RÍO ABIERTO
Objective

The main objective is democratize access to information on the quality and management of water in the basin of the Santa Lucía river and the Río de la Plata.

How we intend to achieve this:

1. Generating information with the purpose of positively influencing the design and implementation of public policies.
2. Developing a set of capacity building and awareness actions among actors such as decision makers, journalists, civil society organisations and local actors.
3. Designing tools and activities to promote citizen participation in the preservation of water resources for present and future generations.
Subscribers played an active role: 838 responded to la diaria’s survey on the use and care of water and their information needs in this area.

70% of the subscribers who responded to the Rio Abierto survey perceive that they do not participate in water management and 90% consider that the available information is insufficient. However, 72% would like to learn more; to 71%, receive recommendations for a better use at the domestic level, 32%, participate in workshops and 10%, generate content.
Co-creation

The Rio Abierto project defined the main lines of its journalistic agenda with the participation of representatives of civil society, the academy and the government.
Neighbors, environmental organizations, local media and authorities participated on the workshop "Tools for participatory water management", organized by Rio Abierto.

June 6, 2018 | la diariaLab | Photo: Juan Manuel Ramos
Setbacks

1. Complex institutional framework of water in Uruguay.
2. Social Accountability on water management
3. Limited data published on the web of each Public Authority.
4. FOIA.
The Complex institutional framework of water in Uruguay

The map gathers information about more than 140 actors and it is still under construction.

We group the actors by competences, taking as reference the respective regulatory framework.

The information can be classified by sector (government, academia, civil society, among others), and territory (national, regional, local and international).

It based on the institutional framework published in chapter 3 of the National Water Plan of the MVOTMA and in consultation with multiple and diverse stakeholders.
Social Accountability on water management

The visualization shows effective spaces of multi-stakeholder participation.

Note: The information comes from the last meeting records of each space or in its absence, from the consultation of participants, so it may not be exhaustive.
Data visualizations

Data published on the web of each Public Authority:

We were inspired by an Imaflora work for Brazil and we replicated it for Uruguay, also incorporating the gender perspective.
Last year it were made 28 Freedom of information requests. The table illustrates the Public Authorities consulted and the number of requests made to each one.
FOIA results

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Results</th>
<th>Requests with answer</th>
<th>21</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Unsolved Requests</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Failed Requests</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>5 Total Applications</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The final product of this project is the development or adaptation of an open software tool. For that reason at this stage, we are identifying practical tools and cases on the ground.
Thanks!!!

https://rioabierto.ladiaria.com.uy/

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