



UNODC

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

Alluvial gold exploitation with machinery on land (EVOA)

EVOA AND LAW ARRANGEMENTS

66%

Illicit
exploitation

In transit
to legality

7%

27%

With technical and/or
environmental
permissions

EVOA AND ETHNIC TERRITORIES

59%

Outside from
ethnic territories

40%

Black
Community Lands

<1%

Indigenous
Reservations

98,028

Hectares 2019

EVOA AND TERRITORY MANAGEMENT

Excludable zones from mining

Restricted mining
zones within
Excludable
zones from
mining

17%

35%

52%

Environmental restrictions free zones

Restricted mining
zones inside
Environmental
restrictions
free zones

5%

43%

48%

Note: may be carried out exploration and exploitation mining works in Restricted Mining Zones, if there is compliance of specific requirements that replace the protection elements considered in the restriction frame.



EVOA ON LAND DYNAMICS



Note: sum of stable, new and expanding EVOA, is equivalent to 2019 full detection; areas with signs of plant succession correspond to EVOA detected in 2018 that did not present exploitation evidences in 2019.



77% of EVOA on land is concentrated in **Antioquia (41%)** and **Chocó (36%)**



- Province with EVOA on land
- Province without EVOA on land detected
- EVOA on land
- EVOA alerts in water
- Study rivers
- Province with coca crops

EVOA in water:
Caquetá river presented most of alerts

Note: information about EVOA alerts in water corresponds only to ten rivers studied (Amazonas, Apaporis, Atabapo, Caquetá, Cotuhé, Inírida, Negro, Puré, Putumayo and Yari), this does not mean that it does not occur in other rivers.