



Chapter 13 : Actions prior to the presentation of the EIA

EIA Espejo de Tarapacá

Region of Tarapacá, Chile

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Prepared by:



Environmental management Consultants S. A
Father Mariano 103 Of. 307
7500499, Providencia, Chile
Phone: + 56 2 719 5600
Fax: + 56 2 235 1100
www.gac.cl

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13. ADVANCE CITIZEN PARTICIPATION PLAN AND DESCRIPTION OF PREVIOUS ACTIONS

13.1. Presentation

According to article 18, letter O) of the SEIA Regulation (DS 40/2012, Ministry of the Environment), environmental impact studies should contain "*The description of the actions carried out prior to the presentation of the environmental impact study, in relation to consultations and/or meetings with citizen organizations or directly affected natural persons, including the results obtained from These initiatives.*"

To do so, and the development framework and processing in this environmental impact study took special account of the human groups that make up the fishermen's coves that have some kind of physical closeness With the project. In effect, the work is framed within a Community Relationship Process Early sustained with the communities of San Marcos and Rio Seco, And What aims to address the Potential Concerns That they could have about the project, as well as Also Explore MU Benefit Opportunities to be Could Generate From the project. In this sense, From the beginning of the project A transparent, participatory and inclusive dialogue process has been implemented with long-term perspectives.

The approach to the community began in June Of 2012, first informal and then in an organized and permanent way, extending along All The design stage and Elaboration of the corresponding Environmental studies necessary for the elaboration of the EIA. EN This process, The community has been actively involved in key aspects For The project contributing with your local knowledge While "Espejo de Tarapacá" He has acted responsibly and concerned about attending and accepting the results of such participations. In fact, during this process, even the same founders of the project Have participated In a direct way with the members of the community.

In a first stage, the work focused mainly on Community concerns about The possible impacts that the project could have on the marine environment. Then In parallel It has been Started a joint exploration stage Of Ways the project can generate benefits for the community, without reflect your concerns.

13.2. Objectives

13.2.1 General Objective:

Engaging in a process of dialogue Formal Transparent and participatory from one stage So Early As the very conception of the project idea, And from there build a dialogue with the community During the project design and study period, in order to address the Community's concerns in a timely manner.

The purpose of this is to allow the community to participate When they still have the opportunity to influence the Project and explore the potential benefits that the Same Could To generate people who are members of That Community.

13.2.2 Specific objectives:

- Early and timely Sea To communities located in the area of influence and to the relevant public institutions about the scope of the project.
- Addressing the concerns of the Community vis-projectct and its Interaction with the environment, making it participate In the elaboration of environmental studies, results and incorporate His remarks When technical relevant, environmental and financially.
- Explore together the benefits that The project can generate For the community and Explore The possibility of reaching an agreement that generates a real Associativity Long-term between the project and the community.

13.3. Plan of Community relations

The community relationship Plan has been developed for almost two years and you can distinguish between the 2 locations identified in the area of influence. In the first place, the Caleta San Marcos, located less than 1 kilometer from the project, with whom it has been disposed deeper work due to its proximity to the main works of the project. Moreover Also Is Has DialledAdo An early approach with The Caleta Rio Seco, located 14 kilometres from the project, 6 kilometres from the camp and where the access road to the Central.

13.3.1 Caleta San Marcos

The Caleta San Marcos is a community of approximately 300 people, which is mainly based on artisanal fishing, the extraction of bent resources and Algae Collection. Approximately one 30 Of

the inhabitants of the community of San Marcos constitute floating population that resides mainly in Iquique and High Hospice. Working with this community can be divided into 2 Phases:

- First approaches and enlarged meetings
- Working table and the Marine Commission

i. First approaches and enlarged meetings

a) Informal meetings

The first approaches to Caleta San Marcos occurred in June 2012 when Francisco Torrealba – co-founder of Project – hired a boat to measure the depth of the sea with an anchor and a rope. When he was consulted by the community about what he was doing, he responded openly. I was studying climbing water from the sea to the top of the coastal cliff.

In October of the same year, after completing the theoretical exercise of the hydraulic pumping plant but without having developed the conceptual engineering nor the environmental feasibility study, members of the team approached the President of the Board of neighbors and the President of the trade union of independent workers, artisanal fishermen, shellfish divers and helpers of Caleta San Marcos (henceforth, "the Union"). The objective was to explain the project and the intention of working together, in an early, transparent and participatory way. They also held several conversations with neighbors of the community where they were meeting their interests and appreciations for the project.

b) Extended meetings

To leaders' suggestion, a series of enlarged meetings were organized to inform them on the project, three months of ToBril and ToGosto in 2013. The first meetings focused on presenting the project to the community in its present state, when only conceptual engineering and without environmental studies were counted.

In those instances an open invitation to the community was made to participate of a dialogue process that began in the stage of studies and design, in order to establish a long-term relationship. Several questions were also raised, mainly related to what the impacts of the project on the marine environment would be, considering the bad experiences that had other caletas with infrastructure projects.

c) Fishermen Union meetings

Also The 5th of June of 2013, The SindiCato invited Espejo de Tarapacá to present the project At your monthly meeting and solve some Concerns of its partners. The project was explained according to its state of progress to date and the invitation to participate in a dialogue process was reiterated. In that Meeting captured the vision of To carry out a project compatible with the community of San Marcos and the marine resource that gives it sustenance.

Figure 13-1. First Meeting with the San Marcos Fishermen's Union



Source: Image obtained in meeting

d) House to house and cadastre

One of the challenges posed by the process of community relations was to socialize the project and invite them to participate to those people who do not attend meetings regularly. Therefore, on October 3, 2013 was organized a day where all the executive plan of the project was divided and made a house-to-house visit explaining the project and the invitation to work together in this process of community relations.

It also took advantage of the instance to raise an approximate cadastre of the number of people who inhabit San Marcos, identifies how many of them They live there on a permanent basis or sporadically.

e) Delivery of reference Terms baseline study

On October 9, 2013 the project gives the community the terms of reference for the marine Baseline Survey, with a copy for The neighbors ' board and another to The Union, so that they could include their observations. The community is also invited to be part of Information gathering. The latter was channeled through the Commission of the Marine environment described below in this chapter.

ii. Formalization of dialogue

With the beginning of the environmental studies and taking into account the greater interaction between the project and the community, the dialogue was formalized through a work table. The objective of the Bureau is to give structure to the conversations by discussing the different issues that arose in the process of community relations.

A Marine Environment Commission is also formed to address the studies carried out to evaluate the impacts of the project on the marine environment. This work has been particularly relevant because of the Community's concern about the impact it may have on its economic livelihood, which is mainly derived from the resources of the sea.

At this moment the Casa de la Paz Foundation is incorporated into the process, contributing with its experience and facilitating the meetings of the work table and commission of the Marine Environment. The cornerstones of the House of Peace role hasN Been to increase the participation and representation of groups or organizations in the activities and to mass the records of the meetings.

a) Work table

The work table is the formal and public instance of conversation between the project and the community of San Marcos, where the leaders of the different organizations participate Social: (i) San Marcos Neighborhood Board; (ii) S.T.I. Artisan fishermen, shellfish divers and helpers from Caleta San Marcos; (iii) Housing Committee; (iv) Sports Club; (v) Union of Alghero (new organization constituted 2014). Without prejudice to the foregoing, the meetings of the Board of work have always been open to all the residents of the community who want to attend, publicizing invitations in different sectors of the cove.

Sand openly stated to the neighbors that participation in this instance did not necessarily imply support for the project but The spirit was to create A space of joint dialogue that, on the one hand, Him Allowed to the Community Understand the project in a way Early, Transparent, And from a first source; And on the other hand, that the project entrepreneurs could know their opinions, comments, or fears about this. This space was also used to Discuss Regarding Joint Value Creation spaces, which are explained in Chapter 14: Previous negotiations.

After each meeting it was done A minute containing the issues covered and the agreements are recorded. The first 7 were made by the team of Espejo de Tarapacá, which were validated with the attendees and delivered at the next meeting. As of the eighth meeting, the preparation and distribution of minutes was delegated to La Paz House.

Figure 13-2. First meeting of the Working Group with social leaders of San Marcos



Source: Image obtained in meeting

To date, 17 meetings of the work table have been held, being the last of the last 24 Of July of 2014 and where, among other things, he delivered the Last Draft Available Of the environmental impact study. in annex 13.1 of chapter 13 A table is presented with ato synthesis of each meeting and of the agreements taken, within which one can emphasize:

- **Information mechanisms:** Different mechanisms were generated to keep the community informed of the progress of the project and relevant news, particularly by giving a timeline of the various field activities that were being carried out, an informative mural and a bulletin Informative.

Figure 13-3. Informative Mural of the project Espejo de Tarapacá in San Marcos



Source: Image obtained in meeting

Mailboxes were also left at each of the kiosks in Caleta San Marcos, where the community could leave their questions, answers and comments to the project.

Figure 13-4. Mailbox for Questions Ministerial briefings and Suggestions



Source: Image obtained in meeting

Finally, it was established one day a week where a member of the project team was in the former school of the Cove receiving questions and comments (open House). This instance was maintained during the months of field studies of the project's environmental consultants.

- **Visit to the reservoir:** Some community actors requested a visit to the sector where the project's water reservoir would be located. 2 visits to the reservoir were organized, the first on Tuesday, November 26, 2013 and the second the 2 December 2013, where the works of the on-site project were presented, led by the project manager and the head of the environmental team.

Figure 13-5. Visit to the Reservoir with neighbors of the San Marcos community



Source: Image obtained in meeting

- **Marine Consultant Recruitment:** Considering the technical nature of the marine baseline reports and the results of the water intake and discharge modeling included in the environmental impact study, delivered by the project to the community (see the Marine commission below), this requested The project to finance a consultant to support it in its review.

This application was directly in line with the process of transparency and participation that the project seeks, so it was agreed and created terms of reference for the choice of the consultant. The invitation was extended to three consultants, suggested by different Neighbors of Caleta, who presented their proposals. The community analyzed the proposals

and at the time of making the decision arose differences between 2 organizations of the Cove, so after a process of debate requested the project to hire 2 consultants, being one of them Promar Pacífico LTDA., consultant with experience in the sector, and Bernardo Toro, marine biologist of the area. These consultants are already working with the community, having delivered baseline studies and the results of marine modeling.

As explained in Chapter 15: "Voluntary environmental commitments", the commitment of the Project is that both consultants accompany and advise to the Community Throughout the environmental assessment Procedure, Until The 30 days The following number from the dictation of The Environmental qualification resolution Project approval.

- **Desalination plant:** SE has talked with the community about the mutual benefits that can bring the installation of a desalination plant for the project Considering that the project will require water for its construction and operation phases. Indeed, several members of the community have argued that one of their greatest needs is to have a constant source of drinking water Since such basic service would allow them to add value to the fishing activity as well as to open up the spectrum of economic activities towards the area of services. Currently, the Cove is supplied through tank trucks that come from the city of Iquique fortnightly. In the CHapter ("Voluntary environmental commitments") The scope and commitment of the project in this area is explicit.
- **Joint work Plan:** The 24th Of July a joint work Plan was signed With the Fishermen's indication (annex 14.1 of chapter 14), which Expresses To Readiness to dialogue Between The Union and the project In order to explore spaces that seek consensus the interests of the parties; In Particular in relation to Care of the environment and The Shelter of The rights emanating from their area of management of benthic resources San Marcos A and B and their aquaculture concession.
The 28th of July was signed A joint work Plan Between the project, The Neighbors ' board, the sports Club, and the Committee of San Marcos Housing (annex 14.2 of chapter 14), which Expresses a willingness to dialogue Between the parties. The purpose of this work Plan is to explore Areas of mutual growth in terms of, Between Other To shared value, transparency, Economic development, and Environmental care.
More History of These DocumentS In chapter 14 on negotiations with stakeholders. It is recorded that the firm of those mentioned Work plans No They necessarily mean a project approval by social organizations.

b) Commission of marine environment

In the various meetings held in a formal and informal way with the community, manifested the concern specific to the interaction of the project with the marine environment, and in particular to the potential risk that the project could have on biodiversity oceanic and the resources that provide economic sustenance to the cove. Addressing this concern a Marine Environment Commission was created. More technical issues related to environmental studies confined to sea-related issues.

4 meetings of committees were held. These, like the work tables, were public and the whole community was invited to participate. In the Annex 13.1 of chapter 13 is presented a table presents a detailed analysis of each meeting and the agreements taken, within which it is possible to emphasize:

- **Community involvement in baseline studies:** In order to carry out the studies, local boats were rented and the consultants were accompanied by members of the community, who participated in the elaboration of the same, for example, through the sampling. The coordination of the boat leasing was managed directly by the fishermen's Union, since it is this social organization that has the management of the Caleta San Marcos Pier.
- **Study of biodiversity in the AMERB:** The Union's request to make a study of biodiversity in its area of MAnnex mentioned above. In the Commission of the Marine Environment Sampling points were agreed for the study and the form of work, where they would always be accompanied by a Union partner (See Annex 13.2 of chapter 13).
- **Presentation and delivery of results:** The results of the various studies carried out, including the marine baseline and modeling for both suction and water discharge, were delivered to the community. When required, the same consultants who conducted the studies were taken to expose the findings and conclusions of the studies delivered.

13.3.2 Dry River

Given its location, and approaching the Rio Seco community has focused on informing the community about the project so that they know the technology to use and their scope. The activities to date have been as follows:

i. **Approaches with social leaders**

The first approaches to the community of Rio Seco were held in the second semester of 2014, mainly with the leaders of the board of Neighbors and the fishermen's Union.

ii. Extended meetings

An enlarged meeting with the community was held on November 23, 2013, presenting the project and its design. Emphasis was placed on the camp, which will be located 6 kilometres south of La Caleta, as well as the access road immediately north Of The Cove.

Also, we discussed the potential that the project can generate for the Caleta Rio Seco, mainly for the job opportunities and service delivery that cannot emerge as a result of the project.

iii. Visit to the reservoir

A visit to the reservoir was also made, where, as in the case of San Marcos, the community had the opportunity to see on the ground how the project works would be, helping to understand its dimensions and opportunities.