

Team

EFS Brazil

TCU

Chair of the Olacefs Capacity
Building Committee



Director of Advanced
Studies and Institutional
Cooperation

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Technical coordinator of the project

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CCC

Project background



Justification of the project

- 201 million people (32.1% of the total population of the Latin America and Caribe) live in poverty, of which 82 million (13.1%) are in extreme poverty
- High diagnosed competence gap in data analysis since
 2016
- Unsatisfactory results of traditional means of developing capacities in data analysis (Geographic Information Systems and remote sensing)

Conceptual framework - 3 axes

Axis 1: vulnerable populations

Axis 2: technology

Axis 3: pedagogical and methodological structure

Axis 1: vulnerable populations

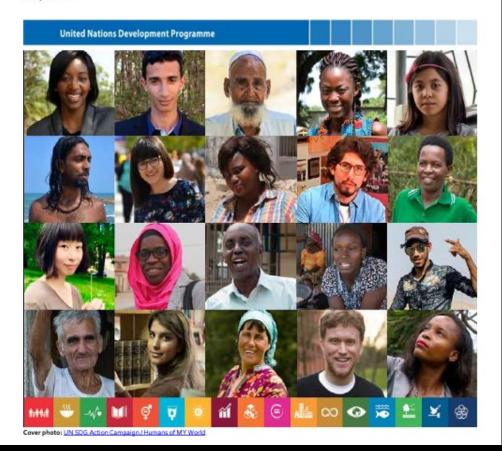
What does it mean to "leave no one behind" (2030 Agenda)?

How to integrate the "leave no one behind" principle into the process of prioritizing audit topics?



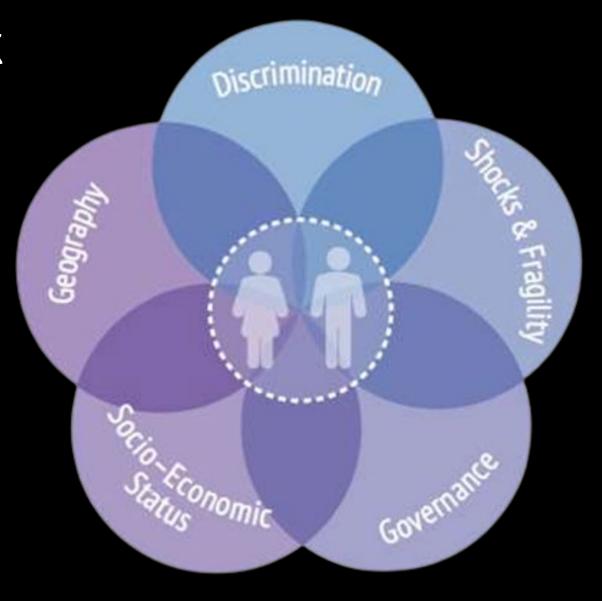
WHAT DOES IT MEAN TO LEAVE NO ONE BEHIND?

A UNDP discussion paper and framework for implementation
July 2018



Axis 1: vulnerable populations

- Discrimination
- Geography
- Socioeconomic status
- Governance
- Shocks and fragilities



The clinic is too far

Sometimes there are

Clinic staff do not

We cannot make

no qualified staff

at the clinic

WIDER CAUSAL OR CONTRIBUTING FACTORS

Factors that contribute to indigenous women's experience

Nomadic populations

Lower levels of education

Poor transport/infrastructure

Distrust between authorities and indigenous peoples

Dispersed populations

Remote border regions

Harmful traditional practices (in some cases)**

Indigenous health concepts or practices rejected

Discriminatory social attitudes

WHAT INDIGENOUS WOMEN
EXPERIENCE

I have no money for the bus fare

I cannot afford the clinic fees

Clinic staff are impolite/ look down on us

They want things done their way, not ours

They do not ask or listen to what we want

affecting indigenous women

Wider factors disproportionately

Reduced access to traditional remedies

Displacement

Poor access to clean water and sanitation

Climate change impacts

Malnutrition/food insecurity

Poverty

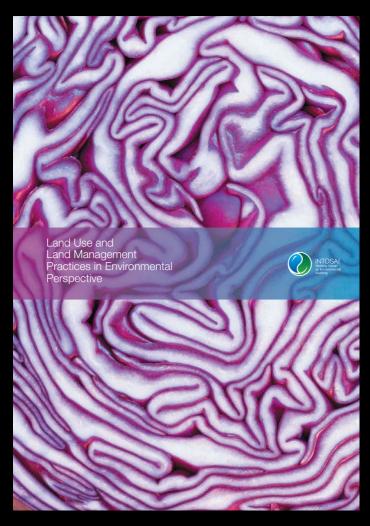
Unemployment

Reduced access to land or resources

Conceptual framework Axis 2: technology







Conceptual framework Axis 2: technology

ISSAI 5540

The International Standards of Supreme Audit Institutions, ISSAI, are issued by the International Organization of Supreme Audit Institutions, INTOSAL For more information visit



Use of Geospatial Information in Auditing Disaster Management and Disaster-related Aid

Articles

Geotechnologies and monitoring of Sustainable Development Goals by Supreme Audit Institutions



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in Corporate Education.

Erick Fonseca dos Santos is an employee of the Federal Court of Accounts - TCLMBrazil. Heisworking towards an M.A.in. applied computing focused on computational vision and recognition of objects in salellife images, associated to the TCU GeoControl project aimed at monitoring inflastructure works through remote ensing.HehasaBA.in.Computing.



INTOSAI WGEA Work Plan 2017-2019 Project 2.3 (g)

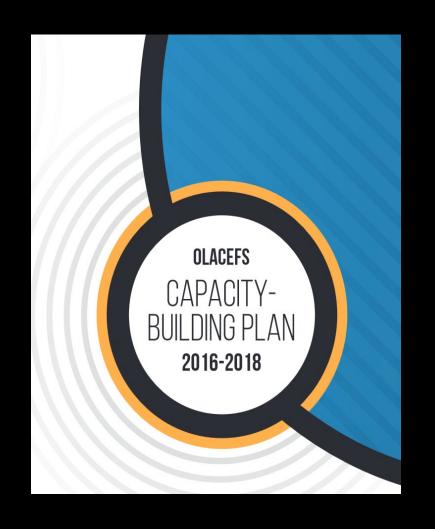
Training Tool on Environmental Data: Resources and Options for **Supreme Audit Institutions**

Further information contact: wgea@bpk.go.id

Website: www.wgea.org Twitter ID: @WGEASecre

Revista do TCU 137

Axis 2: technology







Axis 2: technology

Replicability

Scalability

Sustainability (cost reduction)

Free and open-source software whenever possible

Free Satellite Imagery

Axis 3: pedagogical and methodological structure

Project-based Learning (PBL) - themes

2022: satellite information as a tool to combat human rights violations in extractive industries in the Amazon

2023/2024: anthropogenic pressures (fire, deforestation, mining, etc.) in Indigenous Lands and Conservation Units

2024: the theme will be selected with the support of civil society organizations that work in the defense of indigenous women's rights

Axis 3: pedagogical and methodological structure

Concentration of institutional resources in a small group of multipliers

- High workload (154 hours)
- One-on-one mentoring

Instructors of the course linked to a research center that works on the subject studied (illegal mining)

The theme of the project (PBL)

Illegal gold mining and indigenous health

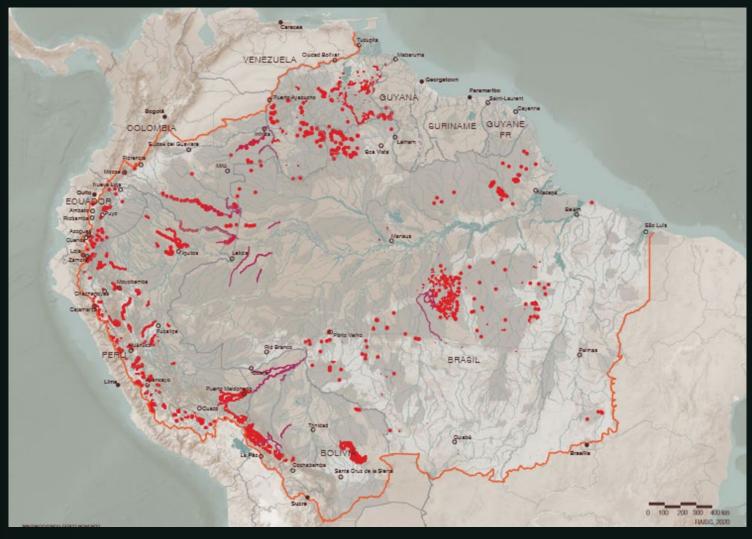
Brazil's SAI was tasked with assessing the relationship between the death of indigenous children and adults due to malnutrition and illegal gold mining in the Yanomami Indigenous Territory



The subject of the project (PBL)

Illegal gold mining and indigenous health

Illegal mining is a transnational problem in the Amazon



The subject of the project (PBL)

Illegal gold mining and indigenous health

Yanomami and

Ye'kwana are

binational people

(Brazil and

Venezuela)





The subject of the project (PBL)

Illegal gold mining and indigenous health

Complexities of the audit work

- Cultural and language barrier
- Difficulty in accessing the sites
- Geographic dispersion and size of the territory
- Difficulty recognizing reliable sources
- Failures in epidemiological information systems
- Humanitarian crisis unfolding

Satellite technology applied directly by the audit team brings promising possibilities to reduce the uncertainties of the subject.

OpenGeoHub Project Resources - 2022

Duration: 4 months - training

Budget: \$10,500 - instructors and mentors

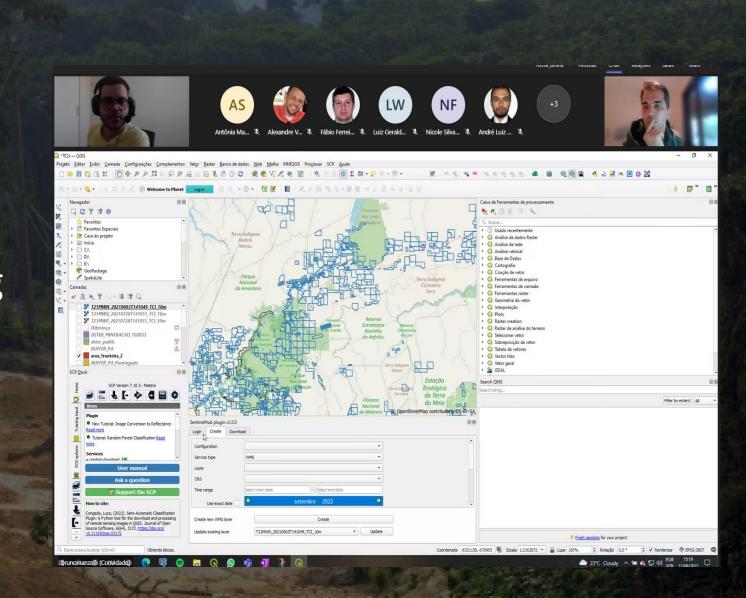
Technology:

- QGIS and Google Earth Engine
- Free satellite imagery Landsat and Sentinel
- Machine learning-based alerts for mining detection

OpenGeoHub Project Results

8 auditors able to perform medium complexity projects using GIS and remote sensing

3 auditors able to serve as multipliers of knowledge

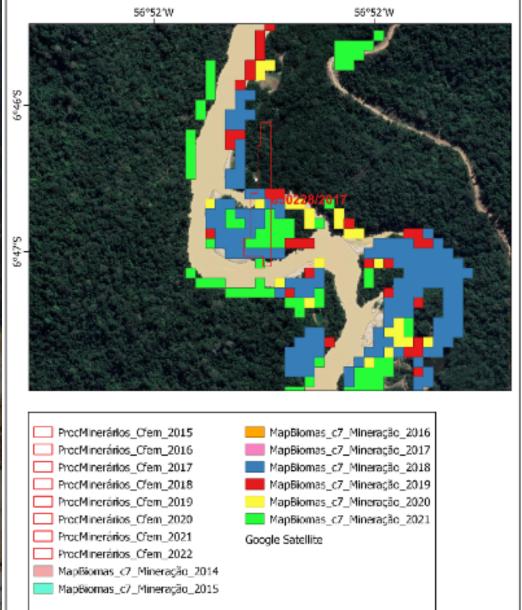


OpenGeoHub Products (during the course)

Knowledge production about illegal gold exploration

Identification of weaknesses in the mining chain through geotechnologies

Processo minerário citado como origem de ouro com vestígios de atividade minerária que extrapola os li mtes da sua poligonal



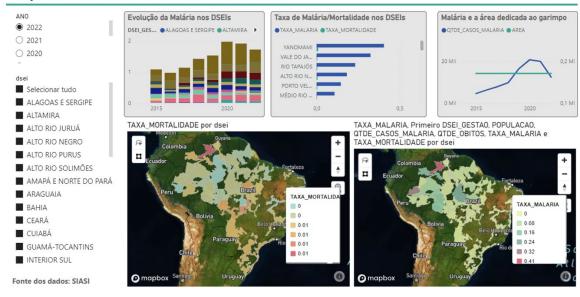
OpenGeoHub Products (during the course)

Elaboration of interactive panels with maps and statistics on the use and occupation of indigenous lands

Painel Informativo

Mapa da Malária/Mortalidade nos DSEIs





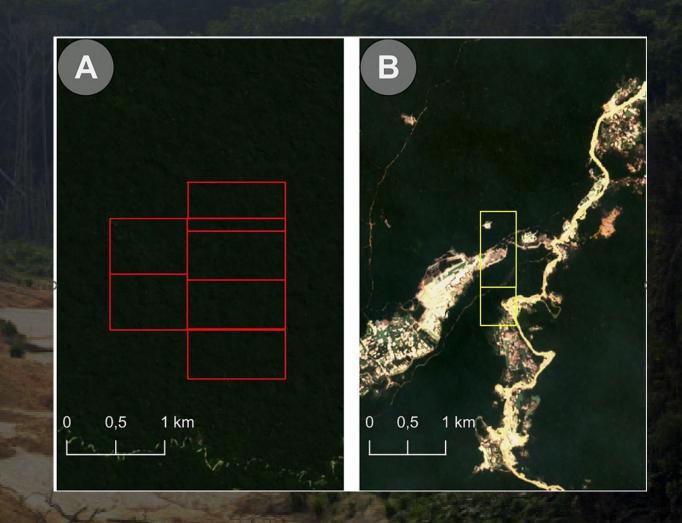


OpenGeoHub Products (after the course)

A Google Earth Engine App to the team of auditors interact with the data

Evaluation of the quality of mining alerts from different sources

Thematic maps related to the theme of the audit



OpenGeoHub Lessons learned

International cooperation demands high load of administrative activities for bids

Support from multidisciplinary areas of knowledge, such as anthropology, is needed

Projects that propose simultaneous change on technological and methodological fronts need support from the institutional leadership

OpenGeoHub

Next steps - 2023/2024

Training of 15 auditors to diagnose anthropic pressures (invasions, deforestation, fires and illegal mining, etc) on indigenous lands in Pan Amazonia

Brazil, Colombia, Peru, Venezuela, Ecuador, Bolivia, Guianas and Suriname

Panoptes project Next steps - 2023/2024

Automation of the analysis routines of rural credit data operations using:

- geographic data cubes
- automatic classifications of land use and occupation
- time series analysis
- phenological analysis

The project includes the transfer of technology to the government, academia and the third sector

