

Final Narrative Report: Joint Programmes in the Seed Funding Tracks

INTRODUCTION

Reporting period: From the start date to the end date of the joint programme (JP).

- Please be succinct and to the point, focusing on the most important accomplishments and issues that you want to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level.
- Please do not exceed the word limit for each narrative question.
- Kindly ensure that the information provided is duly reviewed and approved by the RC and all PUNOs involved in the JP.
- Please contact rena.hinoshita@un.org, maria.berenguer@un.org, vittoria.gemelli@un.org, and/or maya.marquez@un.org for questions and support.

Submission deadline from RCOs to the Joint SDG Fund: No later than 2 months from the JP end date via MS Form (<https://forms.office.com/e/zYeyMiXjAv>)

PROFILE

JOINT PROGRAMME (JP) PROFILE:	
UN Country Team	COLOMBIA
JP Title	Scalable and Sustainable Model of Energy Communities for Human Development, WASH, and Sustainable Rural Development in La Guajira
Funding Round (Select the applicable funding round for the JP)	<input type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Skills <input type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input type="checkbox"/> Food Systems Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Integrated Policy and Capacity Building <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> SDG Localization
Cross-fertilized SDG Transitions (Select up to 2 main SDG Transitions that are reflected in the JP progress to date)	<input type="checkbox"/> Climate Change, Biodiversity Loss, Pollution <input type="checkbox"/> Decent Jobs and Universal Social Protection <input type="checkbox"/> Digital Transformation <input type="checkbox"/> Education and Skills <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Energy Access and Affordability <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Food Systems Transformation
Contribution to Cooperation Framework Outcomes	<Verbatim from the ProDoc> The Joint Programme has been formulated in alignment with the following outcomes and outputs of the new United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) for Colombia for 2024 – 2027, signed on 19.06.24. Outcome 2nd CF Pillar: By 2027, Colombia will have progressed in guaranteeing the human right to food, particularly in reducing hunger and malnutrition, as well as in land planning around water, through the

transformation, occupation, and use of territory, adaptation, and sustainability, allowing for the closure of gaps in access to clean water and basic sanitation:

- Output 2.1: Support to the development of strategies focused on strengthening sustainable food systems adapted to the territory, autonomy, and the human right to food.

- Output 2.3: Support to the design and implementation of strategies for closing gaps in access to water and basic sanitation. Outcome 3rd CF Pillar: By 2027, Colombia will have progressed in the effective enjoyment of rights through goods and services that ensure social and productive equality and equity:

- Output 3.2: Support to the development of strategies for productive inclusion, through equal and equitable opportunities for decent work and/or sustainable enterprises. Outcome 4th CF Pillar: By 2027, Colombia will have advanced in the adaptation and mitigation of the effects of the triple planetary crisis - climate change, loss and degradation of biodiversity, and reduction of pollution - and in the implementation of a fair energy transition leveraged by the efficient use of energy and non-conventional renewable sources, promoting alternatives for reindustrialization, the generation of new jobs, and the closing of energy gaps:

- Output 4.1: Support to the implementation of management, adaptation, and mitigation strategies for climate change and the development of sustainable practices.

- Output 4.6: Support to the implementation of energy communities promoting the use of unconventional renewable energy sources, allowing for the closing of energy gaps and leveraging the generation of new jobs and labor restructuring. Outcome 5th CF Pillar: By 2027, the Colombian state will have improved its monitoring and implementation capacity of the 2030 Agenda through more efficient information systems and knowledge management, mobilization of resources with new sources of financing, and effective strategies for incorporating differential, gender, and rights-based approaches into sustainable development initiatives:

- Output 5.3. Support to the strengthening of capacities to close gaps and implement a population, differential, intersectional, and human rights approach with special attention to people with disabilities, ethnic groups, Afro-descendant communities, indigenous communities, Roma and Palenquero communities, rural populations, victims, diverse sexual orientation populations, and different age groups.

Actual Start Date (i.e. fund transfer date)	15/08/2024
Duration	12 months
Actual End Date (i.e. operational closure date)	30/09/2025
Total Approved Funding from the Joint SDG Fund	USD 250.000
Planned Financial Closure Date	30/09/2025
Fund Management Modality: Administrative Agent (Pass-through Only)	<p>Multi-Partner Trust Fund Office (MPTFO)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mari Matsumoto, Portfolio Manager, mari.matsumoto@undp.org - Sara Ansari, Finance Manager, sara.ansari@undp.org

JP TEAM:	
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JP's designated communications focal point	

OVERVIEW

1. Overall self-assessment of the JP achievements.

The primary objective of the Joint SDG Fund's seed funding track is to provide countries with support and resources to incubate and pilot transformative solutions and approaches (including actions to develop and implement national roadmaps or priorities) that can subsequently lead to accelerating progress across [key SDG Transitions](#) at scale. Towards this objective, please evaluate the performance of the JP.

1.a. Rate the overall performance of the JP: Did the JP deliver its key results as planned in the ProDoc?

Unsatisfactory, Marginal Achievement: Less than 50% of expected results delivered.

Satisfactory Achievement: 50-75% of expected results delivered.

Very Good, Solid Achievement: 100% of expected results delivered; implementation completed on schedule.

Exceptional, Outstanding Achievement: 100% of expected results delivered ahead of schedule, with additional results or improvements delivered.

1.b. Incubation and validation of solutions/approaches/roadmaps: How much results did the JP reach in incubating innovative approaches/national roadmaps and/or piloting transformative solutions during the 12 months?

Limited Results: None of planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilot solutions were rolled out.

Moderate Results: Planned incubation activities/roadmaps or pilots began but remain at the early stages or within the limited scope at the time of the JP closure.

Good Results: Planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are fully operational and validated.

Excellent Results: All planned incubation activities/roadmaps and pilot solutions are completed and validated ahead of schedule, showing promising potential or early sign of scale-up.

Not Applicable: The JP did not plan to incubate ideas, roadmaps or conduct pilots during this phase.

1.c. Sustainability and scalability potential: To what extent did the JP achieve in establishing pathways for future viability and scale-up of the innovations/solutions beyond the 12-month implementation?

Marginal Achievement: Concrete sustainability or scale-up plan was developed but not operationalized; only preliminary discussion with potential partners/funders took place.

Moderate Achievement: Sustainability and scale-up strategies were rolled out; potential scale-up pathways identified; active engagement with potential partners/funders underway.

Solid Achievement: Comprehensive sustainability and scale-up strategies achieved a broad uptake; viable pathways for expansion secured; engagement with potential partners/funders deepened and showing promising outcomes.

Exceptional Achievement: Robust sustainability and scale-up plans were implemented ahead of schedule; multiple viable scale-up pathways activated; strong commitments from partners/funders obtained; additional opportunities for expansion identified beyond initial plans.

Not Applicable: The JP has not yet reached the stage of planning for sustainability and scalability.

RESULTS OF THE JP

A. Results-Based Narrative

2. Overall results of the JP (600 words / 1.5 pages max)

Using bullet points, describe the key achievement made by the JP, especially around how it contributed to incubating and piloting new ideas and approaches (including actions to develop and implement national roadmaps/priority areas) to propel the [key SDG Transitions](#). Your response should cover how the JP made changes around '[enabling actions](#)': 1) developing new policy and regulatory frameworks; 2) identifying new pipelines of solutions; 3) strengthened capacities of key stakeholders; 4) enhanced partnerships and financing mixes to ensure sustainability and scale, and other transformative shifts. Please include specific reference to the SDG targets identified in the ProDoc.

(600 words / 1.5 pages max:

- **Incubated a scalable energy–water–food model (pilot → scale):** The JP co-designed and piloted an integrated community model that links off-/near-grid energy services to safe water production and productive uses—specifically an aquaponics/tilapia model for both self-consumption and market sales—thereby establishing the operational and financing architecture to scale across priority Wayuu and rural settlements. This directly advances SDG 7.1 (reliable, affordable

modern energy), SDG 6.1 (safe drinking water), and SDG 2.1/2.3 (food security and small-producer productivity), while embedding SDG 6.b (community participation) and SDG 5.5 (women's leadership) through inclusive governance and co-design.

- **Roadmap and enabling direction for national/territorial priorities:** Building on the ProDoc, the JP produced a practical roadmap—with a structured financing concept—to accelerate uptake in La Guajira and align with national/departmental priorities on energy transition, water security, and food systems. While not a formal reform, the roadmap clarifies policy direction, institutional roles, and sequencing, and is grounded in multi-stakeholder dialogue and the Wayuu intercultural perspective. It operationalizes a stepwise pathway: (i) identification of community priorities and the territory's socio-productive vocation; (ii) feasibility analysis and a route to implement WEF-nexus solutions; (iii) community co-design → definition of the sustainability model, including O&M cost quantification and service standards; and (iv) adoption of community-level impact indicators and accountability mechanisms. The roadmap prioritizes underserved settlements, advancing SDG 11.1 (access to basic services) and reinforcing SDG 6.b (community participation) and SDG 5.5 (women's leadership) through inclusive governance.
- **Pipeline of adaptable, investment-ready solutions (pilots → scale):** The JP curated an investment-ready pipeline by standardizing **a method to identify WEF-nexus enabling factors** and their governance/sustainability pathways—community ownership, clearly assigned O&M roles, service-level standards, and standard operating procedures (SOPs). It pre-positions 20 priority communities for scale with a common toolkit (pre-feasibility notes, CAPEX/OPEX envelopes, outcome/impact indicators), converting projects into comparable, decision-ready units for investors. This operationalizes delivery toward SDG 7.1 (energy access), SDG 6.1 (safe water), SDG 6.4 (substantially increase water-use efficiency across and ensure sustainable withdrawals and supply of freshwater to address water scarcity), SDG 2.3 (small-producer productivity), and strengthens the enabling environment for SDG 9.1/17.17 (resilient infrastructure and partnerships).
- **Capacity building at scale for sustainability (O&M, governance, and data):** The JP strengthened multi-level capacities by: (i) designing community O&M models (standard operating procedures, safety protocols, asset registers, spare-parts and costed O&M plans); (ii) establishing/strengthening water and energy governance committees with women's leadership and youth representation, with clear roles and service standards; (iii) partnering with public technical institutes and universities to train beneficiaries and operators for autonomous operation and first-line troubleshooting of energy, water, and food systems; (iv) equipping operators to track and act on service metrics (availability, quality, continuity) through routine monitoring and incident response—operationalizing SDG 6.b, accelerating SDG 5.5, and anchoring progress toward SDG 7.1/6.1 through performance-based operations.

- **Enhanced partnerships and financing mixes for scale:** The JP identified unconnected investments on solar energy, water and food production by government, private sector and international donors, reducing their impact and sustainability. To address this, the JO convened national and local governments, public agencies, private companies, philanthropic actors, and UN agencies to shape a scale pathway that blends diverse funding sources for de-risking and scale. It promoted community co-financing leverage (as framed in the ProDoc) and established an O&M cost model that provides recurring resources for maintenance and for community associations and enterprises—supporting long-run sustainability and replication.
- **Direct SDG target references integrated into design and delivery:**
 - SDG 7.1 (universal access to affordable, reliable, modern energy): community microgrids and productive systems designed and piloted for essential services.
 - SDG 6.1 & 6.b (safe water & community participation): solar-powered water solutions with community O&M and monitoring roles.
 - SDG 2.1 & 2.3 (end hunger & small-producer productivity): water & energy for food and market-linked productive uses.
 - SDG 5.5 (women’s participation in decision-making): quotas/roles in governance bodies and targeted training courses.
 - SDG 11.1 (access to adequate, safe basic services): prioritization of underserved settlements.
 - SDG 9.1 & 17.17 (resilient infrastructure & partnerships): pipeline standardization and blended-finance partnerships for scale.
- **Reach and leverage (as framed in the ProDoc):** The JP targets 1,600 direct beneficiaries and financial leverage beyond core funding, anchoring a scalable facility (portfolio + roadmap + capacities + O&M).

3. Constraints, adjustments and lessons (500 words / 1 page max)

In bullet points, please explain any constraints, including risks identified in the ProDoc's Risk Matrix, that were encountered and any adjustments that were made or mitigation actions taken by the JP team to strengthen the relevance and effectiveness of the JP and the coherence and coordination of UN system support.

In describing lessons learned, please be candid about both successes and failures, explaining what was learned from each experience and how these insights can inform future programming or scale-up efforts.

Successes / Lessons learned

Trusted entry via UNDP’s long-standing dialogue platform (*Pacto de la Yanama*, since 2020): Leveraging an existing platform of community dialogue and UNDP–FAO’s reputation in La Guajira fast-tracked access and trust, enabling rapid stakeholder mapping, beneficiary identification, and pilot community selection.

Lesson: long-term presence and trust capital are decisive enablers for accelerated start-up and coordination.

Intercultural approach as a design principle, not an add-on: Approaching planning and implementation from the Indigenous cosmovision—rather than imposing external frames—improved relevance, consent, and uptake.

Lesson: for Indigenous territories, legitimacy hinges on culturally grounded co-design, traditional authorities’ participation, and respecting community decision cycles.

Clarity of “pilot-to-scale” pathway: Framing the pilot as the first step of a multi-year pathway aligned expectations, focused scope, and reduced pressure to over-promise in 12 months.

Lesson: defining what the pilot will (and will not) deliver—plus the conditions for scale—helps manage risk and sustain partner confidence.

Early mapping to reduce duplication: Systematic actor and community mapping surfaced overlaps and gaps, guiding who does what and where.

Lesson: even in crowded ecosystems, a shared map creates quick wins in coordination and improves the odds of cumulative, not fragmented, impact.

Constraints / Risks and mitigation

Short implementation horizon (12 months) vs. systemic change needs (3–5 years): Communities—particularly Indigenous communities—require intensive capacity building, accompaniment, and follow-up that exceed a one-year window. The JP developed projections based on observed technical assumptions for production, water, energy, and governance, which confirmed the need for sustained engagement and multi-year sequencing.

Adjustment: the JP documented the need for multi-year accompaniment (up to 5 years in some cases) and sequenced activities (pilot deliverables; scale deliverables in a subsequent phase).

Lesson: set realistic timeframes and budget for sustained O&M, building capacity, and governance consolidation.

Ecosystem fragmentation (many actors, limited articulation): In La Guajira, public and private sector, cooperation, and philanthropy investments often move in parallel, diluting efficiency and sustainability. The JP validated a key assumption from the ProDoc: that a high number of existing or past investments were not sustainable due to weak inter-institutional coordination and unclear community ownership or governance structures.

Adjustment: the JP used the joint UN platform to convene actors around a common map and pilot, and recommends inter-agency articulation as a standard for any UN

intervention, coupled with explicit sustainability models (O&M, governance, cost-recovery).

Lesson: coordination and ownership mechanisms must be resourced and mandated; otherwise, dispersion and low sustainability persist.

Capacity and governance risks (ProDoc risk matrix: institutional capacity / social acceptance): Limited local O&M experience and the need for culturally appropriate governance can stall operations.

Adjustment: the JP emphasized community O&M models and governance committees (with women leadership and youth participation), plus clear roles and responsibilities.

Lesson: governance and O&M must be specified, costed, and trained before commissioning—retrofits are costlier and erode trust.

Expectation–delivery gap risk: High needs and high visibility can create pressure for outcomes beyond pilot scope.

Adjustment: the JP aligned messaging with the pilot-to-scale roadmap, communicated boundaries of the pilot, and linked communities to the scale plan.

Lesson: transparent scoping and a documented scale pathway prevent disappointment and protect relationships.

Transaction costs of coordination: Convening many stakeholders is time-intensive.

Adjustment: the JP prioritized fewer, deeper engagements (pilot + roadmap) over broad, diffuse outreach.

Lesson: focus coordination where it changes decisions (e.g., site selection, O&M financing), not everywhere.

How these insights inform future programming / scale-up:

Design for duration: plan multi-year accompaniment (3–5 years) where institutional and technical capacities start low.

Mandate inter-agency work: require UN inter-agency articulation and a shared sustainability model (O&M, cost-recovery, governance) for every intervention.

Codify intercultural co-design: embed Indigenous cosmovision methods and decision cycles into workplans and budgets.

Sequence pilot → scale: set realistic pilot outputs, document scale conditions, and align partners around a time-phased roadmap.

Make coordination actionable: keep a live actor/community map and use it to allocate roles, avoid overlaps, and concentrate resources where they compound.

4. Scale up and pathways for transformative systems change (Select all that apply)

Please select all relevant pathways that the JP applied with the aim of scaling up systematic transformation:

Capacity-building & local ownership: Strengthening capacity of individuals, local institutions and communities to independently implement and sustain activities; or transferring ownership and management to local organizations for sustained impact.

Cross-sectoral collaboration & partnerships: Partnering with diverse stakeholder groups to address interconnected issues and amplify impact; engaging with private and public sector to replicate successful programme components; or institutionalize participatory governance mechanisms to ensure inclusivity and intensify effectiveness.

Policy integration & mainstreaming: Incorporating successful programme elements into national or local policies and regulations to ensure wider adoption and impact; or integrating programme components into existing systems and structures for wider reach, efficiency and sustainability.

Resource mobilization & financial sustainability: Developing innovative financing mechanisms and attracting new donors/investors to ensure financial sustainability and expansion; or influencing existing financing mechanisms or diversifying resource streams to support long-term programme viability and growth.

People-centred technology adoption & innovation: Leveraging technology and solutions to increase reach, efficiency, impact of activities; or using technology and innovation to enhance cross-sectoral collaboration and scale-up of impact.

Others. Please specify: _____

5. Measures taken with a focus on sustainability (500 words / 1 page max)

In bullet points, please elaborate how the JP has ensured the mid- to long-term sustainability and scalability of the JP results beyond its 12-month implementation period. Your response should focus on 1) measures taken to ensure financial, institutional, and community-level sustainability of the JP outcomes, 2) 'enabling actions' that supported sustainability and ownership, 3) the exit strategy that facilitated the scalability and replication of the successful JP interventions.

Community-level sustainability (ownership, roles, and replication)

Culturally grounded co-design and ownership: The model was co-designed with Indigenous leaders and community members, ensuring cultural appropriation and legitimacy, with a clear division of roles for medium- and long-term participation.

Role clarity through dedicated committees: By establishing Water, Energy, and Productivity Committees, each participant understands their role, tasks, and timelines, safeguarding daily operations and long-term sustainability.

Institutional/enterprise arrangements for market access: Community support to set up the organizational and business arrangements needed for a proper commercialization channel for tilapia produced by the pilot, leveraging public purchase programs and institutional markets to strengthen sustainability and local value chains.

Dual purpose—nutrition and income: Tilapia is configured for self-consumption (food security) and commercialization (income generation), creating incentives to maintain systems and strengthening household resilience.

Community funds for O&M: Definition of administration and O&M costs and establishment of community savings/management funds to finance routine O&M and reserve for repairs, reducing dependency on external support.

Capacity building for productive viability: Training on value chains, commercialization contracts, and business models so the aquaculture pilot generates sustained revenues and can scale within and beyond the pilot site.

Replication beyond the pilot: Additional communities participated in co-design and training—though not direct beneficiaries—so they can replicate WEF-nexus productivity and bolster local food security in their territories.

Institutional sustainability (systems, skills, and governance)

Standard operating procedures (SOPs) and asset management: Community O&M models and capacity-building include SOPs, safety and incident-response protocols, asset registers, and maintenance schedules.

Capacity partnerships: Public technical institutes (SENA) trained operators/beneficiaries for autonomous operation and first-line troubleshooting of energy, water, and food systems; continuing training / continuing education modules and guided supervision are defined.

Public counterpart roles: National, departmental, and municipal counterparts share objectives related to project sustainability, service-level oversight, and contributing to the continuity and scale-up of results.

Financial sustainability (predictable costs and blended options)

O&M cost model to generate recurring resources for maintenance, spare parts, and first-line troubleshooting by community associations/enterprises.

Community co-financing leverage (as framed in the ProDoc) to share costs and reinforce local ownership of assets and services.

Standard CAPEX/OPEX envelopes and service KPIs (availability, quality, continuity) to inform multi-year budgeting and predict lifecycle costs.

Alignment with public funding windows (departmental/municipal and relevant national instruments) to secure co-financing for expansion and O&M.

Enabling actions that supported sustainability and ownership

Practical roadmap clarifying policy direction, institutional roles, and sequencing (community priorities → feasibility → permits/agreements → O&M/SOPs → service metrics).

Standardization of project types and toolkits (pre-feasibility notes, CAPEX/OPEX envelopes, SOPs, KPIs, basic procurement/installation templates) to shorten cycle times and reduce variability.

Actor and community mapping to reduce duplication, focus resources, and coordinate UN–government–private–philanthropy interventions under shared standards.

Results-and-learning loop (joint reviews + KPIs) to adjust designs, cut downtime, and improve continuity—reinforcing value-for-money.

Exit strategy for scalability and replication

Pilot-to-scale pathway with an investment-ready pipeline (20 priority communities) using comparable, decision-ready units for partner review and resource mobilization.

Handover packages for each site (SOPs, O&M records, spare-parts lists, warranties, contact trees, service KPIs) to safeguard continuity post-grant.

Time-phased accompaniment. Documented need for multi-year support (in some cases up to five years) for governance consolidation, operator coaching, and O&M financing—allowing partners to plan follow-on support.

Replication criteria and schedule for subsequent cohorts (site selection rules, minimum readiness conditions, review milestones) to copy success efficiently and safely.

Together, these community-anchored, institutional, and financial measures—backstopped by enabling actions and a defined exit pathway—secure ownership, keep services running beyond 12 months, and leave a clear, practical route for scalable replication.

B. Indicator-Based Performance Update

This section is based upon the JP results framework and workplan.

6. The JP results framework (Upload Excel)

Please assess the JP performance against the indicators identified in the ProDoc's Annex 1: Integrated results framework, namely 1) JP outputs and 2) JP contribution to Joint SDG Fund global indicators.

Excel:

https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/19A2LUGbk16UDvleG160Jg5saRDdqA4tf/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=114168635051149722878&rtpof=true&sd=true

7. Key documents produced by the JP (Upload max. 10 files if available)

Please feel free to share up to 10 key documents, including, but not limited to, policy briefs, strategy papers, guidance notes, knowledge products and training materials that the JP would like to bring to the attention of the Joint SDG Fund at the global level. File types can be Word, Excel, PowerPoint, PDF, image, video and audio, but each file size must be below 1GB.

The following documents are included:

PPT Riohacha

https://docs.google.com/presentation/d/1cwi6vQjXRZFanlfE_EylBQsORPE5BID7/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=114168635051149722878&rtpof=true&sd=true

Videos comunidades (3)

https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1X6wTQBxZJld9vhUoXCaI6FAYzRUaLKVx?usp=drive_link

Documento Modelo :

https://docs.google.com/document/d/17EeYIF1eCZRGBw3KEigFjlopI3bcrHQw/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=114168635051149722878&rtpof=true&sd=true

Documento actores y alianzas: https://docs.google.com/document/d/1-zwA8Bb9JxE7j4ur1JC3qSzW5pLqT7KC/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=114168635051149722878&rtpof=true&sd=

Documento alcance sostenibilidad:

https://docs.google.com/document/d/1xS08fle_4239cAGpOizgo8zAUXrFx8_Q/edit?usp=drive_link&oid=114168635051149722878&rtpof=true&sd=true

Flickr de FAO:

<https://www.flickr.com/photos/faoencolombia/albums/72177720324351758/>

8. Number of people directly benefited by the JP

Direct beneficiaries are individuals, groups or organizations who actively participate in JP activities and directly benefit from its interventions, such as civil servants attending workshops, small business owners receiving training, or households accessing services provided by the JP. It is important to disaggregate the primary beneficiaries by sex and age as per table below when possible.

Type of engagement	Total Number of People	Number of Women and Girls*	Number of Children (ages of 0-14) *	Number of Youth (ages 15 –24)*
Training/workshops for targeted groups	30	17		9
Awareness raising campaign for broad audience	-	-	-	-
Dialogues/consultations with relevant stakeholders	45	32	-	-
Coordination meetings with key partners	45	32		
Access to expanded services	-	-	-	-
Others (Atunkawaas):	157	97		
Others: Isashimana’s - School	1828	-	1	
Others: Communities	840	750		

** Note that it is allowed to have overlaps in the reporting of women/girls and children/youth columns.*

9. Contributions to marginalized and vulnerable groups (250 words / 0.5 page max)

In bullet points, please provide a summary of how the JP benefited the marginalized and vulnerable groups identified in the ProDoc. Include results achieved at both institutional/policy and local/human levels. Please find the 20 standard LNOB groups in footnote 28 on page 17 of the UNSDG Output Indicator Framework's [Implementation Guide](#).

Summary of benefits to marginalized and vulnerable groups (LNOB)

- **Wayúu Indigenous People (collective impact):** The JP piloted an intercultural governance and service-delivery model in the community of Ishashimana, designed for scalability across the entire Wayúu territory. This ensured institutional recognition of indigenous leadership and rights, creating a precedent for replication at policy level.

- **Women and Indigenous Leaders:** The JP embedded a gender-responsive approach that guaranteed active participation of Wayúu women leaders in decision-making bodies (water, energy and food committees). Women assumed roles in the committees responsible for administration, operation, and maintenance of energy, water, and agro-productive systems—strengthening their leadership, representation, and agency.
- **Youth:** Through a partnership with SENA*, the JP institutionalized technical training for Wayúu youth in the final years of high school, covering agro-productive systems, photovoltaic systems, and water management. This created opportunities for their integration into community service delivery while opening future employment pathways.
- **Pilot and Extended Communities:** While Ishashimana served as the core pilot community for the integrated water–energy–food model, three additional Wayúu communities—Oorokot, Yutaho, and Masamana—directly benefited from capacity-strengthening activities and targeted investments in agro-productive systems, improving food security and resilience at the household level.

*SENA: The SENA – Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje (National Training Service) is a Colombian government agency responsible for providing free vocational training, technical education, and certification programs across the national territory. It plays a key role in workforce development by equipping youth and adults with skills in diverse sectors (including renewable energy, agro-production, and water systems), thereby strengthening employability and community resilience.

10. Financial resources mobilized/leveraged

Please indicate the financial resources (in USD) mobilized or leveraged through the JP. Please clarify the source of funding/financing and the source type, such as PUNOs and Government contributions, public-private partnerships, private sector investments, and financial commitments from IFIs, DFIs and other donors.

Source of Funding/Financing	Type of Source (e.g. PUNO, PPP, DFI, donor, etc.)	Expected amount planned in the ProDoc	Actual amount mobilized as initially planned in the ProDoc	Additional amount newly mobilized beyond the ProDoc expectation
Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje SENA	Government	\$0	\$0	\$COP 105.000.000

Three training courses have been implemented: Aquaculture Production in the community of Ishashimana, Maintenance of Photovoltaic Equipment in Oorokot, Goat Production in Yutaho, each with a value of COP \$35 million (Colombian pesos).

11. Cross-cutting issues and principles of leaving no one behind (LNOB)

For each question, select the relevant response. If yes, please list 1-2 examples of actions taken/results delivered, and if no, please provide a brief 1-2 sentence explanation in the table.

Question	Yes	No	Comment
<p>The JP has adequately implemented environmental and social standards/safeguards to avoid and address adverse impacts on people and the planet.</p>	X		<p>The JP adequately applied environmental and social safeguards by embedding a co-design approach that recognized the natural vocation and socio-environmental characteristics of the territory. This ensured that all proposed and implemented systems were aligned with the ecological capacity and cultural context of the Wayúu communities, thereby preventing adverse impacts and strengthening environmental sustainability.</p>
<p>The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address human rights issues, undertaking and drawing upon relevant human rights analysis.</p>	X		<p>The JP was grounded in a human rights-based approach, drawing upon international instruments that specifically safeguard the rights of Indigenous Peoples, such as ILO Convention 169 and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples (UNDRIP). It also aligned with national policy frameworks on Indigenous development in Colombia, ensuring that interventions respected collective rights, strengthened self-determination, and promoted inclusive participation in decision-making processes.</p>

<p>The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing women and girls.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>The JP operationalized a gender strategy that positioned women as key actors in decision-making and community co-design. It promoted their leadership within water, energy, and food committees, ensuring direct participation and influence over governance structures. This approach built upon the traditional roles and recognized authority of Wayúu women, reinforcing their agency and impact in driving community development.</p>
<p>The JP has demonstrated positive results / effects for youth in accordance with the principles in Youth 2030.</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>The JP demonstrated tangible results for youth in line with the principles of Youth 2030 by positioning them as key actors in sustainability and community development. Through a partnership with SENA (Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje), high school students were enabled to pursue technical training in the operation and maintenance of photovoltaic systems, water mills, and agro-productive systems. By graduation, they obtained both their secondary diploma and a SENA certification, enhancing employability and labor competencies while ensuring that community members themselves are equipped to administer, operate, and maintain the systems.</p>
<p>The JP has developed or operationalized a strategy to address structural inequalities facing marginalized and vulnerable</p>		<p>The Joint Programme was designed in response to the structural challenges faced by Indigenous Peoples in Colombia, particularly the Wayúu in La Guajira, one of the territories with the lowest indicators of poverty reduction and human development, and among the populations most left behind. Its approach was specifically structured to catalyze sustainable human</p>

<p>persons in any other LNOB groups. Please specify which groups:</p>	<p>X</p>	<p>development by complementing the water–energy–food nexus. This not only supported the survival and well-being of Wayúu communities but also established clear mechanisms for rural productivity and income generation, reinforcing long-term resilience and autonomy.</p>
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C. Strategic Communications and Partnership Update

12. Strategic communications

Please provide the links to written articles published by the JP, or the draft outline of a written article to be finalized in the coming weeks. Examples of human-interest stories, practical guidance on storytelling, other useful tools to produce impactful written articles can be found in the Joint SDG Fund's [Communications Guideline for Seed Funding Tracks](#) on [UNSDG Knowledge Portal](#) (NB: PUNOs may need to request access first).

List of links to written articles of human-interest stories:

- Cooperation and solidarity restore hope, with the energy of the sun and wind, to Wayuu communities in La Guajira, Colombia.
- <https://www.jointsdgfund.org/article/indigenous-peoples-day-bridging-ancient-wisdom-and-modern-solutions>

Draft outline of a written article of a human-interest story

Rita Uriana: A Creator of Development in La Guajira



In the arid landscapes of La Guajira, Colombia, where poverty and exclusion weigh heavily on Indigenous communities, Rita Uriana stands as a symbol of resilience and vision. As rector of the Ishashima'ana ethno-school, she leads an institution that today educates more than 1,200 Wayuu students, while also weaving a network of alliances that extend far beyond her community. Her story illustrates the transformative power of Indigenous women's leadership in advancing education, resilience, and sustainable development.

Rita's life has been shaped by both challenges and determination. Raised in an urban setting of Manaure, La Guajira, but deeply rooted in her ancestral Wayuu territory, she experienced firsthand the difficulties of pursuing higher education in Colombia. Later on, economic barriers and cultural differences made it difficult for her to remain at the National University in Bogotá, and she eventually returned to La Guajira. What could have been the end of her educational path instead became the starting point of a deeper commitment: to strengthen learning opportunities for her own people.

She began as an adult literacy teacher, working with elders in rural communities. At the same time, her family and community realized that the existing education models did not reflect Wayuu culture or respond to their needs. Together, they envisioned and built a rural school. Through her patience, dialogue, and community spirit—what many

describe as her “sweet word”—Rita gained the trust of traditional authorities and families alike. In time, she was appointed rector, entrusted with leading not just an institution, but a vision for her people.

Her leadership has always gone beyond the classroom. Rita understood that sustaining an educational project required alliances. She mobilized her family, community leaders, and then built bridges with municipal and departmental authorities, private companies, NGOs, and international partners. In doing so, she revived the Wayuu tradition of alliance-building, transforming it into a modern strategy for community resilience. Her ability to learn through “trial and error,” as she often describes it, has allowed her school to grow stronger after each challenge.

Today, Ishashima'ana is not only a school—it is a center for development. Under Rita's leadership, it became a platform for innovation through the Joint Programme on the water–energy–food nexus. The school and surrounding communities piloted integrated systems that bring solar energy, clean water, and agro-productive solutions to families. Rita ensured that women, youth, and community leaders were not just beneficiaries, but active participants in governance, management, and operation of these systems. The partnership with SENA (Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje) has further enabled young people to graduate from high school with technical certifications, enhancing their employment opportunities while guaranteeing that the community itself can sustain the new infrastructure.

Rita's story is one of resilience, vision, and leadership rooted in cultural identity. She has shown that education, when led by and for the community, can catalyze sustainable human development. More than

a rector, she is a creator of development in her territory—an example of how Indigenous women are shaping the future of La Guajira and inspiring new generations to build peace, resilience, and prosperity.

13. Strategic partnerships (Select all that apply)

What type of partnerships established during the JP made important contribution to the JP objectives?

National Government Institutions (Please specify): SENA (Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje).

- **SENA** plays a critical role in ensuring the sustainability of the model, given its mandate to deliver capacity-building programs in communities for the operation and maintenance of water, energy, and food systems.
- **Ministry of Housing**, which supported the dialogue spaces and contributed to the inclusion of the Yutaho and Oorokot communities in the list of prioritized communities for capacity-building activities and investments in water provision systems.
- **Ministry of Mines and Energy**, which supported the implementation of the JP and participated in the dialogue spaces.
- **Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development**, which supported the implementation of the JP and participated in the dialogue spaces.

Sub-national Government Institutions (Please specify):

- **Municipal governments** of the middle Guajira subregion were active participants in the JP. Municipal administrations not only engaged in the dialogue spaces for the co-design of the integrated model but also committed to adopting the sustainability approach within their own local projects.
- **CORPOGUAJIRA**, participated in the dialogue spaces and built on progress in 60 communities developing rural productivity projects, in order to integrate a sustainability approach pending implementation.

International Financial Institutions & Development Finance Institutions (Please specify): _____

Private Sector Companies or Industry Associations (Please specify): Companies operating in the oil and gas sector in La Guajira actively participated in the dialogue spaces promoted for the co-design of the model. (SUNco, Anditel, Promigas, AES, Air-e, Ecopetrol, Petrobras).

Civil Society Organizations, Philanthropic Organizations and Foundation (Please specify):

- COWA, a community-based organization focused on water in Oorokot and 81 surrounding communities, provided the institutional basis for the adaptive replication of organizational models. This approach enabled the establishment of clear rules and governance structures necessary to guarantee sustainable water service provision.
- With support from the Government of Ireland through Irish Aid, GOAL works with local communities to rebuild social cohesion and strengthen livelihoods through initiatives such as the Irish Aid Civil Society Partnership (ICSP). Within this

framework, GOAL has not only made targeted investments in the community of Ishashimana, but has also become a key cooperation partner in promoting systemic-impact initiatives across the region, while actively participating in the activities promoted by the JP.

Academic/Research Institutions (Please specify): The University of La Guajira participated in the dialogue spaces facilitated for the co-design of the model and, moving forward, will play a key role in contributing to the implementation of sustainability mechanisms for the different interventions being carried out in La Guajira.

Bilateral Development Partners (Please specify): _____

Labour Unions or Organizations (Please specify): _____

Others (Please specify): _____

ANNEX: SDG Localization Marker Survey

ONLY for the JPs with SDG Localization's Marker 3 to respond.

- 1) Please report on the SDG Localization monitoring indicators below. If an indicator is not applicable to your joint programme kindly state NA and briefly justify in the “Means of Verification” column.

Indicator	Baseline (2024)	Target (2025)	Evidence or means of verification
Number and type of local and regional governments and relevant local development stakeholders actively engaged in the programme design.	2	2	SENA Letters
Number and type of local and regional governments and relevant local development stakeholders with clear roles and responsibilities within the programme.	NA	NA	The sustainability model of La Guajira does not apply to this indicator because it does not define institutional roles or formal governance structures within a programme, but rather promotes collaboration and shared responsibility among local actors without establishing explicit administrative mandates.
Number and type of persons or representative organizations involved in activities developed with the primary aim of enhancing local populations' ownership and inclusion in sustainable development processes at the subnational level, led by local development stakeholders.	0	30%	Attendance lists.
Number and type of specific events, publications, or training materials aimed primarily at building capacity for local sustainable development/SDG localization in local development stakeholders.	0	4	Reports from the atunkawaas
Number and type/description of specific coherent policies, regulations, and/or tools developed to enhance SDG localization (Disaggregated on policies, regulations, or tools focused on cross-sectoral or cross-level policy coherence).	NA	NA	The sustainability model of La Guajira does not apply to this indicator because it does not involve the development of policies or regulatory tools, but rather the operational implementation of a territorial approach to sustainability and community governance.
Number and type/description of mechanisms or activities developed to	0	3	

improve the transparent and accountable financing of SDG localization.			Investment coordination with communities.
Number and type of relevant initiatives/processes that the projects contribute to reach large scale, transformative impact.	0	1	Proposed scalability of the model.
Percentage of programmatic expenditures allocated explicitly to activities that directly impact local sustainable development processes and systems (e.g. food systems value chains, local health or education systems, energy and water management, local economic development, local climate action, multilevel governance) embedded in local SDG-related priorities which are expressed in local strategies.	60%	60%	Investments in productive systems and optimization of energy systems.
Number and type of local financial tools/instruments developed or strengthened to support SDG implementation at local level.	#	#	
Total amount (in USD) of additional public and private sector resources mobilized for local SDG implementation at the local level.	\$0	\$27.000	SENA's building capacity courses.
Percentage of results contributing to SDG localization that have met their preplanned target/milestones.	0%	100%	Final Report
Number of local and regional governments and/or local service providers integrating aspects of policy coherence for sustainable development into their monitoring and reporting processes.	NA	NA	The sustainability model of La Guajira does not apply to this indicator because it does not integrate policy coherence mechanisms into formal monitoring or reporting systems, but instead focuses on practical field implementation and community-based sustainability actions.

2) What action areas has your JP prioritized since launch to advance the SDGs at the local level? (Select all that apply)

- Empowering local authorities and communities (e.g. capacity building, leadership development, technical support)
- Facilitating multi-stakeholder engagement (e.g. participatory planning processes, community consultations)
- Strengthening multi-level governance (e.g. vertical coordination, central-local policy alignment)
- Localizing SDG financing (e.g. municipal finance mechanisms, local resource mobilization, local SDG budgeting)
- Enhancing local data systems (e.g. disaggregated data collection, community-based monitoring)

Expanding social service access (e.g. last-mile delivery, integrated service provision)

Others (please specify): _____

3) To what extent has funding from the joint programme budget be directly channelled or mobilized to local-level actors (e.g. local governments, local community organizations, local service providers) to support SDG Localization efforts in the reporting period?

0% i.e. no resource has been directed to local-level actors.

1-24% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.

25-49% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.

50-74% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.

75-100% of total programme funding directed to local-level actors.

4) Please describe how the territorial or localization approach is applied in your joint programme. Include the following key aspects into your response.

- Alignment between joint programme and local development plans and integration of results in local processes, frameworks and SDG monitoring system.
- Role of subnational-level (local and regional) governments and other key local institutions/stakeholders in the implementation of the joint programme.
- Description on how capacities and innovation of local stakeholders for integrating SDG and multi-actor collaboration are identified and reinforced.

Application of the Territorial and Localization Approach

The Joint Programme (JP) was designed and implemented with a strong territorial and localization approach, ensuring that interventions were embedded in the social, cultural, and institutional context of La Guajira, specifically in the Middle Guajira subregion. This methodology not only responded to the priorities of Indigenous communities, particularly the Wayuu population, but also aligned with the planning instruments of national and subnational governments.

Alignment with local development plans and SDG monitoring

The JP was closely aligned with departmental and municipal development plans in La Guajira, particularly in sectors related to water, energy, food security, and rural livelihoods. The integrated water–energy–food nexus model piloted in Ishashimana and extended to the communities of Oorokot, Yutaho, and Masamana was presented for incorporation into local development frameworks as a replicable model for rural service delivery. In addition, community-level participation in the monitoring of access to basic services and governance outcomes generated evidence that can be integrated into national and subnational SDG development and monitoring systems, thereby linking local results with national and global SDG reporting.

Role of subnational governments and key stakeholders

The Department of La Guajira and the municipal governments of Manaure, Maicao, and Uribia were central actors in the JP. They actively participated in dialogue spaces for the co-design of the integrated model and subsequently incorporated the sustainability approach into their own projects, ensuring institutional anchoring and continuity. Other key stakeholders also played vital roles: The University of La Guajira contributed research and academic expertise; SENA (Servicio Nacional de Aprendizaje) provided technical training for youth, ensuring local capacities for system operation and maintenance; and community-based organizations such as COWA provided institutional rules for community water governance. Private sector companies, including energy, oil and gas operators, also engaged in the co-design spaces, reinforcing multi-actor collaboration and territorial ownership.

Strengthening local capacities and fostering innovation

The JP identified and strengthened the capacities of local actors to integrate SDG principles and multi-actor collaboration into their governance processes. Women leaders were trained and positioned as decision-makers in water, energy, and food committees, embedding a gender-responsive approach into local governance. Youth were supported through technical certification programmes with SENA, enabling them to combine secondary education with technical qualifications, thereby increasing employability while ensuring sustainability of infrastructure. Innovation was fostered by drawing on Wayuu traditions of collective governance and alliance-building, adapting them to contemporary institutional frameworks. This generated a model that not only strengthened the provision of essential services but also reinforced the social foundations and resilience of local institutions.

Conclusion

By aligning with local development plans and SDG monitoring, strengthening the role of subnational governments, and empowering local stakeholders through capacities and innovation, the JP operationalized a territorial approach that ensures sustainability, scalability, and stronger ownership. This has created a replicable pathway for advancing SDG localization in Indigenous and conflict-affected territories in Colombia and globally.

- END -