

ARCHIVE

From issue: Consulta Previa and Investment (Spring 2014)

AQ FEATURE

The Rise of Popular Consultations

BY Diana Rodríguez-Franco

Are community popular consultations binding?

On a hot Sunday morning in July 2013, the inhabitants of Piedras, a small municipality in the Colombian Andes, gathered to decide whether large-scale mining activities should be permitted in their territory.

Piedras, traditionally a rice farming community, could soon be a neighbor to one of the biggest open-pit mining projects in the world. The South African transnational AngloGold Ashanti announced plans to exploit gold reserves at La Colosa—56 miles (90 km) from Piedras and estimated to contain 24 million ounces with a current market value of \$31 billion—within the next two years. The farmers in Piedras, a non-Indigenous *campesino* community, fear that La Colosa's tailings dam, which would be built in the municipality, will pollute and reduce their water supply.



Legally binding? In Guatemala, which has staged a number of popular consultations, a protester holds up a sign "[...] in my house, the mine dose not pass." Photo: James Rodriguez.

Like	4 people like this.	
Twee	t C 0	1
Comme	ent on this post	

Last year, when the project was put to a vote through a popular referendum known as a *consulta popular*, or popular consultation, 99 percent of Piedras' 5,105 eligible voters said "no." However, the Colombian government has dismissed the results of the consultation, saying municipalities do not have the right to determine subsoil use. Meanwhile, as exploration

continues at La Colosa, AngloGold Ashanti has offered jobs, improved local roads, housing, and health facilities—and even given money for the local soccer team—in an effort to gain community support.

Popular consultations like the one in Piedras have become increasingly common in Latin America in the past decade. Beginning in towns like Tambogrande, Peru, in 2002, Esquel, Argentina, in 2003, and

Sipacapa, Guatemala, in 2005, communities across the region—many of them non-Indigenous—have been using this form of direct democracy to overwhelmingly reject extractive projects. In Guatemala, local communities rejected extraction projects in 74 different popular consultations between 2005 and 2012.

Popular consultations are now occurring throughout the hemisphere alongside the mechanism of *consulta previa*, and are gaining attention as an alternative way for communities to register their concerns about extractive projects.

International Labour Organization Convention 169 gives Indigenous and tribal peoples the right to be consulted before the adoption of any legislative or administrative decision that could affect them. In contrast, popular consultation is codified in national legislation and enables any eligible voter (including, but not limited to Indigenous and tribal peoples) to decide any issue of importance to the community. Popular consultations also differ from prior consultations in the manner in which they are carried out: while prior consultations are meant to involve a process of ongoing discussion and dialogue between the government and community, popular consultations usually involve a single yes-or-no vote by ballot.

Popular consultations can inspire civic participation in a way that traditional elections do not. In the oil-producing Colombian municipality of Tauramena—where 96 percent of 4,610 eligible voters said "no" to additional exploratory activities by Colombia's state oil company, Ecopetrol, in 2013—more people participated in the consultation than in the regular mayoral election.

The degree to which popular consultations are considered legally binding is a source of great debate, and depends on national legislation. In Colombia, as in most of Latin America, the Constitution states that subsoil resources are owned by the national government and not by the owners of the land. In December 2013, Colombian President Juan Manuel Santos said in an interview with *El Espectador* that popular consultations like the ones in Piedras and Tauramena are "illegal and have no legal effect. The subsoil belongs to all Colombians. There is no room for discussion."

Yet Colombian law (Law 134 of 1994, Article 8) says it is obligatory for national authorities to respect the results of popular consultations. The increasing use of these consultations has fueled an intense national debate about which level of government should have the power to decide on the use of natural resources in the subsoil.

As popular and prior consultations increase, they are viewed by some as obstacles to economic development. But they may help reduce the rising number of socioenvironmental conflicts in Latin America. Such mechanisms could also provide the impetus for a resource extraction process that takes into account communities' views of what development should look like.

To read more from *Americas Quarterly*, <u>sign up for a free trial</u> issue of the print magazine. No risk, no commitment.



Be the first to comment.

ALSO ON AMERICAS QUARTERLY

Higher Education in Chile

3 comments • 3 months ago

Avatarbest essay services — Now a days one of the biggest problem facing by the students is to achieve the ...

Venezuelan Opposition Leader Denied Release

2 comments • 4 months ago

Avatarcris — I dont agree with you, Leopoldo is the best the opositions has, but that doesnt mean he is a ...

WHAT'S THIS?

I'm No Scientist, But It's Sure Hot in Rio

2 comments • a month ago

Avata Science Officer — Well I'm no scientist either, but why did the seasonal sea ice at both poles ...

Why Jeb Bush Is a Serious Candidate

1 comment • 3 months ago

Avatarcliffordblais — Mr Parisella, in 2006 I remember you telling us at a McGill University evening coffe ...

Subscribe D Add Disqus to your site Privacy



SUBSCRIBE TO AQ 1-Year Print, Digital, and New App Subscription for only \$20.95 Save 30%!

Connect with AQ



Most Popular

MOST POPULAR ON AQ ONLINE

Most Viewed

Past: 1 day <u>1 week</u> <u>1 month</u> <u>1 year</u>

Brazil, Ecuador, and the Inter-American Human Rights System (76 times)
Venezuelan Attorney General Denies Leopoldo López Parliamentary Candidacy (23 times)
Colombian Military Join Peace Talks (23 times)
Terrorism: Fear is Not a Policy (20 times)
Resource Extraction and Protest in Peru (14 times)

WEB EXCLUSIVES

• <u>AQ Slideshow: El Bote at Cambalache: Life</u> <u>at a Landfill</u>

February 13, 2015

by Timothy Bouldry



For years, the Indigenous Warao relied on "El Bote," the landfill in Cambalache, Venezuela for their livelihood. View a slideshow of "El Bote" to learn more.

• AQ Slideshow: Climbing Aconcagua, the Summit of the Americas

February 5, 2015

by Stephen Kurczy



Aconcagua is the tallest peak in the Western Hemisphere and a meeting place for people from around the world.

MORE WEB EXCLUSIVES »

AQ Online is sponsored by



AQ Course Packets: Now Available for Your Classroom!



Browse our catalogue.

NOW ON AS/COA ONLINE

Parting Shot: Leading Talent

by Susan Segal - 21 hours ago

When it comes to gender parity in leadership positions, Latin America is falling behind. Fewer than 5% of the world's ...

Weekly Chart: Latin American Women in Leadership

by Luisa LemeCarin Zissis - Mar 06, 2015 When it comes to women leaders in government, the Americas has made strides in the past 15 years. The average portion of women ...

Exhibition Opens Window to World of Latin American Design

Mar 06, 2015 A new exhibition offers a look at the world of Latin American Design, a period regarded as one of the region's most ...

Americas COUNCIL OF THE

AQ MEDIA PARTNER

FINANCIAL TIMES

World

Politicians named in Petrobras scandal

17 hours ago Supreme court to investigate heads of both houses of Congress

Companies

Politicians named in Petrobras scandal

17 hours ago Supreme court to investigate heads of both houses of Congress

