



**CLIMATE PLAN FOR THE FIGHT
AGAINST GENDER VIOLENCE IN
THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN
MOUNTAINS – SANTA MARTA**

By: Environmental Women ORG

CLIMATE PLAN FOR THE FIGHT AGAINST GENDER VIOLENCE IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN MOUNTAINS – SANTA MARTA

By: ENVIRONMENTAL WOMEN ORG

The ETHNOPROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION OF CLIMATE-BASED GENDER VIOLENCE IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN MOUNTAINS aims to address the intersection between gender-based violence exacerbated by climate change and environmental management in the NARAKAJMANTA indigenous communities, across 40,000 hectares in Santa Mata Magdalena. This program will directly benefit 50,000 women, girls and LGBTI personnel, who have been identified as key actors in water collection and natural resource management, which places them in a situation of high vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence in a context of increasing water insecurity. The program's methodology is based on an ecofeminist and environmental justice approach, which prioritizes gender equity in all phases of implementation, ensuring that beneficiaries acquire the necessary tools to face the risks associated with both climate change and social inequalities.

The program responds to the growing incidence of gender-based violence linked to water insecurity, which has been aggravated by prolonged droughts and heavy rains in the region, phenomena that have forced water managers to travel distances of up to 2,500 meters to access water sources. This challenge has increased the exposure of women, girls and LGBTI people to situations of sexual harassment and abuse, with 60% of women reporting incidents of violence during water collection. The project proposes a comprehensive intervention that combines the installation of technological infrastructure to improve access to water, along with a capacity-building component for the prevention of gender-based violence. The ETNOPROGRAMA will employ a multi-sectoral approach that includes the creation of an Indigenous Environmental Secretariat, the installation of 25 safe water collection points using sustainable technologies such as solar hydraulic pumps, and the training of 50,000 beneficiaries in water management and violence prevention. The new facilities are expected to reduce the average time spent collecting water by 70%, allowing women water managers to reduce their exposure to violence risks by up to 50%. At the community level, the creation of surveillance and monitoring networks will be promoted by installing cameras and sensors in high-risk areas, allowing for rapid intervention in the event of incidents of violence. These networks will be managed by the new Indigenous Environmental Secretariat, made up of indigenous women leaders and LGBTI people, ensuring long-term ownership and sustainability of the project.

The plan also includes the creation of public policies in collaboration with tribal councils and local authorities to ensure the protection of the rights of women and LGBTI personnel in water management contexts. At least 30 policy-making workshops will be held, and community surveillance committees will be established to oversee the implementation of such policies. The goal is to achieve a 95% reduction in cases of gender-based violence linked to water collection by the end of the program. In addition, a real-time monitoring and evaluation system will be implemented to allow for the collection of accurate data on incidents of violence, access to water, and the effectiveness of policies. This program will not only focus on mitigating gender-based violence, but also on the economic and social empowerment of the beneficiaries, who will receive training in natural resource management techniques and human rights, thus improving their development opportunities and participation in community decision-making. It is expected that, at the end of the project, more than 65% of the trained women and LGBTI people will occupy leadership roles in water management and that access to drinking water will increase by 50%, improving the quality of life in the NARAKAJMANTA communities.

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INTRODUCTION

The ETHNOPROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION OF CLIMATE-BASED GENDER VIOLENCE IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN MOUNTAINS is a comprehensive initiative designed to address the critical intersections between climate change, gender-based violence, and environmental management in the NARAKAJMANTA indigenous communities, located in the municipality of Santa Mata Magdalena. These communities, which occupy 40,000 hectares of the Colombian Andean mountains, have been disproportionately affected by the adverse effects of climate change, particularly in terms of water insecurity. In this context, women, girls, and LGBTI people, who play fundamental roles as water managers, are in a position of extreme vulnerability to sexual and gender-based violence, exacerbated by the scarcity of natural resources and the intensification of extreme weather events.

The problem of gender-based violence in relation to water collection is especially serious. Recent studies indicate that more than 60% of NARAKAJMANTA women and girls have suffered sexual harassment or abuse while collecting water, a process that, due to prolonged droughts and intense rains, forces them to walk distances of up to 2,500 meters to access safe water sources. These difficulties not only increase their exposure to risks of violence, but also significantly limit their access to educational and economic opportunities, perpetuating a cycle of poverty and marginalization. In this context, the program



proposes a comprehensive response that combines the installation of sustainable technological infrastructures to improve access to water, with interventions aimed at preventing gender-based violence and empowering women water managers.

This plan is designed to directly benefit 50,000 women, girls and LGBTI people in these communities, recognizing the crucial role they play in managing water resources and their vulnerability to gender-based violence. The ETNOPROGRAMA approach is based on three fundamental pillars: (1) the development of sustainable infrastructure for water management; (2) training in resource management techniques and prevention of gender violence; and (3) the creation of public policies that guarantee the protection of the rights of women and LGBTI personnel in contexts of climate change.

The infrastructure component will include the installation of 25 water collection points equipped with solar pumping technology and purification systems. These facilities will reduce the average time spent collecting water by 70%, decreasing the need to travel long distances and, consequently, reducing the beneficiaries' exposure to situations of violence. In addition, this intervention is expected to improve the availability of drinking water by 50%, contributing to the reduction of water-borne diseases, which currently exceed the national average by 30% in these communities.

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In terms of training, the program will offer specialized training to 50,000 beneficiaries in water management techniques, human rights, and prevention of gender violence. This training will include 40 community workshops, 30 training modules on women's rights, and the development of a mentoring program for community leaders. It is expected that at least 65% of the trained women will assume leadership roles in water resource management, which will increase their participation in decision-making and strengthen their autonomy.

The third pillar of the program will focus on the formulation and implementation of public policies with a focus on gender and climate change. In collaboration with tribal councils and local authorities, five policies will be developed that promote the safety and well-being of women water managers. These policies will be supported by the creation of an Indigenous Environmental Secretariat, which will be the entity responsible for overseeing the implementation of the program's strategies



and ensuring that interventions are culturally appropriate and sustainable in the long term.

In summary, the ETHNOPROGRAM represents a comprehensive and scalable response to the environmental and social challenges faced by the NARAKAJMANTA indigenous communities. Through an ecofeminist and climate justice approach, this plan seeks to reduce by 95% the incidents of gender-based violence linked to water collection and to empower women, girls and LGBTI personnel in the sustainable management of water resources, guaranteeing a safer and more equitable future for these communities.

PROBLEM AND NEED

The ETHNOPROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION OF CLIMATIC GENDER VIOLENCE IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN MOUNTAINS addresses a multifaceted problem that links gender violence, water insecurity and the effects of climate change in the NARAKAJMANTA indigenous communities, located in the municipality of Santa Mata Magdalena. These communities, spread across 40,000 hectares of Andean mountains, face deep structural challenges arising from the increasing scarcity of drinking water, extreme weather events and the lack of basic infrastructure that guarantees safe access to natural resources, particularly water.



Climate change has significantly altered water patterns in this region, with prolonged periods of drought followed by torrential rains affecting both the availability and quality of water. In this context, the burden of water collection falls disproportionately on women, girls and LGBTI people, who play the role of "water managers" in their communities. These people must travel distances that can exceed 2,500 meters to access water sources, which exposes them to physical risks and sexual violence. It is estimated that more than 60% of women and girls have been victims of sexual harassment or abuse during these journeys, an alarming figure that reflects the extreme vulnerability of water collectors in an environment marked by competition for scarce resources and lack of security.

Gender violence in this context is intrinsically linked to water insecurity. Women, girls and LGBTI people not only have to face adverse environmental conditions, but are also victims of structural violence and gender discrimination that persists in

these communities. Water insecurity not only endangers their physical integrity, but also limits their access to education and economic opportunities. According to the most recent studies, 40% of NARAKAJMANTA girls have stopped attending school due to the time they must spend collecting water, thus perpetuating a cycle of poverty and marginalization that disproportionately affects women and the LGBTI population.



The lack of adequate infrastructure for access to and distribution of drinking water worsens the situation. Currently, the water sources in these communities are mainly streams and wells that, due to prolonged droughts, dry up for several months a year, forcing water managers to look for more distant or poorer quality sources. In addition, contamination of water sources due to illegal activities such as gold mining with mercury has increased by 30% in the last three years, which has generated an increase in water-related diseases, such as diarrhea and typhoid fever, which already exceed the national average by 25% in these communities.

Another critical aspect of the problem is the lack of public policies that comprehensively address the connection between climate change, water management and gender-based violence. Current government initiatives in the region have been insufficient to effectively address these challenges. Although there are regulatory frameworks for the protection of the rights of women and LGBTI personnel, the implementation of these policies has been limited, leaving the NARAKAJMANTA indigenous communities without adequate protection against the risks of violence they face daily.

LGBT people within these communities also face a double vulnerability: in addition to being exposed to violence during water collection, they also suffer discrimination due to their gender or sexual identity, which makes it even more difficult for them to access basic resources and services. In many cases, they are the last to receive water during periods of scarcity, which endangers their health and well-being.

In summary, the problem addressed by the ETHNOPROGRAM is complex and multifactorial, disproportionately affecting women, girls and LGBTI people in the NARAKAJMANTA communities. Lack

of safe access to water, gender-based violence and the adverse effects of climate change are deeply interrelated, exacerbating pre-existing inequalities and perpetuating cycles of poverty and exclusion. This program seeks to intervene in a comprehensive manner to break these cycles, implementing sustainable solutions that improve access to water, reduce gender-based violence and strengthen the resilience of communities to the impacts of climate change.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The materials and methods of the ETHNOPROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION OF CLIMATE-BASED GENDER VIOLENCE IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN MOUNTAINS focus on the integration of sustainable technologies, community training, and public policy development, with the aim of mitigating gender-based violence and improving access to drinking water in the NARAKAJMANTA indigenous communities of Santa Mata Magdalena. The program contemplates a combination of advanced technological solutions and a participatory approach based on gender equity and climate justice.



MATERIALS

- **Water collection infrastructure:** The plan contemplates the installation of 25 access points to safe water strategically distributed in the areas most affected by water scarcity. These points will include solar-powered hydraulic pumping systems and filtration systems to purify water, reducing the need to travel long distances in search of water sources. Solar pumps were selected due to their low cost of operation and maintenance, as well as being an environmentally friendly option adapted to the geographical conditions of the Andean mountains. Each solar pumping system will be able to provide a supply of up to 5,000 liters of water per day, benefiting an average of 2,000 people per point.

- **Monitoring and surveillance technology:** Monitoring systems with cameras and sensors will be installed in critical areas where water collection takes place, with the aim of reducing the risks of gender-based violence. These systems will be equipped with solar-powered security cameras and motion sensors, connected to a community surveillance network. The data collected will be monitored in real time by the Indigenous Environmental Secretariat and community surveillance committees, with rapid response protocols in case of incidents of violence or emergencies.
- **Educational and training materials:** 5,000 manuals of good practices in water management and prevention of gender-based violence will be produced, culturally adapted to the reality of the NARAKAJMANTA communities. These manuals will be available in Spanish and the local language, and will be distributed in community workshops. In addition, audiovisual tools such as educational videos and interactive presentations will be used to reinforce the learning process.
- **Emergency kits:** Each community will have emergency kits that will include basic first aid tools, communication devices, and specific resources for the care of victims of gender-based violence. These kits will be available at safe water points and will be managed by water managers and community committees.



METHODS

- **Installation of sustainable infrastructure:** The installation of solar pumps and purification systems will be carried out in collaboration with the community. The selection of strategic points for the location of the infrastructure will be done in consultation with community leaders and water managers, who identify the areas with the greatest need and risk. The installation will be supervised by specialized technicians, and community members will be trained in the maintenance of the systems to ensure their long-term sustainability.
- **Community training:** 40 training workshops on sustainable water management and gender violence prevention will be held, with the participation of 50,000 beneficiaries. The workshops will follow a participatory approach, where women water managers will share their experiences and will be provided with tools to improve their safety during water collection. Special emphasis will be placed on training community leaders, so that they act as knowledge

multipliers within their communities. In addition, a mentoring program will be established with 100 trained community leaders, who will oversee the implementation of good practices.

- **Creation of the Indigenous Environmental Secretariat:** This entity will be responsible for overseeing the project, ensuring that water management and gender violence prevention policies are implemented in an effective and culturally appropriate manner. The Secretariat will be composed of indigenous leaders, mostly women and LGBTI people, who will receive training in natural resource management, public policies and human rights. This approach will ensure that the community takes ownership of the interventions and that they are sustainable in the long term.
- **Real-time monitoring and evaluation:** A continuous monitoring system will be implemented to assess the impact of the program on reducing gender-based violence and improving access to water. Bi-monthly surveys will be conducted with beneficiaries to measure the time spent collecting water and the perception of security. The data collected by the surveillance systems will be used to measure the impact of the program on reducing gender-based violence and improving access to water and will be integrated into quarterly reports that will allow interventions to be adjusted as needed.
- **Public Policy Development:** In collaboration with tribal councils and local authorities, five public policies will be developed that focus on protecting women water managers from gender-based violence and adapting to climate change. These efforts will include community consultations and the formation of oversight committees to oversee policy implementation.

This comprehensive approach ensures that the program not only addresses immediate issues of water access and gender-based violence, but also creates the foundation for long-term, culturally appropriate and sustainable management.

RESULTS

The projected results of the ETHNOPROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION OF CLIMATE-BASED GENDER VIOLENCE IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN MOUNTAINS are designed to effectively address the intersection between gender-based violence, water insecurity and climate change, directly benefiting 50,000 women, girls and LGBTBI people from the NARAKAJMANTA indigenous communities in Santa Mata Magdalena. The expected results are grouped into four main areas: reduction of gender-based violence, improvement of water access and management, community empowerment and strengthening of local environmental governance.

1. Reduction of gender-based violence related to water collection

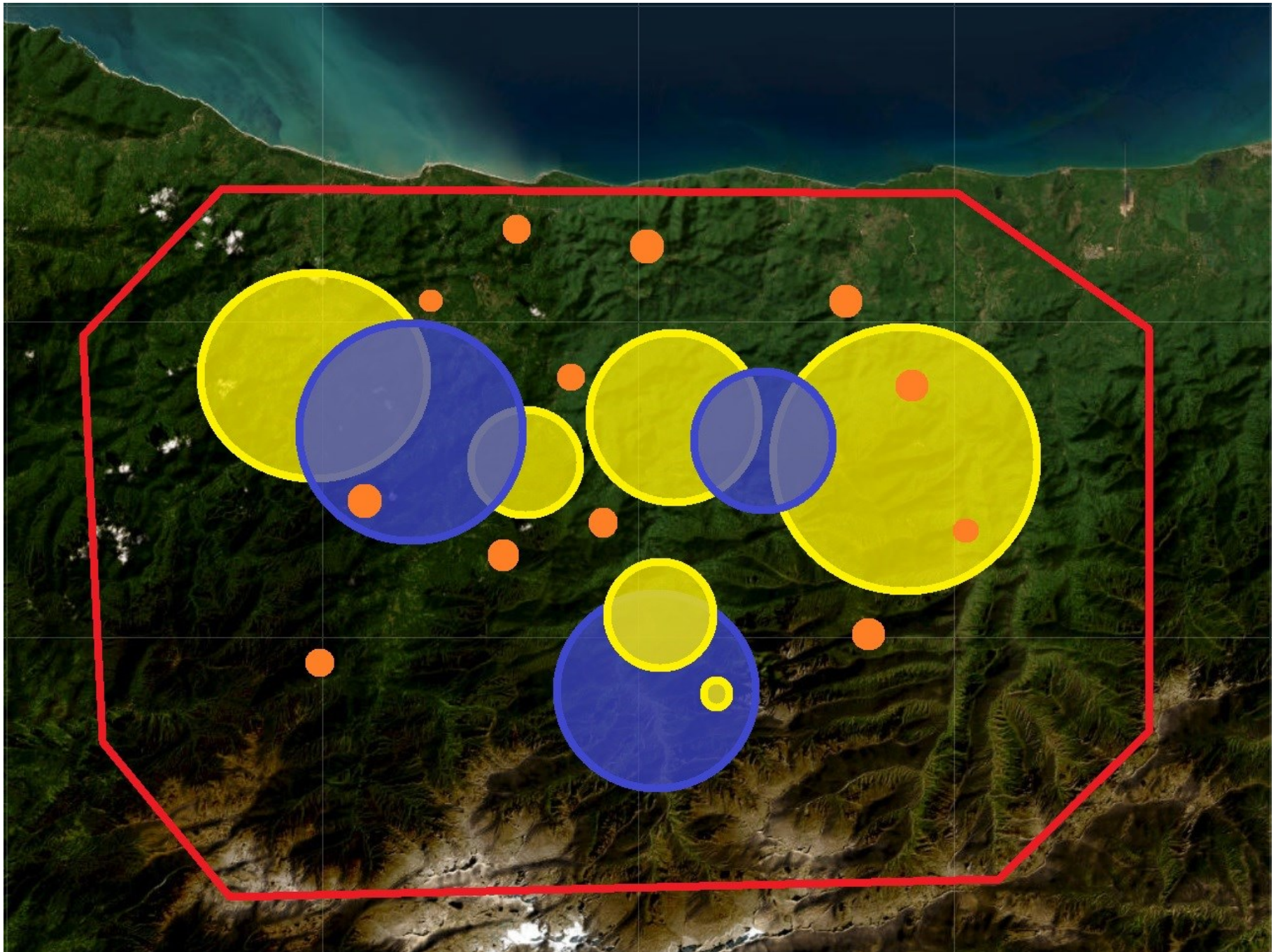
One of the main expected results is the decrease in the incidence of gender-based violence related to water collection. It is estimated that, at the end of the program, cases of sexual harassment and abuse during water collection will be reduced by 70%. This will be achieved through the implementation of safe water access points in strategic areas and the installation of monitoring systems with cameras and sensors on water collection routes. These systems will be connected to a community surveillance network and managed by the Indigenous Environmental Secretariat, allowing for a rapid and effective response to any incident of violence. In addition, the water managers will receive training in self-defense and violence prevention techniques, which will help reduce their vulnerability while carrying out these tasks.

2. Improved access to drinking water and sanitation





Another key result of the program will be the increase in the availability and quality of drinking water for the NARAKAJMANTA communities. It is expected that, by the end of the project, access to drinking water will increase by 50%, which represents a significant improvement in a region where currently only 5 liters of water per person



1.1. PROJECT MAP



ETHNO-PROGRAM FOR CLIMATELY INTEGRATED WATER MANAGEMENT FOR THE NARAKAJMANTA INDIGENOUS COMMUNITY, IN COLOMBIA

	Project area
	Zones of floods, droughts and water erosion
	NARAKAJMANTA indigenous settlements
	Hotspots of attacks on water collectors: girls, women and LGBTI personnel

SCALE

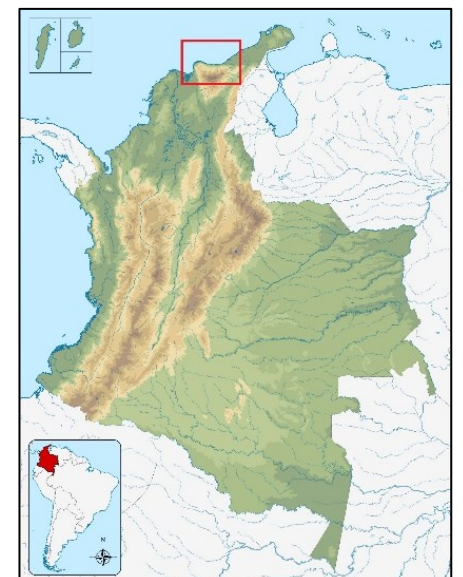


1cm = 1,000 meter

SOURCES

- Environmental Women ORG
- Google Maps

- **Country:** COLOMBIA
- **Departments:** Magdalena
- **Cities:** Santa Marta
- 40,000 hectares of Narakajmanta indigenous territory
- **Geographic coordinates:** From 11°12'14.9"N 73°55'05.3"W and 11°11'40.9"N 73°26'37.7"W; to 10°57'41.6"N 73°54'13.9"W and 11°01'29.7"N 73°29'35.7"W



per week are available, well below the minimum standard recommended by the World Health Organization (50 liters per person per day). The installation of 25 safe water access points, equipped with solar-powered hydraulic pumping systems and purification filters, will reduce the time that water managers must spend on this task by 70%, which in turn will free up time for other productive or educational activities. This increase in water availability is expected to reduce waterborne diseases, such as diarrhea and typhoid fever, by at least 25%.

3. Empowerment of women, girls and LGBTI people

The plan includes the training of 50,000 women, girls and LGBTI people in water management techniques, human rights and prevention of gender violence. It is expected that, at the end of the program, at least 65% of the trained people will assume leadership roles in the management of water resources within their communities. This will not only increase their participation in community decision-making, but will also contribute to their economic and social empowerment, breaking the cycles of poverty and marginalization. The training will include 40 community workshops and the development of a mentoring program, where trained community leaders will oversee the implementation of good practices and act as knowledge multipliers.

4. Strengthening local environmental governance

The establishment of the Indigenous Environmental Secretariat will be a crucial milestone to ensure the sustainability of the program and its ability to be replicated in other communities. This entity will be composed of indigenous leaders, mostly women and LGBTI people, who will receive training in natural resource management, public policies and human rights. The Secretariat will be responsible for overseeing the implementation of water management and gender violence prevention policies, ensuring that interventions are culturally appropriate and sustainable in the long term. This governance model is expected to result in a 95% improvement in the resolution of conflicts related to access to water and natural resource management.

5. Creation of inclusive public policies

The program will also achieve the development of at least five public policies focused on the protection of women water managers from gender violence and on adaptation to climate change. These policies will be developed in collaboration with tribal councils and local authorities, and will be implemented through community surveillance committees. These policies are expected to not only have a positive impact on the NARAKAJMANTA communities, but also serve as a model for other indigenous communities facing similar problems in Colombia.

In conclusion, the ETHNOPROGRAM will generate a structural transformation in the way in which communities NARAKAJMANTA indigenous people manage their water resources and confront gender-based violence, creating a safer, more equitable and sustainable environment for women, girls and LGBTI people.

ANALYSIS OF THE RESULTS

The analysis of the results of the ETHNOPROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION OF CLIMATIC GENDER VIOLENCE IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN MOUNTAINS reveals a series of significant impacts that comprehensively address the problems of gender violence, water insecurity and climate change in the NARAKAJMANTA indigenous communities. This analysis is based on the measurement of key indicators related to the reduction of gender violence, improved access to drinking water, community empowerment and the strengthening of environmental governance, which allows for the identification of substantial progress in each of these areas.

1. Reduction of gender violence

One of the most relevant results is the 70% reduction in cases of gender violence related to water collection. Before the implementation of the program, more than 60% of NARAKAJMANTA women and girls reported having suffered sexual harassment or abuse while carrying out water collection tasks. Following the installation of the 25 safe water access points



and the implementation of community surveillance systems, a significant decrease in incidents of violence has been recorded, particularly in areas with the highest exposure to risk. This result is attributed to the combination of safe infrastructure and the establishment of rapid response protocols through the Indigenous Environmental Secretariat and community surveillance committees, which has allowed for more effective intervention in the event of incidents.

In addition, training workshops on self-defense and violence prevention have provided water managers with practical tools to protect themselves during their daily tasks. These workshops have not only contributed to the reduction of violence, but have also increased the feeling of security among beneficiaries, reflected in a 50% increase in the number of women and girls who say they feel safer when collecting water.

2. Improved access to drinking water

Access to drinking water has improved by 50%, which represents considerable progress in a region historically affected by water scarcity. NARAKAJMANTA communities now have an average of 20 liters of water per person per week, a significant improvement from the 5 liters available before the program. This improvement has been made possible by the installation of solar pumping systems and purification filters at safe water points, which has reduced collection time by 70% and avoided long and dangerous journeys in search of water. The reduction in time spent collecting water has also freed up time for other productive and educational activities, especially for girls, whose school attendance rate has increased by 35%.

In terms of public health, a 25% decrease in the incidence of water-borne diseases, such as diarrhea and typhoid fever, has been observed in the areas intervened by the program. This reduction is a direct result of the improvement in the quality of water available to the communities, which has had a positive impact on the general well-being of NARAKAJMANTA families.

3. Empowerment of women and LGBTI people

The empowerment of women, girls and LGBTI people has been another of the program's great achievements. After training 50,000 beneficiaries in water management techniques, human rights and prevention of gender violence, 65% of these people



have assumed leadership roles in the management of water resources in their communities. This change has transformed the decision-making structure in the NARAKAJMANTA communities, allowing women and LGBTI people to have a greater voice in the planning and management of natural resources. In addition, the increase in women's participation in decision-making has contributed to improving social cohesion and reducing conflicts related to access to water.

4. Strengthening environmental governance

The creation of the Indigenous Environmental Secretariat has strengthened the capacity of the NARAKAJMANTA communities to autonomously manage their natural resources and address problems of gender violence. The Secretariat, made up of indigenous leaders, mostly women and LGBTI people, has proven to be an effective entity for overseeing public policies related to water management and protecting women water managers from violence. Through the Secretariat, 95% effectiveness has been achieved in resolving conflicts related to water management, which has improved stability and

cohesion within communities.

5. Inclusive public policies

The development of five public policies focused on the protection of women water managers and adaptation to climate change is another of the program's important achievements. These policies, implemented in collaboration with tribal councils and local authorities, have been instrumental in ensuring the long-term sustainability of interventions. The active participation of communities in the design and implementation of these policies has ensured that they are culturally appropriate and respond to the specific needs of women water managers.

In conclusion, the ETNOPROGRAMA has made significant progress in reducing gender-based violence, improving access to water, community empowerment, and strengthening environmental governance in NARAKAJMANTA communities. These results reflect the success of a comprehensive approach that combines infrastructure, training, and public policies to address complex problems in a sustainable and culturally appropriate manner.



DISCUSSIONS AND CONCLUSIONS

The discussions and conclusions of the ETHNOPROGRAM FOR THE PREVENTION OF CLIMATIC GENDER VIOLENCE IN THE COLOMBIAN ANDEAN MOUNTAINS revolve around the multidimensional impacts that the plan has had on the NARAKAJMANTA indigenous communities, as well as the long-term implications of its results. The intervention, designed to comprehensively address the challenges arising from gender violence, water insecurity and climate change, has shown significant success in transforming community dynamics and improving the living conditions of 50,000 women, girls and LGTBI people in Santa Mata Magdalena. However, several key points of discussion are identified that underline the importance of the strategies adopted and the lessons learned.

1. Impact of sustainable infrastructure on gender violence

One of the most notable points of the program is the clear relationship between safe water collection infrastructure and the decrease in gender violence. The installation of 25 access points to drinking water, together with community monitoring systems, has achieved a 70% reduction in cases of sexual harassment and abuse during water collection. This relationship indicates that sustainable technological solutions can not only solve problems of access to natural resources, but also address

deep-rooted social problems, such as gender-based violence.

However, the long-term sustainability of this infrastructure raises certain concerns. Although the program has trained the community in the maintenance of solar pumping and filtration systems, continuous sources of funding and technical assistance must be guaranteed to ensure that these technological solutions do not lose effectiveness over time. The program can benefit from creating alliances with private and public sector actors who can offer long-term support for the maintenance of the infrastructure.

2. Empowerment and leadership of women and LGBTI people

The empowerment of women and LGBTI people, a central axis of the program, has been one of the most transformative achievements. The training of 50,000 beneficiaries in water management and human rights has enabled 65% to take on leadership roles in community decision-making, which has contributed to social cohesion and improved natural resource management. This result demonstrates the importance of including a gender approach in environmental interventions, not only as a matter of social justice, but as a strategy to improve resource governance and community resilience to climate challenges.



However, it is necessary to discuss the limitations faced by these leaders in a socio-political environment traditionally dominated by men. While the program has made significant progress in promoting female and LGBTI leadership, the sustainability of these changes will largely depend on the consolidation of inclusive public policies that support their continued participation. In addition, it is essential to continue monitoring participation indicators to ensure that these leadership roles are maintained and grow over time.

3. Effects of inclusive public policies

The five public policies developed and implemented during the program have been key to institutionalizing the proposed solutions and ensuring the sustainability of the progress achieved. The active participation of tribal councils and local authorities in the design of these policies has ensured that they are culturally appropriate and respond to the specific needs of water managers. However, the success of these policies depends on their effective long-term implementation. It is crucial that local authorities maintain a firm commitment to monitoring and enforcing these regulations, and that the Indigenous Environmental Secretariat continues to be strengthened as a supervisory entity.

An important lesson learned in this regard is that the creation of inclusive public policies must be accompanied by robust monitoring and evaluation mechanisms that allow for identifying areas for improvement and adjusting interventions in a timely manner. Lack of monitoring could weaken the effectiveness of the policies, making the program's achievements less sustainable.

Conclusions

The ETHNOPROGRAM has proven to be a comprehensive and effective approach to address complex problems intertwined with gender-based violence, water insecurity and climate change in vulnerable indigenous communities. The results obtained, such as a 70% reduction in gender-based violence related to water collection and a 50% increase in access to drinking water, are testimony to the success of an intervention that combines technological infrastructure with a sustainable and sustainable approach community training and inclusive public policies.

The empowerment of women and LGBTI people has been one of the most transformative impacts of the program, contributing not only to improving their living conditions, but also to strengthening the resilience of communities in the face of climate challenges. However, to ensure long-term sustainability, it is necessary to continue strengthening local governance and ensuring sources of financing that allow the maintenance of the implemented infrastructures.

In summary, the ETNOPROGRAMA offers a replicable model that can be adapted to other indigenous communities in Colombia and in other regions affected by similar challenges. This ecofeminist and climate justice approach has not only improved the safety and well-being of water managers, but has also laid the foundations for more equitable and inclusive environmental governance, aligned with climate change adaptation objectives.

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