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IMPLEMENTATION COMPLETION AND RESULTS REPORT

TF-19279

ON A

SMALL GRANT

IN THE AMOUNT OF USD 0.80 MILLION

TO THE

Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation

FOR

Colombia: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Implementation (P106013)

November 19, 2018

Energy & Extractives Global Practice
Latin America And Caribbean Region

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

CPS	Country Partnership Strategy
CNT	National Tripartite Committee
EITI	Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
ICR	Implementation Completion Report
ISR	Implementation Status Report
LAC	Latin America and Caribbean Region
MSM	Medium and Small-Scale Mining Companies
PCN	Project Concept Note
PDO	Project Development Objectives

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DATA SHEET

BASIC INFORMATION

Product Information

Project ID	Project Name
P106013	Colombia: Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative Implementation
Country	Financing Instrument
Colombia	Investment Project Financing
Original EA Category	Revised EA Category
Not Required (C)	Not Required (C)

Organizations

Borrower	Implementing Agency
Colombian Presidential Agency of International Cooperation	Ministry of Mines and Energy

Project Development Objective (PDO)

Original PDO

<p>The proposed project development objective is to support the development, implementation and institutionalization of EITI in the country and enable Colombia to become EITI compliant.</p>



FINANCING

	Original Amount (US\$)	Revised Amount (US\$)	Actual Disbursed (US\$)
Donor Financing			
TF-19279	800,000	785,771	785,771
Total	800,000	785,771	785,771
Total Project Cost	800,000	785,771	785,771

KEY DATES

Approval	Effectiveness	Original Closing	Actual Closing
09-Mar-2015	27-Aug-2015	30-Dec-2015	15-Dec-2017

RESTRUCTURING AND/OR ADDITIONAL FINANCING

Date(s)	Amount Disbursed (US\$M)	Key Revisions
06-Oct-2016	0.32	Change in Loan Closing Date(s)
08-Nov-2016	0.40	Change in Components and Cost Change in Loan Closing Date(s) Change in Financing Plan Change in Implementation Schedule

KEY RATINGS

Outcome	Bank Performance	M&E Quality
Satisfactory	Satisfactory	Substantial

RATINGS OF PROJECT PERFORMANCE IN ISRs

No.	Date ISR Archived	DO Rating	IP Rating	Actual Disbursements (US\$M)
01	17-Nov-2015	Moderately Satisfactory	Moderately Satisfactory	0.32
02	25-Jul-2017	Satisfactory	Satisfactory	0.62



ADM STAFF

Role	At Approval	At ICR
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I. PROJECT CONTEXT AND DEVELOPMENT OBJECTIVES

Context

- 1. The Republic of Colombia, an upper middle-income country, has retained its macro-economic stability despite high declines in commodity prices during the project lifetime.** In the years that the project was being implemented, Colombia witnessed lower GDP growth rates than its previous decade, partly due to the low commodity prices that prevailed during this period. Oil price, for example, fell to its lowest level in the past decade (prices adjusted for inflation). Nevertheless, Colombia performed relatively well on several macro-economic indicators; Gross Capital Formation, which was at a high of 26.72% of the GDP coinciding with the high commodity prices in 2015, still remained relatively stable at 23.39% of the GDP in 2017.¹ Colombia also made substantial progress towards poverty reduction during this period, especially in the rural areas.
- 2. Colombia has significant natural resource wealth, and the extractives sector remains critical to the economy.** The majority of natural resource revenues come from oil. The country also possesses the largest coal reserves in Latin America, is the world’s largest producer of emeralds, and has significant amounts of gold and nickel. Colombia also produces natural gas, copper, iron ore and bauxite. The contribution of the sector to GDP, national revenues, exports, and dividends from State Owned Enterprises has decreased during the project period, following the decline in commodity prices. However, the sector still remains significant, accounting for 6.4% of the GDP and 5% of the national revenues in the year 2016.²
- 3. Colombia has made significant progress in public sector governance and is committed to adopt a transparent mechanism for reporting extractive industries revenues.** This is indeed significant and opportune, as having these mechanisms in place would enable Colombia to maximize its benefits from the next commodity boom, as commodity prices have been historically cyclic. Colombia’s National Development Plan (2010-2014), while noting that “prosperity for all” can be achieved through measures to improve peace and security, employment and poverty reduction, considered the oil and mining sectors as one of the 5 drivers for growth and employment creation in the country. The said plan also regarded Good Governance as one of the cross-cutting pillars for democratic prosperity and provided the impetus for Colombia to participate in EITI. Thus, Colombia fulfilled the requirements for candidacy for EITI, and was admitted as EITI Candidate Country effective October 15, 2014.
- 4. The implementation objectives of this project were also linked to the third strategic theme of the World Bank’s Country Partnership Strategy (‘CPS’) with Colombia, i.e., Inclusive Growth with Enhanced Productivity, and the cross-cutting theme of ‘Good Governance’.** The CPS for FY 2012-2016, *Sustainable Growth with Enhanced Productivity* proposed an integrated program of financial, knowledge, and convening services designed to support selectively the Government of Colombia’s National Development Plan 2010-2014. The activities were combined under three strategic themes: (a) Expanding Opportunities for Social Prosperity; (b) Sustainable Growth with Enhanced Climate Change Resilience; and (c) Inclusive Growth with Enhanced Productivity. One of the cross-cutting themes of the CPS was Good Governance.

¹ <https://data.worldbank.org/country/colombia>, last visited on 14th November, 2018

² <https://eiti.org/colombia#revenue-collection>, last visited on 14th November, 2018



Project Development Objectives (PDOs)

The Project Development Objective was to support the development, implementation and institutionalization of EITI in the country and enable Colombia to become EITI compliant. This has remained unchanged through the lifetime of the project.

Key Expected Outcomes and Outcome Indicators

The PDO level outcome indicators, as well as the as well as intermediate level results indicators of the project, which have remained unchanged during the lifetime of the project, were all successfully achieved. These are more fully described in Section II below. Overall, the PCN had noted that increased sector transparency and increased access to information were the main expected outcomes of the project. These were to be measured by the following indicators: (a) the Resource Governance Index; and (b) Access to increased quantity and higher quality information. At the time of project closing, these have also been achieved, and Colombia had been successful at providing access to high quality extractives sector data in a timely manner to its stakeholders. The final validation report notes that Colombia's annual EITI Report disclosed high quality data that reflected 'Satisfactory Progress' (the highest possible compliance outcome under EITI validation) under all the data disclosure types, and even went 'beyond' the requirements on EITI on aspects such as contract disclosure, revenue management and expenditures, and economic contribution of the sector. Colombia's annual EITI Reports were one of the metrics assessed in Colombia's final EITI validation report, which was finalized in June, 2018. The final validation report notes that Colombia's annual EITI Report disclosed high quality data that reflected 'satisfactory progress' (the highest possible compliance outcome under EITI validation) under all the data disclosure types, and even went 'beyond' the requirements on EITI on aspects such as contract disclosure, revenue management and expenditures, economic contribution of the sector, and sub-national transfers of extractives revenues. Similarly, Colombia was also ranked in the 'good' category- the highest possible category in the Resource Governance Index published by the Natural Resources Governance Institute (NRGI), ranking 7th in oil and gas governance, and 10th in mining governance, for the year 2017.

Components

The project originally envisioned the following components during the time of project approval, as reflected in the PCN:

1. ***Preparation and publication of the first and second EITI Reports covering the years 2013 and 2014.*** An Independent Administrator (usually an auditing company) was to be hired to coordinate with the CTN the scope of the EITI Reports, including contextual information about the oil, gas and mining, the materiality criteria for companies and government agencies that will report and the materiality of payments and receipts to be reconciled. The Independent Administrator would also agree with the CTN on the data templates for reporting payments and receipts. The report would explain any discrepancies found after the reconciliation. Training activities for the CTN and interested stakeholders would be programmed in the course of data gathering as well as formal training of the CTN.
2. ***Study to assess company payments to sub-national governments and of payments for the transportation of oil, gas and minerals to government entities and state-owned enterprises.*** To the extent that these revenues are material, the study would recommend an action plan to disclose them in future EITI Reports. The study would help understand the types of transportation arrangements and types of payments and rates, and the materiality of these payments. The disclosure of sub-national payments and of transportation payments were expected to enhance the accountability of the sectors. Sensitization of relevant municipalities was also envisioned.



3. **Study to identify medium and small-scale mining companies (MSM) that could participate in EITI.** A study would identify the mining operators (medium and small miners) that contribute 15 to 20 percent of sector revenues; help understand their contribution to the economy in terms of employment and revenues, the types of minerals exploited, and the main municipalities where they operated. The study would review the legal framework applicable to MSM, and would suggest a strategy to include these companies in EITI starting with the second EITI Report.
4. **Implementation of a communication strategy.** This included disseminating the information produced by the EITI Report and promoting public debate at the national and regional levels around its findings and relevant extractive industry issues. A communication strategy would be prepared and a communication plan implemented. The strategy contemplated establishing a permanent communication portal involving government agencies and is interactive with the public.
5. **Project management support.** Ensuring that the adequate structure, administrative capacity and resources would be in place to enable the National Tripartite Committee to implement the Action Plan.

During the lifetime of the project, and as reflected in the Implementation Status Reports (ISRs), some of these components changed, and were also adjusted to accommodate additional financing and revised national priorities, following a project restructuring in November, 2016.

Components 1,2 and 3 above were reflected in the form of PDO level indicators, and resulted in high quality annual EITI reports, rather than being retained as separate components with corresponding intermediate level results indicators. Thus, Colombia was observed during its EITI Validation as having gone even beyond the requirements of the EITI Standard in disclosing sub-national transfers of extractives revenues within the country.

Component 4 has been reflected in the corresponding intermediate level results indicators titled ‘Number of training sessions of MSG and extended civil society group to build technical knowledge around EITI requirements in the Colombia context’ and ‘Formal training for the National Tripartite Committee (CNT) and CSOs’, and Component 5 has been reflected in the corresponding intermediate level results indicator titled ‘Capacity to administer the project is established’. These are more fully described in Section II below.



II. OUTCOME



Assessment of Achievement of Each Objective/Outcome

The PDO level outcome indicators of the project, which have remained unchanged during the lifetime of the project, were all successfully achieved as follows:

1. **PDO Indicator 1:** The Colombia EITI Report is approved by the Tripartite National Committee (CTN) and published within the deadline (Data Type: Yes/No).

Explanation: As of 31st August, 2015, the baseline for this indicator was 'No'. The project supported Colombia EITI in developing its second and third annual EITI Reports, which were both approved by the CTN and published within the applicable deadlines. The first of these reports disclosed extractives sector data for the calendar years 2014 and 2015 respectively, and was published in December, 2015. The second of these reports, published in December, 2017, disclosed extractives sector data for the calendar year 2016. Thus, at the time of project closing, the target for this PDO indicator has been achieved, and the current data for this PDO indicator is 'Yes'.

2. **PDO Indicator 2:** The scope of the second and third reports are consistent with the EITI Standard and adapted implementation and reflect the priorities set out by the National Tripartite Committee (CNT) (Data Type: Yes/No)

Explanation: As of 31st August, 2015, the baseline for this indicator was 'No'. The project supported Colombia EITI in developing its second and third annual EITI Reports. As mentioned above, these reports were approved by the CNT and published in a timely manner.

Colombia's annual EITI Reports financed under this project were not only consistent with the EITI Standard, but also reflected the country's national priorities very well. This was one of the major reasons for the EITI Board to have declared Colombia to have made 'Satisfactory Progress' in implementing EITI- the highest possible compliance result. Colombia has now become the first country in the Latin-America and Caribbean (LAC) region to have achieved this result.

EITI-Colombia has also published its beneficial ownership roadmap, which includes recommendations for mainstreaming this requirement into national extractives sector governance through a national registry, and recommendations for including beneficial ownership information into requirements for awarding mining titles. The country is also expected to introduce a national beneficial ownership registry Bill, which has thus far been delayed.

Thus, at the time of project closing, the target for this PDO indicator has been achieved, and the current data for this PDO indicator is 'Yes'.

The intermediate level results indicators of the project remained unchanged during project lifetime, and were all successfully achieved as follows:

1. **Intermediate Indicator 1:** Capacity to administer the project is established (Data Type: Yes/No).

Explanation: As of 31st August, 2015, the baseline for this indicator was 'No'. The project built capacity in the recipient agency to administer recipient-executed grants, as well as to implement EITI nationally. This is reflected in the project having achieved all the PDO and Intermediate Result indicators, and also having achieved 100% disbursement of grant funding in a timely manner. Thus, at project closing, the target for this intermediate indicator has been achieved, and the current data for this indicator is 'Yes'.



2. **Intermediate Indicator 2:** Number of training sessions of MSG and extended civil society group to build technical knowledge around EITI requirements in the Colombia context (Data Type: Number)

Explanation: As of 31st August, 2015, the baseline for this indicator was 0. At the time of project closing, the data for this indicator was 8, far exceeding the original target of 2. EITI Colombia has been a global leader in deepening EITI implementation by engaging municipalities and districts. EITI Colombia has organized several regional outreach and training events since 2015, including in San Jose Ure (mining community), Neiva (hydrocarbon area), and Medellin (close to a large gold project). In 2017, four regional workshops were organized in Montelibano, El Bagre and Barrancas (mining) and Barrancabermeja (hydrocarbons). EITI Colombia also partnered with civil society to organize workshops in Acacias and Hatonuevo communities to respond to demand for information at the community level. Two additional outreach events were organized in Agua Azul and La Jagua de Ibirico municipalities.

3. **Intermediate Indicator 3:** Raising awareness and outreach by the establishment of a permanent dissemination portal connecting all relevant government entities producing information relevant to EITI (Data Type: Yes/No)

Explanation: As of 31st August, 2015, the baseline for this indicator was ‘No’. At the time of project closing, the target for this indicator was achieved, and the data was ‘Yes’.

In order to disseminate data disclosed through EITI in a broader manner, beyond just through EITI printed reports, Colombia has now established a national transparency portal that discloses sector data. Reporting companies and government entities now use the said portal, and its data reporting templates, to disclose EITI data. This process is currently partially manual, being inputted by an identified resource person in each reporting entity into excel sheets that feed into the said portal. The 2016 EITI Report was the first 100% digital report in EITI globally, published online in December 2017. The online report was also publicized through social media (Twitter, Facebook), with #EITIColombia becoming the Twitter trend of the day during the launch. A geo-referenced tool on the website also allows for browsing information on licenses, production and royalties by municipality and province, by company and by commodity.

The next step in this regard would be to fully automate such data disclosures, such that the reporting portal directly utilizes data available in other government and company systems, and aggregates and disseminates them automatically. This will also require simplifying and reconciling EITI reporting templates with existing government and company reporting templates, in order to avoid the need to replicate data disclosures.

4. **Intermediate Indicator 4:** Formal training for the National Tripartite Committee (CNT) and CSOs (Data Type: Number)

Explanation: As of 31st August, 2015, the baseline for this indicator was ‘0’. At the time of project closing, the target for this indicator was achieved, and the data was ‘Yes’. At the time of project closing, the data for this indicator was 8, far exceeding the original target of 2.

Through the above mentioned 8 workshops and training events mentioned under Intermediate Indicator No.2, EITI Colombia imparted trainings to the CNT, including its CSO representatives, as well as for CSOs throughout the country. Particularly, EITI Colombia partnered with civil society to organize workshops in Acacias and Hatonuevo communities to respond to demand for information at the community level. EITI Colombia has also used its website to reach out to stakeholders, public and CSOs. Content includes a five-module capacity building course on EITI and Extractives that is free and open to the public (available here: <http://dev-eiti.pantheonsite.io/formacion>).



Overall Outcome Rating

Overall Project Outcome rating is ‘Satisfactory’. All the PDO level indicators, and intermediate result indicators were achieved, and in cases far exceeded original targets. The grant disbursement through the project was 98% of allocated grants. Colombia has successfully undergone validation under the EITI Standard, and achieved the highest possible outcome of ‘Satisfactory Progress’. It is the first country in the LAC region to have achieved this outcome. This positive validation finding was made by the international EITI Board, which is a separate institution from the World Bank Group, and the said decision is available here: <https://eiti.org/BD/2018-38>.

Colombia is also a pioneer in several aspects of EITI, and the validation report noted that the country had even surpassed the requirements of the EITI Standard on aspects such as disclosure of data on extractives contracts, revenue management and expenditures, economic contribution of the sector, and sub-national transfers of extractives revenues.

In a first-of-its-kind effort, Colombia’s national transparency portal enables reporting companies and government entities, to disclose EITI data digitally, and after reconciliation (where applicable), discloses the EITI data online. Colombia’s 2016 EITI Report was the first 100% digital report in EITI globally, and was published online in December 2017.

Colombia has also leveraged EITI as a vehicle for transparent and accountable governance. Its beneficial ownership roadmap, which includes recommendations for mainstreaming this requirement into national extractives sector governance through a national registry, and recommendations for including beneficial ownership information into requirements for awarding mining titles.

III. KEY FACTORS THAT AFFECTED IMPLEMENTATION AND OUTCOME

As reflected in the first ISR for the project (November, 2015), project implementation was initially delayed due to delays in the signing of the Grant Agreement as well as the budget allocation process within the Colombian government. Once this was addressed through the collaborative efforts of the World Bank country office, project team, and the recipient agency, grant disbursements and project implementation improved. By the time of the second ISR (July, 2017), the national EITI secretariat in Colombia as well as the CNT had effectively organized themselves to support EITI implementation in the country, and this was evidenced by the project having disbursed 78% of the allocated grant, and had committed around 95% of the said grant.

A key reason for the depth, impact and innovations of EITI in Colombia has been that the country, being a middle-income country, has relatively higher implementation capacity, and the existing systems are conducive for the World Bank to provide support for attempts at innovative methods of data systematization (such as through the online data portal), as well as data dissemination and citizen engagement (such as through grass-roots dialogue on the extractives sector in mining districts). The achievements of the project are significant, and the results achieved (such as the establishment of organized dialogue between the government, companies, and civil society) will provide a vital platform for the country’s efforts towards citizen engagement on the extractives sector.



IV. BANK PERFORMANCE, COMPLIANCE ISSUES, AND RISK TO DEVELOPMENT OUTCOME

Bank performance in managing the project is rated as ‘Satisfactory’. Initial risks were posed to the development outcomes due to delays in the signing of the Grant Agreement as well as the budget allocation process within the Colombian government. However, these were effectively addressed by the World Bank team and the recipient agency as the project was being implemented, and is reflected by the increasing ratings for the project in the ISRs and other project documents.

The project was initially for a grant amount of USD 0.5 million. The first ISR for the project (November, 2015), noted that it was ‘moderately satisfactory’, owing to the above-mentioned delays. It was subsequently restructured in October, 2016, with an additional financing of USD 0.3 million, and with an extension of Closing Date. The restructuring was done in order to address the said delays, while at the same time enabling Colombia to effectively fulfill its EITI implementation requirements in a timely and satisfactory manner moving forward. Thus, the restructured project now totaled USD 0.8 million, with the final closing date of December 15, 2017. The additional financing was used to support several strategic activities of Colombia’s EITI work program such as the second EITI report, capacity building, communication and the functioning of the Secretariat. The restructuring paper also noted that the project performance had been ‘satisfactory’. The said ‘satisfactory’ rating was also reflected in the second ISR (July, 2017), by which time the project had disbursed 78% of the total allocated grants, and had committed around 95% of the said grants.

The ‘satisfactory’ rating attributed to the Bank’s performance is also based on the project achieving its PDO in a timely manner. The PDO was “*to support the development, implementation and institutionalization of EITI in Colombia, and to enable Colombia to become EITI compliant.*” With support from the project, Colombia not only became compliant under EITI with the highest possible rating, but was also observed by the EITI Board to have even gone ‘beyond’ the EITI Standard in implementing transparency measures for the extractives sector. (See also: EITI Board decision on Colombia’s validation, available here: <https://eiti.org/BD/2018-38>).

V. LESSONS LEARNED AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The following lessons were learnt through the project:

1. **EITI Implementation in middle income countries offers scope for improving extractives sector governance through supporting digitization of data, its improved management and use.** The project has effectively supported the partial digitization of online data reporting, and disclosure for EITI purposes, in Colombia. In terms of data publication, the manner in which the EITI implementation process has evolved in several countries is that the data gathering and reporting is a stand-alone process, separate from and outside from the implementing country’s regular national public financial management and other data systems. Going beyond such stand-alone reporting, and leveraging national data systems to enable automated data publication while retaining the multi-stakeholder participation that is integral to EITI, would benefit the EITI implementing countries further. Such an action would deepen and strengthen transparency, efficiency, and civil society participation in sector governance. Middle-income countries, which have better access to technologies, are well-placed to implement such efforts.

Next Steps: For Colombia, the next step in this regard would be to fully automate such data disclosures, such that the reporting portal directly utilizes data available in other government and company systems, and aggregates and disseminates them systematically and in real time. This will also require simplifying and reconciling EITI reporting templates with existing government and company reporting templates, in order to



avoid the need to replicate data disclosures. Doing so will improve sector transparency, investment, citizen engagement, and academic research on the sector.

2. **Linking EITI to national priorities yields improved results, both in terms of EITI Validation, as well as in terms of sector transparency and accountability.** Colombia has achieved the highest possible validation outcome, and while doing so, went even beyond the EITI Standard on issues of national importance. This included disclosures of extractives contracts, revenue management and expenditures, economic contribution of the sector, and sub-national transfers of extractives revenues. Citizen engagement through EITI at the municipal level, in particular, was deeper than in most other countries, and the country also successfully leveraged EITI as a vehicle for transparent and accountable governance through its efforts at making disclosure of beneficial ownership information a part of mainstream sector governance.

Next Steps: As next steps in this regard, the country will benefit from successfully creating legislative frameworks for the establishment of a national beneficial ownership registry for the sector. Further opportunities for linking EITI into national priorities also include deepening support to municipal level governments, rather than just engaging the civil society at the municipalities, in order to enhance their transparent and accountable functioning, including through disclosure of data required under EITI. This becomes especially important, given the large level of sub-national transfers of sector revenues to the regional and municipal levels in the country.



ANNEX 1. RESULTS FRAMEWORK AND KEY OUTPUTS

A. RESULTS INDICATORS

A.1 PDO Indicators

Objective/Outcome: All reporting agencies provide information through their regular electronic reporting systems

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
The Colombia EITI Report Approved by the Tripartite National Committee (CTN) and published within the deadline	Yes/No	N 31-Aug-2015	Y 01-Dec-2017	Y 11-Dec-2017	Y 20-Jun-2017

Comments (achievements against targets): The Colombia annual EITI report, covering extractives sector data for the calendar year 2016, was approved by the CTN and published in a timely manner in December, 2017. The said annual EITI report was one of the metrics assessed in Colombia's final EITI validation report, which was finalized in June, 2018. The final validation report notes that Colombia's annual EITI Report disclosed high quality data that reflected 'satisfactory progress' (the highest possible compliance outcome under EITI validation) under all the data disclosure types, and even went 'beyond' the requirements on EITI on aspects such as contract disclosure, revenue management and expenditures, and economic contribution of the sector.

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
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The scope of the second and third reports are consistent with the EITI Standard and adapted implementation and reflect the priorities set out by the National Tripartite Committee (CNT)	Yes/No	N 31-Aug-2015	Y 10-Aug-2017	Y 01-Sep-2017	Y 30-Jun-2017
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Comments (achievements against targets): Colombia's annual EITI Reports financed under this project were not only consistent with the EITI Standard, but also reflected the country's national priorities very well. This was one of the major reasons for the EITI Board to have declared Colombia to have made 'satisfactory progress' in implementing EITI- the highest possible compliance result. Colombia has now become the first country in the Latin-America and Caribbean (LAC) region to have achieved this result.

A.2 Intermediate Results Indicators

Component: An electronic platform for EITI reporting has been developed by the national secretariat and is operational on the Colombia EITI website

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Raising awareness and outreach by the establishment of a permanent dissemination portal connecting all relevant government entities producing information relevant to EITI that would deliver permanent	Yes/No	N 31-Aug-2015	Y 11-Dec-2017	Y 11-Dec-2017	Y 26-Jun-2017

Comments (achievements against targets): In order to disseminate data disclosed through EITI in a broader manner , beyond just through EITI



reports, Colombia has now established a national transparency portal that discloses sector data. Reporting companies and government entities now use the said portal, and its data reporting templates, to disclose EITI data. This process is currently partially manual, being inputted by an identified resource person in each reporting entity into excel sheets that feed into the said portal. The 2016 EITI Report was the first 100% digital report in EITI globally, published online in December 2017. The online report was also publicized through social media (Twitter, Facebook), with #EITIColombia becoming the Twitter trend of the day during the launch. A geo-referenced tool on the website also allows for browsing information on licenses, production and royalties by municipality and province, by company and by commodity. The next step in this regard would be to fully automate such data disclosures, such that the reporting portal directly utilizes data available in other government and company systems, and aggregates and disseminates them automatically. This will also require simplifying and reconciling EITI reporting templates with existing government and company reporting templates, in order to avoid the need to replicate data disclosures.

Component: Implementation of a communications strategy

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Number of training sessions of MSG and extended civil society group to build technical knowledge around EITI requirements in the Colombia context	Number	0.00	2.00	2.00	8.00
		31-Aug-2015	11-Dec-2017	11-Dec-2017	26-Jun-2017

Comments (achievements against targets): EITI Colombia is a global leader in taking EITI to the municipalities and districts. EITI Colombia has organized several regional outreach and training events since 2015, including in San Jose Ure (mining community), Neiva (hydrocarbon area), and Medellin (close to a large gold project). In 2017, four regional workshops were organized in Montelibano, El Bagre and Barrancas (mining) and Barrancabermeja (hydrocarbons). EITI Colombia also partnered with civil society to organize workshops in Acacias and Hatonuevo communities to respond to demand for information at the community level. Two additional outreach events were organized in Agua Azul and La Jagua de Ibirico municipalities.



Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Formal training for the National Tripartite Committee (CNT) and CSOs	Number	0.00	2.00	2.00	8.00
		31-Aug-2015	11-Dec-2017	11-Dec-2017	26-Jun-2017

Comments (achievements against targets): Through the above mentioned 8 workshops and training events, EITI Colombia imparted trainings to the CNT, including its CSO representatives, as well as for CSOs throughout the country. Particularly, EITI Colombia partnered with civil society to organize workshops in Acacias and Hatonuevo communities to respond to demand for information at the community level. EITI Colombia has also used its website to reach out to stakeholders, public and CSOs. Content includes a five-module capacity building course on EITI and Extractives that is free and open to the public.

Component: Project management support

Indicator Name	Unit of Measure	Baseline	Original Target	Formally Revised Target	Actual Achieved at Completion
Capacity to administer project is established	Yes/No	N	Y	Y	Y
		31-Aug-2015	11-Dec-2017	11-Dec-2017	26-Jun-2017

Comments (achievements against targets): The project built capacity in the recipient agency to administer recipient-executed grants, as well as to implement EITI nationally. This is reflected in the project having achieved all the PDO and Intermediate Result indicators, and also having achieved 100% disbursement of grant funding in a timely manner.



B. ORGANIZATION OF THE ASSESSMENT OF THE PDO

Objective/Outcome 1	
Outcome Indicators	The Colombia EITI Report was approved by the Tripartite National Committee (CTN) and published within the deadline
Intermediate Results Indicators	Capacity to administer project was established
Key Outputs by Component (linked to the achievement of the Objective/Outcome 1)	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Project management support to the recipient agency was delivered. 2. Study was performed to assess company payments to sub-national governments and of payments for the transportation of oil, gas and minerals to government entities and state-owned enterprises. 3. Study was performed to identify medium and small-scale mining companies (MSM) that could participate in EITI. 4. EITI communication strategy was implemented.
Objective/Outcome 2	
Outcome Indicators	The scope of the second and third reports were consistent with the EITI Standard and adapted implementation and reflect the priorities set out by the National Tripartite Committee (CNT)
Intermediate Results Indicators	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Eight training sessions for MSG and extended civil society group to build technical knowledge around EITI requirements in the Colombia context. 2. Raising awareness and outreach by having established a permanent dissemination portal connecting (manually) all relevant government entities producing information relevant to EITI. 3. Eight formal trainings delivered for the National Tripartite Committee (CNT) and CSOs.



Key Outputs by Component
(linked to the achievement of the Objective/Outcome 2)

All reporting agencies provide information through their regular electronic reporting systems.



ANNEX 2. PROJECT COST BY COMPONENT

Components	Amount at Approval (US\$M)	Actual at Project Closing (US\$M)	Percentage of Approval (US\$M)
EITI Implementation	500,000.00	800000.00	0
Total	500,000.00	800,000.00	0.00



ANNEX 3. RECIPIENT, CO-FINANCIER AND OTHER PARTNER/STAKEHOLDER COMMENTS



ANNEX 4. SUPPORTING DOCUMENTS (IF ANY)