



# Colombian national level

## Impact Blue Deal 2030:

The goal of the Blue Deal is to provide 20 million people around the world with access to clean, sufficient and safe water.

### InspirAgua in 2026:

Regional water managers together with other actors in the region have more influence on national policy in the field of integrated water resources management, policy is increasingly aligned with its application in regional practice.

Sustainability, application and multiplication of the results achieved in InspirAgua are assured through reciprocal and continuous learning.



## Climate adaptation

Nature based solutions  
Inclusion in regional policies  
Supply of clean drinking water

## Social inclusion

Participatory monitoring  
Community level activities  
Consideration of vulnerable groups in deployment of new projects



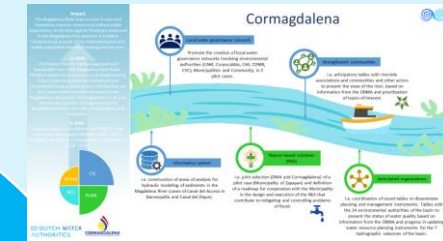
## Water governance

Grant of permits and control (PERM)

Knowledge cycle (CIC)

Wastewater (RES)

Policy, participation and crisis management (PLAN)





# Huila

## Impact

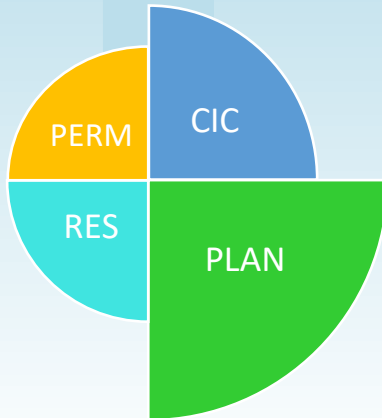
There is an equitable water distribution in Huila in situations of water scarcity through the implementation of integrated water management and management of the water chain for 3 sub-basins in the department.

## In 2030:

The CAM is in a better position to carry out its role as a government effectively and interpretate what is appropriate and necessary in view of the circumstances. They are acknowledged and recognized by residents, other governments and businesses.

## In 2026:

Sustainable management is ensured by communities and institutions in two pilot basins and applied to wastewater treatment in the department of Huila.



## Strengthening POMCA Ceibas

i.e. the CAM has established a general protocol for the identification of a roadmap for the management of properties in basins.

## Implementation PMAM Barbillas

i.e. the CAM has formed a technical board for Barbillas (including the institutions and the community).

## Implementation new POMCA Loro y Frío

i.e. the CAM has a strategy to achieve stable funding.

## Participatory monitoring

i.e. the CAM takes into account guidelines for data registration as a product of community monitoring.

## Information platform

i.e. validation of existing information: The CAM has analyzed and validated the historical data of the 26 CAM Stations (which includes the 12 of RIMAC CEIBAS) and other registered data of quality and quantity in the Barbillas basin for PICAM.

i.e. Aguas del Huila is recognized as a benchmark entity in terms of WWTP because of its knowledge about appropriate technologies for the treatment of domestic water.

## Operation of WWTP's

i.e. integrated Territorial Planning: For the basins' planning in Huila, the impacts of discharges from urban areas in the department (septic tanks), as well as discharges from coffee and fish farms, are taken into account.

## Comprehensive approach to discharge management





# Cormagdalena

## Impact

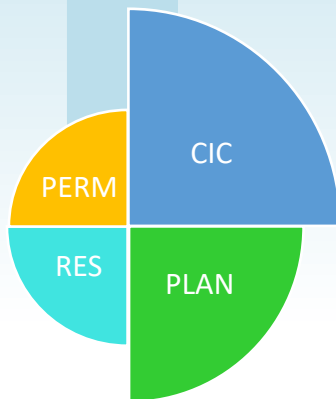
The Magdalena River macro-basin is seen and treated as a human resource of indispensable importance. Protection against flooding is improved in the Magdalena river basin for 6.4 million inhabitants as a result of the implementation of a widely supported new flood strategy for the river.

## In 2030:

The Master Plan for the Management and Sustainable Use of the Magdalena River Basin - PMMIUS and its basin observatory is implemented, fully cooperating between institutions and communities to guarantee access, distribution, use and conservation of water resources in the Magdalena-Cauca basin. Cormagdalena is a serious interlocutor in water management of the Magdalena River for the CARs, municipalities and ministries.

## In 2026:

Implementation of the Master Plan PMMIUS and river basin observatory OBMA for 2026 – 2030. Strengthen the role of Cormagdalena in the basin by 2026 - 2030



## Local water governance network

Promote the creation of local water governance networks involving environmental authorities (CAM, Corpocaldas, CAS, CDMB, CVC), Municipalities and Community, in 2 pilot cases.



## Strengthened communities

i.e. participatory tables with riverside associations and communities and other actors to present the state of the river, based on information from the OBMA and prioritization of topics of interest.



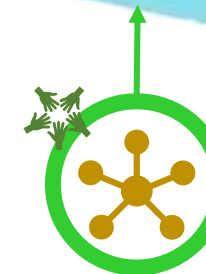
## Information system

i.e. construction of areas of analysis for hydraulic modeling of sediments in the Magdalena River (cases of Canal del Acceso in Barranquilla and Canal del Dique).



## Nature-based solutions (NbS)

i.e. joint selection (DWA and Cormagdalena) of a pilot case (Municipality of Zapayan) and definition of a roadmap for cooperation with the Municipality in the design and execution of the NbS that contribute to mitigating and controlling problems of flood.



## Articulated organizations

i.e. coordination of round-tables to disseminate planning and management instruments: Tables with the 24 environmental authorities of the basin to present the status of water quality based on information from the OBMA and progress in updating water resource planning instruments for the 7 hydrographic subzones of the basin.



# Santander

## Impact

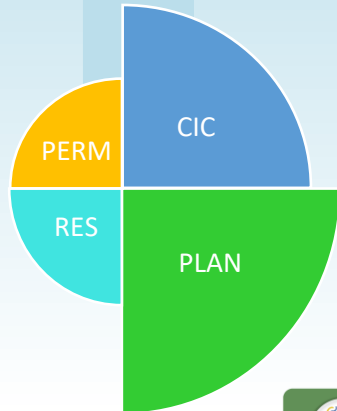
The inhabitants of the Santander corridor in the hydrographic zones of Sogamoso and Medio Magdalena know how to protect themselves against floods, have improved availability and quality of water and maintain a balance between their economic activities and care of biodiversity.

### In 2030:

The wetlands of the Manatí Corridor are hydrobiologically recovered and ecologically connected to the Magdalena River and therefore the ecological quality of the water and the ecological functioning of the wetlands have improved considerably.

### In 2026:

Guarantee sustainable and integrated water and environmental management of the Lebrija river basin through the joint work of institutions, communities, academy and companies, according to a comprehensive management policy for the Magdalena and Sogamos area .



 DUTCH WATER  
AUTHORITIES



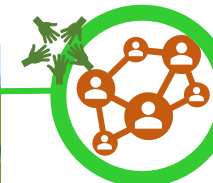
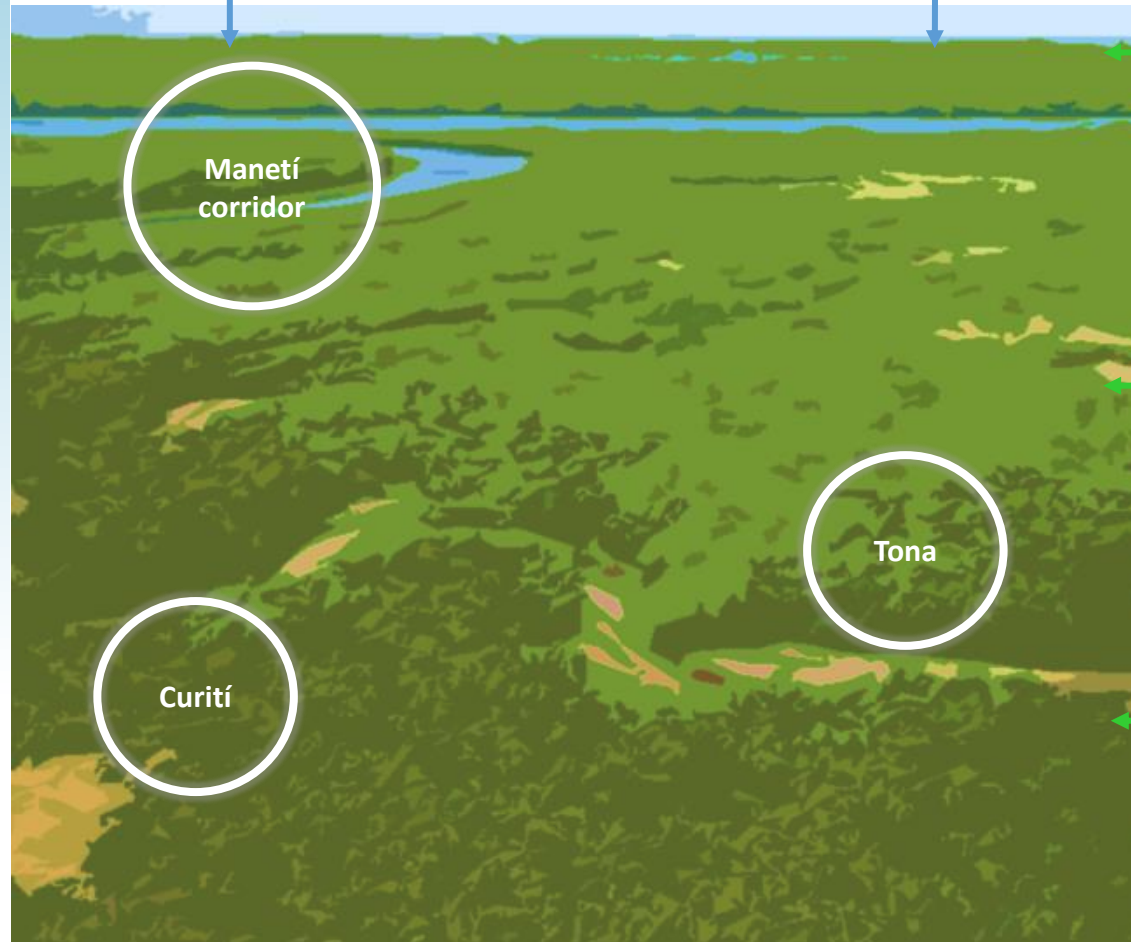
## Water information system SIAS

i.e. In Curití and Tona, the participatory monitoring network has been implemented and field data is collected together with the actors, and a tool for data visualization and analysis has been developed.



## Harmonization of plans focused on pilot areas

i.e. agreements have been made between the Governor office, CAS and CDMB (and municipalities) on the harmonization of management plans by river basin. In this process particular agreements have been made on the policies' effect of each plan.



## Operationalization of the knowledge nodes

The knowledge network - Nodo Saberes - has initiated two research, innovation or technological development projects, in collaboration with partner organizations and allies of Inspiragua in one or more pilot areas of Santander.



## Structure of financing measures

At least one project has been organized for each of the Manatí, Curití, Tona Corridor pilots, which allows the development of concrete actions based on the Corridor Action Plan, which may include monitoring and data generation.



## Community empowerment

Appropriation of the SOM methodology by the partners of Inspiragua, in a way to create a space for participation and management with roles, responsibilities, interests and strategy/conflicts and problems resolution.



# Valle de Cauca

## Impact

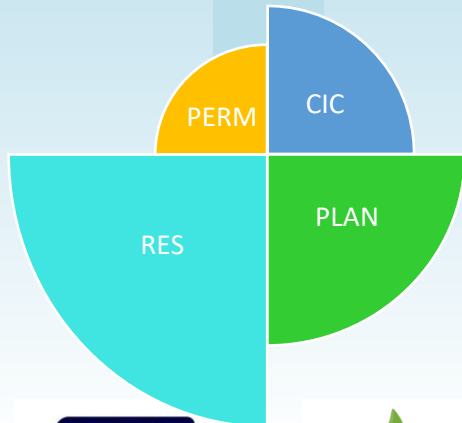
The corridor for the conservation and sustainable use of the Cauca river system is a reality. Improved water quality of the Cauca River benefits 4 million people through improved water availability and improved public health.

### In 2030:

A structural approach to problems related to the water quality of the Cauca River and the integral management of high waters is jointly carried out, officials possess and apply adequate skills and specialized knowledge.

### In 2026:

Implementation of the Cauca river corridor master plan to achieve coherent and sustainable management of the Cauca River basin. Comprehensive management of the sanitation system in the Valle del Cauca.



## Organize dike management



Deployment of monitoring protocols and inspections of the Jarillón.

## Develop crisis organization



Strengthening municipal and departmental risk management councils. Incorporation of multilayer security elements in addition to improving monitoring and follow-up conditions.

## Promote wetland restoration



i.e. recover hydraulic flows associated with an alert system that helps manage the risks of economic and educational activities that take place in the environmental education center and nearby communities.

## Sewage management



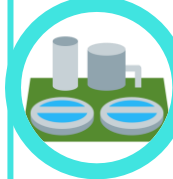
i.e. Acúavalle advances with the implementation of a strategy to guarantee sustainable management of wastewater.

## Wastewater treatment



The operators in the department of Valle del Cauca have adequate skills for the operation of the WWTPs.

## WWTP Design and Construction

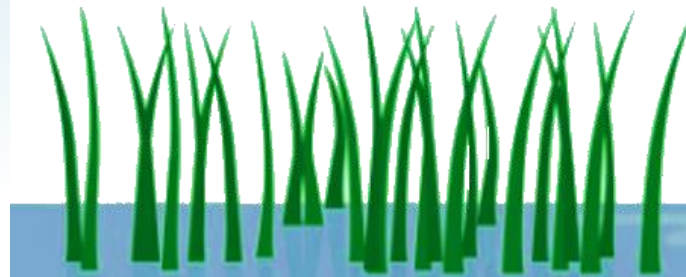


CVC has sufficient knowledge on appropriate technologies for the wastewater treatment of domestic and industrial sectors in its jurisdiction.

## Integration



i.e. CVC has a plan to monitor the operation of the WWTPs and the impact of wastewater discharges into the environment, including an impact analysis.





## Impact

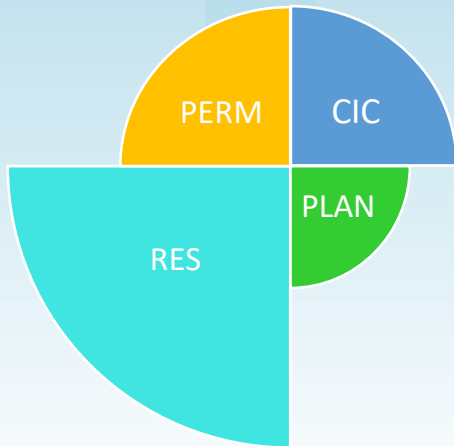
There is sufficient supply of surface water in the department of Caldas for the required uses (human and ecosystemal). The Chinchiná river basin is decontaminated and the river is ecologically healthy.

## In 2030:

The partners of InspirAgua advance an integral and systemic management for the decontamination of the Chinchiná river basin.

## In 2026:

A better water distribution and allocation for different uses and users in the department of Caldas is achieved. Sanitation in the Chinchiná river basin is comprehensively and sustainably managed.



# Caldas

