sector, Sesquilé municipality				
	Water Service Users Association of the El Uval village (Sesquilé)				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Association of Users of the Nescuata Rural Water and Sewerage Service (Sesquilé)				
	Water Users Association. Tierra Negra Village (Sesquilé)				
	Water Supply Board Association, El Arrayan-Acuarrayan sector, Tierranegra village (Sesquilé)				
	Community Aqueduct JAC Vereda Páramo High (Cogua)				
	ASACOL (Cogua)				
	Community Action Board of the El Mortño village (Cogua)				
	San Antonio Aqueduct Users Association (Tausa)				
	JAC Vereda San Antonio, Tausa				
	Sucuneta Regional Aqueduct (Tausa)				
	Association of Users of the Aqueduct Sector Las Minas of the Lagunitas Village (Tausa)				
	Association of Users of the El Charnal Sectoral Aqueduct of the Pueblo Viejo Village (Tausa)				
	Santo Domingo Aqueduct, Lagunitas Village (Tausa)				
	Association of Users of the Aqueduct of the Lagunitas Centro Village (Tausa)				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Association of Users of the Aqueduct of the Páramo Low Village (Tausa)				
	Páramo Aqueduct Users Association (Tausa)				
	Acueducto Veredal Puente Tabla (Zipaquirá)				
	Association of Users of the drinking water service of the El Tunal village - ASUSERVI TUNAL (Zipaquirá)				
	El Caliche Aqueduct Association (Zipaquirá)				
	San Antonio Acueducto Veredal Users Association (Zipaquirá)				
	Association of subscribers of the drinking water and sewerage service of the San Jorge Gavilán village (Zipaquirá)				
	La Fuente Aqueduct Users Association, High del Águila Village (Zipaquirá)				
	Cerro los Buitres Aqueduct Association (Zipaquirá)				
	Association of subscribers of the El Manzano aqueduct service of the San Isidro village (Zipaquirá)				
	Association of Users of the El Triunfo Aqueduct (Zipaquirá)				
	Water Service Management Board of the Rio Frio Village -JARF (Zipaquirá)				
	Association of Users of the Rio Frio village, El Banco sector, Puente Tabla aqueduct (Zipaquirá)				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Association of users of the hot water aqueduct, school sector, San Jorge village, lower part or Gavilan (Zipaquirá)				
	Association of Users of the Don Benito Farm Aqueduct System of the High de Aguila and San Jorge lower part of Zipaquirá (Zipaquirá)				
	Association of Users of the Minas Sector Aqueduct (Tausa)				
	Association of Users of the Salitre Acueducto Veredal (Tausa)				
	El Triunfo Aqueduct Users Association (Zipaquirá)				
	Ventalarga village aqueduct, Carrizal sector (Zipaquirá)				
	Association of Users of the Chasquez Acueducto Veredal (Villapinzón)				
	Association of Users, Board of Directors of the Aqueduct of the villages of Bosavita, Chinquira (Villapinzón)				
	Association of Users of the Aqueduct of the Reatova village, San Pedro sector (Villapinzón)				
	Association of Users of the Interveredal Aqueduct of Sonsa, Guanguita High, Guanguita Low, Nemoconcito and Tibita (Villapinzón)				
	Association of Users of the Aqueduct Service of the villages of Chiguala, Sonsa and Guanguita, Alttillo sector (Villapinzón)				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Association of Users of the Domestic Aqueduct of the San Pedro Village (Villapinzón)				
	Association of Users of the Bosavita Acueducto Veredal, Los Pinos Sector (Villapinzón)				
	Quincha Aqueduct Users Association (Villapinzón)				
Productive Sectors (community enterprises, producer groups and cooperatives)	Farmers' Markets in the municipalities of the intervention area	Productive sector actors, including community enterprises, farmer associations, cooperatives, and local market initiatives engaged in agricultural, livestock, and agroecological activities. These actors are directly involved in land use and natural resource management and play a critical role in shaping production systems within the watersheds. Their practices have a direct impact on soil health, water regulation, and ecosystem conservation.	Dependence on traditional production practices, limited access to technical assistance and financing, and restricted market access may hinder their transition to sustainable models. Economic vulnerability, price fluctuations, and limited organizational and business capacities may also constrain active participation. In some cases, resistance to change and lack of incentives may affect the adoption of new practices.	Strong interest in improving productivity, income generation, and market access. Expectations include technical assistance, financial support, access to sustainable value chains, and opportunities to diversify production systems. These actors are also interested in reducing climate risks and improving the sustainability of their productive activities.	Increased productivity and profitability through sustainable and climate-resilient practices, improved access to markets and value chains, and strengthened organizational capacities. Additional benefits include reduced vulnerability to climate variability, enhanced soil and water management, and greater economic stability for rural livelihoods.
	Farmers' Associations, Municipalities, Area of Intervention				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Associations of Recyclers and Recoverees	These stakeholders are central to the success of the watershed transformation model, as they directly influence land use practices and the adoption of nature-based solutions.			
	Santa Ana Dairy Producers Association - ASOLESAN (20 members). Santa Ana/Guasca Village. Milk Producers				
	Multi-activity Agricultural Cooperative Union "COOUNIÓN" (20 members). Trinidad/Guasca Village. Milk Producers				
	Guasca Organic Farmers Association - AGREGUA (8 members). La Floresta Village/Guasca . Producers of vermicompost vegetables				
	Guasca Quinoa Producers Association -ASOPROQUINUA- Guasca (7 members). La Trinidad San Francisco Village/Guasca. Quinoa Producers				
	Association of Potato Producers and other agricultural products of the Municipality of Guasca - ASOPROPAGUA (22 members). Santa Ana Alta Village/Guasca				
	Association of Sheep and Goat Producers of the Municipality of Guasca - ASOCAPRIGUASCA (7				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	associations). Sana Ana Alta Village/Guasca. Producers of potatoes, carrots, onions, and milk				
	Guasca Livestock and Agricultural Association - ASOMEGUAS (13 members). They produce baked goods, products made with calendula, strawberries, blueberries, semi-free-range eggs, live or dressed chickens, vegetables, wine, therapeutic massages, and handicrafts.				
	La Chinita Irrigation District - ASOCHINITA (100 members). Santa Ana Alta/Guasca Village				
	Small District Users Association and El Jucal Watering Place (78 members). Trinidad Betania Village. Guasca Water Irrigation District				
	El Dorado Dairy Cooperative - COLDORADOS. Milk collection point, Tierra Negra village, Sesquilé				
	Ranchería de Sesquilé Agricultural Corporation - CORRANSES. Milk collection point, Ranchería village				
	Hato-Sesquilé Dairy Corporation - CORLHASES. Milk collection point, El Hato village				
	CAUSES. Milk collection, El Hato village, Sesquilé				
	HATILLO GUATAVITA Dairy and Agricultural Products Cooperative "PROLEAG"				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Sesquilé Potato and Cold Climate Crop Producers Association. Potato production, El Hato village				
	Dairy and other Agricultural Activities Corporation, Hato Sesquile. Cattle and buffalo breeding				
	Rural Women's Association "I Love Entrepreneurship". Ranchería Village (Sesquilé)				
	Sesquilé Beekeepers Association - APISESQUI. Bee production / production of bee products. Sale of honey, pollen, and propolis. El Hato Village				
	Association of Colombian Potato Producers and Other Cold Climate Crops - ADCP. They produce carrots, potatoes, and seeds, Villapinzón				
	Altamira SAT. They produce blueberries, municipality of Villapinzón				
	Villa Norte Agricultural Producers Society of Villapinzón SAT produces carrots, municipality of Villapinzón				
	Villapapa, potato producers, municipality of Villapinzón				
	AMEG - Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Guatavita. They produce yogurt, farmer's cheese, mazzarella, arequipe (dulce de				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	leche), and panelitas (small, sweet pastries) in the municipality of Guatavita.				
	San Jorge Dairy and Agricultural Producers Association, produces dairy products, municipality of Zipaquirá				
	Beel Train Apícola, producing honey, pollen, propolis and royal jelly, municipality of Sesquilé				
	Aguas Calientes Agricultural Cooperative - COAGUAS CALIENTES. Milk Producers (Guasca)				
	Guatavita Dairy Cooperative. Milk Producers				
	Cooptomine. Milk Producers (Guatavita)				
	CORPOCHALECHE. Milk Producers (Guatavita)				
	Potrero Largo Dairy Cooperative - COOPROLAG. Milk Producers (Guatavita)				
	Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Guatavita - AMEG. Yogurt, Farmhouse Cheese, Mozzarella, Dulce de Leche and Panelitas (Guatavita)				
	Guasca Organic Farmers Association - AGREGUA. Producers of vermicompost vegetables (Guasca)				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Santa Ana Dairy Producers Association - ASOLESAN. Milk Producers (Guasca)				
	Association of Potato Producers and other agricultural products of the Municipality of Guasca - ASOPROPAGUA. Potato Producers				
	Association of Sheep and Goat Producers of the Municipality of Guasca - ASOCAPRIGUASCA. Producers of potatoes, carrots, onions and milk (Guasca)				
	Multi-activity Agricultural Cooperative Union "COOUNIÓN" Milk Producers (Guasca)				
	Association of Quinoa Producers of Guasca - ASOPROQUINUA Quinoa Producers (Guasca)				
	Small District Users Association and El Jucal watering through. Guasca Water Irrigation District (Guasca)				
	Coguanos Agricultural Producers Association / Aromatic Vegetables (uchuva, spinach lettuce, broccoli, cilantro, zucchini, chard) (Cogua)				
	AGROCAM. They produce Pastusa, Suprema and Superior potatoes (Zipaquirá)				
	San Jorge Dairy and Agricultural Producers Association. Dairy Products (Zipaquirá)				
	AGROCAMZIPA. Pastusa brown potato (Zipaquirá)				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Monserrat La Moreneta Dairy SAS. Yogurt Production (Villapinzón)				
	MILCHES SAS Cheese Production. (Villapinzón)				
	Producers listed in databases (4 women and 15 men). Pastor Ospina Village (Guasca)				
	Producers listed in databases (6 women and 10 men). Santa Bárbara Village (Guasca)				
	Corales Cooperative, Corales village (Guatavita)				
	COPRELEG Cooperative, Guandita village (Guatavita)				
	Potrrolargo Dairy Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative - COOPROLAG				
	COOPRODELAP Cooperative				
	Producers listed in databases (4 women and 5 men). Vereda Floresta (Guasca)				
	Producers listed in databases (5 women and 16 men). Santa Ana Village (Guasca)				
	Producers listed in databases (1 woman and 4 men). Trinidad Village (Guasca)				
	Hato-Sesquilé Dairy Corporation - CORLHASES, El Hato village (Sesquilé)				
	Sesquilé Beekeepers Association - APISESQUI, El Hato village (Sesquilé)				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Users Environmental Projects Properties Lot 2, El Regalo, Casa Pintada, Lot # 1, El Lote. El Hato Village (Sesquilé)				
	Environmental Project Users: Properties: Lot 2, El Regalo, Casa Pintada, Lot #1, El Lote. Properties: El Mortillo, El Manantial, La Cuchilla, Los Alpes, Paso de Aguila, La Esperanza, La Arenera, El Alizo, Las Cuchilas, La Melaza, El Porvenir, El Palomar, El Mirador, El Palamar, La Esperanza. Ranchería Village (Sesquilé)				
	Alisos, El Llano, El Rodeo, La Rinconada, San Simón, Santa Helena, Llano de los Potreritos, El Arrayan, San Rafael, Bituima, Tenasuca and La Vega properties. Tierra Negra Hamlet (Sesquilé)				
	Association of Sheep, Goat and Other Agricultural Producers of Sesquilé - ASOOCAPRIS				
	Uval Sesquilé Agricultural Cooperative - CAUSES				
	Municipal Association of Dairy Cooperatives of the municipality of Sesquilé - AMUCOLASES. It includes 4 cooperatives.				
	Users Environmental Projects Buenavista Properties, El Porvenir, "La Tranquilina" Lot, Tomsatyba Reserve, El Sociego, Alaska (Sesquilé)				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Comprehensive Cooperative of Coal Producers				
	San Jorge Dairy and Agricultural Producers Association				
	Association of agricultural producers of the municipality of Zipaquirá, acronym ASPROMUZIPA				
	Women's Association of the municipality of Zipaquirá ASMUJERZIPA				
	Environmental Footprints Foundation				
	Association of potato, milk and other cold climate product producers of Zipaquirá and Sabana Centro				
	Multi-active cooperative of milk producers of the municipality of Zipaquirá Cundinamarca				
	Federation of artisan producers of Zipaquirá				
	Colombian Association of Wagyu Cattle Breeders and their Crosses - "Wagyu Colombia"				
	Colombian Association of Farmers, Producers, Processors and Marketers of Grain Legumes and Other Production Chains				
	Zipaquirá Sheep Producers Association				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Renacer Union of Working Women San Jorge EAT (TraLow Associative Company)				
	Association of Women Producers, Farmers and Entrepreneurs of Cundinamarca				
	Comprehensive Association of Rural Women, Leaders and Entrepreneurs of Zipaquirá				
	Association of agricultural producers of Zipaquirá				
	Association of cocoa producers and marketers of Cundinamarca				
	Colombian Association of Specialized Agricultural Producers				
	Association of Strawberry Producers of Guasca - ASOFRESAG				
	Santa Ana Dairy Producers Association - ASOLESAN. Santa Ana Village				
	Association of Potato and Other Agricultural Producers of the municipality of Guasca. Santa Ana Village				
	Guasca Quinoa Producers Association. La Trinidad Village				
	Hato Grande Agricultural Producers Association, Suesca				
	Association of Agricultural Producers of the Guanguita Village				
	Soatama de Chocontá Agricultural Producers Association - Sol de Labranza				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Association of Milk Producers Cooperatives of Guatavita				
	Hatillo Guatavita Milk Producers Cooperative - PROLEHAG				
	Guatavita Dairy Producers Cooperative				
	Palacio Dairy Products Cooperative - COOPRODELAP				
	Tausa Farmers' Producers Corporation. CORPROTAUSA. Milk Cooling Plant				
	Association of Rural Producers in the municipality of Tausa - ASOPROCAMPO				
	Association of Brick Manufacturers "Miscellaneous Clays" of Tausa and Nemocón - ASOLAFAT				
	Tausa Producers Association, Páramo Low village				
	Association of Agricultural Producers of Tausa, Páramo Low village				
	Association of Potato and Cold Climate Crop Producers of the Municipality of Tausa				
	Tausa Peasant Producers Corporation. Rasgata High Village				
	Association of Coguan Agricultural Producers				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
	Cogua Nuevo Vivir Producers Association				
	Cogua Dairy Producers Cooperative				
	ASOAMEC. San Francisco Town Center				
	La Libertad Organic Producers Association				
	La Libertad Organic Producers Association				
Indigenous communities	<i>Reserva Indígena Mhuysqa Chuta fa Aba "Los Hijos del Maíz".</i> Espigas Village, Sesquilé	Indigenous communities with recognized collective rights, cultural identity, and ancestral connections to the territory and natural resources. These actors have their own governance systems and play a key role in the protection of ecosystems, traditional knowledge, and sustainable land management practices.	Potential barriers include limited access to information, cultural and language differences, and the need to follow specific consultation and engagement protocols. Historical mistrust toward institutions and previous project experiences may also affect participation.	Strong interest in protecting their territory, cultural heritage, and natural resources. Expectations include respect for their autonomy, meaningful participation through culturally appropriate processes, and the incorporation of traditional knowledge into project design and implementation.	Strengthened territorial governance, protection of cultural and environmental assets, improved livelihoods aligned with traditional practices, and increased resilience to climate change. Additional benefits include recognition of their role in ecosystem conservation.
Community-Based Oversight and social control	District Oversight	Community-based oversight bodies, including citizen monitoring groups and environmental watchdog organizations. These actors play a key role in promoting	Limited technical capacity and access to information may affect their ability to effectively monitor project activities. In some cases, weak institutional articulation and lack of	Interest in ensuring transparency, accountability, and compliance with environmental and social standards. Expectations include access to information, participation in	Strengthened monitoring and accountability mechanisms, improved access to information, and enhanced capacity to oversee project implementation. Increased trust between
	Municipal oversight bodies				
	Environmental Oversight				
	Suhuca Sie Oversight				

Self-management Organizations					
Category	Name of the organization/actor	General aspects	Obstacles to participation	Potential interests and expectations	Potential benefits of the project
		transparency, accountability, and community participation in public and private initiatives.	formal recognition may limit their influence.	monitoring processes, and recognition of their oversight role.	communities, institutions, and project stakeholders.

Source: IDOM, 2026

5.3. Stakeholders: roles, interests, influence, potential risks/benefits, and participation preferences

After categorizing and grouping the stakeholders, we made a classification by type (public and private) and assigned a role to each stakeholder. Then, we obtained elements for the stakeholder analysis and subsequent strategy formulation for linking to the project.

Each stakeholder was assigned a numerical code and plotted on a Cartesian plane with two intersecting axes. The vertical axis represented the stakeholder's potential influence, and the horizontal axis represented their interest in the project. This exercise yielded strategic variables for stakeholder analysis and the categories of analysis:

Table 5-5 Categorizing and grouping the stakeholders.

Strategic variables		Evaluation categories	
(i)	key actors requiring close management	✓	Favorable Interest / High Influence
(ii)	influential actors who must be kept satisfied	✓	Favorable interest / Medium influence
(iii)	actors with high stakes who require strengthening and empowerment.	✓	Favorable interest /Low influence
(iv)	General monitoring actors.	✓	Indifference/Low Influence

Source: IDOM, 2026

This classification aims to guide the prioritization of participation, communication, and social risk management efforts during project implementation.

5.3.1. Public actors

Public actors play a fundamental role in the project's stakeholder analysis due to their strategic involvement in environmental governance, land-use planning, and water resource regulation. Ministries, environmental authorities, regional governments, municipalities, and technical agencies, among other entities and institutions, play key roles in defining guidelines, issuing permits, coordinating between institutions, managing risks, and providing critical information for decision-making. They are interested in ensuring compliance with public policies on climate adaptation, ecosystem protection, water security, and community well-being. They have significant influence due to their ability to approve or facilitate studies, investments, and territorial interventions, as well as guide implementation through regulations and resources. Their timely involvement yields key benefits, including political legitimacy, technical coordination, access to official information, and strengthened response capacity.

They are interested in protecting ecosystems that sustain their livelihoods, improving water quality, reducing vulnerabilities to climate risks, and promoting the social inclusion of historically excluded groups. Although their formal power may be less than their institutional power, many of these organizations wield significant social power as community leaders, water resource operators, or monitors of public administration. Integrating these actors throughout the entire project process—from studies and formulation to execution and operation—will minimize social risks and ensure local ownership by the communities. This approach will also enable benefits such as greater social acceptance, positive monitoring, co-implementation of nature-based solutions, community strengthening, and the project's social sustainability.

Table 5-6 Public actors.

No.	Group, organization or entity					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
Subcategory: National Government						
1	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development-MADS	National	Provides national policy and regulatory alignment for Components 1 and 2, enabling ecosystem restoration, climate adaptation measures, and economic instruments such as PES and environmental investments under Activities 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and 2.1.1.	High	High	High
2	National Planning Department - DNP	National	Leads strategic planning and public investment alignment under Component 2, supporting the integration of the project into national development frameworks and enabling scaling and long-term financing mechanisms.	High	High	High
3	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development	National	Supports Component 1 (Outcome 1) by enabling climate-resilient agricultural transformation, strengthening producer associations, and facilitating sustainable value chains under Activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2.	Medium	Medium	Medium
4	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism	National	Supports Component 1 by promoting market access, value addition, and commercialization of sustainable rural products linked to water resilience under Activity 1.2.2.	Medium	Medium	Medium
5	Ministry of Equality and Equity	National	Ensures gender equality and social inclusion across Components 1 and 2, integrating differential approaches and promoting equitable access to project benefits in line with GCF safeguards.	Medium	Medium	High
6	Interior Ministry	National	Leads governance and stakeholder engagement processes under Component 2, including coordination with territorial authorities and oversight of consultation processes with Indigenous Peoples and local communities.	Medium	Medium	Medium
Subcategory: Cundinamarca Governorate						
7	Secretariat for Women and Gender Equality	Regional	Ensures gender mainstreaming across Components 1 and 2, promoting women's participation in livelihood and restoration activities and ensuring equitable access to project benefits.	High	Medium	Medium

No.	Group, organization or entity					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
8	Secretariat for Social Affairs and Family	Regional	Supports Outcome 1 by facilitating the inclusion of vulnerable populations and strengthening community engagement in project implementation at the territorial level.	Medium	Medium	Medium
9	Secretariat of Agro-farming	Regional	Supports implementation of climate-resilient agricultural practices under Component 1, facilitating adoption of sustainable production systems within prioritized watersheds.	High	High	High
10	Cundinamarca Department of Agriculture and Rural Development	Regional	Leads regional coordination of productive transformation under Component 1, supporting producer associations, technical assistance, and sustainable livelihood strategies under Activities 1.2.1 and 1.2.2.	Medium	Medium	Medium
11	Secretary of Green Welfare	Regional	Supports Component 1 (Outcome 1) by promoting ecosystem restoration, environmental management, and coordination of nature-based solutions within the department.	Medium	High	Medium
12	Departmental Secretariat of Government	Regional	Facilitates territorial governance, inter-institutional coordination, and conflict management under Component 2 to enable project implementation across municipalities.	High	High	High
13	Cundinamarca Departmental Institute of Community Action - IDACO	Regional	Supports stakeholder engagement and strengthening of community-based organizations under Components 1 and 2, facilitating participation of JACs and local organizations in project implementation.	High	Medium	High
Subcategory: Corporations/Environmental Authorities						
14	National Environmental Licensing Authority -ANLA	National	Ensures compliance with environmental licensing requirements and oversees project alignment with regulatory frameworks relevant to Components 1 and 2.	Medium	Medium	Medium
15	CAR Cundinamarca	Regional	Key implementing and co-financing partner for Component 1 (Outcome 1), supporting ecosystem restoration, watershed management, and PES schemes under Activities 1.1.1 and 1.1.2.	High	High	High
16	Guavio Regional Autonomous Corporation - CORPOGUAVIO	Regional	Supports implementation of ecosystem restoration and conservation measures within prioritized watersheds under Component 2.	High	High	High

No.	Group, organization or entity					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
17	Regional Autonomous Corporation of the Orinoquía - CORPORINOQUIA	Regional	Provides regional environmental coordination and technical support for watershed management and ecosystem restoration under Component 2.	High	High	High
18	Special Administrative and Planning Region -RAP-E	Regional	Supports environmental management and inter-regional coordination in watershed areas linked to project intervention landscapes.	Medium	Medium	Medium
Subcategory: Other Public Entities						
20	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies - IDEAM	National	Provides baseline data, climate projections, and monitoring inputs for Outcome 1, supporting evidence-based decision-making and project impact evaluation.	High	High	High
21	Alexander Von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute	National	Supports biodiversity assessment, ecosystem restoration strategies, and monitoring frameworks under Component 1.	High	High	High
22	Colombian Geological Survey (SGC)	National	Provides geoscientific data for risk assessment and territorial planning, supporting Components 1 and 2.	High	High	High
23	National Natural Parks	National	Key actors in implementing restoration and conservation actions within protected areas under Activity 1.1.1.	High	High	High
24	Chingaza National Natural Parks	National	Key actors in implementing restoration and conservation actions within protected areas under Activity 1.1.1.	High	High	High
25	Water and Basic Sanitation Regulatory Commission - CRA	National	Supports Component 2 by enabling regulatory frameworks for water tariffs and economic instruments related to water and sanitation services.	Medium	Medium	Medium
26	Strategic Council of the Bogotá River Basin - CECH	National	Facilitates inter-institutional coordination for water governance under Component 2	Medium	Low	Low
27	Bogotá Water and Sewerage Company (EAAB)	Regional	Key implementing partner in Component 2, supporting the design and implementation of water tariff instruments and financing mechanisms for water resilience, including implementation in Bogotá and its urban-rural interface areas, particularly within the Tunjuelo sub-basin.	High	High	High
28	Public Companies of Cundinamarca - EPC SA ESP	Regional	Supports water service provision and implementation of water resilience measures in project areas.	High	High	High
29	Zipaquirá Public Utilities Company ESP (EPZ ESP)	Municipal	Supports water service provision and implementation of water resilience measures in project areas.	Medium	Medium	Medium
30	National Land Agency (ANT)	National	Supports land tenure processes and facilitates access to land for sustainable interventions under Component 1.	Medium	Medium	Medium

No.	Group, organization or entity					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
31	Rural Agricultural Planning Unit - UPRA	National	Provides land-use planning and agricultural zoning inputs aligned with climate-resilient production systems under Component 1.	Low	Low	Low
32	Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute - IGAC	National	Provides geospatial data and land information for planning and monitoring project interventions.	Medium	Medium	Medium
33	Bogotá Metropolitan Region	Regional	Supports regional coordination and scaling mechanisms under Component 2.	Medium	Medium	Medium
34	Colombian Civil Defense	National	Supports risk preparedness and emergency response in project areas under climate-related events.	Medium	Medium	Medium
35	District Oversight District Institute of Tourism (IDT)	District	Supports risk preparedness and emergency response in project areas and climate-related events, including urban and peri-urban areas of Bogotá.	Medium	Medium	Medium
36	Bogotá City Council, DC	District	Provide political support and oversight for project implementation and policy alignment.	High	High	High
37	Cundinamarca Departmental Assembly	Regional	Provide political support and oversight for project implementation and policy alignment.	Medium	Medium	Medium
38	Administrative Department of the Public Space Ombudsman - DADEP	National	Supports integration of public space and territorial planning considerations into project interventions, including urban public space planning in Bogotá	Medium	Medium	Medium
39	District Institute for Participation and Community Action - IDPAC	District	Facilitates citizen participation and community engagement processes across project activities, including urban and peri-urban areas of Bogotá, supporting inclusive engagement and coordination with local stakeholders.	Low	High	Medium
40	District Institute for the Protection of Children and Youth-IDIPRON	District	Supports inclusion of vulnerable youth populations in project interventions, including vulnerable youth populations in urban contexts.	Medium	Medium	Medium
41	Victims Unit	National	Ensures inclusion of conflict-affected populations in project activities and benefit-sharing mechanisms.	Medium	Medium	Medium
42	José Celestino Mutis Botanical Garden of Bogotá	District	Provides technical support for restoration and native species of propagation under Component 2, including urban ecosystem restoration and green infrastructure in Bogotá.	Medium	Medium	Medium
43	Geographical Society of Colombia - SOGEOCOL	National	Supports knowledge generation and technical inputs for environmental and territorial analysis.	Medium	Medium	Medium
44	Superintendency of Residential Public Utilities (SSPD)	National	Ensures oversight of public utility services related to water and sanitation under Component 1.			

No.	Group, organization or entity					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
45	Institute for the Social Economy (IPES)	District	Supports inclusion of informal and vulnerable economic actors in livelihood strategies under Component 1, including urban informal populations.	Low	Low	Low
46	Bogotá Region Development and Productivity Corporation	District	Supports economic development and investment articulation aligned with project objectives.	High	High	High
47	Municipal Councils	Municipal	Provide local political oversight and facilitate approval of project-related decisions.	Medium	Medium	Medium
Subcategory: Public Academy						
48	National Open and Distance University - UNAD	National	Provide research, technical assistance, and capacity building to support implementation, monitoring, and knowledge transfer across all components.	Medium	Medium	Medium
49	National Open and Distance University - UNAD CCAV Zipaquirá Campus	National	Provide research, technical assistance, and capacity building to support implementation, monitoring, and knowledge transfer across all components.	High	Medium	High
50	National University of Colombia	National	Provide research, technical assistance, and capacity building to support implementation, monitoring, and knowledge transfer across all components.	High	High	High
51	SENA	National	Provide research, technical assistance, and capacity building to support implementation, monitoring, and knowledge transfer across all components.	High	Medium	High
52	University of Cundinamarca	Regional	Provide research, technical assistance, and capacity building to support implementation, monitoring, and knowledge transfer across all components.	High	Medium	High
53	Francisco José de Caldas District University - UDFJC	Regional	Provide research, technical assistance, and capacity building to support implementation, monitoring, and knowledge transfer across all components.	Medium	Medium	Medium
54	New Granada Military University	Regional	Provide research, technical assistance, and capacity building to support implementation, monitoring, and knowledge transfer across all components.	Medium	Medium	Medium
Subcategory: District Mayor's Office						
55	District Secretariat of the Environment-SDA	District	Potential co-financing and technical participation, subject to institutional validation by the District	High	High	High

No.	Group, organization or entity					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
56	Secretariat of Habitat	District	Support urban-rural linkages, economic development, and market access under Component 1, facilitating integration of project interventions at district level	High	High	High
57	District Secretariat of Economic Development	District	Support urban-rural linkages, economic development, and market access under Component 1, promoting sustainable livelihoods aligned with project objectives.	Medium	Medium	Medium
58	District Planning Secretariat - SDP	District	Ensures territorial planning alignment and integration of project interventions, within the district planning framework.	High	High	High
59	District Secretariat for Women	District	Ensure inclusion and social safeguards across project implementation, promoting equitable and meaningful participation of women.	High	High	High
60	District Secretariat of Social Integration	District	Ensure inclusion and social safeguards across project implementation, particularly for vulnerable groups within the project's intervention areas.	Medium	Medium	Medium
Subcategory: Municipal Mayoral Offices						
61	Zipaquirá Mayor's Office	Municipal	Lead local implementation, coordination with communities, and integration of project activities into municipal planning frameworks across all project components within their respective territories.	High	High	High
62	Cogua City Hall	Municipal	Lead local implementation, coordination with communities, and integration of project activities into municipal planning frameworks across all project components within their respective territories.	High	High	High
63	Tausa City Hall	Municipal	Lead local implementation, coordination with communities, and integration of project activities into municipal planning frameworks across all components, within their respective territories	High	High	High
64	Villapinzón Mayor's Office	Municipal	Lead local implementation, coordination with communities, and integration of project activities into municipal planning frameworks across all components, within their respective territories	High	High	High
65	Sesquilé Mayor's Office	Municipal	Lead local implementation, coordination with communities, and integration of project activities into municipal planning frameworks across all components, within their respective territories	High	High	High
66	Guatavita Mayor's Office	Municipal	Lead local implementation, coordination with communities, and integration of project activities into municipal planning frameworks across all components, within their respective territories	High	High	High
67	Guasca Mayor's Office	Municipal	Lead local implementation, coordination with communities, and integration of project activities into municipal planning frameworks across all components, within their respective territories.	High	High	High

No.	Group, organization or entity					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
68	Chocontá Mayor's Office	Municipal	Lead local implementation, coordination with communities, and integration of project activities into municipal planning frameworks across all components, within their respective territories	High	High	High
69	Bogotá D.C. – Local Mayoral Offices (Localities within the intervention area, including Tunjuelito)		Lead local implementation, coordination with communities, and integration of project activities into local planning frameworks, including engagement and implementation in urban and peri-urban areas.	High	High	High
Subcategory: Government oversight and protection agencies						
70	Office of the Ombudsman	National	Ensure compliance, transparency, and protection of rights throughout project implementation.	Low	Low	Low
71	Office of the Attorney General	National	Ensure compliance, transparency, and protection of rights throughout project implementation.	Medium	Medium	Medium
72	Office of the Comptroller General	National	Ensure compliance, transparency, and protection of rights throughout project implementation.	Low	Medium	Medium
73	Municipal Ombudsmen's Offices	National	Ensure compliance, transparency, and protection of rights throughout project implementation.	Low	Medium	Medium
74	District Ombudsman's Office	National	Ensure compliance, transparency, and protection of rights throughout project implementation.	Medium	Medium	Medium
75	National Police	National	Supports territorial security and conflict prevention during project implementation.	Medium	Medium	Medium
Subcategory: Emergencies						
76	Management - UNGRD	National	Provides national coordination for disaster risk management and climate adaptation strategies aligned with project interventions.	High	High	High
77	District Institute for Risk Management and Climate Change - IDIGER (FONDIGER)	District	Supports climate risk management, monitoring, and local implementation of adaptation measures.	High	High	High

Source: IDOM, 2025

To provide a general understanding of this assessment, the location of the stakeholders is presented schematically. This facilitates visualization of their location by quadrant according to their interests and influence. Their results formulate relevant involvement strategies, which are developed in Section 7. Stakeholder Participation Plan.

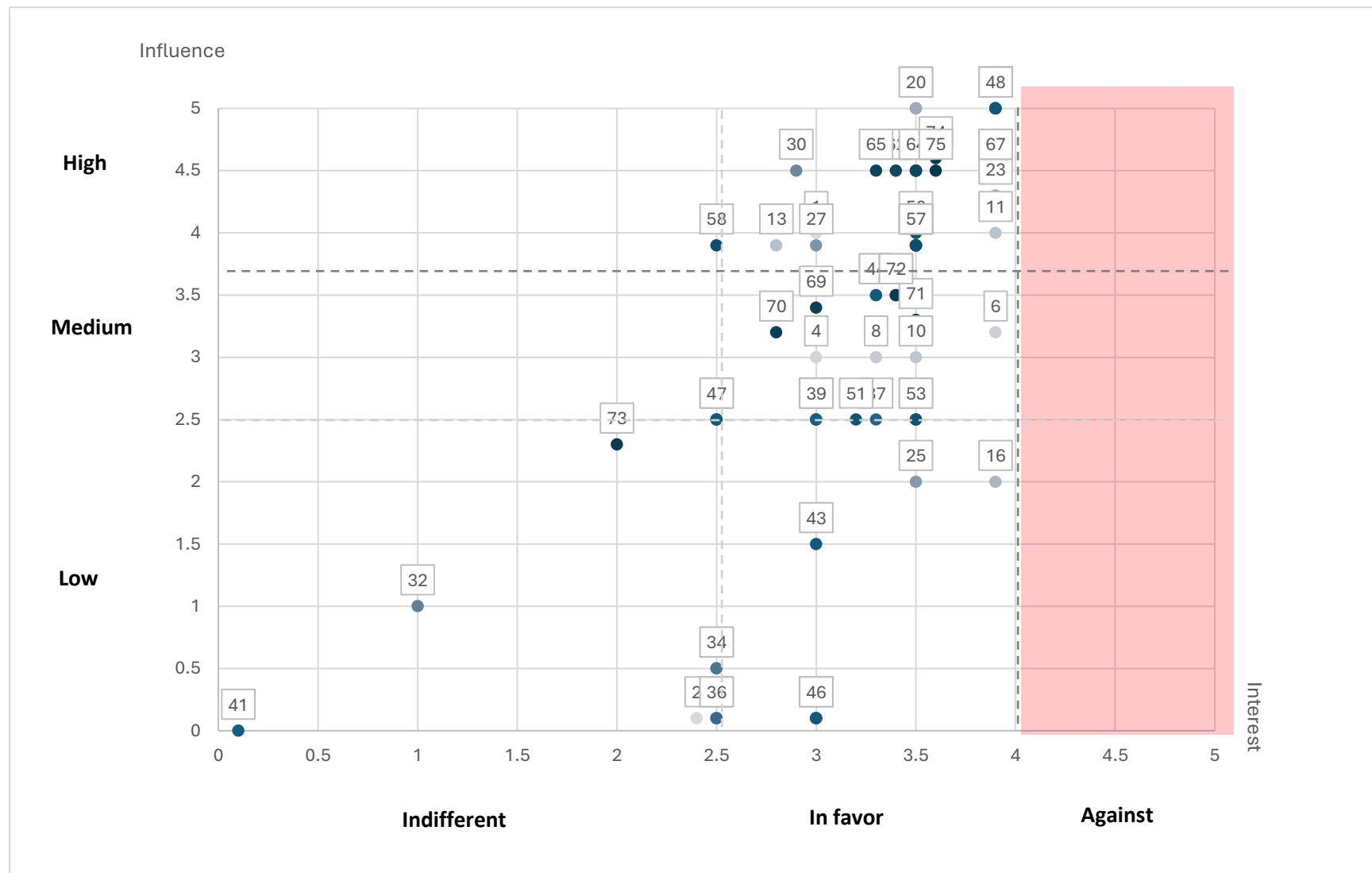


Figure 5-2 Matrix of public actors.

Source: IDOM, 2026

Accordingly, the results obtained are as follows:

i. High Influence / High Interest – Manage closely

The stakeholders classified in this category represent the key enabling actors for the project, as they combine strong decision-making power with a high level of interest in project outcomes. Their roles are critical for ensuring regulatory compliance, institutional coordination, financial sustainability, and effective territorial implementation. At the national level, entities such as the Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MADS), the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, the National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA), and the Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM), together with research institutions such as the Alexander von Humboldt Institute and the Colombian Geological Survey (SGC), play a central role in defining policy frameworks, enabling climate-resilient development pathways, and supporting evidence-based decision-making processes. At the regional level, environmental authorities including CAR Cundinamarca, CORPORINOQUIA, CORPOBOYACÁ, and CORPOGUAVIO are fundamental for implementing ecosystem restoration, watershed management, and nature-based solutions under Component 2. Their mandates directly influence land use planning, environmental regulation, and natural resource management. In parallel, planning and coordination entities such as RAP-E and CECH are essential for strengthening multi-level governance and aligning the project with regional planning instruments and water governance frameworks. Public utility companies, particularly the Public Companies of Cundinamarca (Empresas Públicas de Cundinamarca – EPC) and the Public Utilities Company of Zipaquirá (Empresa de Servicios Públicos de Zipaquirá – EPZ), play a critical role in the operationalization of financial and regulatory mechanisms related to water resilience, including tariff systems, service provision schemes, and long-term investment strategies under Component 2. At the territorial level, district authorities and municipal governments—including the Bogotá Mayor's Office and the municipalities of Zipaquirá, Cogua, Tausa, Villapinzón, Sesquilé, Guatavita, and Guasca—are key actors for local implementation. They facilitate coordination with communities, support the integration of project activities into territorial planning instruments, and ensure institutional legitimacy and local ownership. Additionally, entities related to disaster risk management, such as UNGRD and IDIGER, as well as oversight bodies and academic institutions (e.g., National University of Colombia, UNAD, and Nueva Granada Military University), contribute to strengthening technical capacity, monitoring systems, and resilience-building processes. Given their strategic importance, these stakeholders require close and continuous engagement through formal coordination mechanisms, technical working groups, and active participation in decision-making processes to ensure the effective implementation and long-term sustainability of the project.

Table 5-7 Public Actors High Influence – High Inters.

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
3	Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development
14	National Environmental Licensing Authority -ANLA
15	CAR Cundinamarca
17	Regional Autonomous Corporation of the Orinoquía - CORPORINOQUIA
18	Special Administrative and Planning Region -RAP-E
19	Regional Autonomous Corporation of Boyacá – CORE BOYACÁ
20	Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies - IDEAM
21	Alexander Von Humboldt Biological Resources Research Institute
22	Colombian Geological Survey - SGC

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
27	Bogotá Water and Sewerage Company - EAAB
28	Public Companies of Cundinamarca - EPC SA ESP
29	Zipaquirá Public Utilities Company ESP - EPZ ESP
30	National Land Agency - ANT
31	Rural Agricultural Planning Unit - UPRA
44	Superintendency of Residential Public Utilities - SSPD
49	National Open and Distance University - UNAD CCAV Zipaquirá Campus
50	National University of Colombia
53	Francisco José de Caldas District University - UDFJC
54	New Granada Military University
55	District Secretariat of the Environment - SDA
56	Secretariat of Habitat
57	District Secretariat of Economic Development
59	District Secretariat for Women
60	District Secretariat of Social Integration
61	Zipaquirá Mayor's Office
62	Cogua City Hall
63	Tausa City Hall
64	Villapinzón Mayor's Office
65	Sesquilé Mayor's Office
66	Guatavita Mayor's Office
67	Guasca Mayor's Office
68	Bogotá D.C. – Local Mayoral Offices (Localities within the intervention area, including Tunjuelito)
74	Management - UNGRD
75	District Institute for Risk Management and Climate Change - IDIGER (FONDIGER)

Source: IDOM, 2026

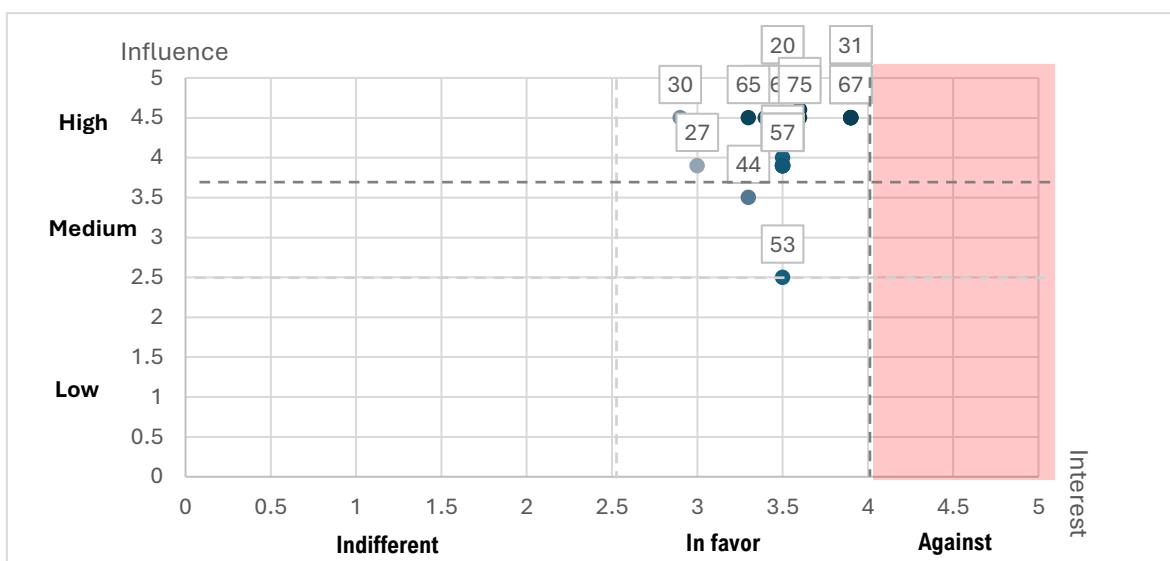


Figure 5-3 Matrix Public Actors High Influence – High Interest.

Source: IDOM, 2026

ii. Medium or low influence / High interest – Keep them informed and ensure their participation

This group includes stakeholders that demonstrate a high level of interest in the project due to its direct implications on territorial development, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. However, their capacity to influence decision-making processes is moderate or limited, as they do not hold primary regulatory, financial, or implementation of authority within the project structure. In this category, stakeholders primarily include sectoral and territorial actors with an operational or supportive role in project implementation, as well as institutions that facilitate community engagement and local articulation. These actors play a key role in supporting participatory processes, strengthening local coordination, and ensuring that project interventions respond to territorial needs and expectations.

Additionally, technical and academic institutions within this group contribute to knowledge generation, research, and capacity-building processes, enhancing the technical robustness and long-term sustainability of project outcomes. Although these stakeholders do not directly influence high-level decision-making, their involvement is critical for strengthening social acceptance, reducing potential social risks, and enhancing local ownership. Their active participation also contributes to improving transparency and accountability throughout the project lifecycle. Therefore, engagement strategies for this group should prioritize regular information sharing, inclusive and participatory mechanisms (such as workshops and consultation spaces), and targeted capacity-building actions to ensure meaningful and sustained involvement.

Table 5-8 Public actors Medium or low influence – High interest.

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
6	Interior Ministry
10	Cundinamarca Department of Agriculture and Rural Development
16	Guavio Regional Autonomous Corporation - CORPOGUAVIO
24	Chingaza National Natural Parks
51	SENA
52	University of Cundinamarca

Source: IDOM, 2026

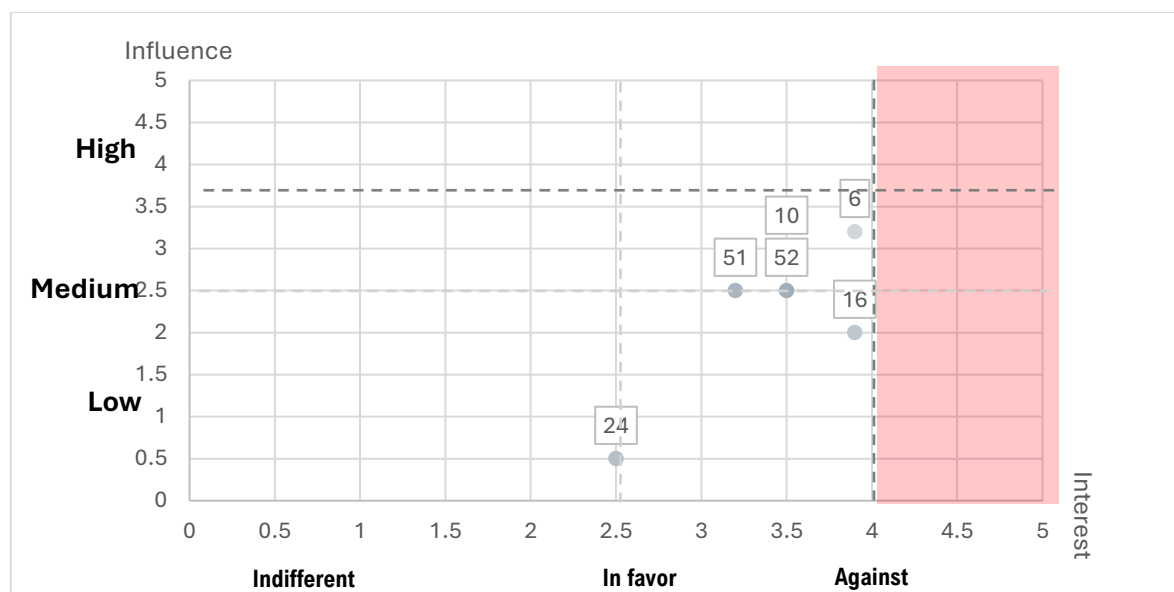


Figure 5-4 Results by quadrant – Public actors. Medium interest – medium influence.

Source: IDOM, 2026

iii. **Low interest / medium influence - Continuously monitor and ensure information channels**

This group includes stakeholders with a moderate level of influence derived from their institutional, technical, or sectoral roles, which may allow them to affect specific aspects of the project through regulatory input, technical contributions, or inter-institutional coordination. However, the project does not constitute a primary priority within their mandates, resulting in a relatively low level of direct interest and engagement. Stakeholders in this category typically include sectoral and cross-cutting institutions whose functions are indirectly related to the project's objectives, as well as technical or capacity-building entities that may contribute to specific components. Their involvement may be relevant in areas such as policy alignment, technical validation, knowledge transfer, or support to sectoral articulation processes. Although their influence is not decisive for overall project implementation, these stakeholders may affect the enabling environment or specific processes if not adequately considered. Therefore, it is important to maintain open and accessible communication channels, provide periodic updates, and ensure their availability for consultation when their expertise or institutional mandate becomes relevant.

Engagement strategies for this group should focus on targeted information sharing, selective consultation, and low-intensity coordination mechanisms, ensuring alignment while optimizing resources and avoiding unnecessary engagement efforts.

Table 5-9 Public actors' Low interest – medium influence.

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
1	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development - MADS
5	Ministry of Equality and Equity
12	Departmental Secretariat of Government
13	Cundinamarca Departmental Institute of Community Action - IDACO
26	Strategic Council of the Bogotá River Basin - CECH
68	Office of the Ombudsman
69	Office of the Attorney General
70	Office of the Comptroller General

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
71	Municipal Ombudsmen's Offices
72	District Ombudsman's Office

Source: IDOM, 2026

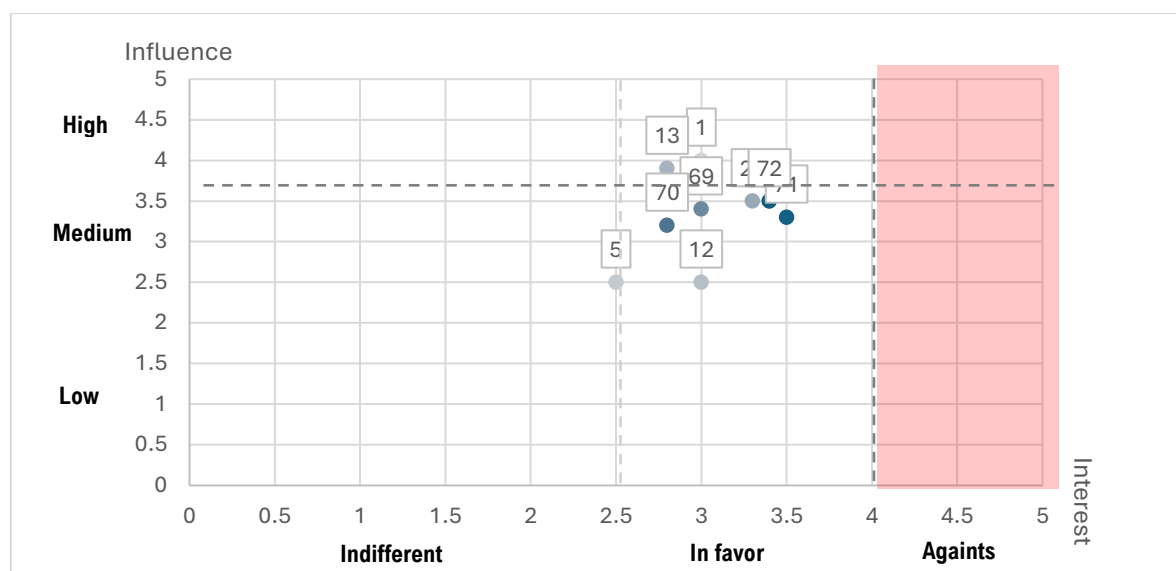


Figure 5-5 Public actors. Low interest – medium influence.

Source: IDOM, 2026

iv. Low Interest / Low Influence - general monitoring and maintaining basic information mechanisms

This group includes stakeholders with limited direct interest in the project and a low capacity to influence its design or implementation. These actors are not actively involved in decision-making processes and do not play a significant role in enabling regulatory, financial, or operational components of the project. Nevertheless, they form part of the broader institutional and territorial context in which the project is developed. Stakeholders in this category typically include institutions whose mandates are only indirectly related to the project's objectives, such as those linked to public administration, cross-cutting social functions, or non-core sectoral areas. While their role in the project is limited, maintaining awareness and transparency remains important to ensure overall institutional coherence.

Given their low level of influence and interest, engagement strategies should focus on general monitoring and the provision of accessible information through basic communication channels. This may include periodic dissemination of public updates, access to project information through official platforms, and inclusion in broad communication efforts, without requiring active or continuous engagement.

Table 5-10 Public actors Low Interest – Low Influence.

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
2	National Planning Department - DNP
4	Ministry of Trade, Industry and Tourism
8	Secretariat for Social Affairs and Family
9	Secretariat of Agro-farming
23	National Natural Parks
25	Water and Basic Sanitation Regulatory Commission - CRA

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
32	Agustín Codazzi Geographic Institute - IGAC
33	Bogotá Metropolitan Region
34	Colombian Civil Defense
35	District Oversight District Institute of Tourism – IDT
36	Bogotá City Council, DC
37	Cundinamarca Departmental Assembly
38	Administrative Department of the Public Space Ombudsman - DADEP
39	District Institute for Participation and Community Action - IDPAC
40	District Institute for the Protection of Children and Youth-IDIPRON
41	Victims Unit
42	José Celestino Mutis Botanical Garden of Bogotá
43	Geographical Society of Colombia - SOGEOCOL
45	Institute for Social Economy – IPES
46	Bogotá Region Development and Productivity Corporation
47	Municipal Councils
48	National Open and Distance University - UNAD
73	National Police

Source: IDOM, 2026

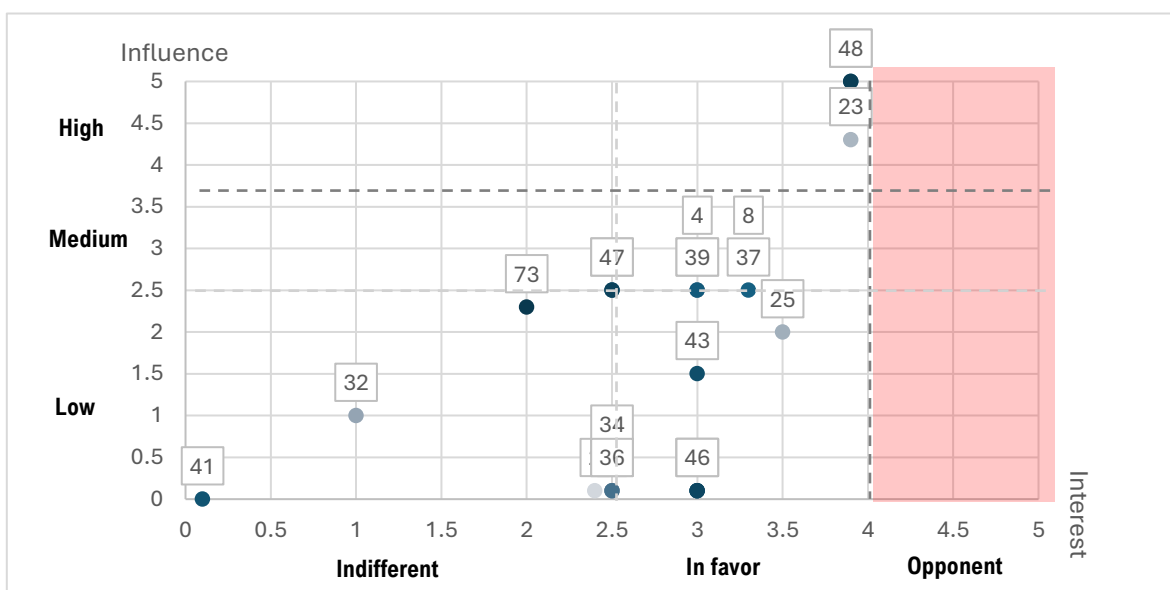


Figure 5-6 Public actors. Low interest – Low influence

Source: IDOM, 2026

5.3.2. Private actors

The following is a list of private actors, including organizations, associations, foundations, trade unions, companies, and non-governmental cooperation entities, that have influence, interest, or potential involvement in the project from the preparation phase. These actors were identified through territorial analysis, a review of institutional backgrounds, and dialogue sessions held within the framework of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP).

These private actors play diverse roles in the territory, including sectoral representation, production management, environmental conservation, service provision, research, financing, technical cooperation, and community work. Many of these organizations are directly impacted by the project's interventions or actively participate in water resource management, rural livelihoods, and the conservation of strategic ecosystems.

Identifying and characterizing these stakeholders enables us to understand their interests, capabilities, and expectations regarding the project. It also allows us to anticipate social risks and opportunities for public-private partnerships. The following matrix is presented below:

Table 5-11 Private actors.

No.	Group, organization or entity to which it belongs					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
Subcategory: Organizations/Associations and Foundations						
1	Colombian Fruit and Vegetable Association - ASOHOFRUCOL	National	The National Horticulture Association supports the strengthening of sustainable value chains and market access for rural producers. Participates within the framework of Component 1.	Half	Average	Half
2	Association of Users of Renewable Natural Resources and Environmental Defense of the Bogotá River Basin, DC-ASURÍO	Regional	Regional environmental advocacy organization supporting community engagement and sustainable natural resource management aligned with ecosystem conservation under Component 1.	Half	Average	Half
3	Association of Agricultural Producers - ASOPROLECHE, Zipaquirá	Local	Local dairy producers' associations are participating in the implementation of sustainable production models and receiving technical assistance under Activity 1.2.1.	High	Average	Low
4	Verdes Las Palmeras Agricultural Association - ASOVERPAL	Local	Local agricultural associations engaged in sustainable land-use practices and watershed transformation processes under Activity 1.2.1.	High	Low	Half
5	Zipaquirá Peasant Association PURUM	Local	Local farmers association receiving technical assistance and participating in the adoption of climate-resilient production systems under Component 1.	High	Average	Half
6	Rural Women's Association of the rural communities in the area of influence	Local	Local women's groups are participating in livelihood diversification, capacity building, and economic resilience activities under Component 1.	High	Average	Half
7	Association of Women Entrepreneurs - AMEG-	Local	Women-led association supporting income diversification and participation in sustainable value chains under Activity 1.2.2.	High	Low	Low
8	ADIMF Women (Association for the Integral Development of Women)	Local	Women's organizations strengthen social inclusion and participate in climate-resilient livelihood initiatives under Component 1.	High	Low	Low

No.	Group, organization or entity to which it belongs					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
9	Association of Rural Women - ASOMONFORTH	Local	Rural women association supporting adoption of sustainable practices and participating in capacity-building and economic empowerment activities.	High	Low	Low
10	SIE Environmental Corporation	Local	Local organization contributing to environmental education, restoration initiatives and community mobilization for watershed protection.	High	Average	Low
11	Active Hands Foundation	Local	Civil society organization supporting local capacity building and social engagement processes linked to sustainable livelihoods.	Low	Low	Low
12	Trout from the mountains	Local	Local productive organization participating in sustainable aquaculture practices and watershed-friendly production under Component 1.	Low	Low	Low
13	Association of Agricultural Social Actors - ASOAGRO (Victims Coordinator)	Local	Association supporting vulnerable populations through inclusion in sustainable production and livelihood strengthening activities.	High	Low	Low
14	Association of Agricultural Producers of the Municipality of Zipaquirá - ASPROMUZIPA	Local	Local producers' associations are participating in value chain strengthening and market access initiatives under Component 1.	High	High	Low
15	Regional Corporation for the Defense of Human Rights - CORDEPAZ	Departmental	Departmental organization supporting social processes, community engagement, and peacebuilding aligned with project implementation.	Low	Average	Low
16	Río Bogotá Group Alliance	Regional	Regional strategic alliance supporting coordination, advocacy and scaling of watershed management strategies under Component 3.	High	High	Half
17	TAMSA Corporation	Departmental	Strategic organization supporting territorial coordination, project articulation, and implementation processes.	High	Low	Low
Subcategory: Private Companies						

No.	Group, organization or entity to which it belongs					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
18	Colombian Mining Association - ACM: Director of Sustainability and Territorial Development	National	National mining association supporting dialogue on sustainable practices and alignment of productive sectors with water resilience goals.	Half	High	High
19	ANDI: National Center for Water and Biodiversity - CNAB	National	National business association supporting policy dialogue, private sector engagement and scaling of sustainable investments under Component 2.	High	High	Half
20	National Association of Businessmen of Colombia - ANDI	Regional	Private sector articulation platform facilitates engagement of industries in water resilience and sustainable production transitions.	High	High	Half
21	Colombian Association of Flower Exporters - ASOCOLFLORES	National	Sectoral association supporting sustainable agricultural practices and market access for climate-resilient products.	Half	Average	Half
22	Colombian Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering – ACODAL	National	Technical association providing expertise in water management, sanitation and infrastructure relevant to project outcomes.	Half	Average	Low
23	Colombian Association of Pig Farmers PORKCOLOMBIA	National	Producers' association supporting sustainable livestock practices aligned with watershed protection objectives.	Half	Average	Half
24	National Association of Public Services and Communications Companies - ANDESCO	National	Strategic actor supporting coordination with public utilities and promoting investment in water resilience solutions.	High	High	Half
25	Colombian Chamber of Infrastructure - CCI	National	Infrastructure association contributing to technical discussions and alignment with sustainable infrastructure planning.	Half	High	Half
26	Bogotá Chamber of Commerce - CCB	Regional	Regional business association supporting market linkages and private sector engagement in sustainable value chains.	Half	Average	Low
27	National Association of Milk Producers – ANALAC	National	Dairy sector association supporting transition toward sustainable and climate-resilient production systems.	Half	Average	Half
28	National Association of Peasant Users - ANUC	National	Rural advocacy organizations support inclusion of small farmers and strengthening rural livelihoods.	Half	Average	High

No.	Group, organization or entity to which it belongs					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
29	Departmental Association of Peasant Users - ADUC	Departmental	Departmental Farmers Association supporting productive strengthening and rural participation.	Half	Average	High
30	Colombian Federation of Cattle Ranchers - FEDEGÁN	National	National livestock federation promotes sustainable cattle practices aligned with ecosystem protection.	Half	High	Half
31	Colombian Federation of Potato Producers – FEDEPAPA	National	Producers' association supporting sustainable potato production and value chain strengthening.	Half	Average	Half
32	Federation of Poultry Farmers - FENAVI	National	Poultry sector association supporting improved environmental practices in production systems.	Half	Average	Half
33	ASOLECHE: Sectoral Planning and Sustainable Development	National	Sectoral actor supporting policy dialogue and sustainable development of dairy value chains.	Half	Average	Low
34	Alianza Team - Green Hands Program	National	Private companies support sustainable sourcing and potential engagement in value chains linked to resilient production.	Half	Average	Half
35	Association of Regional Autonomous Corporations and Sustainable Development - ASOCARS	National	Institutional articulation body supporting coordination among environmental authorities under Component 2.	High	High	Half
36	Bogotá Wetlands Foundation	Local/Regional	Local NGO supports ecosystem restoration, monitoring and awareness in wetland and watershed systems.	High	Average	Half
37	Fundepáramos	National	Strategic organization supporting conservation and restoration of páramo ecosystems under Component 1.	High	Average	Half
38	Association for the Defense of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of Siecha - ASOSIECHA	Local/Regional	Territorial advocacy organization supporting protection of natural and cultural heritage.	High	Average	High
39	Bavaria Foundation	National	Private foundation supporting social development initiatives and potential co-financing mechanisms.	Half	Average	Low
40	Andean Area University Foundation	National	Academic institutions supporting research, training and knowledge generation.	Low	Low	Low

No.	Group, organization or entity to which it belongs					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
41	Foundation for Higher Education and Development - FEDESARROLLO	National	Think tank providing economic analysis and supporting policy and financing strategies under Component 2.	Low	Average	Low
42	Banco de Occidente – Green Planet Award	National	Financial institutions support potential financing mechanisms and green investment strategies.	Low	Average	Low
43	Agricultural Bank of Colombia SA	National	Public bank supports financial inclusion and access to credit for rural producers.	Low	Average	Low
44	Coca-Cola Company	Local/Regional	Private sector actors supporting water stewardship initiatives and potential co-financing of watershed restoration.	Half	Average	Low
Subcategory: NGO (non-governmental organizations)						
45	Environment and Society Association	National	NGO supports environmental advocacy, governance strengthening, and policy dialogue.	Half	Average	High
46	Bogota Ornithological Association – ABO	Regional	Technical NGO supports biodiversity monitoring and conservation strategies.	Half	Average	Half
47	National Center for Health, Environment and Work Association - CENSAT Agua Viva	National	Advocacy NGO supports environmental justice, community participation and sustainable resource management.	Half	Average	High
48	Association for Sustainability, Equity and Environmental Rights - ENDA Colombia	National	NGO supports community development and social inclusion processes.	Half	Average	High
49	Action Fund	National	Implementing partner responsible for grants mechanism, incentives and financial instruments under Components 1 and 2.	High	High	Half
50	Wetlands Foundation	Regional	Technical organization supporting ecosystem restoration and conservation.	High	Average	Half
51	Colombian Corporation for Agricultural Research - AGROSAVIA	Regional	Research institution providing technical assistance, innovation and knowledge transfer for sustainable production systems.	High	Average	Half
Category: Private Academy						
52	Minuto de Dios University Corporation	National	Academic institution supporting community engagement, research and capacity building.	Low	Low	Low

No.	Group, organization or entity to which it belongs					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
53	La Salle University - UNISALLE	National	Academic actor supporting rural development research and technical inputs.	Low	Average	Low
54	University of the Andes	National	Research institution supporting evidence-based decision making and project evaluation.	Low	High	Low
55	Pilot University of Colombia - Unipiloto	National	Academic actor contributing to technical studies and planning processes.	Low	Average	Low
56	Javeriana University	National	Research institution providing baseline data, monitoring and technical expertise.	High	Average	Low
Subcategory: National e International Cooperation						
57	Inter-American Development Bank - IDB	International	International financial institutions support co-financing, technical assistance and scaling strategies.	High	High	Half
58	World Bank Portfolio Water Colombia	International	International partner supporting technical inputs, financing and knowledge transfer.	High	High	Half
59	United Nations Information Centre for Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela - UNIC	International	UN entity supporting coordination, communication and stakeholder engagement.	Half	Average	Low
60	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) - Office in Bogotá, DC	International	Technical body supporting economic and policy analysis.	Half	Average	Low
61	United Nations in Colombia - UN Colombia	International	Coordination platform supporting articulation of international cooperation.	Half	Average	Low
62	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – FAO	International	Technical agency supports sustainable agriculture and rural development.	Half	Average	Low
63	UNDP - Environment and Sustainable Development Management	International	Agency supporting environmental governance and ecosystem-based approaches.	High	High	Half
64	United Nations Development Programmed - UNDP	International	Strategic partner supporting implementation, governance, and scaling of solutions.	High	High	Half
65	Water Fund - We Are Water	International	Strategic partner supporting water funds and financial sustainability mechanisms.	High	High	Half
66	Fund for Financing the Agricultural Sector - FINAGRO	National	Financial entity supporting agricultural financing aligned with sustainable production.	High	Low	Low
Subcategory: Others						

No.	Group, organization or entity to which it belongs					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
67	Channel Thirteen	National	Media actors supporting dissemination and awareness of project results.	Low	Average	Low
68	Caracol Radio	National	Media actors support communication and public engagement.	Low	High	Half
69	El Tiempo Publishing House	National	Media platform supporting visibility and information dissemination.	Low	High	Half
70	Colombian Red Cross	National	Humanitarian actors support emergency response coordination and community resilience.	Low	Low	Low

Source: IDOM, 2025

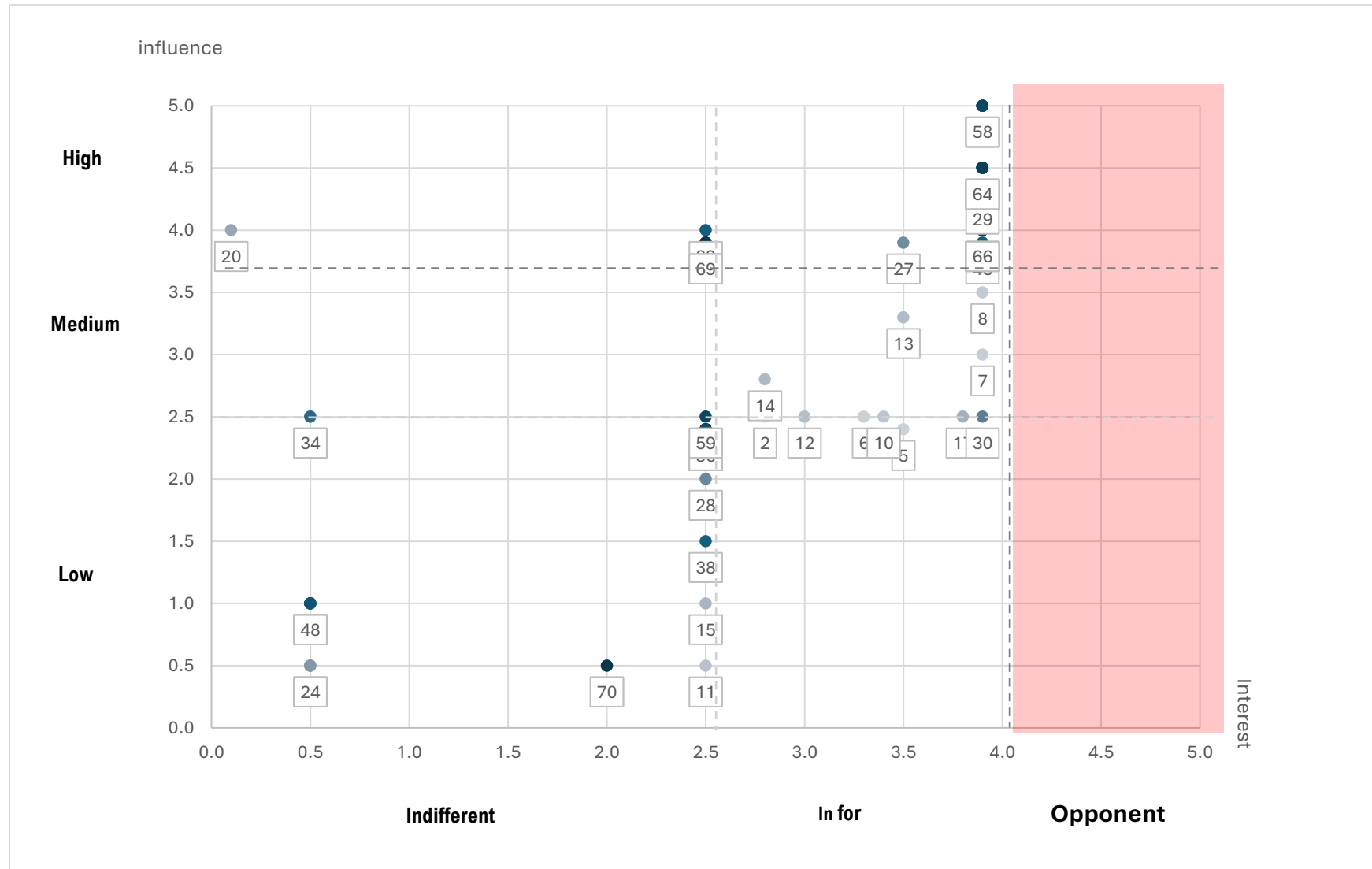


Figure 5-7 Matrix of Private Actors.

Source: IDOM, 2026

Based on the methodology outlined in Section 5.1, we conducted an analysis of private stakeholders using the Mendelow Matrix (Interest-Influence), which we adapted to the project context. Each stakeholder was assigned a numerical Intervention Landscape between 0 and 5 according to standardized criteria regarding their influence on the project and their level of interest in its objectives. These Intervention Landscape was then used to place the stakeholders on a Cartesian plane, which allowed for the identification of four strategic quadrants: (i) key stakeholders requiring close management, (ii) influential stakeholders who must be kept satisfied, (iii) stakeholders with high interest who require strengthening and empowerment, and (iv) stakeholders requiring general monitoring. This classification will guide the prioritization of participation, communication, and social risk management efforts during project implementation. The following section explains each quadrant and its respective stakeholders:

i. High Influence / High Interest

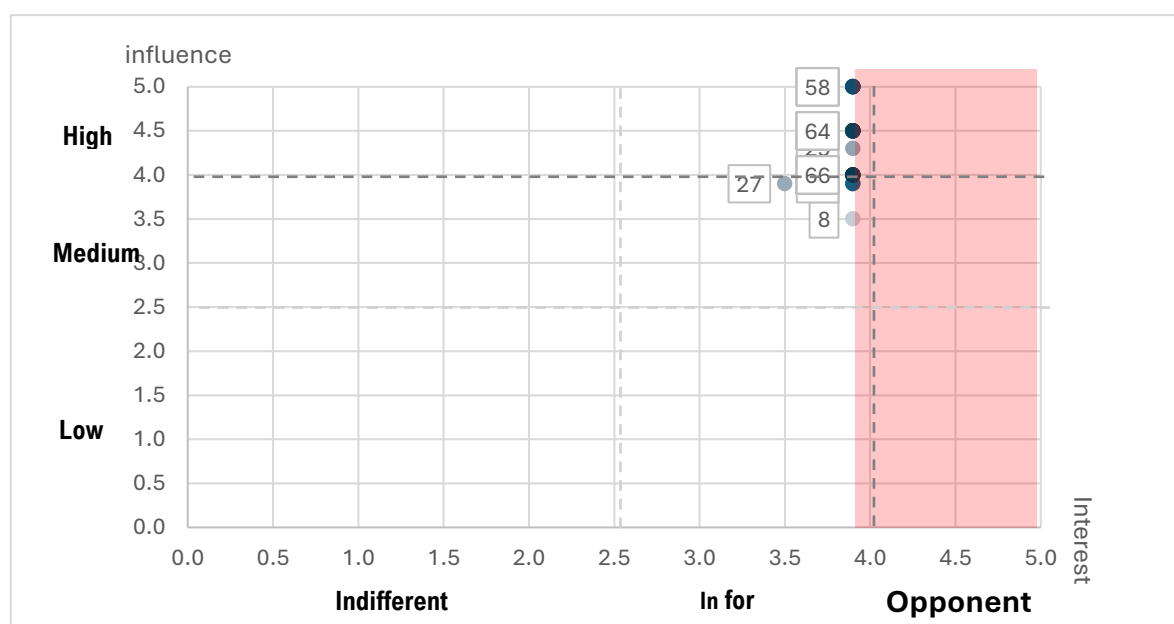


Figure 5-8 Matrix of private actors. High influence - high interest.

Source: IDOM, 2026

This group includes stakeholders with both strong influence over decision-making processes and a high level of interest in the project's outcomes. These actors are critical for project success, as they directly contribute to implementation, financing, technical support, and the scaling of interventions across all components. In this category, stakeholders primarily include private sector actors, productive associations, financial institutions, international cooperation agencies, and research organizations with a direct stake in the project's thematic areas. Their roles are particularly relevant in promoting sustainable productive transformation, supporting ecosystem restoration and nature-based solutions (Component 1), and enabling governance, investment, and financial sustainability mechanisms (Component 2).

Their high level of influence allows them to mobilize financial resources, shape market dynamics, support policy and regulatory alignment, and facilitate the adoption of sustainable practices at scale. At the same

time, their strong interest is driven by opportunities related to sustainable value chains, climate resilience, access to financing, and alignment with environmental, social, and governance (ESG) frameworks. Given their strategic importance, effective engagement with this group should focus on close and continuous collaboration, the establishment of strategic partnerships, and their active involvement in decision-making and coordination spaces, including technical committees, working groups, and multi-stakeholder governance platforms. Failure to adequately engage these stakeholders may pose significant risks to project implementation, including limited resource mobilization, reduced scalability of interventions, and weakened alignment with market and institutional dynamics, ultimately affecting the long-term sustainability of project outcomes.

Table 5-12 Private actors. High influence - high interest.

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
3	Association of Agricultural Producers – ASOPROLECHE, Zipaquirá
4	Verdes Las Palmeras Agricultural Association – ASOVERPAL
8	ADIMF Women (Association for the Integral Development of Women)
9	Association of Rural Women – ASOMONFORTH
16	Río Bogotá Group Alliance
19	ANDI: National Center for Water and Biodiversity – CNAB
26	Bogotá Chamber of Commerce – CCB
27	National Association of Milk Producers – ANALAC
29	Departmental Association of Peasant Users – ADUC
31	Colombian Federation of Potato Producers – FEDEPAPA
32	Federation of Poultry Farmers – FENAVI
33	ASOLECHE: Sectoral Planning and Sustainable Development
35	Association of Regional Autonomous Corporations and Sustainable Development – ASOCARS
36	Bogotá Wetlands Foundation
37	Fundeparamos
43	Agricultural Bank of Colombia SA
44	Coca-Cola Company
49	Action Fund
50	Wetlands Foundation
51	Colombian Corporation for Agricultural Research – AGROSAVIA
57	Inter-American Development Bank – IDB
58	World Bank Portfolio Water Colombia
60	Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) – Office in Bogotá, DC
61	United Nations in Colombia – UN Colombia
62	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations – FAO
63	UNDP – Environment and Sustainable Development Management
64	United Nations Development Programme – UNDP
65	Water Fund – We Are Water

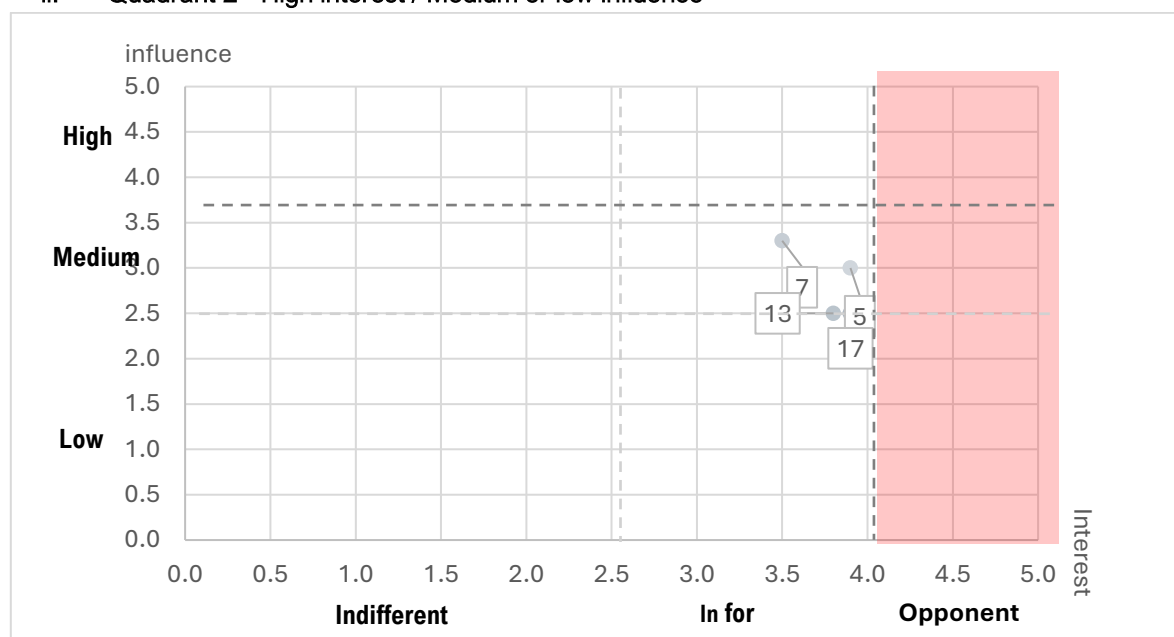
ii. Quadrant 2 - High interest / Medium or low influence


Figure 5-9 Matrix of Private Actors. High interest - medium influence.

Source: IDOM, 2026

This quadrant includes stakeholders who demonstrate strong interest in the project, particularly due to their direct dependence on natural resources and livelihoods but have limited influence over decision-making processes. These stakeholders are essential for on-the-ground implementation, especially in activities related to sustainable production, ecosystem restoration, and community engagement. Their participation is critical to achieving behavioral change, adoption of sustainable practices, and long-term ownership of project outcomes.

Engagement strategies should prioritize capacity building, empowerment, and inclusion in participatory processes, such as workshops, co-creation of watershed visions, and local governance mechanisms. Strengthening their organizational and technical capacities will be key to increasing their influence over time.

Table 5-13 Private Actors. High interest - medium influence.

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
5	Zipaquira Peasant Association
7	Association of Women Entrepreneurs – AMEG
13	Association of Agricultural Social Actors – ASOAGRO (Victims Coordinator)
17	TAMSA Corporation
30	Colombian Federation of Cattle Ranchers – FEDEGÁN

Source: IDOM, 2026

iii. Quadrant 3 - Low interest / high influence

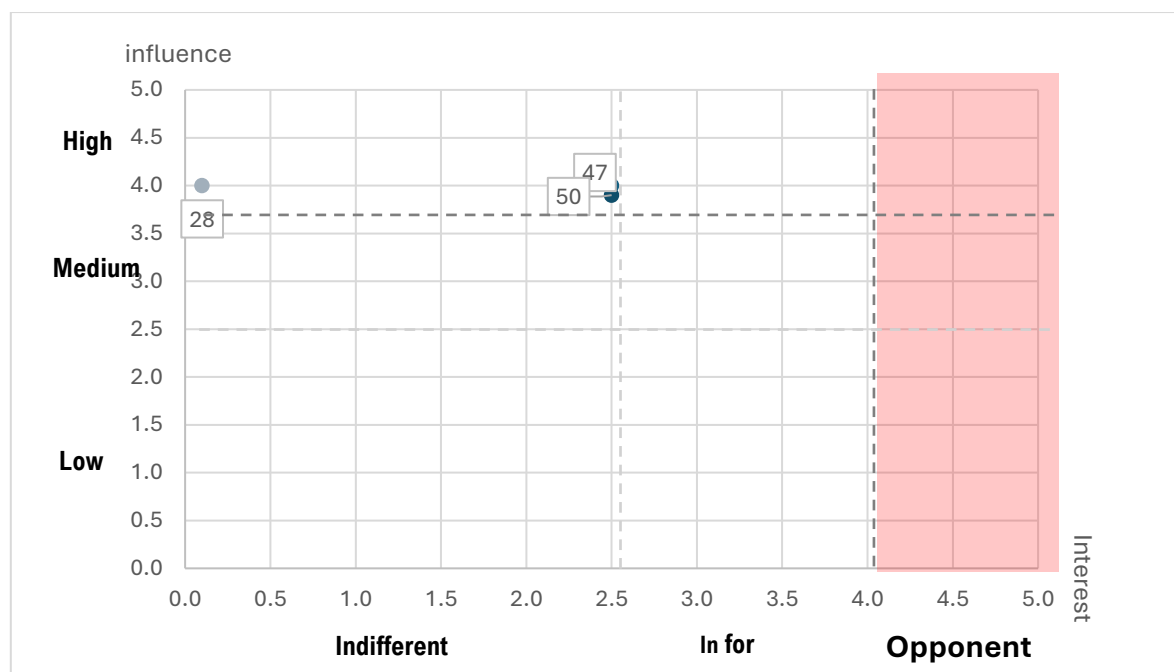


Figure 5-10 Matrix of private actors with low interest – high influence.

Source: IDOM, 2026

This group comprises stakeholders with significant influence over economic sectors, policy frameworks, and investment flows, but currently exhibit low levels of interest in the project. Their limited interest may stem from unclear economic incentives, misalignment with core business priorities, or lack of awareness of the benefits associated with water resilience and ecosystem-based approaches.

Despite their low interest, these actors are critical for scaling and long-term sustainability, particularly under Component 2, which relies on private sector engagement and innovative financing mechanisms. Engagement strategies should focus on demonstrating the economic value of the project, including risk reduction, reputational benefits, and potential returns on investment. Targeted communication, business cases, and strategic dialogues are necessary to gradually increase their interest and secure their participation.

Table 5-14 Private actors with low interest – high influence.

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
28	National Association of Businessmen of Colombia - ANDI
47	Bavaria Foundation
50	Banco de Occidente – Green Planet Award

Source: IDOM, 2026

iv. Quadrant 4 - Low Interest / Low Influence

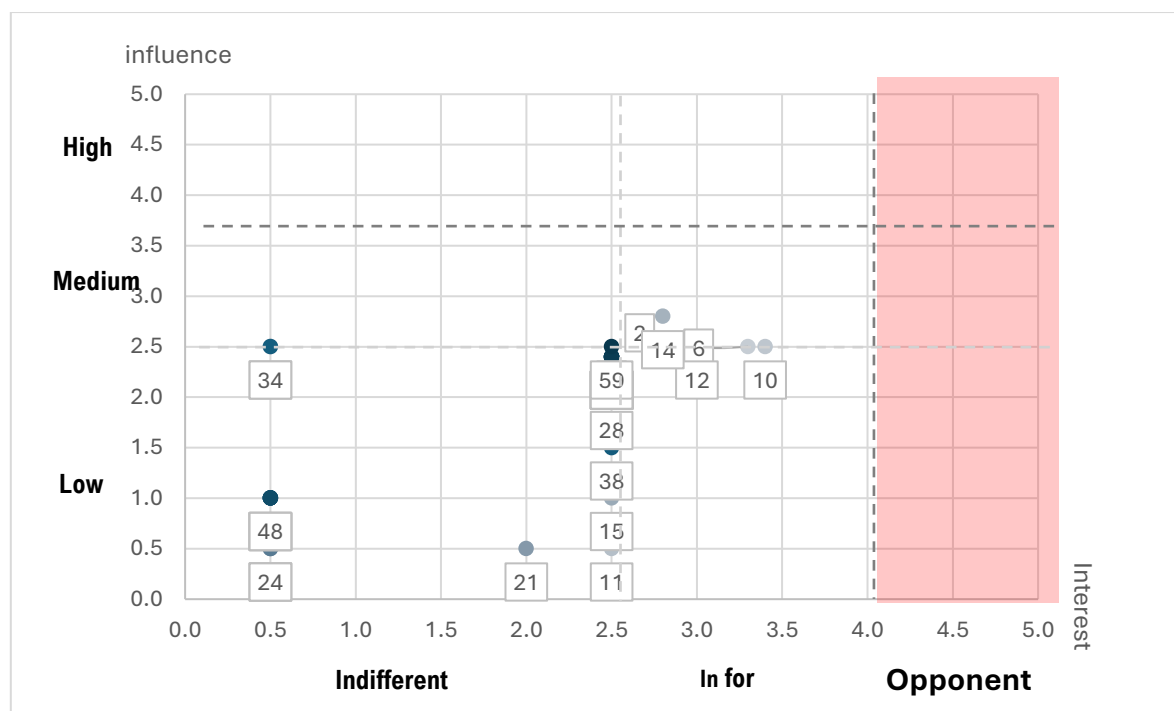


Figure 5-11 Matrix of Private actors with low interest – low influence.

Source: IDOM, 2026

This quadrant includes stakeholders with limited influence over project decisions and relatively low levels of interest in the project's outcomes. Their role is generally indirect, contributing to the broader enabling environment through communication, knowledge dissemination, academic or technical inputs, or other context-specific functions. While they are not directly involved in core project implementation or decision-making processes, they remain part of the institutional and territorial landscape in which the project operates. Stakeholders in this category may include smaller-scale private organizations, foundations, academic institutions, media actors, and sectoral associations whose mandates are only tangentially related to the project's objectives. Their contribution may be relevant in areas such as outreach, awareness-raising, research support, or information dissemination. Given their low level of influence and interest, engagement strategies should focus on maintaining basic and accessible communication channels, providing periodic updates, and ensuring open access to project information through appropriate platforms. This may include public reports, digital communication tools, and inclusion in broader dissemination efforts, without requiring active or continuous engagement.

Although their current level of engagement is limited, these stakeholders should be monitored over time, as their level of interest or influence may evolve depending on project developments, emerging opportunities, or changes in the external context.

Table 5-15 Matrix of Private actors with low interest – low influence.

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
1	Colombian Fruit and Vegetable Association – ASOHOFRUCOL
2	Association of Users of Renewable Natural Resources and Environmental Defense of the Bogotá River Basin – DC-ASURIO
6	Rural Women's Association of the rural communities in the area of influence

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
10	SIE Environmental Corporation
11	Active Hands Foundation
12	Trout from the mountains
14	Association of Agricultural Producers of the Municipality of Zipaquirá – ASPROMUZIPA
15	Regional Corporation for the Defense of Human Rights – CORDEPAZ
18	Colombian Mining Association – ACM: Director of Sustainability and Territorial Development
21	Colombian Association of Flower Exporters – ASOCOLFLORES
22	Colombian Association of Sanitary and Environmental Engineering – ACODAL
23	Colombian Association of Pig Farmers – PORKCOLOMBIA
24	National Association of Public Services and Communications Companies – ANDESCO
25	Colombian Chamber of Infrastructure – CCI
28	National Association of Peasant Users – ANUC
34	Alianza Team – Green Hands Program
38	Association for the Defense of the Natural and Cultural Heritage of Siecha – ASOSIECHA
40	Andean Area University Foundation
41	Foundation for Higher Education and Development – FEDESARROLLO
45	Environment and Society Association
46	Bogota Ornithological Association – ABO
47	National Center for Health, Environment and Work Association – CENSAT Agua Viva
48	Association for Sustainability, Equity and Environmental Rights – ENDA Colombia
52	Minuto de Dios University Corporation
53	La Salle University – UNISALLE
54	University of the Andes
55	Pilot University of Colombia – Unipiloto
56	Javeriana University
59	United Nations Information Centre for Colombia, Ecuador and Venezuela – UNIC

Source: IDOM, 2026

5.3.3. Community-based and self-managed organizations

This category includes community-led and self-managed organizations operating within the project's area of influence, particularly in rural and watershed territories. These organizations are composed of local producers, women's groups, environmental associations, and grassroots networks that play a key role in managing natural resources, supporting livelihoods, and facilitating community participation.

Within the project, these stakeholders are central to the implementation of sustainable production models, the adoption of ecosystem-based practices, and the co-creation of watershed management strategies. Their active engagement is essential to ensure local ownership, long-term sustainability, and the successful achievement of project outcomes related to water resilience and climate adaptation.

Table 5-16 Community based and self-managed organizations.

No.	Group, organization or entity to which it belongs					
	Organization Name	Scale	Role	Project Impact	Project Influence	Risk Management
Subcategory: Community and Social Organizations						
1	JAC Sabandoque TAUSA	Local	Community organization enabling local coordination and participation in watershed management and climate-resilient livelihood activities.	High	Low	High
2	SIE Collective (Youth and Community) COGUA	Local	Community and youth-based collective supports environmental awareness, social mobilization and adoption of sustainable practices under Component 2.	High	Low	High
3	TAUSA Territorial Planning Council	Local	Local planning body providing inputs to territorial planning processes and aligning project activities with municipal development priorities under Component 3.	High	High	High
4	Sesquilé Youth Council	Local	Youth representation body promoting participation of young people in environmental awareness, innovation and long-term sustainability of project outcomes.	High	Low	Low
5	Rural Women's Association (Guasca)	Local	Women-led organization supporting gender mainstreaming, economic empowerment and participation in climate-resilient livelihoods under Component 1.	High	High	High
6	JAC villages La Floresta Sector I, La Florestas Sector II, Pastor Orpina Norte, Pastor Ospina Sur, Santa Ana Baja, Santa Ana Alta, Santa Bárbara, Trinidad, Pueblo Viejo of the municipality of Guasca	Local	Community organizations facilitating territorial articulation and participation in implementation of sustainable production and conservation activities.	High	Medium	Low
7	Community Action Boards (JAC) of the El Hato, Ranchería and Tierra Negra districts of the municipality of Sesquilé	Local	Local governance structures supports community engagement and coordination of project interventions at vereda level.	High	Medium	Low
8	JAC (Community Action Board) of the Carbonera Baja, Corales, Guandita, Hatillo Potrero Largo and Carbonera Alta districts of the municipality of Guatavita	Local	Community actors enabling local participation and coordination in sustainable land-use and water management processes.	High	Medium	Low
9	JAC veredas Páramo High, Rodamontal del municipio de Cogua	Local	Community actors contributing to conservation of high-Andean ecosystems and adoption of sustainable practices under Component 2.	High	Medium	Low

10	Community Action Boards (JAC) of the El Salitre and San Antonio villages in the municipality of Tausa	Local	Local governance bodies supports coordination of community participation and local implementation processes.	High	Medium	Low
11	JAC Ventanalarra village of the municipality of Zipaquirá	Local	Community organization facilitating engagement in productive transformation and water management activities.	High	Medium	Low
12	Community Action Boards (JAC) of the La Merced, San Pedro and Chasquez Ventanalarra districts of the municipality of Villapinzón	Local	Local actors facilitating participation and coordination in watershed-level interventions.	High	Medium	Low
13	Community Action Boards (JAC) of the Arrayan, Curubital, Los Arrayanes and San Benito villages in the District of Bogotá	Local	Community organizations supports engagement of rural stakeholders and participation in project activities.	High	Medium	Low
14	Community Action Boards (JACs) and community organizations in the Tunjuelo sub-basin, including Tunjuelito and surrounding localities	Local	Community organizations facilitating local participation, coordination, and engagement in project implementation, particularly in urban and peri-urban contexts.	High	Medium	Low
Subcategory: Community-Based Public Service Providers						
15	Rural Aqueduct Puente Tabla Zipaquirá	Local	Community-based water service providers managing local water supply systems and contributing to water governance, monitoring and protection of water sources under Component 2.	High	Low	High
16	Rio Frio Aqueduct	Local	Community-based water service providers managing local water supply systems and contributing to water governance, monitoring and protection of water sources under Component 2.	Low	Low	High
17	El High Aqueduct Board	Local	Community-based water service providers managing local water supply systems and contributing to water governance, monitoring and protection of water sources under Component 2.	High	Medium	High
18	Aqueduct No. 1. Potrero Largo	Local	Local water organizations supporting both water service provision and community coordination in watershed management processes.	High	Medium	High
19	Potrero High Aqueduct	Local	Local water organizations supporting both water service provision and community coordination in watershed management processes.	High	Medium	High
20	La Floresta Rural Aqueduct - Irrigation District Association. Chipatá River, La Floresta/Guasca Village (Agricultural - Domestic - Livestock Uses)	Local	Water infrastructure organization managing irrigation systems and promoting efficient and sustainable water use in agricultural production under Component 1.	High	Medium	High
21	Community Action Board of Vereda Santa Ana, El Llano Aqueduct). Chipatá River, Vereda Santa Ana/Guasca (Agricultural - Domestic - Livestock Uses)	Local	Hybrid community actor supporting both governance and water management functions, facilitating coordination between users and local institutions.	High	Medium	High
22	Floresta II and Peña Negra Aqueduct Business Committee. Chipatá River. La	Local	Local coordination platform supporting management, operation and financial sustainability of water systems.	High	Medium	High

	Floresta/Guasca Village (Agricultural - Domestic - Livestock Uses)					
23	Water Users Association. Tierra Negra Village, Sesquilé Municipality	Local	Water user associations supporting distribution, governance and sustainable use of water resources at community level.	High	Medium	High
24	Water Users Association. El Hato Village, La Capilla sector, Sesquilé municipality	Local	Water user associations supporting distribution, governance and sustainable use of water resources at community level.	High	Medium	High
25	Water Supply Board Association. Tierra Negra Village, El Arrayan-Acuarrayan sector, Sesquilé	Local	Water user associations supporting distribution, governance and sustainable use of water resources at community level.	High	Medium	High
26	Community aqueduct JAC Vereda Rodamontal, Cogua	Local	Community-managed systems integrating local governance structures with water service provision and resource management.	High	Medium	High
27	Community aqueduct JAC Vereda Páramo High, Cogua	Local	Community-managed systems integrating local governance structures with water service provision and resource management.	High	Medium	High
28	JAC Vereda San Antonio, Tausa (WITHOUT CONCESSION)	Local	Informal or semi-formal water providers managing local supply systems and requiring strengthening of governance and sustainability practices.	High	Medium	High
29	Water Users Association, Minas Sector, El Salitre Village, Tausa (NO CONCESSION)	Local	Informal or semi-formal water providers managing local supply systems and requiring strengthening of governance and sustainability practices.	High	Medium	High
30	Association of Users of the Salitre Rural Aqueduct, Tausa (NO CONCESSION)	Local	Informal or semi-formal water providers managing local supply systems and requiring strengthening of governance and sustainability practices.	High	Medium	High
31	Ventalarga Aqueduct, Carrizal Sector, Zipaquirá	Local	Local water organizations supporting water supply and contributing to watershed protection initiatives.	High	Medium	High
32	El Triunfo Aqueduct Users Association, Ventalarga Village, Zipaquirá	Local	Local water organizations supporting water supply and contributing to watershed protection initiatives.	High	Medium	High
33	Association of Users of the Pastor Ospina and Flores Aqueduct (ASOACUAPASFLOR). Agricultural, domestic and livestock use, municipality of Guasca (population 417 users)	Local	Water user associations supporting community-level water governance, coordination and sustainable resource use.	High	Medium	High
34	Santa Bárbara and Pastor Ospina Northern Sector Water Service Users Association. Domestic Use. Santa Bárbara Users, Guasca Municipality (population 271 users)	Local	Water user associations supporting community-level water governance, coordination and sustainable resource use.	High	Medium	High
35	Santa Bárbara and Pastor Ospina Northern Aqueduct Service Users Association. El Barro Sector. Domestic	Local	Water user associations supporting community-level water governance, coordination and sustainable resource use.	High	Medium	High

	Use. El Chuscal Creek, Guasca Municipality					
36	Community Action Board of Vereda La Trinidad, Pueblo Viejo Sector. Domestic and livestock use.	Local	Water user associations supporting community-level water governance, coordination and sustainable resource use.	High	Medium	High
37	Association of Users of the Aqueduct of the Pastor Ospina and Flores Villages ASOACUAPASFLOR (Guasca)	Local	Water user associations supporting community-level water governance, coordination and sustainable resource use.	High	Medium	High
38	Association of Users of the Aqueduct Service of Santa Bárbara and northern sector of Pastor Ospina (Guasca)	Local	Water user associations supporting community-level water governance, coordination and sustainable resource use.	High	Medium	High
39	Santa Bárbara and Pastor Ospina Northern Sector Water Service Users Association. El Barro Sector (Guasca)	Local	Water user associations supporting community-level water governance, coordination and sustainable resource use.	High	Medium	High
40	Potrero High Aqueduct (Guatavita)	Local	Local water providers contributing to supply, monitoring and protection of water sources.	High	Medium	High
41	Aqueduct No. 1. Potrero Largo (Guatavita)	Local	Local water providers contributing to supply, monitoring and protection of water sources.	High	Medium	High
42	Association of Users of the Rural Aqueduct, Tomine de Indios Village (Guatavita)	Local	Local actors with limited operational capacity supporting water service provision and requiring strengthening under the project.	Low	Low	Low
43	Monetecillo (Guatavita) Water and Public Services Association	Local	Local actors with limited operational capacity supporting water service provision and requiring strengthening under the project.	Low	Low	Low
44	ASOVERPAL (Guatavita)	Local	Community-based organization supporting both productive activities and local coordination processes.	Medium	Low	Low
45	La Floresta Rural Aqueduct - Irrigation District Association. Chipatá River (Guasca)	Local	Integrated local systems supporting water allocation, irrigation and community coordination in watershed management.	High	High	High
46	Floresta II and Peña Negra Aqueduct Business Committee. Chipatá River (Guasca)	Local	Integrated local systems supporting water allocation, irrigation and community coordination in watershed management.	High	High	High
47	Community Action Board of the El Llano Village and Aqueduct, Santa Ana Village (Guasca)	Local	Integrated local systems supporting water allocation, irrigation and community coordination in watershed management.	High	High	High
48	La Chinita Irrigation District - ASOCHINITA, Santa Ana village (Guasca)	Local	Irrigation management actor supporting efficient water use and agricultural productivity under Component 1.	Medium	Medium	Medium
49	Community Action Board, Pueblo Viejo Sector. Trinidad Village (Guasca)	Local	Community organization facilitating local coordination and participation in project implementation.	High	High	High
50	ASOTEJAR AQUEDUCT	Local	Water user associations supporting water distribution, governance and local monitoring of water resources.	Medium	Medium	Medium

51	Association of Users of the rural aqueduct of the Carbonara Alta village (Sesquilé)	Local	Local water system supporting supply and contributing to conservation of strategic recharge areas.	High	Medium	High
52	Water Users Association. El Hato Village, La Capilla sector, Sesquilé municipality	Local	Community water provider ensuring supply and supporting local monitoring of water sources.	High	Medium	High
53	Water Service Users Association of the El Uval village (Sesquilé)	Local	Local water association managing distribution systems and supporting efficient use.	Low	Low	Low
54	Association of Users of the Nescuata Rural Water and Sewerage Service (Sesquilé)	Local	Community provider supporting potable water services and local water governance.	Low	Low	Low
55	Water Users Association. Tierra Negra Village (Sesquilé)	Local	Water users association contributing to water supply and protection of watershed ecosystems.	High	Medium	High
56	Water Supply Board Association, El Arrayan-Acuarrayan sector, Tierranegra village (Sesquilé)	Local	Local governing body responsible for operation, administration and sustainability of water systems.	High	Medium	High
57	Community Aqueduct JAC Vereda Páramo High (Cogua)	Local	Community-managed system integrating local governance and water service provision in high-Andean ecosystems.	High	Medium	High
58	ASACOL (Cogua)	Local	Local association supporting coordination among water users and management of shared water resources.	Medium	Low	Low
59	Community Action Board of the El Mortío village (Cogua)	Local	Community organization supporting coordination and participation in water and land management processes.	Low	Low	Low
60	San Antonio Aqueduct Users Association (Tausa)	Local	Local water provider managing supply and contributing to sustainable water use.	High	High	High
61	JAC Vereda San Antonio, Tausa	Local	Community governance actor facilitating participation and coordination in local project activities.	High	Medium	High
62	Sucuneta Regional Aqueduct (Tausa)	Regional	Regional water system supporting supply across multiple areas and strengthening inter-community water governance.	Medium	Medium	High
63	Association of Users of the Aqueduct Sector Las Minas of the Lagunitas Village (Tausa)	Local	Local water users association supporting distribution and local water management.	Low	Low	Low
64	Association of Users of the El Charnal Sectoral Aqueduct of the Pueblo Viejo Village (Tausa)	Local	Community water provider ensuring supply and supporting system maintenance.	Low	Low	Low
65	Santo Domingo Aqueduct, Lagunitas Village (Tausa)	Local	Local system operator supporting water access and management.	Low	Low	Low
66	Association of Users of the Aqueduct of the Lagunitas Centro Village (Tausa)	Local	Community organization managing water distribution infrastructure.	Low	Low	Low
67	Association of Users of the Aqueduct of the Páramo Low Village (Tausa)	Local	Local water provider contributing to water supply and protection of high-altitude ecosystems.	High	Medium	High

68	Páramo Aqueduct Users Association (Tausa)	Local	Community system supporting water provision and conservation of strategic ecosystems.	High	Medium	High
69	Rural Aqueduct Puente Tabla (Zipaquirá)	Local	Local provider managing water distribution and supporting resource sustainability.	Low	Low	Low
70	Association of Users of the drinking water service of the El Tunal village - ASUSERVI TUNAL (Zipaquirá)	Local	Water users association supporting potable water services and system administration.	Low	Low	Low
71	El Caliche Aqueduct Association (Zipaquirá)	Local	Local water provider ensuring service delivery and infrastructure maintenance.	Low	Low	Low
72	San Antonio Rural Aqueduct Users Association (Zipaquirá)	Local	Community system supporting water distribution and local governance.	High	Medium	High
73	Association of subscribers of the drinking water and sewerage service of the San Jorge Gavilán village (Zipaquirá)	Local	Water users association supporting potable water and sanitation services.	High	Medium	High
74	La Fuente Aqueduct Users Association, High del Águila Village (Zipaquirá)	Local	Local system contributing to supply and protection of water sources.	Low	Low	Low
75	Cerro los Buitres Aqueduct Association (Zipaquirá)	Local	Community water provider supporting distribution and monitoring.	Low	Low	Low
76	Association of subscribers of the El Manzano aqueduct service of the San Isidro village (Zipaquirá)	Local	Local association supporting water service provision and user coordination.	High	Medium	High
77	Association of Users of the El Triunfo Aqueduct (Zipaquirá)	Local	Community system supporting water supply and local governance.	Low	Low	Low
78	Water Service Management Board of the Rio Frio Village -JARF (Zipaquirá)	Local	Local governance body responsible for operation and administration of water systems.	Low	Low	Low
79	Association of Users of the Rio Frio village, El Banco sector, Puente Tabla aqueduct (Zipaquirá)	Local	Local water provider supporting supply and distribution.	Low	Low	Low
80	Association of users of the hot water aqueduct, school sector, San Jorge village, lower part or Gavilan (Zipaquirá)	Local	Community water system supporting potable water services.	High	Medium	High
81	Association of Users of the Don Benito Farm Aqueduct System of the High de Aguila and San Jorge lower part of Zipaquirá (Zipaquirá)	Local	Local water provider managing supply and supporting system sustainability.	High	Medium	High
82	Association of Users of the Minas Sector Aqueduct (Tausa)	Local	Local water users association managing community water supply systems and contributing to water governance and sustainable watershed management under Component 2.	Low	Low	Low
83	Association of Users of the Salitre Rural Aqueduct (Tausa)	Local	Community water organization participating in local water resource management and supporting adoption of conservation practices linked to water regulation.	High	Medium	High

84	El Triunfo Aqueduct Users Association (Zipaquirá)	Local	Local water users association ensuring provision and monitoring of water supply, contributing to improved watershed management outcomes.	Low	Low	Low
85	Ventalarga village aqueduct, Carrizal sector (Zipaquirá)	Local	Community-managed aqueduct supporting local water distribution and participating in awareness and conservation actions.	Low	Low	Low
86	Rural aqueducts benefiting from the "Water to the Village" Program	Distritall	District-level program beneficiaries supporting implementation of water resilience measures and improved local water governance.	High	Medium	High
87	Laguna Verde Rural Aqueduct (Sumapaz)	Local	Community-based water organizations managing local supply systems and contributing to conservation of upstream ecosystems under Component 2.	Low	Low	Low
88	Association of users of the Aqueduct of the villages of Las Animas, Las Auras and Nazareth –ASOUAN (Sumapaz)	Local	Local water user associations participating in watershed governance, promoting sustainable water use and supporting conservation practices linked to water provision.	Low	Low	Low
89	Association of users of the Aqueduct of the villages of Peñalisa, Raizal, Betania, El Carmen, IstmoTabaco - ASOPERABECA I and II (Sumapaz)	Local	Local water user associations participating in watershed governance, promoting sustainable water use and supporting conservation practices linked to water provision.	Low	Low	Low
90	Association of users of the Aqueduct and Sewerage of the villages of Santo Domingo, La Unión, Capitolio, San Antonio, San Juan and El Toldo ASOAGUAS CLARAS SUMAPAZ ESP	Local	Local water user associations participating in watershed governance, promoting sustainable water use and supporting conservation practices linked to water provision.	Low	Low	Low
91	Las Animas Aqueduct Users Association - ASOAGUA Y CAÑIZ (Sumapaz)	Local	Local water user associations participating in watershed governance, promoting sustainable water use and supporting conservation practices linked to water provision.	Low	Low	Low
92	Association of users of the Laguna Verde village Aqueduct - ASOLAGUNA VERDE ESP (Sumapaz)	Local	Local water user associations participating in watershed governance, promoting sustainable water use and supporting conservation practices linked to water provision.	Low	Low	Low
93	Association of users of the Las Palmas and Los Ríos (Sumapaz) Aqueduct	Local	Local water user associations participating in watershed governance, promoting sustainable water use and supporting conservation practices linked to water provision.	Low	Low	Low
94	Association of users of the Aqueduct of the villages of Santa Rosa, Santa Helena and Taquecitos - ASOMEDIANARANJA (Sumapaz)	Local	Local water user associations participating in watershed governance, promoting sustainable water use and supporting conservation practices linked to water provision.	Low	Low	Low
95	Association of users of the Aqueduct of the villages of Concepción, San José and La Granada - Sumapaz Plan	Local	Local water user associations participating in watershed governance, promoting sustainable water use and supporting conservation practices linked to water provision.	Low	Low	Low

96	Tunales Aqueduct Users Association (Sumapaz)	Local	Local water user associations participating in watershed governance, promoting sustainable water use and supporting conservation practices linked to water provision.	Low	Low	Low
97	Vegas Chorreras Aqueduct (Sumapaz)	Local	Local water user associations participating in watershed governance, promoting sustainable water use and supporting conservation practices linked to water provision.	Low	Low	Low
98	Brisas del Gobernador Aqueduct Users Association (Sumapaz)	Local	Local water user associations participating in watershed governance, promoting sustainable water use and supporting conservation practices linked to water provision.	Low	Low	Low
99	Association of Users of the Chasquez Rural Aqueduct (Villapinzón)	Local	Community water association supporting water distribution and participating in resilience and conservation initiatives.	High	Medium	High
100	Association of Users, Board of Directors of the Aqueduct of the villages of Bosavita, Chinguirá (Villapinzón)	Local	Local organizations managing water systems and contributing to adoption of ecosystem protection measures.	Low	Low	Low
101	Association of Users of the Aqueduct of the Reatova village, San Pedro sector (Villapinzón)	Local	Local organizations managing water systems and contributing to adoption of ecosystem protection measures.	Low	Low	Low
102	Association of Users of the Interveredal Aqueduct of Sonsa, Guanguita High, Guanguita Low, Nemoconcito and Tibita (Villapinzón)	Local	Community-level water governance actors supporting water regulation, local monitoring and sustainable management of water resources.	High	Low	High
103	Association of Users of the Aqueduct Service of the villages of Chiguala, Sonsa and Guanguita, Altilló sector (Villapinzón)	Local	Community-level water governance actors supporting water regulation, local monitoring and sustainable management of water resources.	High	Low	High
104	Association of Users of the Domestic Aqueduct of the San Pedro Village (Villapinzón)	Local	Community-level water governance actors supporting water regulation, local monitoring and sustainable management of water resources.	High	Medium	High
105	Association of Users of the Bosavita Rural Aqueduct, Los Pinos Sector (Villapinzón)	Local	Community-level water governance actors supporting water regulation, local monitoring and sustainable management of water resources.	Low	Low	Low
106	Quincha Aqueduct Users Association (Villapinzón)	Local	Community-level water governance actors supporting water regulation, local monitoring and sustainable management of water resources.	High	Low	High
107	Community-based water management organizations in the Tunjuelo Landscape (including Curubital, Sumapaz, Quiba, Los Soches, La Requilina–El Uval, and Paso Colorado–Peñas Blancas).	Local	Community-based organizations supporting local water management, participation, monitoring, and implementation of project activities in urban and peri-urban contexts.	High	High	High

108	Community-managed rural aqueduct associations and water user organizations in Curubital and Sumapaz.	Local	Community-based organization contributing to local water governance, participation, and implementation of project activities.	High	High	High
109	Community organizations involved in watershed conservation and water governance within the Tunjuelo sub-basin.	Local	Groups supporting community engagement and participation in water-related project activities in urban contexts.	High	Medium	High
110	Local community organizations linked to water resource management, ecosystem restoration, and sustainable rural livelihoods in Curubital and Sumapaz.	Local	Organizations supporting community participation and local coordination in project activities.	High	Medium	High
Subcategory: Productive sectors (community enterprises, producer groups and cooperatives)						
111	Farmers' Markets in the municipalities of the intervention area	Local	Local platform facilitating commercialization of sustainable products and strengthening short supply chains under Component 1.	High	Medium	High
112	Farmers' Associations, Municipalities, Area of Intervention	Local	Community-based organizations implementing sustainable production practices and participating in climate-resilient livelihood strategies.	High	High	High
113	Associations of Recyclers and Recoverers	Municipal	Local organizations contributing to circular economy practices and environmental sustainability through waste management initiatives.	Low	Low	Low
114	Santa Ana Dairy Producers Association - ASOLESAN (20 members). Santa Ana/Guasca Village. Milk Producers	Local	Producers association implementing sustainable dairy production practices and improving value chains under Component 1.	High	High	High
115	Multi-activity Agricultural Cooperative Union "COOUNIÓN" (20 members). Trinidad/Guasca Village. Milk Producers	Local	Agricultural cooperative supporting climate-resilient livestock systems and strengthening commercialization strategies.	High	High	High
116	Guasca Organic Farmers Association - AGREGUA (8 members). La Floresta Village/Guasca. Producers of vermicompost vegetables	Local	Local producers group adopting sustainable agricultural practices and contributing to soil and water conservation.	High	High	High
117	Guasca Quinoa Producers Association -ASOPROQUINUA-Guasca (7 members). La Trinidad San Francisco Village/Guasca. Quinoa Producers	Local	Producers association promoting sustainable crop diversification and strengthening market access.	High	High	High
118	Association of Potato Producers and other agricultural products of the Municipality of Guasca - ASOPROPAGUA (22 members). Santa Ana Alta Village/Guasca	Local	Agricultural organization implementing improved production systems and supporting resilient livelihoods.	High	High	High

119	Association of Sheep and Goat Producers of the Municipality of Guasca - ASOCAPRIGUASCA (7 associations). Sana Ana Alta Village/Guasca. Producers of potatoes, carrots, onions, and milk	Local	Producers association promoting sustainable livestock practices aligned with ecosystem protection.	High	High	High
120	Guasca Livestock and Agricultural Association - ASOMEGUAS (13 members). They produce baked goods, products made with calendula, strawberries, blueberries, semi-free-range eggs, live or dressed chickens, vegetables, wine, therapeutic massages, and handicrafts.	Local	Multi-productive association implementing diversified and climate-resilient livelihood strategies.	High	High	High
121	La Chinita Irrigation District - ASOCHINITA (100 members). Santa Ana Alta/Guasca Village	Local	Water infrastructure organization supporting irrigation management and efficient water use in agricultural production.	High	High	High
122	Small District Users Association and El Jucal Watering Place (78 members). Trinidad Betania Village. Guasca Water Irrigation District	Local	Local irrigation system supporting water allocation and agricultural productivity under sustainable practices.	High	High	High
123	El Dorado Dairy Cooperative - COLDORADOS. Milk collection point, Tierra Negra village, Sesquilé	Local	Producer organizations strengthening dairy value chains and adopting sustainable production practices.	High	High	High
124	Ranchería de Sesquilé Agricultural Corporation - CORRANSES. Milk collection point, Ranchería village	Local	Producer organizations strengthening dairy value chains and adopting sustainable production practices.	High	High	High
125	Hato-Sesquilé Dairy Corporation - CORLHASES. Milk collection point, El Hato village	Local	Producer organizations strengthening dairy value chains and adopting sustainable production practices.	High	High	High
126	CAUSES. Milk collection, El Hato village, Sesquilé	Local	Producer organizations strengthening dairy value chains and adopting sustainable production practices.	High	High	High
127	HATILLO GUATAVITA Dairy and Agricultural Products Cooperative "PROLEAG"	Local	Agricultural cooperative supporting production, processing and commercialization of sustainable agricultural products.	Low	Low	Low
128	Sesquilé Potato and Cold Climate Crop Producers Association. Potato production, El Hato village	Local	Local producers association implementing sustainable crop management practices	High	Medium	Medium
129	Dairy and other Agricultural Activities Corporation, Hato Sesquile. Cattle and buffalo breeding	Local	Livestock producers organization strengthening climate-resilient dairy systems.	High	High	High
130	Rural Women's Association "I Love Entrepreneurship". Ranchería Village (Sesquilé)	Local	Women-led organization promoting inclusive participation and livelihood diversification.	High	Medium	Medium

131	Sesquilé Beekeepers Association - APISSEQUI. Bee production / production of bee products. Sale of honey, pollen, and propolis. El Hato Village	Local	Producers association implementing sustainable apiculture practices and supporting ecosystem services.	High	Medium	Medium
132	Association of Colombian Potato Producers and Other Cold Climate Crops - ADCP. They produce carrots, potatoes, and seeds, Villapinzón	Local	Local producers association promoting climate-resilient crop production and value chain strengthening.	High	Medium	Medium
133	Altamira SAT. They produce blueberries, municipality of Villapinzón	Municipal	Agricultural enterprise supporting production and commercialization of climate-resilient crops.	Medium	Medium	Low
134	Villa Norte Agricultural Producers Society of Villapinzón SAT produces carrots, municipality of Villapinzón	Municipal	Local producer organization implementing improved agricultural practices and market integration.	Medium	Medium	Medium
135	Villapapa, potato producers, municipality of Villapinzón	Municipal	Local production initiative supporting potato value chains and sustainable agricultural practices.	Medium	Medium	Low
136	AMEG - Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Guatavita. They produce yogurt, farmer's cheese, mazzarella, arequipe (dulce de leche), and panelitas (small, sweet pastries) in the municipality of Guatavita.	Municipal	Women-led association supporting processing and commercialization of value-added products.	Medium	Medium	Medium
137	San Jorge Dairy and Agricultural Producers Association, produces dairy products, municipality of Zipaquirá	Municipal	Local producers organization strengthening dairy production and commercialization.	High	Medium	Medium
138	Beel Train Apícola, producing honey, pollen, propolis and royal jelly, municipality of Sesquilé	Municipal	Apiculture producers supporting pollination services and ecosystem conservation.	High	Medium	Low
139	Aguas Calientes Agricultural Cooperative - COAGUAS CALIENTES. Milk Producers (Guasca)	Local	Agricultural cooperative strengthening dairy production and value chains.	High	High	High
140	Guatavita Dairy Cooperative. Milk Producers	Municipal	Local cooperative implementing sustainable livestock practices and market integration.	High	High	High
141	Cooptomine. Milk Producers (Guatavita)	Municipal	Producer organization supporting dairy production and commercialization under improved sustainability standards.	High	High	High
142	CORPOCHALECHE. Milk Producers (Guatavita)	Local	Producers organization strengthening sustainable dairy value chains and contributing to climate-resilient livestock systems under Component 1.	High	High	High
143	Potrero Largo Dairy Cooperative - COOPROLAG. Milk Producers (Guatavita)	Local	Dairy cooperative supporting production, processing and commercialization of milk products while promoting sustainable	High	High	High
144	Association of Women Entrepreneurs of Guatavita -AMEG. Yogurt, Farmhouse Cheese, Mozzarella, Dulce de Leche and Panelitas (Guatavita)	Local	livestock practices.	High	High	High

145	Guasca Organic Farmers Association - AGREGUA. Producers of vermicompost vegetables (Guasca)	Municipal	Women-led organization developing value-added dairy products and supporting inclusive economic empowerment and market access under Component 1.	High	High	High
146	Santa Ana Dairy Producers Association - ASOLESAN. Milk Producers (Guasca)	Local	Producers association implementing sustainable horticultural production systems and contributing to soil health and water conservation.	High	High	High
147	Association of Potato Producers and other agricultural products of the Municipality of Guasca - ASOPROPAGUA. Potato Producers	Municipal	Dairy producers association strengthening climate-resilient livestock systems and improving productivity and commercialization.	High	High	High
148	Association of Sheep and Goat Producers of the Municipality of Guasca - ASOCAPRIGUASCA. Producers of potatoes, carrots, onions and milk (Guasca)	Municipal	Agricultural producers association implementing diversified and sustainable crop systems under Component 1.	High	High	High
149	Multi-activity Agricultural Cooperative Union "COOUNIÓN" Milk Producers (Guasca)	Municipal	Livestock producers association promoting sustainable animal production and diversification of rural livelihoods.	High	High	High
150	Association of Quinoa Producers of Guasca - ASOPROQUINUA Quinoa Producers (Guasca)	Municipal	Agricultural cooperative supporting integrated dairy production and strengthening value chains through collective commercialization.	High	High	High
151	Small District Users Association and El Jucal watering trough. Guasca Water Irrigation District (Guasca)	Local	Producers association promoting crop diversification and sustainable quinoa production with market integration.	High	High	High
152	Coguanos Agricultural Producers Association / Aromatic Vegetables (uchuva, spinach lettuce, broccoli, cilantro, zucchini, chard) (Cogua)	Municipal	Agricultural producers association implementing improved production systems and strengthening value chains.	Medium	Medium	Medium
153	AGROCAM. They produce Pastusa, Suprema and Superior potatoes (Zipaquirá)	Municipal	Producers association supporting diversified and sustainable crop production.	Medium	Medium	Medium
154	San Jorge Dairy and Agricultural Producers Association. Dairy Products (Zipaquirá)	Municipal	Agricultural organization supporting production and commercialization of high-value crops.	Medium	High	Medium
155	AGROCAMZIPA. Pastusa brown potato (Zipaquirá)	Local	Local producers association strengthening dairy production and value-added processing.	High	High	High
156	Monserrat La Moreneta Dairy SAS. Yogurt Production (Villapinzón)	Local	Local agroindustry supporting value-added dairy production and strengthening rural value chains.	Medium	High	High
157	MILCHES SAS Cheese Production. (Villapinzón)	Local	Private sector actor supporting dairy processing, commercialization and market integration.	Medium	Medium	High
158	Producers listed in databases (4 women and 15 men). Pastor Ospina Village (Guasca)	Local	Local producers implementing sustainable agricultural practices and contributing to improved productivity and resilience.	High	High	High

159	Producers listed in databases (6 women and 10 men). Santa Bárbara Village (Guasca)	Local	Local producers implementing sustainable agricultural practices and contributing to improved productivity and resilience.	High	High	High
160	Corales Cooperative, Corales village (Guatavita)	Local	Agricultural cooperative supporting collective production and strengthening commercialization strategies.	High	High	High
161	COPRELEG Cooperative, Guandita village (Guatavita)	Local	Local cooperative facilitating aggregation of production and improving market access.	High	High	High
162	Potrero Largo Dairy Farmers Multipurpose Cooperative - COOPROLAG	Local	Dairy cooperative strengthening production systems and collective commercialization.	High	High	High
163	COOPRODELAP Cooperative	Local	Cooperative supporting dairy value chain development and improving processing and marketing capacities.	High	High	High
164	Producers listed in databases (4 women and 5 men). Vereda Floresta (Guasca)	Local	Smallholder producers implementing sustainable practices and contributing to watershed-compatible production systems.	High	High	High
165	Producers listed in databases (5 women and 16 men). Santa Ana Village (Guasca)	Local	Smallholder producers implementing sustainable practices and contributing to watershed-compatible production systems.	High	High	High
166	Producers listed in databases (1 woman and 4 men). Trinidad Village (Guasca)	Local	Smallholder producers implementing sustainable practices and contributing to watershed-compatible production systems.	High	High	High
167	Hato-Sesquilé Dairy Corporation - CORLHASES, El Hato village (Sesquilé)	Local	Producers organization strengthening dairy value chains and supporting sustainable livestock production.	High	High	High
168	Sesquilé Beekeepers Association - APISEQUI, El Hato village (Sesquilé)	Local	Producers association implementing sustainable apiculture practices that support pollination, biodiversity conservation and ecosystem services under Component 2.	High	High	High
169	Users Environmental Projects Properties Lot 2, El Regalo, Casa Pintada, Lot # 1, El Lote. El Hato Village (Sesquilé)	Local	Local land users implementing conservation practices and participating in ecosystem restoration activities within priority watersheds under Component 2.	High	High	High
170	Environmental Project Users: Properties: Lot 2, El Regalo, Casa Pintada, Lot #1, El Lote. Properties: El Mortillo, El Manantial, La Cuchilla, Los Alpes, Paso de Aguila, La Esperanza, La Arenera, El Alizo, Las Cuchillas, La Melaza, El Porvenir, El Palomar, El Mirador, El Palamar, La Esperanza. Ranchería Village (Sesquilé)	Local	Community landowners engaged in restoration and sustainable land management practices contributing to water regulation and ecosystem protection.	High	High	High
171	Alisos, El Llano, El Rodeo, La Rinconada, San Simón, Santa Helena, Llano de los Potreritos, El Arrayan, San	Local	Local stakeholders implementing conservation actions and supporting protection of strategic ecosystems linked to water provision.	High	High	High

	Rafael, Bituima, Tenasuca and La Vega properties. Tierra Negra hamlet (Sesquilé)					
172	Association of Sheep, Goat and Other Agricultural Producers of Sesquilé - ASOOCAPRIS	Municipal	Producers association promoting sustainable livestock practices and diversification of climate-resilient livelihoods under Component 1.	Medium	High	Medium
173	Uval Sesquilé Agricultural Cooperative - CAUSES	Local	Agricultural cooperative supporting production, commercialization and strengthening of sustainable value chains.	Medium	Low	Low
174	Municipal Association of Dairy Cooperatives of the municipality of Sesquilé - AMUCOLASES. It includes 4 cooperatives.	Municipal	Municipal association coordinating dairy producers and supporting value chain articulation under Component 1.	Low	Low	Low
175	Users Environmental Projects Buenavista Properties, El Porvenir, "La Tranquilina" Lot, Tomsatyba Reserve, El Sociego, Alaska (Sesquilé)	Local	Local landowners participating in conservation initiatives and ecosystem protection activities.	Low	High	Low
176	Comprehensive Cooperative of Coal Producers	Municipal	Productive organization supporting transition toward more sustainable practices and engagement in environmental management processes.	Low	High	Low
177	San Jorge Dairy and Agricultural Producers Association	Local	Local producers organization strengthening dairy production systems and improving market access.	Medium	High	Medium
178	Association of agricultural producers of the municipality of Zipaquirá, acronym ASPROMUZIPA	Municipal	Municipal producers association supporting implementation of sustainable production practices and strengthening value chains.	Medium	High	Medium
179	Women's Association of the municipality of Zipaquirá ASMUJERZIPA	Municipal	Women-led organization promoting inclusive participation, entrepreneurship and livelihood diversification.	Medium	High	Medium
180	Environmental Footprints Foundation	Municipal	Environmental organization supporting awareness, restoration initiatives and community engagement under Component 2.	Medium	Low	Low
181	Association of potato, milk and other cold climate product producers of Zipaquirá and Sabana Centro	Municipal	Producers association implementing climate-resilient agricultural practices and strengthening commercialization	Medium	Medium	Medium
182	Multi-active cooperative of milk producers of the municipality of Zipaquirá Cundinamarca	Municipal	Cooperative supporting dairy production systems and improving value chain efficiency.	Medium	Medium	Medium
183	Federation of artisan producers of Zipaquirá	Municipal	Local organization promoting traditional production systems and supporting local economic development.	Low	Low	Low
184	Colombian Association of Wagyu Cattle Breeders and their Crosses - "Wagyu Colombia"	Nacional	National-level association promoting specialized livestock production and supporting sustainable practices in high-value markets.	Low	High	Low

185	Colombian Association of Farmers, Producers, Processors and Marketers of Grain Legumes and Other Production Chains	Municipal	Producers association supporting crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices.	Medium	Medium	Medium
186	Zipaquirá Sheep Producers Association	Municipal	Local producers promoting sustainable livestock management aligned with ecosystem protection.	Medium	Medium	Medium
187	Renacer Union of Working Women San Jorge EAT (TraLow Associative Company)	Municipal	Women-led organization supporting economic inclusion and development of productive initiatives.	Medium	Low	Medium
188	Association of Women Producers, Farmers and Entrepreneurs of Cundinamarca	Regional	Regional organization strengthening women's participation in agricultural value chains and sustainable livelihoods.	Medium	Medium	Medium
189	Comprehensive Association of Rural Women, Leaders and Entrepreneurs of Zipaquirá	Municipal	Women-led organization supporting local leadership, entrepreneurship and climate-resilient livelihoods.	Medium	Medium	Medium
190	Association of agricultural producers of Zipaquirá	Municipal	Local producers association implementing sustainable agricultural practices.	Medium	Medium	Low
191	Association of cocoa producers and marketers of Cundinamarca	Regional	Regional association supporting sustainable production and market access for cacao value chains.	Low	Low	Low
192	Colombian Association of Specialized Agricultural Producers	Nacional	National-level organization supporting technical improvement and competitiveness of agricultural production systems.	Low	Low	Low
193	Association of Strawberry Producers of Guasca - ASOFRESAG	Municipal	Producers association implementing sustainable horticultural practices and improving market access.	Low	Low	Low
194	Santa Ana Dairy Producers Association - ASOLESAN. Santa Ana Village	Local	Local dairy producers association strengthening sustainable livestock systems and value chains.	Medium	High	Medium
195	Association of Potato and Other Agricultural Producers of the municipality of Guasca. Santa Ana Village	Local	Producers association supporting climate-resilient crop production and soil management practices.	Medium	High	Medium
196	Guasca Quinoa Producers Association. La Trinidad Village	Local	Producers association promoting crop diversification and sustainable agricultural practices.	Medium	High	Medium
197	Hato Grande Agricultural Producers Association, Suesca	Local	Local organization implementing sustainable agricultural and livestock systems.	Medium	High	Low
198	Association of Agricultural Producers of the Guanguita Village	Local	Community-based producers supporting sustainable practices and local economic development.	Low	Low	Low
199	Association of Milk Producers Cooperatives of Guatavita	Municipal	Organization coordinating dairy cooperatives and strengthening commercialization systems.	Low	Low	Low
200	Hatillo Guatavita Milk Producers Cooperative - PROLEHAG	Local	Cooperative supporting production, processing and commercialization of dairy products.	Low	Low	Low
201	Guatavita Dairy Producers Cooperative	Municipal	Local cooperative implementing sustainable livestock practices.	Low	Low	Low
202	Palacio Dairy Products Cooperative - COOPRODELAP	Municipal	Cooperative supporting dairy production and strengthening value chains.	Low	Low	Low

203	Tausa Farmers' Producers Corporation. CORPROTAUSA. Milk Cooling Plant	Municipal	Local organization supporting rural production systems and economic development.	Low	Low	Low
204	Association of Rural Producers in the municipality of Tausa - ASOPROCAMPO	Municipal	Producers association implementing sustainable agricultural practices.	Low	Low	Low
205	Association of Brick Manufacturers "Miscellaneous Clays" of Tausa and Nemocón - ASOLAFAT	Municipal	Local organization promoting sustainable production practices in artisanal sectors.	Low	Low	Low
206	Tausa Producers Association, Páramo Low village	Local	Local producer groups implementing sustainable agricultural practices and strengthening livelihoods.	Low	Low	Low
207	Association of Agricultural Producers of Tausa, Páramo Low village	Local	Local producer groups implementing sustainable agricultural practices and strengthening livelihoods.	Low	Low	Low
208	Association of Potato and Cold Climate Crop Producers of the Municipality of Tausa	Municipal	Local producer groups implementing sustainable agricultural practices and strengthening livelihoods.	Low	Low	Low
209	Tausa Peasant Producers Corporation. Rasgata High Village	Local	Local producer groups implementing sustainable agricultural practices and strengthening livelihoods.	Low	Low	Low
210	Association of Coguan Agricultural Producers	Municipal	Local producer groups implementing sustainable agricultural practices and strengthening livelihoods.	Low	Low	Low
211	Cogua Nuevo Vivir Producers Association	Municipal	Local producer groups implementing sustainable agricultural practices and strengthening livelihoods.	Low	Low	Low
212	Cogua Dairy Producers Cooperative	Municipal	Cooperative supporting dairy production and commercialization.	Low	Low	Low
213	ASOAMEC. San Francisco Town Center	Municipal	Local organizations supporting livelihood recovery, sustainable production and social inclusion under Component 1.	Low	Low	Low
214	La Libertad Organic Producers Association	Municipal	Regional and local organizations supporting sustainable land-use practices, conservation and rural livelihoods under Components 1 and 2	Low	Low	Low
215	Sumapaz Farmers Association (with its Eco-store)	Municipal	Regional and local organizations supporting sustainable land-use practices, conservation and rural livelihoods under Components 1 and 3	Low	Medium	Medium
216	Sumapaz Self-Sustainable Agricultural Association (AAA Sumapaz)	Local	Regional and local organizations supporting sustainable land-use practices, conservation and rural livelihoods under Components 1 and 4	Medium	Medium	Medium
217	Peasant Producers of Sumapaz - PROCAMSU	Local	Regional and local organizations supporting sustainable land-use practices, conservation and rural livelihoods under Components 1 and 5	Low	Medium	Medium
218	La Libertad Organic Producers Association	Municipal	Regional and local organizations supporting sustainable land-use practices, conservation and rural livelihoods under Components 1 and 6	Low	Low	Low
219	Associations of the Sumapaz River Basin	Regional	Regional and local organizations supporting sustainable land-use practices, conservation and rural livelihoods under Components 1 and 7	Medium	Medium	Medium
220	Sumapaz Peasant, Agricultural, Environmental and Cultural Association - SUMAPROC	Regional	Regional and local organizations supporting sustainable land-use practices, conservation and rural livelihoods under Components 1 and 8	Medium	Medium	Medium
221	Association of Rural Producers of Sumapaz in Bogotá. Las Auras Village	Local	Regional and local organizations supporting sustainable land-use practices, conservation and rural livelihoods under Components 1 and 9	Medium	Low	Low

222	Sumapaz Fruit Producers Association	Regional	Regional and local organizations supporting sustainable land-use practices, conservation and rural livelihoods under Components 1 and 10	Medium	Medium	Medium
Subcategory: Local Communities and Vulnerable Groups						
223	Women's groups, rural intervention area	Local	Key actors for gender mainstreaming, promoting inclusive participation and economic empowerment across project components.	High	Medium	High
224	Groups of young people in the rural areas of the intervention	Local	Youth groups supporting innovation, environmental awareness and long-term sustainability of project outcomes.	High	Medium	High
225	LGBTI community groups, sidewalks, intervention area	Local	Stakeholders ensuring inclusion and diversity in project participation processes.	High	Medium	High
226	Groups of older people, sidewalks, intervention area	Local	Knowledge holders contributing traditional practices and local understanding of ecosystem management.	High	Medium	High
227	Population groups victimized by the armed conflict, rural areas of intervention	Local	Priority stakeholders for inclusive development, supporting equitable access to project benefits.	High	Medium	Medium
228	Farmers, rural areas of intervention	Local	Primary implementers of sustainable production practices under Component 1.	High	Medium	High
229	The "Tagua Eco del Páramo" environmental initiative is aimed at the protection, conservation and sustainable use of páramo ecosystems and areas of environmental importance.	Local	Local initiative supporting conservation and sustainable use of high-Andean ecosystems under Component 2.	High	Medium	High
Subcategory: Indigenous Communities						
230	Mhuysqa Chuta fa Aba Indigenous Reserve "The Children of Corn". Espigas Village, Sesquilé	Local	Indigenous authority ensuring culturally appropriate engagement, incorporation of traditional knowledge and alignment with safeguards under Components 1 and 2.	Medium	Medium	Medium
Subcategory: Social/Community Surveillance and Control						
231	District Oversight	Distrital	Oversight body ensuring transparency, accountability and compliance with public policies.	Low	Medium	Low
232	Municipal oversight bodies	Municipal	Local oversight actors supporting monitoring of project implementation and community accountability.	Low	Medium	Low
233	Environmental Oversight	Local	Stakeholder monitoring environmental compliance and ensuring adherence to sustainability standards.	Medium	High	High
234	Suhuca Sie Oversight	Local	Community-based oversight actor supporting local monitoring and stakeholder engagement processes.	Medium	Low	Low

Source: IDOM, 2026

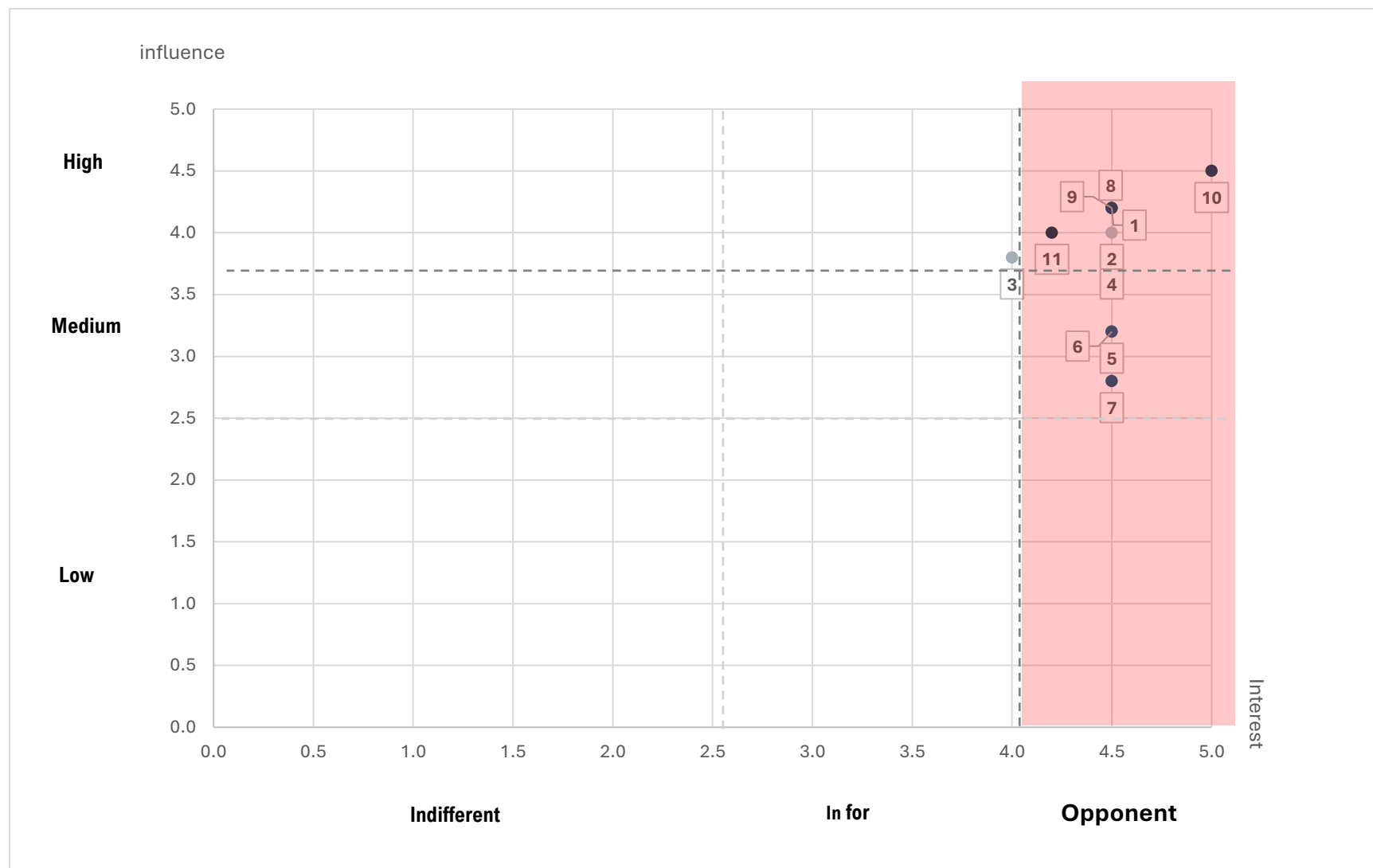


Figure 5-12 Matrix of Community based and self-managed organizations.
Source: IDOM, 2026

The stakeholder mapping process identified a total of 234 stakeholders across the project's area of influence, including public institutions, community-based organizations, productive sector actors, civil society organizations, and vulnerable population groups. These stakeholders reflect the diversity of territorial, institutional, and socio-economic dynamics present in the intervention areas. In order to facilitate a structured and strategic analysis, stakeholders were grouped into 11 representative categories based on their functional roles, level of organization, and relevance to project components and outcomes. This aggregation allows for a more effective assessment of interest and influence, avoiding fragmentation while ensuring that key stakeholder characteristics are adequately captured.

Each group consolidates stakeholders with similar roles in relation to the project, such as local governance, water resource management, productive activities, ecosystem conservation, and social inclusion. This approach enables the definition of differentiated engagement strategies while maintaining a comprehensive understanding of stakeholder dynamics across the territory. The grouping methodology ensures consistency and analytical clarity in the matrix, while preserving the representativeness of the 234 identified stakeholders and their respective contributions to project implementation, outcomes, and long-term sustainability.

i. High Influence / High Interest

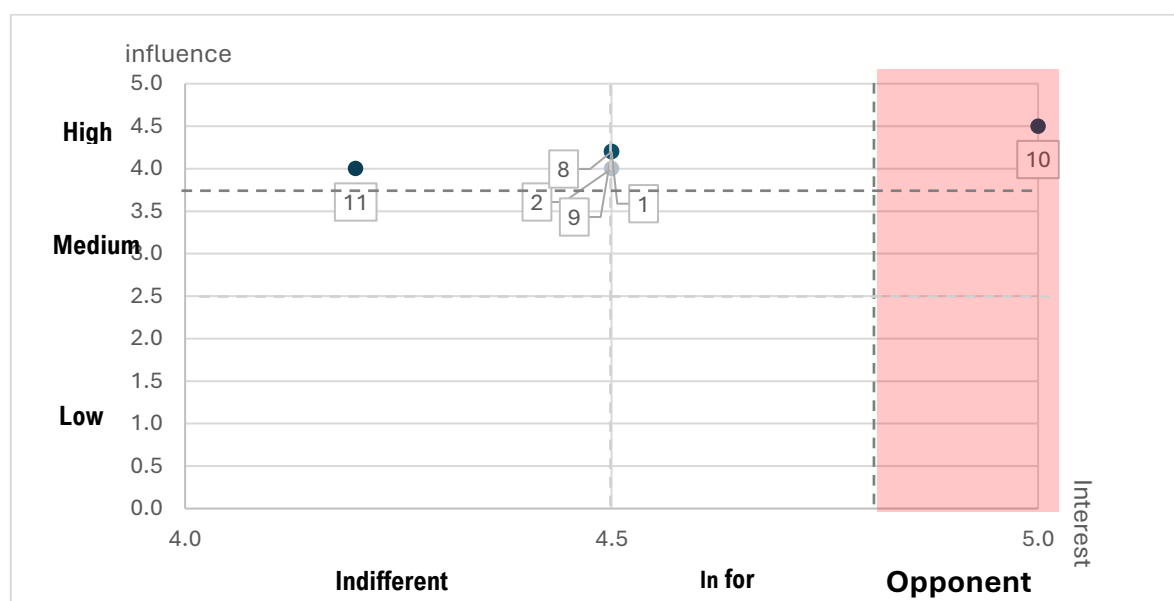


Figure 5-13 Matrix of Community. High influence - high interest.

Source: IDOM, 2026

This quadrant includes stakeholders that are critical for the project's success, as they combine strong decision-making capacity, territorial legitimacy, and high levels of interest in project outcomes. Indigenous authorities and community-based organizations play a central role in local governance, social acceptance, and the implementation of activities at the territorial level. Similarly, water user organizations and environmental groups are directly linked to core project components related to water management and ecosystem restoration. Their high influence stems from their capacity to mobilize communities, validate interventions, and either facilitate or hinder project implementation. Their high interest reflects their direct dependence on natural resources, livelihoods, and social outcomes addressed by the project.

Engagement with this group must be continuous, participatory, and based on co-creation mechanisms. This includes structured dialogue spaces, participatory planning processes, and culturally appropriate engagement strategies, particularly for Indigenous Peoples. These stakeholders should be actively involved in decision-making processes, monitoring, and validation of project interventions to ensure ownership, legitimacy, and long-term sustainability.

Table 5-17 Community. High influence - high interest.

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
1	Community-based territorial organizations across the project's area of influence, including the municipalities of Guasca, Sesquilé, Guatavita, Cogua, Zipaquirá, Villapinzón, and the Tunjuelo Landscape (Paso Colorado–Peñas Blancas, La Requilina–El Uval, Los Soches, and Quiba). (Includes Community Action Boards (JACs), local councils, rural community committees, and community organizations within their areas of influence.)
2	Community-based rural water management organizations across the project's area of influence, including Guasca, Sesquilé, Guatavita, Cogua, Zipaquirá, Villapinzón, and the Tunjuelo Landscape (Paso Colorado–Peñas Blancas, La Requilina–El Uval, Los Soches, and Quiba). (Includes rural aqueduct associations, water user boards, community-managed water systems, watershed stewardship groups, and other community-based water governance organizations.)
8	Vulnerable and differentiated population groups across rural communities in the project area. Includes elderly populations, conflict-affected communities, LGBTI groups, and other vulnerable groups.
9	Territorial protection organizations, both environmentally and community-based, are in the rural municipalities within the project's core areas. Includes environmental NGOs, conservation initiatives, and ecosystem protection groups.
10	Indigenous communities and traditional authorities present within the project's area of influence (including the reservation identified in Sesquilé).
11	Citizen oversight bodies and social accountability mechanisms in municipalities within the project area. Includes citizen watchdog groups, environmental oversight bodies, and local monitoring committees.

Source: IDOM, 2026

ii. Quadrant 2 - High interest / Medium or low influence

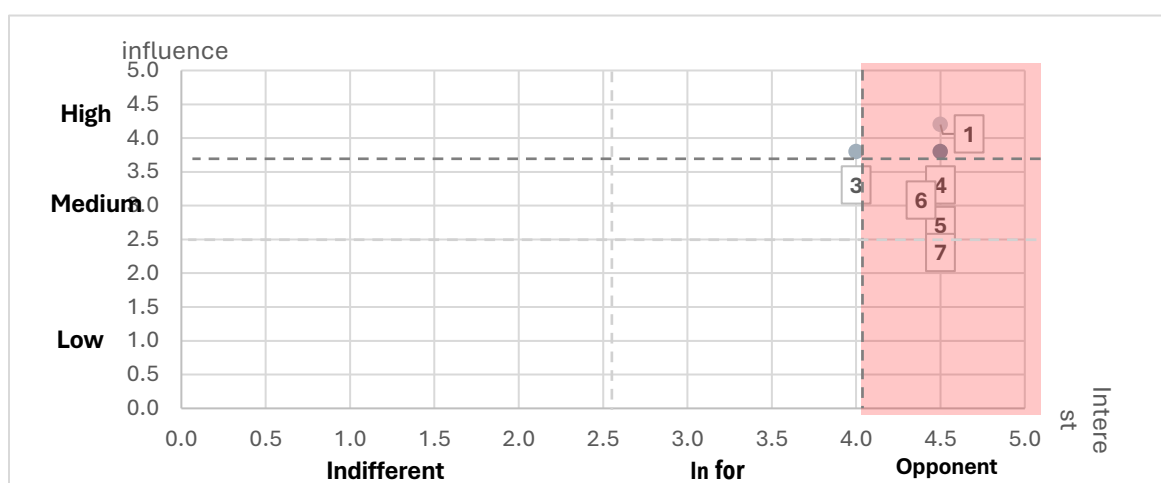


Figure 5-14 Matrix of Community Actors. High interest - medium influence.

Source: IDOM, 2026

Stakeholders in this quadrant demonstrate a strong interest in the project due to their direct dependence on productive systems, livelihoods, and economic opportunities. However, their influence is comparatively lower, as they typically operate at local or sectoral levels and may lack institutional power or decision-making authority. These groups are central to achieving project outcomes under Component 1, particularly those related to sustainable production, value chain strengthening, and climate-resilient livelihoods. Women and youth organizations are also critical for ensuring inclusiveness, social equity, and intergenerational sustainability.

The engagement strategy for this group should focus on empowerment, capacity building, and active participation in implementation processes. This includes training, technical assistance, access to financing mechanisms, and inclusion in participatory planning spaces. Strengthening their organizational capacities will also contribute to increasing their influence over time, particularly in local governance and market dynamics.

Table 5-18 Community Actors. High interest - medium influence.

No.	Group / Organization / Entity
3	Irrigation and productive water user organizations across the project's area of influence, including Guasca, Sesquilé, Guatavita, surrounding municipalities, and the Tunjuelo Landscape (Paso Colorado–Peñas Blancas, La Requilina–El Uval, Los Soches, and Quiba). (Includes irrigation districts, agricultural water-use associations, producer irrigation groups, and other organizations involved in productive water management and climate-resilient agricultural practices.)
4	"Farmers' associations and rural producer organizations across the project's area of influence, including the Guasca-Sesquilé and Tunjuelo Landscapes. (Includes agricultural, mixed-production, agroecological, and community-based producer associations engaged in sustainable land management, ecosystem restoration, and climate-resilient livelihoods.)"
5	"Dairy and livestock producer organizations across the project's area of influence, including Guatavita, Sesquilé, Guasca, Zipaquirá, Villapinzón, and the Tunjuelo Landscape. (Includes dairy producer associations, livestock producer organizations, mixed farming and livestock associations, and community-based rural production groups engaged in sustainable and climate-resilient agricultural practices.)"
6	Rural women's organizations across the project's area of influence, including Cundinamarca municipalities and the Tunjuelo Landscape. (Includes women's associations, rural entrepreneurship groups, women's producer organizations, community-based women's groups, and local leadership and advocacy networks.)
7	Youth organizations and territorial youth platforms in municipalities within the project's area of influence. Includes youth councils and rural youth groups.

Source: IDOM, 2026

iii. Quadrant 3 - Low interest / high influence

The absence of stakeholders in this quadrant indicates that there are no actors with significant influence over the project who are currently disengaged or lack interest. This is a positive finding, as it suggests strong alignment between the project objectives and the priorities of influential stakeholders within the territory. However, this situation should be monitored throughout project implementation, as changes in political, institutional, or economic contexts may alter stakeholder positions. Maintaining proactive

communication and periodic validation of stakeholder interest is recommended to prevent potential shifts toward low engagement among influential actors.

iv. Quadrant 4 - Low Interest / Low Influence

No stakeholders have been classified in this quadrant at this stage. However, stakeholder mapping will be periodically updated to identify any emerging groups with low levels of interest and influence that may require monitoring during project implementation.

6. Consultation and meaningful participation during the PPF phase

The consultations were a central element in supporting the design of the GCF project **“Building Water Resilience in Bogotá and the Region”**, allowing stakeholders to provide relevant technical, social and territorial inputs for the definition of components, activities and cross-cutting approaches for the development of the project. During the Project Preparation Facility (PPF), a multi-sector and multi-level consultation process was developed that included the participation of national and subnational public institutions, municipal governments, private companies, civil society organizations, academia and local communities, ensuring a broad and diverse representation of actors with influence or interest in the intervention territory. The consultation process ensured the systematic engagement of stakeholders identified as high influence and/or high interest during the stakeholder mapping phase. Based on the stakeholder analysis conducted (Section 5), priority was given to engaging key institutional actors, environmental authorities, financial entities, and strategic partners, as well as relevant representatives of local communities and productive sectors. While the engagement of all stakeholders was progressive and adapted to the stage of the PPF, all high influence stakeholders were effectively consulted through technical meetings, bilateral engagements, and coordination spaces. Medium influence stakeholders were also engaged through targeted workshops and dialogue spaces, ensuring broad representation and inclusiveness in the consultation process.

The stakeholder engagement strategy followed a differentiated approach based on influence and interest levels, ensuring that engagement mechanisms were tailored to each group. This included high-level technical coordination for decision-making actors, and participatory and inclusive methodologies for communities and local stakeholders, in line with CI's Stakeholder Engagement Policy. In addition, the process incorporated gender-inclusive approaches and differentiated measures for vulnerable groups, including ethnic communities, ensuring their effective participation through specific consultation spaces.

During the Project Preparation Facility (PPF) phase, IDOM/CI conducted stakeholder engagement activities across the different intervention nuclei. These activities included participatory workshops, institutional meetings, and targeted consultations with local stakeholders, involving community actors, community-based organizations, and institutional stakeholders.

These engagements aimed to identify key environmental and social challenges, as well as to gather inputs for the design of project interventions. These inputs have informed the design of project interventions and the stakeholder engagement strategy.

During the initial stages of the consultation process, stakeholder participation was organized around several territorial Intervention Landscapes, defined based on hydrological, social, and administrative criteria. These included Guandogue (Tausa, Cogua, Zipaquirá), Villapinzón, Tominé (Sesquilé, Guatavita, Guasca), East (San Juanito, El Calvario, Fómeque), Sumapaz (Bogotá), and Tunjuelo (Bogotá). This approach enabled broad territorial coverage during the initial phase of information exchange and consultation, ensuring that diverse local contexts and stakeholder perspectives were adequately captured. As the PPF progressed and the technical scope of the project was refined, based on the analysis of participation results, stakeholder relevance, and territorial articulation, the consultation approach was refined and consolidated into four main Intervention Landscapes: Guandogue, Villapinzón, Tominé, Tunjuelo. This adjustment allowed for a more focused and operationally efficient engagement strategy, concentrating efforts on priority areas with greater relevance for project implementation and

fostering stronger interaction dynamics with stakeholders. Consequently, this results section presents information covering all initially defined Intervention Landscape, reflecting the broader scope of stakeholder engagement during the formulation phase. In contrast, Section 7 of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan focuses on a detailed description of consultation activities, meetings, and engagement mechanisms structured around the three consolidated Intervention Landscape for the project implementation phase. This reflects the transition from a broad and exploratory approach during formulation to a more focused and strategic engagement framework for project implementation.

To provide a comprehensive and structured understanding of stakeholder engagement during the PPF phase, this section presents the results of the consultation process organized in four main components. First, it includes an analysis of stakeholder engagement balance and coverage (Section 6.1), assessing the extent to which different stakeholder groups were reached across the territory and according to their level of influence and interest. Second, it provides a detailed list of the participation activities conducted (Section 6.2), including technical meetings, bilateral engagements, consultations with private sector actors, and participatory workshops with local communities. Third, the section presents a consolidated summary of results (Section 6.3), organized by type of engagement mechanism. This includes technical and institutional socialization meetings, spaces for dialogue and bilateral meetings, consultations and working groups with companies and associations, participatory workshops and community consultation spaces, as well as complementary analysis and data collection processes. These results reflect the broader territorial scope of engagement during the formulation phase, including all initially defined Intervention Landscape. Finally, Section 6.4 presents the main lessons learned from the consultation process, identifying strengths, gaps, and opportunities to strengthen stakeholder engagement during the implementation phase. Overall, this section provides a robust and evidence-based account of the consultation process, demonstrating its contribution to project design and establishing a foundation for the Stakeholder Engagement Plan presented in Section 7, where engagement is structured around the consolidated Intervention Landscape.

6.1. Stakeholder Engagement Balance and Coverage Analysis

At the outset of this section, a cross-analysis was conducted between the stakeholders identified and characterized in Section 5.3 and those effectively engaged during the project formulation phase, as presented in Section 6.2. This analysis aims to assess the level of coverage achieved and its consistency with stakeholder prioritization criteria, particularly in terms of interest, influence, and risk. The stakeholder identification process resulted in a total of 450 actors, including 88 public entities, 78 private sector actors, and 284 community-based stakeholders. It is important to note that only the actors categorized under self-managed or community-based organizations were aggregated into 11 groups to facilitate analysis, given their high number and territorial dispersion. In contrast, public and private stakeholders were assessed individually, allowing for a more detailed characterization of institutional and sectoral roles.

The engagement process carried out during the formulation phase demonstrates a clear prioritization of stakeholders with higher levels of interest and influence. However, it is also recognized that not all identified stakeholders were directly engaged at this stage. This is particularly relevant for community-based actors, where participation was structured through representative mechanisms (e.g., JACs, associations, and territorial platforms), rather than through direct engagement with each individual organization. This approach is consistent with the scope of the formulation phase, which focuses on project design, validation, and feasibility. Nonetheless, it implies that some stakeholders, especially those

with localized or sector-specific roles, were engaged indirectly or remain to be engaged in subsequent phases.

Table 6-1 Stakeholder Engagement Summary with influence-interest classification.

Stakeholder Type	Representative Entities Engaged (Section 6.1)	Influence–Interest Level (Section 5.3)	Engagement Approach	Number of Stakeholders entities invited*	Number of Stakeholders entities participating**	N° of participants (women)	N° of participants (men)
Public Sector	National Planning Department (DNP); Ministry of Environment (MADS); Regional Environmental Authorities (CAR, Corpoguavio); District Secretariat of Environment (SDA); Municipal governments	High Influence / High Interest (mainly); some High Influence / Medium Interest	Technical meetings, institutional coordination, bilateral dialogues	103	15	91	61
Private Sector	Producer associations; dairy and livestock federations; chambers of commerce; private companies linked to value chains	Medium–High Influence / High Interest; some High Influence / Medium Interest	Sectoral dialogues, technical workshops, bilateral engagement	89	15	12	14
Community-Based Stakeholders	Juntas de Acción Comunal (JACs); Acueducto Veredal associations; farmers' associations; women's organizations; youth groups; Indigenous communities; environmental groups	High Interest / Medium Influence; High Interest / High Influence (Indigenous, water orgs, JACs)	Participatory workshops, community meetings, representative engagement	234	60	137	133
Indigenous Peoples	Muisca Indigenous community and traditional authorities	High Influence / High Interest	Culturally appropriate consultation processes	2	1	5	4
Oversight and Control Bodies	Citizen oversight groups (veedurías), local monitoring organizations	High Influence / High Interest	Targeted dialogue and participation in consultation spaces	10 Included in public/community (Including duplicated)	2 Included in public/community (Including duplicated)	data included in figures of public, private and community participants	
Environmental NGOs / Territorial	Conservation organizations, environmental foundations, watershed protection groups	High Interest / High Influence	Technical and participatory engagement spaces	28	12	data included in figures of public, private and community participants	

Stakeholder Type	Representative Entities Engaged (Section 6.1)	Influence–Interest Level (Section 5.3)	Engagement Approach	Number of Stakeholders entities invited*	Number of Stakeholders entities participating**	N° of participants (women)	N° of participants (men)
Protection Actors				Included in private/community mix (Including duplicated)	Included in private/community mix (Including duplicated)		
Women and Youth Organizations	Rural women associations, youth platforms, local leadership groups	High Interest /Low Influence ¹	Participatory workshops and targeted inclusion mechanism	12 Included in private/community mix (Including duplicated)	6 Included in private/community mix (Including duplicated)	data included in figures of public, private and community participants	
Total						245	212

Source: IDOM, 2026

*Number of stakeholder entities invited: corresponds to the number of public, private or community self-manage organizations that were contacted and invited to the workshops

**Number of stakeholder entities participating: this is the number of entities that actually participated the workshops

Rows in gray are institutions that are also included in the categories of public, private or community self-manage organizations, but were separated to illustrate their participation.

¹ Women and youth organizations are classified as having high interest but relatively lower influence, not because of their relevance to the project, but due to their limited formal decision-making power within institutional and governance structures. However, these groups are critical for project implementation, particularly in relation to adoption of practices, behavioral change, and long-term sustainability of outcomes.

The integration of stakeholder data from Sections 5.3 and 6.1 confirms that participation during the formulation phase closely aligned with the prioritization criteria defined in the stakeholder mapping matrix. A total of 103 public sector stakeholders were invited, of whom 15 participated, reflecting the systematic involvement of highly influential actors through formal coordination mechanisms, technical meetings, and institutional dialogues. These actors, including national, regional, and municipal authorities, played a key role in ensuring alignment with regulatory frameworks, regulatory requirements, and territorial planning processes. Similarly, in the private sector, 89 stakeholders were identified, and 15 participated, primarily representing producer associations, value chain actors, and business organizations. Their participation reflects the involvement of stakeholders with medium to high influence and interest, particularly regarding productive transformation, economic development, and the adoption of sustainable practices. The highest level of participation was observed among community-based stakeholder entities. A total of 229 entities were identified and 60 participated, including Community Action Boards (JACs), rural and water user associations, farmers' organizations, women's and youth groups, Indigenous communities, and environmental groups. This category is characterized by a high level of interest and varying degrees of influence. Participation was conducted mainly through participatory workshops, community meetings, and representative engagement mechanisms, ensuring the incorporation of local knowledge, territorial perspectives, and community priorities into the project design. Additional stakeholder categories were identified to reflect their specific roles within the participation process. These included Indigenous Peoples (2 entities identified and 1 participating). Also included were oversight and monitoring bodies (10 identified, 2 participants), environmental NGOs and territorial protection actors (28 identified, 12 participants), and women's and youth organizations (12 identified, 6 participants).

It is important to note that these latter categories correspond to cross-cutting stakeholder groups already included in the public, private, and/or community-based stakeholder categories. Therefore, these figures may involve double counting and should not be interpreted as additional stakeholders or aggregated independently. The analysis also highlights that participation, particularly within the community stakeholder category, was frequently conducted through representative mechanisms rather than through the direct involvement of all identified stakeholders. This explains the difference between the number of stakeholders identified and those who participated. Thus, while the engagement strategy ensured the representation of key stakeholder groups, full coverage of all identified stakeholders has not yet been achieved. This gap is not considered a limitation, but rather a reflection of the phased approach to stakeholder engagement adopted during the formulation stage. In accordance with the requirements of the Industry Global Engagement Framework (CI-GCF) and the principles of Energy Security Strategy 10 (ESS10), this aspect will be addressed during the implementation phase, where participation will be expanded to ensure:

- Direct engagement with stakeholders not consulted during formulation
- Greater territorial depth, particularly in rural and dispersed communities
- Strengthened inclusion of vulnerable and underrepresented groups
- Continuous and differentiated engagement mechanisms

Overall, the comparative analysis confirms that the most relevant stakeholders for the project design—particularly those with significant influence or interest—participated effectively through appropriate mechanisms, while also identifying the need to broaden and deepen stakeholder participation during implementation.

6.2. List of participation activities

During the PPF phase, a set of activities were developed with stakeholders, designed in a structured and progressive manner, to support the formulation of the project and ensure early, informed and relevant participation, in accordance with the guidelines of the Green Climate Fund (GCF).

Participation activities were organized into five blocks, based on the type of actor, the territorial level, and the specific objectives of each dialogue space. This allowed for differentiation between instances of institutional articulation, territorial coordination, private sector engagement, and community consultation. This methodological approach facilitated the collection of relevant technical, institutional, and territorial inputs, as well as the identification of risks, opportunities, and expectations associated with the project. The blocks of participation activities developed during the PPF phase are described below, along with a list of the activities carried out:

- a) **Technical and institutional outreach meetings** with national and regional public entities, environmental authorities, technical entities and multilateral organizations, aimed at:
 - To socialize the objectives and components of the project.
 - Identify environmental and social risks.
 - Verify alignment with current public policies, planning instruments, and regulatory frameworks.
 - Define institutional roles and inter-institutional articulation schemes.
- b) **Spaces for dialogue and bilateral meetings with municipal governments, focused on:**
 - Identify local problems related to water management, climate risks, and livelihoods.
 - Recognize local institutional capacities and strengthening needs.
 - Gather expectations regarding the formulation and implementation of the project in the territory.
- c) **Consultations and working groups with private companies and sector associations, aimed at:**
 - Identify opportunities for public-private partnerships.
 - Analyze risks and synergies between productive activities and water resilience objectives.
 - Explore financial sustainability schemes and private sector participation in nature-based solutions.
- d) **Participatory workshops with local communities**, social organizations, Community Action Boards (JACs), productive and environmental associations, and specific population groups (women, youth, indigenous communities, older people), with the aim of:
 - Gather perceptions about the impacts of climate change on the territory.
 - Identify local practices, traditional knowledge, and needs.
 - Identify differential, territorial, and cultural approaches in the project design.
- e) **Community consultation spaces with indigenous groups**, a consultation space whose central focus was:
 - Create intercultural dialogues.
 - To create the conditions for informed, differentiated, and respectful participation.

- To guide the definition of differential approaches, participation mechanisms, and considerations of environmental and social safeguards.
- f) **Application of complementary surveys** to gather exploratory and guiding inputs that allow the identification of trends, needs, gaps and considerations relevant to the design of the project, aimed at:
- Support the collection of exploratory social and territorial information during the project preparation phase.
 - Identify the demographic and social conditions relevant to the formulation of the project.

6.3. Summary of results

This section summarizes the main results of the participatory process, developed during the Project Preparation phase, organized according to the activity blocks defined in the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP). The summary of results emphasizes the strategic, technical, and institutional contributions received through the various dialogue forums, as well as how these contributions strengthened the project design and aligned it with public policies, planning instruments, and Green Climate Fund (GCF) standards.

This section does not aim to detail each individual meeting —as the summary is presented in the corresponding fact sheets (see Annex 5.2 Memorandum Aids)—, but rather to offer an analytical reading of the results achieved by participation block, highlighting progress in institutional and territorial articulation, identification of risks and opportunities, and definition of governance and financial sustainability schemes that will be further developed during the implementation phase.

6.3.1. Technical and institutional socialization meetings

This section covers the technical and institutional outreach meetings held with national, regional, and district public entities, environmental authorities, technical institutions, research centers, academia, and multilateral organizations during the project preparation phase. The main objective of these activities was to ensure the strategic, regulatory, and technical alignment of the project with current public policies, territorial and environmental planning instruments, and the institutional priorities of key actors, as well as to define roles, responsibilities, and inter-institutional coordination schemes for the implementation phase.

Within the framework of this block, the meetings focused on:

- Socializing the project's objectives, components, and approach.
- Preliminarily identify environmental and social risks, as well as opportunities for mitigation and institutional strengthening.
- Validating the approach to water security, ecosystem-based adaptation, and water governance.
- Exploring mechanisms for co-financing, technical cooperation, and complementarity with ongoing initiatives.

As a result of the process, an institutional coordination exercise was developed, which included formal meetings between September and December 2025, with the participation of representatives from public entities, environmental authorities, research institutes, international cooperation agencies, water management support organizations, and representatives from Conservation International Colombia and

IDOM. As mentioned initially, the main purpose of the meetings was to socialize the project, validate its alignment with territorial planning instruments and public policies, and advance in the definition of roles, technical contributions, and co-financing schemes. In the first stage, the meetings focused on strategic alignment with entities such as CAR Cundinamarca, the Bogotá Metropolitan Region, the District Environment Secretariat, and the World Bank, addressing the project's consistency with the PGAR, the PAC, and water security strategies. Subsequently, technical meetings were held with AGROSAVIA, the Alexander Von Humboldt Institute, and CORPOGUAVIO, aimed at coordinating ecological restoration, productive reconversion, environmental monitoring, and capacity building actions, as well as exploring in-kind contributions and co-execution schemes. The meetings with the Ministry of Environment and IDEAM focused on aligning the project with national policies and official information systems (climate and environmental). In addition, the meetings with the District Environment Secretariat and the Bogotá Water Fund allowed for a preliminary discussion of potential co-financing scenarios with the SDA, including possible administrative administrative instruments, timelines, coordination with EAAB, and alignment with national instruments such as payments for ecosystem services. No financial contribution was formally approved or committed. Any potential District contribution remains subject to institutional validation, confirmation, and approval by the competent District authorities. Below is a summary of each meeting:

Table 6-2 Technical and institutional socialization meetings.No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
1	IAVH – Alexander Von Humboldt Institute for Research on Biological Resources. Date. 10/11/2025	Research Institute	Exchange of information and experience of the GEF – Paramos for Life Project, led by the IAVH	Public Academy	8	1	The meeting resulted in a detailed definition of the potential technical contributions of IAVH across all project components, based on a structured articulation matrix. Key outcomes included the identification of IAVH's role in strengthening protected area management through the development of management plans, monitoring tools, and regional-scale effectiveness assessment frameworks, as well as its contribution to ecological restoration through capacity building and community-based nurseries. The discussion also clarified IAVH's added value in supporting nature-based solutions, biodiversity monitoring, and the design of financial mechanisms such as payments for ecosystem services and biodiversity credits. Additionally, the meeting established the need to clearly define IAVH's role as either a lead implementer or strategic partner in specific activities, as well as its participation in critical project pathways, ensuring a more precise institutional arrangement for implementation.
2	IAVH – Alexander Von Humboldt Institute for Research on Biological Resources. Date. 1/09/2025	Research Institute	Exchange of information and experience of the GEF – Paramos for Life Project, led by the IAVH	Public Academy	8	3	The meeting resulted in the identification of key governance structures and community-based processes from the Páramos para la Vida project that can be leveraged in the GCF project design. A key outcome was the consolidation of experiences related to participatory governance, communication strategies, and safeguards implementation, highlighting the role of community organizations, local water boards, and producer associations across multiple municipalities. The discussion also enabled the recognition of ongoing initiatives in sustainable production, nature-based tourism, food sovereignty, and community-based monitoring, which provide a strong foundation for scaling interventions. Additionally, follow-up actions were defined to share detailed territorial information, strengthen

Table 6-2 Technical and institutional socialization meetings.No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
							collaboration in restoration processes, and exchange monitoring protocols, ensuring continuity and articulation between both projects.
3	CAR Cundinamarca Date. 4/09/2025	Regional Environmental Authority	Align project with PGAR and PAC	Corporations/Environmental Authorities	4	3	The meeting resulted in the confirmation of the alignment between the GCF project and the CAR's planning instruments, particularly the PGAR 2024–2035 and the Four-Year Action Plan, ensuring institutional coherence. A key outcome was the recognition of shared priorities in water resource management, climate change adaptation, ecosystem conservation, and environmental culture, which strengthens the justification for joint implementation. The discussion also led to the agreement to establish technical coordination mechanisms, including the use of activity matrices and follow-up meetings to identify synergies and beneficiaries. Additionally, the CAR expressed its commitment to supporting project implementation through planning and coordination processes, reinforcing its role as a strategic institutional partner.
4	World Bank Date. 9/09/2025	International Cooperation	Articulate Water Security Strategy with GCF	International Cooperation	4	5	The meeting resulted in a strong alignment between the Water Security Strategy led by the World Bank and the GCF project, particularly in terms of adopting an integrated approach that combines conservation, sustainable production, and financial mechanisms. A key outcome was the identification of the five strategic pillars of the water security framework and the positioning of the project within this broader structure. The discussion also

Table 6-2 Technical and institutional socialization meetings.No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
							clarified the need for innovative financing mechanisms, including the role of the GCF in complementing existing investments, as well as the importance of integrated information systems for decision-making. Additionally, the World Bank proposed that CI take a leadership role in the conservation pillar, which represents a significant opportunity to strengthen the project's strategic positioning and institutional relevance.
6	AGROSAVIA – CI Colombia Date. 26/09/2025	Public research entity	Develop innovation networks with GCF	Public Academy	2	1	The meeting resulted in the identification of concrete entry points for AGROSAVIA's integration into the project through the alignment of its innovation networks with the project components, including permanent crops, livestock, roots and tubers, horticulture, and fruit systems. A key outcome was the establishment of a shared working framework through the use of a matrix that links AGROSAVIA's technological services and research programs with the project's activities, enabling a structured approach to collaboration. Additionally, the meeting clarified AGROSAVIA's potential contribution in providing technical inputs, innovation tools, and information systems, including expert systems and agroecological indicators to support monitoring and decision-making processes. A follow-up action was defined to complete and validate this matrix, which will allow the operationalization of AGROSAVIA's role within Components 1, 2 of the projects.
7	Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development Date. 6/11/2025	National Government	Align project with national policies	National Government	1	3	The meeting resulted in strategic guidance from the Ministry of Environment regarding the technical and institutional alignment of the project, particularly in relation to páramo management and sustainable production transitions. Key outcomes included the identification of the need to coordinate directly with regional environmental authorities to align ongoing

Table 6-2 Technical and institutional socialization meetings.No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
							páramo management efforts, as well as the reinforcement of productive reconversion processes as a central element of Component 1. The Ministry also provided recommendations to integrate private-sector investments, particularly from energy companies, and to incorporate existing knowledge transfer experiences such as Acueducto Veredal strengthening initiatives. Additionally, the meeting led to the agreement to establish technical working tables focused on the contribution of the project to páramo management plans and the prioritization of areas for productive reconversion, thereby strengthening institutional coordination and technical validation processes.
8	CORPOGUAVIO Date. 6/11/2025	District public entity	Define technical and territorial articulation	Environmental Corporations/Authorities	6	5	The meeting resulted in the operational alignment of CORPOGUAVIO's technical areas with the project components, enabling the identification of specific contributions in restoration, climate change, water resource management, biodiversity, waste management, and green businesses. A key outcome was the clarification of priority intervention areas within the jurisdiction, including specific river basins and tributaries, which strengthens the spatial targeting of project actions. The meeting also established a clear process for advancing co-financing, including the provision of technical information and the completion of alignment matrices by CORPOGUAVIO. Additionally, the discussion reinforced the role of the corporation as a key implementing partner in ensuring territorial coherence and institutional articulation.
9	Alexander Von Humboldt Institute (IAVH)	Research Institute	Define technical and scientific role	Public Academy	3	-	The meeting resulted in a comprehensive technical alignment of IAVH's contributions across all project components, based on the articulation matrix of activities. A key outcome was the identification of IAVH's role in

Table 6-2 Technical and institutional socialization meetings.No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
	Date. 10/11/2025						strengthening protected area management through the development of methodologies, monitoring tools, and effectiveness assessment frameworks, as well as its contribution to ecological restoration, sustainable production transitions, and biodiversity monitoring. The discussion also highlighted IAVH's capacity to support climate change adaptation through ecosystem-based approaches, financial mechanisms such as payments for ecosystem services and biodiversity credits, and the development of innovative monitoring systems. Additionally, the meeting established the need to clearly define IAVH's role as a lead implementer or strategic partner in specific activities, as well as its position within the project's critical path, strengthening institutional clarity and implementation readiness.
10	Bogotá Water Fund Date. 13/11/2025	Foundation	Coordinate actions and territorial planning	Organizations/Associations and Foundations	4	4	The meeting resulted in the initial articulation between the Water Fund of Bogotá and the GCF project, based on the presentation of the Fund's portfolio of actions and ongoing territorial interventions. A key outcome was the identification of the need to establish a technical working group to align current and planned actions up to 2027, ensuring complementarity and avoiding duplication of efforts. The discussion also highlighted the strategic role of the Fund in strengthening territorial implementation. As a result, a follow-up action was defined to organize a technical session focused on spatial analysis and map integration, enabling more precise targeting of interventions and improved coordination mechanisms.
11	District Secretariat of the Environment – SDA	District public entity	Define 1% environmental contribution	District Mayor's Office	2	3	The purpose of the meeting was to present and validate with the District Environment Secretariat (SDA) the working methodology and agenda for the participatory workshops to be held in landscape 7 – Tunjuelo Wetland

Table 6-2 Technical and institutional socialization meetings.No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
	Date. 13/11/2025						and in Sumapaz. It was confirmed that Fondo Accion will be the entity responsible for landscape 7 during the project formulation phase. Dates, roles for the call for proposals, and priority actors were agreed upon, including ethnic communities, JACs, environmental NGOs, educators, and district entities. The need to schedule a specific space with indigenous communities and support the presentation of the project to the District Wetlands Board was also defined.
12	AGROSAVIA – Initial Linkage Date. 15/11/2025	Public research entity	Explore technical partnerships	Public Academy	1	1	The meeting resulted in the identification of AGROSAVIA's initial contributions to the project through its research and innovation capacities, particularly in relation to sustainable production systems and technological services. A key outcome was the alignment of AGROSAVIA's thematic networks with project components, enabling the structure of a preliminary articulation matrix. The discussion also clarified the potential use of expert systems, agroecological indicators, and technical assistance tools to support decision-making and monitoring processes. Additionally, follow-up actions were defined to further develop and validate this matrix, ensuring a clearer operational role for AGROSAVIA within the project.
13	District Secretariat of the Environment – SDA Date. 27/11/2025	District public entity	Define 1% environmental contribution	District Mayor's Office	4	3	The meeting resulted in the definition of key elements for the co-financing structure of the project with the District Secretariat of Environment (SDA). A key outcome was the preliminary agreement on the financial contribution of the district, estimated at USD 20 million, and its articulation with GCF funding and CI contributions, as well as the identification of the need to phase resource execution over time. The discussion also clarified the administrative and regulatory requirements for formalizing

Table 6-2 Technical and institutional socialization meetings.No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
							the co-financing, including the use of the GCF co-financing letter model and alignment with national instruments such as payments for ecosystem services under Decree 1007 of 2018. Additionally, follow-up actions were established to share the co-financing template and budget structure, and to advance internal validation processes within SDA, strengthening the financial feasibility and institutional commitment of the project.
14	CORPOGUAVIO Date. 10/12/2025	Regional environmental authority	To coordinate conservation and restoration actions	Environmental Corporations/Authorities	5	4	The meeting resulted in the strengthening of institutional coordination with CORPOGUAVIO through the identification of priority intervention areas and technical contributions aligned with the project components. A key outcome was the confirmation of CORPOGUAVIO's role in supporting restoration processes, water resource management, climate change adaptation, and biodiversity conservation within its jurisdiction. The discussion also enabled the identification of opportunities for co-financing and technical articulation through shared planning instruments and territorial priorities. Additionally, follow-up actions were established to advance the exchange of technical information and refine the alignment matrix, reinforcing its role as a key territorial partner.
15	Alexander Von Humboldt Institute (IAVH) Date. 11/12/2025	Research Institute	Review technical alignment and define strategic roles	Public Academy	2	-	The meeting resulted in the validation of the workshop methodology for Núcleo 7 (Humedal El Tunjo) and Núcleo 6 (Sumapaz), including confirmed dates, agenda, and institutional responsibilities for implementation. A key outcome was the definition of Fondo Acción as the lead entity for the formulation of both Intervention Landscape, while SDA will support stakeholder engagement through the official call process. The discussion also enabled the prioritization of key stakeholders, including ethnic

Table 6-2 Technical and institutional socialization meetings.No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
							communities, local organizations, environmental NGOs, educators, and public institutions, ensuring an inclusive participation approach. Additionally, concrete follow-up actions were agreed, such as preparing communication materials, supporting the invitation process, and scheduling a dedicated meeting with indigenous communities, strengthening the project's engagement strategy.
16	AGROSAVIA – Alignment Review Date. 12/12/2025	Public research entity	Define in-kind contributions	Public Academy	2	1	The meeting resulted in the confirmation of AGROSAVIA's role as a strategic partner contributing mainly through in-kind support, with a leadership focus on sub-activities under Component 1. A key outcome was the agreement that AGROSAVIA will internally validate its participation and prepare a formal articulation letter to the project, strengthening institutional commitment. The discussion also highlighted the need to further refine the articulation matrix to define specific technical contributions. Additionally, a follow-up meeting was scheduled to review this matrix, ensuring a structured and coordinated integration of AGROSAVIA's inputs into the project framework.
17	IDEAM Date. 15/12/2025	National technical public entity	Articulate climate monitoring and baseline	Public Entities	1	2	The meeting resulted in the identification of key opportunities for technical collaboration with IDEAM, particularly in environmental monitoring and baseline information generation. A key outcome was the recognition of IDEAM's capacity to support participatory monitoring in high mountain ecosystems, permanent monitoring plots, and environmental education processes, as well as its contribution to ecosystem mapping at detailed scales. The discussion also emphasized the importance of integrating hydrometeorological data from IDEAM's monitoring network to strengthen decision-making processes.

Table 6-2 Technical and institutional socialization meetings.No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
							Additionally, a follow-up meeting with the hydrometeorology subdirectorate was agreed to further define collaboration mechanisms.
Total					57	39	

Source: IDOM, 2026

6.3.2. Spaces for dialogue and bilateral meetings

The following information includes the spaces for dialogue and bilateral meetings with municipal governments, developed with the purpose of initiating the territorial articulation of the project and preparing the conditions for its implementation at the local level. These activities focused on recognizing the specific problems of the municipalities, related to the management of water resources, climate risks and livelihoods, as well as on identifying existing institutional capacities and needs for strengthening. Priority was given to the exchange with municipal authorities to collect expectations for the project, define local coordination mechanisms and program community participation activities. The inputs obtained allowed the territorial focus of the project to be adjusted and laid out the foundations for broader and deeper participation during the implementation phase.

A series of meetings were held with municipal mayors, local mayors and territorial representatives, Conservation International and IDOM staff. These spaces facilitated the differentiated socialization between projects in execution and in formulation, the validation of prioritized areas and watersheds, and the articulation with local processes such as management plans for protected areas, water management and the declaration of Natural Reserves of Civil Society. Likewise, the meetings made it possible to identify specific concerns and conditions in the territories – such as property informality, urban pressure and inter-institutional coordination needs – in addition to agreeing on operational mechanisms for implementation, including the designation of municipal focal points for the organization of territorial workshops with the communities in the area of influence and logistical support for participatory processes.

Table 6-3 Study area.

No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
1	Guatavita Municipal Government Date: 6/08/2025	Municipal Mayor's Office	Socialize the GCF project and coordinate with municipal planning	Municipal Mayors	8	3	The meeting resulted in the formal introduction of both the ongoing and the formulation-stage projects to the municipal administration, confirming Guatavita's inclusion within the páramo corridor intervention area. A key outcome was the municipality's willingness to support the implementation and visibility of the project, particularly through its involvement in the organization of the official project launch with local stakeholders. The discussion also enabled alignment on priority actions in the territory, including the promotion of new Civil Society Natural Reserves and the articulation with the management process of the Monquentiva Regional Natural Park. Additionally, the meeting allowed for the collection of relevant socio-demographic information through the completion of characterization formats, which contributes to strengthening the project's baseline and territorial understanding.
2	Guasca Municipal Government Date: 8/09/2025	Municipal Mayor's Office	Socialize the process of formulating the Water Resilience Project of the Bogotá Region and present the actions planned in the municipality of Guasca.	Municipal Mayors	6	2	The meeting resulted in a clear institutional alignment between CI-Colombia and the municipal administration of Guasca regarding both the ongoing and the proposed projects. The municipality confirmed its interest in supporting project implementation and acknowledged the relevance of the interventions in upper watershed areas such as the Zaque, Siecha, and Chipata rivers. A key outcome of the discussion was the recognition of the need to clearly articulate and differentiate the scope of the two projects while ensuring complementarity in their implementation. The local administration expressed its willingness to facilitate project execution and maintain active coordination throughout both implementation and formulation phases. Additionally, the meeting established the basis for continued information exchange and institutional coordination, including the sharing of project materials and sustained communication with local actors.

No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
3	Local Mayor's Office of Usme – Capital District Date: 10/09/2025	Local Mayor's Office	Socializing actions of the GCF project in Usme	Local Mayor's Office	5	2	The meeting enabled the integration of the Usme locality into the project's territorial articulation process, confirming its role within the intervention area and its relevance for water regulation in Bogotá. A key outcome was the identification of priority intervention zones in the upper basins of the Chisacá and Curubital rivers, which are critical for the city's water supply. The discussion also surfaced important local challenges, including land tenure informality and pressure from urban expansion, which were recognized as key factors to be considered in project design and implementation. Additionally, the meeting resulted in the designation of a local focal point from the ULATA to support coordination and follow-up processes, strengthening institutional articulation at the local level. The commitment to maintaining the local administration informed project progress was also established as a key outcome.
4	Cundinamarca Governorate – Mayors Date: 4/11/2025	Regional public entity / Municipalities	Coordinate workshops and municipal focal points	Cundinamarca Government / Municipal Mayors	4	3	The meeting resulted in the operational coordination of the first round of territorial workshops with municipalities in Cundinamarca, establishing concrete logistical and institutional arrangements for their implementation. Key outcomes included the definition of venues for workshops in municipalities such as La Calera and Guatavita, as well as the designation of local focal points responsible for supporting the organization and stakeholder outreach. The discussion also clarified the roles and responsibilities between CI-Colombia and municipal teams, ensuring that local administrations would support participant mobilization, venue management, and active participation in the workshops. Additionally, the meeting established the need for continued coordination through follow-up sessions to engage additional municipalities and ensure broader territorial coverage.
5	Cundinamarca Government – Municipal Mayors Date: 10/11/2025	Municipal governments	Coordinate the scheduling of territorial workshops	Municipal Mayors	3	3	The meeting resulted in the consolidation and validation of the schedule for territorial workshops across multiple municipalities, establishing a clear roadmap for stakeholder engagement in the project area. Despite limited attendance, the session allowed for the effective socialization of the project

No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
							and its engagement strategy with participating municipalities, particularly Tausa and Sesquilé. A key outcome was the confirmation of specific dates for workshops in municipalities across the region, including Villapinzón, Guatavita, Guasca, La Calera, Bogotá, and Sumapaz, among others. The meeting also reinforced the role of municipal administrations in supporting the organization of these events, particularly in terms of logistics and stakeholder convening. This session contributed to advancing the operational planning of the engagement process and ensuring continuity in coordination with local governments.
Total Attendees					26	13	

Source: IDOM, 2026

6.3.3. Consultations and working groups with companies and associations

The summary of the consultations, bilateral meetings and working groups proposed to be carried out with private companies, business associations and sectoral associations is presented, and aimed at exploring the participation of the private sector in the project and its contribution to the objectives of water resilience and adaptation to climate change. These activities focused on identifying opportunities for public-private articulation, analyzing possible risks and synergies between productive activities and the project's objectives, and exploring financial sustainability schemes, co-financing, and private sector participation in nature-based solutions. The contributions of this block will contribute to strengthening the design of business engagement mechanisms, aligned with the environmental and social standards of the GCF.

Specific meetings were held with private sector associations and companies (ANALAC, ANDI, and Coca-Cola Company), aimed at exploring linkage mechanisms, technical synergies, and potential complementary contributions to the project. As a result, a high interest of the productive sector was identified in participating in initiatives related to water sustainability, productive reconversion, reduction of the water footprint and strengthening of rural livelihoods, particularly within the framework of Component 1 of the project. The meetings made it possible to map relevant business actors in the territory, recognize previous successful experiences in accompaniment of productive associations and conservation, and define routes for the voluntary articulation of the private sector through technical contributions, exchange of information, participation in socialization events and exploration of co-financing schemes and complementary actions. Likewise, progress was made in the planning of the project launch event with companies affiliated to ANDI, consolidating an initial basis for the participation of the private sector in the implementation of the project and strengthening its sustainability and scalability in the long term.

Table 6-4 Results of meetings with companies and associations.

No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
1	ANALAC Date. 4/11/2025	Sectoral association	Linking the dairy sector	Organizations/Associations and Foundations	1	4	The meeting resulted in confirmation of ANALAC's interest in engaging in the project, particularly due to its alignment with ongoing work with rural communities and sustainable dairy production systems. It was identified that ANALAC can play a concrete role in supporting Component 1 through technical assistance, capacity building, and knowledge transfer to dairy producers within the project's area of influence. The discussion also enabled the identification of key private-sector actors linked to the dairy value chain, including Alpina, Colanta, and Alqueria, as potential stakeholders for future engagement processes. Additionally, a relevant line of collaboration was defined around documenting and analyzing successful producer associations to understand the factors that have enabled their sustainability over time. The meeting also established initial follow-up actions, including the exchange of territorial information and stakeholder mapping to facilitate targeted engagement.
2	ANDI – Business Linkage Date. 4/11/2025	Business guild	Explore private sector participation	Private Companies	4	4	The meeting led to a clearer structuring of how private-sector engagement can be operationalized within the project, emphasizing the need to align corporate participation with measurable sustainability outcomes and existing company commitments. It was agreed that a spatial analysis is required to identify areas where private-sector initiatives can complement project interventions, which prompted the definition of a follow-up technical session focused on cartographic alignment. The discussion generated concrete thematic entry points for collaboration, including biodiversity finance, green financial instruments, water footprint reduction, water neutrality strategies, groundwater management, industrial water reuse, and strengthening of private conservation initiatives. In addition, the meeting helped position the private sector as a key partner in closing

No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
							financing gaps and scaling impact, while also identifying regulatory instruments such as Law 2173 as potential mechanisms for engagement.
3	ANDI – Launch Event Date. 3/12/2025	Business guild	Organizing private sector event	Private Companies	2	3	The main outcome of the meeting was the definition of the project's private sector launch event, including its date, scope, and strategic positioning. It was agreed that the event will take place on February 6, 2026, and should involve high-level institutional and corporate stakeholders to ensure visibility and engagement at decision-making levels. The discussion clarified that the event should go beyond presenting project progress and instead focus on explaining participation mechanisms, incentives, and concrete pathways for companies to engage in the initiative. The meeting also highlighted the scale of ANDI's network as a key asset for outreach, particularly through its National Center for Water and Biodiversity. Additionally, the need to systematize and map potential synergies with companies operating in the project area was established, along with specific follow-up actions related to communication materials, data sharing, and institutional coordination.
4	The Coca-Cola Company Date. 12/12/2025	Private enterprise	Explore public-private synergies	Private Companies	5	3	The meeting resulted in the identification of strong alignment between Coca-Cola's ongoing territorial actions and the project's objectives, particularly in relation to nature-based solutions, water security, and climate adaptation. It was clarified that the company's interventions in Tocancipá and La Calera are complementary and contribute to reducing water-related risks for Bogotá, which reinforces their relevance within the broader project context. The discussion

No.	Entity	Type of actor	Main objective	Institutional Category	Participants		Results
					W	M	
							confirmed that Coca-Cola's priorities, including ecological restoration, efficient water use, and value-chain strengthening, are directly aligned with the project's intervention components. Additionally, the meeting allowed for the positioning of nature-based solutions as a key strategy for addressing erosion, sedimentation, and climate variability. A concrete outcome of the discussion was the agreement to advance in the spatial cross-referencing of interventions at the property level to identify synergies and avoid overlaps, thereby strengthening coordination at the territorial scale.
Total					12	14	

Source: IDOM, 2026

6.3.4. Participatory workshops and community consultation spaces

The Participatory workshops and community consultation spaces were a key component of the stakeholder engagement process during the Project Preparation Facility (PPF), enabling direct interaction with local communities and the incorporation of territorial perspectives into the project design. These spaces complemented technical and institutional participation mechanisms by ensuring the inclusion of local knowledge, perceptions, and priorities. As described in Section 6, the consultation process was initially structured around a broader territorial approach based on seven core areas, which was subsequently simplified and consolidated into three core areas as the formulation progressed. Within this framework, participatory workshops were implemented in priority municipalities to ensure adequate territorial coverage and meaningful participation of local stakeholders.

Community participation in these spaces was fundamental to the analysis, as it allowed for a deeper understanding of local dynamics, challenges, and opportunities. In addition to facilitating dialogue, these workshops provided input for the co-design of project interventions, incorporating community perceptions, concerns, and proposals, and ensuring that the activities were tailored to local needs and priorities. The results are presented below:

Table 6-5 Workshop attendance.

Intervention landscape	Date	Municipality	Type of actor		Sex		Total attendees	Total per Intervention landscape
			Inst.	Non Ins .	Women	Man		
1. Guandoque	24/11/2025	Tausa	10	3	6	7	13	41
	25/11/2025	Cogua	9	5	8	6	14	
	26/11/2025	Zipaquirá	5	9	9	5	14	
2. Villapinzón	19/11/2025	Villapinzón	11	7	6	12	18	18
3. Tominé	20/11/2025	Sesquilé	6	14	8	12	20	66
	21/11/2025	Guatavita	8	12	8	12	20	
	22/11/2025	Guasca	11	15	3	23	26	
4. Connectivity	24/11/2025	Choachí	10	10	8	12	20	55
	25/11/2025	Ubaque	9	15	17	7	24	
	26/11/2025	La Calera	4	7	6	5	11	
5. East	21/11/2025	San Juanito	5	26	20	11	31	91
	20/11/2025	El Calvario	9	21	17	13	30	
	22/11/2025	Fómeque	11	19	18	12	30	
6. Sumapaz	27/11/2025	Bogotá	13	41	34	20	54	54
7. Tunjuelito	05/12/2025	Bogotá	4	6	3	7	10	10
Total			125	210	171	164	335	335

Source: IDOM 2026

Note: The results presented in this table correspond to the initial phase of the stakeholder engagement process, during which consultations were structured around seven Intervention Landscapes (territorial clusters) defined based on hydrological, social, and administrative criteria. Subsequently, based on the analysis of participation results, stakeholder relevance, and territorial

articulation, these clusters were consolidated into three priority Intervention Landscapes (Guandogue, Villapinzón, and Tominé), in order to focus the engagement strategy during the implementation phase.

In line with the above, a workshop was held in each of the prioritized municipalities, this was divided into two parts, a first session where social cartography was developed and a second moment where qualitative/descriptive aspects were investigated, both sessions were directed from 5 thematic blocks as follows: 1) Territory and natural resources; 2) Expectations and proposals; 3) Community and livelihoods; 4) Participation, social inclusion, gender and representative participation; and 5) Culture, identity and heritage. The process made it possible to collect perceptions, local knowledge, conflicts, existing initiatives and community proposals, integrating the spatial dimension with collective stories and discussions (see Annex 6 Participation methodology).

6.2.4.1 Intervention landscape 1. Guandogue

This Intervention Landscape brings together the municipalities of Tausa, Cogua and Zipaquirá. The workshops were attended by leaders, community representatives and associations; although the entire Intervention Landscape presents similar characteristics in terms of difficulties in attendance due to aspects of calling, it is evident that the profile of those who attended (the majority) is public officials, especially in the municipality of Cogua.

Table 6-6 Attendees at participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 1-Guandogue.

No.	Date	Municipality	Actors		Sex		Attendees by municipality
			Ins	Non Ins	Women	Man	
1	24/11/2025	Tausa	10	3	6	7	13
2	25/11/2025	Cogua	9	5	8	6	14
3	26/11/2025	Zipaquirá	5	9	9	5	14
Total			24	17	23	18	41
							Total per Intervention Landscape

Source: IDOM, 2026

The results of these workshops are presented as a technical sheet, according to the distribution or grouping by Intervention Landscape as follows:

Table 6-7 Participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 1-Guandogue Results.

Intervention Landscape 1. Guandoque		Municipalities of Tausa, Cogua and Zipaquirá		Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 1
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience				Date: November 20-23
Municipality	Tausa	Cogua	Zipaquirá	

Intervention Landscape 1. Guandoque		Municipalities of Tausa, Cogua and Zipaquirá	Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 1
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: November 20-23
Territory and natural resources	There is a wide identification of micro-watersheds, springs and moorlands; show a great decrease in flows; high concern due to expansion of the agricultural frontier (~300 m), recent fires and tensions with environmental authorities (CAR especially).	The results show that there is a good relative state of conservation, but they show tensions due to mining, intensive agriculture and exploitation. They also report that erosion and a 30% reduction in the water capacity of the Neusa reservoir.	Problems associated with tanneries, legal and illegal mining and real estate pressure; absence of consolidated environmental databases and problems of respect for water rounds.
Expectations and proposals	Participants emphasized the need for practical and locally implemented actions rather than restrictive or punitive measures. These include the establishment of community nurseries for native species, implementation of ecological restoration activities led by local inhabitants, technical assistance for sustainable agricultural practices, and support for strengthening local value chains. They also highlighted the importance of involving communities directly in project planning, implementation and monitoring processes, ensuring that interventions generate tangible benefits at the household and community level.	Improvement in water quality, practical environmental education. That the project does not generate displacement or disjointed restrictions.	Conservation/restoration, productive transition (silvopastoral, beekeeping, tourism). Direct management of resources with technical and administrative support.
Community and livelihoods	High associative diversity (milk, potatoes, tourism, handicrafts). Formalization, the process for INVIMA registration and associative sustainability are identified as barriers. High potential for regenerative agriculture and nature tourism emerges.	Dispersed associations, low institutional trust and limited associativity; emphasis on vegetable gardens, sustainable tourism and seed guardians.	Dairy and agricultural associations with limited value addition; organizational fragmentation and weak formalization; impact on traditional livelihoods affected by real estate pressure.

Intervention Landscape 1. Guandoque		Municipalities of Tausa, Cogua and Zipaquirá	Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 1
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: November 20-23
Participation, social inclusion and gender	Recognition of the work of women and mothers who are heads of household; Interest in strengthening their productive and associative linkage.	Low female participation and limited autonomy; cultural barriers, social pressure and ignorance of the role of rural women.	Visible female leadership, especially in local associations. Explicit proposals for a female quota in micro-watershed committees and technical assistance contracts. Involvement of women in participatory processes, considering the time of care work; budgets with a gender approach.
Culture, identity and heritage	High cultural value (Laguna Verde, indigenous roads, pictograms, Tausa Viejo); strong symbolic link with water.	Guacheneque páramo, artisanal weaving and agroecological practices as identity elements.	Salt Cathedral, cycling routes, ravines and local gastronomy linked to responsible tourism.
Integration into project design	The findings from the participatory workshops are directly informing the design and prioritization of interventions under the project's watershed transformation model. Identified pressures on micro-watersheds, water sources and high-Andean ecosystems are being incorporated into restoration and conservation strategies under Component 1, including ecosystem recovery, water regulation measures and strengthening of environmental monitoring systems. Community expectations regarding non-punitive approaches, local participation and productive alternatives are being integrated into Component 1 through the design of farm-level transformation packages, technical assistance and grant mechanisms aimed at promoting sustainable livelihoods such as agroecological production, silvopastoral systems, beekeeping and nature-based tourism. These respond to the need to reduce pressure on ecosystems while improving income diversification and value chains, as highlighted in the consultations. Additionally, the need to strengthen governance, reduce institutional fragmentation and support local organizations is being addressed through Component 2, which includes the development of a regional coordination mechanism, financing instruments to ensure long-term sustainability and scaling of interventions. Gender gaps and barriers to participation identified in the workshops are being incorporated through a gender-responsive approach that promotes women's participation in decision-making spaces, access to technical assistance and inclusion in productive and associative processes.		
Limitations of project scope	While the project addresses key challenges related to ecosystem degradation, water regulation, and sustainable livelihoods, some structural issues identified in the territory fall beyond its direct scope. These include large-scale land use pressures driven by agricultural expansion, mining activities, and forest fires, as well as long-standing institutional and social tensions. In particular, tensions were identified between community-level stakeholders (including local organizations and rural populations) and environmental authorities, mainly associated with land-use restrictions, environmental regulation, and access to natural resources. Additionally, broader challenges such as regional water governance, enforcement of environmental regulations, and the resolution of land-use conflicts require coordinated action from public institutions and long-term policy interventions beyond the project's mandate.		

Source: IDOM 2026

Intervention Landscape Overview

This core area presents diverse but complementary conditions for project implementation. The workshops demonstrate that participants are informed, critical, and willing to engage, provided the project ensures consistency between discourse and action, clear communication, and tangible results.

Territorial differences among municipalities are key to ensuring the relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability of interventions. Significant differences were identified in the conservation status of ecosystems, production pressures (e.g., mining, agriculture, and urban expansion), water availability and quality, as well as levels of social organization and institutional capacity. These variations directly affect both the type and feasibility of interventions, justifying a differentiated and specific approach for each municipality during implementation. It is also important to note that, in the case of the Guandoque Intervention Landscape, participation in this first round was predominantly composed of representatives from municipal governments. Participation from other stakeholder groups—such as producer associations, farmers, and community organizations—was more limited. Therefore, a second round of consultations is recommended for this Intervention Landscape, with a targeted strategy to strengthen the involvement of these stakeholder groups, in order to ensure a more inclusive and representative participatory process.

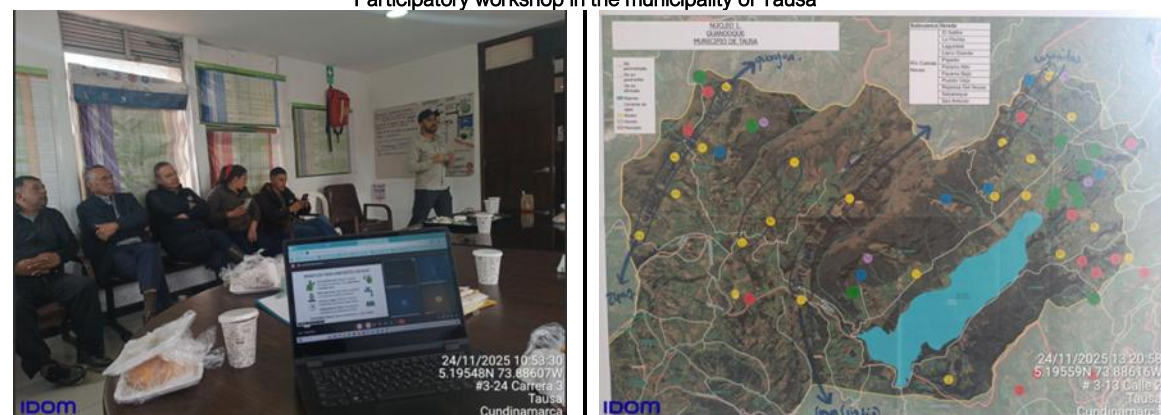
Findings

- High level of community awareness regarding the water crisis and its relationship with productive activities, mining and climate change.
- Clear expectation that the project should move beyond diagnosis and deliver tangible, on-the-ground results.
- Recurrent tensions with environmental authorities, mainly associated with past sanctioning approaches, highlighting the need for participatory and non-punitive strategies.
- Significant potential for ecosystem restoration through native species, community nurseries and productive reconversion processes.
- Marked territorial differences across municipalities in terms of ecosystem conservation status, productive pressures, water availability and quality, and levels of social organization and institutional capacity.
- These territorial differences directly influence the type, prioritization and feasibility of interventions, confirming that a standardized approach would be insufficient.
- The Intervention Landscape requires a differentiated, municipality-specific approach, particularly during the implementation phase to ensure effectiveness and sustainability of interventions.

Participatory workshop in the municipality of Cogua



Participatory workshop in the municipality of Tausa



Participatory workshop in the municipality of Zipaquirá





Source: IDOM, 2026

General perceptions of the project

Municipality of Cogua

- There are tensions between conservation and production, risks due to mining and climate change, and high expectations of visible results. Inclusive governance, environmental safeguards and local capacity building are required to ensure post-project sustainability.

Municipality of Tausa

- Marked decrease in water flows and sources, increase in climate variability.
- Expansion of the agricultural frontier towards the páramo (~300 m) and changes in temperature.
- Historical distrust of entities due to past impositions; need for participatory planning.
- Expectation of concrete actions: restoration, nurseries, riparian corridors, reservoirs.
- Strengthening livelihoods adapted to smallholdings and value chains.
- Risks: misinformation, bureaucracy, undemocratic associations.
- Inclusion of women and young people in associations and production processes.

Municipality of Zipaquirá

- The community recognizes that the project is not only diagnostic, but concrete implementation, which generates favorable expectations.
- It is perceived as an opportunity to improve water resilience, conserve the páramo and adapt agricultural production to sustainable practices.
- Improve water quality and availability through restoration, conservation and strengthening of community nurseries.
- Productive diversification: moving from traditional livestock farming to silvopastoral systems, orchards, beekeeping, greenhouses and sustainable tourism.
- Organizational strengthening: support for local associations, aqueduct boards and women's groups to manage resources and projects.

- That no tangible results are seen or that the project remains in studies without execution.
- Exclusion or concentration of benefits in a few actors.
- Conflicts with existing activities (mining, recreational subdivisions) and lack of institutional articulation.
- Distrust of "green" projects if they do not improve the quality of economic life.
- Women: high presence in associations and leadership but require schedules compatible with domestic work (10:00 a.m. or 2:00 – 4:00 p.m.).
- Youth: low participation due to lack of opportunities and urban attractiveness; generational change is a concern.
- Barriers: time, transportation, home care, lack of information and economic resources.

6.2.4.2 Intervention Landscape 2. Villapinzón

This Intervention Landscape only contains the municipality of Villapinzón. The workshop was attended by leaders, community representatives and associations, totaling 18 people.

Table 6-8 Attendees at participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 2-Villapinzón.

No.	Date	Municipality	Actors		Sex		Attendees by municipality
			Ins	Non-Ins	Women	Man	
1	19/11/2025	Villapinzón	11	7	6	12	
Total			18		18		
							Total per Intervention Landscape

Source: IDOM, 2026

The results of the workshop are presented as a technical sheet, according to the distribution or grouping by Intervention Landscape as follows:

Table 6-9 Participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 2-Villapinzón Results.

Intervention Landscape 2. Villapinzón		Villapinzón Municipality	Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 1
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: November 19
Municipality	Villapinzón		
Territory and natural resources	There is high pressure on the territory due to intensive agriculture, tanneries and occupation of water roundabouts; They report that there is the presence of multiple environmental projects without articulation, nor is there a consolidation or inventory of the projects that are executed in the territory. There are areas of deforestation, sites for dumping tannery waste, water pollution (domestic and industrial); Agricultural expansion into páramo areas. They do not have a Wastewater Treatment Plant -WWTP. There are areas of deforestation, tannery waste dumping sites, water pollution (domestic and industrial), and agricultural expansion into high-altitude moorland. They do not have a wastewater treatment plant. Positive aspects are evidenced such as previous experience in PES, conservation agreements; the Acueductos Veredales are strengthened and work together; there is evidence of great and growing environmental awareness. "A ravine that ran 30 years ago no longer exists today".		

Intervention Landscape 2. Villapinzón		Villapinzón Municipality	Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 1
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: November 19
Expectations and proposals	High demand for training and technical assistance is identified, especially an interest in balancing conservation and production, they can be excellent allies for the project. They distrust the CAR, there is fear of selective restrictions and unequal management of environmental standards. Productive reconversion, restoration of water sources, community monitoring, access to climate information. Willingness to participate, interest in practical training, territorial roots. "Each property is unique, not everything is suitable for everyone." Include women in micro-watershed committees, community monitoring, and technical training. Willingness to participate, interest in practical training, and strong ties to the community. "Each property is unique; not everything is suitable for everyone." Include women in micro-watershed committees, community monitoring, and technical training.		
Community and livelihoods	Predominance of dairy, potatoes, beekeeping, especially in the productive villages (Soatama, Bosavita, Chasquez, Quincha, Guanguita, and rural tourism routes (Guacheneque). The network of Acueductos Veredales is organized and strengthened it should be a great ally for the project. Lack of continuous technical assistance, lack of capital for reconversion. Marketing is scarce, although it is evident that there are processes of dairy transformation, fruit trees, and beekeeping. They provide nature and cultural tourism services.		
Participation, social inclusion and gender	Women participate in environmental meetings and processes, but they face barriers of time, mobility, and decision-making at home. They state that aspects such as the remoteness of the villages, the burden of care, economic dependence, limited access to education and employment are barriers to women's participation. They have spaces for participation and organizational forms such as the JAC and the Acueductos Veredales. Great community leadership is evident.		
Culture, identity and heritage	The places that they refer to as symbolic are the Páramo de Guacheneque, source of the Bogotá River, Piedra Ventana; and enhance ecotourism routes. Their cultural practice is to plant living fences, and there is evidence of great community work in the collective management of water. They can provide great value for the project since it shows a solid social base in environmental education, participatory restoration and responsible tourism.		
Integration into project design	The findings from Villapinzón are directly informing the prioritization and design of project interventions. The high pressure on ecosystems due to intensive agriculture, tanneries, deforestation and water pollution is being addressed through restoration and conservation actions under Component 1, including ecosystem rehabilitation, protection of high-Andean areas, and the implementation of nature-based solutions to improve water regulation and quality. The absence of wastewater treatment and the presence of contamination sources reinforce the need for integrated watershed management approaches. The identified lack of articulation among existing environmental initiatives and weak coordination between actors is being incorporated into Component 2 through the strengthening of governance mechanisms. The high demand for technical assistance and training, as well as the need to balance conservation and production, are being addressed under Component 1 through farm-level transformation packages, technical assistance and grants for producer associations. These interventions will promote sustainable and climate-resilient production systems, including agroecological practices, silvopastoral systems, beekeeping and value-added production, contributing to improved livelihoods and reduced pressure on ecosystems. Existing local strengths, such as organized Acueductos Veredales, community environmental awareness and prior experience in conservation schemes, are being leveraged to support participatory implementation, community monitoring and local ownership of interventions.		

Intervention Landscape 2. Villapinzón		Villapinzón Municipality	Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 1
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: November 19
	Finally, gender-related barriers identified in the territory, including limitations on time, mobility and participation in decision-making, are being mainstreamed into the project through the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Action Plan. This plan ensures a gender-sensitive approach by promoting women's participation in micro-watershed committees, improving access to technical assistance and training, and strengthening their inclusion in productive and organizational processes, thereby contributing to more equitable and effective project outcomes.		
Limitations of project scope	While the project will address ecosystem degradation, water quality and sustainable production systems, some critical challenges identified in Villapinzón exceed the project's direct scope. These include the absence of wastewater treatment infrastructure, particularly related to tannery activities, widespread water contamination from industrial and domestic sources, and structural gaps in environmental control and enforcement. Addressing these issues will require significant public investment, regulatory action and inter-institutional coordination beyond the project's timeframe and implementation capacity.		

Source: IDOM, 2026

Intervention Landscape Overview

This Intervention Landscape presents a combination of high-water vulnerability, strong productive and industrial pressure and a solid community organizational base, especially around water management. The water resilience project has a strategic opportunity to articulate existing initiatives, strengthen local capacities and move towards a sustainable balance between environmental conservation, rural production and community well-being.

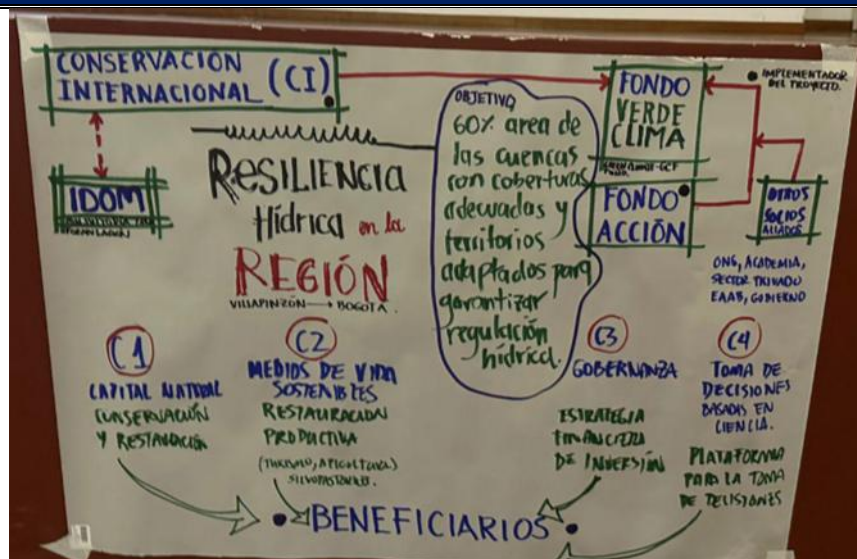
Findings

- Recognition of the territory and productive identity.
- Rural-urban gaps challenges associated with environmental sustainability.
- Difficulties associated with environmental sustainability.
- Limited opportunities for young people and women.
- Weaknesses in community association and organization.
- Interest in training and support processes.
- Expectations regarding territorial planning and development.

Participatory workshop in the municipality of Villapinzón



Villapinzón Infographic



Source: IDOM 2026

General perceptions of the project

Municipality of Villapinzón

- High awareness of water vulnerability after rationing in Bogotá.
- Positive willingness to participate, with an interest in training and community monitoring.
- Expectation of a balance between conservation and sustainable production.
- Women: high presence in associations and leadership but require schedules compatible with domestic work (10:00 a.m. or 2:00 – 4:00 p. m.).
- Youth: low participation due to lack of opportunities and urban attractiveness; generational change is a concern.
- Barriers: time, transportation, household chores, lack of information and financial resources.

6.2.4.3 Intervention Landscape 3. Tominé

This Intervention Landscape brings together the municipalities of Sesquilé, Guatavita and Guasca. The workshops were attended by leaders, community representatives and associations, totaling 66 people.

Table 6-10 Attendees at participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 3 – Tominé.

No.	Date	Municipality	Actors		Sex		Attendees by municipality
			Ins.	Non Ins.	Women	Man	
1	20/11/2025	Sesquilé	6	14	6	14	20
2	21/11/2025	Guatavita	8	12	8	12	20
3	22/11/2025	Cogua	11	15	3	23	26
Total			25	41	17	49	66
							Total per Intervention Landscape

Source: IDOM, 2026

The results of these workshops are presented as a technical sheet, according to the distribution or grouping by Intervention Landscape as follows:).

Table 6-11 Participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 3 – Tominé Results.

Intervention Landscape 3. Tominé		Sesquilé, Guasca	Guatavita and	Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 3
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience				Date: November 20-23
Municipality	Sesquilé	Guatavita		Guasca
Territory and natural resources	They show problems of deforestation, loss of wetlands, entry of cattle into the paramo, droughts and fires. There is a clear tension between large-scale projects and local solutions.	They state that there is high pressure due to tourism, sand pits and waste in moorland areas. They indicate that they have had recent flood and landslide events (2025). Water vulnerability is associated with land use and exotic species.		There are conflicts over mining (active and abandoned), agribusiness, uncontrolled tourism and exotic plantations in the páramo; strategic areas such as Siecha and Pantano Redondo under pressure.

Intervention Landscape 3. Tominé		Sesquilé, Guatavita and Guasca	Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 3
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: November 20-23
Expectations and proposals	To reach "further inland" the territory, to overcome fear due to misinformation, to rescue local knowledge, youth participation.	Articulate conservation and production, defend aquifers and moors against large projects, strengthen the dairy union and sustainable tourism.	Tangible and visible results, technical support for farms, balance between conservation and peasant economy.
Community and livelihoods	Dairy, paper, beekeeping, rural women and blueberry associations; barriers in information, technical assistance and infrastructure maintenance.	High productive and tourist diversity; a strong presence of cooperatives; Tensions over infrastructure and historical uprooting.	Robust associationism (milk, blueberries, beekeeping, handicrafts, tourism); high technical and organizational capacity, with a need for administrative support.
Participation, social inclusion and gender	High female participation, especially in productive and tourism associations. They report that they have barriers to participation, such as care time, travel. There is no recognition of women's leadership. The representation of young people is scarce; there is low generational renewal and little participation. Proposals for differentiated schedules and capacity building.		
Culture, identity and heritage	Places of importance: Guatavita Lagoon, Sugarloaf Mountain; rituals and communal cooking pots	Highlights include the Guatavita Lagoon, the El Dorado Festival, and Muisca heritage.	Siecha Lagoons, royal roads, petroglyphs, guardian hills, civil society reserves.
Integration into project design	The findings from the Tominé Intervention Landscape are being directly incorporated into the project design by prioritizing interventions that address both ecosystem degradation and socio-productive dynamics. The identified pressures on páramo ecosystems, including deforestation, livestock intrusion, mining, tourism expansion and the presence of exotic species, are being addressed under Component 1 through targeted restoration, conservation and ecosystem management actions in strategic high-Andean areas, with a focus on water regulation and climate resilience. Water-related risks such as droughts, floods and landslides, as well as vulnerability associated with land-use practices, reinforce the need for integrated watershed management approaches that combine restoration with sustainable production systems. In this context, the project promotes nature-based solutions and adaptive land management practices to reduce environmental pressures and improve ecosystem services. The need to balance conservation and production, along with the presence of strong productive sectors such as dairy, beekeeping, tourism and handicrafts, is being incorporated under Component 1 through farm-level transformation packages, technical assistance and support to producer associations. These actions will strengthen value chains, promote sustainable tourism and enhance local economic diversification, while reducing pressure on strategic ecosystems. The existence of organized associations and local capacities represents a key opportunity for implementation. The project will leverage these structures to facilitate participatory processes, strengthen organizational capacities and support the development of sustainable business models linked to water resilience. The identified tensions between large-scale projects and local perspectives, as well as misinformation and lack of trust, are being addressed through Component 2 by strengthening governance, promoting territorial dialogue and improving coordination among stakeholders through a regional platform and long-term planning instruments. Finally, gender and generational gaps identified in the territory, including barriers related to time, mobility and limited participation of women and youth, are being mainstreamed into the project through the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Action Plan. This plan promotes inclusive participation in decision-making spaces, access to technical assistance and capacity building, and the strengthening of women's and youth's roles in productive and organizational processes, contributing to more equitable and sustainable project outcomes.		

Intervention Landscape 3. Tominé		Sesquilé, Guatavita and Guasca	Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 3
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: November 20-23
Limitations of project scope	While the project responds to key environmental and socio-productive challenges, certain structural issues identified in the Tominé Intervention Landscape are beyond its direct scope. These include conflicts associated with mining activities, large-scale tourism pressures, and broader land-use dynamics in páramo ecosystems. Additionally, disaster risk factors such as floods and landslides, as well as tensions between large-scale infrastructure or development projects and local communities, require multi-level governance responses and long-term planning processes that exceed the project's direct intervention capacity.		

Source: IDOM, 2026

General aspects of the Intervention Landscape.

This Intervention Landscape 3 is configured as a water territory of high biodiversity, where the community values conservation, but faces tensions due to productive uses and gaps in connectivity that limit sustainable economic alternatives. The interest in the bioeconomy and regulated nature tourism is highlighted, conditioned by clear governance, fair incentives and training. Equity in the distribution of costs and benefits of conservation and the inclusion of young people and women emerge as critical axes for a sustainable territorial model.

Findings

- Centrality of water and ecosystem services.
- Tensions between conservation and productive uses.
- Unequal access to conservation benefits.
- Physical and digital connectivity gaps.
- Interest in bioeconomy and nature tourism.
- Multi-level governance needs.
- Environmental education and generational renewal.

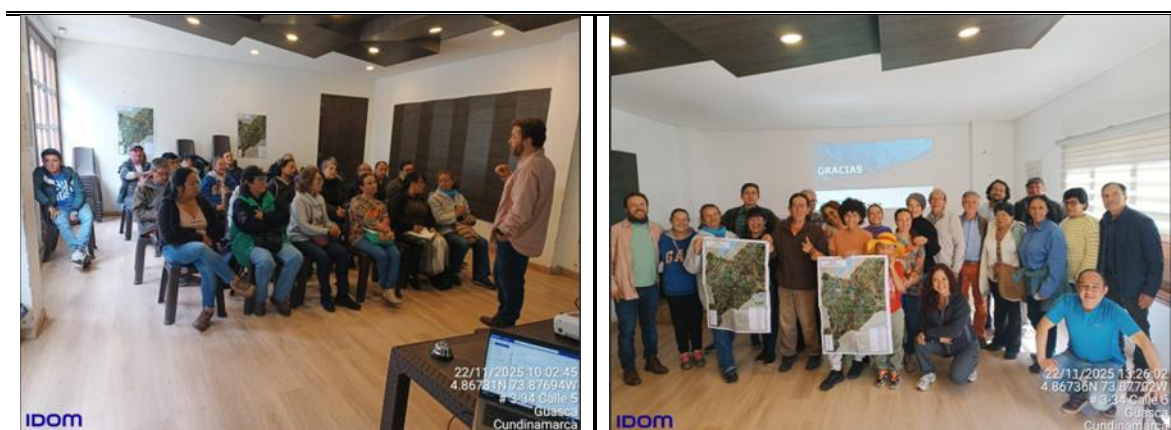
Participatory workshop in the municipality of Sesquilé

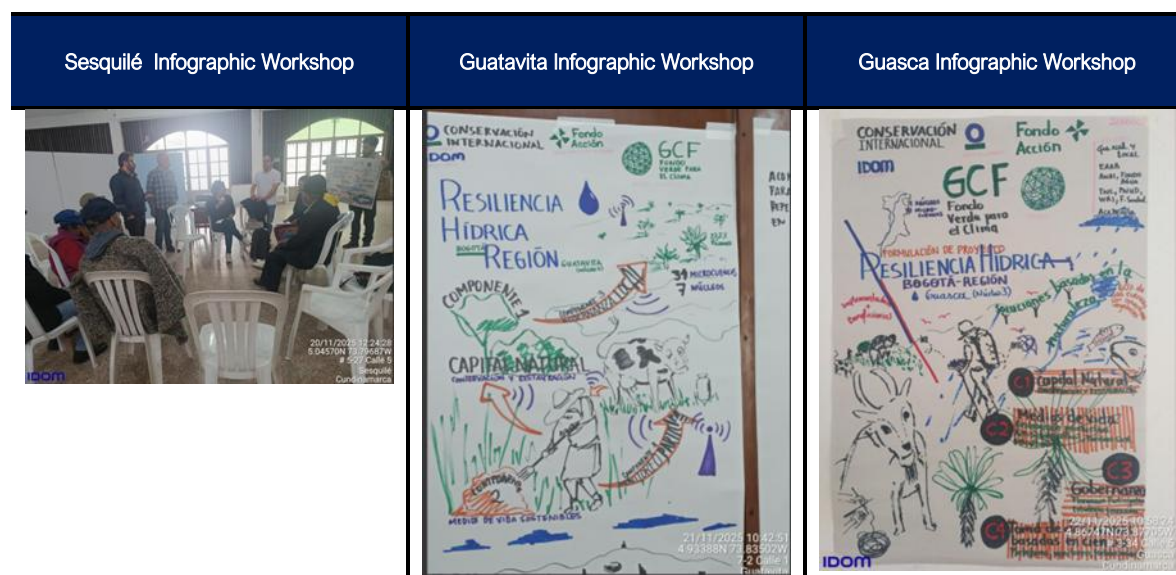


Participatory workshop in the municipality of Guatavita



Participatory workshop in the municipality of Guasca





Source: IDOM 2026

General perceptions of the project

Municipality of Sesquilé

- There are interest and positive expectation for a project that reaches "further into the territory" and reduces the information gap so that "everyone knows and knows," including what they called the "deep Colombia." It is insisted that information does not flow and that many people do not know how to connect.
- It is valued that the project recognizes local knowledge (rituals, community practices, youth movements), and it asks to rescue traditions that "have been lost to the rest of the territory."
- There is concern that large-scale and highly visible projects tend to be prioritized over concrete, locally relevant solutions. Participants emphasized the need to focus on small-scale, site-specific interventions—such as the management of nearby riverbanks—that generate tangible, verifiable and immediate impacts at the community level.

Municipality of Guasca

- Level of participation demonstrates the high capacity for associativity and group work.
- Very diverse profiles, especially in education and purchasing power.
- They have private initiatives that can become benchmarks for the transformation of coverage, such as the Capilla de la Fe Cemetery Park, where restoration processes with native species have been initiated: activation of local economies and attraction of people.

Municipality of Guatavita

- Vocation towards tourism but they do not have a network that allows ease for the provision of tourist services.
- Although the Intervention Landscape does not include the urban capital, it is the place where the community is concentrated.
- Properties for recreation and small-scale agriculture.

- The existence of local producers, restaurants, and innovative initiatives, although rivalries are evident, especially between Guatavita and Sesquilé, demonstrates the diverse forms of economic development to add value to their products.

6.2.4.4 Intervention Landscape 4. Connectivity

This Intervention Landscape brings together the municipalities of La Calera, Choachí and Ubaque. The workshops were attended by leaders, community representatives and associations, totaling 55 people:

Table 6-12 Attendees at participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 4 – Connectivity.

No.	Date	Municipality	Actors		Sex		Attendees by municipality
			Ins	Non Ins	Women	Man	
1	20/11/2025	La Calera	4	7	6	5	11
2	21/11/2025	Choachí	10	10	8	12	20
3	22/11/2025	Ubaque	9	15	17	7	24
Total			23	32	32	22	55
							Total per Landscapes

Source: IDOM 2026

The results of these workshops are presented as a technical sheet, according to the distribution or grouping by Intervention Landscape as follows:

Table 6-13 Participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 4. Connectivity Results.

Landscape 4. Connectivity		La Calera, Choachí and Ubaque	Number of workshops per Landscapes: 3
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: November 24-26
Municipality	La Calera	Choachí	Ubaque
Territory and natural resources	Experiences of PES and environmental reservoirs; conflicts over large water concessions, shortages in rural villages, floods and landslides; impacts of abandoned mining (Mundo Nuevo).	Important conservation areas (Chingaza NNP, private reserves), but with titling conflicts, mass removal, scarcity in micro-watersheds (Blanca, Caja, Rosario) and pressure for informal tourism.	Climate changes in high altitudes (temperature increase up to 18 °C). Loss of births and flows; multiple catchments for irrigation and direct discharges. Weakness of institutional control.
Expectations and proposals	Prioritize restoration, dairy production improvement, work with JAC and aqueducts; Strengthening of associativity.	Real inter-institutional governance; sustainable productive support; risk mitigation; continuity beyond diagnosis; roads and land formalization.	Effective recovery of sources, regulation of catchments, sustainable production and clarity on possible uses of water on a regional scale.
Community and livelihoods	Wide productive diversity (milk, potatoes, beekeeping, tourism). Difficulties in marketing, high taxes and low associative cohesion.	Dairy, beekeeping and vegetable associations; Barriers in property and road titling and input costs. High educational and environmental potential.	High agricultural, gastronomic, textile and tourism associations. Productivity is limited by water scarcity and irrigation conflicts.

Participation, social inclusion and gender	High participation of women in associations and productive activities. Barriers to time, home care, transportation, and information. Older adults predominate in rural areas, and generational renewal is low/migration.		
Culture, identity and heritage	Ancient paths, lagoons, waterfalls, religious heritage.	Royal roads, pictograms, hot springs, sacred rocks.	Sacred lagoon, guardian hills, pictographs, royal roads.

Source: IDOM, 2026

Intervention Landscape Overview

The connectivity landscape reveals that both physical and digital connectivity constitute a cross-cutting bottleneck to social inclusion and competitiveness. Poor road conditions combined with a persistent digital divide limit access to services, markets, and administrative procedures, thereby reinforcing urban–rural disparities. In response, communities advocate for hybrid solutions that integrate infrastructure development, capacity-building, and governance mechanisms, supported by public–private partnerships and differentiated approaches that ensure long-term continuity and foster social ownership.

Findings

- Mobility and accessibility as structural barriers.
- Persistent digital divide.
- Productive impacts of low connectivity.
- Inequality in services and procedures.
- Demand for hybrid solutions.
- Public-private partnership.

House of Culture, municipality of La Calera



Participatory workshop in the municipality of Choachí



Participatory workshop in the municipality of Ubaque



Source: IDOM 2025

General perceptions of the project

Municipality of La Calera

- Discomfort over large water concessions to companies, while they suffer limitations.
- The new cadastral valuations "force" them to generate more resources as quickly as possible to take advantage of their properties for which they now pay more tax.
- Places with nature tourism appeal are identified in trails not considered within the intervention area.
- They believe that conservation and restoration do not work with PES or conservation agreements; they require enabling livelihoods.
- Producer associations do not function out of envy that some may succeed or have a different role than the rest.
- They consider it important to work to strengthen associations rather than providing technical or financial assistance.
- The main problem in rural production is marketing.
- In-depth awareness-raising processes are needed, and technical assistance must be practical and include success stories.

Municipality of Choachí

- Conservation is associated with restrictions
- There are villages that already have a conservation status (Chingaza) and are not included in the project, they consider unfair. They ask for a review of the delimitation of intervention Landscape and their criteria
- They comment that conservation agreements do not work, that in-kind support arrives already committed through associations and does not reach the final owner of the property.
- Problems with payment of property taxes for properties that have a portion within NNP Chingaza (due to limitations of use).
- They consider it relevant to support the formation of Acueductos Veredales (legalization of La Meseta).
- They consider it important that educational institutions at different levels be involved (environmental education).

Municipality of Ubaque

- It is very important to integrate Corporinoquia into the project.
- A lot of water is wasted in the municipality because it is not paid for by the meter.
- The main problem with water is its quality due to direct discharges.
- A serious problem is mass wasting, affecting properties and communication routes.
- They consider that in general, the times in which support and project implementations arrive are untimely and therefore it is difficult to get involved and follow up.
- The PSA does not seem attractive to them.
- They consider associativity very useful.

6.2.4.5 Intervention Landscape 5. East

This Intervention Landscape brings together the municipalities of San Juanito, El Calvario and Fómeque. The workshops were attended by leaders, community representatives and associations, totaling 91 people:

Table 6-14 Attendees at participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 5 – East.

No.	Date	Municipality	Actors		Sex		Attendees by municipality
			Ins	Non-Ins	Women	Man	
1	20/11/2025	San Juanito	5	26	11	20	31
2	21/11/2025	Calvary	9	21	17	13	30
3	22/11/2025	Fómeque	11	19	18	12	30
Total			25	66	46	45	91
							Total per Intervention Landscape

Source: IDOM, 2026

The results of these workshops are presented as a technical sheet, according to the distribution or grouping by Intervention Landscape as follows:

Table 6-15 Participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 5. East Results.

Intervention Landscape 4. East		San Juanito, El Calvario and Fômeque		Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 3
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience				Date: November 24-26
Municipality	San Juanito	Calvary	Fômeque	
Territory and natural resources	High natural water supply, but a fragile municipal aqueduct affected by landslides; conflict with the Bogotá aqueduct; felling of native forest for bean supports; trout farms that affect water quality.	High climate vulnerability; deforestation, fires and erosion reduce water flows; many rural communities without formal water supply; severe damage to rural roads.	Abundant water sources and strategic ecosystems; however, there is increasing pressure from agricultural expansion into sensitive areas such as riverbanks, ravines and high-Andean ecosystems, leading to ecosystem	

Intervention Landscape 4. East		San Juanito, El Calvario and Fόμεque	Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 3
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: November 24-26
			degradation and inadequate waste management. High climate variability further affects water regulation and ecosystem stability.
Expectations and proposals	Replace practices that degrade the forest, particularly those associated with bean production that require seasonal clearing of native vegetation for crop support structures; strengthen the municipal nursery to promote reforestation with native species; implement pilot farms at the pathway level to demonstrate sustainable production alternatives; and strengthen Acueductos Veredales and road connectivity to improve water access and market integration.	Guarantee access to water. Restoration and organic production. Continuous technical support. Give priority to isolated sidewalks.	Ongoing environmental education; community nurseries; strengthening of rural value chains; inclusion of youth and women.
Community and livelihoods	Economy based on beans, coffee, panela and orchards; strong dependence on intermediaries; youth migration. Limited road connectivity and high vulnerability to climate change, particularly landslides affecting the municipality's only access roads, significantly constrain market access and the development of alternative livelihoods such as ecotourism.	Women's associations, coffee, beekeeping and handicrafts; limitations due to roads, markets and water scarcity.	High productive diversity (agro-industry, coffee, vegetables, tourism); aging of producers and low real association.
Participation, social inclusion and gender	High participation of women in productive and environmental associations. Young people with low generational replacement and migration. Older adults as repositories of local knowledge. Barriers due to time, care, transportation, and historical mistrust.		
Culture, identity and heritage	Mingas, conservation of "mata de monte", Andean peasant knowledge.	Waterfalls, religious grottoes, archaeological remains, community work.	Chingaza National Park, waterfalls, hot springs, bird watching and natural heritage.
Integration into project design	The findings from the East Intervention Landscape are being incorporated into the project design by addressing both water availability challenges and ecosystem degradation, while strengthening local livelihoods. Despite the presence of abundant water sources in some areas, the fragility of Acueductos Veredales, lack of formal water supply systems and high climate variability are being addressed through integrated watershed management approaches under Component 1, including restoration of degraded ecosystems, protection of strategic water sources and implementation of nature-based solutions to improve water regulation and resilience. Identified pressures such as deforestation, fires, erosion, riverbank degradation and agricultural expansion are being prioritized within restoration and conservation actions, particularly in high-Andean ecosystems and critical		

Intervention Landscape 4. East		San Juanito, El Calvario and Fómez	Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 3
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: November 24-26
	water regulation areas. These interventions aim to reduce vulnerability to climate variability and improve long-term water provision. The strong demand for technical assistance, restoration, organic production and strengthening of rural infrastructure is being incorporated under Component 1 through farm-level transformation packages, technical support and grants to local producers. These actions will promote sustainable agricultural practices, improve productivity, and strengthen value chains for products such as coffee, panela, beekeeping and agroforestry systems, while reducing dependency on intermediaries and enhancing local economic resilience. The presence of women's associations and their active participation in productive and environmental processes represent a key opportunity for implementation. The project will leverage these structures to strengthen local organizations, support associative processes and promote inclusive economic development. Barriers related to remoteness, limited infrastructure, access to markets and water scarcity are being addressed through targeted territorial interventions and improved coordination mechanisms under Component 2. Finally, gender and generational gaps identified in the territory, including barriers related to time, care responsibilities, mobility and youth migration, are being mainstreamed into the project through the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Action Plan. This plan promotes inclusive participation in decision-making spaces, access to technical assistance and capacity building, and the strengthening of women's and youth's roles in productive and organizational processes, contributing to more equitable and sustainable project outcomes.		
Limitations of project scope	It is important to note that some of the challenges identified in the territory fall beyond the direct scope of the project. These include large-scale infrastructure needs such as the development and rehabilitation of rural roads, the construction of formal water supply systems and wastewater treatment plants, and the resolution of structural conflicts related to regional water allocation. While the project will contribute to improving water management and local capacities, these issues require coordinated action from public institutions and long-term investments beyond the project's timeframe and mandate.		

Source: IDOM, 2026

Intervention Landscape Overview

The East is characterized by a rural productive variety with potential for agroecology and short circuits, but it faces peri-urban pressures and water and geological risks. Failures in marketing/value added and gender and youth gaps limit development. The strategy requires concerted planning, strengthening of sustainable value chains and intermunicipal governance in services and mobility.

Findings

- Rural-peasant identity with productive variety.
- Pressures from peri-urban expansion.
- Water and risks.
- Perceived unfairness in water allocation, with local communities expressing concerns about Bogotá's use of water resources from the territory.
- Fragmented marketing.
- Gender and youth gaps in participation and opportunities, including barriers related to time, care responsibilities, mobility constraints, limited access to training and decision-making spaces, and youth migration due to lack of local economic opportunities.
- Need for inter-municipal coordination.

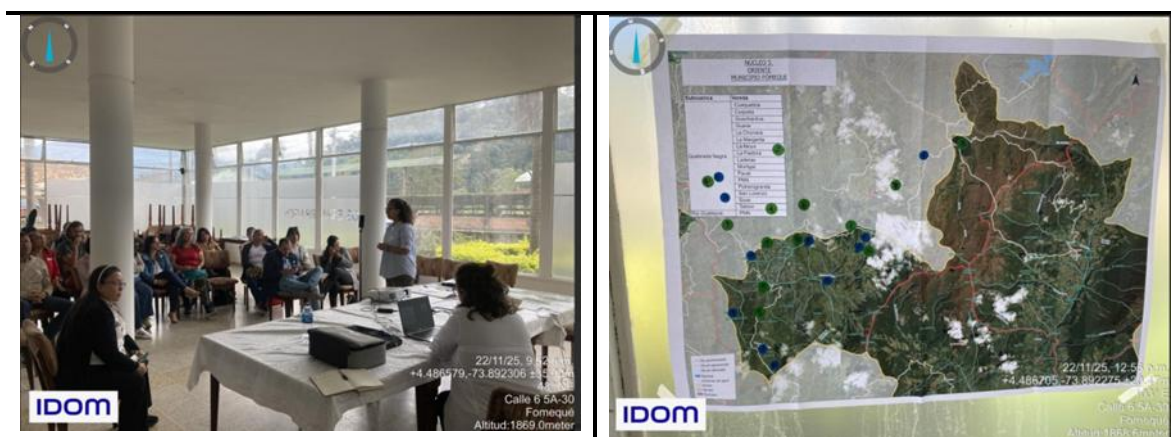
House of Culture, San Juanito Municipality



Participatory workshop in the municipality of El Calvario



Participatory workshop in the municipality of Fómez



Source: IDOM, 2025

General perceptions of the project

Municipality of San Juanito

- Municipality with its own identity within intervention area 4, different from both Meta and the Colombian Llanos, with cultural and social roots linked to Cundinamarca and Boyacá, which gives it a marked Andean identity.
- Transition territory: San Juanito and El Calvario have temperate climate zones, which allows the implementation of sustainable coffee agroforestry systems, differentiating them from other project centers.
- The municipality has a large supply of water, with springs and pipes in almost every village.
- However, the municipal aqueduct and especially the village aqueducts are fragile and vulnerable to collapses, which has led to rationing even in contexts of abundant water.
- The falling of native forest for bean supports and for rural infrastructure is a widespread practice, which puts local ecosystems at risk.
- There is an ongoing conflict with the Bogotá aqueduct over the extraction of water from the territory without adequate compensation, which increases the perception of water injustice.
- Inadequate solid waste management, lack of sanitary landfill, and pollution generated by private trout farms are recurring concerns.
- Landslides affect roads, hindering mobility and the marketing of products, which impacts the local economy and encourages the migration of young people.
- Fear that the proposed solutions will not be adapted to the territory, that the promises will not be kept, or that there will be no continuity in technical support.
- Fear that not all communities will be included in the benefits of the project, especially those most affected by landslides and isolation.
- Distrust towards institutions, due to bad experiences, since they have not seen the projects, they promote in the territory materialize, especially mentioning the EAAB.

El Calvario Municipality

- The municipality has cultural and territorial characteristics that differentiate it from other municipalities in the department of Meta and the Llanos region; its population also has Andean roots, which influences its productive and social practices, as does San Juanito.
- It features areas of temperate and cold climate, making it a strategic territory for the implementation of agroforestry systems and crops such as sustainable coffee.
- Its location in the eastern mountain range gives it a mountainous topography, with steep slopes and high biodiversity with the presence of threatened species such as the Andean cock-of-the-rock.
- El Calvario has abundant water springs and streams but faces access and distribution problems due to the fragility of Acueductos Veredales.
- Water sources are threatened by deforestation and improper land use.
- More intense rainfall, frequent landslides, and loss of forest cover are observed.
- These phenomena affect road connectivity, agricultural production, marketing, and food security.
- Migration of young people due to a lack of productive and educational opportunities.
- Distrust in the continuity of projects and in the adaptation of solutions to the local context.
- Fear of the exclusion of more distant paths affected by landslides.

- Development of a regional tourism plan proposal by a member of San Francisco.

Fómeque Municipality

- It features a cold climate with high biodiversity and strategic ecosystems such as moorlands and Andean forests.
- Fómeque is a municipality with abundant water sources, which supply not only the local population but also regional systems.
- Deforestation to expand agricultural and livestock areas.
- Inadequate solid waste management and lack of infrastructure for waste management.
- Migration of young people due to lack of economic and educational opportunities.
- Distrust in the continuity of projects and in the adaptation of solutions to the local context.
- Fear that the actions will not include all the most vulnerable neighborhoods and sectors.
- It has great ecotourism potential, and there are tourism associations and initiatives implemented in the municipality.

6.2.4.6 Intervention Landscape 6. Sumapaz

This group encompasses the Sumapaz area. The workshops involved the participation of leaders, community representatives, and associations, totaling 10 people.

Table 6-16 Attendees at participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 6 – Sumapaz.

No.	Date	Municipality	Actors		Sex		Attendees per Intervention Landscape
			Ins	Non Ins	Women	Man	
1	27/11/2025	Sumapaz	4	6	3	7	10
Total			10		10		

Source: IDOM, 2026

The results of these workshops are presented as a technical sheet, according to the distribution or grouping by Intervention Landscape as follows:

Table 6-17 Participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 5. Sumapaz Results.

Intervention Landscape 5. Sumapaz		Sumapaz	Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 1
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: December 5th
Municipality	Sumapaz		

Intervention Landscape 5. Sumapaz		Sumapaz	Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 1
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: December 5th
Territory and natural resources	The territory is characterized by high ecological importance as part of the Sumapaz páramo system, with strategic water sources and ecosystems that are fundamental for regional water regulation. However, pressures associated with agricultural practices, soil use and localized degradation processes affect water quality and ecosystem stability. Communities report the need to improve water management, particularly regarding water quality issues such as iron presence in aqueducts, as well as the lack of access to formal water supply systems in some areas. There is also a need to strengthen restoration processes, including reforestation, protection of water sources and ecological connectivity. Local aqueducts play a key role in water provision, but require technical strengthening, monitoring and improved infrastructure to ensure long-term sustainability.		
Expectations and proposals	Communities emphasize the need for practical and territory-based solutions that balance conservation and production. Key proposals include strengthening restoration actions through reforestation, ecological restoration and protection of water sources, as well as improving water quality through appropriate management and monitoring systems. There is a strong demand for technical assistance and training, particularly in sustainable production practices and water management. Community highlights the importance of strengthening Acueductos Veredales, improving infrastructure and developing pilot initiatives at farm level. They also stress the need for territorial approaches that recognize local diversity and avoid one-size-fits-all solutions. Additionally, communities express the importance of strengthening local organizations, improving articulation with institutions and ensuring transparency and continuity in project implementation.		
Community and livelihoods	Local livelihoods are based on agricultural production and emerging rural initiatives, including associations linked to agro-tourism, food production, dairy products, beekeeping and small-scale processing activities. There is evidence of active local organizations, including women's associations and youth initiatives, as well as community-based production and environmental practices such as nurseries and restoration activities. However, barriers persist related to access to technical assistance, limited market access, infrastructure gaps and dependence on intermediaries. Strengthening value chains, improving productive capacities and supporting associative processes are key opportunities to enhance sustainable livelihoods in the territory.		
Participation, social inclusion and gender	Very high participation of women (>90%) in environmental processes, community gardens, and land defense. Young people with low levels of engagement, but with emerging initiatives (e.g., the organization Sé el Cambio). Adult-centrism and territorial stigmatization as barriers to participation. Need for certified training and institutional support. Strategic actors: Grassroots environmental organizations, JAC, community gardens, educational institutions, universities, Aqueduct, IDIGER, Firefighters.		
Culture, identity and heritage	The territory has significant cultural and symbolic value, including natural and cultural landmarks such as Curubital, Puente de Condó, Parque Arqueológico de Usme, and other sites associated with local identity and community practices. Cultural expressions include community-based initiatives, youth groups, music and local knowledge-sharing practices. These cultural elements are closely linked to environmental stewardship and collective management of natural resources, representing an important opportunity to integrate local knowledge, cultural practices and community identity into project interventions.		
Integration into project design	The findings from the Sumapaz Intervention Landscape are being incorporated into the project design by prioritizing interventions that strengthen ecosystem conservation while supporting sustainable rural livelihoods. The ecological importance of the páramo and associated water sources is being addressed under Component 1 through restoration, protection of water sources and implementation of nature-based solutions to improve water regulation and ecosystem resilience.		

Intervention Landscape 5. Sumapaz		Sumapaz	Number of workshops per Intervention Landscape: 1
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: December 5th
	Identified needs related to water quality, Acueductos Veredales strengthening and access to water is being integrated through watershed management approaches that combine infrastructure improvements, monitoring and community-based water governance. The demand for technical assistance and sustainable production practices is being addressed under Component 1 through farm-level transformation packages, capacity building and support to local associations, promoting agroecological practices, restoration activities and diversification of livelihoods, including agro-tourism and small-scale production. Existing community organizations, including women's associations and youth initiatives, are being leveraged to strengthen participatory processes, local governance and implementation capacity. Finally, gender and generational gaps are being addressed through the Gender Equality and Social Inclusion (GESI) Action Plan, promoting women's leadership, youth engagement, access to training and inclusive participation in decision-making processes.		
Limitations of project scope	While the project addresses key challenges related to ecosystem conservation, water management and sustainable livelihoods, some structural issues identified in the territory fall beyond its direct scope. These include large-scale rural infrastructure needs such as road connectivity, expansion of water supply systems and long-term investment in aqueduct infrastructure. Additionally, broader challenges related to market access, structural economic conditions and territorial isolation require coordinated actions from public institutions and long-term development strategies beyond the project's timeframe and mandate.		

Source: IDOM, 2026

Findings

- Strategic basin with multiple uses.
- Environmental quality and health.
- Risk and occupation of the territory.
- Edge mobility and connectivity.
- Employment, retraining and skills development.
- Public space and social cohesion.
- Participation and agreement.

Intervention Landscape Overview

Intervention Landscape 5 reveals a complex urban basin where productive and industrial uses coexist with environmental and social vulnerability. The community demands improvements in environmental quality, risk management and mobility, along with employment and retraining linked to training. Sustained consultation between companies, institutions and citizens is key to moving towards a just transition model with better public space and community health.

Participatory workshop in the municipality of Tunjuelo



Source: IDOM 2026

General perceptions of the project

- Historical degradation of the river and basin: perception of neglect and chronic pollution.
- Inequality and lack of institutional attention: the southern basin as the most forgotten.
- Expectations: improve air quality, restore biodiversity, prevent flooding.
- Culture and appropriation: lack of awareness and sense of belonging.

- Social participation: women are very active (>90%), young people have low involvement, however, there is evidence of the interest and work being led by some young people such as the environmental organization "Be the Change".
- Trust and governance: fear over resource management and transparency.

General perceptions of the project

- Institutional distrust: The community shows suspicion towards the CAR and other external entities, due to previous experiences of sanctions, mistreatment and imposed projects that have not responded to their needs.
- Importance of local actors: The fundamental role of Community Action Boards, producer organizations, Acueductos Veredales and NGOs with a good reputation for territorial work is recognized.
- Women's participation: Women have an active presence and leadership in community, productive and cultural spaces, although they face barriers such as transportation and a lack of specific opportunities.
- Limited participation of young people and older adults: Young people do not perceive clear opportunities in the territory, which hinders their involvement in community processes.
- Local experiences and expressions: Initiatives such as youth associations and musical groups stand out, contributing to community identity and cohesion.
- Concerns about projects and services: There are concerns about resource management, the imposition of projects (such as the bike path) and the need to strengthen technical support and coordination between actors.

6.2.4.7 Intervention Landscape 7. Tunjuelito

This hub is located in the Tunjuelito area. The workshops involved the participation of leaders, community representatives, and associations, totaling 54 people.

Table 6-18 Attendees at participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 7 – Tunjuelito.

No.	Date	District	Actors		Sex		Attendees per Nucleus
			Ins	Non Ins	Women	Man	
1	05/12/2025	Bogotá	13	41	34	20	54
Total			54		54		

Source: IDOM, 2026

The results of these workshops are presented as technical sheets, organized according to their distribution or grouping by landscape, as outlined below.

Table 6-19 Participatory Workshops-Intervention Landscape 7. Tunjuelito.

Nucleus 7. Tunjuelito	Tunjuelito	Number of workshops per Landscapes: 1
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience		Date: November 27

Nucleus 7. Tunjuelito		Tunjuelito	Number of workshops per Landscapes: 1
Participatory, territorial approach, water resilience			Date: November 27
Municipality	Tunjuelito		
Territory and natural resources	Presence of high levels of iron in the water, affecting the functioning of Acueductos Veredales, especially in the rainy season and with a high influx of tourists. Lack of Acueductos Veredales in sectors such as Chisacá. Need for enclosures, tree planting and provision of plant material in catchment areas. Historical intervention of the territory with little confidence in the environmental authority (CAR).		
Expectations and proposals	Implement technical solutions for iron handling without the use of chemicals (sedimentation tanks, filter carbon). Strengthen native tree nurseries and fences to protect water sources. Promote sustainable production and provide farm-by-farm support, integrating existing analyses from the Secretariat of Development Prioritize coordination with legitimate local actors (JAC, NGOs, credible and representative associations).		
Community and livelihoods	High organizational diversity: women's associations, beekeeping, dairy products, native tree nurseries, agritourism and youth entrepreneurship. Presence of established nurseries (up to 3,000 trees/month) and satellite nurseries on sidewalks. Featured initiatives of youth and local culture ("Guiding Territory", "The Little Treasures of the County").		
Participation, social inclusion and gender	Very strong female leadership: majority of JAC presidents are women and active participation in participatory budgeting. SENA's support for entrepreneurship and training for women. Limited youth participation, although with occasional successful experiences. Transportation as the main barrier to participation.		
Culture, identity and heritage	Chisacá Reservoir and "La Regadera", Usme Archaeological Park, Curubital (tourism "Paseo de Olla", Piedra Gorda). Arrayanes – dance, music and cultural expression. Historic bridges and roads (Puente del Conde) Relevant cultural practices: Community agritourism, musical and youth expressions, use of territory as an educational and identity space.		

Generalities of Landscapes

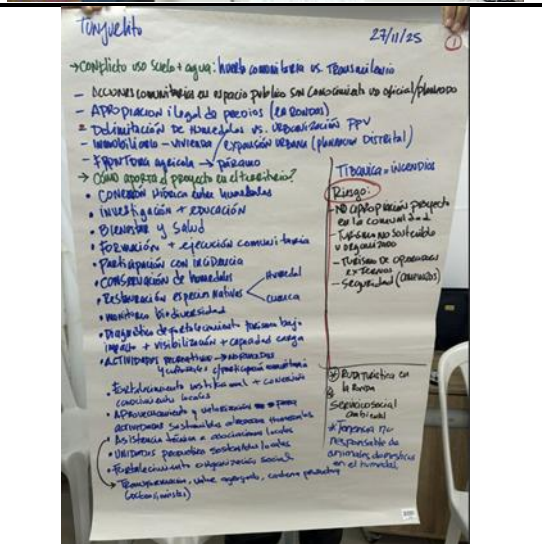
Tunjuelito demonstrates valuable community social capital, but faces urban challenges related to the environment, security, and public space. The informal economy and entrepreneurship are emerging as drivers of inclusion, contingent upon training, access to markets, and local public procurement. Differentiated approaches for youth and women, and their meaningful participation, are crucial for social cohesion and improving quality of life.

Findings

- Neighborhood identity and community fabric.
- Urban environmental problems.
- Safety and coexistence.
- Equipment and living spaces.
- Employment and the popular economy.

- Youth and women.
- Incident participation.

Participatory workshop Tunjuelito



Source: IDOM, 2026

General perceptions of the project

- Institutional distrust: The community shows suspicion towards the CAR and other external entities, due to previous experiences of sanctions, mistreatment and imposed projects that have not responded to their needs.

- Importance of local actors: The fundamental role of Community Action Boards, producer organizations, Acueductos Veredales and NGOs with a good reputation for territorial work is recognized.
- Women's participation: Women have an active presence and leadership in community, productive and cultural spaces, although they face barriers such as transportation and a lack of specific opportunities.
- Limited participation of young people and older adults: Young people do not perceive clear opportunities in the territory, which hinders their involvement in community processes.
- Local experiences and expressions: Initiatives such as youth associations and musical groups stand out, contributing to community identity and cohesion.
- Concerns about projects and services: There are concerns about resource management, the imposition of projects (such as the bike path) and the need to strengthen technical support and coordination between actors.

Complementary analysis of participation results

This analysis complements the results of participation with a comparative reading by landscape and a summary of the composition of actors (public/private) and participation by sex, based on the “General Assistance” sheet of the systematization file.

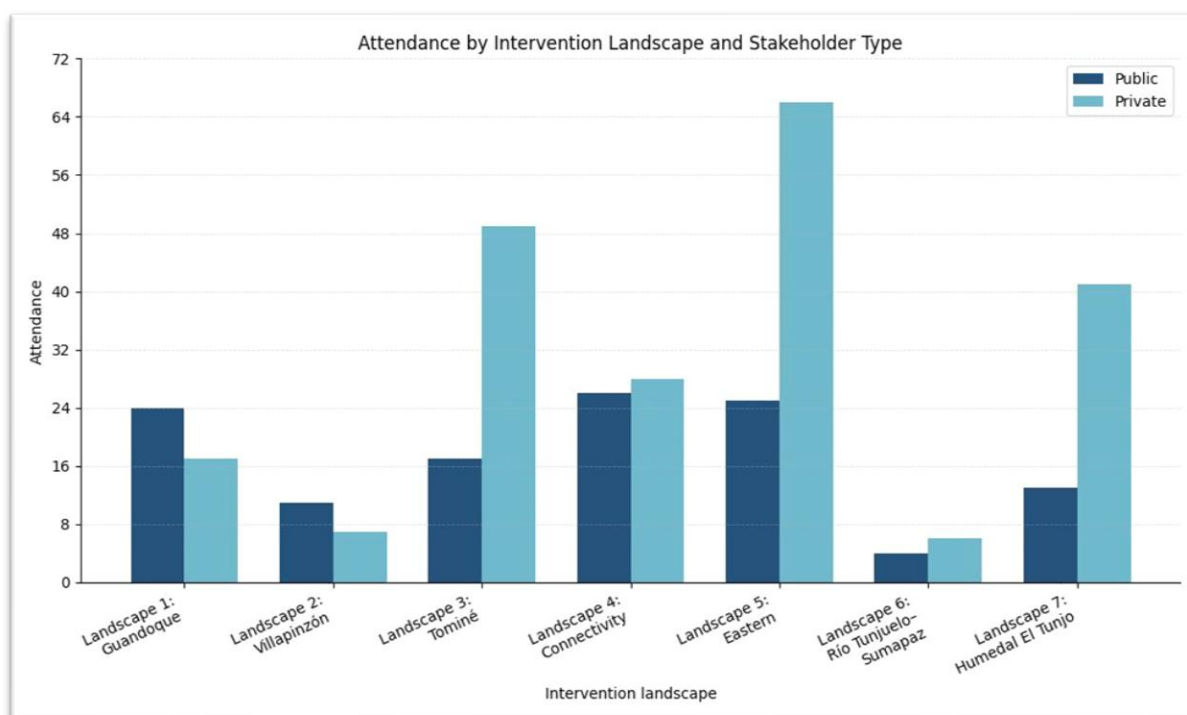


Figure 6-1 Participation by type of actor (Landscapes).

Source: IDOM, 2026

The distribution of participation by type of actor shows a marked predominance of the public sector in most of the Landscape analyzed.

Key findings

- In practically all the landscape, the bar corresponding to Public clearly exceeds that of Private, which indicates a more robust institutional participation in the process.

- Some landscapes have wide gaps (public well above the private), which evidence:
 - Greater involvement of local entities in those territories, or less presence and/or call of the private sector.
- From the perspective of the SEP, this suggests a window to strengthen the diversification of actors, especially where the private presence is reduced.

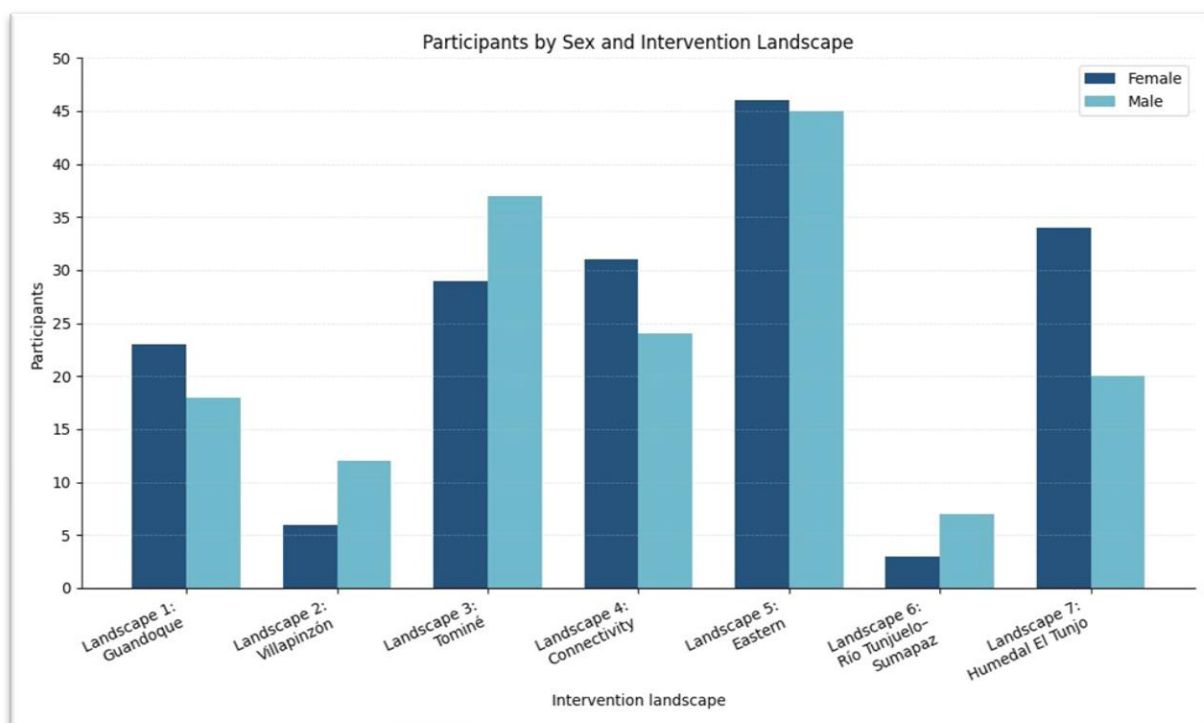


Figure 6-2 Participation by sex and Landscapes.
Source: IDOM, 2026

Key findings

- Most of the Landscape have a moderate to high proportion of male participation, observed in the height of the "Male" bars.
- However, some Landscape show competitive female participation, which indicates strong points where the call made a better reach of women.
- This coincides with the quantitative analyses collected (higher percentage of women in certain specific Landscape).
- From the point of view of the SEP, this variation allows:
 - Identify territories where women are better represented.
 - Recognize where gender gaps persist in community participation.

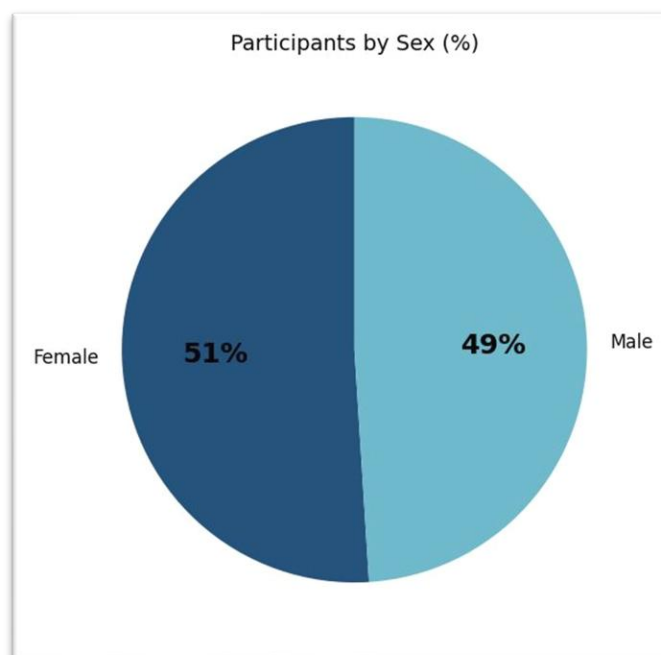


Figure 6-3 Total distribution by sex
Source: IDOM, 2026

The pie chart summarizes the overall composition of participation according to gender in all the Landscape.

Key findings

- Male participation is in the majority, which is observed in the broader segment of the pie.
- Female participation represents a significant fraction, although smaller, which reaffirms the need for differential call strategies for women.
- The "Not reported" segment is small, which indicates a good quality of record, minimizing gaps in the data.

Implications for the SEP

These results justify actions aimed at:

- Ensure the inclusion of women and underrepresented groups.
- Monitor effective participation by gender in later phases.
- Reinforce practices for homogeneous recording of demographic data.

The participation recorded in the spaces of socialization and consultation evidences a predominant role in the public sector, pointing to an active local institutionality in the relationship processes. The participation of the private sector, although present, is comparatively lower in most of the Landscape, which highlights opportunities to broaden the spectrum of actors and strengthen representative diversity.

In terms of gender, there is most of the male participation, although some Landscape have more balanced levels. This panorama invites us to deepen strategies for female inclusion, ensure differential approaches in the call for proposals and maintain the traceability of data to improve meaningful participation practices.

Overall, the results suggest a process of community involvement that has solid foundations, but that can be strengthened by expanding the plurality of actors—both sectoral and demographic—to ensure a more equitable and representative relationship.

6.3.5. Data collection, application of complementary surveys

As part of the participatory and information-gathering activities carried out during this phase, a survey instrument was designed to support the project formulation process and strengthen the preliminary understanding of the social and territorial conditions in the potential intervention areas. The purpose of these surveys during this phase is not to establish a definitive baseline, but rather to gather exploratory and guiding input that will allow for the identification of trends, needs, gaps, and considerations relevant to the project design, as well as to define participatory approaches, environmental and social safeguards, and implementation mechanisms appropriate to the territory.

A structured survey instrument was applied to owners and stakeholders of properties located in the N2, N3, N4 and N5 clusters. As stated above, the main objective of this exercise for the project under formulation was to collect exploratory and guiding inputs that would allow strengthening the preliminary understanding of the social, productive, territorial and climate resilience conditions in the areas of potential intervention.

The information received compiles data related to territorial location (municipality, village, and sub-basin), as well as the basic social characteristics of households (gender, age, education level, and family composition). Additionally, the instrument gathers information on economic activities carried out on the properties, productive land uses, and climate adaptation and resilience measures already implemented, such as water storage practices, ecological restoration, or other measures related to climate risk management. It also includes relevant information to identify existing capacities and gaps in climate change adaptation, water resource management, and livelihood sustainability.

Table 6-20 Intervention Landscape, municipalities and watersheds with information.

Intervention Landscape	Municipality	Watershed	Amount
N2 Upper Basin Bogota River	Villapinzón	Upper Basin of the Bogotá River	16
		Quincha	14
N3 Tominé	Guasca	Chipata River	12
	Guatavita	San Francisco River	5
		Aves River	26
	Sesquilé	San Francisco River	7
N4 Connectivity	Bogotá	Alto Teusacá	11
		Quisquiza River	1
	Choachí	Potrero Grande River	26
	La Calera	Quisquiza River	8
	Ubaque	Palmar River	11
N6 Sumapaz	Bogotá	Curubital River	22
TOTAL			161

Source: IDOM, 2026

Note: Table 6-1 presents the distribution of characterization surveys received by Intervention Landscape, municipality and sub-basin, demonstrating the territorial coverage of the exercise and the priority areas of analysis for the project preparation phase.

Information was received from 161 surveys², associated with properties located in the towns, municipalities, and sub-basins referenced in the table above, which are part of the project's area of influence. The information collected is at the sub-basin level, allowing for the identification of the specific location of the properties and their relationship to strategic water systems, such as the Bogotá River, San Francisco River, Aves River, Curubital River, and various local streams.

6.3.5.1 Main findings N2. Upper basin of the Bogotá River

Area of Intervention

Municipalities: Bogotá, Villapinzón

Sub-basins: Curubital River, Source of the Bogotá River, Quincha Creek

Records: 32

Stakeholder identification and profile	- The respondents primarily reside in rural and peri-urban households located in strategic areas such as water sources and areas with high water sensitivity. Eighty-one percent are engaged in livestock farming and 16% in agriculture, demonstrating a high level of direct dependence on water resources. - Households with basic and intermediate levels of education predominate. 65% of households have basic and intermediate levels of education. 35% have technical or professional levels.
Access to information and communication	- Access to technical information on water management and climate change is limited. Although 56% consulting climate information, this is based primarily on traditional knowledge (88%) and local sources, without systematic integration with institutional technical sources. - Community radio (75%) and WhatsApp (72%). Lower response rates were found among word-of-mouth, television, occasional community meetings, social networks other than WhatsApp, educational institutions, and formal institutional entities such as the Mayor's Office, among others.
Barriers to participation	- It was found that 63% of people cited lack of time as the main barrier to participating in collective processes, associated with long workdays. In Bogotá, this was primarily due to mobility barriers, while in Villapinzón, it was mainly due to economic limitations. - In the case of women, these barriers are intensified by caregiving responsibilities. Additional barriers include lack of personal time, limitations in mobility and transportation, economic constraints, less autonomy in decision-making, and limited access to technical information.
Water governance and decision-making	Eighty-two percent manage water at the farm level, meaning through individual practices and decisions within each property, without participation in collective micro-watershed schemes. This reflects fragmented governance and weak coordination among stakeholders in the Bogotá River basin.

² The number of records analyzed varies depending on the topic being evaluated, since some questions in the instrument were optional or applied only to certain types of properties. In all cases, the analyses were performed on the valid records available for each variable, using the 161 characterization surveys received as the reference population.

Feedback and monitoring	Only 22% of respondents reported knowledge or experience with feedback or monitoring mechanisms. However, 27% expressed interest in participating in monitoring processes if they had technical support.
Adaptation actions implemented	Water storage: present in 43.8% of the properties (14/32). Ecological restoration: 34.4% (11/32). No adaptation actions: 34.4% (11/32). There is a partial and non-systematic implementation of adaptation measures, with a predominance of farm-level and small-scale solutions.
Existing adaptive capacity	- The adoption of measures is strongly associated with empirical knowledge and traditional practices, rather than with technical or institutional processes. - There is no evidence of collective adaptation schemes at the micro-basin level.
Recommendation for the SEP	Priority Landscapes for early activation of the SEP, clear communication of scopes and strengthening of basic spaces for territorial dialogue. Clear disclosure of possible actions within the scope of the project should be made. There is a need for expectation management, given that most existing actions are self-managed.

Source: IDOM, 2026

The integrated results of the climate characterization and resilience surveys reveal a highly sensitive territory from a water and production standpoint, associated with the headwaters of the Bogotá River and strategic stream systems. The households surveyed depend primarily on agricultural activities, with water management focused on the farm level and only partial adoption of adaptation measures, mainly water storage and specific restoration practices. While local capacities based on traditional knowledge have been identified, significant gaps persist in access to technical information, community engagement, and participation in collective water governance frameworks. The main barriers to participation are related to time availability, economic limitations, and, in the case of women, unpaid care work.

These results indicate that, for this Landscapes group, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) will prioritize clear and territorialized outreach strategies, low-complexity participation processes in early stages, and on-site support mechanisms that allow progressive capacity building, as well as explicit management of expectations regarding the scope of the project.

6.3.5.2 Main findings N3. Tominé

Area of Intervention

Municipalities: Guasca, Guatavita, Sesquilé

Sub-basins: Chipatá River, San Francisco River, Aves River

Records: 50

Stakeholder identification and profile	The households are mostly comprised of small rural producers, with livestock activities predominating (76%). Greater territorial and social diversity is identified compared to N2, associated with different sub-basins of the Tominé system.
Access to information and communication	Only 26% regularly consult climate information. This information is obtained primarily through traditional knowledge (70%) and local networks.

	The use of WhatsApp as an information channel is lower (38%) compared to other clusters.
Barriers to participation	54% report barriers related to time and financial resources. Although there is interest, participation is concentrated among actors with greater social capital, generating internal asymmetries.
Water governance and decision-making	48% participate in some type of community organization, demonstrating a significant organizational base. However, only 4% are currently involved in projects, reflecting a disconnect between local organizations and external projects.
Feedback and monitoring	29% express interest in environmental monitoring processes, although with limited technical capabilities
Adaptation actions implemented	Without adaptation actions: 42.0% (21/50). Water storage: 42.0% (21/50). Ecological restoration: 28.0% (14/50). It is the Intervention Landscape area with the highest proportion of properties without adaptation actions, which shows significant gaps in adaptive capacities, despite its water relevance.
Existing adaptive capacity	- Some properties have undergone restoration while others have not. - Territorial variability suggests internal inequality of capabilities, even within the same sub-basin.
Recommendation for the SEP	This area presents high potential for participation, micro-basin committees, and water governance processes, if the existing organizational base is reactivated. Prioritizing awareness-raising and early participation processes will be key.

Source: IDOM, 2026

This Intervention Landscape area exhibits a combination of high-water resource importance and territorial diversity, reflected in the coexistence of properties with prior conservation experience and others without implemented adaptation measures. The results show a strong dependence on livestock activities, with significant levels of exposure to climate variability and a still limited adoption of resilience measures, particularly on properties without prior technical support. From a social and organizational perspective, this Intervention Landscape area has a relatively more consolidated community base than other territories, evidenced by greater participation in local organizations. However, this organizational capacity does not necessarily translate into active participation in recent projects, suggesting a disconnect between external initiatives and local dynamics.

In this context, the SEP will focus on reactivating and strengthening existing organizational capacities, promoting spaces for dialogue at the micro-basin level and more structured participatory processes, while proposing pedagogical strategies for its development that reduce gaps in climate information and adaptation.

Key findings N4. Connectivity

Area of Intervention

Municipalities: Bogotá (Alto Teusacá), Choachí, La Calera, Ubaque

Sub-basins: Quebrada Quisquizá, Quebrada Potrero Grande, Quebrada Palmar

Records: 57

Stakeholder identification and profile	- A high degree of territorial heterogeneity is identified, with both rural and peri-urban households. 63% depend on livestock activities and 18% on agricultural activities. - This Landscapes group has the highest level of organizational participation among the Landscapes groups analyzed.
Access to information and communication	26% consult climate information. - WhatsApp is the dominant channel (72%), complemented by schools/colleges (18%) as community information nodes.
Barriers to participation	58% identify time availability and caregiving responsibilities as the main barriers, especially for women. Barriers to mobility between municipalities are also reported.
Water governance and decision-making	Sixty-three percent participate in community organizations; many linked to environmental issues. However, participation in current projects is low (9%), suggesting fatigue or disengagement with external initiatives.
Feedback and monitoring	Only 19% have participated in formal monitoring processes, despite having organizational capabilities.
Adaptation actions implemented	- Ecological restoration: 64.9% (37/57). - Water storage: 50.9% (29/57). - Climate adaptation training: 21.1% (12/57). - Without adaptation actions: 19.3% (11/57). It is the Landscape with the highest level of implementation of adaptation measures, especially ecological restoration, which demonstrates relevant existing capacities.
Existing adaptive capacity	- Presence of properties with prior experience in restoration and training, indicating greater exposure to previous environmental initiatives. - Installed capacity to move towards participatory monitoring and scaling up of good practices.
Recommendation for the SEP	Strategic hub for continuous participation, participatory monitoring pilots and inter-municipal coordination.

Source: IDOM, 2026

This area is characterized by the highest levels of implementation of adaptation and ecological restoration actions among the areas analyzed. A significant proportion of the surveyed properties report prior experience in restoration, water storage, and training processes, demonstrating the existence of relevant local capacities and greater exposure to previous environmental initiatives. However, despite this social and technical capital, participation in currently ongoing projects is limited, which may be associated with saturation, participant fatigue, or a lack of coordination among initiatives. The identified barriers are concentrated in time availability, inter-municipal mobility, and caregiving responsibilities, particularly for women.

For this Landscape group, the SEP will identify and build upon existing capacities by proposing continuous participation schemes, participatory monitoring pilots, and inter-municipal articulation mechanisms, while ensuring clear communication about the role and added value of the project compared to previous interventions, in order to strengthen trust and avoid duplication.

Main findings N6. Sumapaz

Area of Intervention

Municipalities: Bogotá

Sub-basins: Curubital River**Surveys:** 22

Stakeholder identification and profile	The households are in rural and peri-urban areas with mixed livelihoods. 73% are engaged in agricultural activities, making them highly vulnerable to climate variability.
Access to information and communication	WhatsApp is the dominant channel (91%). Only 27% consult climate information, mainly from traditional sources.
Barriers to participation	Sixty percent identify barriers related to time, transportation, and insecurity, typical of peri-urban contexts. Women face greater restrictions due to domestic responsibilities.
Water governance and decision-making	Only 21% participate in collective spaces, demonstrating low territorial articulation and little institutional trust.
Feedback and monitoring	26% express interest in participating in monitoring processes, although they start from low levels of organization.
Adaptation actions implemented	- Ecological restoration: 59.1% (13/22). - Climate adaptation training: 36.4% (8/22). - Water storage: 27.3% (6/22). - Without adaptation actions: 13.6% (3/22). Although the number of records is lower, there is evidence of a greater intensity of training and restoration actions, probably associated with previous projects in the territory.
Existing adaptive capacity	- Presence of incipient technical capabilities, especially in restoration. - Peri-urban context introduces social and governance risks that affect the sustainability of actions.
Recommendation for the SEP	A Landscape that requires trust-building strategies, a constant territorial presence, and simple and reliable feedback mechanisms.

Source: IDOM, 2026

This Landscape area presents a complex peri-urban context, characterized by high levels of climate vulnerability, social pressures, and a combination of agricultural and non-agricultural livelihoods. Despite a smaller number of records, the results show a relatively high adoption rate of restoration actions and climate adaptation training, suggesting the presence of nascent technical capacities linked to previous processes in the territory. However, these capacities coexist with weak community engagement, limited participation in current projects, and significant barriers related to time, transportation, and security. Access to information is primarily through informal digital channels, with limited connection to institutional water governance processes, such as knowing which entities have jurisdiction over water and what plans, regulations, or bodies exist.

In this Landscape, the SEP will focus on strategies aimed at re-establishing connections, rebuilding trust and reactivating the participation of local actors, strengthening institutional trust and simple and accessible feedback mechanisms, prioritizing a constant territorial presence and short-range participatory processes that allow for sustained stakeholder involvement in a socially fragmented environment.

6.4. Lessons learned

The participatory process developed during the project preparation phase allowed for the identification of key lessons learned that strengthen the design of the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) and guide the future implementation strategy. These lessons are derived both from formal consultation spaces and from the agreements and reflections that emerged during the technical coordination of the process.

- It is crucial to collaboratively develop and implement the outreach strategy with the focal points in each territory, as this strategy varies significantly depending on the means of communication used and the specific territorial context of each priority area. Direct contact, especially through phone calls, proved more effective than WhatsApp messages for engaging rural communities. However, it is essential that this initial contact be made by the designated focal point to build trust and credibility within the community. Furthermore, the need to diversify communication channels and strengthen the outreach strategy in municipalities with low participation was identified, reaffirming Conservation International's (CI) role as the responsible actor for community communication. This lesson highlights that participation depends not only on the willingness of the stakeholders but also on culturally and territorially appropriate communication strategies.
- The process revealed that not all stakeholders can be approached with the same participation mechanisms. Local communities, social organizations, producer associations, public entities, and private actors require differentiated strategies, tailored to their roles, levels of influence, institutional capacities, and organizational structures. Engagement with Indigenous communities must be conducted within culturally appropriate frameworks that respect their collective rights, strengthening trust and fostering ongoing dialogue.
- The consultation process revealed that some public entities implementing projects in the prioritized areas have varying levels of acceptance in the territories, stemming from past experiences with both successful and unsuccessful projects. This can influence communities' willingness to participate and their level of trust in the GCF project. Consequently, the importance of accurately presenting the project's scope and the entities involved, clearly differentiating their roles, messages, and forms of participation, became evident. Likewise, acknowledging local history is crucial to mitigating the risk of mistrust and strengthening the legitimacy of the process.
- Beyond the technical input obtained, the participatory spaces served as platforms for active listening and trust-building, especially with community actors and social organizations. This relational capital constitutes a strategic asset for the implementation phase, as it facilitates project governance and the early management of potential conflicts.
- The analysis of the actors involved during the GCF project preparation phase revealed marked heterogeneity among the intervention areas, both in the composition of the actors and in their levels of organization, prior experience, and capacity for participation. While areas with a greater urban or peri-urban presence, such as the Tunjo Wetland, concentrate actors with high socio-environmental awareness, clear demands for differentiated participation, and high expectations regarding safeguards, other rural areas, such as Zipaquirá–Cogua–Tausa–Villapinzón or El Calvario–San Juanito, exhibit more dispersed organizational structures, a strong dependence on traditional productive activities, and gaps in technical and institutional capacities. In turn, areas like Guatiquía–Fómeque–Choachí show higher levels of community engagement and prior experience in

conservation and sustainable tourism initiatives; however, financial and access limitations persist. These territorial differences confirm that the project cannot be approached from a homogeneous perspective and that implementation must incorporate participation, communication and risk management strategies differentiated by Intervention Landscape, adjusting the SEP mechanisms to the specific conditions of each territory and allowing progressive adaptations throughout the project cycle.

- In line with the previous lesson, a high degree of social, organizational, and territorial heterogeneity was also identified, reflected in significant differences in levels of preparedness, prior experience, and participation capacity among municipalities and intervention areas. This diversity is evident both in the variety of actors involved (individual producers, farmers' associations, women's organizations, environmental collectives, oversight bodies, academia, the private sector, local authorities, and national entities) and in the gaps associated with age, gender, access to information, social capital, and experience in projects. Several areas showed a high concentration of older adults, grassroots organizations with informal structures, and non-institutionalized community leadership, while other territories have more consolidated associations with greater prior engagement with public entities, international cooperation agencies, or conservation initiatives. Similarly, some municipalities have accumulated experience in environmental and water resource management projects, in contrast to others that lag behind in technical, organizational, and inter-institutional coordination capacities.
- A widely shared perception was identified across several water-supplying municipalities: the benefits of water resources are concentrated in Bogotá, while the water's source territories do not receive proportional investment or visible returns in terms of well-being, infrastructure, and productive opportunities. This perception directly influences the willingness to participate in regional initiatives and is reflected in the resistance to using the project name "Building Water Resilience in Bogotá and the Region," which is interpreted in some contexts as reinforcing historical inequalities. Adding to this perception are other risks that could affect participation and the project's impact, such as the deterioration of rural road infrastructure, the accumulated distrust stemming from previous experiences with projects that failed to generate sustainable benefits, and the exodus of young people, which weakens the social fabric and the continuity of community processes. Furthermore, it was evident that insufficient or delayed outreach regarding the project in certain territories can limit the involvement of key stakeholders and reinforce narratives of exclusion. Early recognition of this perception allows for the incorporation of mitigation measures within the SEP, contributing to a more legitimate, transparent, and territorially balanced implementation, without generating expectations that exceed the technical and financial scope of the project.
- During the preparation process, it was recognized that the safety of environmental and social leaders is a relevant aspect for the implementation of the project. This learning underscores the importance of incorporating security and social risk management into the design of the SEP (and into participation mechanisms, especially in contexts where defense of territory and the environment can generate tensions).
- It was identified that a recurring practice in previous projects has been the lack of follow-up after the socialization sessions, which weakens trust and relationships with the communities. As a lesson learned, the need to maintain regular communication with participants is highlighted, through the distribution of materials, presentations, and project updates, as well as the importance of

systematically organizing information by municipality and community to facilitate analysis and decision-making.

- Most municipalities appreciated being involved in the project at an early stage. This experience confirms that early participation helps strengthen the project's legitimacy, improve its social acceptance, and lay a solid foundation for collaborative implementation.
- The high prevalence of smallholdings and informal land tenure can hinder the achievement of the expected coverage. As a key lesson learned, the importance of conducting land censuses and early characterizations is highlighted. These measures allow for a proper assessment of the scope of intervention and mitigation of exclusion risks through strategies incorporated into the planned activities.

7. Stakeholder engagement plan for the implementation phase

Stakeholders “refer to individuals or groups who: a) are affected or may be affected by the project (project-affected parties), and b) may have an interest in the project” (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development/World Bank, 2017, p. 98). Understanding the above, and following the information established by Conservation International and Action Fund on the focus on key actors and participation in projects, the following objectives are established for this SEP:

- Promote inclusive participation of all stakeholders in the development of the Project.
- To provide the means for the most vulnerable stakeholders to have an equal opportunity to participate effectively in matters that concern them or are of interest to them.
- Ensure that the most vulnerable stakeholders have suitable and culturally appropriate venues to participate and express themselves freely.
- Disseminate information about the development of the Project in each of its stages, and about the spaces for participation established so that all interested parties can be informed and express their opinions on issues that concern them, impact their daily lives or are of interest to them.
- Creating a mechanism for addressing complaints and claims that responds to the specific needs of all stakeholders and incorporates differentiated care protocols based on intercultural, gender, and generational approaches.
- Establish a permanent relationship with all stakeholders based on trust, transparency and good communication practices.
- Improve transparency and accountability processes for participatory and inclusive decision-making.

7.1. Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP)

During the formulation stage, stakeholder engagement activities (Sections 6.1, 6.2, and 6.3) facilitated the participation of a wide range of public, private, and community actors throughout the project's area of influence. However, as noted in Section 6.3 (Lessons Learned), not all stakeholders identified in the stakeholder mapping (Section 5.3) participated directly during the Project Planning Phase (PPP). Specifically, while some public and private actors participated primarily through institutional meetings and sectoral dialogues, and community organizations participated through workshops and territorial consultation spaces, some stakeholder, particularly within self-managed organizations (i.e., community-based organizations that operate autonomously and are led and administered by their members, such as local associations, community groups, and grassroots organizations) and dispersed rural groups, were not fully represented during this stage. Furthermore, it is important to note that, of the total stakeholders identified (103 public, 89 private, and 229 community-based), only self-managed organizations were grouped into 11 stakeholder clusters for analytical purposes, while public and private actors were assessed individually. This methodological approach ensured analytical clarity but also highlights the need to expand direct participation during implementation. Based on the analysis of interests, influence, and risk (Section 5.3), special attention is required for stakeholders classified as medium- and high-risk, including vulnerable groups, local water user organizations, and community-based productive actors, whose participation is fundamental for project sustainability and risk management. Therefore, the Stakeholder Engagement Plan for the implementation phase is designed to ensure that:

- All stakeholders classified as high- and medium-risk participate effectively.

- Stakeholders who did not participate directly during the formulation phase are engaged through specific participation strategies.
- Participation mechanisms should be adapted to the territorial, social, and organizational characteristics, particularly for community and vulnerable groups.

To address these shortcomings, the SEP incorporates core participation strategies (as presented below) and complementary mechanisms to ensure full stakeholder coverage throughout the implementation phase. To provide a consolidated overview of stakeholder engagement during the formulation phase, the following table presents a summary of the number of entities involved, the number of participants (disaggregated by gender), and the total number of engagement activities undertaken. This summary complements the detailed information presented in Section 6 and allows for a clear assessment of the scope and inclusiveness of the engagement process.

Table 7-1 Summary of stakeholder engagement during the formulation phase

Category of stakeholders	N° of entities engaged	N° of participants (women)	N° of participants (men)	Total participants	N° of engagement activities
Public actors	20	99	66	165	18
Private actors	15	12	14	26	4
Community-based actors	70	163	148	311	12
Indigenous Peoples	1	5	4	9	2
TOTAL	106	279	232	511	36

Source: IDOM, 2026

The results presented Table indicate that stakeholder engagement during the formulation phase achieved broad and diverse participation across public, private, and community-based actors, with a total of 106 entities engaged and 511 participants involved in 36 engagement activities. Community-based stakeholders represented the largest share of participation, reflecting the project's strong territorial focus and the central role of local actors in shaping project priorities. Public institutions also played a key role, particularly through technical and institutional coordination spaces that ensured alignment with policy and regulatory frameworks. However, the distribution of participation also reflects the targeted nature of engagement during the formulation phase and highlights areas for further expansion during implementation. Private sector engagement was comparatively limited, and not all stakeholders identified in the stakeholder mapping (Section 5.3) were directly engaged during this phase—particularly those within dispersed rural areas and self-managed organizations. This reflects the scope of the formulation stage, where engagement was conducted primarily through representative and aggregated mechanisms rather than exhaustive individual participation. While gender participation shows a relatively balanced distribution, further efforts will be required during implementation to strengthen inclusive engagement, particularly for women, youth, and other vulnerable groups.

These findings reinforce the need for a more comprehensive and differentiated stakeholder engagement approach during the implementation phase. Stakeholders classified as medium and high risk will be prioritized, especially those not directly engaged during formulation, through targeted, territorially adapted, and inclusive engagement strategies, as outlined in Section 7.1.

7.1.1. Stakeholder Engagement Activities with National, Regional, and Private Sector Actors

Table 7-2 Stakeholder Engagement Activities with National, Regional, and Private Sector Actors.

Activity	Stakeholders (Engaged actors)	Method/approach	Frequency	Indicator (s)	Implementing team	Resources
Periodic stakeholder information-sharing on project progress and results	District Secretariat of Environment (SDA); Bogotá Water Utility (EAAB); Cundinamarca Regional Government; Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca (CAR); Institute of Hydrology, Meteorology and Environmental Studies (IDEAM); Municipal Governments	Information sessions; dissemination workshops; virtual and in-person briefings	Semi-annual	* Number of information sessions conducted = Total sessions held per reporting period * Stakeholder participation rate (%) = (Number of participants / Number of invited stakeholders) × 100 * Information disclosure coverage (%) = (Number of stakeholders reached / Total identified stakeholders) × 100	Safeguard Manager + Social Coordinator	Communication materials; presentations; meeting logistics
Stakeholder consultation meetings to gather feedback on project implementation and results	National and regional public institutions; sectoral authorities; relevant government entities	Consultation workshops; bilateral meetings; structured feedback sessions	Annual / At key milestones	* Number of consultation sessions conducted = Total consultations held per reporting period * Feedback incorporation rate (%) = (Number of stakeholder inputs incorporated / Total inputs received) × 100 * Documentation rate (%) = (Number of consultations documented / Total consultations conducted) × 100	Safeguard Manager + Social Coordinator	Facilitation teams; consultation materials; systematization tools
Coordination and dialogue spaces with key institutional stakeholders	District Secretariat of Environment (SDA); Bogotá Water Utility (EAAB); Cundinamarca Regional Government	Coordination meetings; institutional roundtables; technical dialogue sessions	Quarterly	* Number of coordination meetings held = Total meetings conducted per reporting period * Agreement generation rate (%) = (Number of agreements or action points defined / Total meetings held) × 100	Project Leader + Safeguard Manager	Meeting logistics; technical documentation; coordination tools

Activity	Stakeholders (Engaged actors)	Method/approach	Frequency	Indicator (s)	Implementing team	Resources
				* Participation consistency rate (%) = (Number of institutions attending regularly / Total invited institutions) × 100		
Engagement consultation and with implementing partners and technical entities	Fondo Acción; Humboldt Institute; AGROSAVIA; Colombian Association of Water and Sanitation Engineering (ACODAL); The Nature Conservancy (TNC); World Resources Institute (WRI)	Coordination meetings; participatory review sessions; joint monitoring discussions	Quarterly	* Number of engagement sessions = Total sessions conducted per reporting period * Alignment rate (%) = (Number of aligned implementation decisions / Total issues discussed) × 100 * Issue resolution rate (%) = (Number of issues resolved / Total issues identified) × 100	Social Coordinator + M&E Senior Manager	Coordination tools; reporting formats; facilitation support
Engagement with public institutions to promote alignment of water resilience initiatives	Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca (CAR); Municipal Governments; Environmental Authorities; National Natural Parks Authority	Dialogue workshops; bilateral meetings; knowledge exchange sessions	Annual / As required	* Number of engagement activities = Total activities conducted per reporting period * Institutional participation rate (%) = (Number of institutions participating / Total invited institutions) × 100 * Alignment opportunity identification rate (%) = (Number of alignment opportunities identified / Total engagements conducted) × 100	Project Leader + Social Coordinator	Communication materials; facilitation resources; meeting logistics
Awareness-raising and engagement with private sector stakeholders on water resilience	Private companies (water-dependent sectors); Business Associations (e.g., National Business Association of Colombia - ANDI); Potential investors; CEO Water Mandate members	Awareness workshops; information sessions; dialogue roundtables	From Year 2 onwards	* Number of private sector engagement events = Total events conducted per reporting period * Private sector participation rate (%) = (Number of private	Social Coordinator + Finance Specialist	Communication materials; outreach tools; event logistics

Activity	Stakeholders (Engaged actors)	Method/approach	Frequency	Indicator (s)	Implementing team	Resources
				actors participating / Number invited) $\times 100$ * Expression of interest rate (%) = (Number of companies expressing interest / Total companies engaged) $\times 100$		
Disclosure of project information and communication of key milestones	All identified national, regional, and private stakeholders	Digital disclosure platforms; reports; newsletters; targeted communications	Continuous / At key milestones	* Number of disclosure products = Total reports, newsletters or updates published * Stakeholder reach (%) = (Number of stakeholders receiving information / Total stakeholders identified) $\times 100$ * Update frequency compliance (%) = (Number of updates delivered on schedule / Total planned updates) $\times 100$	Project Lead + Social Coordinator	Digital platforms; communication materials; dissemination channels

*Indicates how it is referred to in the budget.

Table 7-3 Goals

Indicator	Definition/formula	Unit	Disintegration	Source/Data	Periodicity	Goal per Intervention Landscape
Periodic information disclosure on project progress and results	Number of information sessions conducted per reporting period	No	Type of stakeholder (public/private); level (national/regional); sex (when applicable)	Meeting records; attendance lists; communication logs	Semi-annual	≥ 2 sessions per year
Stakeholder participation in information disclosure activities	(Number of stakeholders attending / Number of stakeholders invited) $\times 100$	%	Type of stakeholder; institution; sex/age (when applicable)	Attendance lists; invitation records	Semi-annual	$\geq 70\%$ participation
Stakeholder consultation sessions conducted	Number of consultation sessions conducted per reporting period	No	Type of stakeholder; level (national/regional/private)	Consultation reports; meeting minutes	Annual	≥ 1 per year

Indicator	Definition/formula	Unit	Disintegration	Source/Data	Periodicity	Goal per Intervention Landscape
Stakeholder feedback incorporation rate	$(\text{Number of stakeholder inputs incorporated} / \text{Total inputs received}) \times 100$	%	Type of stakeholder; topic of feedback	Consultation reports; tracking matrices	Annual	$\geq 60\%$
Institutional coordination meetings conducted	Number of coordination meetings held per reporting period	No	Type of institution (co-financer, authority, partner)	Meeting minutes; coordination logs	Quarterly	≥ 4 per year
Private sector engagement events conducted	Number of engagement events with private sector actors per reporting period	No	Type of company; sector	Event reports; attendance lists	Annual (from Year 2 onwards)	≥ 2 per year
Private sector participation rate	$(\text{Number of private sector participants} / \text{Number invited}) \times 100$	%	Type of company; sector	Attendance lists; invitation records	Annual	$\geq 60\%$
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) awareness	$(\text{Number of stakeholders informed about GRM} / \text{Total stakeholders identified}) \times 100$ Unit: %	%	Type of stakeholder; sex/age (when applicable)	GRM dissemination records; communication logs	Annual	$\geq 80\%$
Complaints handled within established timeframe (GRM)	$(\text{Number of grievances responded within agreed timeframe} / \text{Total grievances received}) \times 100$	%	Type of complaint	GRM system	Monthly	$\geq 90\%$

7.1.2. Intervention Landscape 1. Guandoque – Tausa, Cogua and Zipaquirá

Table 7-4 Intervention Landscape 1. Guandoque-Tausa, Cogua and Zipaquirá.

Activity	Stakeholders (Engaged actors)	Method/approach	Frequency	Indicator (s)	Implementing team	Resources
Participatory consultation processes for the co-creation of micro-watershed governance agreements and strengthening of Acueducto Veredal management capacities. <i>*Watershed workshop with leaders launching conservation training, integrating gender and participatory governance agreements</i>	Municipal authorities; Acueducto Veredal associations; Community-based organizations; Local water user committees	GIRH tables; social mapping; signage	Quarterly	Agreements; IWRM guidelines; operational improvements	Social Coordinator + Safeguards Manager + Social Lead, under the supervision of the Project Leader	-Travel and field visit expenses for facilitation teams. -Logistics for community workshops (venue, refreshments, materials). -Facilitation and technical experts (IWRM, governance). Printed and visual materials for participatory mapping. -Communication materials for outreach and invitations. -GRM dissemination materials (posters, leaflets, community noticeboards).
Targeted engagement sessions with producers to identify and promote sustainable production transition pathways and reduce water-related impacts. <i>*Workshop on site selection with leaders, integrating gender, with on-farm dialogues on sustainable production and water impacts</i>	Farmers; Producer associations; Local rural organizations; Technical extension service providers	Property diagnosis; field schools; demonstration routes	Monthly	# families with AT; # practices; has managed	Director Component 1; Social Coordinator; Social Lead	-Travel costs for field teams and extension services. -Demonstration materials and technical inputs for pilot farms. -Logistics for small group workshops and field schools. -Communication materials tailored to rural producers. -Childcare or support measures to enable participation of women. -Translation/adaptation materials if needed (local context)
Participatory validation and feedback spaces to ensure community appropriation of water monitoring data and	Community organizations, local leaders, water user associations,	Brigades; kits; data dashboard	Annual	# reports and use in decisions	Social Coordinator; Social Lead; M&E Senior Manager	-Equipment for community monitoring brigades (kits, tools). -Training materials and capacity-building sessions.

Activity	Stakeholders (Engaged actors)	Method/approach	Frequency	Indicator (s)	Implementing team	Resources
decision-making processes. <i>*Annual progress workshop with leaders aimed at supporting the launch of training activities with communities for restoration plans. Includes participatory spaces for validation, feedback, and community ownership of hydrological monitoring information</i>	Community monitoring groups (brigades)					-Travel and field allowances for community monitors. -Communication channels for reporting (digital or analog). -GRM integration tools for reporting issues. -Ongoing technical support and supervision.

Source: IDOM, 2026

*Indicates how it is referred to in the budget.

Table 7-5 and Goals

Indicator	Definition/formula	Unit	Disintegration	Source/Data	Periodicity	Goal per Intervention Landscape
Families with AT	Number of families with approved management plan	No.	Sex/age	AT Records (SENA/CI)	Monthly	
Surface under management	Area with resilient practices	ha	---	Georeferencing	Biannual	
Micro-basin agreements	Number of formalized agreements	No.	Sex/age	CM/GIRH Minutes	Quarterly	≥ 1 per micro-basin
monitored quality/flow	Number of reports published	No.	---	Data Dashboard	Monthly	≥ 12/year per sub-basin
Complaints handled (GRM)	% of cases with response ≤ 10 days	%	Case type	GRM System	Monthly	≥ 90%

Source: IDOM, 2026

7.1.3. Intervention Landscape 2. Villapinzón

Table 7-6 Intervention Landscape 2. Villapinzón.

Activity	Stakeholders (Engaged actors)	Method/approach	Frequenc y	Indicator (s)	Implementing team	Resources
Participatory process of consultation and collective construction of micro-watershed governance agreements and institutional strengthening of Acueducto Veredal <i>*Watershed workshop with leaders launching conservation training, integrating gender and participatory governance agreements</i>	Municipal authorities; Acueducto Veredal associations; Community-based organizations; Local water user committees	Technical working groups; audits; restructuring	Quarterly	% load reduction; # agreements	Social Coordinator; Director Component 1	-Travel expenses for technical teams and facilitators. -Logistics for multi-stakeholder workshops (venue, refreshments, materials). -Facilitation and technical expertise (governance, water management). -Communication materials for outreach and stakeholder engagement. -Materials for agreements and participatory sessions. -GRM dissemination tools (posters, leaflets, community channels).
Days of property dialogue and consultation with producers on alternatives for sustainable productive reconversion and reduction of water impacts <i>*Workshop on site selection with leaders, integrating gender, with on-farm dialogues on sustainable production and water impacts</i>	Farmers; Landowners; Producer associations; Local rural organizations	Risk mapping; alerts; green works	Monthly	# points intervened; # drills	Director Component 1; Social Lead	-Travel and fieldwork costs for technical teams. -Materials for participatory risk mapping and early warning training. -Logistics for community meetings and field sessions. -Communication materials adapted to local communities. -Training materials for green works and climate adaptation. -Tools for community alerts and information dissemination.
Participatory spaces for validation, feedback and community appropriation of water monitoring information	Community-based organizations; Local community leaders; Water user associations;	Kits; board	Annual	# reports; decisions	M&E Coordinator; Social Coordinator	-Logistics for community meetings and validation sessions. -Monitoring kits and data collection tools.

Activity	Stakeholders (Engaged actors)	Method/approach	Frequency	Indicator (s)	Implementing team	Resources
<i>*Annual progress workshop with leaders aimed at supporting the launch of training activities with communities for restoration plans. Includes participatory spaces for validation, feedback, and community ownership of hydrological monitoring information</i>	Community monitoring groups (brigades), including women and vulnerable groups					-Data visualization tools (dashboards, printed summaries). -Travel costs for community outreach. -Communication materials for accessible dissemination of results. -Platforms/tools for feedback and community reporting.

Source: IDOM, 2026

*Indicates how it is referred to in the budget.

Table 7-7 Goals

Indicator	Definition/formula	Unit	Disintegration	Source/Data	Periodicity	Goals by Intervention Landscape
Agreements with tanneries	Number of reduction agreements	No.	Sex/age	Minutes, reports	Quarterly	Increasing (≥ 4 / year)
Critical points addressed	Number of sites with green works	No.	Case type	Technical specifications	Semester	≥ 6 in 2 years
Practices adopted	Number of sustainable practices	No.	Sex/age	Field visits	Quarter	Growing
Quality/flow reports	Board posts	No.	Case type	Data Dashboard	Monthly	≥ 12 / year
Complaints handled (GRM)	% of cases with response ≤ 10 days	%	Case type	GRM System	Monthly	$\geq 90\%$

Source: IDOM, 2026

7.1.4. Intervention Landscape 3. Tominé - (Sesquilé, Guatavita, Guasca)

Table 7-8 Intervention Landscape 3. Tominé – (Sesquilé, Guatavita, Guasca).

Activity	Stakeholders (Engaged actors)	Method/approach	Frequency	Indicator (s)	Implementing team	Resources
Community days of participatory risk	Local communities; Community-based	Risk mapping; alerts; green works	Annual	# PSA; has protected	Social Coordinator; Safeguards Specialist	-Travel and fieldwork costs for technical teams.

Activity	Stakeholders (Engaged actors)	Method/approach	Frequenc y	Indicator (s)	Implementing team	Resources
identification and consultation on adaptation and resilience measures <i>*Community workshops to identify risks and consult on adaptation and resilience measures</i>	organizations; Community leaders; Community risk/emergency groups					-Materials for participatory risk mapping and early warning systems. -Logistics for community workshops and field sessions. -Training materials for nature-based solutions and green works. -Communication materials adapted to local and rural communities. -Equipment/tools for community-based alerts and risk response.
Sectoral consultation spaces on sustainable production alternatives and analysis of social barriers to their adoption <i>*Workshop on site selection with leaders, integrating gender, with on-farm dialogues on sustainable production and water impacts</i>	Farmers; Producer associations; Private sector actors (relevant value chains); Technical service providers	Field schools; farm routes	Monthly	# plans; # practices; has	Director Component 1; Social Lead	-Travel costs for extension services and facilitators. -Logistics for field schools and producer workshops. -Technical inputs and demonstration materials. -Communication materials tailored to producers (accessible formats). -Support measures to enable participation (e.g., childcare, flexible schedules). -Materials for documenting barriers and co-designed solutions. (budget under activity 1.2.1 – line16)
Participatory spaces for validation, feedback and community appropriation of water monitoring information <i>*Annual progress workshop with leaders aimed at</i>	Local communities; Water user associations; Community monitoring groups (brigades); Local leaders,	Kits; board	Annual	# reports; decisions	M&E Coordinator; Social Coordinator	-Logistics for community meetings and validation sessions. -Monitoring kits and data collection tools.

Activity	Stakeholders (Engaged actors)	Method/approach	Frequency	Indicator (s)	Implementing team	Resources
<i>supporting the launch of training activities with communities for restoration plans. Includes participatory spaces for validation, feedback, and community ownership of hydrological monitoring information</i>	including women and vulnerable groups					-Data visualization tools (dashboards, printed summaries). -Travel costs for outreach to dispersed communities. -Communication materials to ensure accessible understanding of results. -Platforms/tools for feedback collection and community reporting (linked to GRM). (budget under activity 1.2.1 – line25)

Source: IDOM, 2026

*Indicates how it is referred to in the budget.

Table 7-9 Goals

Indicator	Definition/formula	Unit	Disintegration	Source/Data	Periodicity	Goals by Intervention Landscape
Payments for Ecosystem Services -PSE assets	PSA number and has protection	No.	Case type	PSA Contracts	Biannual	Growing
Greenhouse management plans	Number of plans implemented	No.	Sex/age	Field visits	Quarterly	Growing
and environmental reports	Number of publications	No.	Case type	Data Dashboard	Monthly	≥ 12 / year
Complaints handled (GRM)	% of cases with response ≤ 10 days	%	Case type	GRM System	Monthly	≥ 90%

Source: IDOM, 2026

7.1.5. Intervention Landscape 4. Tunjuelo

7 Table 7-10 Intervention Landscape 4. Tunjuelo

Activity	Stakeholders (Engaged actors)	Method/approach	Frequency	Indicator (s)	Implementing team	Resources
Community workshops for landscape restoration and climate resilience planning	Rural communities; JACs; women organizations; youth groups; environmental collectives; community leaders.	Participatory mapping; landscape visioning; restoration planning; climate adaptation dialogues.	Annual	priorities; # agreements; has	Social Coordinator; Safeguards Specialist	-Travel and fieldwork costs for technical teams. -Materials for participatory mapping and climate risk assessment. -Logistics for community workshops and field sessions. -Training materials on ecosystem restoration and climate adaptation. -Communication materials adapted to local rural communities. -Equipment and materials for community-based restoration activities.
Field schools on sustainable production and ecosystem-based adaptation	Farmers; Producer associations; Agroecological producers; Rural entrepreneurs; Women producers; Technical service providers.	Field schools; demonstration farms.	Monthly	plans; # practices; has	Director Component 1; Social Lead	-Travel costs for extension services and facilitators. -Logistics for field schools and producer workshops. -Technical inputs and demonstration materials. -Communication materials tailored to producers (accessible formats). -Support measures to enable participation (e.g., childcare, flexible schedules). -Materials for documenting barriers and co-designed solutions. -(budget under activity 1.2.1 – line16)

Activity	Stakeholders (Engaged actors)	Method/approach	Frequency	Indicator (s)	Implementing team	Resources
Participatory monitoring and validation of restoration and water resilience outcomes	Local communities; Community monitoring groups; Environmental brigades; Local leaders; Women and youth groups.	Kits; board	Annual	reports; decisions	M&E Coordinator; Social Coordinator	-Logistics for community meetings and validation sessions. -Monitoring kits and data collection tools. -Data visualization tools (dashboards, printed summaries). -Travel costs for outreach to dispersed communities. -Communication materials to ensure accessible understanding of results. -Platforms/tools for feedback collection and community reporting (linked to GRM). -(budget under activity 1.2.1 – line25)

8 Source: IDOM, 2026

9 *Indicates how it is referred to in the budget.

10 Table 7-11 Goals

Indicator	Definition/formula	Unit	Disintegration	Source/Data	Periodicity	Goals by Intervention Landscape
Restoration and conservation agreements	Number of restoration and conservation agreements implemented	No.	Case type	Project records	Biannual	Growing
Sustainable production plans	Number of plans implemented	No.	Sex/Age	Field visits	Quarterly	Growing
Environmental monitoring and restoration reports	Number of publications	No.	Case type	Data Dashboard	Monthly	≥ 12/year
Complaints handled (GRM)	% of cases with response ≤ 10 days	%	Case type	GRM System	Monthly	≥ 90%

11 Source: IDOM, 2026

7.2. Provisions for the implementation of the SEP

Governance arrangements, roles and responsibilities, logistics and accessibility, timelines and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms are established to ensure the correct execution of the SEP.

Table 7-12 Implementation of the SEP.

Instance / Actor	Main role in the SEP	Key functions	Coordination frequency
Regional Participation Committee (CRP) (composed of regional environmental authorities, municipal representatives, CI project team, and key sectoral stakeholders)	Direction and articulation	SEP agenda; plan approval; unblocking; PPPI/CLPI/GESI/GRM supervision.	Bimonthly
Micro-watershed Committees (CM) (composed of community representatives, Acueducto Veredal associations, local producers, and municipal actors)	Local water governance	Agreements; prioritization; monitoring; public reporting	Quarterly
CI or Fondo Accion	Technical-social leadership	Facilitation; safeguards; monitoring; reporting.	Monthly/ Quarterly
Environmental authorities (CAR/CORPOGUAVIO/SDA/EAAB)	Co-implementation	PGAR/PAC alignment; permits; potential co-financing; urban/rural works.	Monthly
Municipalities and Service Companies/ Aqueducts	Territorial operation	Call for proposals; logistics; GRM; data; timelines.	Monthly
Academy/IDEAM	Technical support and monitoring	Training; data dashboard; technical validations.	Monthly/ Quarterly
Communities/JAC/Associations	Inclusive participation	Co-design; implementation; social monitoring; feedback.	Continuous
Grassroots communities/population group	Decision-making/local instances	Co-design; social surveillance; Feedback, recommendations.	Continuous

Source: IDOM, 2026

7.3. Monitoring and reporting

The monitoring system integrates project-specific indicators with standard stakeholder engagement indicators aligned with the CI-GCF SEP template. These include indicators on participation, inclusion (GESI), grievance redress (GRM), and, where applicable, Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC/CLPI). Data is disaggregated by sex, age, and stakeholder group, and is regularly reported through accessible dashboards and periodic reports.

Table 7-13 SEP Monitoring Indicators. Baseline and targets.

Indicator	Baseline (PPF-table 7-1)		Target (Implementation)	
	Women	Men	Women	Men
Number of direct beneficiaries (sex-disaggregated)	279	232	300	260
Number of stakeholder engagement activities conducted (annually)	36 engagement activities		> 40 activities per year	
Number of stakeholder groups engaged (annually)	~106 stakeholders effectively engaged (representative participation)*		>90 entities engaged per year**	

Source: IDOM, 2026

*Stakeholders from the original 7 intervention landscapes (PPF)

**Stakeholders from the project intervention landscapes (3: Guandoque, Villapinzón, Tominé)

Table 7-11 SEP Monitoring indicators presents a consolidated overview of stakeholder engagement during the formulation phase, including the number of entities engaged, participants disaggregated by sex, and total engagement activities. This baseline provides a quantitative reference to assess the scope, inclusiveness, and representativeness of the initial engagement process.

Table 7-14 Monitoring and reporting.

Key indicator	Source/Data	Disintegration	Periodicity	Responsible	Report product
Participation in co-design (urban/rural)	Minutes/lists	Sex/Age	Monthly/Bimonthly	Mayoral Offices/ CI	Monthly newsletter and quarterly report
Active community brigades	Brigade reports	Sex/Age	Quarterly	Academy/ Mayors' Offices/CI	Quarterly brigade panel
Micro-basin agreements (rural)	CM/GIRH Minutes	—	Quarterly	Quarterly	Quarterly public summary
Families with AT (Comp. 2)	AT Records	Sex/Age	Monthly	CI/SENA/Academia	Monthly chart + semi-annual report
It is under sustainable management	Georeferencing/AT	---	Biannual	CI / Academy	Semiannual map and technical data sheet
Green entrepreneurship (women/youth)	Incubator/market records	Sex/Age	Quarterly	CI/Private/CCB	Quarterly market report
GRM: % complaints ≤ 10 days	GRM System	Case type	Monthly	CI/ Mayoralities	GMR Monthly Dashboard
Number of stakeholder engagement activities conducted	Activity records / minutes	Type of stakeholder	Monthly	CI	Monthly report
Number of participants engaged (sex/age disaggregated)	Attendance lists	Sex/Age/Stakeholder group	Monthly	CI / Municipalities	Quarterly report
% of grievances addressed within agreed timeframe	GRM system	Type of grievance	Monthly	CI	GRM report

Key indicator	Source/Data	Disintegration	Periodicity	Responsible	Report product
Number of FPIC processes conducted	CLPI records	Indigenous group	By phase	CI / Authorities	Project report
Number of direct beneficiaries (sex-disaggregated)	Attendance lists / activity records	Sex/Age	Monthly	CI / Municipalities	Quarterly report
Number of stakeholder engagement activities conducted	Activity records / minutes	Type of stakeholder	Monthly	CI	Monthly report
Number of stakeholder groups engaged	Stakeholder registry / activity records	Stakeholder category	Quarterly	CI	Quarterly report

Source: IDOM, 2026

Building on this, Table 7-12 defines the monitoring and reporting system for the implementation phase, specifying key indicators, data sources, disaggregation criteria, periodicity, responsible actors, and reporting products. Together, these tables ensure continuity between the formulation and implementation phases, allowing for systematic tracking of progress against defined targets and alignment with ESS10 and GCF requirements.

Reporting schedule: monthly SEP newsletter by Intervention Landscape; quarterly participation and results report; semi-annual Component 1 and EbA /IWRM report; public publication on an open data dashboard. All reports are consolidated into an annual package with lessons learned and adaptive adjustments.

7.3.1. Closing goals by Intervention Landscape

Criteria: Proportional distribution based on the number of rural municipalities per Intervention Landscape, with qualitative adjustments for tourism according to the vocation evidenced in the participatory workshops. The goals will be reviewed based on the baseline, and the review sessions before final adoption will be held at the Governance Committee.

Table 7-15 Closure Intervention Landscape.

Intervention Landscape	Base municipalities	Families with AT (meta)	It is under management (goal)	Innovative alternatives (12)
N1. Guandoque	3	484	2423	2
N2. Villapinzón	1	161	808	2
N3. Tominé	3	485	2423	3
N4. Tunjuelo	1	485	2423	3

Source: IDOM, 2026

8. Annexes

8.1. List of participants

See Annex 6 Appendix

8.2. Memory Aids - Consultation and Participation

See Annex 6 Appendix, which contains the meeting minutes generated at each meeting. The forms prepared for the SEP analysis is presented below.

8.2.1. Kick-off Workshop (Project) - 29/07/2025

GCF Project Kick-off

Type of actor: National, district and regional public entities; GCF accredited entity; implementing entities; multilateral organizations; academia; consulting team.

Accredited entity and implementing entities

- Conservation International (CI) – Green Climate Fund Accredited Entity
- Conservation International Colombia (CI Colombia) – Implementing Entity
- Action Fund – Implementing Entity

National Government Entities

- National Planning Department (DNP) – National Designated Authority (NDA)
- Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development (MinAmbiente)

Date: 29/07/2025_
01/08/2025

District and regional entities

- Mayor's Office of Bogotá DC
- District Secretariat of the Environment (SDA)
- Bogotá Water and Sewerage Company (EAAB)
- Cundinamarca Government

Environmental authorities

- Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca (CAR)

Technical and research institutions

- Alexander Von Humboldt Institute for Biological Resources Research (IAVH)

Consulting team

- IDOM Consulting, Engineering, Architecture – PPF technical team

Meeting objective:

To formally initiate the GCF project formulation process, ensuring a shared understanding of the objectives, components, timeline and requirements of the Green Climate Fund, as well as defining roles, responsibilities and coordination mechanisms among the entities involved.

Description:

The PPF Kick-off meeting constituted the first formal space for inter-institutional and technical coordination of the project. During the working sessions, the project's general scope, its component structure, and the approach of water resilience and ecosystem-based adaptation were shared, as well as the GCF's technical, environmental, and social requirements.

The forum facilitated the definition of roles and responsibilities among the Accredited Entity, the Implementing Entities, the consulting team, and key public entities, and established coordination channels for the development of the PPF's products. Through participatory processes, stakeholder mapping exercises were conducted, existing

GCF Project Kick-off

initiatives were identified, gap and risk analyses were performed, and a preliminary review of co-financing schemes was undertaken.

From an environmental and social perspective, the Kick-off meeting allowed for the identification of early risks and considerations related to Indigenous peoples, vulnerable groups, voluntary conservation schemes, payments for ecosystem services, and a gender perspective. These inputs guided the design of the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF), the Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP), and other cross-cutting instruments of the project.

Main results

- Technical and institutional alignment on the scope and approach of the project.
- Clear definition of roles, responsibilities and coordination flows.
- Early identification of relevant environmental and social risks.
- Key inputs for the design of the ESMF, SEP and gender and inclusion approach.
- Methodological basis for participation activities

Implications for the project:

- Validation of the territorial approach in Guatavita.
- Articulation with municipal planning processes.
- Institutional support for participation activities.

Conclusions:

The Kick-off made it possible to establish a shared vision and lay the technical, institutional and methodological foundations for the formulation of the project, ensuring coherence with national public policies and the standards of the Green Climate Fund.

8.2.2. CAR Cundinamarca_04/09/2025

CAR – Regional Autonomous Corporation of Cundinamarca

Date: 04/09/2025

Actor type: Corporation / Environmental Authority

Meeting objective:

Socialize the formulation of the GCF project and analyze its alignment with the Four-Year Action Plan (PAC) and the Regional Environmental Management Plan (PGAR) 2024–2035 of the CAR.

Topics covered:

Presentation of the GCF project; nature-based solutions; water security; alignment with PGAR and PAC; project phases; inter-institutional coordination; technical working groups; socio-demographic and environmental information.

Description:

The meeting provided an opportunity to analyze the project's alignment with the CAR's regional environmental planning instruments. The need to coordinate actions with ongoing projects (Páramo Corridor, Chingaza, Sumapaz) and to establish technical working groups to facilitate the coordination and monitoring of investments was emphasized. The CAR expressed its willingness to support the process and requested the submission of activity matrices to identify areas of convergence.

Implications for the project:

- Alignment with regional environmental management instruments.
- Strengthening inter-institutional governance.
- Greater territorial coherence of the design.

Conclusions:

There is a high degree of compatibility between the GCF project and the strategic lines of the PGAR and the PAC.

8.2.3. World Bank_09/09/2025

World Bank

Date: 09/09/2025

Type of actor: International Cooperation

Meeting objective:

Link the Water Security Strategy with the GCF project.

Topics covered:

Five pillars of water security, role of the GCF, leadership of CI.

Description

The meeting with the World Bank was part of the collaboration between Bogotá's Water Security Strategy and the GCF project "Building Water Resilience in Bogotá and the Region." The World Bank presented a structured vision

World Bank

of water security based on five pillars, emphasizing the need to integrate ecosystem conservation, groundwater management, loss management, drought management, and reuse.

Based on the project analysis, this meeting validated the ecosystem-based adaptation approach as the central focus of Pillar 1 (Water Security Conservation) and positioned Conservation International as a key technical partner to lead this pillar. It also highlighted the importance of the GCF as a complementary mechanism to existing public funding, particularly for addressing gaps related to financial sustainability, sustainable production, and community empowerment.

Implications for the project

- Strategic alignment with multilateral agendas.
- Positioning the project as an instrument for regional scaling.
- Opportunity for technical leadership of CI in public policy processes.

Conclusions:

High complementarity and strategic role of CI.

8.2.4. SDA – CI (Intervention Landscape 7 Wetland El Tunjo) 09/15/2025

District Secretariat of the Environment – SDA / CI (Intervention Landscape 7 El Tunjo Wetland)

Date: 15/09/2025

Type of actor: District public entity

Meeting objective:

Review the proposal for requesting resources from CAF for the formulation of the GCF project in Intervention Landscape 7 – El Tunjo Wetland.

Topics covered:

Hydro-geomorphological technical design; community participation; wetland governance; inter-institutional strengthening; environmental 1% articulation; CAF-GCF formulation schedule.

Description:

The components of the CAF proposal and its alignment with the GCF project were reviewed, highlighting the need to clearly link the requested resources with the expected impacts on water security and long-term sustainability. It was agreed to strengthen communication mechanisms and access to shared information.

Implications for the project:

- Consistency between CAF and GCF financing.
- Strengthening institutional capacities.
- Better planning of the design phase.

Conclusions:

The CAF proposal is complementary to the GCF project and requires fine alignment adjustments.

8.2.5. AGROSAVIA – CI Colombia _09/26/2025

AGROSAVIA – CI Colombia

Date: 26/09/2025

Type of actor: Public research institution

Meeting objective:

Identify the lines of action of AGROSAVIA that are linked to the components of the GCF project.

Topics covered:

Innovation networks (livestock, potatoes, fruit trees, vegetables); articulation matrices; expert systems; agroecological transition indicators; strengthening of the National Agricultural Innovation System (SNIA).

Description:

The meeting allowed for mapping AGROSAVIA's contribution to Components 1, 2, and 4 of the project, particularly in productive reconversion, information systems, and capacity building. It was agreed to complete a matrix to formalize this collaboration.

Implications for the project:

- Technical support for sustainable livelihoods.
- Improvement of information and monitoring systems.

Conclusions:

AGROSAVIA is a key technical partner for the productive implementation of the project.

8.2.6. Metropolitan Region of Bogotá – SDA – CI_30/09/2025

Bogotá Metropolitan Region – SDA – CI

Date: 09/30/2025

Type of actor: Regional public entity / Local mayor's office

Meeting objective:

Bogotá Metropolitan Region – SDA – CI

To socialize the Water Resilience in Bogotá and the Region project to the Metropolitan Region of Bogotá, with emphasis on the Tunjo Wetland.

Topics covered:

Ecological restoration; water governance; productive reconversion; community participation; conservation culture; inter-institutional articulation; innovation (livestock, potatoes, fruit trees, vegetables); articulation matrices; expert systems (Dr. Agro, Iraka); agroecological transition indicators; strengthening of the National Agricultural Innovation System (SNIA).

Description:

The meeting helped position the project as a key tool for the recovery of the Tunjo Wetland and the management of flood risk, highlighting the need for coordinated work with local mayors and the Metropolitan Region.

Implications for the project:

- Regional scaling up of the water resilience approach.
- Greater territorial coordination.

Conclusions:

The project is relevant and strategic for the Metropolitan Region.

8.2.7. Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development_06/11/2025

Ministry of Environment and Sustainable Development – MinAmbiente

Date: 06/11/2025

Type of actor: National Government

Meeting objective:

To socialize the GCF project and analyze its contribution to the management plans of moorlands and to productive reconversion.

Topics covered:

Management of moorlands; productive reconversion; investments by energy companies; community aqueducts; technical working groups; letters of no objection and co-financing.

Description:

The meeting validated the project's alignment with national priorities for páramos (high-altitude Andean ecosystems) and sustainable production. The Ministry of Environment proposed holding thematic technical working groups to further strengthen this collaboration.

Implications for the project:

- National regulatory alignment.
- Strengthening institutional legitimacy.

Conclusions:

The project is consistent with national environmental policies.

8.2.8. CORPOGUAVIO_06/11/2025

Corpoguavio – Technical Linkage

Date: 06/11/2025

Actor type: Corporation / Regional environmental authority

Meeting objective:

Define the technical articulation of Corpoguavio with the activities of the GCF project.

Topics covered:

Restoration; climate change; water resource management; green businesses; biodiversity; territorial location of actions.

Description:

The project was presented to the technical coordinators of Corpoguavio, and guidance was provided on how to complete the co-financing agreement. Priority micro-watersheds and specific intervention actions were identified.

Implications for the project:

- Effective territorial implementation.
- Regional technical and financial contributions.

Conclusions:

Corpoguavio expressed a strong interest in actively participating.

8.2.9. Alexander Von Humboldt Institute (IAVH)_10/11/2025

Alexander Von Humboldt Institute – IAVH

Date: 10/11/2025 **Type of actor:** Public academy / research institute

Meeting objective:

Review the technical alignment between the actions of the IAVH and the GCF project, identifying roles such as technical leader and in-kind co-financier.

Topics covered:

Protected area management; environmental management plans; urban and rural restoration; biodiversity monitoring; differential and gender approach; multi-stakeholder learning .

Description:

The meeting highlighted the significant technical value of the IAVH in the project's methodological design, particularly in protected area management, ecological restoration, and biodiversity monitoring. Its capacity to provide technical input at the national and regional levels was also emphasized.

Implications for the project:

- Improvement of technical and scientific quality.
- Strengthening the ecosystem-based adaptation approach.
- Integration of scientific and territorial knowledge.

Conclusions:

The IAVH is consolidating its position as a key technical ally of the project.

8.2.10. Bogotá Water Fund_ 11/13/2025

Bogotá Water Fund (Aguasomos)

Date: 13/11/2025 **Type of actor:** Organizations/Associations and Foundations

Meeting objective:

Analyze technical and territorial coordination mechanisms.

Topics covered:

Portfolio of actions, joint planning, complementarity.

Description:

The dialogue with the Bogotá Water Fund allowed for an analysis of the complementarity between its portfolio of actions and the GCF project, with an emphasis on ecosystem restoration, protection of water sources, and territorial planning. The need for technical coordination was identified to avoid duplication and maximize impact, especially through the cross-referencing of cartographic information and the joint planning of medium-term interventions.

For the project, this meeting provided key inputs to strengthen the water governance approach and coordinate efforts with existing financing and territorial implementation mechanisms.

Implications for the project:

- High programmatic and territorial synergy.
- Opportunity to strengthen Component 3 (governance).
- Need to establish permanent technical working groups.

Conclusions:

High complementarity with the GCF project.

8.2.11. AGROSAVIA – Initial Linkage_ 11/14/2025

AGROSAVIA – Initial Linkage

Date: 11/14/2025 **Type of actor:** Public research entity

Meeting objective:

Explore AGROSAVIA's technical involvement in the GCF project, identifying specific actions for collaboration in nurseries, ecological restoration, and productive reconversion.

Topics covered:

Network of community and commercial nurseries; production of native plant material; technical support; productive reconversion; sustainable value chains; agroclimatic models; in-kind co-financing.

Description:

The meeting identified AGROSAVIA as a strategic technical partner, with established capabilities in nurseries, native species propagation, and the development of climate-resilient production models. Potential contributions to various project components were analyzed, including ecological restoration, sustainable livelihoods, and strengthening water governance.

AGROSAVIA – Initial Linkage
Implications for the project:

- Technical strengthening of Components 1 and 2.
- Support for the quality and sustainability of productive interventions.
- Potential in-kind co-financing.

Conclusions:

AGROSAVIA identifies itself as a technical partner of the project, with high added value in implementation.

8.2.12. District Secretariat of the Environment – SDA_ 27/11/2025

District Secretariat of the Environment – SDA

Date: 27/11/2025

Type of actor: District public entity

Meeting objective:

Analyze the participation of the SDA in the co-financing of the GCF project and define the administrative instruments to formalize the District's 1% environmental contribution.

Topics covered:

Amount of co-financing; time frame of resources; administrative instruments; coordination with EAAB; GCF co-financing letter template.

Description:

The meeting provided an opportunity to review the financial and institutional aspects of the district co-financing, highlighting the importance of the 1% environmental contribution as the project's counterpart. Discussions included timelines, administrative instruments, and the need to phase the implementation to align it with the validity of existing agreements.

Implications for the project:

- Strengthening financial sustainability.
- Alignment with district public policy instruments.
- Clarity in the mechanisms for formalizing resources.

Conclusions:

There is institutional willingness to co-finance the project, subject to GCF approval.

8.2.13. CORPOGUAVIO – 10/12/2025

Corpoguavio

Date: 10/12/2025

Type of actor: Regional environmental authority

Meeting objective:

To coordinate Corpoguavio's actions with the GCF project, identifying priority lines of action in conservation, restoration, productive reconversion and sustainable tourism.

Topics covered:

Environmental Management Plans; ecological restoration; community nurseries; productive reconversion; green businesses; sustainable tourism; community work.

Description:

The meeting highlighted a broad convergence between Corpoguavio's lines of action and the project's components. CAR's experience in restoration, conservation incentives, nurseries, and support for local associations was emphasized, as were the current limitations due to a lack of resources.

Implications for the project:

- Scaling up conservation and restoration actions.
- Strengthening community and productive work.
- Articulation with regional environmental management instruments.

Conclusions:

Corpoguavio is a strategic ally for the territorial implementation of the project.

8.2.14. Alexander Von Humboldt Resource Research Institute (IAVH) - 11/12/2025

IAVH – Alexander Von Humboldt Institute for Research on Biological Resources.

Date: 11/12/2025

Type of actor: Public academy / research institute

Meeting objective:

IAVH – Alexander Von Humboldt Institute for Research on Biological Resources.

Review the technical alignment between the actions of the IAVH and the GCF project, identifying roles such as technical leader and in-kind co-financier.

Topics covered:

Protected area management; environmental management plans; urban and rural restoration; biodiversity monitoring; differential and gender approach; multi-stakeholder learning .

Description:

The meeting highlighted the significant technical value of the IAVH in the project's methodological design, particularly in protected area management, ecological restoration, and biodiversity monitoring. Its capacity to provide technical input at the national and regional levels was also emphasized.

Implications for the project:

- Improvement of technical and scientific quality.
- Strengthening the ecosystem-based adaptation approach.
- Integration of scientific and territorial knowledge.

Conclusions:

The IAVH is consolidating its position as a key technical ally of the project.

8.2.15. AGROSAVIA – Alignment Review_12/12/2025

AGROSAVIA – Alignment Review

Date: 12/12/2025

Type of actor: Public research entity

Meeting objective:

Review the alignment of AGROSAVIA's actions with the GCF project and move forward in defining in-kind contributions.

Topics covered:

Sub-activities of Component 2; internal validation of contributions; articulation letter; planning of future actions.

Description:

This meeting allowed for a more in-depth definition of AGROSAVIA's role, confirming that its contributions will be primarily in kind and focused on sustainable livelihoods and productive reconversion. It was agreed to move forward with internal validation and the drafting of the articulation agreement.

Implications for the project:

- Greater clarity in institutional contributions.
- Strengthening the traceability of co-financing

Conclusions:

AGROSAVIA maintains a high level of interest and technical commitment to the project.

8.2.16. IDEAM_ 15/12/2025

IDEAM

Date: 15/12/2025

Type of actor: National public entity – technical authority

Meeting objective:

To socialize the GCF Water Resilience in Bogotá and the Region Project and explore mechanisms for technical collaboration with IDEAM to strengthen the environmental baseline, ecosystem monitoring, and hydrometeorological information management.

Topics covered:

Participatory monitoring of high mountain areas; permanent monitoring plots; strengthening of environmental education; hydrometeorological stations; contribution of IDEAM to the environmental baseline; ecosystem maps at a scale of 1:25,000.

Description:

The meeting allowed for the identification of IDEAM's technical capabilities in environmental monitoring, high-altitude environments, and climate information management, as well as its potential contribution to the design of the project's monitoring system. The existence of an extensive network of hydrometeorological stations and IDEAM's experience with permanent plots and carbon capture were highlighted as relevant for monitoring the project's impacts.

Implications for the project:

- Strengthening the environmental and climate baseline.
- Improvement of monitoring systems and data-driven decision-making.
- Inter-institutional technical coordination at the national level.

Conclusions:

IDEAM

There is a high degree of technical complementarity between IDEAM and the GCF project, especially in environmental monitoring and climate information management.

8.3. Aids to Memory - Spaces for dialogue and bilateral meetings

8.3.1. Guatavita Municipal Government_06/08/2025

Guatavita Municipal Government

Date: 06/08/2025 **Type of actor:** Municipal Government

Meeting objective:

Present the CI-Colombia projects under execution and in formulation and socialize the GCF project formulation process.

Topics covered:

Water Management Project; Monquentiva National Natural Park Management Plan; civil society natural reserves; formulation of the Water Resilience project; sociodemographic characterization.

Description:

The meeting with the mayor of Guatavita and the planning director provided an opportunity to share the initiatives led by CI-Colombia and request institutional support for launch activities and community engagement. The importance of the municipality within Intervention Landscape Zone 3 and the need to strengthen conservation and management of the territory were emphasized.

Implications for the project:

- Validation of the territorial approach in Guatavita.
- Articulation with municipal planning processes.
- Institutional support for participation activities.

Conclusions:

The municipality expressed interest in supporting both ongoing projects and the GCF project.

8.3.2. Guasca Municipal Government_08/09/2025

Cundinamarca Government - Municipal Mayors

Date: 08/09/2025 **Type of actor:** Municipal Government

Meeting objective:

To socialize the formulation process of the Water Resilience in Bogotá and the Region Project and to present the actions planned in the municipality of Guasca.

Topics covered:

Presentation of projects led by CI-Colombia; differences between projects under execution and those under formulation; location of interventions; ecological restoration; climate adaptation plans; institutional coordination.

Description:

The in-person meeting with the Guasca Mayor's Office provided an opportunity to present the project proposal for the GCF (Guasca Forestry Consortium). The rationale for intervention in Intervention Landscape Area 3 and the importance of the prioritized watersheds was explained. Municipal officials expressed their willingness to support implementation and emphasized the importance of maintaining clarity regarding the scope of each initiative.

Implications for the project:

- Validation of the territorial approach in Guasca.
- Strengthening local institutional relationships.
- Alignment with ongoing municipal processes.

Conclusions:

The Mayor's Office of Guasca expressed institutional support for CI-Colombia's projects.

8.3.3. Usme Local Mayor's Office_ 10/09/2025

Usme Local Mayor's Office

Date: 10/09/2025 **Type of actor:** Local Mayor's Office

Meeting objective:

To socialize the GCF project formulation process and present the planned actions in the Usme locality.

Usme Local Mayor's Office
Topics covered:

Interventions in high mountain areas; ecological restoration; water risk management; informal land tenure; coordination with the SDA; local institutional organization.

Description:

During the in-person meeting, the scope of the project in the Usme district was presented, highlighting its strategic importance for the water supply of southern Bogotá. The mayor expressed concerns related to informal land tenure and urban sprawl, as well as the need for coordination with the District Secretariat of the Environment. A local focal point was designated to monitor the project.

Implications for the project:

- Identification of local social and administrative risks.
- Need for district-local coordination.
- Strengthening the urban-rural territorial approach.

Conclusions:

The Usme locality recognizes the importance of the project and expresses its willingness to support its development.

8.3.4. Cundinamarca Government - Mayors - 04/11/2025

Cundinamarca Governorate - Mayors

Date: 04/11/2025

Type of actor: Municipal Governments

Meeting objective:

Socialize the GCF project to the mayors and coordinate the organization of territorial workshops.

Topics covered:

General presentation of the project; definition of dates and places for workshops; designation of municipal focal points; logistics and call for participation.

Description:

The in-person meeting was held at the Cundinamarca Governor's Office to present the GCF Project and coordinate the organization of outreach events and workshops in the region. Participants included the mayor of La Calera and representatives from the municipalities of Ubaque and Choachí, as well as representatives from CI-Colombia and IDOM.

During the session, the project's general scope was presented, and progress was made in logistical coordination for conducting community workshops in the region, including defining municipal focal points, tentative dates, and meeting locations. Within this framework, it was agreed that the municipalities of La Calera and Guatavita would be prioritized for the first workshops, with specific spaces designated for their implementation, although Guatavita was not directly represented at this meeting. The session allowed for an assessment of the level of institutional readiness among the participating municipalities, as well as the need to strengthen outreach and coordination mechanisms with other local governments that did not participate. This led to the scheduling of a subsequent virtual meeting with a broader group of mayors.

Implications for the project:

- Strengthening territorial coordination.
- Clarity in municipal roles and responsibilities.
- Improved logistics for community participation.

Conclusions:

The mayors and representatives of the attending municipalities expressed their willingness to support the organization of the workshops.

8.3.5. Cundinamarca Government - Municipal Mayors' Offices_10/11/2025

Cundinamarca Government - Municipal Mayors' Offices (Virtual)

Date: 10/11/2025

Type of actor: Regional public entity / Municipal mayoral offices

Meeting objective:

To socialize the programming of territorial events of the Water Resilience in Bogotá and the Region Project and coordinate with the municipal mayors the organization of the community workshops.

Topics covered:

Cundinamarca Government - Municipal Mayors' Offices (Virtual)

Socialization of the GCF project; scheduling of territorial workshops; logistics and local call for participation; definition of dates by municipality; inter-institutional coordination.

Description:

The virtual meeting was convened by the Cundinamarca Governor's Office – Secretariat of Green Welfare, with the participation of the mayors of Tausa and Sesquilé, as well as the CI-Colombia technical team. During the meeting, the project and the preliminary schedule of community workshops in the prioritized municipalities were presented, highlighting the importance of local coordination to ensure the effective participation of community and productive stakeholders. Low attendance from the invited municipalities was noted, which allowed for the identification of challenges related to the outreach and territorial coordination.

Implications for the project:

- Logistical preparation for community workshops.
- Identifying challenges in coordination with municipal governments.
- Adjustments to the territorial call strategy.

Conclusions:

There is municipal interest in the project, although the mechanisms for calling for participation and monitoring need to be strengthened.

8.4. Memorandum Aids - Consultations and working groups with private companies and sector associations

8.4.1. ANALAC-National Association of Milk Producers_ 04/11/2025

ANALAC – National Association of Milk Producers

Date: 04/11/2025

Type of actor: Organizations/Associations and Foundations

Meeting objective:

Explore the link between the dairy sector and the project.

Topics covered:

Productive diversification, peasant associations, sustainability.

Description:

The meeting with ANALAC focused on Component 2 of the project (sustainable livelihoods), particularly on transforming dairy production systems toward more climate-resilient models. The association highlighted its experience in providing technical support to farming families, strengthening cooperatives, and collaborating with dairy processing companies.

From the analysis of the project, ANALAC's contributions show a high potential for territorial articulation, especially in prioritized micro-basins, as well as the possibility of incorporating lessons learned from successful productive associations that have demonstrated resilience to socio-environmental shocks.

Implications for the project:

- Strengthening the sustainable production approach.
- Identifying key allies for scaling up the rural component.
- Need to deepen the analysis of enabling factors for associative success.

Conclusions:

The union's interest in participating.

8.4.2. ANDI-Business Linkages_ 11/14/2025

1. ANDI – Business Linkage

Date: 11/14/2025

Type of actor: Private Companies

Meeting objective:

Explore private sector participation schemes.

Topics covered:

Green finance, biodiversity, mapping.

Description:

This meeting provided an opportunity to delve deeper into the role of the private sector in the project's financial sustainability and scalability. Through ANDI, mechanisms for channeling business investments toward

1. ANDI – Business Linkage

conservation, biodiversity, and water neutrality were discussed, highlighting the importance of having robust institutional frameworks, clear metrics, and certification processes.

The project analysis shows that business participation requires clear governance instruments that reduce reputational risks and ensure transparency and accountability.

Implications for the project:

- Potential for private co-financing.
- Need to design clear mechanisms for business participation.

Importance of integrating impact monitoring and certification.

Conclusions:

The private sector is key to sustainability.

8.4.3. ANDI-Organization Launch Event _03/12/2025

2. ANDI – Launch Event Organization

Date: 03/12/2025 **Type of actor:** Private Companies

Meeting objective:

Organize a project launch event.

Topics covered:

Agenda, key players, business mapping.

Description:

The meeting had an operational focus, centered on the project's communication and positioning strategy within the business sector. The importance of involving high-level institutional and corporate stakeholders was identified, as well as the need to clearly present the partnership opportunities for companies.

From the SEP's analysis, this space is understood as a key preparatory action to expand the base of private actors and strengthen participation during the implementation phase.

Implications for the project:

- Strengthening the private sector participation strategy.
- Need for clear materials and call methodologies.
- Opportunity to expand strategic alliances.

Conclusions:

Key event for positioning.

8.4.4. The Coca Cola Company _12/12/2025

3. The Coca-Cola Company

Date: 12/12/2025 **Type of actor:** Private companies

Meeting objective:

Explore synergies between the GCF project and business actions in water risk management.

Topics covered:

Ecological restoration, sedimentation reduction, productive reconversion, water security.

Description:

The meeting with The Coca-Cola Company provided an opportunity to analyze specific business actions related to water risk management, ecological restoration, and efficient water use. A clear alignment was evident between the company's interventions in the region and the project's objectives, particularly in sedimentation reduction, productive reconversion, and adaptation to climate change.

From the analysis of the project, this dialogue confirms the potential of the private sector to contribute directly and territorially to the objectives of water resilience.

Implications for the project:

- High strategic alignment with project objectives.
- Potential for articulation on specific properties.
- Opportunity to demonstrate early results with private actors.

Conclusions:

High alignment with project objectives and scalability potential

8.5. Memory Aids - Participatory community workshops

(As in the Participatory Workshops section, relevant information was presented about each workshop developed; records such as attendance, photographs, work material used, Excel systematization and others, are presented in Annex 6 Appendix).

8.6. Memory Aids - Community consultation space with the Muisca ethnic community.

8.6.1. Muisca Community of El Tunjo _12/12/2025

1 Muisca Community of El Tunjo

Date: 12/12/2025

Actor type: Ethnic group

Meeting objective:

Presentation of the Formulation Process of the Water Resilience Project in the Bogotá Savannah – Muisca Community of El Tunjo.

Topics covered:

Presentation of the formulation process of the Water Resilience project in the Bogotá Savannah, open dialogue and definition of next steps

Description:

Key aspects to highlight during the meeting:

General overview of the project formulation process:

The project was born as a response to the rationing crisis that we suffered in 2022, as that event sounded an alarm bell to work on the basins and ensure that the different ecosystems are healthy, have vegetation cover, and possess different characteristics that help us withstand climate change.

project aims to improve water resilience throughout the Bogotá region and does not focus on infrastructure. Instead, it utilizes nature-based solutions.

To access climate fund resources, given that it's a highly competitive fund, many countries submit projects and ideas, and there are several stages. The first stage is submitting a project idea. Then there's a stage of developing a concept note, which took between three and four years to complete. Mr. González was likely contacted during that stage. Currently, the project is in the formulation stage, which began around mid-2025 and will continue until March 2026 for designing and detailing the project.

- Once the detailed project is submitted to the Green Climate Fund, they will take about a year to analyze whether or not to approve the funding.

- If approved, implementation would run from 2027 to 2033.

- The entities in charge of formulating the project are Conservation International and Action Fund, which are responsible to the Green Climate Fund; and there is a consulting firm, because these projects require compliance with a series of standards and technical support, and that is why IDOM is supporting this construction.

- The project requires partners such as national and local government entities, and communities.

- It was highlighted that the first component will address the activities required to conserve and restore land cover, including ecosystems and wetlands.

- It was indicated that the second component addresses support for farmers in their productive activities, in their crops, improving their practices, helping them to make them sustainable practices and also helping us to have better incomes

Interventions by Mr. Jhon Freddy González:

- They presented documents – a resolution from the Secretary of Culture and decrees – related to their self-identification as an Indigenous community. They indicated that they do not want to be invited to workshops with groups such as community action boards, since they self-identify as Indigenous.

- He mentions having carried out various activities related to planting trees and creating a viewpoint in the area known as La Libélula.

- He indicates that some time ago he accompanied the visit of representatives from the Bogotá Environment Secretariat and Conservation International, in which they were given a tour of the seven bodies of water, indicating what had been implemented and what they as a community believed should be done in the area.

1 Muisca Community of El Tunjo

- He expressed his concern with international funders, as they have had experiences where international cooperation or international loans – European Parliament – support privatization processes and the transfer of territory to private entities.

- He indicates that there is a property of approximately 2,000 hectares where CEMEX, Holcim, and the San Antonio Foundation have environmental responsibilities. According to Mr. González, Decree 490, Article 12, indicates that this property corresponds to the Tunjuelo Forest Reserve.

other hand, it indicates that there is a 400-hectare property belonging to the Archdiocese of Bogotá – Poso Azul – which should also be considered an environmental liability, and for which they demand its repair, restoration, and conservation. They state that the University of the Andes documented this process.

- They indicate that the University of the Andes is monitoring water quality in this area (Luis Alejandro Camacho and Christian from ECODES)

- It reports the existence of a community cemetery between Villavicencio Avenue and the Tunjuelo River. It mentions that "the entire area of the cable car substation" corresponds to the ancestral cemetery and recommends conducting preventative archaeology. This process is being documented in a master's thesis at a Spanish university.

- Mr. Gonzalez indicates that they believe a restoration exercise should be undertaken.

- He indicates that it is important not to "whitewash the mining companies and the archdiocese"

Interventions of the Action Fund and Conservation International:

- The project structuring process respects self-recognition

- The structuring process complies with demanding environmental and social safeguards, where the process is protected by working on public reserve lands.

It is specifically mentioned that Action Fund has experience with other projects where it has worked through agreements in cases where resettlement is necessary.

- It is indicated that there are plans to invite Mr. González and Mrs. Niño to a more specific workshop, where through maps and cartography they can support the formulation of the project with the location of the properties that have been mentioned during the meeting and the sacred sites, among other information that is obtained with the implementation of the workshop methodology.

As next steps, it was indicated that the meeting minutes will be sent to the email and WhatsApp number indicated on the attendance list, and Cesar Garay or Javier Blanco from Action Fund and Conservation Internacional respectively will contact Mr. González again to arrange the next, more detailed meeting, with the participation of the IDOM consulting team.

Implications for the project:

- The creation of a new, more specific workspace, requested by the community, allows for a deeper exploration of territorial aspects.
- The call for a participatory technical workshop, using cartography, to identify properties, sacred sites, areas of cultural and environmental interest, with the participation of the IDOM consulting team.
- The commitment to maintain a continuous and direct dialogue with the authorities of the Muisca Community of El Tunjo during the formulation process.

Conclusions:

The project formulation process respects Indigenous self-identification, complies with strict environmental and social safeguards, and seeks to focus interventions on public or reserve lands, reducing risks associated with privatization or territorial loss. The institution's experience with projects requiring complex social agreements, including resettlement processes when necessary and carried out under human rights protection standards, was also mentioned.

Actor's role: ethnic community

8.6.2. Muisca Community of Sesquilé

See Annex 6.1 Indigenous Peoples Plan

8.7. Application of supplementary surveys

See Annex 6 Appendix.

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