



República  
Federativa  
do Brasil

# Report on **Social Participation**

Multi-year Plan (PPA) 2024–2027

SECRETARIA-GERAL  
DA PRESIDÊNCIA  
DA REPÚBLICA

MINISTÉRIO DO  
PLANEJAMENTO E  
ORÇAMENTO



Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024–2027

Report on Social Participation in PPA 2024-2027



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PLANEJAMENTO E  
ORÇAMENTO



GOVERNO FEDERAL  
UNIÃO E RECONSTRUÇÃO



Federative  
Republic of  
Brazil

# Report on Social Participation

Multi-year Plan (PPA) 2024–2027



GENERAL SECRETARY  
OF THE PRESIDENCY  
OF THE REPUBLIC

MINISTRY OF  
PLANNING AND BUDGET







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# Summary

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# 1. Introduction

The Participatory PPA was the method of building the proposal for the Multi-Year Plan (PPA) 2024-2027, through which the federal government engaged the Brazilian population, organizations, networks, movements social organizations, councils and entities representative in a wide effort of social participation, listening and dialog with the population about the future of our country.

This Participatory PPA report presents the methodology of social participation and the results thereof. The first part presents a report on the planning and execution process of the Participatory PPA preceded by a brief history of the experience's previous social participation in preparation of PPA Plans relating to the period from 2004 to 2023. The process of social participation in the Participatory PPA, developed for the PPA 2024-2027, took place in various layers of participation, namely: holding plenary sessions on a state and district level; Intercouncil forums; and the Brazil Participatory Platform.<sup>1</sup>

Based on this analysis, we sought to compose a report of the main aspects related to the process of executing the participation layers (face-to-face and digital), as well as identify results achieved from a procedural point of view.

In the second part, the profile of participants is presented from different databases: a) Platform Administrator Panel, which provides data on proposals (title and description), number of votes and information number of participants; b) Qualitative study from Dataprev, which presents the crossing of the bases of the National Social Information Registry (CNIS); Annual List of Social Information (Rais) and Sole Registration (CADÚnico) that allows us to outline the profile of participation and votes mobilized. Although possible to identify expressive participation in the PPA of publics that are generally invisible, the information about race-color, persons with disability, income range and education no will be analyzed in this report due to a high percentage of lack of information in the databases used.

It is possible to analyze the distribution of participants by region and state, by sex and by age. In this part also they are presented poll analysis us programs and proposals that were voted and prioritized on Participatory Brazil Platform, including crossing of information that allows qualify preferences expressed by social participation, considering the relationship between programs and proposals with the profile of the participants.

The third part is dedicated to the analysis of the process of incorporating social participation. To guide the process of analysis and incorporation of social participation in the PPA 2024-2027, the

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<sup>1</sup> In this first part of the report was based on "Participative process concerning the PPA 2024-2027" developed by the Democracy and Interactions Coordination team and by Society-State Interactions, Directorate of Studies and Policies of the State, Institutions and Democracy (DIEST) of the Research Institute of Applied Economics (IPEA) within the scope of the Technical Cooperation Agreement signed between IPEA and the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic (SGPR).



social participation reports were forwarded with guidelines for the greatest incorporation possible of the proposal's priorities in the text of the PPA 2024-2027, and work meetings were held with all ministries. The best voted 50 proposals, as a whole, and the 20 proposals more voted for each of the 37 Ministries, were sent for analysis and incorporation to the PPA. This thorough analysis and incorporation process is a demonstration of the federal government's commitment to the process of rebuilding democracy and valuing social participation in implementation of public policies.

## 2. Participatory PPA: the largest experience of social participation in preparation of the multi-annual plan

In May 2023 there were celebrating 20 years since the first Social Participation Forums to discuss the Multi-Year Plan (PPA). Participatory PPA we had more wide social participation in the history of Brazil at preparation of the PPA, result of experiences previous technological innovations technologies and the challenge of rebuilding social participation after a period of dismantling of mechanisms and participatory processes.

The magnitude of the Participatory PPA can be seen in perspective with the reparation of the previous Multi-Year Plans:

**The PPA 2004-2007 - Plano Brasil de Todos** [Everyone's Brazil] – was the pioneering process in listening to civil society. It included intense discussions with the governments of the 27 States, with mayors and municipal associations, in addition to the unprecedented participation of organized civil society in debates on the PPA's guidelines and priorities, which demonstrated, once again, that the Brazilian people want profound and sustained change. (BRAZIL, 2003)

The **2008-2011 PPA - Everyone's Commitment to Education Program** - was the first participatory process led by a re-elected government. Social participation took place through “around 40 conferences on various public policies, numerous forums and councils” (BRASIL, 2007, p. 9) and ministries were instructed to promote consultations with existing social participation spaces, such as councils, especially in the discussion of sectoral strategic objectives and guidelines.

The 2012-2015 PPA - More Brazil, More Development, More Equality, More Participation Plan included a new participation format, with the incorporation of the Intercouncil Forum as a transversal body. Therefore, the sectoral councils were invited to send non-governmental representatives to a joint meeting, as a way of guaranteeing civil society a leading role in this process. The Intercouncil Forum was maintained as an instance of participatory monitoring, which is how the concept of transversal agendas emerged, representing a selection of PPA

attributes (especially goals and objectives) connected by a thematic identity. The curation of the content of each transversal agenda was carried out by the Intercouncil Forum.<sup>2</sup>

The PPA 2016-2019 - Development, Productivity and Social Inclusion reused the experience of the previous cycle and once again the Intercouncil Forum was the main space for discussing the content of the plan with society, in a format similar to that which had already been used, renamed as Dialoga Brasil Forum. The participatory process also included regional and thematic meetings. The Regional Forums took place in each region of the country and the Sector Forums focused on four segments: unions, the business sector, women and youth. We also had the experience of direct involvement of society in the preparation of the PPA with the Participa.Br digital platform.

**PPA 2020-2023 - Plan, Prioritize, Achieve** can be considered the least participatory since 2003. It represents a sudden inflection point in the trend towards improving social participation in federal planning. The only involvement of civil society in the preparation of the plan occurred in June 2019, through a public consultation in digital media with “2,100 participations, 193 proposals for changes to the programs and 1,815 concordances” (BRASIL, 2019, p. 23).

## 2.1. The Participatory PPA of 2024 – 2027: Brazil with the face of its people

The Participatory PPA, in the context of rebuilding social participation, involved Brazilian citizenship, organizations, social movements, councils and representative entities in a broad effort of social participation in the future of our country. It diversified the layers of participation and introduced the massive experience of digital participation. This process of co-management of the PPA involving government and civil society began with the first meeting of the Intercouncil Forum on April 18 and 19 and extended to the entire national territory, the holding of state plenary meetings, accompanied by a broad process of mobilization with plenary sessions and free territorial and sectoral meetings and the Participatory Brazil Platform.

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<sup>2</sup> At the international level, the Intercouncil Forum also came to be seen as a successful practice. Still in 2011, the initiative was included as one of the Brazilian commitments in the 1st Action Plan (2012-2013) of the Open Government Partnership (OGP), an international articulation, which counts Brazil as one of the founders, created to promote transparency and participation practices. Participation in the PPA also appears in the Second (2014-2016) and Third (2016-2018) Brazilian Action Plan for OGP.

The Intercouncil Forum was awarded the United Nations Public Service Award by the United Nations, in a ceremony held in South Korea, in June 2014 (BRASIL, 2018). The initiative won first place in the “Fostering participation in policy-making decisions through innovative mechanisms” category, representing the Latin America and Caribbean region. The distinction, awarded by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs to the Ministry of Planning and the General Secretariat as coordinators of the Forum, was considered at the time as the most prestigious international award in the field of public management.

### 2.1.1. The States' Plenary sessions

States' Plenary Sessions were a fundamental layer in the process of the Participative PPA. Between May 11 and July 14, 2023, 27 plenary sessions were held in every State in the country. The table below shows the dates and times of the plenary sessions:

**Table 1. Schedule of State Plenary Sessions**

STATE	Municipality	Location	Date	Time
Bahia	Salvador	Itaipava Arena Fonte Nova	05/11/2023	10 am to 01 pm
Alagoas	Maceió	Centro de Convenções de Maceió	05/12/2023	10 am to 01 pm
Pernambuco	Olinda	Teatro Guararapes	05/12/2023	05 pm to 8 pm
Paraíba	João Pessoa	Espaço Cultural José Lins do Rêgo	05/13/2023	10 am to 01 pm
Rio Grande do Norte	Christmas	Escola de Governo, Centro Administrativo do Estado	05/25/2023	3m to 6 pm
Ceará	Fortaleza	Escola Superior do Parlamento Cearense	05/26/2023	10 am to 01 pm
Piauí	Teresina	Centro de Convenções de Teresina	05/26/2023	6 pm to 9 pm
Maranhão	São Luís	Centro de Convenções da Universidade Federal do Maranhão – UFMA	05/27/2023	10 am to 01 pm
Roraima	Boa Vista	Teatro Municipal de Boa Vista	06/02/2023	11 am to 2 pm
Amazonas	Manaus	Auditório Deputado Belarmino Lins - Assembleia Legislativa do Amazonas	06/02/2023	6 pm to 9 pm
Acre	Rio Branco	Auditório da Universidade Federal do Acre	06/03/2023	10 am to 01 pm
Mato Grosso	Cuiabá	Teatro Zulmira Canavarros	06/15/2023	3m to 6 pm
Tocantins	Palmas	Escola Estadual Professora Elisângela Glória Cardoso	06/16/2023	10 am to 01 pm
Goiás	Aparecida de Goiânia	Anfiteatro Municipal Cantor Leandro	06/16/2023	6 pm to 9 pm

STATE	Municipality	Location	Date	Time
<b>Mato Grosso do Sul</b>	Campo Grande	Teatro Dulce UFMS	06/17/2023	10 am to 01 pm
<b>Pará</b>	Belém	Hangar Centro de Convenções e Feiras da Amazônia	06/19/2023	6 pm to 9 pm
<b>Amapá</b>	Macapá	Auditório do Centro de Ensino Superior do Amapá	06/20/2023	10 am to 01 pm
<b>Sergipe</b>	Aracaju	Teatro Tobias Barreto	06/22/2023	10 am to 01 pm
<b>Distrito Federal</b>	Brasília	Teatro dos Bancários	06/27/2023	6 pm to 9 pm
<b>Rondônia</b>	Porto Velho	Teatro Estadual Palácio das Arte	07/06/2023	5 pm to 7pm
<b>Paraná</b>	Curitiba	Paraná State Capitol	07/07/2023	8am to 12 pm
<b>Santa Catarina</b>	Florianópolis	Santa Catarina State Capitol	07/07/2023	6 pm to 9 pm
<b>Rio Grande do Sul</b>	Porto Alegre	Auditório Dante Barone - Assembleia Legislativa do Estado do Rio Grande do Sul	07/08/2023	10 am to 01 pm
<b>Minas Gerais</b>	Belo Horizonte	Sesc Palladium	07/12/2023	10 am to 01 pm
<b>Rio de Janeiro</b>	Rio de Janeiro	Teatro Riachuelo - Centro	07/13/2023	10 am to 01 pm
<b>Espírito Santo</b>	Vitória	Espaço Patrick Ribeiro - Vitória Airport	07/13/2023	6 pm to 9 pm
<b>São Paulo</b>	São Paulo	Auditório Simón Bolívar - Memorial da América Latina	07/14/2023	10 am to 01 pm

Source: Participative PPA Platform

The public that participated in person in the state plenary sessions totaled over 34 thousand citizens, but its reach was certainly greater, as there was live transmission via digital platforms. It is worth underscoring that participation of movements and organizations representing women, youth, the countryside, the city, unions, the LGBTQIA+ movement, black movements and indigenous peoples.

The state plenary sessions were preceded by preparatory plenary sessions, organized by a precursor team from the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, with civil society movements and organizations, civil society representations in state and municipal councils, movements and organizations participating in the Social Participation Council.

Multiple assemblies and/or free face-to-face and digital meetings self-managed by society were also held to prepare proposals that were registered and voted on in the Participatory Brazil Platform before, during and after the state plenary meetings.

In the state plenaries, the representatives' speeches contextualized the struggles of social movements, showing the relevance of the proposal within the provided framework. The fact that the government is concerned with strengthening bodies and mechanisms that allow greater popular participation in government activities was considered positive.

In addition to the presence of the President of the Republic Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva - at the Opening Plenary in Salvador (BA) - and the Vice-President and Minister of Development, Industry, Commerce and Services, Geraldo Alckmin - at the closing Plenary, in São Paulo (SP), we highlight the recurrent presence in almost all plenary sessions of the Minister of Planning and Budget, and the Minister of the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic. Other ministers also participated and spoke in different plenary sessions, such as Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, Minister of the Civil House, Minister of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger, Minister of Labor and Employment, Minister of Human Rights and Citizenship, Minister of Justice and Public Safety, Minister of Communications, Chief Minister of the Secretariat of Social Communication, Chief Minister of the Secretariat of Institutional Relations, Minister of Integration and Regional Development, Minister of Cities, Minister of Indigenous Peoples, Minister of Sports, Minister of Culture and Minister of Ports and Airports. Governors and Presidents of State Assemblies also had speaking times.

The public that made up the audiences was made up of citizens, movements and organizations that had the opportunity to present their proposals verbally. This was generally reflected in an energetic and effusive engagement of support from the audiences. Furthermore, there was a recurrent use of posters that reinforced the political agendas defended by civil society. For example, banners and posters were presented with the words: “black people in the budget”; “no more precarious work, “value our work”; “anti-racist feminism”; “more women in the budget”; “SUS for all”; “LGBTQIA+ Comprehensive Health in the PPA”; “Urban Mobility with Dignity”; “Poison-free Territories and wind farms”; “More popular restaurants”; “Demarcate RN”; “No to the time milestone”, among others.

It is important to highlight that the events were recorded and broadcast live on various digital platforms, allowing, on the one hand, increased access to the plenary sessions and, on the other, the creation of a memory of the entire process carried out.

Organized by State Organizing Committees, the plenary sessions had the following objectives:



- 1) mobilize civil society in each state for the Participatory PPA;
- 2) inform about the registration process, presentation of proposals for the Participatory PPA and the voting of these proposals on the digital platform;
- 3) encourage self-organized meetings and plenaries in territories and by segments; and
- 4) receive these proposals, hear their defenses and carry out their vote (by civil society players).

Throughout the process there were important updates to the plenary methodology in order to expand the role of civil society. In-person participation in the plenary sessions took place in conjunction with the Brasil Participativo platform. The proposals presented were prepared and inserted into the digital platform. This procedure enabled a better understanding of the possible uses and interfaces of the platform, in which citizens could make and vote for up to three proposals to the PPA or vote for three proposals created by society and vote to prioritize programs. The plenary sessions effectively contributed to:

- 1) Inform state civil society about the participatory process, the PPA cycle and forms of popular contribution;
- 2) Mobilize state civil society to organize itself to participate in the process, through self-managed meetings and plenary sessions or other forms of preparing proposals;
- 3) Present and promote proposals made on the Brasil Participativo Platform.

The plenary sessions also enabled the presence of the Federal Government throughout the national territory and contributed to the reconstruction of social participation.

### 2.1.2. Intercouncil Forums

The Participatory PPA recreated the Intercouncil Forum. The Intercouncil Forum is an instance of social participation, a mechanism for dialog between representatives of public policy councils and commissions, with the aim of monitoring public policies and government programs, formulating recommendations to improve them, especially with regard to its intersectionality and transversality.

For the Intercouncil Forum, during the Participatory PPA, efforts to recreate and reformulate national councils converged after a period of demobilization and dismantling of these fundamental instances of social participation in public policies, by welcoming civil society in the construction of this public forum of dialog and negotiation with the government. Recreated in the process of preparing the PPA, it was brought together in three moments.

The first edition of the Intercouncil Forum to discuss the PPA 2024-2027 took place between April 18 and 19, 2023, at the Escola Superior de Defesa and at the Instituto Serzedello Corrêa, in

Brasília, with the presence of the President of the Republic Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva and of several State ministers. At the same event, the 68 civil society representatives were invested into office at the Social Participation Council. In addition to the members of the recently created Social Participation Council, this edition of the Intercouncil Forum also included around 300 representatives of other national councils and organized civil society entities (TEBET; MACÊDO, 2023) representing public policies that had their councils dissolved in the previous administration.

The 1st Intercouncil Forum dedicated its efforts to analyzing the Strategic Dimension of the PPA. Divided into thematic groups, participants were able to discuss, analyze and criticize the proposal prepared by the Ministry of Planning and Budget (MPO) based on discussions held with the other ministries, during a group of technical workshops. The result of the debate was a set of 291 proposals for changing and improving the strategic dimension of the plan, 31 proposals for adjustments to the future vision for 2027 and its attributes, 84 proposals for adjustments to values and guidelines and 176 proposals that, subsequently, were systematized and sent for government analysis, as the first contribution of the Intercouncil Forum to the preparation of the PPA 2024-2027.

The 2nd Intercouncil Forum took place between July 10 and 11, 2023, at Instituto Serzedello Corrêa, in Brasília. The result of the council reconstruction policy was evident in this edition of the Inter-council Forum with the increase in the number of councils represented. On that occasion, feedback was provided regarding the recommendations on the strategic dimension of the PPA that were created during the previous forum, held in April. The result of the consolidation of the strategic dimension was presented by the National Planning Secretariat (SEPLAN/MPO) involving the Vision of the Future, the values and the 36 strategic objectives of the Strategic Dimension of the PPA.

The second theme of the Forum was the analysis of civil society proposals from the Participatory Brazil Platform regarding the Tactical Dimension of the PPA. The final report of the proposals, including the proposals made by the Intercouncil Forum, was sent to the Ministry of Planning and Budget, which was responsible for intermediating, with the ministries, the analysis of the incorporation of these recommendations into the plan.

The Intercouncil Forum will also hold a third meeting within the scope of the preparation of the Multi-Year Plan, between 29 and 30 August, at which time they will examine the feedback on the analysis and incorporation of social participation in the PPA and the outline of the follow-up and monitoring process by civil society of the implementation of the PPA 2024-2027 in accordance with the provisions set forth in this Bill of Law.

The various editions of the Intercouncil Forum held in 2023 represent the resumption of a trajectory of expanding social participation in federal public planning, a trend that had been interrupted since 2017.

Even though the number of participants was similar to previous years, the number of editions held until August (three in total) is unprecedented in the history of the Forum's participation in the preparation of the PPA. It is also worth highlighting the sharing of the government's response to society's recommendations before submitting the Bill to Congress, ensuring gains in the effectiveness of social participation in the PPA Bill of Law.

### 3. Participatory Brazil Platform

Social participation mediated by computers and applications has seen significant growth in recent years. The Internet Civil Framework established by Law 12.965, dated April 23, 2014, is one of the first experiences in which participation takes place through digital means. On the initiative of the Ministry of Justice, between November 2009 and June 2010, a public consultation was opened to collect suggestions, in which the principles, guarantees of rights and duties for using the Internet were widely debated. Through two consultation stages, more than 2,000 contributions were received, with the participation of 18,500 people, using the WordPress tool. Several public consultations, of a lower profile, were carried out later, but it was necessary to deepen the format of digital participation in the dynamics of social networks, which began to dominate the functioning of the internet from the 2010s onwards.

Therefore, at the height of the demonstrations in June 2013, the Federal Government launched Participatory - Youth Participative Observatory (Participatório) as a government social network aimed at discussing public youth policies. The platform has a good following and good response from Participatório and ended up winning the A Rede 2014 Award for best website of public interest. In 2014, the Participa.br website was launched, inspired by Participatório technology, which allowed the creation of thematic communities for discussion and varied public consultations. Below, we present a brief chronology of social participation through digital means in the Federal Executive Branch.

#### **Brief Time Line of Digital Participation in the Federal Government:**

2010 - Internet Civil Framework

2013 - Participatório - Participatory Youth Observatory

2014 - Participa.br

2015 - Dialoga Brasil – 3a. National Youth Conference

2023 - Participatory Brazil (PPA)

Highlighting the government's commitment to social participation, in 2023 it was decided that the Multi-Year Program would feature a broad process of social participation, through building and using the Participatory Brazil Platform.

One of the first steps towards this was the implementation of the Workshop “Designing participatory processes to expand social participation in the PPA through digital means”, which took place from March 22 to 24, 2023, at the National School of Public Administration - Enap, in Brasília. As a result of the event, four main concerns were consolidated as a consensus among seminar participants:

- browsing should take user experience into account, in the sense of being intuitive and easy to understand from the point of view of those using the site for the first time;
- the need for interaction between face-to-face and virtual processes;
- the requirement to give feedback to participants regarding the proposals made; and;
- the importance of offering information collection channels beyond the website and application (for example, making totems available in places with a large flow of people), as a way of overcoming digital exclusion.

The deadline for developing the platform was quite short, as it took less than two months between this seminar and the launch. The official launch took place on May 11, in Bahia, in the first of 27 state plenary sessions.

The Brasil Participativo Platform was based on customization using the free software Decidim, initially developed by the city council of Barcelona (Spain) and today used in hundreds of participatory processes around the world. This adaptation was supported by the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI), Dataprev, the DecidimBrasil community and the University of Brasília (UnB). It was on this platform that the results of the different layers of participation converged.

The only requirement for accessing the platform was user identification through their account in the gov.br system. This account can be easily created via the website ([www.gov.br](http://www.gov.br)) or cell phone application by any citizen, with the only requirement being a valid CPF – Individual Taxpayer Registry. Currently more than 140 million Brazilians are registered with the gov.br system.

Despite being restrictive to access, the requirement to identify the author of the proposal was considered necessary so that offensive/inappropriate messages were not posted, protected by anonymity, which could impact the process, in addition to hindering the use of robots that could distort the voting results.

The platform’s browsing prioritizes simplicity. The information was presented clearly; there was interaction between the face-to-face and digital layers and feedback to citizens in relation to the proposals presented.

## 3.1. The digital participatory process

### 3.1.1. How the platform works

Once the use of Decidim for the Participatory PPA process had been defined, both the question of which technology was best and which participatory methodology would be most appropriate were largely resolved. All that remained was to make specific adjustments, necessary to adapt the process to the specificities of the PPA. The big difference in relation to other processes that had already used this platform was the size.

Decidim has been used by hundreds of local governments around the world — notably in Europe and Brazil — to carry out public consultations, participatory budgets and mini-public debates. However, this was the first use of the platform for a national consultation, in a country of continental dimensions, with a population of 203.1 million people, according to data from the 2022 Demographic Census. To qualify and provide security in social participation through the digital platform, some measures were adopted:

- Identified access: mentioned in the previous section, gov.br access was used, which today provides a unique identifier for all Brazilian government digital services.
- Restriction of comment type resources: Under the original Decidim system, all areas allowed user interaction through comments on proposals. The format was limited only to the presentation of new proposals or support through numerical voting, without comments from participants.
- Analysis and moderation flow: the Decidim platform does not allow prior moderation, so a subsequent human moderation model was adopted, in which all proposals were analyzed.

These three measures combined resulted in a very calm, non-polarized and reliable process.

### 3.1.2. Moderation flow

The option for the human moderation model was necessary due to the lack of previous experience that would provide tools for automating the process, such as, for example, a database of words considered offensive. The solution was to assemble a team made up of 10 moderators, scholarship students from public administration and law courses at the University of Brasília, mainly under the coordination and supervision of a server, who, in addition to guiding the work, resolved cases that raised doubts among the moderators.

In the moderation process, only proposals with content flagrantly contrary to the rights mentioned in the Constitution were rejected, as in the case of proposals that violate human rights. I.e., proposals incompatible with the constitutional order came to be understood as outside the scope of the PPA. Therefore, the final scenario was the following:



**Table 2. Summary of proposal moderation**

Total proposals received and analyzed	8,254
Proposals rejected	80
Proposals hidden	5

Source: Participatory Brazil Report (BRASIL, 2023b)

In the period from May 11th to July 20th, 2023, 191 emails were received regarding questions, complaints and suggestions. In the case of proposals that were eventually moderated, an individual notification was also sent explaining the reasons why the proposal had not been accepted.

### 3.2. Results and data from the Brasil Participativo Platform

The digital participation process around the PPA 2024-2027 proved to be exemplary for expanding participatory processes in Brazil, even with its limitations given the short period in which the platform was open for receiving and voting on proposals from society. The tool showed strong digital engagement by mobilizing different segments in the design of proposals for the PPA, articulating individual initiatives with those built by social movements, civil associations and unions in line with the agendas and demands of public policy communities.

The Participatory PPA engaged more than 4 million accesses, almost 1.5 million participants, people who logged on to gov.br to access the platform. There were 8,394 proposals to the government; 236,430 participated by voting on the prioritized programs and 1,294,851 participated by voting on the proposals made by society during the participatory process. However, interaction data indicates that the peak in access and voting coincided with the deadline for participating in the Platform, with the last two weeks being the time with the highest flow of access.

This suggests that the good result of the participation process with the Digital Platform was due to the publicity campaign carried out by the government through state plenaries and Intercouncil Forums, as well as by entities and activists interested in the process. The campaign for participation in the Platform was strengthened over the last few weeks, as a result of both the holding of state plenary meetings, which accumulated participants, the engagement of multiple civil society networks, as well as the mobilization carried out by all ministries and a significant number of congressmen and women who asked for votes for the PPA in their personal social media handles.

Thus, in the last week, 2,175 proposals were sent, and the deadline for submitting proposals and voting ended just two days after the last plenary session held in São Paulo, on July 14th. Such an extensive volume of proposals presented in recent moments showed, on the one hand, a strong commitment to the Participatory PPA campaign, on the other hand, it meant a limit for the

participants, mainly in terms of their ability to fully analyze the contents of a broad set of proposals inserted only at the end of the process.

The result that indicated the most voted proposals shows that there was a strong corporate mobilization linked to proposals for improving or expanding careers in the public service that, through campaigns and mobilization of professional categories, concentrated votes on proposals on this topic. The low number of proposals that were either rejected or hidden (85), due to being out of scope or violating the terms of use, indicates that the human moderation process prior to publication helped to minimize the impact of possible attacks from extremist networks.

**Table 3. Summary of use of the Platform**

Access to the platform	4,087,540
Total votes on the platform	1,529,826
Total proposals	8,254
Proposals with less than 20 votes	6,398
Proposals rejected	80
Proposals sent for evaluation by Ministries	760

Source: Participatory Brazil Report (BRASIL, 2023b)

## 4. Incorporation of proposals into the PPA 2024-2027

After the conclusion of the public consultation, the 50 most voted proposals in general and the 20 most voted proposals by each of the 37 Ministries were selected, making a total of 760 proposals chosen to be sent to the Ministries, with the guidance to consider their incorporation into the PPA or the indication of another appropriate route.

This relation was presented and discussed during the second Intercouncil Forum, as indicated in section 3, as well as receiving a technical analysis from the Ministry of Planning and Budget (MPO), indicating possibilities of adherence or not to the scope and attributes of the PPA.

The list of 20 proposals - with the two analyzes described above, was sent to each of the ministries for consideration. Moreover, a meeting was held, coordinated by the Chief of Staff of the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, Minister of Planning and Budget and Executive Secretariat of the Civil House with Executive Secretaries, the undersecretaries of Planning, Budget and Administration of the ministries and their respective advisor’s participation to present the guidelines and highlight the importance of incorporating citizens’ proposals. Finally, the MPO also held bilateral workshops with each of the ministries to answer questions and better detail the possibilities for incorporation.

The ministries presented their feedback, detailed in an MPO report, which will be presented and discussed at the last Intercouncil Forum, before sending the Bill to the National Congress, for which the deadline is August 31, 2023.

Even though the reconstruction and resumption of social participation channels within the scope of the Federal Executive Branch are ongoing, it is possible to envisage an effort to design a broad and complex structure, bringing together different themes, audiences and forms of social mobilization. In this sense, the experience of the Participatory Brazil Platform allowed gains and learning for future processes.

Therefore, in the design of social participation in the third term of the Lula Government, participation through digital means gained a new centrality in relation to the processes institutionalized in previous administrations.

Given this scenario, the structuring of the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic — as a coordinating body for the different participatory institutions — makes it possible to integrate different processes, expanding gains in terms of democratization in the debate on public policies. In the specific case of the Participatory Brazil Platform, this can be an important channel for restructuring communication actions and social engagement in public policies, recognizing the relevance of methodologies that marked experiences originating in the context of Brazilian redemocratization, but also incorporating new forms of mobilization and activism typical of the digital environment.

To this end, this model must face the contemporary challenges of articulation through communication and information networks, which imposes new methodological challenges to popular education and mobilization for democracy.

Likewise, the innovation present in the elaboration of the Participatory PPA, through the successful integration between the face-to-face layers — such as the state plenaries and the Intercouncil forums — and the digital layers (the Participatory Brazil Platform), can allow for advances in scale thus far unheard of in the universe of participatory institutions.

## 5. Analysis of the general profile of participants

To prepare this section, different data bases were used: a) Platform Administrator Panel, which provides data on proposals (title and description), number of votes and quantitative information on participants; b) Qualitative study by Dataprev, which presents the crossing of the bases of the National Register of Social Information (CNIS); Annual List of Social Information (Rais) and Single Registry (CADÚnico), which makes it possible to trace the profile of participation and votes mobilized.

The PPA Participativo engaged almost 1.5 million participants, people who logged in to gov.br to access the Brasil Participativo platform. There were 8,394 proposals to the government, 236,430

participated by voting on the prioritized programs and 1,294,851 participated by voting on the proposals made by society during the participatory process.

It is important to highlight that, at the beginning of the process, there was an issue related to registration via gov.br, resulting in an inconsistency in the table of users of Decidim. This table was used by Dataprev in preparing the data study. Between 05/11/2023 and 05/30/2023, 1,725 CPFs linked to 777 duplicate user\_ids were registered. On 05/30/2023, the platform was updated to prevent new registrations with already registered emails, resolving the problem. This presented a difference of 1,538 votes (0.1% of the total) in the study carried out by Dataprev (item c of data sources), due to CPFs with duplicate user\_ids. However, this discrepancy does not affect the ranking of Participatory PPA proposals, as all votes and proposals were received and were part of the PPA definition process.

### 5.1. Profile of participants - by region of the country

Based on records, of the 1,422,529 participants, 7.11% are from the North region, 31.12% from the Northeast region, 37.50% from the Southeast region, 16.66% from the South region and 7.59% from the Midwest region. It is worth highlighting that, although the Southeast region had a more significant participation compared to the total number of national participants, the Northeast and South had a higher percentage of participation, in relative values, compared to their percentages based on the total population of their regions, 26.92% and 14.24%, respectively. In other regions, this value is 8.95% in the North region, 41.98% in the Southeast region and 7.91% in the Midwest region.

Regarding the total number of participants per state, São Paulo has the highest number, with 229,185 participants, followed by Rio de Janeiro (145,242), Minas Gerais (135,458) and Rio Grande do Sul (124,029).

Regarding the number of participants per state based on its local population, the Federal District stands out with 1.29% of its population participating in the process, with Amapá (1.22%) and Rio Grande do Norte (1.11%) next.

Region	Population	%	Participant	%	Proposals	%	Votes	%	Votes Program	Votes Proposal
<b>NORTH</b>	<b>19,353,062</b>	<b>8.95</b>	<b>101,118</b>	<b>7.11</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>9.54</b>	<b>111,230</b>	<b>7.26</b>	<b>21,378</b>	<b>89,852</b>
Rondônia	1,851,491	0.86	10,780	0.76	45	0.54	11,152	0.73	1,185	9,967
Acre	931,268	0.43	6,047	0.43	66	0.79	6,931	0.45	893	6,038
Amazonas	4,391,960	2.03	16,307	1.15	109	1.30	17,202	1.12	3,197	14,005
Roraima	683,769	0.32	4,765	0.33	48	0.57	6,282	0.41	929	5,353
Pará	8,945,219	4.14	40,153	2.82	322	3.84	43,098	2.81	6,205	36,893
Amapá	908,689	0.42	11,048	0.78	144	1.72	14,269	0.93	7,767	6,502
Tocantins	1,640,666	0.76	12,018	0.84	67	0.80	12,296	0.80	1,202	11,094
<b>NORTH EAST</b>	<b>58,223,677</b>	<b>26.92</b>	<b>442,757</b>	<b>31.12</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>29.50</b>	<b>462,133</b>	<b>30.18</b>	<b>53,556</b>	<b>408,577</b>
Maranhão	7,227,850	3.34	45,728	3.21	252	3.00	46,231	3.02	5,607	40,624
Piauí	3,302,519	1.53	27,265	1.92	162	1.93	28,568	1.87	3,217	25,351
Ceará	9,342,908	4.32	63,072	4.43	337	4.01	65,526	4.28	7,841	57,685
Rio Grande do Norte	3,612,280	1.67	40,217	2.83	211	2.51	42,699	2.79	4,159	38,540
Paraíba	4,099,203	1.90	36,449	2.56	195	2.32	38,649	2.52	3,974	34,675
Pernambuco	9,786,666	4.52	77,670	5.46	418	4.98	81,740	5.34	9,299	72,441
Alagoas	3,391,204	1.57	19,450	1.37	134	1.60	20,701	1.35	2,517	18,184
Sergipe	2,376,447	1.10	16,917	1.19	102	1.22	17,636	1.15	2,283	15,353
Bahia	15,084,600	6.97	115,989	8.15	665	7.92	120,383	7.86	14,659	105,724
<b>SOUTHEAST</b>	<b>90,806,278</b>	<b>41.98</b>	<b>533,454</b>	<b>37.50</b>	<b>3,250</b>	<b>38.72</b>	<b>575,016</b>	<b>37.55</b>	<b>103,911</b>	<b>471,105</b>
Minas Gerais	21,634,690	10.00	135,458	9.52	771	9.19	142,625	9.31	18,183	124,442
Espírito Santo	4,194,227	1.94	23,569	1.66	156	1.86	24,990	1.63	3,260	21,730
Rio de Janeiro	17,644,073	8.16	145,242	10.21	899	10.71	158,485	10.35	37,616	120,869
São Paulo	47,333,288	21.88	229,185	16.11	1,424	16.96	248,916	16.26	44,852	204,064
<b>SOUTH</b>	<b>30,801,938</b>	<b>14.24</b>	<b>236,936</b>	<b>16.66</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>14.24</b>	<b>266,009</b>	<b>17.37</b>	<b>39,987</b>	<b>226,022</b>
Paraná	11,751,111	5.43	64,644	4.54	351	4.18	69,088	4.51	9,974	59,114
Santa Catarina	7,504,322	3.47	48,263	3.39	233	2.78	51,085	3.34	6,187	44,898



Rio Grande do Sul	11,546,505	5.34	124,029	8.72	611	7.28	145,836	9.52	23,826	122,010
<b>MID-WESTERN</b>	<b>17,099,314</b>	<b>7.91</b>	<b>107,965</b>	<b>7.59</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>7.98</b>	<b>116,555</b>	<b>7.61</b>	<b>17,516</b>	<b>99,039</b>
Mato Grosso do Sul	2,896,624	1.34	16,992	1.19	111	1.32	19,054	1.24	3,077	15,977
Mato Grosso	3,646,630	1.69	14,137	0.99	110	1.31	14,847	0.97	2,108	12,739
Goiás	7,388,558	3.42	36,065	2.54	203	2.42	37,534	2.45	5,062	32,472
Distrito Federal	3,167,502	1.46	40,771	2.87	246	2.93	45,120	2.95	7,269	37,851
<b>Ignored</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>0.02</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>256</b>
<b>BRAZIL</b>	<b>216,284,269</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,422,529</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>8,394</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1,531,281</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>236,430</b>	<b>1,294,851</b>

Source: Participatory Brazil Report. Data: Dataprev based on data from CadÚnico, CNIS and RAIS

## 5.2. Participant profile - by sex

If we compare the percentages of participants, proposals and votes that participated in the Participatory PPA, compared to the number of women and men in Brazil (PNAD, 2022)<sup>3</sup>, women surpassed the population rates (51.1%) in terms of participation and voting, while men surpassed the population rate (48.9%) as proponents.

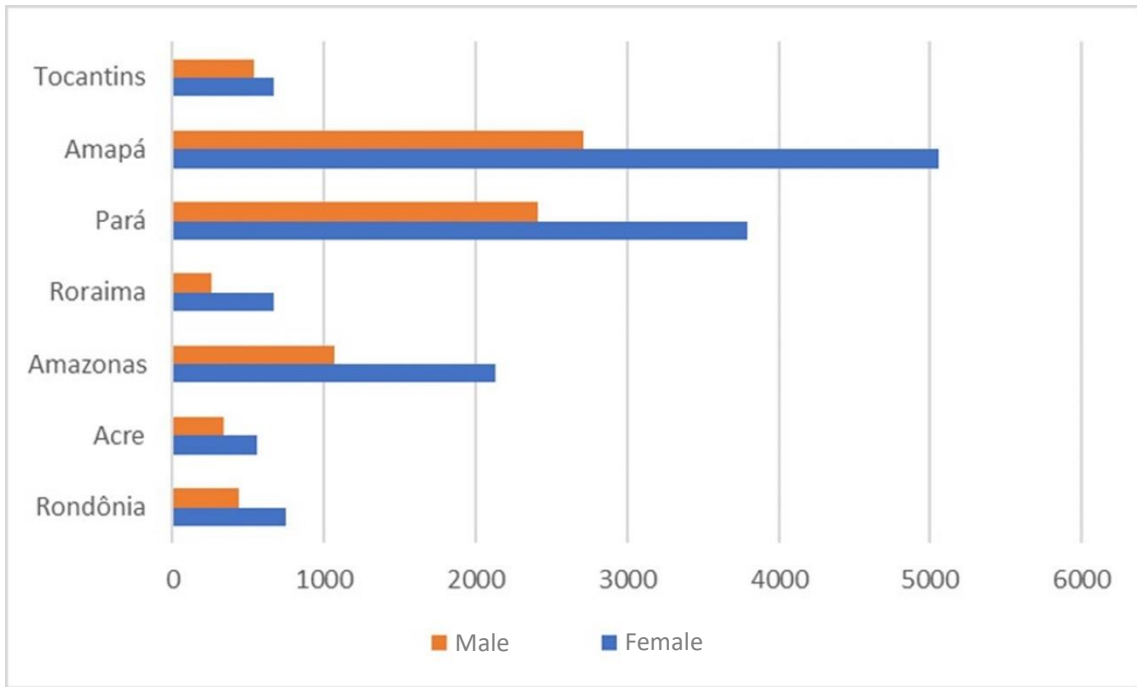
Sex	Participants	%	Proposals	%	Votes	%	Votes Program	Votes Proposal
Male	558,702	39.28	4,238	50.49	609,420	39.8	91,804	517,616
Female	863,827	60.72	4,156	49.51	921,861	60.2	144,626	777,235

Source: Participatory Brazil Report. Data: Dataprev based on data from CadÚnico, CNIS and RAIS

In the North Region, the female public represented 13,618 votes and the male public, 7,760. The state of Amapá stood out in terms of the number of votes in the region, with 2,710 male votes and 5,057 female votes (graph 1).

<sup>3</sup> According to data from the Continuous PNAD (Continuous National Household Sample Survey) 2022, the number of women in Brazil is greater than that of men. The Brazilian population is made up of 48.9% men and 51.1% women.

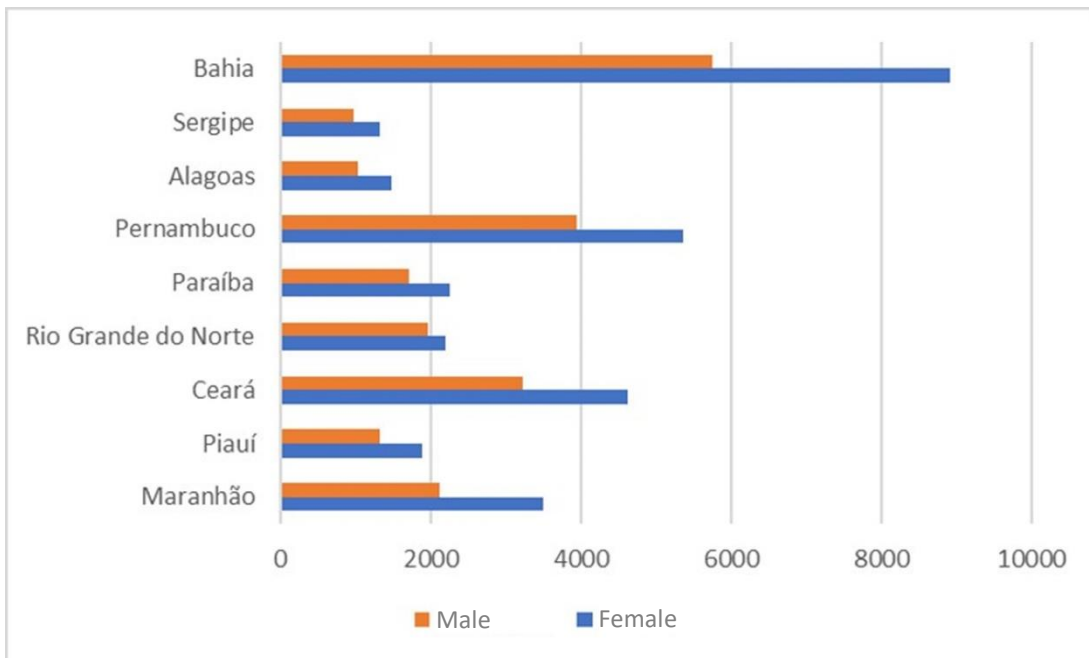
**Chart 1. Number of votes in the North Region by sex**



Source: Dataprev Database

In the Northeast, the programs obtained 31,526 votes from women and 22,028 votes from men, in total. The state of Bahia concentrated the largest number of votes, accounting for 8,914 female votes and 5,744 male votes (graph 2), which represents 27.37% of the state's total votes.

**Chart 2. Number of votes in the Northeast Region by sex**

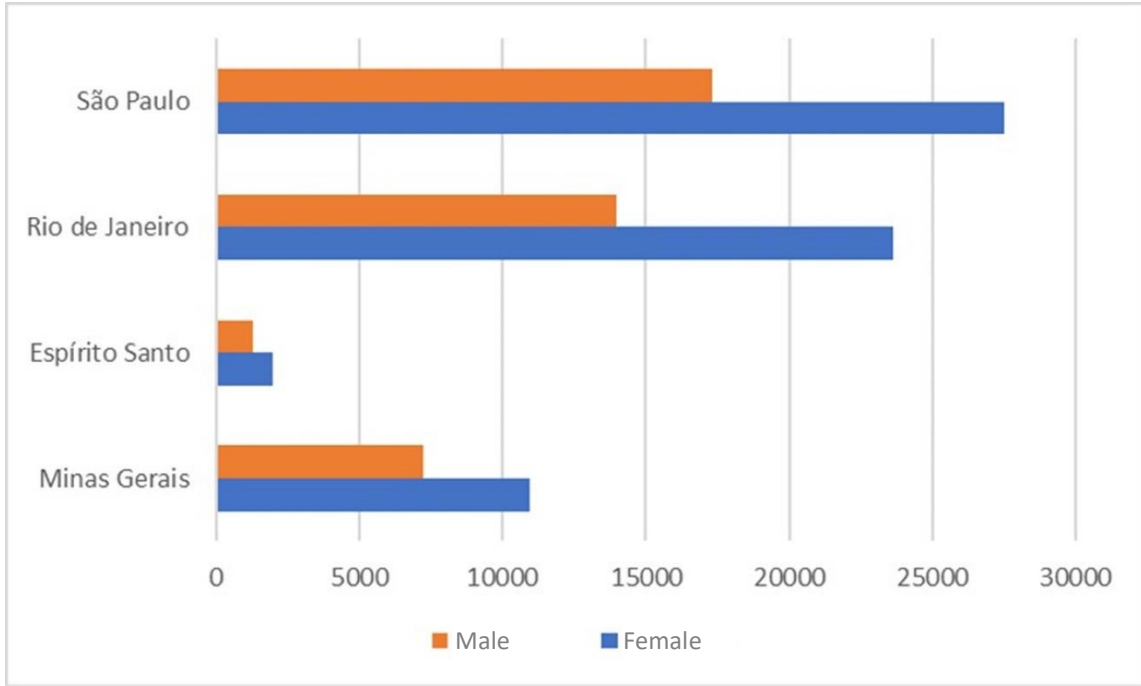


Source: Dataprev Database

In the Southeast Region, the region with the highest number of votes, there were 64,068 female votes and 39,830 male votes. Female voters led in the state of São Paulo, with 27,516 female

votes against 17,330 male votes (graph 3) — the biggest difference between the votes of all states, with 10,186 more female votes than male votes.

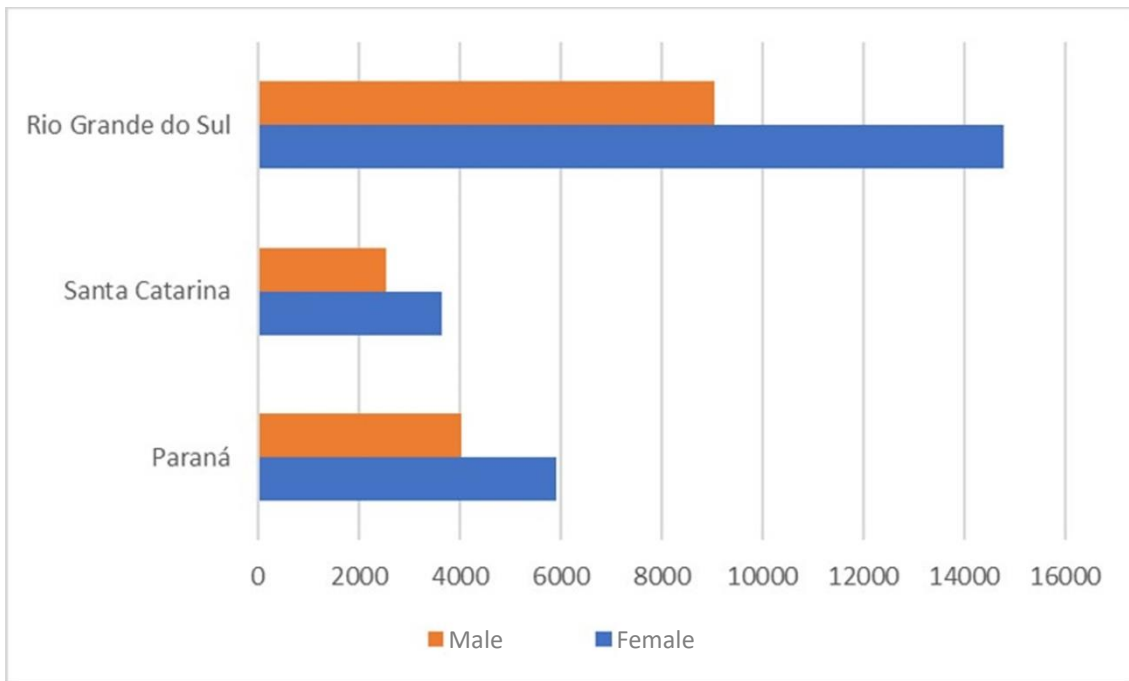
**Chart 3. Number of votes in the Southeast Region by sex**



Source: Dataprev Database

The South Region obtained 15,622 male votes and 24,360 female votes. The state with the most votes was the state of Rio Grande do Sul, with a total of 23,822 votes (graph 4), which represents 59.58% of the region's total votes.

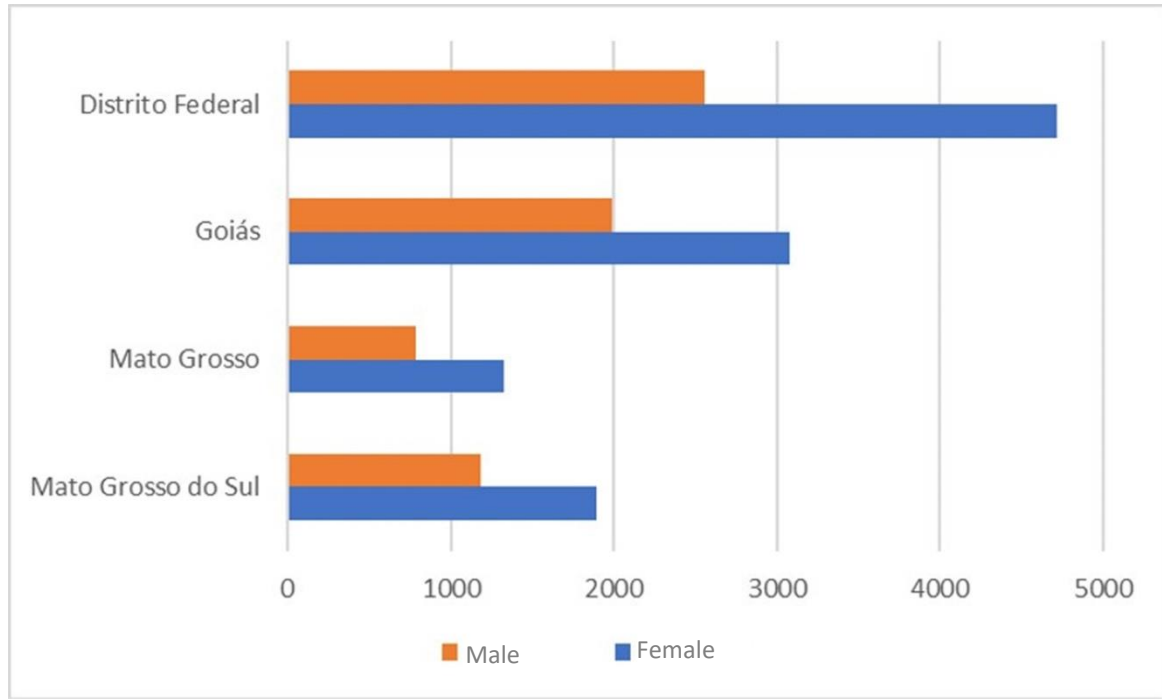
**Chart 4. Number of votes in the Southern Region by sex**



Source: Dataprev Database

The Midwest, the region with the smallest number of inhabitants, totaled 6,509 male votes and 11,007 female votes, with the Federal District being the state with the most votes: 7,269 (4,716 female and 2,553 male).

Chart 5. Number of votes in the Midwest Region by sex



Source: Dataprev Database

### 5.3. Participant profile - age group

When analyzing the data related to age group, it is possible to observe that the majority of participants on the Brasil Participativo [Participatory Brazil Platform] are between 30 and 44 years old (41.98%), whereas among the proposals, the highest percentage of votes is between 45 and 59 years old (35.64%) and 30 to 44 years old (35.18%). The highest percentage of votes (42.30%) is in the age group between 30 and 44 years old.

Age group	Participants	%	Proposals	%	Votes	%	Votes Program	Vote Proposals
Up to 14 years old	1981	0.15%	10	0.14%	878	0.06%	206	690
15 to 24 years old	156040	11.99%	550	7.44%	206105	13.47%	37994	168111
25 to 34 years old	374566	28.79%	1327	17.94%	394513	25.78%	31750	177300

35 to 44 years old	405470	31.16%	1279	17.30%	443500	28.98%	58426	215415
45 to 54 years old	244264	18.77%	2067	27.95%	271121	17.72%	40043	110784
55 to 64 years old	65419	5.03%	1597	21.60%	156858	10.25%	28835	128023
65 to 70 years old	53397	4.10%	565	7.64%	57199	3.74%	11762	45437

Source: Participatory Brazil Report

The participation of children and adolescents in the Participatory PPA was not very significant, as expected. Young people showed a higher percentage of participation and voting than the distribution rate for this population in Brazil (22.50%), demonstrating engagement, although they proposed fewer (14.32%). The participation of elderly people (over 60 years old) was lower than expected, if we compare it with the population percentage of this group (15.57%) in all categories: participants, proponents and voters.

## 6. Profile of participants – programs

The federal government prioritized 28 programs, foreseen in the Multi-Year Plan (PPA), to be voted on in the Participatory PPA process by society. Data collection related to these programs was carried out on the Brasil Participativo platform during the period from May 11 to July 16. The variables included in this section refer to the participant's profile, such as: region, gender and age group. Moreover, the number of votes and themes are also presented to compose the analysis. It is worth noting that the table below includes the regions, gender and age group that obtained the highest number of votes in the aforementioned program for an overview.

	Program	Themes	Number of votes	Region	Sex	Age Group
1	<u>Facing the Emergency Climate</u>	Environment and Climate Change	20,534	Southeast (56.13%)	Female (58.39%)	35 to 44 years old (23.27%)
2	<u>Primary Health Attention</u>	Health	20,427	Southeast (35.39%)	Female (68.31%)	35 to 44 years old (26.11%)
3	<u>Specialized Health Care</u>	Health	18,786	Southeast (34.04%)	Female (69.36%)	35 to 44 years old (26.87%)
4	<u>Promotion of Dignified Labor, Employment and Income</u>	Work and Employment	16,316	Southeast (45.10%)	Female (54.81%)	35 to 44 years old (21.60%)
5	<u>Tourism, this is Destiny</u>	Tourism	15,246	Southeast (85.88%)	Female (60.60%)	25 to 34 years old (29.06%)

	Program	Themes	Number of votes	Region	Sex	Age Group
6	<u>Food and Nutrition Security and Fighting Hunger</u>	Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger	15,161	Southeast (41.34%)	Female (64.02%)	25 to 34 years old (26.89%)
7	<u>Promoting Ethnic-Racial Equality, Fighting and Overcoming Racism</u>	Racial Equality	12,477	Southeast (49.88%)	Female (64.95%)	35 to 44 years old (28.37%)
8	<u>Family Farming and Agroecology</u>	Development of Land and Family-based Agriculture	10,964	Southeast (36.71%)	Female (54.69%)	35 to 44 years old (26.17%)
9	<u>Democratic Basic Education, with quality and equity</u>	Education	9,192	Southeast (42.37%)	Female (58.50%)	35 to 44 years old (27.94%)
10	<u>Youth: Rights, participation and well-being</u>	Presidency of the Republic	9,099	North (62.81%)	Female (63.08%)	25 to 34 years old (22.12%)
11	<u>Women: Living without Violence</u>	Women	7,766	Southeast (41.83%)	Female (82.39%)	25 to 34 years old (26.01%)
12	<u>Right to Culture</u>	Entrepreneurial and	7,489	Southeast (43.17%)	Female (55.43%)	35 to 44 years old (26.04%)
13	<u>Decent Housing</u>	Cities	6,451	Southeast (39.30%)	Female (63.57%)	35 to 44 years old (24.89%)
14	<u>Higher Education: quality, democracy and sustainability</u>	Education	6,428	Southeast (40.23%)	Female (56.97%)	35 to 44 years old (25.97%)
15	<u>Promotion of Citizenship, Protection, Defense of Human Rights and Reparations for Violations</u>	Human Rights and Citizenship	6,163	Southeast (47.40%)	Female (56.89%)	25 to 34 years old (28.21%)
16	<u>Popular, Solidarity and Sustainable Economy</u>	Work and Employment	6,000	Southeast (40.63%)	Female (62.58%)	35 to 44 years old (24.46%)
17	<u>Consolidation of the National Science, Technology and Innovation System – SNCTI</u>	Science Technology and Innovation	5,705	Southeast (42.93%)	Male (50.25%)	35 to 44 years old (25.31%)
18	<u>Bolsa Família: Social Protection through Income Transfer and Articulation of Public Policy</u>	Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger	5,025	Southeast (38.73%)	Female (69.56%)	25 to 34 years old (30.69%)
19	<u>Urban mobility</u>	Cities	4,955	Southeast (42.76%)	Female (52.04%)	25 to 34 years old (26.41%)
20	<u>Economic Policy for Growth and Development, Socioeconomic Sustainable and Inclusive</u>	Farm	4,381	Southeast (40.61%)	Female (55.20%)	35 to 44 years old (24.94%)

	Program	Themes	Number of votes	Region	Sex	Age Group
21	<u>Public Safety with Citizenship</u>	Justice and Public Safety	4,283	Southeast (39.65%)	Male (50.34%)	35 to 44 years old (29.23%)
22	<u>Pluriethnic-Cultural and Social Rights for citizenship and well-being of the Indigenous peoples</u>	Indigenous Peoples	4,106	Southeast (46.22%)	Female (65.00%)	35 to 44 years old (26.04%)
23	<u>Communications for Inclusion and Transformation</u>	Communication	4,082	Southeast (39.78%)	Female (64.18%)	35 to 44 years old (24.86%)
24	<u>Sport for Life</u>	Sports	3,422	Southeast (41.64%)	Female (58.74%)	35 to 44 years old (27.00%)
25	<u>Sustainable Fishing and Aquaculture</u>	Fishing and Aquaculture	3,245	Northeast (45.33%)	Female (60.41%)	35 to 44 years old (27.38%)
26	<u>Neo-industrialization</u>	Development, Industry, Trading and Services	3,168	Southeast (42.89%)	Male (57.71%)	25 to 34 years old (26.34%)
27	<u>Energy Transition</u>	Mines and Energy	2,773	Southeast (45.35%)	Male (53.46%)	25 to 34 years old (28.20%)
28	<u>Sustainable Agricultural Production</u>	Agriculture and Livestock	2,460	Southeast (40.10%)	Female (58.12%)	35 to 44 years old (27.03%)
<b>Total</b>			<b>215,570</b>			

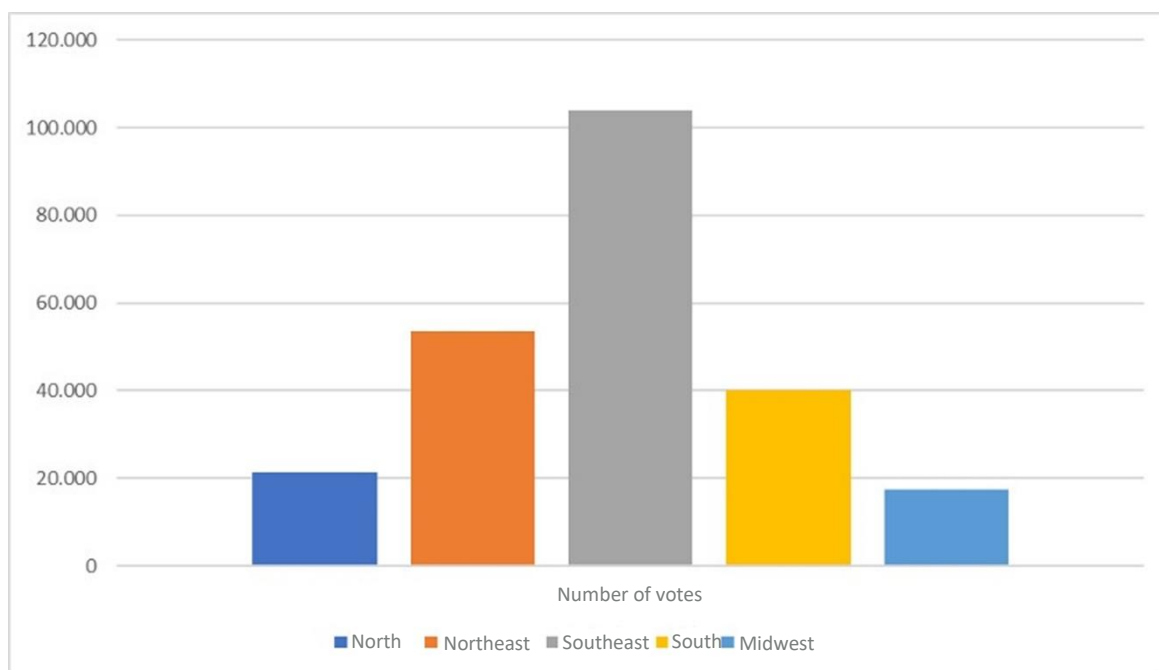
Source: Dataprev Database

### 6.1. Participant profile - programs per region

The 28 programs analyzed received a total of 215,570 votes. The Southeast region, which promoted the highest number of votes, was responsible for 103,898 votes, followed by the Northeast region, with 53,554 votes, the South region, with 39,982, the North region, with 21,378, and the Midwest region, with 17,516 votes (graph 6).



Chart 6. Number of votes for programs by region



Source: Dataprev Database

The programs “Facing the climate emergency”, “Primary health care” and “Specialized health care” appear as the most voted with 20,534, 20,427 and 18,786 votes, respectively, with the Southeast region predominant in the three positions.

The Programs “Youth: Rights, participation and good living” and “Sustainable Fisheries and Aquaculture” had the North and Northeast regions as vote leaders, respectively. The other 26 programs were led by the Southeast region in the number of votes.

Most regions had a contribution of votes on the basis of one vote for every thousand inhabitants, with a highlight of participation for the South region with one vote for every 770 inhabitants and the Southeast region with one vote for every 874 inhabitants.

Below are the three most voted programs by state:

Table 1. Voting for programs by state - North

State	Program	Votes
Acre	8. Family Farming and Agroecology	97
	1. Facing the Emergency Climate	83
	2. Primary Health Attention	75
Amapá	10. Youth: Rights, participation and well-being	5,317
	2. Primary Health Attention	271
	3. Specialized Health Care	245
Amazonas	2. Primary Health Attention	303

	3. Specialized Health Care	287
	6. Food and Nutrition Security and Fighting Hunger	254
<b>Pará</b>	2. Primary Health Attention	552
	3. Specialized Health Care	512
	4. Promotion of Dignified Labor, Employment and Income	465
<b>Rondônia</b>	2. Primary Health Attention	108
	1. Facing the Emergency Climate	99
	3. Specialized Health Care	98
<b>Roraima</b>	13. Decent Housing	96
	6. Food and Nutrition Security and Fighting Hunger	81
	2. Primary Health Attention	77
<b>Tocantins</b>	3. Specialized Health Care	97
	6. Food and Nutrition Security and Fighting Hunger	95
	2. Primary Health Attention	85

Source: Dataprev Database

**Table 2. Voting for programs by state - Northeast**

State	Program	Votes
<b>Alagoas</b>	2. Primary Health Attention	266
	3. Specialized Health Care	213
	6. Food and Nutrition Security and Fighting Hunger	200
<b>Bahia</b>	2. Primary Health Attention	1,464
	3. Specialized Health Care	1,399
	7. Promoting Ethnic-racial Equality, Dighting and Overcoming Racism	1,021
<b>Ceará</b>	2. Primary Health Attention	779
	3. Specialized Health Care	721
	6. Food and Nutrition Security and Fighting Hunger	618
<b>Maranhão</b>	2. Primary Health Attention	523
	3. Specialized Health Care	520
	25. Sustainable Fishing and Aquaculture	459
<b>Paraíba</b>	2. Primary Health Attention	369
	3. Specialized Health Care	213
	6. Food and Nutrition Security and Fighting Hunger	200
<b>Pernambuco</b>	2. Primary Health Attention	906
	3. Specialized Health Care	802
	4. Promotion of Dignified Labor, Employment and Income	704

State	Program	Votes
Piauí	2. Primary Health Attention	340
	3. Specialized Health Care	325
	6. Food and Nutrition Security and Fighting Hunger	259
Rio Grande do Norte	2. Primary Health Attention	383
	3. Specialized Health Care	351
	6. Food and Nutrition Security and Fighting Hunger	323
Sergipe	2. Primary Health Attention	196
	3. Specialized Health Care	182
	4. Promotion of Dignified Labor, Employment and Income	179

Source: Dataprev Database

Table 3. Voting on programs by state – Southeast

State	Program	Votes
Espírito Santo	4. Promotion of Dignified Labor, Employment and Income	310
	2. Primary Health Attention	282
	1. Facing the Emergency Climate	262
Minas Gerais	1. Facing the Emergency Climate	2,071
	4. Promotion of Dignified Labor, Employment and Income	1,588
	2. Primary Health Attention	1,513
Rio de Janeiro	5. Tourism, this is Destiny	11,970
	1. Facing the Emergency Climate	2,935
	2. Primary Health Attention	2,254
São Paulo	1. Facing the Emergency Climate	6,257
	4. Promotion of Dignified Labor, Employment and Income	3,468
	2. Primary Health Attention	3,183

Source: Dataprev Database

Table 4. Voting on programs by state – South

State	Program	Votes
Paraná	4. Promotion of Dignified Labor, Employment and Income	902
	1. Facing the Emergency Climate	896
	3. Specialized Health Care	773
Rio Grande do Sul	2. Primary Health Attention	3,813
	3. Specialized Health Care	3,626
	1. Facing the Emergency Climate	2,023
Santa Catarina	1. Facing the Emergency Climate	664

State	Program	Votes
	4. Promotion of Dignified Labor, Employment and Income	556
	2. Primary Health Attention	484

Table 5. Voting on programs by state – Midwest

State	Program	Votes
Distrito Federal	1. Facing the Emergency Climate	693
	7. Promoting Ethnic-racial Equality, Dighting and Overcoming Racism	647
	2. Primary Health Attention	577
Goiás	2. Primary Health Attention	437
	3. Specialized Health Care	416
	1. Facing the Emergency Climate	403
Mato Grosso	2. Primary Health Attention	210
	3. Specialized Health Care	187
	4. Promotion of Dignified Labor, Employment and Income	161
Mato Grosso do Sul	8. Family Farming and Agroecology	391
	11. Women: Living without Violence	282
	2. Primary Health Attention	233

Source: Dataprev Database

## 6.2. Participant profile - programs by sex

With regard to the profile of participants by gender, females predominated in votes in 25 of the 28 programs. It totaled 144,613 votes out of 215,570 overall, which is equivalent to 67% of the votes nationwide. The female public voted on average 1.6 times more than the male public. The proposals in which men led in relation to women were: “Energy Transition”, “Neo0industrialization” and “Public Safety with Citizenship”.

At the regional level, the female public presented more votes in the Southeast region, with 64,068, and fewer votes in the Midwest region, with 11,007 votes, no different from the male public, who obtained more votes in the Southeast region, 39,830, and less in the Midwest region, 6,509 votes.

In a state analysis, the female public showed the highest votes in the state of São Paulo, with 27,516 votes, and the lowest votes in the state of Acre, with 554 votes. Males, in turn, received more votes in the state of São Paulo, 17,330 votes, and fewer in the state of Roraima, 258 votes.

The program most voted by females, nationally, was “Primary Health Care”, with 13,961 votes, and the most voted by males was “Confronting the Climate Emergency”, with 8,544 votes.

Regarding the themes of the proposals, there is greater attention from women to the health area and men to climate issues and work, employment and income.

#### Ranking of programs voted the most by females

	Program	Number of votes
1	Primary Health Attention	13,961
2	Specialized Health Care	13,045
3	Facing the Emergency Climate	11,989
4	Food and Nutrition Security and Fighting Hunger	9,713
5	Tourism, this is Destiny	9,282

#### Ranking of programs voted the most by males

1	Facing the Emergency Climate	8,544
2	Promotion of Dignified Labor, Employment and Income	7,377
3	Primary Health Attention	6,477
4	Tourism, this is Destiny	6,036
5	Specialized Health Care	5,763

Source: Dataprev Database

#### Ranking of programs voted the most by females – by region

	Program	Number of votes
North	Youth: Rights, participation and well-being	3,698
Northeast	Primary Health Attention	3,537
Southeast	Tourism, this is Destiny	8,179
South	Primary Health Attention	3,405
Midwest	Promoting Ethnic-Racial Equality, Fighting and Overcoming Racism	446

**Ranking of programs voted the most by males - by region**

<b>North</b>	Youth: Rights, participation and well-being	2,021
<b>Northeast</b>	Promotion of Dignified Labor, Employment and Income	1,759
<b>Southeast</b>	Tourism, this is Destiny	4,976
<b>South</b>	Primary Health Attention	1,645
<b>Midwest</b>	Facing the Emergency Climate	259

Source: Dataprev Database

**6.3. Participant profile - programs per age range**

In the analysis of data related to age group based on programs, there is a greater contribution from people aged 25 to 34 (25.02%). The program with the greatest number of votes general per age group was “Youth: Rights, participation and well-being”, with 5,363 votes from young people aged 15 to 24.

The table below presents, in a segmented manner, the 3 (three) proposals more voted per each age group:

AGE RANGE	PROPOSAL
Up to 14 years old	3. Specialized Health Care 5. Tourism, this is Destiny 2. Primary Health Attention
15 to 24 years old	10. Youth: Rights, participation and well-being 4. Promotion of Dignified Labor, Employment and Income 5. Tourism, this is Destiny
25 to 34 years old	2. Primary Health Attention 3. Specialized Health Care 5. Tourism, this is Destiny
35 to 44 years old	2. Primary Health Attention 3. Specialized Health Care 1. Facing the Emergency Climate
45 to 54 years old	2. Primary Health Attention 3. Specialized Health Care 1. Facing the Emergency Climate
55 to 64 years old	1. Facing the Emergency Climate 2. Primary Health Attention 3. Specialized Health Care

AGE RANGE	PROPOSAL
65 or more	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Facing the Emergency Climate</li> <li>2. Primary Health Attention</li> <li>8. Family Farming and Agroecology</li> </ol>

Source: Dataprev Database

Regionally, the North Region had the highest participation of young people aged 15 to 24, with the state of Amapá as a fundamental part of this fact, with 7,767 votes in this range.

In the Northeast Region, adults aged 35 to 44 were prominent in the votes on the proposals, with three states with the highest number of votes in this range: Alagoas, Bahia and Pernambuco.

The Southeast obtained the most votes in the proposals between the 25 and 34 age group, with 25,662 votes, with the state of São Paulo responsible for 43.18% of this group. The South Region concentrated the largest number of votes in proposals in the 35 to 44 age group — the group with the highest number of votes in Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul.

The Midwest concentrated the largest number of votes, in the proposals, in the range of 25 to 34 years old. Federal District, Mato Grosso and Goiás had the highest number of votes in the 25 to 34 age group. Mato Grasso do Sul, adults aged 35 to 44.

The tables following present the number of votes per state, in proposals, by age group.

**Table 6. Voting for programs by age group – North**

State	Age Group	Votes
<b>Acre</b>	Up to 14 years old	0
	15 to 24 years old	146
	25 to 34 years old	244
	35 to 44 years old	257
	45 to 54 years old	142
	55 to 64 years old	86
	65 or more	18
<b>Amapá</b>	Up to 14 years old	7
	15 to 24 years old	5,736
	25 to 34 years old	1,427
	35 to 44 years old	303
	45 to 54 years old	181
	55 to 64 years old	106
	65 or more	7
<b>Amazonas</b>	Up to 14 years old	3
	15 to 24 years old	628
	25 to 34 years old	1,010



State	Age Group	Votes
	35 to 44 years old	724
	45 to 54 years old	528
	55 to 64 years old	240
	65 or more	64
Pará	Up to 14 years old	8
	15 to 24 years old	1,095
	25 to 34 years old	1,731
	35 to 44 years old	1,584
	45 to 54 years old	1,041
	55 to 64 years old	560
	65 or more	186
	Rondônia	Up to 14 years old
15 to 24 years old		3
25 to 34 years old		8
35 to 44 years old		10
45 to 54 years old		2
55 to 64 years old		1
65 or more		1
Roraima	Up to 14 years old	3
	15 to 24 years old	159
	25 to 34 years old	293
	35 to 44 years old	269
	45 to 54 years old	150
	55 to 64 years old	46
	65 or more	8
Tocantins	Up to 14 years old	0
	15 to 24 years old	262
	25 to 34 years old	286
	35 to 44 years old	287
	45 to 54 years old	234
	55 to 64 years old	112
	65 or more	21

Source: Dataprev Database

**Table 7. Voting for programs by age group – North**

State	Age Group	Votes
Alagoas	Up to 14 years old	0
	15 to 24 years old	487

State	Age Group	Votes
	25 to 34 years old	762
	35 to 44 years old	547
	45 to 54 years old	439
	55 to 64 years old	205
	65 or more	43
<b>Bahia</b>	Up to 14 years old	11
	15 to 24 years old	2,110
	25 to 34 years old	3,858
	35 to 44 years old	4,147
	45 to 54 years old	2,512
	55 to 64 years old	1,517
	65 or more	325
<b>Ceará</b>	Up to 14 years old	12
	15 to 24 years old	1,417
	25 to 34 years old	2,198
	35 to 44 years old	1,948
	45 to 54 years old	1,177
	55 to 64 years old	838
	65 or more	153
<b>Maranhão</b>	Up to 14 years old	1
	15 to 24 years old	855
	25 to 34 years old	1,570
	35 to 44 years old	1,562
	45 to 54 years old	964
	55 to 64 years old	497
	65 or more	158
<b>Paraíba</b>	Up to 14 years old	9
	15 to 24 years old	729
	25 to 34 years old	966
	35 to 44 years old	1,044
	45 to 54 years old	634
	55 to 64 years old	413
	65 or more	179
<b>Pernambuco</b>	Up to 14 years old	7
	15 to 24 years old	1,417
	25 to 34 years old	2,456
	35 to 44 years old	2,337
	45 to 54 years old	1,771

State	Age Group	Votes
	55 to 64 years old	923
	65 or more	225
Piauí	Up to 14 years old	5
	15 to 24 years old	444
	25 to 34 years old	908
	35 to 44 years old	867
	45 to 54 years old	572
	55 to 64 years old	331
	65 or more	57
Rio Grande do Norte	Up to 14 years old	0
	15 to 24 years old	649
	25 to 34 years old	1,065
	35 to 44 years old	1,097
	45 to 54 years old	680
	55 to 64 years old	515
	65 or more	152
Sergipe	Up to 14 years old	4
	15 to 24 years old	426
	25 to 34 years old	651
	35 to 44 years old	568
	45 to 54 years old	371
	55 to 64 years old	190
	65 or more	42

Source: Dataprev Database

Table 8. Voting on programs by age group - Southeast

State	Age Group	Votes
Espírito Santo	Up to 14 years old	6
	15 to 24 years old	492
	25 to 34 years old	828
	35 to 44 years old	822
	45 to 54 years old	536
	55 to 64 years old	426
	65 or more	100
Minas Gerais	Up to 14 years old	15
	15 to 24 years old	2,307
	25 to 34 years old	4,313

State	Age Group	Votes
	35 to 44 years old	4,738
	45 to 54 years old	2,946
	55 to 64 years old	2,632
	65 or more	1,232
<b>Rio de Janeiro</b>	Up to 14 years old	52
	15 to 24 years old	5,434
	25 to 34 years old	9,567
	35 to 44 years old	8,626
	45 to 54 years old	6,512
	55 to 64 years old	5,065
	65 or more	2,353
<b>São Paulo</b>	Up to 14 years old	17
	15 to 24 years old	5,904
	25 to 34 years old	10,954
	35 to 44 years old	11,430
	45 to 54 years old	7,718
	55 to 64 years old	6,043
	65 or more	2,780
<b>Paraná</b>	Up to 14 years old	0
	15 to 24 years old	1,389
	25 to 34 years old	2,426
	35 to 44 years old	2,367
	45 to 54 years old	2,017
	55 to 64 years old	1,321
	65 or more	453
<b>Rio Grande do Sul</b>	Up to 14 years old	20
	15 to 24 years old	2,121
	25 to 34 years old	4,748
	35 to 44 years old	6,225
	45 to 54 years old	4,676
	55 to 64 years old	4,274
	65 or more	1,758
<b>Santa Catarina</b>	Up to 14 years old	12
	15 to 24 years old	961
	25 to 34 years old	1,579
	35 to 44 years old	1,535
	45 to 54 years old	988
	55 to 64 years old	781

State	Age Group	Votes
	65 or more	331

Source: Dataprev Database

Table 10. Voting on the programs by age range - Midwest

State	Age Group	Votes
<b>Distrito Federal</b>	Up to 14 years old	6
	15 to 24 years old	969
	25 to 34 years old	2,047
	35 to 44 years old	2,200
	45 to 54 years old	1,290
	55 to 64 years old	583
	65 or more	174
<b>Goiás</b>	Up to 14 years old	8
	15 to 24 years old	811
	25 to 34 years old	1,424
	35 to 44 years old	1,247
	45 to 54 years old	876
	55 to 64 years old	508
	65 or more	188
<b>Mato Grosso</b>	Up to 14 years old	0
	15 to 24 years old	421
	25 to 34 years old	623
	35 to 44 years old	526
	45 to 54 years old	336
	55 to 64 years old	145
	65 or more	57
<b>Mato Grosso do Sul</b>	Up to 14 years old	0
	15 to 24 years old	432
	25 to 34 years old	769
	35 to 44 years old	834
	45 to 54 years old	586
	55 to 64 years old	371
	65 or more	85

Source: Dataprev Database

## 7. Participant profile - by proposal

The Brasil Participativo platform made it possible to collect proposals from society. There were 8,254 proposals registered. This section will present the main proposals voted by region, gender and age group based on the 50 most voted proposals.

### 7.1. By region

In all regions, the most voted proposals on the platform focused on the themes of Health, Education and Public Safety, with a few differences in priorities. While in the North and Northeast the priority was the topic of Health, with the proposal for professional development of Community Health and Endemic Disease Agents (ACS/ACE), in the Southeast and South, the priority was the area of Public Safety, with the proposal on legal security for municipal law enforcement.

In the Midwest, the priority of votes in proposals was also the area of Public Safety, but in the proposal regarding the increase in positions for the Federal Highway Police (PRF).

**Table 11. Voting on proposals by region - North**

Region	Proposals	Votes
North	1. Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	8,373
	2. Increase in the Nursing Floor	7,591
	3. Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	6,138
	5. Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	4,696
	4. Security legal for municipal law enforcement	3,280

Source: Dataprev Database

In the Northeast Region, the most voted proposals on the platform focused on the themes of Health, Public Safety and Education, as can be seen in the following table:

**Table 12. Voting on proposals by region - Northeast**

Region	Proposals	Votes
Northeast	1. Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	55,091

2. Increase in the Nursing Floor	45,640
5. Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	32,870
3. Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	28,821
4. Security legal for municipal law enforcement	21,438

Source: Dataprev Database

**Table 13. Voting on proposals by region - Southeast**

State	Proposal	Votes
Southeast	4. Security legal for municipal law enforcement	352.98
	3. Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	26,261
	2. Increase in the Nursing Floor	25,896
	1. Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	21,161
	5. Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	17,563

Source: Dataprev Database

**Table 14. Voting on proposals by region - Southeast**

State	Proposals	Votes
South	4. Security legal for municipal law enforcement	12273
	3. Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	10021
	2. Increase in the Nursing Floor	8284
	1. Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	7541
	5. Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	5981

Source: Dataprev Database

**Table 15. Voting on proposals by region - Midwest**

State	Proposals	Votes
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<b>Midwest</b>	5. Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	8022
	3. Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	7643
	2. Increase in the Nursing Floor	5830
	1. Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	5128
	4. Security legal for municipal law enforcement	3226

Source: Dataprev Database

## 7.2. By sex

In the following table, it is possible to highlight the priority of the most voted proposals according to gender. For women, the issue of Health comes first, with the proposal that calls for an increase in the Nursing minimum. Still for women, in second place the theme of Health remains highlighted, with the proposal that calls for valuing Community Health and Endemic Disease Agents (ACS/ACE).

For men, the priority is the issue of Public Safety, with the proposal that calls for legal security for municipal guards. In second place, men continue to prioritize the topic of Security, with the proposal that calls for an increase in positions for the Federal Highway Police (PRF).

### Ranking of proposals most voted by women

	Proposal	Number of votes
1	Increase in the Nursing Floor	70,257
2	Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	63,106
3	Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	38,988
4	Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	28,754
5	Citizen Public Safety - Legal security for municipal guards	22,696

### Ranking of programs voted the most by males

1	Citizen Public Safety - Legal security for municipal guards	52,824
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2	Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	44,425
3	Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	38,165
4	Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	32,630
5	Increase in the Nursing Floor	22,245

### 7.3. By age group

In terms of age group, up to 14 years old, the priority is Education, with the proposal that calls for restructuring the career of Administrative Education Technicians (TAE). From the 15th to the 34th, the priority becomes Public Safety, with the proposal that calls for an increase in positions for the Federal Highway Police (PRF). From 35 to 39 years old, the priority is Health, with the proposal that calls for an increase in the minimum wage for Nurses.

From 40 to 59, the priority is also Health, with emphasis on the proposal that calls for the valorization of Community Health and Endemic Disease Agents (ACS/ACE). From the age of 60, the priority is Education, also with the proposal that calls for restructuring the career of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE)

Age Group	Proposals	Votes
<b>Up to 14 years old</b>	1. Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	172
	5. Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	159
	3. Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	144
	4. Security legal for municipal law enforcement	114
	2. Increase in the Nursing Floor	78
Age Group	Proposals	Votes
<b>15 to 24 years old</b>	5. Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	14,267
	2. Increase in the Nursing Floor	10,463
	1. Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	10,375
	4. Security legal for municipal law enforcement	6,146

	3. Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	4,654
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Votes</b>
<b>25 to 34 years old</b>	5. Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	33,031
	2. Increase in the Nursing Floor	29,435
	1. Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	20,918
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Votes</b>
	4. Security legal for municipal law enforcement	19,211
	3. Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	18,008
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Votes</b>
<b>35 to 44 years old</b>	2. Increase in the Nursing Floor	33,140
	1. Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	32,299
	3. Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	31,164
	4. Security legal for municipal law enforcement	26,617
	5. Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	16,972
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Votes</b>
<b>45 to 54 years old</b>	1. Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	22,361
	4. Security legal for municipal law enforcement	16,611
	2. Increase in the Nursing Floor	14,544
	3. Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	12,575
	5. Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	5,219
<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Proposal</b>	<b>Votes</b>

55 to 64 years old	1. Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	8,232
	3. Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	7,621
	4. Security legal for municipal law enforcement	5,760
	2. Increase in the Nursing Floor	4,083
	5. Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	2,508
Age Group	Proposal	Votes
65 years-old or more	3. Career Restructuring and Composition Salary of Administrative Technicians in Education (TAE) of the PCCTAE of Federal Education Institutions (IFE)	2,987
	1. Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	1,379
	4. Security legal for municipal law enforcement	1,061
	5. Increase in positions for the PRF and the investiture of all the 1,455 approved applicants	1,023
	2. Increase in the Nursing Floor	759

## 8. Incorporation of the results of participation in the PPA

### 8.1. Strategic Dimension: 1st Intercouncils Forum

The result of participation in the platform counted on a total **291 proposals**, **31 of which** addressing the **vision of the future 2027** and its attributes, **84 proposals** for adjustments to the **values and guidelines** and **176 proposals** for adjusting **priority themes** of the strategic dimension pillars of the PPA.

#### 8.1.1. Adjustment to future vision and attributes

The initial **vision of the future** proposal was: “A democratic, fair and prosperous country, where all people live with dignity and quality of life”. After suggestions from Intercouncils Forum, it was defined as: “A democratic, fair, **developed and environmentally sustainable country**, where all people live with **quality, dignity and respect for the diversity**”.

The initial contained the following future vision attributes:

- **Democracy:** Promote social participation and ensure democratic principles
- **Equity:** Inclusion, social justice and equal opportunities
- **Prosperity:** Economic growth with environmental and social sustainability

The adjusted proposal incorporated the following Intercouncil Forum input:

- **Democracy:** Promote social participation and guarantee **plurality** and democratic principles
- **Equity:** Inclusion, social justice, guarantee of rights and equal opportunities
- **Development:** Economic growth with environmental sustainability and social inclusion

### 8.1.2. Adjustment to values and guidelines

On its turn, the proposal for values and guidelines was under discussion in the Intercouncil Forum and was adjusted as shown in the figure below.

Figure 1. Initial and adjusted proposal of values and guidelines

Initial proposal	
Values	Guidelines
Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote economic inclusion and improve the quality of life of the population, with guaranteed rights</li> </ul>
Diversity and social justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the reduction of social and regional inequalities</li> <li>• Value cultural and regional diversity</li> <li>• Strengthen gender, racial, ethnic and other equity</li> </ul>
Environmental Sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to policies for adapting to climate change and mitigating its impacts</li> <li>• Support the transition to the green, digital and creative economy</li> <li>• Promote transparency and participatory management in the elaboration and implementation of public policies, focusing on their beneficiaries and their results</li> </ul>
Adjusted	
Values	Guidelines
Democracy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote economic and social inclusion and improve the population's quality of life, guaranteeing rights and citizenship</li> </ul>
Diversity and social justice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote the reduction of social and regional inequalities</li> <li>• Value cultural and regional diversity</li> <li>• Strengthen gender, racial and ethnic equality with respect to sexual orientation and guarantee the inclusion of people with disabilities.</li> </ul>
Socio-environmental sustainability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Contribute to policies for adapting to climate change and mitigating its impacts</li> <li>• Support the transition to a green, digital and creative economy by strengthening science, technology and innovation.</li> <li>• <b>Strengthen the socio-environmental dimension in public policies.</b></li> </ul>

Initial proposal	
Values	Guidelines
<b>Social Participation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote transparency and participatory management in the elaboration and implementation of public policies, focusing on their beneficiaries and their results</li> </ul>
<b>Collaborative action</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act in conjunction with public, private and third sector actors to mobilize skills and resources to expand the State's capacity to act</li> <li>Promote international development cooperation</li> <li>Enhance federative cooperation</li> </ul>
<b>Fiscal sustainability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that public resources are used efficiently and responsibly</li> </ul>
<b>Excellence in management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote innovative and effective public management, promoting digital transformation</li> </ul>
Adjusted	
Values	Guidelines
<b>Social Participation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote transparency and participatory management in the preparation and implementation of budgets and public policies, focusing on their beneficiaries and their results</li> </ul>
<b>Collaborative action</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Act in conjunction with social movements and public, private and third sector agents to mobilize skills and resources to expand the State's capacity to act</li> <li>Promote international cooperation for sustainable development</li> <li>Enhance federative cooperation</li> </ul>
<b>Fiscal and social responsibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ensure that public resources are used in a fiscally efficient and socially responsible manner</li> </ul>
<b>Excellence in management</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Promote innovative and effective public management, promoting digital transformation</li> </ul>

### 8.1.3. Adjustment of priority themes by axis

Finally, regarding the priority axes and themes, the following adjustments were made.

Figure 2. Initial proposal for the priority themes of Axis 1

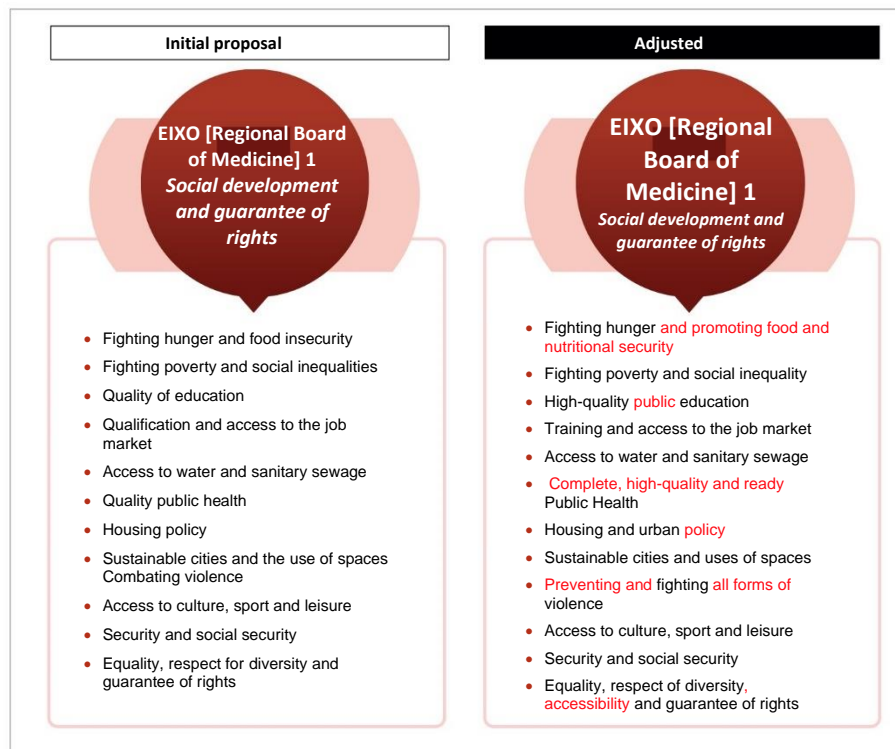


Figure 3. Initial proposal for the priority themes of Axis 2

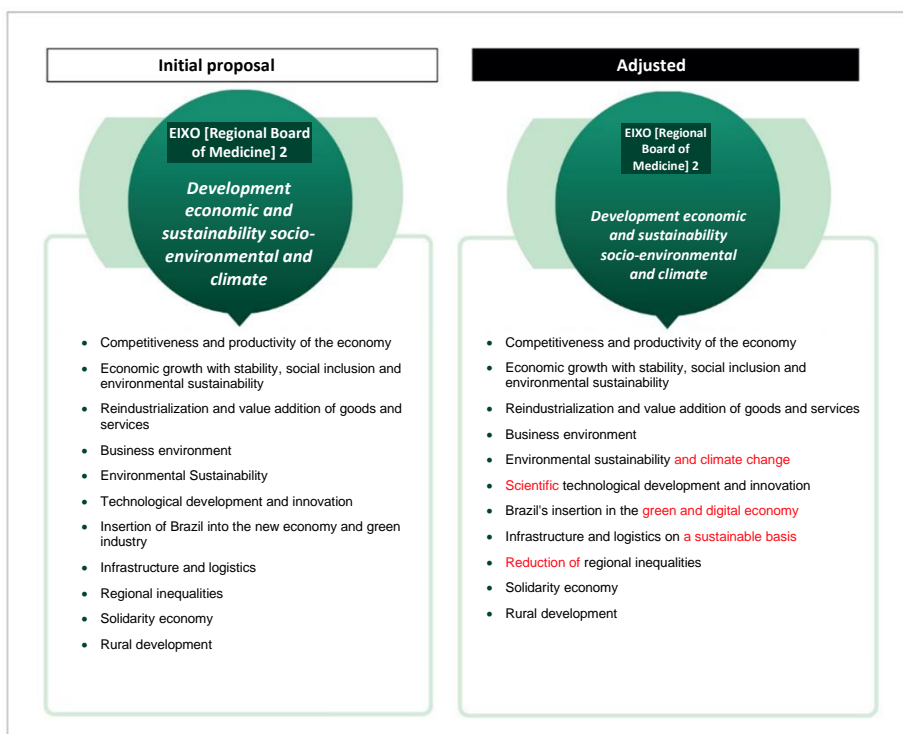
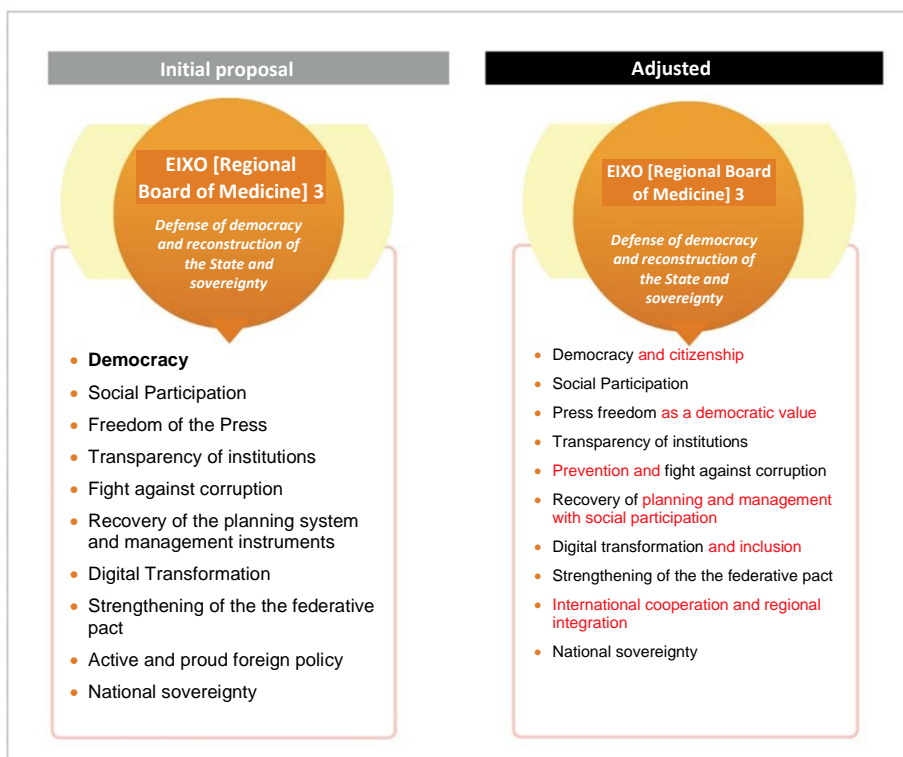


Figure 4. Initial proposal for the priority themes of Axis 3





## 8.2. Tactical dimension: 2nd Intercouncils Forum and Participatory Brazil Platform

The results of the prioritization of programs were included in the PPA 2024-2027. Among the established priorities are the theme of the first most voted program “Fighting deforestation and facing climate change”, of the second and third (Health – Primary and specialized care), of the fourth “Promotion of decent work, employment and income” and Basic education, as this was the specific topic with the highest number of proposals (48).

The analysis and process of incorporating proposals relating to the Tactical Dimension of the PPA began at the 2nd Inter-council Forum, held between 10 and 11 July, when participants took a position on the 20 most voted proposals per ministry contained in the Digital Platform's partial report (from preliminary character, on July 6, 2023) and presented their contributions to the tactical dimension of the PPA. This report, in conjunction with the Final Report of the Participatory Brazil Platform, dated July 19, 2023, constituted the basis for the contribution of social participation in the preparation of the PPA 2024-2027.

These Participatory PPA reports were sent to the National Planning Secretariat/MPO, which assessed the content received in order to:

- Identify proposals addressed to a Ministry, but which eventually dealt with topics related to the responsibilities of other departments;
- Identify proposals addressed to a Ministry whose competence was not related to the object of the proposal;

In the latter case, SEPLAN sought to direct the proposal to the competent sectoral body.

Once this first stage was completed, SEPLAN made an effort to systematize all the suggestions sent to each of the ministries into a matrix. Therefore, each of the ministries received a “Model matrix for guidance regarding the incorporation of proposals received from society in the PPA” (Figure 5), which contained information regarding the proposals with their description, the evaluation of the Intercouncil Forum, the technical possibilities of framing within the scope of the PPA, in addition to space for the body to respond whether it was incorporated into the PPA, in which program, in which attribute and the justification in case of non-incorporation. This instrument allowed proposals to be distributed to all ministries that would possibly be involved with the suggested theme, which made the analysis more comprehensive and complete.

Figure 5. Model matrix for guidance regarding the incorporation of proposals received by the company in the PPA

A dialog process then began with each of the Ministries, in which the Diversity and Social Participation Advisors and the Planning, Budget and Administration under-secretariats of the sectoral bodies participated. Numerous meetings were held in order to promote reflection on new incorporation alternatives, based on the preliminary analysis of each ministry and the intensification of technical discussions. The third stage took place with the return of the Matrix completed by the Ministries. The incorporation possibilities, the indication of the adjusted PPA attributes and pertinent justifications were the input for a new SEPLAN analysis.

The process of analyzing the proposals that arrived from society for each Ministry took place at the same time as other stages of the PPA were carried out, such as the allocation of targets for specific objectives and deliveries, allocation of financial resources for the programs, marking of transversal agendas, etc.

The proposals were framed within the PPA structure at the level of its attributes, both those of the legal layer and the managerial layer. They were classified at the level of the legal attribute "program", when the entire program was related to the demand, at the legal attribute "specific objective," when this dealt with the theme of the proposal, or at "delivery" and "specific normative institutional measure", attributes of the management layer, when it came to meeting more objective and concrete demands. In the case of the layer management of the PPA (deliveries and measures institutions), the process of incorporating social participation remains in progress. This process of incorporating social participation also foresees the marking of social participation in the attributes of the PPA that will occur a posteriori, also encompassing the management layer, which will be forwarded as a subsidy for legislative analysis in Congress, as mentioned in the PPA Bill.

This report deals with the initial process of incorporating social participation in the PPA, which will extend into the following stages of analysis and approval of the Bill and the stages of review and monitoring of the plan, which will also be carried out with the involvement of society. The

Participatory PPA will be a continuous process that will involve the entire PPA 2024-2027 cycle. Therefore, the incorporations foreseen in this first process reported here may be improved throughout the execution and monitoring of the PPA, the planned annual reviews and, also, during the legislative process in Congress.

### 8.2.1. Analysis and incorporation of the 50 most voted proposals in the Participatory PPA

Among the 50 most voted proposals, 26 dealt with issues that fall outside the scope of the Multi-Year Plan<sup>4</sup> and **24 with issues that could be addressed in the PPA.**

The proposals related to **education** were the most numerous among the most voted, totaling **nine** if the **two** proposals shared with health (**university hospitals**) are considered. Four of them dealt with the consolidation or creation of **universities** – whose incorporation is treated as conditional on technical analyses, two on **scholarships** (adjustments and for teachers) and one on school **meals in federal institutes**.

**Only one proposal was not considered as incorporated** in some way by the responsible ministry because it requires technical study for the creation of a **federal hospital**, however, a work front was established to analyze the proposal. Of the four **health** proposals, there are **two** others incorporated into the PPA: one relating to the **technical qualifications of community health agents and agents to combat endemic diseases** and another to **palliative care** (incorporated as a result of the Participatory PPA).

Another important theme, that of the **environment**, had the three proposals in the area considered incorporated, referring to the protection, control and **animal rights** (dogs, cats, donkeys, etc.).

**Cities** and **transport** had two proposals among the most voted. In the first case, the proposal that deals with **technical assistance for social housing** was considered partially incorporated because for the proposed size (for every 20 inhabitants), there would not be sufficient resources and the **Periferia Viva Program** [Living City Outskirts Program] was already a PPA program. In the case of transport, the two proposals for **doubling BR Highway** are present in the PPA.

**Land development and agriculture and livestock** farming each have one proposal among the most voted: **land reform and cage-free animal production**, both considered incorporated into the PPA.

The two proposals relating to **work and employment** and **culture** are in a similar situation: an institutional measure includes the establishment of a working group that will deal with the

<sup>4</sup> Proposals that require legislative approval.

possibility of limiting work shifts to **40 hours per week**; and the objective was defined as the conservation, protection and restitution of **Brazilian cultural heritage**.

**Table 4. Incorporation of the most voted proposals into the PPA 2024 - 2027**

Theme/Proposal	Description	Votes	Incorporation/attribute	Remarks:
<b>Health:</b> Qualification technique and valuing ACS and ACE professional to expand health services in the SUS [Unified Health System]	Investments in technical qualification, continued training, professional development and necessary equipment to carry out the activities of community health agent (ACS) and agent to combat endemic diseases (ACE) with a view to offering and expanding services in the family health strategy in primary care and epidemiological and environmental surveillance, through social participation, with popular health education.	95,731	Incorporated Specific objective	Included in the Specific Objective of the "Health with Agent" program, which will continue to be developed to provide training and training for ACS and ACE professionals.
<b>Environment and Climate Change:</b> National Dog and Cat Population Control Policy	National Dog and Cat Population Control Policy	39,980	Incorporated Delivery	Fully incorporated, with the goal of neutering dogs and cats having been established.
<b>Land Development and Family Farming:</b> Land Reform to Develop Brazil and Fight Hunger	Plan, organize and develop a broad process of Agrarian Reform in Brazil, regularizing all Landless families, developing Settlements, encouraging access to land and the fulfillment of social functions, the conditions for living well in the countryside, with health, education, culture and sociability. Infrastructure and concrete stimulus for the production of healthy food on a large scale, based on the development of Agroecology, with technology and technical support.	13,384	Incorporated Specific objective	Included in the "Governance" program Land, Reform Agrarian and Territorial Regularization Quilombolas and Traditional Peoples and Communities"
<b>Health:</b> Implement the National Palliative Care Policy integrated into the RAS and as a component of Care in PHC, with guaranteed funding	Palliative care is a strategy that should be offered early to all people with life-threatening illnesses, with the aim of improving Quality of Life through the relief of physical, emotional, social and spiritual suffering, caring for patients and families., extending the mourning phase (WHO). In Brazil, 7% of people who need it receive Palliative Care, Frente PaliATIVISTAS defends: Palliative Care as a Human Right - Public Policies NOW.	11,419	Institutional Measure	Incorporated as a result of the Participatory PPA into the Specialized Health Care program

Theme/Proposal	Description	Votes	Incorporation/attribute	Remarks:
<b>Transport:</b> Duplication BR [Highway] 290 Rodovia do Mercosul RS Section	As coordinator of the PARLIAMENTARY FRONT FOR THE DUPLICATION OF BR 290, we propose the duplication of the BR, from Eldorado do Sul to Uruguaiana. Mercosul Highway. We highlight its strategic importance for the region, for the country and fundamentally for Mercosur. This work has been included in the country's international agreements with Argentina since 2004	9,100	Incorporated Delivery	Planned for BR-290/RS to adapt the road section - access BR-116 (to Guaíba) - access BR-471 (Pântano Grande)
<b>Education</b> Federal FURB - Implementation of the Federal University of Vale do Itajaí through the federalization of FURB, incorporating the UFSC/Blumenau campus.	The fight for the federalization of FURB is a movement that dates back to 2002. In 2008, a plebiscite and petitions were organized expressing the region's popular will on the issue. In 2013, the engagement brought an extension of UFSC to Blumenau. The expansion of free higher education in the Itajaí Valley requires the creation of a new federal university that includes FURB and the UFSC campus, forming a single public, free and quality university. Join our fight!	8,580	Conditional incorporation Delivery	Not incorporated given the need to carry out analyzes and technical studies to meet various established prioritization criteria. If the government creates new campuses, it will probably be necessary having a
<b>Health/Education:</b> New School Hospital of UFPel.	Reference in oncology, adult and neonatal intensive care, HIV treatment and high-risk pregnancy. The project for its own headquarters is made up of 3 blocks, in an area of more than 33 thousand square meters, with space for 250 clinical inpatient beds, designed to promote the integration of teaching, research and assistance and the consequent provision of modern services to the population. Teaching to transform caring! Support this project of education and health care for the population of the southern half!	7,408	Incorporated Specific objective	Included in the Higher Education program
<b>Cities:</b> Technical Assistance in Social Housing 1 Urban Architect for every 20 thousand inhabitants.	The proposal consists of the creation and implementation of Technical Assistance Offices in Social Housing, and the hiring of an Urban Architect for every 20 thousand inhabitants, with the aim of planning and promoting the evolution of Brazilian cities through ATHIS, democratizing access to Architecture and Urbanism services to the population and the municipality as a living space in transformation.	7,180	Partially incorporated - Specific Purpose	Partially included in the "Periferia Viva" [Living City Outskirts Program] program, whose Technical Assistance will be related to urbanization interventions in precarious settlements in the program's eligible universe. The monetary reference made available for the program does not make it possible to hire one Urban Architect for every 20 thousand inhabitants.

Theme/Proposal	Description	Votes	Incorporation/attribute	Remarks:
<b>Health:</b> Create a federal, regional, cross-border hospital, 100% SUS in a network, to serve medium/high complexity health care on the border, in Uruguiana.	Border regions, such as health region 3 of Rio Grande do Sul, with approximately 500 thousand inhabitants, are very unassisted in terms of access to medium and high complexity health care, violating the principles of equity, decentralization and regionalization of the SUS. This adds up to a distance of up to 640 km to the larger centers to which these municipalities are referenced. The Municipality mentioned is justified due to the maturity of Unipampa, with 5 active health courses, including medicine.	6,927	No incorporated	Need to carry out technical analyzes and studies. A work front was established to analyze the feasibility of meeting the proposal.
<b>Environment and Climate Change:</b> National Agenda for Animal Protection, Defense and Rights.	National Agenda for Animal Protection, Defense and Rights.	6,131	Incorporated Specific objective	Included in MMA programs, actions and projects for the protection, defense and rights of all animals.
<b>Agriculture and Livestock:</b> Cage-free animal farming	Animal production in Brazil, for the most part, uses extreme confinement, such as cages for laying hens and gestation cages for sows. Studies show that confined animals have more fragile immune systems due to the intense stress caused by confinement, increasing the risk of diseases such as Avian Influenza and new pandemics. Furthermore, confinement systems are dependent on the use of antibiotics, contributing to antimicrobial resistance.	5,262	Incorporated Specific objective	Included in the Specific Objective "Strengthen animal health and compliance mechanisms for livestock inputs and products of animal origin, in an articulated manner between SUASA entities, ensuring national and international competitiveness" of the "Agricultural Defense" program.
<b>Work and Employment:</b> 40 Hours per week for all categories	Today the country allows working hours of up to 44 hours per week. This time makes it impossible for workers to seek continued training or dedicate themselves more to their family. With a universal 40-hour working day, we will be able to contribute to a better quality of life for the population.	4,914	Incorporated - Institutional Measure	Incorporated, including the establishment of a tripartite working group to study the reduction of working hours for all workers.



Theme/Proposal	Description	Votes	Incorporation/attribute	Remarks:
<p><b>Transport:</b> Duplication of [Highway] BR-304</p>	<p>BR 304 is a federal highway that plays a fundamental role in the development of Rio Grande do Norte due to regional integration. One of the most important logistical corridors in the State, it is necessary for access to tourist destinations, for the transport of agricultural, commercial and industrial products essential for the economy of Rio Grande do Norte and for interconnection with other states in the Northeast. Its duplication improves safety and optimizes travel time, promoting development.</p>	4,775	Incorporated Delivery	<p>BR-304/RN – Construction – Reta Tabajara (4 viaducts and side streets) and BR-304/RN – Duplication between. BR-226 – Mossoró – Div RN/CE and BR-304/RN - Duplication between. RN- 016 – Mossoró – Div RN/CE</p>
<p><b>Health:</b> Insertion of the Nutritionist in the Basic ESF team</p>	<p>Considering the increase in NCDs, the population's vulnerability, and the country's situation returning to the hunger map, the insertion of the Nutritionist (a professional directly involved with SAN policies) will guarantee access and resolution in PHC. Some municipalities, such as Cabedelo/PB, which already have this professional in the USFs, are an example for Brazil. Without definition by the MS, municipalities will not adhere and Food Security runs the risk of not being met</p>	4,651	Partially incorporated	<p>Included in the Primary Health Care Program in the PPA, in the Specific Objective "Expand access and coverage of the Family Health Strategy, prioritizing areas of social vulnerability, with the provision of professionals and interprofessional care", Delivery 6 is directly related to multidisciplinary teams, with the aim of reaching 9,555 eMulti with federal confinement by 2027. It is understood that the nutritionist professional is already included in the list of Primary Health Care (PHC) services by the multidisciplinary teams (eMulti), which are made up of health professionals from different areas of knowledge, who work in a complementary manner and integrated to the other APS teams.</p>

Theme/Proposal	Description	Votes	Incorporation/attribute	Remarks:
<b>Environment and Climate Change:</b> Protection of donkeys	Prohibition of the slaughter of donkeys throughout the national territory and creation of protection mechanisms, guaranteeing resources and support to prevent the extinction of these animals and promote awareness about their preservation.	4,298	Incorporated Delivery	Included in the objectives of the "Environmental Quality in Cities and Countryside" program. Other MMA initiatives related to the protection of donkeys include (1) protocol of intentions between the MMA and the Government of Bahia with a view to protecting this species, (2) proposal to open a public notice with a view to encouraging research into the production of collagen from donkeys without animal slaughter and (3) study of the proposed Ordinance with a view to regulating the matter in view of the threat of extinction of the species.
<b>Education</b> Implementation of the Federal University of Chapada Diamantina (UFCD) in the state of Bahia	This proposal deals with the implementation of the UFCD Proposal built since 2012. UFCD will have a multi-campus structure and is a demand from a group of territories in Bahia of recognized social, economic, ecological, cultural importance and international recognition. Currently, the UFCD project has mobilized civil society and political leaders in the territory in search of support in carrying out the important initiative	4,074	Conditional incorporation Specific objective	Need to carry out technical analyzes and studies. A work front was established to analyze the feasibility of
<b>Education</b> School meals for students at Federal Institutes	Currently there is no item or budget to cover student meals at Federal Institutes, which leads our students to suffer from hunger and an increase in dropouts, being an obstacle to retention and success. Therefore, I propose the creation of a specific budget line for student meals in the federal network.	4,021	Partially incorporated Delivery	Enrollments in secondary level technical courses are met through the delivery of "Financial assistance to Executing Entities for the provision of school meals in schools in public basic education networks, following equity parameters, valuing diversity and considering the specificities" of the "Basic Education"



Theme/Proposal	Description	Votes	Incorporation/attribute	Remarks:
<b>Cities:</b> Periferia Viva Program [Living City Outskirts]	The National Secretariat of Peripheries proposes the Periferia Viva Program [Living City Outskirts], to articulate all the State's public policies in peripheral territories and guarantee popular participation in decisions. In the city outskirts, just one type of State intervention is not enough. There are decades of abandonment, deficiencies and vulnerabilities. And also, decades of popular organization to demand rights and create solutions. Periferia Viva [Living City Outskirts] is an innovation by the Lula government to change the lives of people on the outskirts of Brazil.	3,952	Incorporated Program	Featured in the program "Periferia Viva" [Living City Outskirts]
<b>Education</b> Adjustments to Study, Research and Postgraduate Scholarships	Ensure an annual mechanism for readjusting study, research and postgraduate scholarships in the country and abroad, using as a reference indicator that enable value recovery in the face of inflation and with real gains over the 2024-2027 period.	3,739	Partially incorporated - Specific Purpose	Partially covered, given dependence on budget availability
<b>Education</b> Pibid and Teaching Residency as State policies for teacher training,	The PIBID and Pedagogical Residency Programs are part of the national teacher training policy, having their area of activity in schools throughout the national territory. The actions of these programs are in line with the opportunity for students of Bachelor's degrees, from public and private universities, to have a greater theoretical/practical approach to the daily life of the school, being participants in the elaboration of teaching methodologies, and in the construction of a human and for autonomy.	3,688	Incorporated Delivery	Included in the delivery "Support for the insertion of students into teaching initiation activities and graduates of the degree in professional internship." of the "Higher Education: quality, democracy, equity and sustainability" Program.
<b>Health/Education:</b> Construction of the UFT University Hospital	The reality of Tocantins (1.5 million inhabitants) calls for a new large hospital. The only one that serves the entire state (HGP) remains full and serves above the limit. Furthermore, UFT's health courses, which have been training doctors, nurses, nutritionists and psychologists for years, do not have their own hospital for training and internships. Thus, in addition to offering better technical training, it will also help serve the population of Tocantins, as well as the North and Northeast regions of Brazil.	3,502	Conditional Incorporation	Need to carry out analyzes and technical studies to meet various established prioritization criteria.

Theme/Proposal	Description	Votes	Incorporation/attribute	Remarks:
<b>Culture:</b> Conservation, protection and restitution of Brazilian cultural heritage	Promote the conservation, protection and restitution of Brazilian cultural heritage in all its manifestations, with an emphasis on archaeological, paleontological and ethnographic heritage. Every initiative must be formulated and executed with democratic participation (especially from the local population) and based on scientific evidence and respect for human rights. All economic, cultural, educational and tourist benefits must be shared with local communities.	3,454	Incorporated Specific objective	Included in the deliveries "Preserved and disseminated archives and memory centers" or "Provision of virtual items of preserved cultural heritage" of the "Right to Culture" program.
<b>Education</b> Consolidation of the development of UFABC, UFS Car, Unifesp and IFSP	Consolidation of the institutional development of UFABC, UFSCar, Unifesp and IFSP, considering the conditions for the expansion necessary for the full fulfillment of the respective pedagogical projects, namely, expansion of infrastructure, personnel and the number of courses and available spots, ensuring the contribution of institutions in excellent science and technology and the inclusion and retention of young people in quality higher and technical education in the country.	3,040	Conditional incorporation Specific objective	Need to carry out analyzes and technical studies to meet various established prioritization criteria.
<b>Education:</b> Federal University in the Municipality of Camaquã/RS	The Municipality of Camaquã, located in the Costa Doce Region, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, currently has 62,200 inhabitants, a hub city for 11 Municipalities, it does not have Federal Higher Education in our Municipality, in the degree and bachelor's degrees, where young people They travel daily to the cities of Pelotas or Porto Alegre to attend higher education courses free of charge. It is important to highlight that the Municipality has the necessary structure to install a campus, next to FUNDASUL.	3,005	Conditional incorporation Specific objective	Need to carry out analyzes and technical studies to meet various established prioritization criteria.

### 8.2.2. Analysis and incorporation of the most voted Proposals by Ministry

Concerning the total set of proposals sent to the ministries, of the 814 proposals they analyzed, 286 were proposals considered outside the scope of the PPA and will have further referrals by the federal government. Among the remaining, 76.5% are considered incorporated in some way by the federal government, 58% in full, 14% in part and 4% possibly under some condition of study and technical analysis.

**Table 16. Assessment of the incorporation of proposals in the PPA 2024-2027**

	Number of proposals	Percentage
<b>Incorporated</b>	308	58.3
<b>Partially incorporated</b>	76	14.4
<b>Conditional Incorporation</b>	20	3.8
<b>No incorporated</b>	124	23.5
<b>Total</b>	528	100.0

Among the ministries, there was considerable variation in the number of proposals evaluated that dealt with matters within the scope of the PPA. Those with the highest percentage of non-incorporation were those who received, for analysis, only one proposal adhering to the scope of the PPA. Some ministries sometimes responded that the proposal was still “under analysis”, as they identified the need for studies and deeper analyzes. In other cases, the feedback on incorporation pointed to the need for dialog or coordination with other bodies, in order to assess the appropriate institutional relevance for incorporation into the appropriate attributes of the PPA. In all these cases, the possibilities of incorporation throughout the PPA review and monitoring process, as well as adaptation in the delivery management layer, remain open.

**Table 17. Assessment of incorporation of proposals among the different Ministries in the PPA 2024-2027**

Ministry	Proposals analyzed	Incorporated			Partially incorporated			Conditional Incorporation			No incorporated		
		N.	% in Ministry	% in relationship to the total	N.	% in Ministry	% in relationship to the total	N.	% in Ministry	% in relationship to the total	N.	% in Ministry	% in relationship to the total
BACEN	3	1	33%	0.3%	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%	2	67%	1.6%
CGU	7	5	71%	1.6%	1	14%	1.3%	0	0%	0.0%	1	14%	0.8%
Defense	6	2	33%	0.6%	0	0%	0.0%	1	17%	5.0%	3	50%	2.4%
MAPA	11	9	82%	2.9%	1	9%	1.3%	0	0%	0.0%	1	9%	0.8%
MCidades	29	17	59%	5.5%	5	17%	6.6%	0	0%	0.0%	7	24%	5.6%
MCom	14	9	64%	2.9%	1	7%	1.3%	0	0%	0.0%	4	29%	3.2%
MCTI	20	10	50%	3.2%	3	15%	3.9%	1	5%	5.0%	6	30%	4.8%
MDA	30	24	80%	7.8%	6	20%	7.9%	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%
MDHC	20	13	65%	4.2%	4	20%	5.3%	0	0%	0.0%	3	15%	2.4%
MDIC	11	4	36%	1.3%	4	36%	5.3%	0	0%	0.0%	3	27%	2.4%
MDS	13	10	77%	3.2%	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%	3	23%	2.4%
MEC	37	9	24%	2.9%	12	32%	15.8%	12	32%	60.0%	4	11%	3.2%
MEsp	16	9	56%	2.9%	0	0%	0.0%	1	6%	5.0%	6	38%	4.8%
MF	1	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%	1	100%	0.8%
MGI	8	4	50%	1.3%	2	25%	2.6%	0	0%	0.0%	2	25%	1.6%
MIDR	25	6	24%	1.9%	1	4%	1.3%	1	4%	5.0%	17	68%	13.7%

MinC	17	11	65%	3.6%	6	35%	7.9%	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%
MIR	29	20	69%	6.5%	7	24%	9.2%	0	0%	0.0%	2	7%	1.6%
MJSP	9	0	0%	0.0%	2	22%	2.6%	0	0%	0.0%	7	78%	5.6%
MM	18	12	67%	3.9%	5	28%	6.6%	0	0%	0.0%	1	6%	0.8%
MMA	28	16	57%	5.2%	2	7%	2.6%	0	0%	0.0%	10	36%	8.1%
MME	18	15	83%	4.9%	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%	3	17%	2.4%
MPA	16	11	69%	3.6%	1	6%	1.3%	2	13%	10.0%	2	13%	1.6%
MPI	12	11	92%	3.6%	1	8%	1.3%	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%
MPO	3	1	33%	0.3%	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%	2	67%	1.6%
MPOR	13	6	46%	1.9%	1	8%	1.3%	0	0%	0.0%	6	46%	4.8%
MPS	1	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%	1	100%	0.8%
MRE	13	6	46%	1.9%	1	8%	1.3%	0	0%	0.0%	6	46%	4.8%
MS	25	13	52%	4.2%	3	12%	3.9%	1	4%	5.0%	8	32%	6.5%
MTE	16	12	75%	3.9%	1	6%	1.3%	0	0%	0.0%	3	19%	2.4%
Mtransp	19	15	79%	4.9%	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%	4	21%	3.2%
MTur	13	10	77%	3.2%	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%	3	23%	2.4%
SECOM	5	1	20%	0.3%	1	20%	1.3%	0	0%	0.0%	3	60%	2.4%
SG	21	15	71%	4.9%	5	24%	6.6%	1	5%	5.0%	0	0%	0.0%
SRI	1	1	100%	0.3%	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%	0	0%	0.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>528</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>58%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>100%</b>

Concerning the attribute considered to be incorporated to the proposal, most proposals are contemplated within some specific objective (53%), ¼ of them as deliveries, 15% as institutional measures and 6% related to the entirety of a specific program.

**Table 18. Assessment of incorporation of proposals among the different Ministries in the PPA 2024-2027**

	Integrated	Partially incorporated	Conditional Incorporation	Not incorporated	Total
<b>Delivery</b>	81	16	5	0	102
<b>Institutional Measure</b>	50	8	3	0	61
<b>Specific goal</b>	158	46	12	0	216
<b>Program</b>	19	6	0	0	25
<b>No attribute</b>	0	0	0	124	124
<b>Total</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>528</b>

Once this initial process of incorporating social participation in the PPA 2024-2027 has been concluded, it is important to consider that the more than 8 thousand proposals received in the Participatory Brazil Platform and emanating from the Intercouncil Forum constitute a very rich

collection for the public policy agenda, the object of permanent government dialog with social movements, councils and civil society.

The innovations proposed in the PPA 2024-2027 corroborate the strengthening of this dialog also between society and industry bodies, designers of public policies. The Ministry of Planning proposes that the PPA be a living piece, whose reviews and monitoring will be carried out with social participation, so that the initial process of incorporating suggestions in conjunction with the Ministries also continues with regard to the execution of what was proposed.

A positive agenda of participation in building public policy with social participation to headed by the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic, Participation and Diversity Advisors and the Social Participation Council, which constitute the new institutions of the social participation policy within the Federal Government.

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# Technical Sheet

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