

Empoderar a las comunidades en Colombia para que participen en el monitoreo del sector extractivo



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"Empowering communities in Colombia to take part in monitoring the extractive sector"



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*"There is nothing in this world that purifies as much as knowledge."
Bhagavad-Gita*

Note: The English version of this report is a translation of the original Spanish version.

Summary

This document presents conceptual and practical elements on the importance of promoting and fostering the participation of communities in monitoring extractive-industry activities, with a focus on recognising the sociocultural realities of the populations and institutional architecture existing in the country, so that the transfer of EITI knowledge, concepts and content can be appropriated at subnational level and, in the long term, transcend into a greater sense of ownership.

Based on the above, this document reflects on the need for a nation such as Colombia, with considerable social and economic inequalities between urban and rural settings to set as a priority a commitment to processes that increase community participation, coordinating efforts to realise a **common project: to improve the quality of life of the people who live alongside mining and energy projects**. These processes should involve not only a responsibility to provide information, but also to support the construction of a process of dynamic cultural change that involves raising awareness about caring for the public good, reducing mistrust in local government and having productive enterprises in the territory, especially mining activities, represent an opportunity for progress.

Keywords:

Empowerment, communities, confidence building, data and information, relationships, monitoring, social dynamics, citizen participation, governance, transparency, communication, dissemination tools, community of Buriticá, royalties, civil society, technological connectivity, digital illiteracy.

Introduction

Empowerment is a collective process of building trust based on data and information that reveal clear positions and the interests of people agreeing on spaces for dialogue, to generate valuable proposals with a favourable impact for all parties, in order to have a long-term relationship of trust emerge.

While relationship processes are initially intuitive and transactional, once they are based on objective and transparent information, they start to become formal channels of communication and understanding. As this transfer takes place, it involves moving from the merely transactional to an awareness of the public good, in the midst of the development dichotomy. This dichotomy consists of recognising the benefits and costs of conducting activities that have impacts (positive or negative) on a range of areas such as the social and the environmental and on this basis deciding if they can be opportunities for collective well-being or simply should not be undertaken. An example of the latter would be agricultural, mining or urbanisation activities in wilderness areas of Colombia defined as having environmental and ecosystemic priority to the service of human beings.

This process involves taking account of the characteristics of those involved, their social dynamics and differing attitudes and perceptions, as they exchange their own information to reach consensus. In itself, the process is a dynamic negotiation mechanism that minimises uncertainty from the first moment of a project start and, even when projects are already under way, it means continuing to nourish spaces for the interchange of information, jointly analysing real and perceived impact.

This is how this consultancy demonstrates that community monitoring processes¹ undeniably help communities increase their participation and interest in their local issues. For this to be achieved, however, they need to be given the tools to help them expand their knowledge and information so that their participation in technical discussions is conducted on terms of greater equality, thus enhancing objectivity and minimising perceptions. Similarly, it raises the desirability of ensuring the provision of spaces for dialogue on a regular basis, in order to keep communication channels constantly open. This is so that the channels can opportunely respond to the dynamics that arise and also foster the intergenerational handover needed for processes to have social sustainability².

¹ There is generalisation on the ground around the meaning of the term "*monitoring*", because in local realities it is not limited exclusively to the extractive industry (which may or may not be in operation), but is extended to other areas such as public order, access to public services and health care, environmental monitoring, corruption and monitoring the execution of municipal incomes, to name the most important.

² Translation of the corresponding entry in the dictionary of the Spanish Royal Academy: "*sustainability that seeks to foster relationships between individuals and the collective use of goods held in common, taking account of economic growth and respect for the environment, along with social welfare, fostering the maintenance and creation of employment, protecting the health and safety of people, ensuring the reduction of poverty and inequalities and preventing situations of social exclusion*".
At: <https://dej.rae.es/lema/sostenibilidad-social>

Background to Colombia

This section presents a brief description of the country context in terms of its mining and energy potential, its citizen participation mechanisms and its involvement in the EITI standard.

* Mining and energy potential

- Colombia is an *oil producer* ranked 20th in the global rankings. It is the 10th-biggest *coal producer* in the world and the biggest in Latin America. It is the 13th-biggest *nickel producer* in the world and the 4th-biggest in Latin America. In terms of *gold production*, it is the 24th-biggest worldwide and 6th-biggest in Latin America³.
- There is *oil production* in 12 of Colombia's *departamentos*, although 70% of production is concentrated in just three departamentos: Meta, Casanare and Santander.
- Mining production can be found over the entire country; the most-important minerals extracted are coal, gold and nickel.
 - 90% of coal production is concentrated in two departamentos with large-scale operations: Cesar and La Guajira.
 - 100% of nickel production is located in the departamento of Córdoba.
 - Gold production is characterised by the predominance of small- and medium-scale producers (responsible for about 85% of "registered" production), with a very narrow margin differentiating this from illegal mining operations. The main gold-producing departamentos are: Antioquia (65% of its municipalities record production); Chocó (85% of municipalities record production); Bolívar; and Nariño, with respective percentages of municipalities of 47%, 30%, 8% and 6%.

* Citizen participation mechanisms

Colombia is defined by its Constitution as a Social State of Law⁴ and its national legislation has provided a range of instruments for citizens to participate in the election of their rulers, and in the planning, monitoring and oversight of State management, be this through exercise of the popular vote or through mechanisms such as plebiscites, referendums, and public consultations, among others⁵.

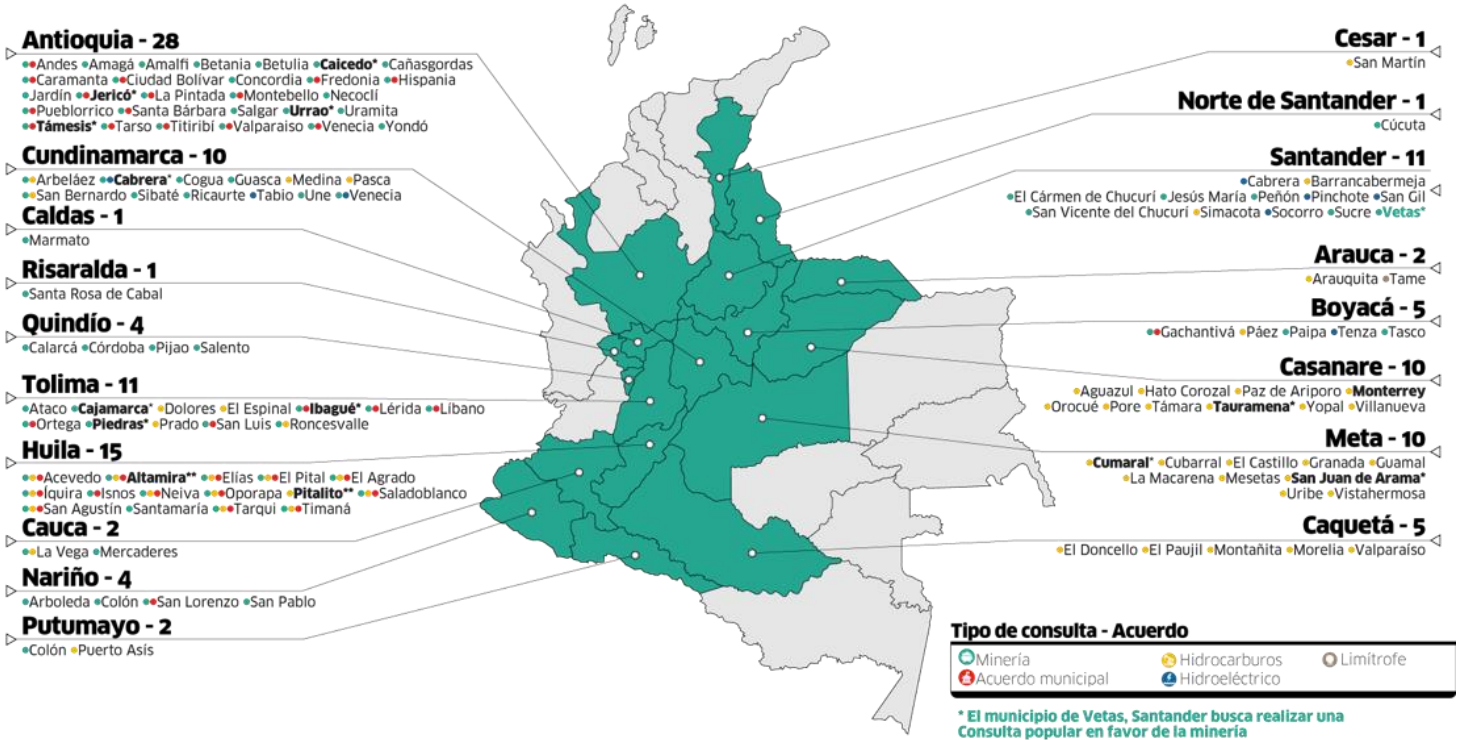
³ Sources: Agencia Nacional de Minería (2020), US Geological Survey (2020), BP Statistical Review of World Energy June 2019, World Gold Council (2019), Thomson Reuters GFMS Gold Survey 2019, Cochilco (2019).

⁴ Political Constitution of Colombia (1991). Art. 1. "Colombia is a social state of law, organised as a unitary, decentralised republic with autonomous territorial units. It is democratic, participatory and pluralistic, based on respect for human dignity, on the work and solidarity of the people that make it up and the predominance of the general interest." Art. 2. "The essential purposes of the State are: facilitating the participation of all in the decisions that affect them."

⁵ Political Constitution of Colombia (1991). Art. 103. "The following are mechanisms for public participation in the exercise of their sovereignty: the vote, the plebiscite, the referendum, public consultation, the open forum, the legislative initiative and the recall of the mandate. They shall be regulated by law. The State shall contribute to the organisation, promotion and training of professional, civic, trade union, community, youth, charitable or non-governmental public-service associations without prejudice to their autonomy, with the goal that they shall constitute democratic mechanisms of representation in the various bodies of participation, consultation, control and oversight of the public administration to be established."

The exercise of the *referendum*⁶ is noteworthy as it has been the means most used by citizens in recent years to participate and express their views; this can be taken as an index of how the public makes use of these participation mechanisms and how these result in opposition to the extraction of minerals and hydrocarbons in the country.

Illustration. Referendums in Colombia opposing mining and energy sector projects



Source: Ministry of Mines and Energy (Office of Social and Environmental Affairs) At: <http://mundominero.com.co/el-ano-arranca-con-54-consultas-pendientes-contra-minas-y-energia> (January 2019)

The illustration above shows that 70 referendums have been called, of which 9 have been voted on by citizens, 7 have been suspended and 54 are still pending a vote. Of these 54 pending, 33 are promoted by political, environmental or lawyers' movements, 9 are public initiatives, 5 are promoted by mayors, 3 by councillors and 4 by individual citizens.

On this subject, respondents agreed that instruments of citizen participation, such as referendums, are guarantees of the right to participation; they have, however, become a demonstration of opposition to extractive-industry projects, where the use of participation tends more towards the power of veto, without evaluating the information for decision making, revealing a panorama of uncertainty over the viability of undertaking projects of this type.

⁶ The referendum (Law 134 of 1994) is the mechanism by which a general question on a matter of national, departmental, municipal, district or local importance is, as applicable, submitted to the consideration of the people for the people to make a formal decision on it and express its opinion with a 'yes' or a 'no' in respect of an act of the administration that the convener wishes to carry out.

* Colombia in the EITI initiative

Colombia has been an EITI-implementing country for a little more than five years and, in June 2018, was validated by global organisation EITI as a '*country making satisfactory progress*'. Its multi-stakeholder group, the **National Tripartite Committee (CTN)**⁷, has established itself as *the main space to enable tripartite dialogue around the transparency of information and payments by the extractive industry*, in this way fostering the disclosure of information and data from the sector by means of publicly available annual reports (tax years from 2013 to 2018⁸). These publish, for example, the results of the reconciliation exercise reporting annual average taxes and royalties paid by this industry in excess of USD 5 billion. They also publish contracts in force and their terms, national and regional production volumes and the destination and use of royalties, among the main matters disclosed.

In this regard, the most significant contribution of EITI in Colombia has been to address issues around the governance and tracking of the extractive industry through publicly-available information reports, promoting open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources. The implementation of this sees, in its internal discussions, the need to *transfer or adapt the experience and content of the EITI initiative to the regional setting*.

In this context, approaches were made to mining and energy-producing areas in the period 2015-2019, which led to the improvement and clarification of how to address regional settings. These outreach approaches, which they managed as "*information*" meetings, were transformed into spaces with an enhanced educational and relationships component with the aim of explaining and disseminating the platform with data of interest to local people, aiming to ensure that they were understandable by that audience.

Methodology used for the consultancy

This consultancy is based on the premise that seeks: "*Empowered citizens trained in the extractive-industry value chain and the use of the EITI-Colombia platform, to carry out objective monitoring of this industry.*" With this commitment in mind, stakeholders were consulted and interviewed and a local outreach exercise was conducted. These mechanisms were used to document and include theoretical and practical elements on education and communications support needs, for representatives of civil society and local communities to improve their understanding, assimilation and appropriation of EITI components and content.

These consultations and interviews highlighted the importance of regularly generating skills and knowledge for monitoring the extractive sector and, in the long term, the possibility of establishing *local tripartite committees* to improve the governance of the extractive sector at municipality level.

The project was conducted in two phases:

Phase 1 identified needs, challenges and opportunities in respect of the state of information and communication at civil-society level. It did this through consultations and interviews with key stakeholders from the industry (see Annex 1 for the list of stakeholders interviewed, with their roles and the type of organisation to which they belonged), from the CTN, and the civil society workgroup

⁷ A group made up of representatives of national government, the productive sector and of the civil society workgroup for the extractive industries (<http://mesatransparenciaextractivas.org/>).

⁸ <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/informes-eiti/>

for transparency in the extractive industries, in order to gather material and clarify positions and asymmetries regarding information needs and the generation of communities' knowledge about the extractive sector.

The following premises were derived from this phase:

- On the basis of the experience of stakeholders interviewed, to foster and improve participation from the local level involves efforts beyond those to make tax information transparent in the areas of the country with extractive activity and potential; it means understanding the heterogeneous geographical and cultural conditions of the different areas, not only in terms of information, but also of the scope of the needs of populations. Therefore, to address communication with the people from these areas *means in-depth work based on the teaching of content and the generation of skills*. It means developing citizens' skills and abilities to be able to access data and information on the sector, with the ability to know how to use the information.
- Most organisations (public and private) in the mining and energy sector are gaining awareness of the importance of the role of citizens, whose concerns have led to the industry's representatives reconfiguring their communications models, changing them from being simple information providers to fostering two-way communication and providing spaces for multi-stakeholder consultation and dialogue to achieve understanding and the exchange of opinions and information with a view to the co-construction of the purposes of growth and development that the regions and the country itself demand. There is still a long way to go, but this is the trend.
- With regard to community monitoring, there are *municipalities with too many interventions*: Having been simultaneously supported by several organisations, some are tired because work expectations amounted to poor, fragmented results and others because they are not sustainable over time. However, help on empowering and encouraging social participation will never be enough; it will depend on the logic of how multiple supports work together: i) strengthening processes that are already under way; ii) using spaces already in use to manage their own processes; and iii) facilitating exchanges of capacity-building and training that complement their groups' processes. In other words, if the work done by the multiple organisations is coordinated, it will be possible to make the most of their actions and in this way create an invaluable opportunity to empower communities.
- Open the way to the development of capacities in conflict resolution; this will require the participation of *academia as a key actor*, preferably the institution with a local presence, given that its role is teaching and knowledge transfer, and the universities are seen as neutral, objective agents whose vocation is teaching, able to give communities help and support on their capacity-development needs, reduce information asymmetries and make practical use of the data, hence their understanding and use.
- The *inclusion of gender* (women community leaders)⁹, is a reality within the regions' cultural shifts that has begun by giving "symbolic" importance to women's participation, since the power relations in a culture with macho tendencies focuses more on production and business. However, women have gained legitimacy in these spaces because the nature of their participation is

⁹ In the urban centres, women's active participation can be noted in a range of spaces, but their participation is noticeably less in the more rural areas.

oriented towards the care and welfare of families, setting out their main concerns of health, education and the environment in a more grounded and aware manner.

In **Phase 2**, the consultation moved towards a regional or territorial focus. This was divided into two parts: the first was the diagnostic analysis of the EITI-Colombia process in the territories and the second was the selection of a region in which to conduct a field activity to find out at first hand the needs for information, the tools for improving communication and dissemination and their recommendations on how EITI can offer better support to local stakeholders.

a) **Background to the territorial and country context**

The path taken by Colombia in EITI implementation under its CTN demonstrates a process of confidence building between extractive-industry actors with legitimate, though not always shared, positions and interests. However, interacting towards the goal of *"Strengthening transparency in the extractive sector value chain for the benefit of local and national sustainable development,"*¹⁰ has enabled it to identify opportunities for improvement and progress and to realise the possibility of taking actions that would transfer the content of the EITI initiative to the subnational level, and the dialogues and debates that arise from that interaction.

As our outreach work in the territories shows, a number of activities were conducted in 2018 to raise citizens' awareness and educate them about the extractive-industry value chain and about the various intervention and citizen-participation mechanisms provided under Colombian law¹¹. The following characteristics were found:

- Little knowledge of the extractive-industry value chain on the part of civil-society and local-government representatives. It emerged that civil society was the least-informed group on aspects of the extractive industry.
- Civil-society representatives do not have the same technical or operating conditions as their representatives at national level. They also face average literacy levels; their main problems are around their unmet basic needs and, in several cases, they face problems of public order, among the main constraints.
- There is low or no participation by representatives of local government in these spaces, especially because they superficially view in this exercise the public exposure of their management as a potential *"risk"* to their political capital. There is a lack of invitation and previous work to generate a greater willingness for dialogue. There is a need to bring about a change in the culture of reporting, especially by local authorities.
- Low capacities in the use of data make it clear that it is not enough to promote information portals, because information needs to be aimed at different target groups and more data are required than those relating to royalties, such as those to find out more about commitments and work on care for the environment under environmental licenses approved.

Illustration. Internal and external conditions regarding the subnational process within EITI-Colombia

¹⁰ National Action Plan 2017-2019. Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/documentos/plan-de-accion-nacional/>

¹¹ More than 150 participants were reached from the municipalities of: Muzo, La Jagua de Ibirico, Yopal, Casanare, Montelíbano, Orito, Putumayo, and Sahagún. Source: National Technical Secretariat (STN) (December 2018).



Source: Prepared by author from EITI-Colombia annual progress reports.

The evidence shows that *cultural change and confidence building require processes incorporating three to five years of continuous support and awareness raising*. This involves, for the governance of the extractive industry:

- Understanding the *geographical/geological disparities in the distribution of natural resources in the country*, which means understanding that there are various operations in the same place that involve one or more of: exploration activities, active oil and mining projects, different production scales and deposits that span municipal political borders and, in other locations, the occurrence of illegal operations.
- Associated with the above, there is a need to understand the *heterogeneity of interests, concerns and priorities on the basis of local stakeholders' sociocultural contexts*. In practice, these concerns are a response to the priority of their actual needs, reflected in such issues as deficiencies in areas such as public order, access to water and sewerage, road, connectivity and education infrastructure, among others, which are outside the remit of specific monitoring of the extractive industry. This does not stop extractive-industry monitoring being a priority, but one of a secondary order depending on each circumstance identified in the local area.
- Evaluate the *presence of "in-situ" organised civil society*. In Colombia many members of the community are members of *religious organisations*¹², followed by those who participate through

¹² Attendance at religious organisations is greater than 70%, according to the 2017 Political Culture Survey (ECP). Source: https://www.dane.gov.co/files/investigaciones/ecpolitica/Presen_ECP_17.pdf

communal action organisations¹³, including the *Communal Action Councils (JAC)*, these being the communal action organisation with the greatest geographical coverage and number of members in the country (it is estimated that approximately 13.5% of the population of Colombia are members of a JAC¹⁴). These are followed by other forms of collective organisation such as the Indigenous Resguardos (Reserves), the Afro-Colombian Community Councils and the Rural Reserves. There are also citizen oversight groups¹⁵, and counting the foundations or non-governmental organisations (NGOs), these are all organised civil society groups with broad and diverse focuses of action.

b) Identification of the region

The region under study was selected on the basis of the following criteria:

- The importance of the extractive sector production (metals, minerals, gas and/or oil) in the region or municipality/ies.
- The region can be taken as: a) the departmental level; b) the municipal level; or c) the supramunicipal (more than one municipality, each from its own political and administrative autonomy). I chose to take the municipality, given the scope of this consultancy.
- That the public is aware of the extractive industry activity in the municipality and has an initiative or demand of some type by stakeholders involved, around the monitoring of the extractive industry. This would make it possible to identify and highlight the gap in the community's information needs and empowerment, and that stakeholders join bodies for collaboration between the public and private sectors with civil society.

Based on the above criteria, the main mining and oil municipalities in the departamentos of *Antioquia, Cesar and Casanare* were reviewed as possible study regions.

The first approach was to organisations in the departamento of Cesar¹⁶, but at the suggestion of the EITI-Colombia National Technical Secretariat, this was replaced by another region of interest, the

¹³ According to the Ministry of the Interior, the *Communal Organisation* is the body through which "communities decide to organise to lead and promote community processes in neighbourhoods and villages, taking form through participation." This term also embraces municipal associations, departmental and municipal federations, the National Communal Confederation and the National Communal Action Confederation. Source: <https://www.mininterior.gov.co/mision/direccion-para-la-democracia-participacion-ciudadana-y-accion-comunal/accion-comunal/organizaciones-de-accion-comunal-oac>

¹⁴ Source: Conpes document: *Estrategia para el fortalecimiento de la acción comunal en Colombia [Strategy for strengthening communal action in Colombia]*, at: <https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Conpes/Econ%C3%B3micos/3955.pdf>

¹⁵ Regulated by Law 850 of 2003, Article 1. *Citizen oversight* is taken to be the democratic representation mechanism that enables citizens or the various community organisations to exercise oversight of the management of public affairs, with regard to the administrative, political, judicial, electoral and legislative authorities and supervisory bodies, as well as of public and private entities, national or international non-governmental organisations operating in the country and responsible for the execution of a programme, project or contract or provision of a public service.

¹⁶ The choice of municipalities: Becerril, Codazzi, La Jagua, Chiriguaná, La Loma and El Paso, based on their significant coal production and on the fact that 100% of the producers in the area are members of EITI-Colombia. Moreover, the departamento of Cesar has a particular trait in the context of monitoring the extractive industry, as they have a *particular focus on monitoring royalties*, because communities recognise

municipality of Buriticá in the departamento of Antioquia (see Annexes 3 and 4 for geographical and socioeconomic information).

Particular features of Buriticá

The municipality of Buriticá is currently of great importance, as it is home to one of the most promising projects in the Colombian gold industry¹⁷: under its mining concession rights holder (Continental Gold - now owned by Zijin Mining Group), large-scale production is planned to begin in late 2020¹⁸.

From work done with the municipality (workshop of 18 March 2020; see Annex 5 for goals and the data-capture template), it was deduced that the main sociocultural characteristic of Buriticá and its neighbouring municipalities¹⁹ is that mining, especially that related to gold production, is an ancestral practice dating back to before the arrival of the Spanish; for this reason, there are groups with a common history around gold production and with shared experiences. These groups interact with each other and have, therefore adopted collective behaviours, as they live within very similar political and economic realities.

The community of Buriticá is aware of the Continental Gold project, has been in direct contact with its promoters and is starting to perceive some of the associated benefits, for which reason it has favourable expectations about the development of the mining project, which are also starting to be perceived by groups from neighbouring municipalities.

However, in light of the recent change of ownership of the project, with the recent entry of the Chinese company *Zijin Mining*, they are aware that while this is a deal between private companies, they consider it necessary to receive a little more information about the new owners: who they are, where they come from, their track record in the gold sector, their business practices and whether mining, environmental and employment conditions and commitments will be maintained after the change.

Stakeholder mapping

The identification of the municipality's persons and organisations of influence was performed by representatives of Buriticá civil society and with a range of sources such as the Town Hall, the Communal Action Councils and other civil society associations. A study was made of who were the relevant stakeholders to attend the present consultation, revealing a good number of civil society

these resources as their main source of funding for development projects, which is the reason for the existence of the *Royalties Investment Oversight Committee (CSIR)* (see Annex 2 for details of the CSIR). Even so, this is not generally the case in Colombia, but rather that monitoring the extractive industry is one, but not necessarily the foremost, of the multiple concerns citizens have.

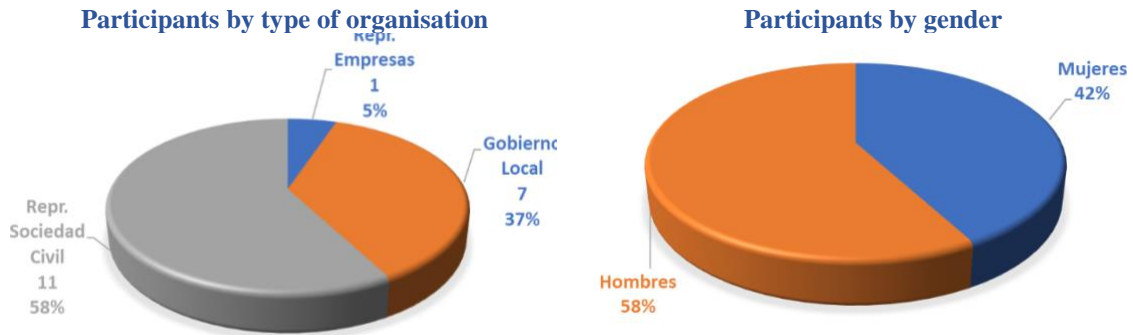
¹⁷ Mina de oro de Buriticá, un gigante a punto de despertar. [Buriticá gold mine, a giant about to wake up.] At: <https://www.elcolombiano.com/antioquia/construccion-y-operacion-de-la-mina-de-oro-de-buritica-en-antioquia-de-la-firma-zijin-KN12685087>

¹⁸ Continental Gold (NI 43-101 Buritica Mineral Resource 2019-01). At: https://www.continentalgold.com/wpcontent/uploads/2019/03/2019_03_18_CGI_NI43101_SM.pdf

¹⁹ The fieldwork was conducted in the municipality of Buriticá, but some of the participants were from the municipalities of Giraldo, Cañas Gordas and Santa Fe de Antioquia. This was why, in this particular case, a need was identified to *act/work in a supramunicipal (more than one municipality) manner*. Annexes 12, 13 and 14 provide geographical and production data for each municipality.

organisations. Some 10 recognised organisations (including the Catholic Church) are actively working and this study also found several small-scale and one large-scale mining company, (Continental Gold - Zijin Mining Group). The stakeholders are detailed in Annex 6.

The face-to-face fieldwork exercise conducted in the municipality of Buriticá was attended by 19 people, classified into three groups according to the purpose of their organisations: organised civil society; companies; and representatives of local government (mayor, municipal council), as shown in the following graphics:



Source: Conversatorio: empoderamiento a las comunidades en Colombia para que participen en el monitoreo del sector extractivo, Buriticá - Antioquia (marzo de 2020) [Discussion: Empowering Colombian communities to take part in the monitoring of the extractive sector, Buriticá - Antioquia (March 2020)]

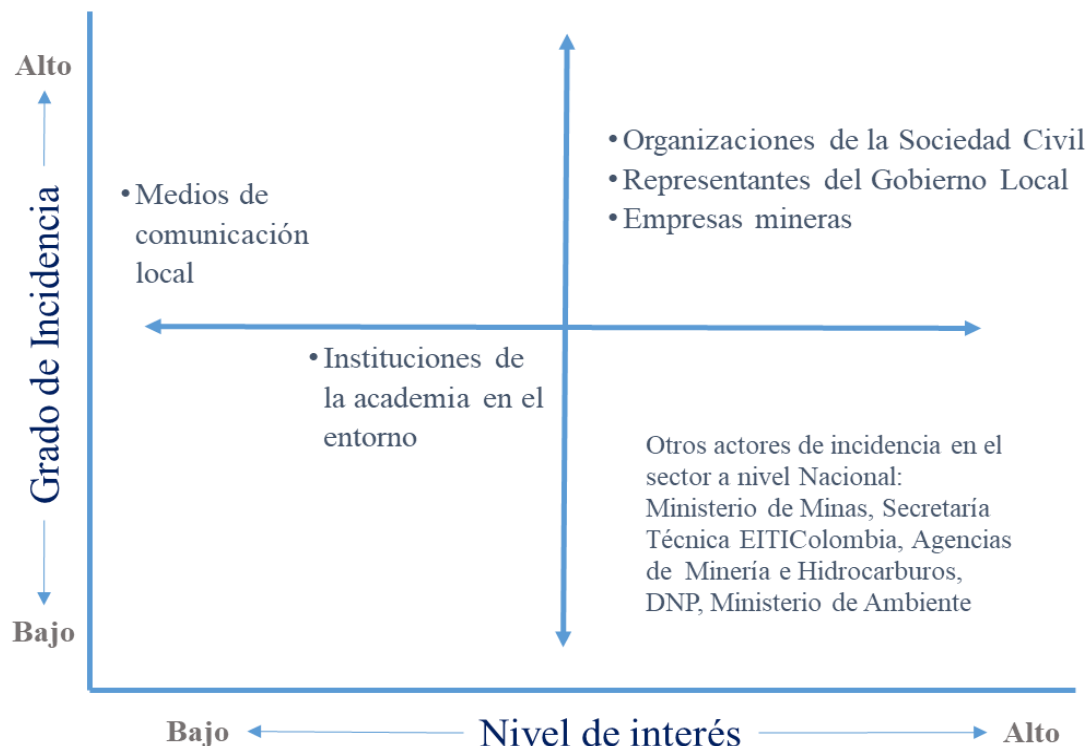
Stakeholders and their interests were mapped on the basis of this exercise and weighted for their degree of influence that is, in terms of communication, the perceivable effect that they have on decision making on common interests, as shown in the following table:

Stakeholder	Goals/interests	Degree of influence	Actions
Civil society organisations	Promoting community welfare; fostering better relations between the State, civil society and the private sector; and conducting educational and mobilisation activities for citizen participation.	High	Information requesters and users
Representatives of Local Government	Directing and managing their municipality's resources and work for the welfare of the population.	High	Information providers and users
Mining companies	Providing relevant information on their operations, specifically on resource generation.	High	Information providers
Local academic institutions	Conducting support activities through a range of educational and technological knowledge-generation projects.	Medium	Information providers and users
Local communications media	Disseminating information Local broadcasters, the Town Hall billboard, mobile megaphone dissemination and text messaging are among the most important.	Medium/Low	Users and providers of information to their audiences
Other national-level stakeholders with local influence			
Ministry of Mines and Energy	Public policy guidelines for the sector and to be a neutral party in sector discussions. Leading the EITI process in Colombia. https://www.minenergia.gov.co/	Low	Facilitating and mediating / Providing information
EITI-Colombia Technical Secretariat	Coordinating activities related to the EITI process in Colombia. http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/	Low	Coordination and technical part of the initiative
National Mining Agency	Providing relevant information on the sector, specifically on the contracts the agency awards and the levy and payment of surface-area duty https://www.anm.gov.co/	Medium	Information providers
National Planning Department (DNP)	Providing relevant information on the distribution of resources from the General Royalties System (SGR) https://www.dnp.gov.co/	Medium	Member of CTN and information provider
Colombian Geological Service (SGC)	The official source reporting on the subsoil potential of the country and its municipalities, useful for land-use plans and the planning of mining. https://www.sgc.gov.co/	Medium	Information providers
Environment Ministry	Public policy guidelines on the environment and implementation and monitoring of national environmental policy. https://www.minambiente.gov.co/	Low	Information providers
National Environmental Licensing Authority (ANLA)	Entity responsible for environmental licensing, permits and projects', works' or activities' environmental procedures and monitoring. http://www.anla.gov.co/	Low	Information providers

Source: Prepared by author

Based on the above information, the following chart shows the relationship between the degree of influence and level of interest of stakeholders in the territory.

Illustration. Degree of influence and level of interest of stakeholders in the municipality analysed



Source: Prepared by author

Dissemination and communication tools

This consultancy found that there are limited internet or social networking media and communications tools in the region. This is significant, as nearly 60% of the population has this limitation due to living in rural areas with poor network coverage.

That said, it is worth reflecting on the importance of communication for dialogue and participation, to the point of this being considered a Human Right²⁰, that to both produce and receive information. They are also a medium used for capacity development, interaction and communication itself; this explains their importance in the process of teaching and learning and, of course for dissemination, tracking and monitoring.

Therefore, communication scenarios designed from the major urban centres do not meet the realities of many of the country's municipalities, where users have obsolete technologies (low use of smartphones by the adult population), on top of a lack of networks and connectivity. This is why *communication needs to be adapted to the tools with the best reach in each location* such as

²⁰ UNESCO, Declaration of November 1978 states: "Similarly, it is important that the mass media be responsive to concerns of peoples and individuals, thus promoting the participation of the public in the elaboration of information."

broadcasters, community newspapers, municipal billboards, and megaphone broadcasting, which reach communities more than the websites do.



Source: Prepared by author

It is also necessary to consider *different population groups, such as young people*, who have the potential to energise communications strategies and alternatives to renew messages and translate hard-to-understand technical terms into more-everyday language. This could motivate participation and mobilise other population groups that are distant or not interested in monitoring.

In short, print and broadcast media and meetings acquire great importance in the exercise of monitoring by local communities.

Identification of needs

The identified needs and barriers to good empowerment of communities for the monitoring of the extractive industry in the region analysed can be seen to be of two types: structural and contextual.

Barriers that exceed the stakeholders' capacities or degrees of influence, because they go beyond their skills, are considered to be structural. These include:

- **Road infrastructure.** The municipality has a deficiency in tertiary roads that would facilitate the mobilisation and connections of its citizens with the municipal capital and storage centres. The average travel time from the veredas to the municipal capital ranges from two to five or more hours (some travel by muleback).
- **Technological connectivity.** Access to cellular telephony networks is limited, which has a significant impact on the flow of information when an estimated 60% of the population live in scattered rural areas.

- **Changes in national and local government** have the effect of slowing citizen participation processes, because each new administration brings its own agenda, which does not always recognise prior work done on citizen participation.
- **Water governance** is an issue of vital importance, regarding the protection and conservation of water sources against three particular issues: illegal miners, infrastructure projects (e.g. the Toyo Tunnel megaproject) and mining activity by legal operators.

Turning to needs of the contextual type, seen as those obstacles over which some degree of influence may be exerted, we have:

- The **issue of public order**, mainly associated with illegal gold mining. While there can be times when this becomes a structural problem, it is under control at the moment. Even so, those associated with illegal gold mining cause serious social and environmental problems and difficulties for the free, informed participation of the public.
- Not knowing **where to find reliable, understandable information** about the extractive industry and its oversight and monitoring processes, as well as about commitments arising from licenses and environmental permits. Here, there is also demand for greater **knowledge about the competent authorities and the procedures for making requesting information from them**, especially on mining and environmental issues. In a similar vein, the municipal administrations also wish to have a clearer understanding of their powers on mining matters (which are determined at national level) and how to articulate themselves, because their role goes beyond the informative and they need to coordinate mining activities within their plans for governance.
- There is a need to **strengthen the public's capacity** in the use of digital tools and in education around the information provided for decision making. There is a need for permanent training workshops on their topics of interest.
- There is evidence of **low participation of rural leaders**, especially among young people; it is, therefore, necessary to attract them to community dialogue spaces and initiate processes for generational handover.
- Increased **frequency of training meetings or spaces and accountability meetings**²¹. There needs to be permanent illustration and updating on the mechanisms for citizen participation provided by law and on the monitoring of the extractive industry, including the tracking of resources from the General Royalties System (SGR).

According to the identification of needs, empowerment issues and possible ways of addressing them have been grouped into seven components, as shown in the following table:

²¹ We refer here to two different types of space. Those for **capacity building**, with a focus on training through workshops, conferences, consultations with experts and the use of information, and those for **accountability**, mainly so that companies and public entities can present their management and financial reports and answer questions on issues raised by the community.

Component: Access to information	
What it represents	This refers to the need to generate skills, abilities and knowledge to <i>reduce digital illiteracy</i> , to access data and information on the sector (including social and environmental data) and to know how to use this information. It includes inviting rural and young leaders, knowing what the demand is for monitoring data and information (requiring an inventory to be made of these) and strengthening planning and local monitoring tools.
Proposed actions (contribution to their solution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Create <i>local learning networks</i>, including academia, to enhance rural and youth leadership (there is evidence of low participation by these groups). • Create manuals that <i>identify the competent authorities and processes for requesting information</i>. • Include information from the Colombian Geological Service (SGC) as the official source for information on the potential of the subsoil, to be complemented by information on the extractive industry value chain. • Create two (permanent) types of spaces: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> i. <i>Where information is used</i> that analyses: how am I informed, to assess information needs in respect of relevance to the community? What data format is most suitable to enhance understanding? How can information be gained when internet access is limited (which communication channels offer the greatest access)? ii. A space for the <i>delivery of public information</i> on management and financial reports from the authorities and the business sector, aimed at communities as a mechanism for good governance and transparency.
Component: Environmental and water governance	
What it represents	Communities are aware that water resources are essential to life and that they are threatened by human activity. They see the need to create groups to cooperate and coordinate on issues of environmental remediation, waste management, and the reasonable use and community oversight of water.
Proposed actions (contribution to their solution)	Create monitoring groups using the companies' technicians and specialists and those of the Regional Autonomous Corporations, where communities can participate and learn techniques for measurement and monitoring.
Component: Management of the income from the mining and energy industry (SGR)	
What it represents	Resources of the General Royalties System (SGR) are an important part of the municipality's income, but communities need more information on the specific pathways to find data and information on the industry and on their rights to citizen participation in this matter. To learn about royalties is to understand the problem, in order to generate leadership in this respect.
Proposed actions (contribution to their solution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Promote opportunities to understand and disseminate how the General Royalties System (SGR) works and how to access its resources (prepare for formulating projects), and provide support for the formulation of projects. • It is considered beneficial to understand royalties so that they can be reflected in environmental changes. • There is a need to know and understand the SGR formulas, because the amount that should be received by the municipality is unknown. • There is generally no knowledge around monitoring royalties or sources of information in this regard. There is much interest in finding out about the SGR, about how to access resources and about how the Collegiate Administration and Decision-Making Organs (OCADs) work. • It is crucial to know who is in control and who is monitoring.
Component: Communication and dissemination channels	
What it represents	Regarding communication, it is crucial to know what one wants to say and communicate, and who the target audience is, in order to establish communication strategies that accord with the reality of those living in the region, given evident technology limitations in respect of connectivity and access to virtual media, rendering ICT tools not the most influential channels.
Proposed actions (contribution to their solution)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review which communication channels are the most accepted and efficient. In this case, <i>the most-used medium is cellular telephony to send text messages</i>, followed by <i>WhatsApp groups</i>, the <i>Town Hall billboard</i> and the <i>radio stations</i>. Despite the fact that the radio stations have the greatest reach, they are underused. • Explore the <i>Municipal Youth Platform</i>, as this could be another communication channel. • Possibility of reproducing <i>print educational material</i> in the form of pamphlets with two focuses: the first to communicate the steps needed to access data and information from the competent authorities (especially on

	environmental licenses) and the second on generating data and specific statistics on the issue that is the subject of the monitoring.
Component: Mining employment	
What it represents	At present, Continental Gold is the main contractor for labour and local supplies. Given the change in ownership of the main mine in the municipality, local people are a little anxious about knowing who the new owners are and what their business practices will be.
Proposed actions (contribution to their solution)	It is considered advisable to have permanent encounters or meetings for the companies to provide information and remain in contact with the public, who require information on how they are going to operate, if they are to maintain or change contract arrangements and what they will be offering in terms of employment and the acquisition of goods and services.
Component: Information gaps about the mining industry value chain in the municipality	
What it represents	The public need to know more about <i>commitments arising from the mining concession and the project's environmental license</i> . The "mining boom" is creating uncertainty and it is not known how to manage it for the benefit of the municipality.
Proposed actions (contribution to their solution)	<p>There is a need:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To find out about the management or way in which mining will be done in Buriticá. • What will be produced (volume and how much that represents in royalties). • Foster a confidence-giving space or process for the validation of the material extracted (public-inspection mechanisms, pithead inspectors). • The contents of the environmental license and its commitments are not known. How to monitor and how to be part of monitoring processes. • Knowing who the competent authorities are: Who approves? What has been approved? Which agencies should be approached for complaints or claims: environment, mining or other inspection agencies of the State? • The mine is in the midst of a change of ownership and Zijin Mining is starting to operate, but it is not known who they are and what their operating model will be. • Monitoring is very broad; it should also include informal mining. • It is important to have a workshop or meeting for discussions on how to acquire the wealth from underground together with those living around it. • It is unknown what EITI is and does in Colombia. • Knowing the mining concession license and its environmental permit. These are granted by ANM, ANLA and the Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs), but property-owners are not consulted. • How to promote citizen oversight for monitoring the mining industry.
Component: Joint work	
What it represents	Communities recognise that there are multiple organisations working in their municipality ²² . The following are noteworthy: <i>UMATA</i> (Municipal Technical Farming Assistance Units), <i>Concejo Municipal de Paz</i> [Municipal Peace Council] (a space that has addressed issues of gender equality, reconciliation and peace), <i>Plan Buriticá</i> (coordinates), <i>Fundación Grupo Social</i> [Social Foundation Group] (raises information) and <i>Fundación Ideas para la Paz</i> [Ideas for Peace Foundation] (conducted the <i>Companies and Reconciliation Laboratory</i> - operating until April 2020). <i>INSUCO</i> (observatory of data from secondary sources) recently joined.
Proposed actions (contribution to their solution)	As noted, there are different organisations in the municipality managing strategies to find solutions to current problems. In this vein, their joint and coordinated work could be crucial to energising opportunities to integrate information and the use of data to motivate, track and monitor the extractive industry.

Source: Prepared by author Annexes 7, 8 and 9 contain transcripts of participants' opinions and views, the attendance list and the photographic record.

²² Annex 9 presents a summary of programmes conducted in the municipality by: Transparencia por Colombia, Plan Buriticá, Fundación Grupo Social and Fundación Ideas para la Paz.

Results and reflections from the field exercise

Based on participants' opinions, the following recommendations are made:

- It is considered important *to work in a coordinated and organised way with the other organisations* present in the municipality, to join their efforts as facilitators and to lead extractive-industry monitoring exercises.
- There is a need *to participate in how to invest public resources*; the priorities are drinking water infrastructure, piped water and sewerage, health, tertiary roads and technology for better connectivity.
- There are three municipalities in the setting Cañas Gordas, Santa Fe de Antioquia and Giraldo), each with its identified priorities and needs, but there are problems in common: *the protection of water sources and the declaration of special protection areas* by the CARs without consulting with the municipalities as communities.
- *Involving the rural population* for it to feel more active involvement in information processes, while at the same time teaching it how to improve its practices (not to carry out burnings, for example). Likewise, *strengthening community leaders* (including young people and women) with institutional support from the urban centre, but with fieldwork, which is key for them.
- *Water and mining* are two joint issues that have the greatest impact on communities.
- *Capacity building on the subject of royalties*; how to access the General Royalties System (SGR), how it works to formulate projects and how one can conduct participatory monitoring of these resources.
- The institutional challenge is that of *eradicating the illegal mining* that impacts the environment and operates with the protection of armed groups. This is a public-order issue that transcends the remit of civil organisations.
- *Understand about the environmental license*, in activities and resources related to the mitigation of impact and in social issues, to coordinate social investment under the environmental license as technical and financial support for communities.

Conclusions and recommendations

The systematisation of a social exercise bears with it the challenge of maintaining the community's feelings and positions in an objective manner, successfully noting that such issues as *knowledge-management* and *communications*, that could appear to be secondary, *are key to most citizen-participation and monitoring processes*. Taking this context as a reference point, the main conclusions of this consultancy exercise are presented below:

1. It is clear that support for empowering communities has to be based on a vision of *building capacities as seed capital in order to undertake citizen-participation processes in the long term*. In this regard, supporting monitoring work and activities in the region starts by understanding the specific context of local people, *by recognising that the users or beneficiaries of the information have different skills and abilities* (for example, different levels of technological and digital skills). There are also external constraints such as poor connectivity, with the result that communication tools are the most appropriate for the transfer of knowledge and information.

Therefore, *information must be made appropriate for the target audience* in terms of format (booklets, videos, workshops, etc.) and of understandable content, based on prior knowledge of information needs, gaps and asymmetries. Providing this, in addition to capacity building, will lead to citizens having opportunities for more diligent and active participation.

2. For the participation process to be sustainable, it is recommended to *support citizens*, not only in their capacities as already mentioned, but also in alternative economic inputs in kind (meal vouchers) or in cash (per diems), to make it possible for them to attend the various workshops and meetings. It is generally forgotten in this regard that for many, attending such events means investing time and resources taken from the educational, work or family commitments.
3. It is also recommended to foster a *model of conversation* (dissemination meetings) and effective participation (accountability spaces) *that take place regularly and more often*, where the information given is used and concepts are revisited, where generational interchange or handover is encouraged and where commitments are monitored. These are moments that complement one another, working towards a *comprehensive model for monitoring and confidence building*. Here, the community knows what is being done in respect of mining activity, its effects and benefits, for example. Processes need to be open and transparent, convened not only by local authorities but also by social organisations.
4. The *Community Assembly of Buriticá*²³ is seen as an organised means of participation *that is the coordination and interaction space for the various existing programmes* (Plan Buriticá, Fundación Grupo Social, Fundación Ideas para la Paz) to address the issue of extractive-industry monitoring on the basis of these organisations' added value and knowledge, becoming a participative exercise such as a joint project for monitoring the industry. It is also suggested that this exercise should be supramunicipal in scope, that is, that it should cover the neighbouring municipalities: Giraldo, Cañas Gordas and Santa Fe de Antioquia as stakeholders in the area of industry influence.

For Buriticá, for the country even, the Continental Gold (Buriticá) mining project is providing a glimpse of an extraordinary moment. Since it is due to enter its production stage shortly, in the

²³ This assembly was born in 2003 and had been practically forgotten. It has been revived in order to ensure citizen participation and will have its relaunch on 18 April 2020.

second quarter of 2020, the ideal thing is to improve information-access methods, dissemination tools for monitoring and modalities of citizen participation in order to empower citizens to make the most of this opportunity to improve their quality of life and for this not to be merely a temporary bonanza.

5. Finally, it is recommended to put forward or support an initiative for the final years of secondary education to include *modules/teaching on mining, development, oversight and territory*. These could be offered as a strategy to be incorporated into the basic curriculum programme, or as an optional subject (*transparency oversight model*). They would have the goal of teaching young people as a process to build their capacity and to motivate them to exercise oversight and, in turn help reduce the information gap in the community.

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Empoderar a las comunidades en Colombia para que participen en el monitoreo del sector extractivo



EL departamento de Antioquia es el segundo más importante del país, cuenta con una población mayor a 5 millones de habitantes.

Colombia es productor de: **petróleo** (20° ranking mundial), **carbón** (11° del mundo y 1° en América Latina), **níquel** (13° del mundo y 4° en América Latina), **oro** (24° del mundo y 6° en América Latina).



Desde tiempos ancestrales la actividad minera ha tenido gran importancia en esta región, incluso mucho antes de la llegada de los españoles. Hoy en día este municipio alberga uno de los proyectos mas grandes de la industria extractiva del oro del país, por ello su importancia y relevancia.



Al occidente del departamento de Antioquia, se ubica el municipio de **Buriticá**, con 7.409 habitantes, los cuales en su mayoría habitan en las zonas rurales.

Empoderamiento

Adquisición de poder e independencia por parte de un grupo social desfavorecido para mejorar su situación.



Gobernanza del agua

90%

De los entrevistados, consideran que la **Gobernanza del agua** es un tema de gran importancia a tener en cuenta



Cada uno tiene su Rol

Conocer las necesidades de la población, permite tomar acción en procura de subsanar estas. es así como el ejercicio de un dialogo permanente permite procesos de confianza, para relaciones confiables en el largo plazo



NECESIDADES DE TIPO ESTRUCTURAL
 Infraestructura vial
 Conectividad tecnológica
 Fortalecer la generación de capacidades
 Evitar que los procesos se vean afectados por los cambios en el gobierno

NECESIDADES DE TIPO CONYUNTURAL
 Fenómeno de orden publico
 Donde consultar información confiable y entendible
 Conocimiento sobre las autoridades competentes
 Poca participación de líderes rurales.

Como estoy informado??



LENGUAJE COMUN
 HERRAMIENTAS DE INFORMACION
 CANALES DE COMUNICACION EN FUNCION DEL PUBLICO OBJETIVO

La comunicación debe ser de doble vía, clara y entendible



QUE CANALES TIENE MAYOR ACEPTACION EN LA COMUNIDAD
 INFORMACION PERTINENTE Y UTIL
 ESPACIOS PARA CAPACITAR EN EL SECTOR
 RELACIONAMIENTO DEBE LLEVAR UN COMPONENTE DE EDUCACION

UTILIZAR LA INFORMACION MOMENTO EN EL CUAL LA INFORMACION SIRVA PARA MOVILIZAR A LA COMUNIDAD HACIA UN OBJETIVO
 QUE LA INFORMACION LLEVE A UNA ACCION

“ciudadanos aptos y capacitados sobre la cadena de valor de la industria extractiva y el uso de la plataforma EITI Colombia, para hacer un monitoreo objetivo de esta industria”



El 70% de la población esta ubicado en las zonas rurales del municipio. Por lo cual se requiere buscar medios de comunicación que pueda llegar a todos



ANNEXES

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ANNEX 1. Industry actors interviewed

Type of organisation	Organisation	Contact	Date	Description
Other actors, Regional Employers	Chamber of Commerce of Bucaramanga https://www.camaradirecta.com/	Juan Puyana juan.puyana@camaradirecta.com Executive Director, Regional Competition Committee of Santander	23 Jan 2020	Legal person, non-profit, corporate and industry association formed on a public-private collaboration model through which general promotion of entrepreneurship and free enterprise are conducted
Business association	Fenalcarbon – Boyacá https://fenalcarbon.org.co/	Gabriel Chiquillo – Representative lgchiquillo@sanoha.com presidencia@fenalcarbon.org.co	30 Jan 2020	National business association bringing together and representing coal and/or coke producers and sellers in Colombia
Government	Ministry of Mines and Energy (MME) - EITI Colombia http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/	David Insuasti jdinsuasti@minenergia.gov.co	31 Jan 2020	The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is a global standard that promotes the open and accountable management of oil, gas and mineral resources
Civil society organisation	Royalties Investment Oversight Committee of the Departamento of Cesar http://www.rendircuentas.org/rendicion/comite-de-seguimiento-a-la-inversion-de-las-regalias-csir-cesar/	Gelca Gutiérrez Barranco Rector of the Valledupar Campus Fundación Universitaria del Área Andina [University Foundation of the Andean Area] gegutierrez2@areandina.edu.co	4 Feb 2020	Group of civil society organisations in Latin America and the Caribbean promoting transparency and accountability They seek to establish systematic self-regulation practices through mutual learning and the transfer and adoption of voluntary and common standards
Civil society organisation	Crudo Transparente [Transparent crude] With partners in: Atlántico, Bolívar, Cesar, Córdoba, Huila, La Guajira, Magdalena, Meta, Putumayo, Santander, Sucre and Tolima https://crudotransparente.com/	Álvaro Jiménez - Director direccion@crudotransparente.com Yessica Prieto National Director of Projects and Research coordinacion@crudotransparente.com	4 Feb 2020	Created in 2014. Colombian civil society organisation that reports, disseminates and analyses the socio-economic aspects of the hydrocarbons sector on the country
Coal production company	DRUMMOND LTD. http://www.drummondltd.com/	Pablo Urrutia Vice-President of Public Affairs and Communications purrutia@drummondltd.com	4 Feb 2020	Drummond Company Inc. is a private coal mining and processing company from Birmingham, Alabama; it operates rights in the departamento of Cesar in Colombia
Government	National Hydrocarbons Agency (ANH), Territorial Hydrocarbons Strategy (ETH) https://www.anh.gov.co/	Michael Eduardo Guerrero López ETH coordinator Michael.guerrero@anh.gov.co Sandra Liliana Serpa Moncada - Advisor sandra.serpa@anh.gov.co	5 Feb 2020	Agency created in 2003 to carry out the role of administrator and regulator of the national hydrocarbons resource

EITI: Empowering communities in Colombia to take part in monitoring the extractive sector

Consultancy by Patricia Gamba (2020)

ANNEXES

Civil society organisation	Transparencia por Colombia [Transparency throughout Colombia] https://transparenciacolombia.org.co/	Andrés Hernández - Executive Director andres.hernandez@transparenciacolombia.org.co Claire Launay - Mobilisation and Advocacy Director claire.launay@transparenciacolombia.org.co Viviana Lozano - Extractive Companies Director viviana.lozano@transparenciacolombia.org	6 Feb 2020	Born in 1998 as a Colombian civil society response to a challenging political scenario due to the influence of corruption in public institutions and the weakening of democracy. In 2018, they conducted a royalty tracking exercise with DNP in 30 municipalities and with MSI in 4 municipalities Both were citizen oversight projects
Government	MME Office of Social and Environmental Affairs (OAAS) Project: Significant experiments https://www.minenergia.gov.co/asuntos-ambientales-y-sociales	Luisa Fernanda Bacca Head of OAAS Office lfbacca@minenergia.gov.co Marie Paz Rodriguez Mier Project: Significant experiments mprodriguez@minenergia.gov.co	6 Feb 2020	The Ministry of Mines and Energy created the Office of Social and Environmental Affairs (OAAS) in response to the needs and commitments required by the sustainable use of non-renewable resources and the comprehensive social management of the sector ¹ .
Hydrocarbons production company	EQUIÓN ENERGÍA LIMITED https://www.equion-energia.com/	Eduardo Lozano Mestre External Relations Manager eduardo.lozano@equion-energia.com	7 Feb 2020	Hydrocarbons exploration, production, processing, management and transportation company
Other actors, Guild of Municipalities	Federación Colombiana de Municipios (FCM) [Colombian Federation of Municipalities] REMEM (Network of Municipalities in Mining Areas) and REMEP (Network of Municipalities in Oil Areas) initiatives https://www.fcm.org.co/	José Jiménez - Territory Office Manager - Technical Management Division jose.jimenez@fcm.org.co Paola García - Knowledge Management Coordination paola.garcia@fcm.org.co	7 Feb 2020	Federation constituted in 1989 with the goal of promoting the process of political, administrative and fiscal decentralisation of the country and of strengthening the administrative management of local entities (municipalities)
Civil society organisation	Grupo de Diálogo sobre Minería (GDIAM) [Mining Dialogue Group] https://gdiam.org/	Laura Camila Galvis S. Coordinator info@gdiam.org	11 Feb 2020	Conduct of dialogue currently taking place in the departamento of Antioquia, Colombia
Government	National Mining Agency (ANM), Social Management of Projects of National Strategic Interest https://www.anm.gov.co/	María Beatriz Vence Zabaleta Projects Manager maria.vence@anm.gov.co	11 Feb 2020	ANM is a State agency created in 2011 to comprehensively manage state-owned mineral resources to promote their optimal use and sustainability in accordance with existing regulations and in coordination with the environmental authorities.
Business association	Asociación Nacional de Empresarios de Colombia (ANDI) [National Business Association of Colombia] Vice-Presidency of Mining, Hydrocarbons and Energy http://www.andi.com.co/	Jaime Mauricio Concha Prada Vice-President, Mining, Hydrocarbons and Energy JCONCHA@andi.com.co	12 Feb 2020	Asociación Nacional de Industriales [National Association of Manufacturers], the most-representative Colombian manufacturing industry association

¹ Annex 11 lists the Spaces for dialogue and consultation led by OAAS and Annex 10 refers to that of the programme: Significant experiments

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Business association	Asociación Colombiana de Minería – ACM [Colombian Mining Association] https://acmineria.com.co/	Juan Camilo Nariño Chair jcnarino@acmineria.com.co Carolina Gutiérrez H. Director Sustainability and Territorial Development carolina.gutierrez@acmineria.com.co	12 Feb 2020	Association representing explorers, producers and goods and services providers related to the mining sector in the country, dedicated to the generation of accountable, sustainable mining
Departmental [i.e. of a departamento] Government	Mining Secretariat - Government of Antioquia https://antioquia.gov.co/index.php/secretaria-de-minas	Jorge Alberto Jaramillo Pereira Mining Secretaries of Antioquia: jorgealberto.jaramillo@antioquia.gov.co Carlos Javier Montes Montiel Director of Mining Control carlosjavier.montes@antioquia.gov.co	12 Feb 2020	The Mining Secretariat of the Departamento of Antioquia was formed in 2008 with the functions of: formulating, promoting and managing the execution of policies, plans, programmes and projects for the economic and social development of the mining sector for the municipalities within the departamento
Civil society organisation	Conciudadanía [Co-citizenship] https://conciudadania.org/ Operational in 101 municipalities of Antioquia	Fernando Valencia Director direccion@conciudadania.org	13 Feb 2020	Conciudadanía is a non-profit civil society organisation that promotes citizen participation for the construction and democratic management of sustainable territories
Other actors, communication	Monodual https://monodual.com/	Jhan Rivera Manager Jhan@monodual.com	13 Feb 2020	Consultants in the fields of strategic communications and the development of communication tools for local dialogue Projects of interest with a <u>focus on information</u> : • EQUION, <i>Community school journalism radio station with final-year students</i> (2017) • MINEROS S.A.- USAID, <i>Active project with journalists and civil society to create community media</i> (2020) • Continental Gold, Gramalote y Mineros S.A., MINESA. <i>Capacity-building for civil society and community journalism</i> .
Civil society organisation	Alianza por la Minería Responsable – ARM [Responsible Mining Alliance] Partnerships in: Antioquia, Nariño, Bolívar, Valle del Cauca https://www.responsiblemines.org/	Marcin Piersiak marcinpiersiak@responsiblemines.org	19 Feb 2020	Global initiative launched in 2004 with the aim of transforming artisanal and small-scale mining (ASSM) into a socially- and environmentally-responsible activity that improves the quality of life for artisanal miners and their localities.

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Other actors, communication	PORTEX http://www.portex.com.co	Rafael Mateus Director rmateus@portex.com.co	20 Feb 2020	Consulting firm specialising in sustainability and communications to build and strengthen reputations so that companies can be good corporate citizens Conducted the "Design and implementation of governance and comprehensive and participatory conduct strategies for the mining and energy sector for the implementation of action plans" consultancy project (2018)
Other actors, communication	Jaime Arteaga y Asociados JA&A https://www.ja-a.co/	Jaime Arteaga Director jarteaga@ja-a.co	21 Feb 2020	Firm that manages development projects with a focus on the synapse of public and private actors Performs measurements for the mining sector: Brújula Minera [Mining Compass] and for the oil sector: Barómetro petrolero [Oil barometer] They are part of GDIAM and lead on Plan Buriticá (project described in Annex 9)
Civil society organisation	Fundación MSI Colombia /USAID [MSI Foundation Colombia / USAID] Fundación MSI is a non-profit organisation established in Colombia on 7 May 2007 https://sites.google.com/site/apsrga/home	Viviana Sabogal Citizen Participation Manager vsabogal@msi-col.com	25 Feb 2020	Its main purpose is the execution of technical cooperation activities between the Government of the Unites States of America and the Government of the Republic of Colombia. Within the framework of the USAID Regional Governance Program in Colombia, they conducted the Capacity-building project in eleven municipalities for transparency, access to information and citizen oversight of the extractive industry in their territories project, generating regional inputs by activating the Civil Society Panel for Transparency in the Extractive Industries
Other actors, Guild of Departamentos	Federación Nacional de Departamentos [National Federation of Departamentos] – FEDEDEPARTAMENTOS https://www.fnd.org.co/	Camila Alejandra Ocampo Gil Sectoral Coordinator, Territorial Capacity-Building Subdirectorate camila.ocampo@fnd.org.co Iván Darío Giraldo Restrepo - Advisor ivan.giraldo@fnd.org.co	11 Mar 2020	The National Conference of Governors Corporation, now the National Federation of Departamentos, was created in 1994 to represent the departamentos to the various agencies of the State on matters of common interest, with the aim of working on the defence and strengthening of the departamentos as strategic and essential entities between the nation and the municipality

ANNEX 2. Royalties Investment Oversight Committee - CSIR, Departamento of Cesar



¿QUE ES EL CSIR CESAR?

El Comité de Seguimiento y Evaluación a la Inversión de las Regalías - CSIR, Departamento del Cesar, es una instancia de participación ciudadana, de coordinación de la sociedad civil, el sector privado y sector público, para el seguimiento, evaluación y recomendación de la inversión de recursos de regalías, así como para formular y proponer proyectos de inversión, según las necesidades visualizadas en cada ente territorial.



OBJETIVO GENERAL

El comité ejercerá vigilancia, seguimiento, evaluación y control social para el adecuado manejo de la inversión de los recursos provenientes de regalías en el Departamento del Cesar.



DE LA ESTRUCTURA ORGANICA:

El CSIR-CESAR está regido por una asamblea, conformada por todas las entidades u organizaciones miembros. De igual forma, tendrá un comité de administración, vigilancia y control; un presidente, un Vicepresidente, un secretario técnico.



COMISIONES DE TRABAJO

- a) Comisión de análisis de la información.
- b) Comisión de investigación.
- c) Comisión de formulación,
- d) Comisión de comunicaciones.
- e) Comisión de Veedurías Ciudadanas

OBJETIVOS CSIR CESAR

OBJETIVOS ESPECIFICOS:

- Hacer seguimiento y evaluación a la inversión de los recursos de regalías en el departamento del Cesar, según lo estipula la normatividad vigente.
- Generar cultura de participación ciudadana.
- Implementar el control social a la gestión de los recursos de regalías.
- Promover la capacitación y participación de diferentes organizaciones sociales para el seguimiento y control social de la inversión.
- Desarrollar estrategias de Formación y divulgación sobre inversión de regalías para ampliar la participación ciudadana.
- Hacer propuestas de agenda o política pública a las entidades de carácter nacional responsables de la guía y reglamentación normativa de los recursos de regalías.
- Formular y proponer, ante las instancias, entidades y/o autoridades pertinentes, proyectos de inversión que impacten positivamente la calidad de vida de los habitantes del Departamento del Cesar.

¿Como lo hace?

- Permitiendo la acción mancomunada de actores gubernamentales, gremiales, de la sociedad civil y de control con el propósito de velar por la adecuada inversión de los recursos de las Regalías.
- Capacitando a la ciudadanía para el efectivo ejercicio del control social a las entidades territoriales y a los particulares responsables de la gestión, manejo y ejecución de los recursos provenientes a las Regalías. En Igual sentido, fortalecer y capacitar a las Redes de Veedurías ciudadanas como apoyo a la gestión del comité.
- Divulgando a la comunidad la información sobre presupuestos de Regalías, giros y los proyectos financiados con las mismas, indicando su alcance y monto.
- Proponiendo y adelantar investigaciones conducentes a identificar las prioridades de inversión estratégica de las regalías del carbón en perspectiva de equidad, de lucha contra la pobreza y de crecimiento económico sostenible.
- Recopilando información de las administraciones departamental, municipales o de otro orden, e incluso de los particulares que tengan a su cargo el recaudo, la planeación, liquidación, ejecución, control y evaluación de recursos de regalías.

RELACIONAMIENTO CON COMUNIDADES

- Establecer y desarrollar una relación con la comunidad requiere tiempo. La mayoría de los aspectos esenciales de una buena relación como la confianza y el respeto mutuo, se desarrollan con el tiempo, a partir de las experiencias, los contactos individuales, el diálogo
- Tener la capacidad para, responder a las expectativas comunitarias, despejar dudas, aclarar malentendidos y temores. Con esto puede disminuir los riesgos de integrarse en una comunidad que la ve como amenaza, como un extraño o invasor, y transformarla desde el inicio es un actor más de la comunidad que ya es conocido y que ha compartido con ellos

RELACIONAMIENTO CON COMUNIDADES

- Adoptar visión a largo plazo del relacionamiento, comprender los intereses y necesidades de la comunidad, permite proponer soluciones
- Identificar y priorizar grupos de interés de acuerdo a la intervención
- La academia garantiza transferencia de conocimiento, formación de capacidades en las personas
- Accesibilidad y neutralidad del lugar donde se realiza el encuentro
- Algunas reglas de juego pueden incluir: - Evitar presunciones o motivos de los demás (hacer preguntas en lugar de asumir). - Respetar el derecho a no intervenir en determinado tema - Dejar que los otros expresen su opinión completamente - Respetar la confidencialidad o anonimato solicitado - Adoptar una actitud orientada a las soluciones - Mantenerse enfocado en los temas relativos al diálogo

TALLER EITI – CSIR



La Rectoría de la Fundación Universitaria del Área Andina sede Valledupar y Presidente del Comité de Seguimiento de Inversión y Evolución a las Regalías en el departamento del Cesar- CSIR, Calica Quiéreme Borrero, se permite invitar a la:

SESIÓN ORDINARIA DEL CSIR CESAR



Fecha:
12 de noviembre de 2019



Hora:
2:00 p.m.



Lugar:
Sala de audiencias
Torrevental 20 de Mayo # 105
Sector Corajales - Arandino, Valpar

TALLER EITI CSIR CESAR 2019
FECHA: 12 NOVIEMBRE

- Presentación Iniciativa, estándar, reporte, herramienta.
- Proceso de Colombia en EITI
- Informe Regalías Municipios.
- Presentación Proyectos Críticos y Exitosos.

ANNEX 3. Departamento of Antioquia

(Category: Socioeconomic, mining, oil, environmental and civil society organisations)

General²: Antioquia is a departamento with the Caribbean Sea to its north, as well as the departamentos of Córdoba (mountain ranges of Abibe and Ayapel), Sucre and Bolívar. To the east, it borders the departamentos of Santander and Boyacá. Its southern borders are with the departamentos of Caldas and Risaralda. And to the west it has a border with the departamento of Chocó (border marked by the Western Cordillera of the Andes and the river Atrato). It has an area of 63,612 km², accounting for 5.57% of the area of Colombia. It consists of 125 municipalities (subdivided into 261 *corregimientos* and 4353 *veredas*) grouped into nine subregions: Valle de Aburrá, Bajo Cauca, Norte, Nordeste, Suroeste, Occidente, Oriente, Urabá and Magdalena Medio.

According to the 2018 population census, the departamento of Antioquia has a population of 5,974,788, equivalent to 13.52% of the total population of the country. 79.94% of the population of Antioquia resides in the departmental capital; 5.5% lives in towns and 14.44% lives in scattered rural areas. The whole-departamento literacy rate is 93.7% and it has a gender balance of 48.8% male and 51.2% female³.

National Administrative Statistics Department (DANE) records credit the departamento of Antioquia with a GDP of 141.7 billion pesos in 2018. The economic activity with the greatest share of production is the trade in and repair of vehicles (17%), followed by manufacturing industry (15%). Per-capita GDP is estimated at 21,186,030 pesos per year.

Hydrocarbon contracts and mining rights in Antioquia

Hydrocarbons. According to information obtained from EITI Colombia, there are 12 hydrocarbons operation contracts in Antioquia. It is important to note that, regarding the type of contract, seven of them are TEA, that is, Technical Evaluation, contracts applicable to the evaluation of aquifers and five are exploration and production (E&P), that is, directly-allocated contracts.

Mining. To September 2019, the departamento of Antioquia had records of 1977 contracts representing an area of 1,077,587.3924 hectares (corresponding to 17.11% of the surface area of the departamento) for the extraction of gold, coal, nickel, iron and other minerals. Most of the contracts and rights are dedicated to the extraction of other minerals (1034 contracts), a little over half of the all the mining rights for the departamento.

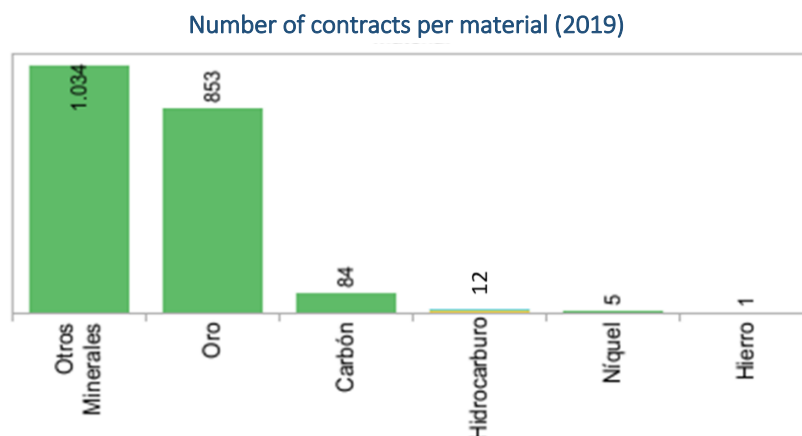


Illustration 1. Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/datos-del-sector/>
Data as of December 2019

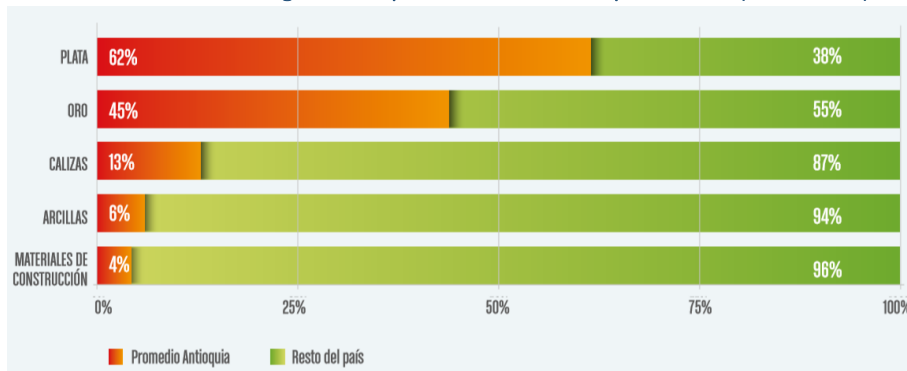
² Detailed socioeconomic information on the departamento is available at: <http://www.antioquiadatos.gov.co/>

³ Date taken from: https://www.anm.gov.co/sites/default/files/DocumentosAnm/bullets_antioquia_01-06-2017.pdf

Volume of mining/energy production

Mining. In the last five years, Antioquia has consolidated its position as the first-ranked producer of precious metals in the country, generating 57% of gold production (667,682 ounces), 63.22% of platinum and 1.14% of silver production⁴. Regarding other mining products and in relation to national yields, it produced 0.24% of coal, 3.31% of building materials, 5.91% of clays and 5.85% of limestone.

Contribution of mining in Antioquia to total national production (2012-2018)



Source: GDIAM - Propuestas para una visión compartida sobre la minería en Antioquia (2019) [Proposals for a shared vision for mining in Antioquia (2019)]

Hydrocarbons. Estimated production for 2019 is of the order of 5,170,315 barrels of oil, the producer municipalities being: Abejorral, Puerto Nare, Puerto Triunfo, Rionegro and Yondó. The figure for gas extraction was 618,984 million cubic feet per day (MMSCFD). Of the foregoing figures, the municipality with the highest gas production is Yondó.

Detail of hydrocarbons production (2019)

Departamento	Municipio	Año / Unidad medida	
		2019	
		Crudo (Barriles)	Gas (MPCD)
ANTIOQUIA	ABEJORRAL		0
	PUERTO NARE	740.263	144.186
	PUERTO TRIUNFO	54.580	18.543
	RIONEGRO	22.519	2.774
	YONDÓ	4.352.952	453.481
Total general		5.170.315	618.984

Illustration 2. Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/datos-del-sector/>

Royalties produced, distributed and executed: The distribution of royalties resources for the departamento of Antioquia comprise a total of 653,271 million pesos in 2019, of which 640,321 million pesos were distributed in 2019 and 12,951 million pesos in 2020. There were 265 projects financed in 2019 through the General Royalties System (SGR). Figures reported by EITI-Colombia show that the sector with the greatest number of SGR-financed projects was transport (infrastructure) with 110 projects (106 for 2019 and 4 for 2020), receiving 62.04% of funding.

⁴ The departamento's mining municipalities are characterised by gold extraction, the illegal mining of this mineral being one of the biggest sources of environmental and social conflicts to afflict this section of the economy.

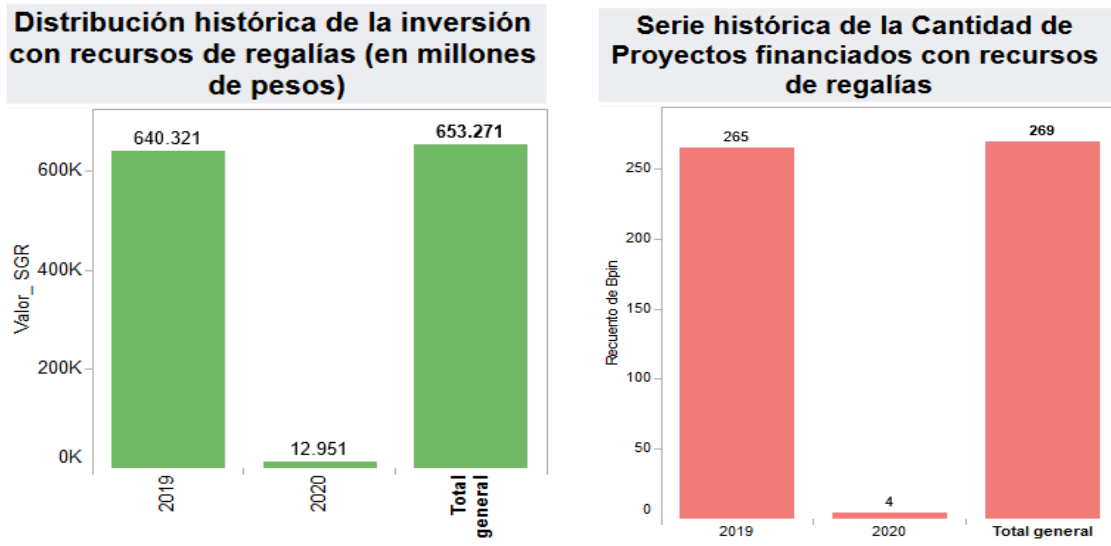


Illustration 3. Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/datos-del-sector/>

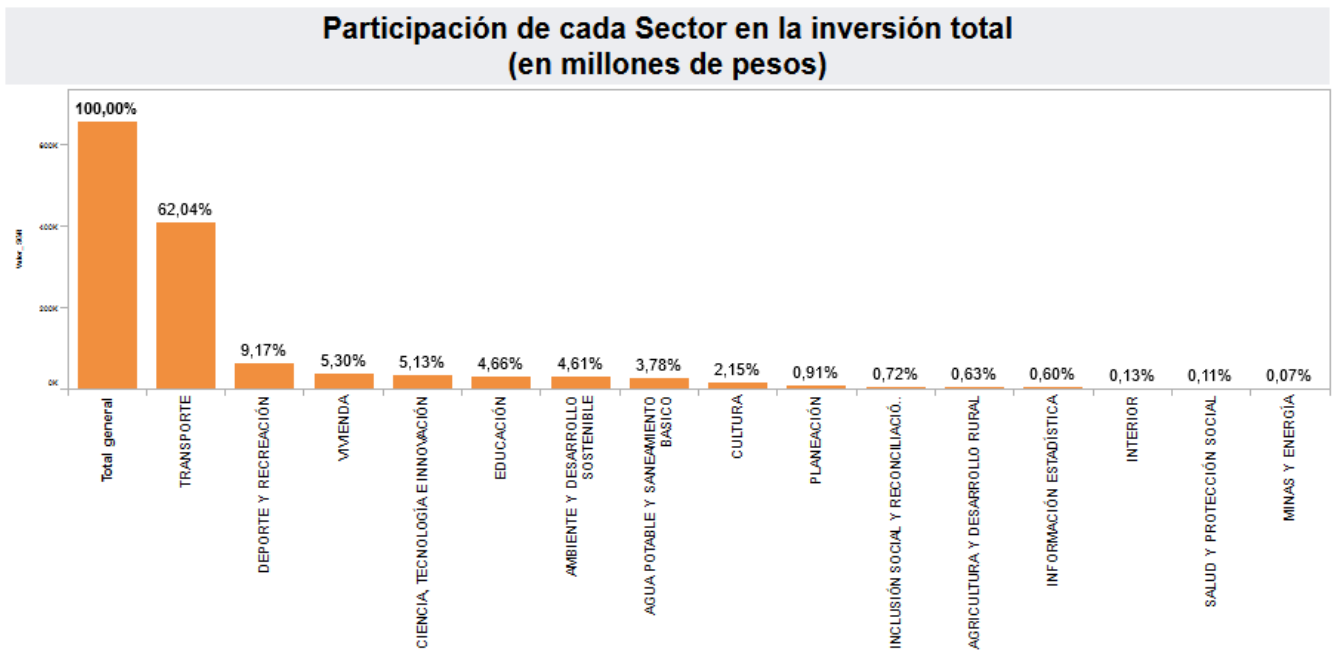
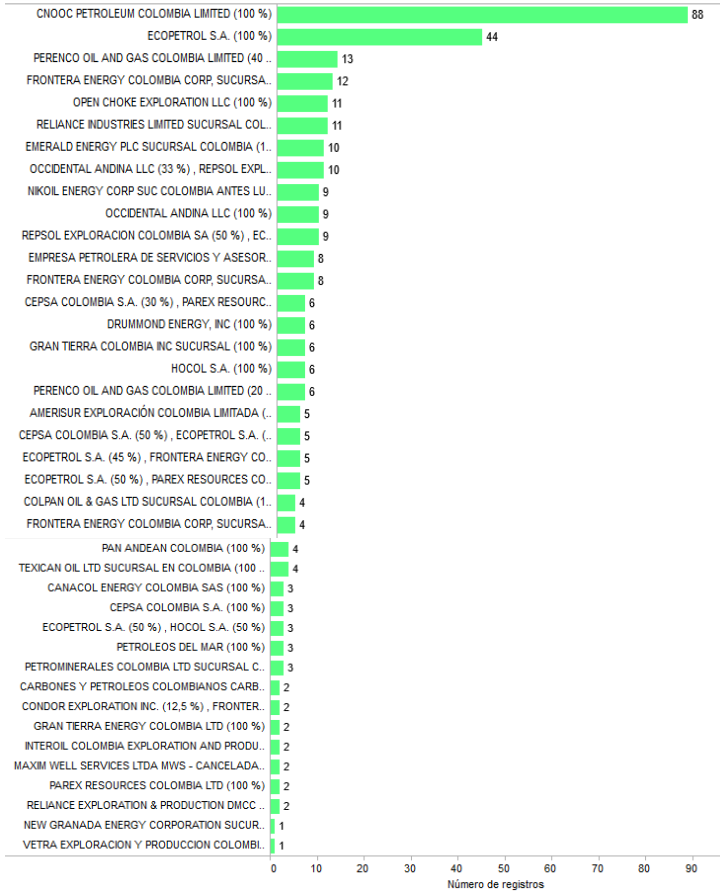


Illustration 4. Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/datos-del-sector/>

Mining and oil companies

Oil

Cantidad de contratos por empresa



Mining

Cantidad de contratos por empresa

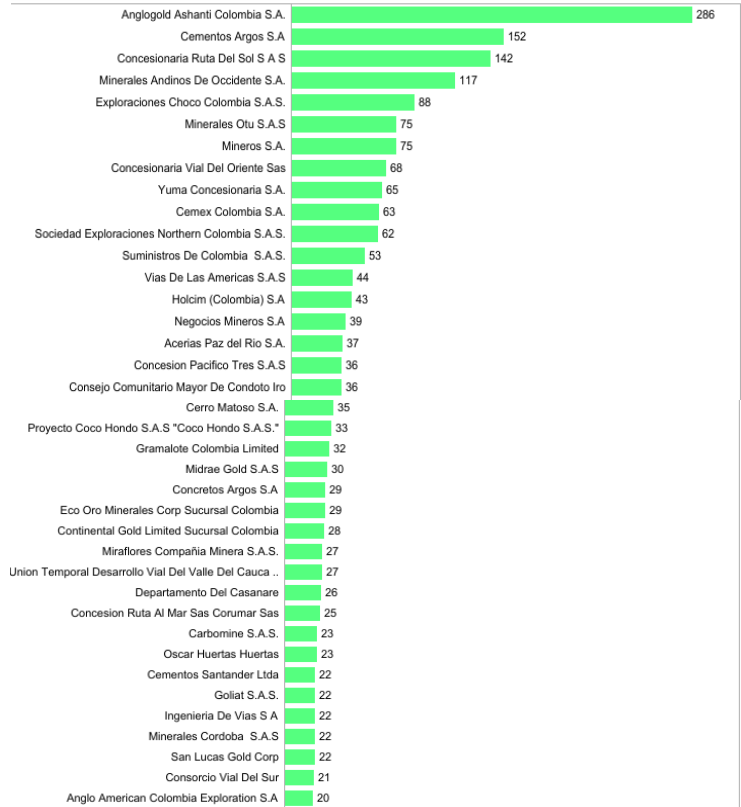
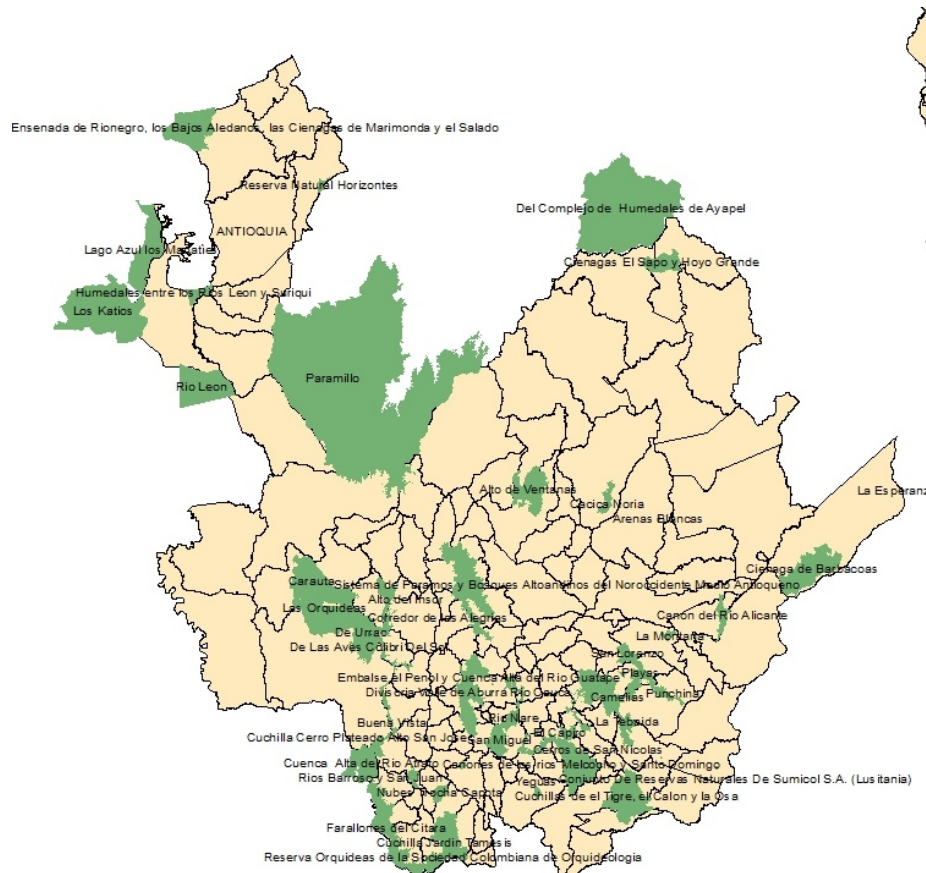


Illustration 5. Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/datos-del-sector/>

Protected (environmental) areas

There are 69 protected areas in the departamento of Antioquia, with an area of 1,283,167.7 hectares. Foremost of these is the Paramillo National Natural Park, at 460,000 hectares. The protected areas in the departamento are shown below (information taken from the Environmental Information System (SIAC)).

Protected areas in the departamento of Antioquia (SIAC data)



Source: Prepared by author using SIAC data

It is worth making clear that the Environment Ministry is the entity responsible for setting national environmental policy and for promoting the recovery, conservation, protection, regulation, management, use and exploitation of renewable natural resources, while at regional level there are regional autonomous corporations⁵ of which there are two in this departamento: Corantioquia⁶ and Cornare⁷.

Civil society organisations (CSOs)

On the basis of information obtained from the Antioquian Federation of CSOs, the departamento has a total of 889 CSOs, working in a range of areas⁸:

⁵The Regional Autonomous and Sustainable Development Corporations are public corporative entities created by law and made up of those territorial entities that, through their characteristics, geographically form one ecosystem or make up a geopolitical or biogeographic unit. Endowed with administrative and financial autonomy as well as their own assets and legal personhood, they are legally responsible for administering the environment and renewable natural resources within their areas of jurisdiction and for seeking their sustainable development pursuant to statutory provisions in force and the policies of the Environment Ministry. Source: <http://www.minambiente.gov.co/index.php/noticias/2067>

⁶ <http://www.corantioquia.gov.co/Paginas/Inicio.aspx>

⁷ <https://www.cornare.gov.co/>

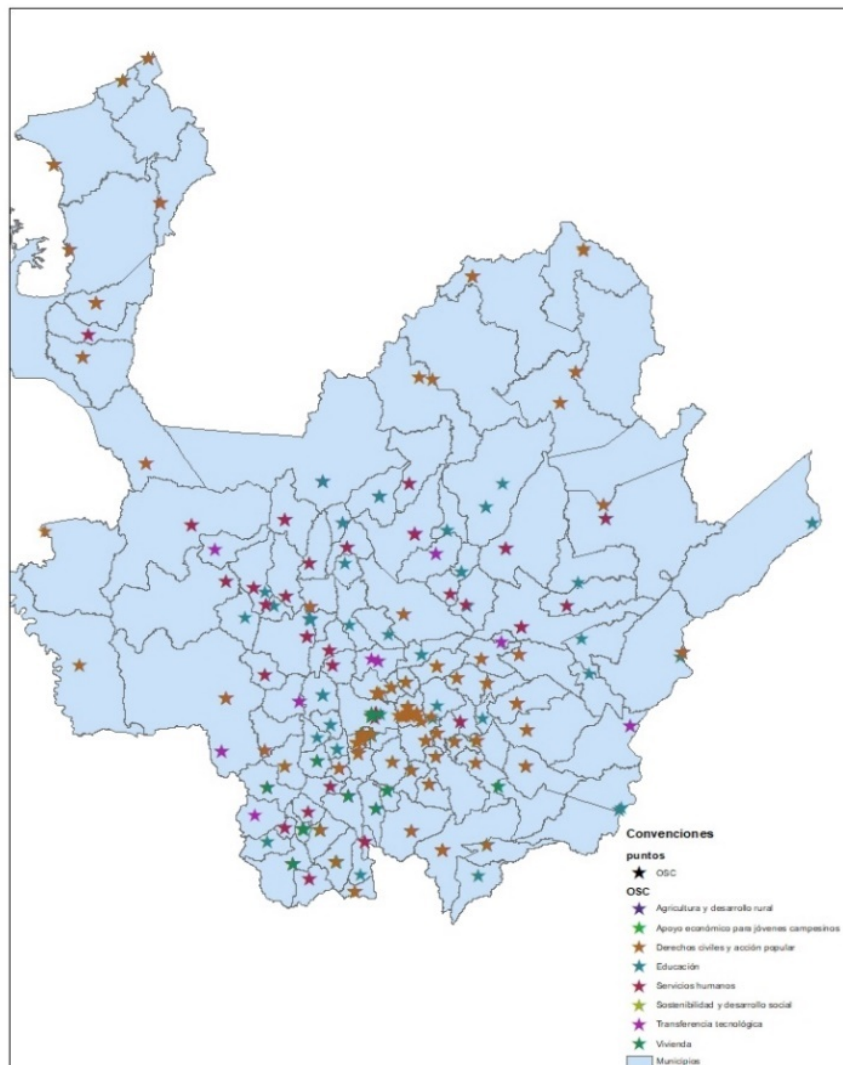
⁸ Data obtained from: <https://www.faong.org/primer-mapeo-de-las-organizaciones-federadas-en-el-dpto-de-antioquia/>

Table 1. Number of CSOs in Antioquia (2012-2015)

Ejes de acción	Número de organizaciones
Agricultura y desarrollo rural	38
Sostenibilidad y desarrollo social	76
Medio ambiente	6
Educación	296
Apoyo económico para jóvenes campesinos	4
Transferencia tecnológica	60
Servicios humanos	155
Vivienda	59
Desarrollo económico	70
Derechos civiles y acción popular	125

Source: Data taken from: <http://cesar.gov.co/d/index.php/es/mainmeneldpto/mendepre>

Table 2. Distribution by municipality of CSOs in Antioquia Prepared by author



Source: Prepared by author using SIAC data

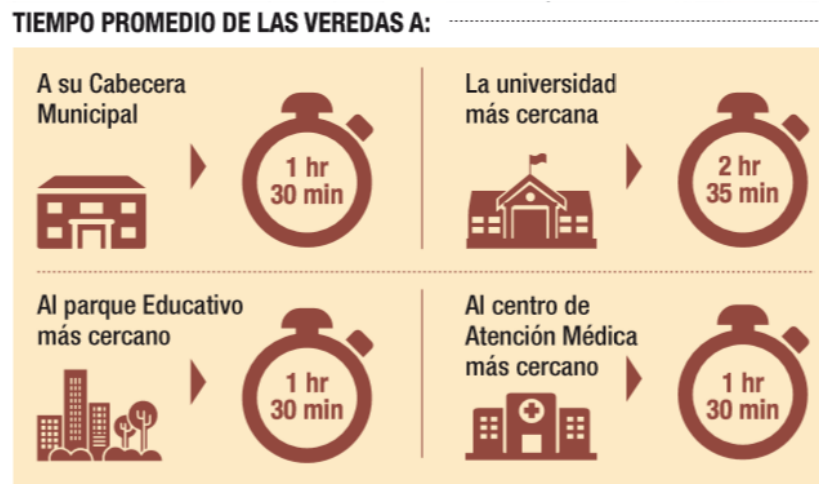
ANNEX 4. Municipality of Buriticá

(Socioeconomic and mining characteristics)

Detailed socioeconomic information on the municipality is available at:
<http://www.antioquiadatos.gov.co/index.php/ficha-municipal-buritica-2>

❖ Population

A municipality located in the centre-west of the departamento of Antioquia, Buriticá has an area of 368 km². The last population census showed the municipality as having a population of 7409. Barely 2040 members of its population live in the municipal capital, while the remainder live in scattered rural areas and corregimientos. The gender distribution shows that 52.3% of residents are male and 47.7% are female. Regarding literacy, 84.5% of the population are able to read and write, while a little over half the population (51.7%) attends an educational institution. Regarding poverty, 7.45% of the population are on the multidimensional poverty threshold, according to the latest Quality of Life Survey (ECV).



Fuente:http://secretariainfraestructura.antioquia.gov.co/descargas/InformacionRedVialAntioquia/4.%20Mapas%20por%20municipio/Buritica_fichaMunicipal2.pdf

❖ Economy

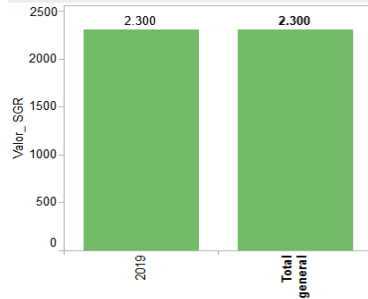
National Planning Department figures show an average annual per capita income of 2,113,555 pesos, while spending is 2,072,563 pesos per person. Regarding the per-capita allocation of royalties, the SGR reports that for 2018, the allocation was 201,164 pesos per person, from the exploitation of natural resources in the country.

According to the departmental planning office, the municipality of Buriticá generated a GDP of 116.88 billion pesos in 2017, the latest year for which figures are available. Manufacturing industry was the biggest contributor, at 25.7 billion pesos, followed by mining and quarrying at 16.8 billion pesos.

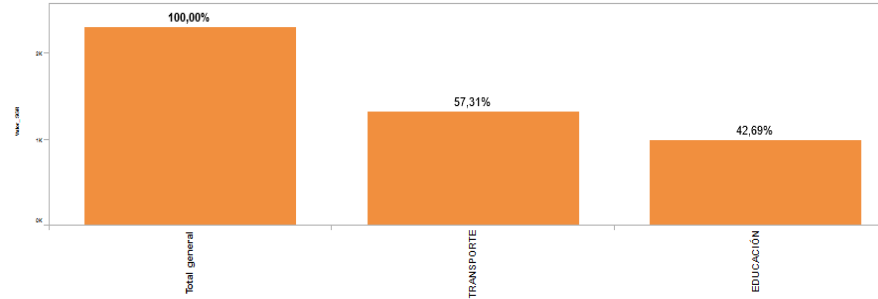
❖ Royalties

The municipality of Buriticá received 2,300 million pesos in royalties resources in 2019, of which 57.31% were dedicated to funding transport infrastructure projects and 42.69% to education projects.

Distribución histórica de la inversión con recursos de regalías (en millones de pesos)



Participación de cada Sector en la inversión total (en millones de pesos)



Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/datos-del-sector/>

❖ **Mining production**

In 2019, according to the Mining and Energy Planning Unit (UPME), the municipality extracted a total of 57,869 grams of gold and 7,535 grams of silver, totalling 65,404 grams of precious metals.

Production by material (2019)

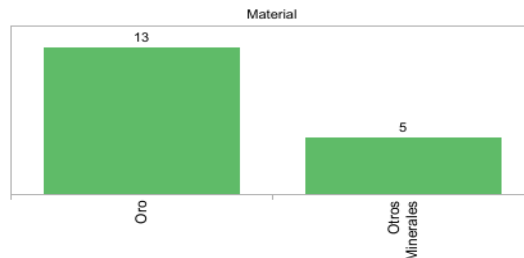


Source: <http://www1.upme.gov.co/simco/Cifras-Sectoriales/Paginas/mineriaconsolidadonacional.aspx>

❖ **Contracts**

Regarding contracts for the exploitation of resources, this municipality has 13 gold-extraction contracts and five approved for the extraction of other minerals.

Number of contracts per material (2019)



Source: EITI – Colombia. Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/datos-del-sector/>

❖ **Companies participating in mining contracts in Buriticá**

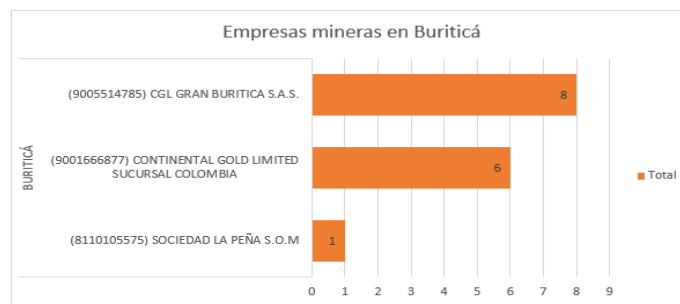


Illustration 6. Source: National Mining Agency (ANM)

Annexes 12, 13 and 14 contain geographical and socioeconomic data on the municipalities of Giraldo, Cañas Gordas and Santa Fe de Antioquia.

ANNEX 5. Methodology, objectives, guiding questions and data-capture template

Discussion: Empowering Colombian communities to take part in the monitoring of the extractive sector

Dialogue with stakeholders (companies, governments, civil society, communities, academia, the media)

Methodology

- **Background**

Mining, principally associated with gold production, has played an important role in the environment and economic and social development of such regions as the municipality of Buriticá, in the western subregion of the departamento of Antioquia, Colombia, recognised as being a mining area municipality by tradition with potential areas that suggest possibilities to continue with the efficient extraction of mining resources. Even so, in a changing world and conscious of responsibilities to future generations, challenges arise around sustainability and efficiency that suggest a role for the communities of these areas through monitoring and participation.

Also, the background to citizen participation in the country has changed; it is not limited to representative participation, but to a form that is much more active whereby governments now take advantage from and are enriched by multi-stakeholder, intersectoral, plural and informed dialogue through which the advance of sustainable development requires greater inclusion. Mining generates well-being for the regions in order to extract minerals under appropriate technical, economic, employment and social conditions, which requires vision on the part of all stakeholders: local government, companies and, of course, civil society, academia, and local communities, with a view to generating progress, mindful of the principle of coordination (with territorial entities and others) and the various forms of citizen participation provided for by legislation.

Against this background the International Secretariat of the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI), an organisation of which Colombia has been a member since 2014, wishes to more closely know and understand how to support the EITI multi-stakeholder group in Colombia to improve its communication and outreach activities and ensure that it has a strategic nature focused on the public, with the goal of maximising the impact of publications of EITI data and stimulating informed local debate on the management of the extractive sector.

The consultancy is expected to create a record of the civil society organisations and actors involved in mining activities at local level, describing their needs for information and identifying opportunities to improve the multi-stakeholder group's communication and outreach activities. These findings will be used as the basis for a study to be carried out by the EITI International Secretariat for several countries.

- **Objectives**

- ✚ Conduct an initial analysis of a region of interest to understand its background and needs in respect of access to and the use of information.
- ✚ Attend conversations, surveys or information-exchange exercises with the institutional stakeholders identified (companies, governments, civil society, communities, academia, the media) that are interested in taking joint activities or projects forward to support communities in the process of understanding the information given and its subsequent use.

✚ Directly document consultations with stakeholders to learn their visions in respect of:

- ✓ Their needs for information about the extractive industry
- ✓ Opportunities and tools to improve communication and outreach activities
- ✓ Recommendations about how EITI and its partners are able to offer better support to local stakeholders in order to make strategic use of extractive-sector information and participate in debates on the governance of natural resources

• **Guiding questions:**

- Contrasting the publicly-available information on the sector against that needed by actors, what information do you think is needed? (information gaps)
- What are the main bottlenecks and opportunities for building the capacity of civil society stakeholders and local government representatives?
- What are the minimum communication and outreach activities required to create enabling conditions to help end-users – communities – make effective use of extractive industry data?
 - How could one benefit from information about your concerns?

• **Agenda**

09:00 - 09:15	Registration of attendees
09:15 - 09:30	Welcoming remarks EITI International Secretariat
09:30 - 09:45	Introduction. Municipality of Buriticá, His Worship the Mayor Luis Hernando Graciano Zapata
09:45 - 10:00	Working groups
10:00 - 11:30	Plenary, dialogue and proposals Close and conclusions

• **Invitation**



EITI
Extractive Industries
Transparency Initiative

EITI: Empoderar a las comunidades en Colombia para que participen en el monitoreo del sector extractivo
Consultor Colombia: Gloria Patricia Gamba Saavedra

El objetivo es hacer una aproximación a una región de interés para conocer su contexto y sus necesidades para el acceso de la información y el uso de la misma, y documentar su visión sobre:

- *Sus necesidades de información en torno a la industria extractiva,*
- *Oportunidades y herramientas para mejorar las actividades de comunicación y difusión,*
- *Recomendaciones sobre cómo el EITI y sus socios pueden ofrecer un mejor apoyo a las partes interesadas locales a efectos de utilizar estratégicamente la información del sector extractivo y participar en los debates sobre la gobernanza de los recursos naturales.*

La Secretaría Internacional de EITI, extiende la presente invitación al
Conversatorio : empoderamiento a las comunidades en Colombia para que participen en el monitoreo del sector extractivo

Fecha: miércoles 18 de marzo de 2020

Hora: 9:00 a.m. - 11:30 a.m.

Lugar: Parque Educativo (1er Piso) - Buriticá - Antioquia

Agradecemos confirmar su asistencia (invitación personal e intransferible al correo: comunidadeseitiempoderamiento@gmail.com, o celular: 350-6670645
* Cupo Limitado. Entrada por invitación

ANNEX 6. Stakeholders identified in the municipality of Buriticá and neighbouring municipalities

The stakeholders identified were classified according to the type of organisation each belonged to, using five broad groups: companies, civil society organisations, local government representatives, academia and communications media.

There follows below a brief description of the stakeholders in the territory, using the groups mentioned above and their work within the municipality that is the subject of the study:

Civil society organisations

Plan Buriticá

Has been in operation since 2016, seeking to establish intersectoral dialogue in order to stimulate a better relationship between the State, civil society and the private sector at national level. One of its main objectives is that of supporting the private and public sectors and international cooperation on the process of converting the municipality of Buriticá into a laboratory of the post-conflict in gold-mining regions.

<https://www.facebook.com/PlanBuriticaAnt/>

Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP) [Ideas for Peace Foundation]

The goal of this group, created in 1993, is the generation of knowledge, the proposal of initiatives, the development of practice and support for processes for the construction of a stable and lasting peace in Colombia. Since 2017, FIP has been implementing "Laboratories of companies and reconciliation" in three regions affected by the armed conflict: Buriticá and the River Porce Valley in Antioquia, and Buenaventura in the departamento of Valle del Cauca, with the aim of contributing to the transformation of relationships between business, local authorities and communities. It aims to establish relationships of trust based on dialogue and cooperation.

<http://www.ideaspaz.org/publications>

Fundación Grupo Social [Social Group Foundation]

This organisation was founded in 1911 by Jesuit priest José María Campoamor. The purpose of this initiative was to improve the economic, educational, moral and religious conditions of the working class. From the arrival in Buriticá of Fundación Grupo Social, progress has been made in understanding the territory, by means of a comprehensive diagnosis that promoted reflection on issues related to improving the community's quality of life.

<https://www.fundaciongruposocial.co/public/nuestra-historia>

Juntas de Acción Comunal (JAC) [Communal Action Councils]

Communal action was given official status in Colombia in 1958 (Law 743 of 2002). Its goal is community work through communal action councils, identified as community social organisations. The Law lays down that the Government shall encourage the systems that it deems most suitable for the construction of highways, bridges and rural roads and homes, for improving schools and administrating waters, among other voluntary work in coordination with departmental and municipal authorities and the cooperation of each municipality's residents. There are now more than 500 JACs in Colombia, mostly rural, and these have become instruments for the promotion of citizen participation.

<http://viva.org.co/cajavirtual/svc0168/articulo0006.pdf>

The following JACs were found in Buriticá: Asocomunal, JAC El Naranjo, JAC El Balso and JAC Mogotes.

Plataforma Juvenil [Youth platform]

This is a space for young people's citizen participation. Young people generating interaction and responding to their various forms of expression, with the goal of working to defend their collective interests. They are autonomous meeting spaces for stimulating interaction between young people.

<https://participacion.mininterior.gov.co/sites>

In the municipality of Buriticá the youth platform the "Grupo Plataforma Municipal de Juventudes" [Municipal Youth Platform Group] was found. Representatives of the Grupo Juvenil de Giraldo [Giraldo youth group] joined the event.

Vigías del Patrimonio [Heritage Watchers]

There is a national Cultural Heritage Watchers Programme, called in Spanish "Programa Nacional de Vigías del Patrimonio Cultural". This programme is a strategy that encourages citizen participation in social appropriation of cultural heritage and promotes respect for cultural diversity. It has been operating since 2016.

<https://www.mincultura.gov.co/areas/patrimonio>

INSUCO (Observatorio de transformaciones territoriales) [Observatory of territorial transformations]
<p>"Insuco is an independent international consulting firm specialising in social sciences and engineering. Our objective is to promote a lasting partnership between the stakeholders of the territory, to build sustainability. For almost 10 years, we have been helping private, public and civil society stakeholders to understand and manage the social issues of their projects, support their integration in their territory and ensure compliance with international standards for social safeguard."</p> <p>https://www.insuco.com/en/about-us/</p> <p>In Buriticá, Insuco was identified as an organisation working on the production and consolidation of territorial information using 209 indicators from secondary sources.</p>

Conciudadanía [Co-citizenship]
<p>The goal of this organisation founded in 1991 is to conduct educational and mobilization activities in the departamento of Antioquia. It aims to promote peaceful coexistence, peace building, development planning and strengthening local democracy through the exercise of men's and women's full citizenship within the framework of a social state of law.</p> <p>https://conciudadania.org/index.php/somos/nosotros</p>

Other civil associations
<p>Asociación de mujeres en acción por Buriticá [Association of Women in Action for Buriticá], Mujeres Solidarias [Women Solidarity], Red de Participación de Cañasgordas [Cañasgordas Participation Network], Alianza por la Minería Responsable (ARM) [Responsible Mining Alliance], Parroquia San Antonio [San Antonio Parish], Portafolioverde [Greenportfolio], Grupo de Diálogo sobre Minería en Colombia (GDIAM) [Mining Dialogue Group].</p>

Mining companies:

Small-scale enterprises and support activities
<p>Since mining is one of the most important economic activities in the region, it brings together a range of actors such as the associations of small-scale miners and other companies that have the aim of supporting this industry, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Asociación buritiqueña de beneficiaderos legales • Asociación de mineros buritiqueños • Minera San Antonio • Naranjo Gold Mine • Planta de Beneficio de minerales del occidente • Sociedad minera Buriticá Gold • Sociedad minera el arca • Consorcio Yaragua • Sociedad minera Higabra • Sociedad minera Los Nomos • Sociedad minera Los primos • Sociedad minera Mujeres de Mogotes <p>Sociedad Minera San Román Buriticá [San Román Buriticá Mining Company] (participant)</p> <p>This is a company in Colombia with its head office in Buriticá. It operates in the mining of gold and silver. It was founded in 2013 and currently employs 55 people.</p> <p>https://www.emis.com/php/company-profile/CO/Sociedad_Minera_San_Roman_SAS_es_4069706.html</p>

Continental Gold - now: Zijin Mining Group
<p>Continental Gold is one of the most important large-scale mining projects in Colombia. It is currently developing its Buriticá-Antioquia project. It incorporates the largest and highest-grade gold projects in the world. The Buriticá Project is progressing on schedule and it is expected that the mechanical phase will be complete by the first quarter of 2020.</p> <p>https://www.continentalgold.com/es/zijin-mining-a-adquirir-continental-gold-en-una-oferta-de-dinero-amistosa-por-un-valor-de-cad-1-400-millones/</p> <p>It should be noted that this project is in a transition phase, due to its being bought by the <i>Zijin Mining Group</i> (sale approved on 28 January 2020). Zijin Mining Group is a company created in 1993, headquartered in Fujian, China. A global leader in the mining sector specialising in the exploration for and development of mining projects in gold, copper, zinc and other minerals. It manages a broad portfolio in China and other countries and is quoted on the Shanghai and Hong Kong stock exchanges.</p> <p>https://www.continentalgold.com/es/zijin-mining-a-adquirir-continental-gold-en-una-oferta-de-dinero-amistosa-por-un-valor-de-cad-1-400-millones/</p>

Local Government:

The Municipality of Buriticá

This is responsible for the management and administration of the municipality. It is headed by the Mayor, the highest authority within a municipality, who is an official elected by popular vote for a four-year term. This person is responsible for administering the municipality's resources and overseeing its well-being, through setting its policies, plans and municipal administration programmes and through the coordination, execution and monitoring of the same.

<http://www.buritica-antioquia.gov.co/>

The current mayor took office on 1 January 2020 and is formulating the development plan for 2020-2023. The participants in the meeting were: the Mayor of Buriticá, the departments of finance, education, cadastre and development promotion.

Municipal Council

The Municipal Council is a Public Political-Administrative Corporation, elected by popular vote for a four-year term and including no fewer than seven and no more than 21 members, called Councillors, who fulfil constitutional roles of Political Control over the Municipal Administration (Article 312, Constitution of Colombia).

The Municipal Council is one of the most important institutions and its make-up reflects the pure exercise of local democracy as, by its nature, it allows greater opportunities for direct contact between the public and the State.

<http://www.concejo-tenjo-cundinamarca.gov.co/preguntas-y-respuestas/que-es-el-concejo-municipal>

Representatives of the Councils of the municipalities of Buriticá and Giraldo took part in the meeting.

Buriticá Ombudsman's Office

Ombudsman's offices form part of the Directorate of Prosecutions (Law 136 of 1994, Article 178). They exercise, monitor and have oversight of the actions taken by mayors and decentralised entities; they ensure the promotion and protection of human rights; they monitor due process, conservation of the environment, public heritage and the efficient delivery of public services, guaranteeing citizens the defence of their rights and interests. They receive complaints and claims against the operation of the Administration and seek the realisation of citizens' rights and interests. They also guide citizens in their relations with the Administration, telling them where they need to go to for solutions to their problems.

[https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personer%C3%ADa_\(Colombia\)](https://es.wikipedia.org/wiki/Personer%C3%ADa_(Colombia))

Territorial Planning Council (CTP)

The Territorial Planning Councils (CTPs) were created by the Constitution of Colombia (art. 340) under the National Planning Department (DNP), with the aim of representing civil society in the planning of the integrated development of territorial entities. Thus, the regulatory framework in force gives the CTPs responsibilities for the preparation of Development Plans for local entities and for the monitoring and evaluation of the continuity, coverage and quality goals incorporated into the Development Plans. They are spaces for dialogue that enjoy credibility, trust and respect.

<https://colaboracion.dnp.gov.co/CDT/Consejo%20Nacional%20de%20Planeacin/Guia%20Consejos%20Territoriales%20web.pdf>

In the meeting, this council was represented by the Councillor for Environment and the Councillor for Youth.

Mining Secretariat - Government of Antioquia

The Mining Secretariat of the Departamento of Antioquia was formed in 2008 by Ordinance 12 of 2008. It has the functions of formulating, promoting and managing the execution of policies, plans, programmes and projects for the economic and social development of the mining sector for the municipalities within the departamento.

<https://antioquia.gov.co/index.php/secretaria-de-minas>

Academic institutions in the locality:

Universidad Nacional – Grupo Gemma [National University - Gemma Group]

The Geo-resources, Mining and Environment (GEMMA) group is an interdisciplinary group attached to the Faculty of Mines of the National University of Colombia. It conducts research and extension projects with companies, government and communities on the evaluation of geopotentials, with a focus on technical, economic, financial social and environmental aspects. The GEMMA team is composed of teachers, researchers and students from the fields of economics, architecture, mining and metallurgy, geological, administrative, industrial systems, mechanical, civil, forestry and environmental engineering.

<https://minas.medellin.unal.edu.co/gruposdeinvestigacion/gemma/index.php/grupogemma/quienessomos>

Through a strategic alliance, it signed a framework cooperation agreement with the municipality of Buriticá to formulate the 2020-2023 Development Plan.

Universidad de Antioquia - Sede Santa fe de Antioquia [University of Antioquia - Santa Fe de Antioquia Campus]

Since its inauguration as a campus, the University of Antioquia has brought about visible change to the cultural, political, social and academic life of the municipality and the subregion in general, through becoming the focal point for many of the different activities and projects carried out and generated in the municipality, including: The Education Discussion Group, the Culture Council, the Regional Competitiveness Committee, Municipal Development Axes, Life and Vocational Guidance Project, Educational Park, Women's Working Group for Gender Equity, and the Santa Fe de Antioquia Cinema Festival Corporation.

http://www.udea.edu.co/wps/portal/udea/web/inicio/udea-regiones/occidente/contenido/asmenulateral/informacion_general!/ut/p/z1/xVRdb5swFP0r6QOPxJfPkL0xwrJmS

Regional Education Centres (CERs)

These are recognised as being the pre-school and basic (five grades of primary and four of secondary) education centres for those living in rural areas.

The municipality of Buriticá has the following establishments: Bubara, Buenavista, Chunchunco, el Guadual, Guarco, Llano Montaña, Mogotes, Pajarito, Sopetrancito, Alto del Obispo, La Meseta.

Local communications media:

Emisora Giraldo estéreo [Giraldo Stereo Station]

This is a community radio station in the municipality of Giraldo, Antioquia, that belongs to the Giraldo Cultural and Artistic Corporation, CULTUGIARTE. It started broadcasting on 1 December 2016.

<https://www.facebook.com/GiraldoEstereo/>

Emisora Ondas de San Antonio [Waves of San Antonio Radio Station]

Ondas de San Antonio is a communication and information station in the municipality of Buriticá, in the departamento of Antioquia. It reaches most of the veredas and corregimientos and has more than 8000 active listeners. It reaches more than 10 municipalities with their respective corregimientos and veredas, including: Liborina, Sabana Larga, Santa Fe de Antioquia, San Jerónimo, Sopetran, Ebéjico, San Andrés de Cuerquia, Toledo and Giraldo.

<https://ondasdesanantonio.blogspot.com/>

Emisora radio y tv Buriticá [Buriticá Radio and TV]

<https://domiplay.co/radio/buritica>

ANNEX 7. List of needs and recommendations from the field work

At the meeting – *Discussion: Empowering Colombian communities to take part in the monitoring of the extractive sector* – conducted in the town of Buriticá, Antioquia, on 18 March 2020, participants presented the following ideas (organised by most-related subject):

Joint work

- There is a Municipal Peace Council, which is considered a space that could be further included in the work already being taken forward by other organisations such as Plan Buriticá, especially because the issues of gender equity and peace and reconciliation have been addressed in this council.
- There are various coordination strategies in the municipality to find solutions to existing problems: Plan Buriticá (coordinates), Grupo Social [Social Group] (raises information) and Fundación Ideas para la Paz (conducted the laboratory: Companies and Reconciliation). INSUCO (observatory of information from secondary sources) became linked recently, but it has not yet been recognised as an actor in the process within the municipality.
- The Municipal Technical Farming Assistance Units (UMATA) have historically had a presence in the municipality on farming matters, but this group has also helped to create visions on environmental and community issues.
- There are several organisations that work very well (e.g. Plan Buriticá) and the recommendation is that Plan Buriticá, FIP and Fundación Grupo Social should join the space, but not individualise these issues.
- There is evidence of low participation of leaders, through a lack of support for generational replacement to boost rural leadership. There is a need for awareness raising on monitoring and oversight of public spending.
- The municipal youth platform is a link for communication channels but it needs to know the regulations, principles, impacts, etc.
- Communities have empirical knowledge; this is a cultural heritage that companies should not ignore and, therefore, communities should put this knowledge to the fore and take part when environmental studies are being conducted.

Connectivity and Communication

- Boost technological connectivity. 60% of the population is rural and, in some cases, it does not have access to the cellular network and, internet-based accountability is insufficient, for example. People in rural areas are crucial. How could we be talking about development if there is no connectivity?
- The most effective communication channels are text messaging for those aged over 40 years and WhatsApp groups, followed by radio and newspapers. The community assembly (founded in 2003 and nearly forgotten) has been revived in order to ensure citizen participation and will be relaunched on 18 April. It is expected to become the space for accountability.

- It is important to promote activities such as reports on what is going to be done and how it is going to be done. Do this at least once a year and have the most timely and consistent information.

Capacity building - Training

- More institutional support, such as on the protection and conservation of water sources.
- More inspection and surveillance of illegals.
- Exercises with companies' contractors, for example on water conservation and on their drilling techniques.
- There is a need to know the processes and mechanisms established by law for citizen participation. This should be under two conditions, that it is within the framework of permits and licenses and at the same time that the content of the information should be educational (turning the technical into the educational).

Water governance

Water governance is the fundamental issue. With reference to the protection of water sources, there are 2000 people without water, for which reason there is a need to work with companies and authorities on training and management to protect water sources. This situation tends to be exacerbated when illegal mining starts to increase.

Royalties

- Communities need more information on the specific routes to obtaining data and information on the industry and on their rights to citizen participation in this regard. In this way, they could be more active.
- It is considered beneficial to understand royalties so that they can be reflected in environmental changes.
- To learn about royalties is to understand the problem, in order to generate leadership in this respect.
- The issue of the extractive industry value chain and the monitoring of royalties is generally unknown, as is knowledge of sources of information in this regard and how much the municipality should receive. But there is much interest in finding out about the General Royalties System (SGR) and how the Collegiate Administration and Decision-Making Organs (OCADs) work.
- To access resources in the SGR, requires one to prepare one's formulation, if possible, by consensus.
- It is important to know how royalties are managed and monitored.
- There is a need to understand the SGR to know how to access resources.
- It is crucial to know who is in control and who is monitoring.

Other topics of interest

- Infrastructure, the link between water and projects.
- Projects as big as the Continental Gold Mine have demonstrated that the municipality has limitations in road infrastructure and with this, communication needs.
- Buriticá is a generator of "wealth" that has unpaved streets (e.g. it has not been possible to communicate with everyone regarding COVID-19).
- Knowing about projects and works carried out.
- How to capture the tax on industry and trade (ICA) which is paid but which the municipality does not administer directly.
- Update property-tax rates.
- Investment in health and drinking water.
- Protection of water.
- Investment of mining income.
- Environmental monitoring.
- Not losing farming culture.
- There is a need to know what are and the detail of the regulation of works from taxation and works from royalties, that are now a reality.
- Mining employment. Mining sometimes displaces agricultural labour.
- The mining boom has brought increased drug addiction, prostitution and refuse on account of the number of people coming into the area from elsewhere (landfill collapsed). It is not known how to manage this boom to the benefit of the municipality and its people.
- Social responsibility also needs to be a matter for employees of and suppliers to mining companies; it is logical that suppliers show their input.
- What is the direct area of influence? For example, are Alto del Obispo and Vereda el Balso direct areas of influence?

Main gaps (in the mining-industry value chain in the municipality)

- What is produced (volume and how much that represents in royalties)?
- Foster a confidence-giving space or process for the validation of the material extracted (public-inspection mechanisms, pithead inspectors).
- The contents of the environmental license and its commitments are not known. How to monitor and to be part of monitoring processes.
- Knowing who the competent authorities are: Who approves? What has been approved? Which agencies should be approached for complaints or claims: environmental, mining or other inspection agencies of the State?
- We are in the midst of a change of business ownership and Zijin Mining is starting to operate, but we do not know who they are beyond what is published in the news. Its operating model is not known and more information is needed on this.
- Finding out the management or way in which mining is done in Buriticá.
- Monitoring is very broad; it should also include informal mining.

- It is important to have a workshop or meeting for discussions on how to acquire the wealth from underground together with those living around it. What is the logic of "wealth" below the ground and "poverty" above it?
- There is hope of development alternatives for the region, to see the progress other than in the mining sector.
- It is unknown what EITI is and does in Colombia.
- Mining concession licenses and environmental permits are allocated by the National Mining Agency (ANM) and the Regional Autonomous Corporations (CARs), but the property owner is not consulted.
- How to promote citizen oversight for monitoring the mining industry, with honest people trained in the care of public resources? Awareness of "care of the other and what matters to everyone", reducing the perception of corruption.

Recommendations

- The community assembly is the most-organised tool for participation.
- There is a need to participate in how to invest public resources; the priorities are water and sewage infrastructure, tertiary roads and technology for better connectivity.
- There are three municipalities in the setting, each with its identified priorities and needs, but there are problems in common: the protection of water sources and the declaration of special protection areas by the CARs without consulting with the municipalities as communities.
- Involving the rural population for it to feel more active involvement in information processes, while at the same time teaching it how to improve its practices (not to carry out burnings, for example).
- Strengthen community leaders; this is institutional support from the urban centre and fieldwork with them is crucial.
- Water and mining are two common issues that have the greatest impacts on communities.
- Strengthening over royalties: how to access the SGR.
- The institutional challenge is that of eradicating the illegal mining that impacts the environment and operates with armed groups. This is a public-order issue that transcends the remit of civil organisations.
- Invest in recreational and sporting activities.
- Understand the environmental license, the activities and resources related to the mitigation of impact and to social issues, to coordinate social investment under the environmental license as technical and financial support for communities.

ANNEX 8. Attendee list from the meeting held in the municipality of Buriticá on 18 March 2020

Conversatorio: empoderamiento a las comunidades en Colombia

Fecha: miércoles 18 de marzo de 2020
Lugar: Parque Educativo (1er Piso) - Buriticá - Antioquia

	Entidad	Cargo	Nombre
1	J.A.C. MOGOTES	vicepresidente	Francisco Luis Salazar
2	Admon Mpa Bv.	catastro	Ana Milena Ospina Usuga
3	Plupema M. Juventud		Yuliana Higuita
4	Alcaldia, Buriticá	Pro. desarrollo	Luis Fernando Higuita Higuita
5	S. M. San Román	Gerente	Henry David Díaz
6	Municipio Girardo	Concejal	Fanny del S. Sepúlveda Silva
7	MPIO GIRARDO	Lider juvenil	Chider A. Góez Hidalgo
8	Vigia del Patrimonio	Lider Comunit.	Jucely Graciano Betancuer
9	Asocomunal		Horio del Mar Zapata
10	PLAN BURITICÁ	ENACE LOCAL	JORGE ANDRÉS HANCO RIVERA
11	tabio Plan 00	ZIRZSS LO	JAC EL BALSÓ
12	Ranagordas.	Liderazgo.	Horio Angela Higuita Usuga
13	ASOCIACIONAL	Consejo MpaI por?	FREDY CINDY D
14	Alcaldia Buriticá	Alcalde	Luis Hernando Graciano Zapata
15	Dir. Educación	Dir. Educación	Macia Elena Graciano López
16	Concejal	concejal	Duvan Darío Usuga Hidalgo
17	Alcaldia Buriticá	Protección	Wilson Jhonny Velez Guerra
18	Alcaldia	Cultura	Carlos Indu Zapata
19	Alcaldia	Síndic	Alba Mary Jarama
20			

ANNEX 9. Photographic record of the meeting held in the municipality of Buriticá on 18 March 2020



ANNEX 10. Other interesting experiments conducted in the municipality of Buriticá

Organisation	Experiments or exercises of interest
<p>Transparencia por Colombia Promotion of regional and thematic exercises</p>	<p>Citizens caring for the public good strategy. Experiment involving the use of support to link individual citizens (of both genders) to exercise citizen oversight. Citizens, with the support of local partners (one per municipality), identified the extractive project of the greatest interest and with the greatest presence in the territory, as well as a specific case of investment of resources approved in their municipality. During the six months of work, practical information-seeking exercises were conducted, guidance was provided for its interpretation and its use was promoted for lobbying actions at the municipal level.</p>
<p>Fundación Ideas para la Paz (FIP) Will be finalising and submitting project in April 2020</p>	<p>Companies and reconciliation laboratories in the Buriticá region. An initiative that sought to transform relationships between the business sector, local authorities and communities. It developed measurement tools for the changes in relationships in the territories. Yo Confío [I trust] (a tool for measuring perception of trust). It also advanced a gender and inclusion strategy (it applied measurement to analyse the perceptions of women linked to laboratories and to identify their participation and whether their preferences were included throughout this process. http://www.ideaspaz.org/</p>
<p>Plan Buriticá - Jaime Arteaga & Asociados with the Inter-American Development Bank and Municipality of Buriticá Period of execution: 2016-2021</p>	<p>Plan Buriticá. Since 2016, this initiative has been coordinating work done by Government agencies, international organisations, civil society and the private sector to coordinate actions to promote and sustain the transition to a context of legality conducive to development within a framework of responsible exploitation of mineral resources. Plan Buriticá comprises:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> · An observatory to monitor the actions conducted by the various stakeholders · Talks between these stakeholders to consolidate agreements around a sustainable development model in the municipality of Buriticá <p>https://www.ja-a.co/nuestra-experiencia/iniciativas-propias/plan-buritica/</p>
<p>Fundación Grupo Social Support for communities - Buriticá</p>	<p>This group has advanced in understanding of the territory through a comprehensive diagnosis that has promoted reflection on issues related to improving the quality of life of the community, in order to support communities to achieve a balanced, sustainable quality of life to include both material aspects and the genuine realisation of people. https://www.fundaciongruposocial.co/public/nuestro-acompanamiento-a-comunidades/buritica</p>
<p>Ministry of Mines and Energy - Office of Social and Environmental Affairs</p>	<p>Significant Experiments Project: Buenas Prácticas en gestión ambiental y social del sector minero energético[Good practice in environmental and social management of the mining and energy sector] (2019). A project that documents innovative plans, programmes and projects that promote the relationship between communities, companies and Government agencies, focused on the development of territories and their communities. (156 projects and programmes are identified). Useful links: http://redcome.minminas.gov.co/land/esas2019/ https://www.anm.gov.co/?q=experiencias-que-transforman-el-sector-minero-energetico http://carlosalbertobaena.com/mintrabajo-participo-en-reconocimiento-de-experiencias-significativas-del-sector-minero-energetico/</p>

ANNEX 11. Spaces for dialogue with participation of the Office of Social and Environmental Affairs (MME)

Active working groups on relationships between the mining and energy sector and communities
Mesa con la Asociación Nacional de Usuarios Campesinos - ANUC [Workgroup with the National Association of Rural Users]
Acuerdos Consejo Regional Indígena del Cauca – CRIC [Agreements of the Regional Indigenous Council of Cauca]
Acuerdo del Paro Cívico de Buenaventura para vivir con paz y dignidad en el territorio [Buenaventura Civic Strike Agreement to live with peace and dignity in the territory]
Asociación de Consejos Comunitarios del Norte del Cauca – ACONC – y las mujeres del Cauca [Association of Community Councils of the Northern Cauca – ACONC – and the Women of the Cauca]
Comando Nacional Unitario y de Organizaciones Sociales [National Unitary and Social Organisations Commando]
Comité Cívico Departamental por la Salvación y la Dignidad del Chocó [Departmental Civic Committee for the Salvation and Dignity of the Chocó]
Confederación de Mineros de Colombia – Conalminercol [Colombian Miners' Confederation]
Cumbre Agraria, Campesina, Étnica y Popular [Agrarian, Peasant, Ethnic and People's Summit]
Dignidades Agropecuarias [Farming Dignities]
Mesa de Concertación para el pueblo Awá [Consultation Workgroup for the Awá People]
Mesa Derechos Humanos por la Vida y la Defensa de los Territorios – Cauca [Human Rights and Defence of Territories of Cauca Workgroup]
Mesa Confederación Indígena Tayrona - CIT [Indigenous Confederation of Tayrona Workgroup]
Mesa Minera de Soluciones de Segovia y Remedios [Mining Workgroup for Solutions for Segovia and Remedios]
Mesa Minera del Chocó [Chocó Mining Workgroup]
Mesa Permanente de Concertación con los Pueblos y Organizaciones Indígenas del País [Permanent Consultation Workgroup with the Peoples and Organisations of the Country]
Mesa Regional Amazónica [Amazonian Regional Workgroup]
Mesa de Diálogo Intercultural con el Pueblo Uwa [Workgroup for Intercultural Dialogue with the Uwa People]
Mesa de Diálogo y Concertación con el Pueblo Wayúu [Workgroup for Dialogue and Consultation with the Wayúu People]
Mesa Putumayo, Minga Condagua [Putamayo, Minga Condagua Workgroup]
Mesa Regional Permanente de Concertación para el Desarrollo Integral de los Pueblos Pastos y Quillacingas [Permanent Regional Consultation Workgroup for the Integrated Development of the Pastos and Quillacingas Peoples]
Mesa de Concertación y Diálogo con los Pueblos Indígenas del Chocó [Workgroup for Consultation and Dialogue with the Indigenous Peoples of the Chocó]
Mesa Confederación Afrocolombiana [Afro-Colombian Confederation Workgroup]
Mesa Tumaco [Tumaco Workgroup]
Mesa de Interlocución del Sur de Bolívar, Centro y Sur del Cesar [Southern Bolívar and Central and Southern Cesar Dialogue Workgroup]

Source: OAAS- MME, February 2020

ANNEX 12. Municipality of Cañasgordas

(Socioeconomic and mining characteristics)

Detailed socioeconomic information on the municipality is available at:
<http://www.antioquiadatos.gov.co/index.php/ficha-municipal-canasgordas-2>

❖ Population

This municipality, located in the centre-west of the departamento, has an area of 396 km². It is inhabited by 13,595 people, of whom 4765 live in the municipal capital and the remaining 8830 reside in scattered rural areas and corregimientos. The gender distribution shows that 50.6% of residents are male and 49.4% are female. Regarding literacy, 88.4% of the population can read and write, while 1,132 people, or 8.3% of the population, are illiterate. With regard to poverty indicators, the latest Quality of Life Survey (ECV) shows that 35.53% of the population are on the threshold of multidimensional poverty.

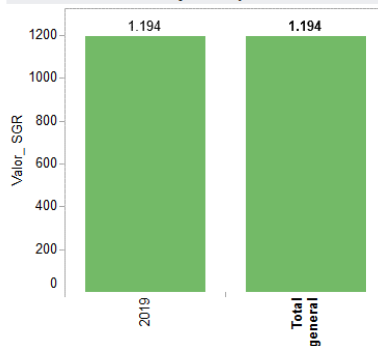
❖ Economy

According to figures from the Administrative Planning Department of Antioquia, the municipality of Cañasgordas generates 186.86 billion pesos (most current figures), the three most important activities being: Agriculture, at 38.1 billion pesos, followed by electricity and gas supply activities, at 27.8 billion pesos and public administration and defence generate 27.1 billion pesos. National Planning Department figures show the municipality receiving 20,288 billion pesos in income for 2017.

❖ Royalties

Regarding royalties, the municipality received 1,194 million pesos, distributed over planning and housing projects. 56% is used to finance municipal planning projects and the remaining 43% for housing projects.

Distribución histórica de la inversión con recursos de regalías (en millones de pesos)



Participación de cada Sector en la inversión total (en millones de pesos)

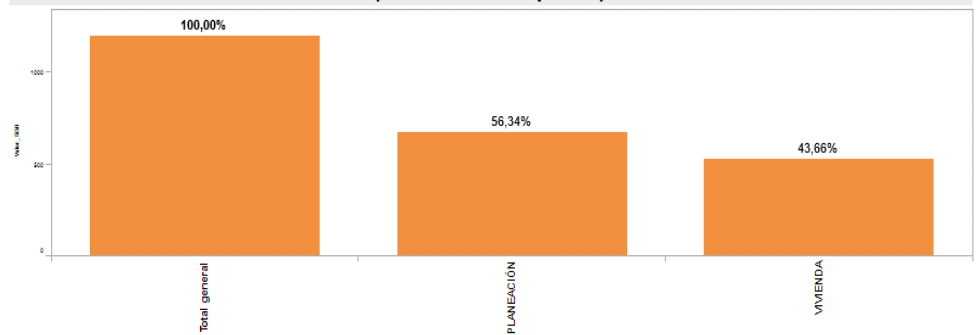


Illustration 7. Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/datos-del-sector/>

❖ Mining production

According to information provided by the Colombian Mining and Energy Planning Unit, this municipality recorded the following production of precious metals:

Production by material (2019)

Año	Mineral	Unidad (grupo)	
2016	ORO	gr	175.437
	PLATA	gr	10.127
2015	ORO	gr	1.179
	PLATA	gr	290
2014	ORO	gr	65.978
	PLATA	gr	9.507
2013	ORO	gr	483.905
	PLATA	gr	77.462
2012	ORO	gr	4.005.943
	PLATA	gr	349.001
	PLATINO	gr	9.411

Illustration 8. Source: <http://www1.upme.gov.co/simco/Cifras-Sectoriales/Paginas/mineriaconsolidadonacional.aspx>

❖ **Mining contracts**

Contracts signed up to 2019 show that the municipality agreed to 13 gold-extraction contracts and 6 contracts for the extraction of other minerals.

Number of contracts per material (2019)

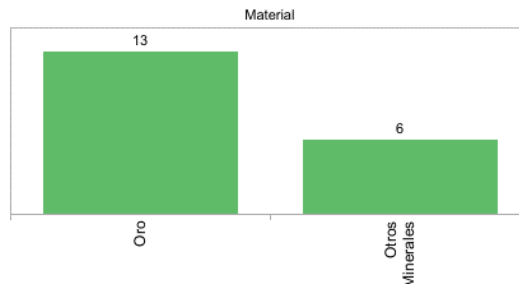


Illustration 9. Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/datos-del-sector/>

❖ **Companies**

The companies with the largest number of mining contracts in this municipality are:

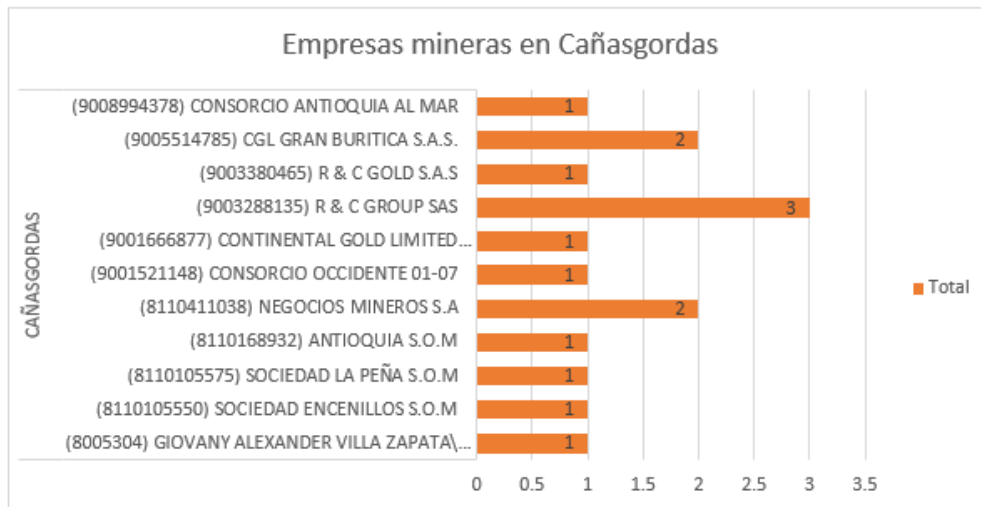


Illustration 10. Source: National Mining Agency (ANM)

ANNEX 13. Municipality of Giraldo

(Socioeconomic and mining characteristics)

Detailed socioeconomic information on the municipality is available at:
<http://www.antioquiadatos.gov.co/index.php/ficha-municipal-giraldo-2>

❖ **Population**

The municipality of Giraldo is located in the centre-west of the departamento of Antioquia; it has an area of 97 km². According to the latest census, the municipality is inhabited by 5057 people, of whom 1852 live in the municipal capital and the remainder live in the rural area and corregimientos. The gender distribution shows that 51.5% of residents are male and 48.5% are female. Regarding literacy, 3542 people are able to read and write. Regarding poverty figures, 17.57% of the population are living in multidimensional poverty, according to Quality of Life Survey figures.

❖ **Economy**

Based on information provided by the Administrative Planning Department of Antioquia, the municipality of Giraldo generated a total GDP of 60.7 billion pesos, from the most important activities, which were: Construction, at 11.7 billion pesos, agriculture, at 11.6 billion pesos, and public administration and defence, at 9.6 billion pesos. Regarding income, DNP data show that for 2017 (latest figures available), the municipality reported revenues of 8963 million pesos.

❖ **Royalties**

This municipality received 707 million pesos in royalties for 2019. 83.8% of these resources were invested in transport infrastructure projects and 16.13% went to municipal planning projects.

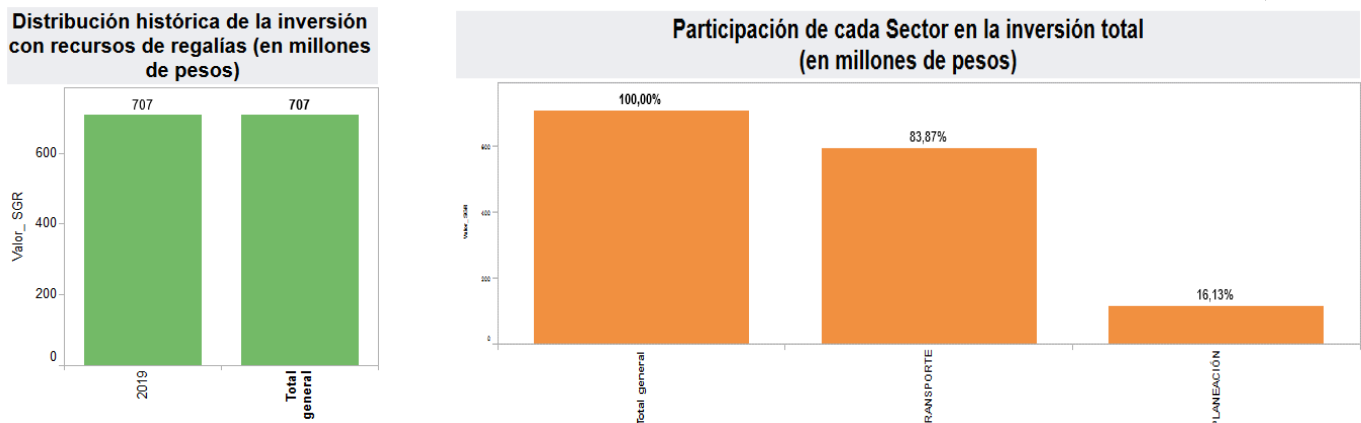


Illustration 11. Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/datos-del-sector/>

❖ **Mining production**

Consulting UPME data and cross-checking it with EITI Colombia showed that this municipality is not currently recording any mining production.

❖ **Mining contracts**

Of the eight contracts awarded in 2019, four were for gold extraction and the other four were for mining other minerals.

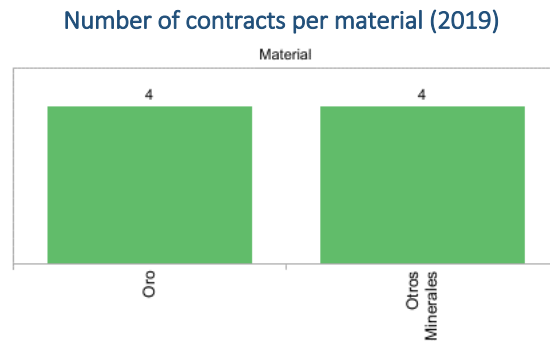


Illustration 12. Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/datos-del-sector/>

❖ Companies

The companies with the largest number of mining contracts in this municipality are:

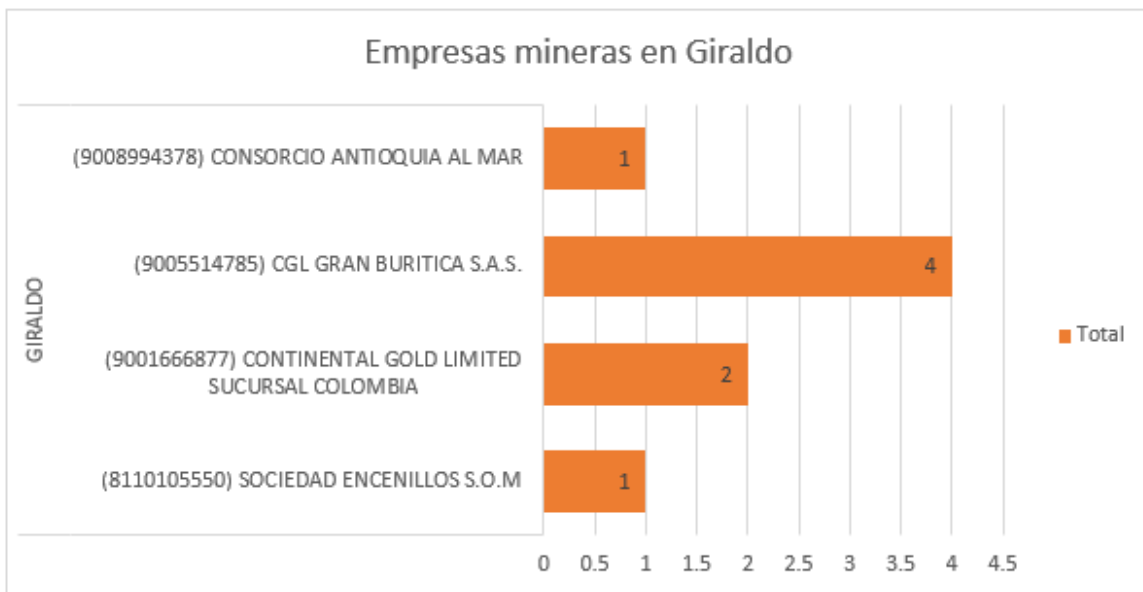


Illustration 13. Source: National Mining Agency (ANM)

ANNEX 14. Municipality of Santa Fe de Antioquia

(Socioeconomic and mining characteristics)

Detailed socioeconomic information on the municipality is available at:

<http://www.antioquiadatos.gov.co/index.php/ficha-municipal-santa-fe-de-antioquia-2>

❖ **Population**

This municipality, located very near the departmental capital, has an area of 499 km². It has a population of 23,216, of whom 15,528 live in the municipal capital and the remaining 7688 live in corregimientos and rural areas. The gender structure shows that the population is divided into 49.7% male and 50.3% female. On literacy, it is known that 16,465 people (90.3% of the population) are able to read and write. According to the latest Quality of Life Survey, 14.79% of the population of this municipality live in multidimensional poverty.

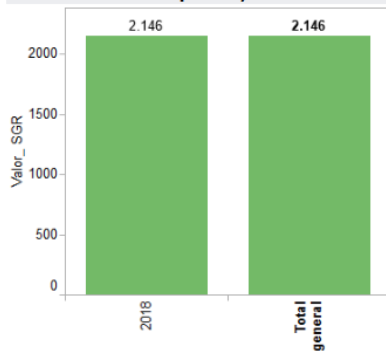
❖ **Economy**

Figures provided by the departamento of Antioquia show that this municipality generated a total of 471.7 billion pesos in GDP, the most important being trade and transport, at 126.7 billion pesos, followed by construction, at 68.2 billion pesos. Other activities, albeit with lower figures, are also noteworthy for their contribution to GDP: Real estate at 58.04 billion pesos and public administration and defence, at 49.09 billion pesos. Regarding income, the DNP shows that the municipality received current revenues of 36,207 million pesos in 2017, according to the latest figures.

❖ **Royalties**

The municipality received 2145 million pesos in royalties income for 2019. The entirety of this sum was allocated to housing projects.

Distribución histórica de la inversión con recursos de regalías (en millones de pesos)



Participación de cada Sector en la inversión total (en millones de pesos)



Illustration 14. Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/datos-del-sector/>

❖ Production

Regarding production for 2019, the municipality reported the extraction of 56,344 tonnes of sands, 6046 grams of gold and 1032 grams of silver.

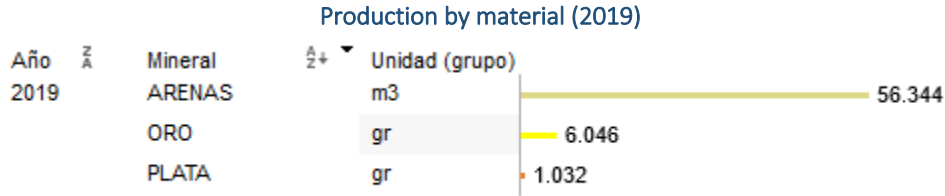


Illustration 15. Source: <http://www1.upme.gov.co/simco/Cifras-Sectoriales/Paginas/mineriaconsolidadonacional.aspx>

❖ Contracts

According to EITI Colombia, 13 mining contracts were signed in 2019. Eleven of these were for the extraction of other minerals and two were for gold.

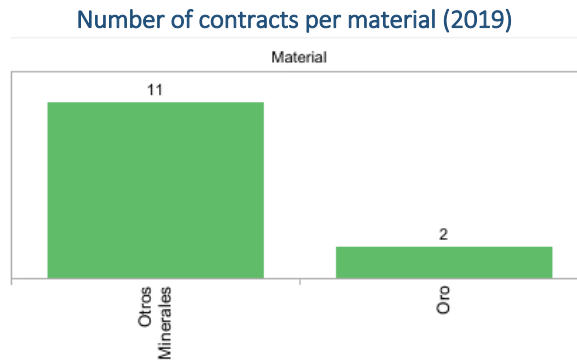


Illustration 16. Source: <http://www.eiticolombia.gov.co/es/datos-del-sector/>

❖ Companies

The companies with the largest number of mining contracts in this municipality are:

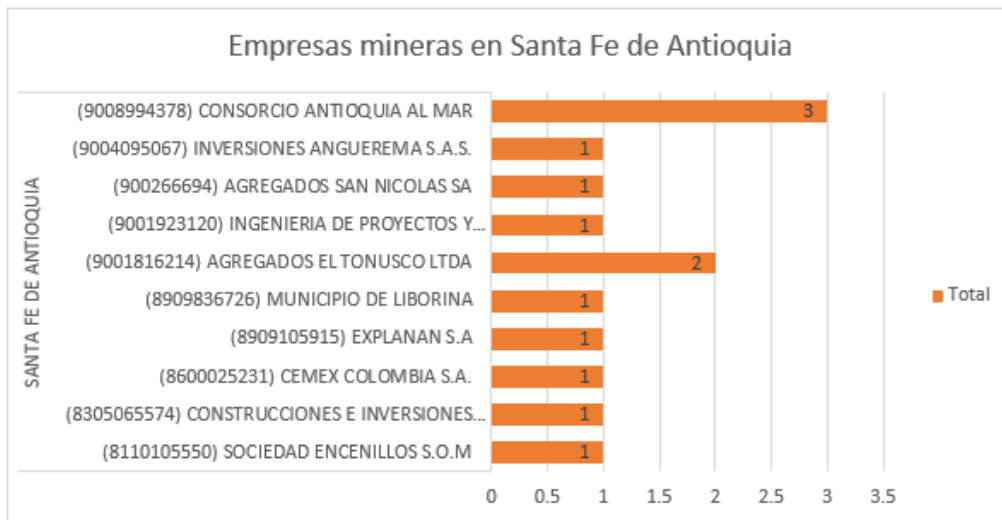


Illustration 17. Source: ANM