

# Midterm Self-Assessment Report

## Brazil's Third Action Plan

Open Government Partnership – OGP  
English Version

Brazil/2017



## Contents

I – Introduction .....	3
II – Contextualization .....	4
The First Brazilian National Action Plan .....	4
The Second Brazilian National Action Plan .....	4
The Third Brazilian National Action Plan .....	5
III – The Third National Action Plan Construction Process .....	7
I. The Methodology .....	7
II. Setting Themes .....	7
III. Co-creation Workshops .....	9
IV. Approval of the Plan .....	9
IV – Implementation of the Brazilian Third National Action Plan .....	10
V – Monitoring of the Brazilian Third National Action Plan .....	15
I. Monitoring strategy .....	16
VI – Consolidated Information on Commitments .....	19
I. General Performance of the Third National Action Plan .....	19
Commitment 1 – Open Data on the Federal Government .....	20
Commitment 2 – Transparency of Public Funds .....	21
Commitment 3 – Access to Information Policy in the Federal Government .....	22
Commitment 4 – Access to Information Policy in the Federal Government .....	23
Commitment 5 – Effectiveness of National Policy for Social Participation Mechanisms .....	23
Commitment 6 – Digital Educational Resources .....	24
Commitment 7 – Open data and Information Governance on Health .....	25
Commitment 8 – Prevention to Torture and Mean, Inhuman or Humiliating Treatments in the Penitentiary System .....	25
Commitment 9 – Innovation Spaces for Management and Public Services .....	26
Commitment 10 – Assessment and Streamline of Public Services .....	27
Commitment 11 – Open Innovation and Transparency in the Legislative .....	28
Commitment 12 – Fostering Open Government in States and Municipalities .....	28
Commitment 13 – Transparency and Innovation in the Judiciary .....	29
Commitment 14 – Social Participation in the Federal Government’s Planning Cycle .....	30
Commitment 15 – Open Data and Active Transparency in Environment Issues .....	31
Commitment 16 – Mapping and Participatory Management for Culture .....	31
VII – Conclusions .....	33
VIII – Attachments .....	35



## I –Introduction

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) is an international initiative that seeks to disseminate and promote worldwide the governmental practices regarding government transparency, access to public information, and social participation. Launched in September 2011, OGP presents guidelines that aim to make governments more open, effective and accountable by means of a collaborative work carried out by the organizations of the civil society and governmental bodies.

This new interaction method between the citizen and the State requires that governments promote big changes in order to transform and disseminate a management model in which the citizen will no longer be just a consumer, but a partner in the making of public policies. Therefore, we are talking about the creation of a relationship based on collaboration, with the purpose of finding solutions for complex problems, which represents a new public administration paradigm.

For that matter, as a founder member of the Partnership, the Country has implemented a series of legal and administrative changes that have transformed public management in the last years. These changes have happened both through independent initiatives adopted by the government and through the commitments encompassed by the action plans, as will be shown in this document.

Brazil is carrying out its Third Open Government National Action Plan. As a product of a strong partnership between the government and the civil society, this document reflects the efforts made for the collaborative drawing up of the Country's commitments in the scope of OGP and details the actions that will take place in the next two years to strengthen the principles of transparency, civic participation, innovation and accountability.



## II – Contextualization

### Background of Brazil’s National Action Plans

#### The First Brazilian National Action Plan

The First Brazilian National Action Plan was submitted to OGP in 2011. Through that document 32 commitments were made, out of which 94% were implemented either totally or partially. At that time, only five bodies of the Federal Government undertook commitments: the Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General (CGU), the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management (MPOG), the Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), the Ministry of Education (MEC), and the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic (SG/PR).

#### The Second Brazilian National Action Plan

The drawing up of the Second Brazilian National Action Plan sought to absorb the lessons learned resulting from the construction of the previous plan and to promote improvements, moving forward with the commitments development process.

One of the main concerns, at that time, was to foster a greater involvement from the government and the civil society. Thus, besides coordinating it with governmental bodies, creating new tools for the participation and the promotion of events and meetings, both online and on-site, the Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General (CGU) created a working group together with the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic (SG/PR) and other ten civil society organizations to discuss the methodology of the drawing up of the document, which included online and on-site phases, which gathered 90 the civil society organizations. The result was a plan signed by 19 bodies of the Federal Government, with 52 commitments, 18 out of which came from civil society and 34 from the government.



The Second Brazilian National Action Plan was officially approved in the second semester of 2013. Altogether, 19 bodies of the Federal Government agreed on 52 open government commitments. The duration of this Plan was extended until June 2016, so that Brazil could adapt to the new OGP calendar.

The government recognizes that there were some flaws on the drawing up and implementation of the Second Plan; for that, several changes were incorporated to the Third Plan construction plan, which valued intense communication with the civil society, acknowledging its legitimacy and importance. In this regard, not only did the civil society discuss the methodology that guided the drawing up of the Third Plan, but it also actively participated in the meetings that culminated in the commitments undertaken by Brazil before OGP, also having expected performance in the plan execution and monitoring.

### **The Third Brazilian National Action Plan**

In 2016, the Brazilian Third National Action Plan started. Being created under a new understanding basis between the government and the civil society, the Plan sought to establish commitments which had a transforming potential and reinforced the Open Government initiatives in Brazil.

Taking into account the recommendations of the Independent Report Mechanism (IRM) and of the self-assessment of the Second National Action Plan, the Federal Government also sought to improve the process that was going to be developed for the drawing up of the Brazilian Third National Action Plan. Therefore, the Federal Government:

a) institutionalized, by means of an election processes among peers, the Civil Society's Working Group, of an advisory nature, to directly assist the Open Government Interministerial Executive Group (GE-CIGA);

b) fostered the engagement of the Judiciary Branch, the Legislative Branch, the Prosecution Office, and of the States and Municipalities;



c) launched a public consultation so that society could set themes for discussion in the spaces that guided the drawing up of the Third Action Plan commitments;

d) supported the development of Open Government agendas that focused on subnational entities.

Furthermore, the GE-CIGA and the Civil Society's WG established, together, a methodology for the construction of the commitments embraced by the Third National Action Plan.

Highlight must be given to the fact that all three Action Plans developed by Brazil are available online at: [www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br](http://www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br).



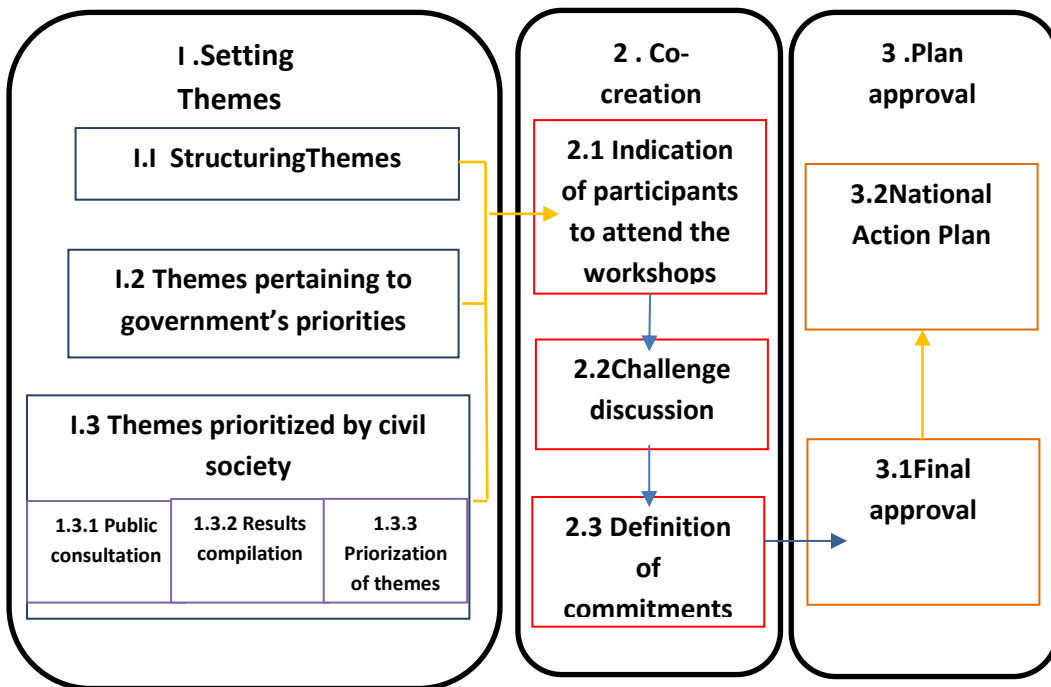
### III – The Third National Action Plan Construction Process

#### I. The Methodology

The Third National Action Plan creation process was undertaken according to an innovative methodology which was built by the GE-CIGA and the Civil Society’s WG. Compliant with the methodology, the discussion of challenges and the definition of commitments should happen by holding co-creation workshops, that is, meetings counting on parity participation of experts from government and civil society in preset themes.

The methodology envisaged three work phases: i) Phase for Setting Themes; ii) Co-creation Phase; and iii) Phase for Approving of the Plan.

The chart below diagrammatically summarizes the three phases of the applied methodology:



#### II. Setting Themes

The phase for Setting Themes comprises the stage for selecting the key issues related to Open Government policies, which are divided in three categories: i) structuring, ii) government’s priorities, and iii) civil society’s priorities. As for them, the only methodological prerequisite was that all propositions should be connected with the Open

Government principles, as follows: citizen participation, transparency, accountability and innovation.

**The structuring themes** concerned issues which, as for their nature, could maximize Open Government policies in Brazil. The three working areas chosen by the GE-CIGA and Civil Society's WG to join this group incorporated the access to information policy, as well as open data and the innovation issue for the betterment of public management and services.

**The themes pertaining to government's priorities** were found to be those of strategic importance for the Federal Government. After a great interaction with the Executive Branch bodies, 5 issues were prioritized: public service assessment, open data and information governance on health, open government for culture, public service streamline, and prevention to mean, inhuman or humiliating treatments in the penitentiary system.

Finally, the **themes prioritized by civil society** were selected through public consultation. At first, the process opened room for the suggestion of any issue that society would consider important to be dealt with by means of Open Government policies. After contributions had been gathered into a list, they were put through to the consideration of the Civil Society's WG, which displayed the themes for public consultation once more, at this time for polling. After 14 days, and accounting for 678 votes, the 5 themes prioritized by civil society were: citizen participation mechanisms, transparency of public funds, fostering open government in states and municipalities, innovation and open government in education, and open data and active transparency in environment issues.

Parallel to that, and due to negotiations carried out by the CGU, the Legislative and the Judiciary Branches decided to take part in the drawing up of the Third National Action Plan. The commitment made by the Superior Electoral Court was created by means of a different process, but it set crucial actions for the consolidation of the Open Government policies of the country.

Additionally, it is important to point out that the themes have been worked in a way to ensure compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), set forth by United Nations' new agenda on development, entitled 2030Agenda.





### **III. Co-creation Workshops**

From April through October of 2016, 27 co-creation workshops were carried out. The co-creation workshops were jointly led by the Civil Society's Advisory Working Group on Open Government, also known as Civil Society's WG, and the Executive Group of the Open Government Committee – GE-CIGA, and each theme was developed in two different steps: the first one refers to the discussion on the challenges and the second for setting the commitments. Thus, at the end of the second step, each group had already set a national commitment on the theme, the lead organizations in charge of implementation and execution, as well as timelines, actions and milestones for the monitoring process. Still, it is worth mentioning that the indication of participants to attend the workshops was made by consensus of the WG and the GE-CIGA. Each group was composed by an average of 5 representatives of the government and 5 of civil society.

Besides that, with the intent of guaranteeing maximum transparency and allowing for the follow-up of debates, the minutes of each workshop were made available to the public on the website [www.governmentaberto.cgu.gov.br](http://www.governmentaberto.cgu.gov.br) just hours after the meetings had been closed.

Altogether, 105 people attended the co-creation workshops, out of which 48 represented the government (from federal, state and municipal levels) and 57 represented the civil society, which included people from the academia and the private sector, as suggested by the OGP. Following this track, a special care was taken in order to have participants of different groups and profiles, taking into consideration gender and territoriality, for instance.

### **IV. Approval of the Plan**

In order to validate the meetings' collaborative work, all the propositions of the secured commitments were made available for public consultation and submitted for consideration of the WG and the GE-CIGA.



## IV –Implementation of the Brazilian Third National Action Plan

Brazil, as an OGP’s founder member, follows an international schedule to draft and implement its Action Plans. As for the Third Plan, the first period set for the document construction comprised the months from January to June of 2016 and it would be valid from July 2016 through July 2018.

At the end of the first and in the beginning of the second semester of this year, Brazil faced many political events, which led to the change in the Presidency of the Republic. Not only did the government’s replacement resulted in a longer delay in the time for making decisions, but it also brought modifications to the technical personnel composition in several bodies, which slowed down the interaction between actors that were directly involved in drafting the Plan. All these facts together put the work behind the schedule, which did not mean cancellation or nullity of the process.

Then, the Third National Action Plan was launched in December 2016 and comprised 16 commitments, which had been constructed through a close partnership between government and civil society. Each of them reflected the main claims concerning the prioritized themes and indicated which actions related to Open Government will be implemented to advance the matter.

The chart below presents the workshop themes and the commitments set in each of them, brought together in major axes:

Axes	Themes	Commitments
<p><b>Open Government Structuring Themes</b></p>	<p>Open Data on the Federal Government</p>	<p>Identify and implement mechanism for recognizing solvable or relievable problems, upon the data presented by the government, which meets expectations from requesters and providers.</p>



	Transparency of Public Funds	Formulate a strategic matrix of transparency actions, with broad citizen participation, in order to promote better governance and to ensure access and effective use of data and public resource information.
	Access to Information Policy in the Federal Government	Enhance mechanisms in order to assure more promptness and answer effectiveness to information requests, and the proper disclosure of the qualified document list.
		Ensure requester’s personal information safeguard, whenever necessary, by means of adjustments in procedures and information access channels.
	Effectiveness of National Policy for Social Participation Mechanisms	Integrate online tools on a single platform, in order to consolidate/strengthen the Social Participation System (SPS).
	Social Participation in Federal Government’s Planning Cycle	Maximize social participation on the Multiannual Plan through the Intercouncil Forum.
<b>Open Government and Protection of Rights</b>	Digital Educational Resources	Establish a new model for assessing, purchasing, fostering and distributing Digital Educational Resources (RED), in the context of digital culture.



	Open Data and Information Governance in Health	Make available answers to requests for access to information, registered over the last 4 years, on an active transparency platform and increase the number of indicators and data of the Strategic Management Support Room (SAGE), being under civil society oversight.
	Prevention to Torture and Mean, Inhuman or Humiliating Treatments in the Penitentiary System	Implement a unified and open format computerized prison inspection system, ensuring civil society participation in its development and management.
	Open Data and Active Transparency in Environment Issues	Make room for dialogue between government and society, aiming at generating and implementing actions related to transparency in environment issues.
	Mapping and Participatory Management for Culture	Consolidate the National System of Information and Indicators on Culture (SNIIC), for data generation, diffusion and shared use, information and performance indicators for the co-management of culture.
<b>Innovation and Improvement of Public Services</b>	Innovation Spaces for Management and Public Services	Consolidate an Open Network at the civil service, under a



		collaborative and transparent way with society.
	Assessment and Streamline of Public Services	Undertake inventory of Federal Executive Branch services and implement an assessment through mechanisms of satisfaction, prioritizing services for improvement.
<b>Towards an Open State</b>	Open Innovation and Transparency in the Legislative Branch	Create and publicize a repository for Open Parliament institutionalization, with rules, tools, training, guidelines and practices.
	Fostering Open Government in States and Municipalities	Implement open government fostering actions, with the engagement of civil society, considering the ongoing experiences in states and municipalities.
	Transparency and Innovation in the Judiciary Branch	Deploy the Electronic Judicial Proceedings at the Electoral Court.

Among the issues that should be highlighted and recognized, we shall point out, for the first time since the beginning of Brazil’s work within the OGP, the participation of the Legislative and Judiciary Branches in a national action plan construction process.

Concerning the Legislative Branch, the commitment undertaken has involved the House of Representatives, the Federal Senate, state and municipal



legislative houses, and civil society entities which are connected with parliament issues.

In the case of the Judiciary Branch, participation took place through the Superior Electoral Court – TSE, which contributed for drafting the Plan in a *sui generis* way, for the fact that this partnership has been unprecedented. The Court has included a pioneer and important commitment in the Plan at the time it envisages the implantation of the Electronic Judicial Proceedings in all Regional Electoral Courts of the country until December 2017. While lowering the risks of document losses, this initiative seeks to increase transparency over proceedings and generate benefits related with processing time.

Another significant advance observed in the Third National Action Plan was the straight engagement of sub-national entities in the discussions and construction of commitments. States’ and municipalities’ participations diversified the Plan’s perspectives and ramifications and it also allowed for a wider reach and legitimacy.



## V – Monitoring of the Brazilian Third National Action Plan

The monitoring process is understood as a series of (coordinated, systematic and formalized) actions of production, registration, monitoring and critical analysis of the data generated during the management of certain initiative/action, with the purpose of subsidizing the decision-making regarding the necessary efforts for its improvement.

The monitoring of the Third National Action Plan, coordinated by the CGU in partnership with the Civil Society’s WG, aims to provide the parties involved in the implementation of the commitments with updated, simple and objective information, so that corrections and potential adjustments can be timely made.

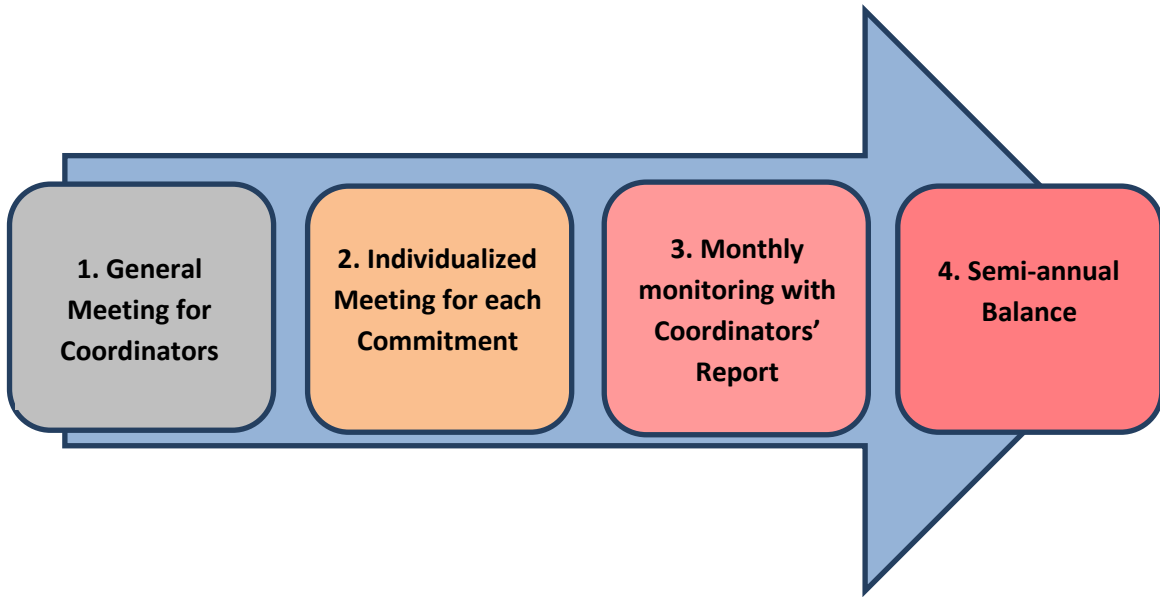
With this perspective in mind, milestones, deadlines, and the parties responsible for the implementation of each action were already determined during the co-creation workshops. It is believed that this measure enabled a proactive performance of the government and of the civil society, which intervene as soon as any difficulty to implement the commitments within a body or an entity is identified.

It must be highlighted that the monitoring has also established periodical meetings for information alignment, as well as a bimonthly elaboration of the Execution Status Reports (ESR). This information flow allows for the parties to assess and measure the progress of each commitment in a continuous manner.

The CGU provides logistic support to ensure that these processes take place in an accurate and dynamic manner, and it is also responsible for granting transparency to discussions and results of the commitments.

The picture below shows the monitoring cycle that was developed to keep track of the implementation of the Third National Action Plan.



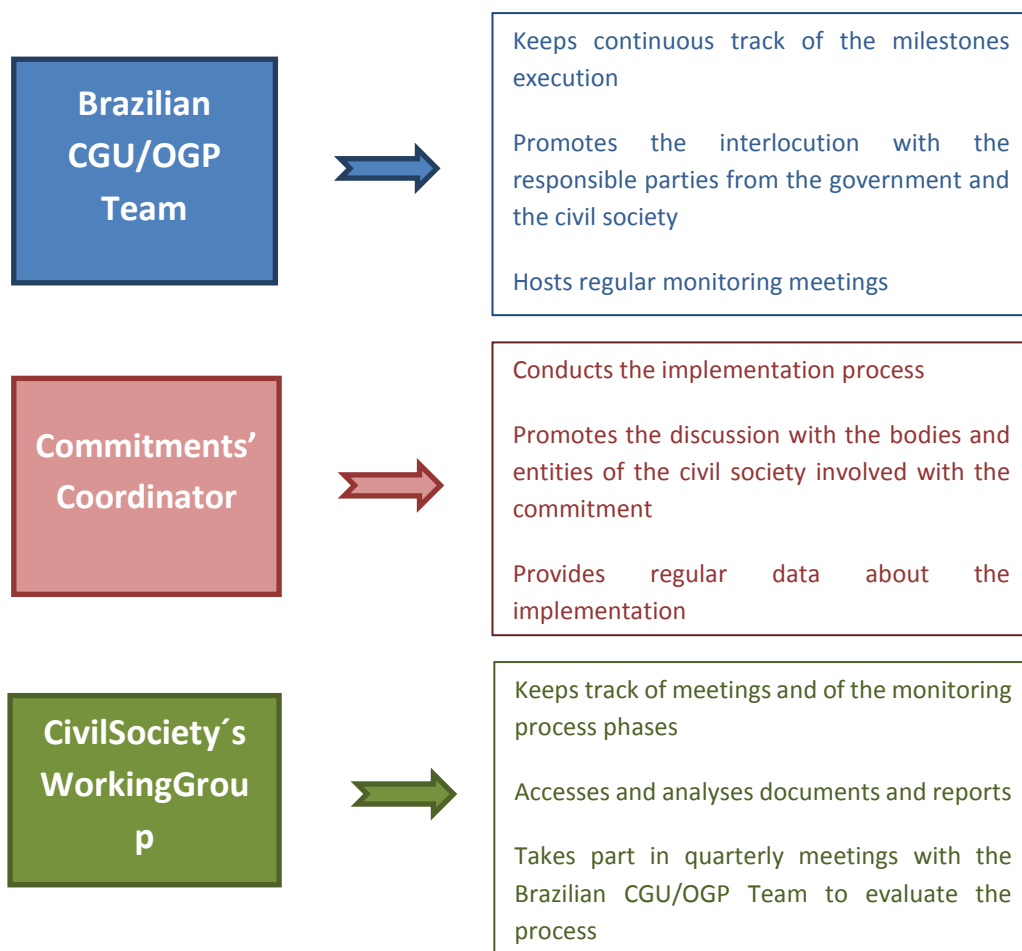


### **I. Monitoring strategy**

The 16 commitments have been divided into three groups. Each group has a representative of the Brazilian OGP/CGU Team and a representative of the Civil Society’s WG as monitors. The monitors’ function is to keep track of the progress of milestones, to assist the commitment coordinator, and to support the due implementation of the actions.

The picture below shows the attributions of each representative in the implementation process of the Third National Action Plan:





In spite of the fact that the commitments are grouped by responsible parties, they all remain independent and autonomous among themselves, with their due implementation and monitoring specifications. However, such condition does not inhibit the coordinators to partner up to promote the integration of existing converging actions in the scope of each commitment.

Finally, it shall be spotted that, apart from two rounds of specific monitoring meetings with the governmental bodies and the civil society entities that constitute each commitment, many other implementation meetings were organized, and 2 general commitment coordinators' meetings (the last one of which happened on August 3, 2017 and was broadcasted live, and its recording is available on:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9Ypli3EJ6MU&feature=youtu.be>), which were attended not only by the Executive-Secretary and by the Secretary of



Transparency and Corruption Prevention of CGU, but also by representatives of the Civil Society's WG. The goals of all these meetings were to strengthen the bond between the parties of the government and of the civil society that are involved with the milestones that make up the commitments, to promote the exchange of experiences regarding progresses and challenges, as well as to carry out a transparency action.

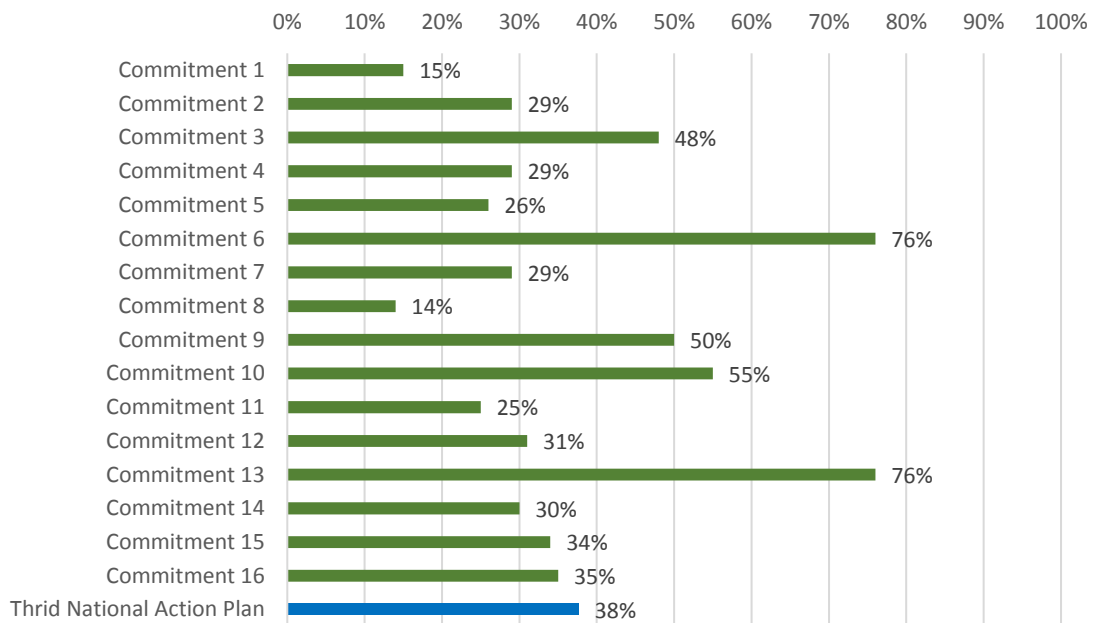


## VI –Consolidated Information on Commitments

### I.General Performance of the Third National Action Plan

Based on the implementation reports submitted by the commitment coordinators and on the implementation and monitoring meetings that were carried out, the data gathered regarding the general performance of the Third National Action Plan, as well as the performance of each commitment and its due milestones, are presented below.

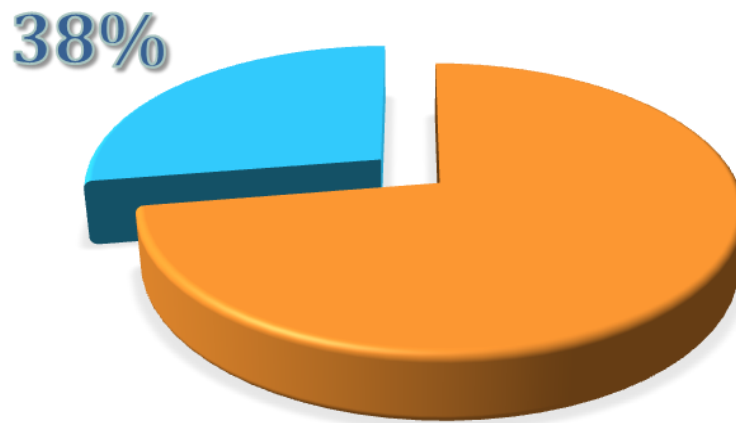
The values represented on the charts below have been calculated with the implementation percentage of each milestone, which were indicated by the coordinators in the ESRs drawn up in April and August, and there is no attribution of different weights to the initiatives.



It is important to highlight that the early implementation stage of some commitments does not indicate that there are problems with the action, since the commitments have different deadlines for the implementation of their milestones.

As for the general performance of the Brazilian Third National Action Plan, up to August 2017, the percentage reached was 38%, which is within the implementation expectations of the Brazilian CGU/OGP Team.

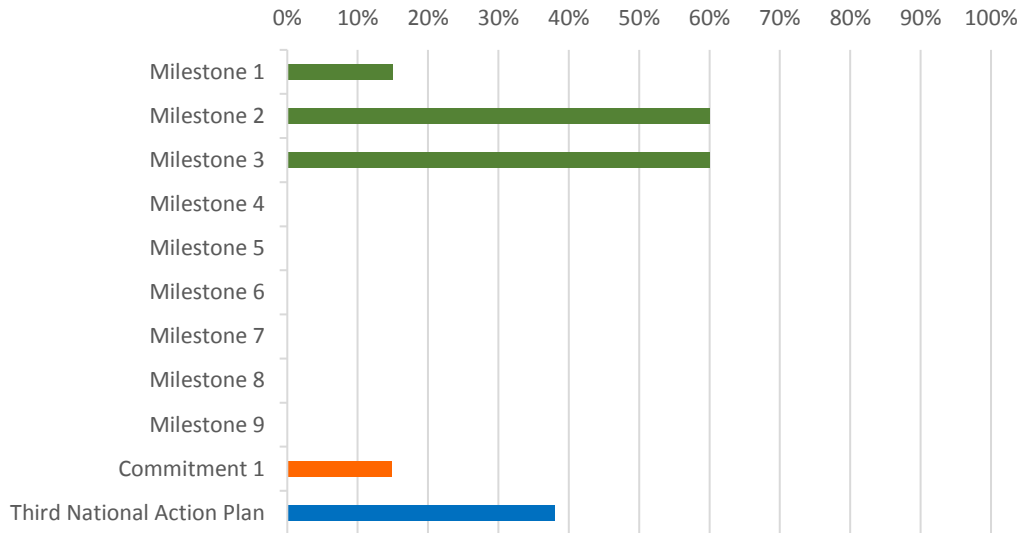




More information regarding the monitoring of the Third National Action Plan can be found on: [www.governmentaberto.cgu.gov.br/noticias/2017/monitoramento/3o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro](http://www.governmentaberto.cgu.gov.br/noticias/2017/monitoramento/3o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro)

#### **Commitment 1 – Open Data on the Federal Government**

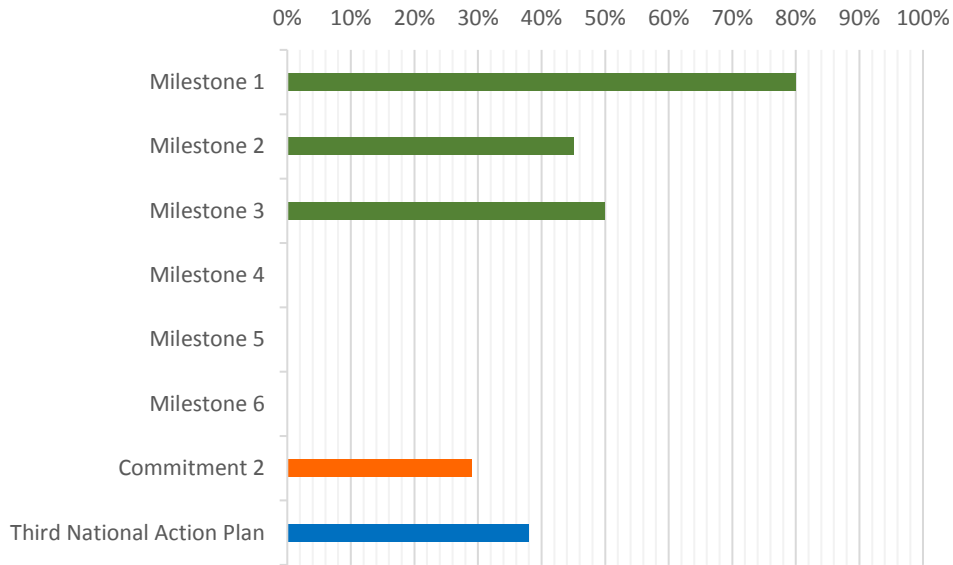
Commitment 1 showed problems in the beginning of the implementation process due to a restructuring of the party responsible for its implementation in the scope of the Ministry of Planning, Development and Management. When the difficulties were overthrown, the bodies and entities that were involved in the commitment held a meeting to review the milestones implementation deadlines and to create a new work proposition, which intends to enable the development of the expected actions.



### Commitment 2 – Transparency of Public Funds

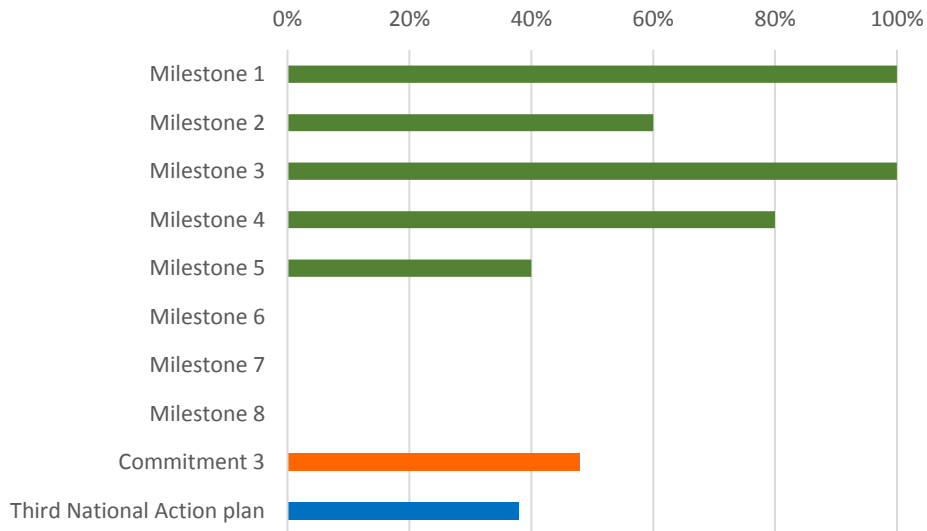
Commitment 2 has progressed in the execution of the first three milestones through the creation of a Mobility and Transparency Disclosure Plan, in which the activities planned for the next years by the institution can be found, and through the implementation of several actions concerning the general goals of the commitment. The involvement of the other parties that are responsible for the implementation of the commitment, clearly to make contributions for the final draft of the Mobilization Plan and of the actions matrix, is crucial, even though it has been shy. Finally, it must be emphasized that the contingency of the Federal Government in relation to the actions of the CGU, which is responsible for the commitment, has hampered the prediction of other initiatives related to this commitment.





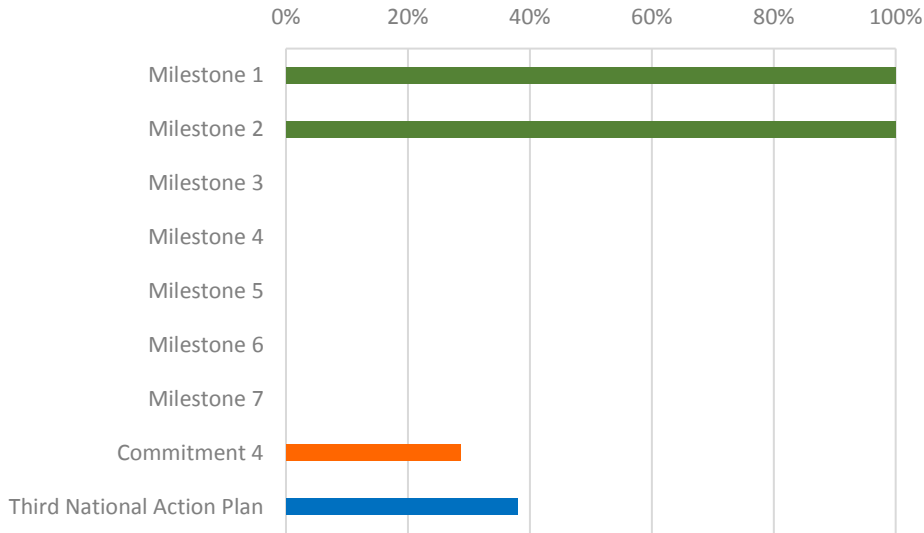
**Commitment 3 – Access to Information Policy in the Federal Government**

Commitment 3 is being implemented in accordance with what was predicted. Two milestones have already been entirely carried out, and the others are advancing according to what was expected. This development has guaranteed commitment 3 a percentage of 43% of implementation in the first six months of the Third National Action Plan.



**Commitment 4 – Access to Information Policy in the Federal Government**

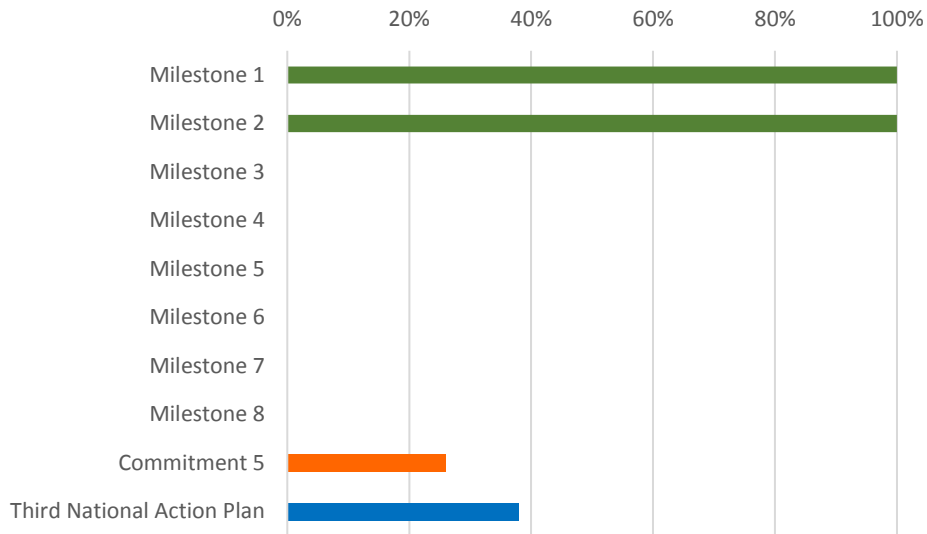
Even though 2 milestones of commitment 4 are already fully executed, this commitment has been worrying the team responsible for its implementation, since legal impediments that hinder the progress of the other actions have been identified. The CGU, which is the coordinator entity of this commitment, will look for other options to overcome the obstructions that were found.



**Commitment 5 – Effectiveness of National Policy for Social Participation Mechanisms**

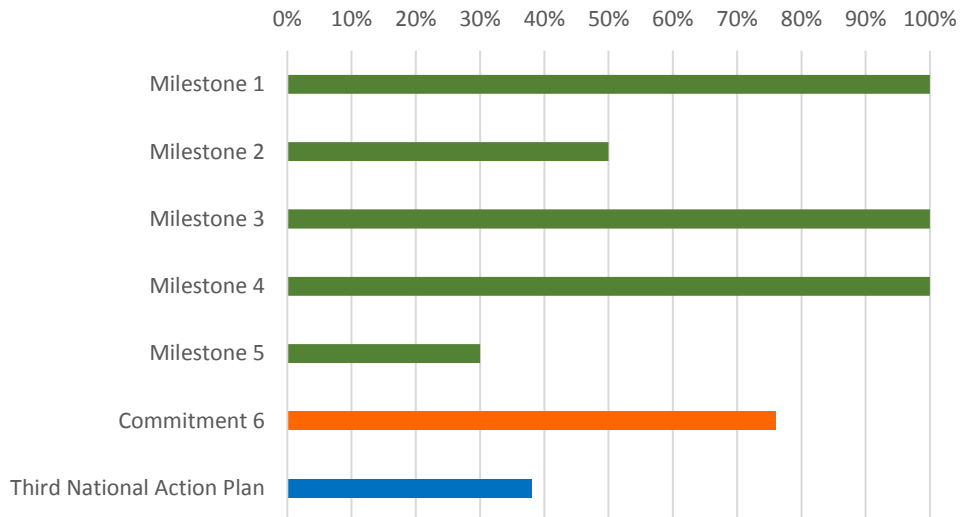
There have been some difficulties regarding the accession of the civil society after the co-creation workshop that established the commitment, on June 26, 2016. In order to remedy the lack of partners, the General Secretariat, which is responsible for the action, has intervened with governmental bodies and other entities of the civil society to enable its implementation. Thus, the commitment has progressed with the broad collaboration of other parties from the government and, to a lesser extent, from the civil society.





**Commitment 6 – Digital Educational Resources**

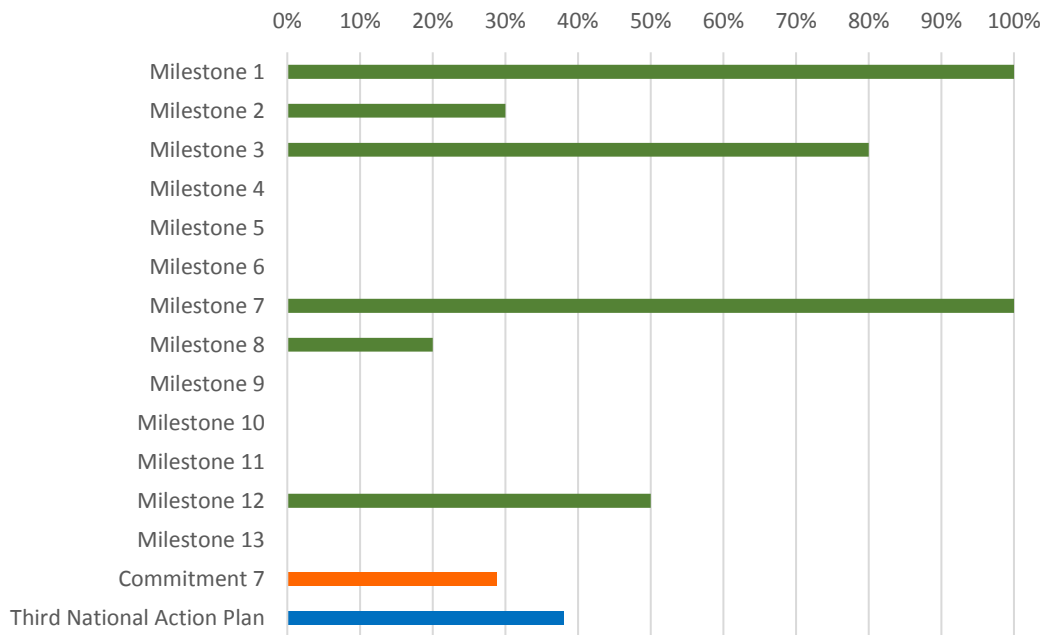
The development of commitment 6 has been quite solid, since the action has not only gained ground in the scope of the Ministry of Education and its institutional partners, but also with international organizations. This situation has also stimulated the expansion of the commitment’s scope, which will have a longer reach in comparison to what was initially drafted.





**Commitment 7 – Open data and Information Governance on Health**

The parties responsible for commitment 7 had suggested, on the very first specific monitoring meeting, an expansion of the initiative’s scope, in order to adjust its results to the improvements that were made in the portals of the Ministry of Health, including the Strategic Management Support Room (SAGE). Therefore, with the approval of the bodies and the entities involved in the implementation process of the commitment, the milestones were reviewed, but the maintenance of the commitment’s essence was preserved. This, in spite of the insufficient implementation, the status of commitment 7 is not considered alarming, since no problems have been identified in the progress of the actions, only the existence of new working phases in the scope of the milestones.

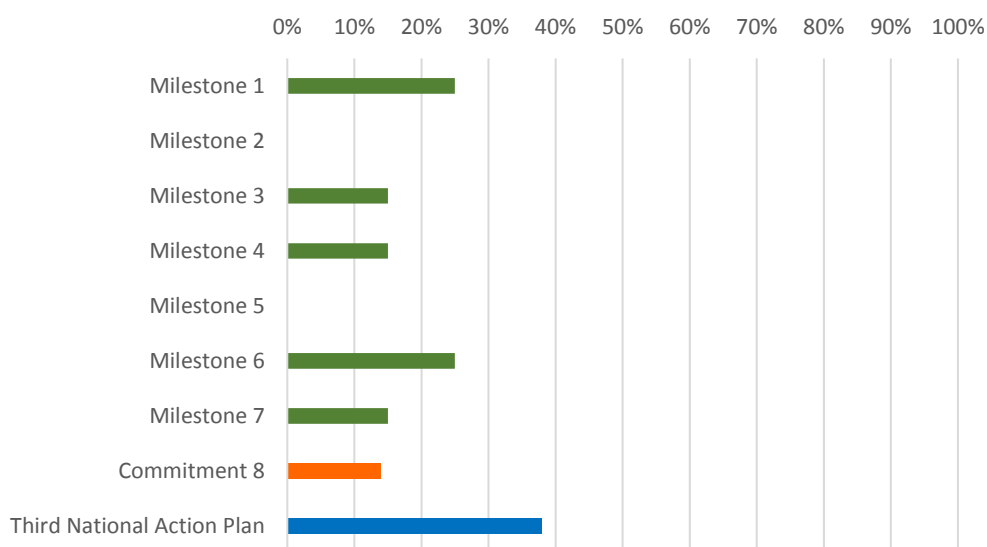


**Commitment 8 – Prevention to Torture and Mean, Inhuman or Humiliating Treatments in the Penitentiary System**

Commitment 8 faced difficulties in the beginning of the implementation process after the identification of some obstacles concerning the main subject of the commitment: the creation of a single, computerized, and open-format prison



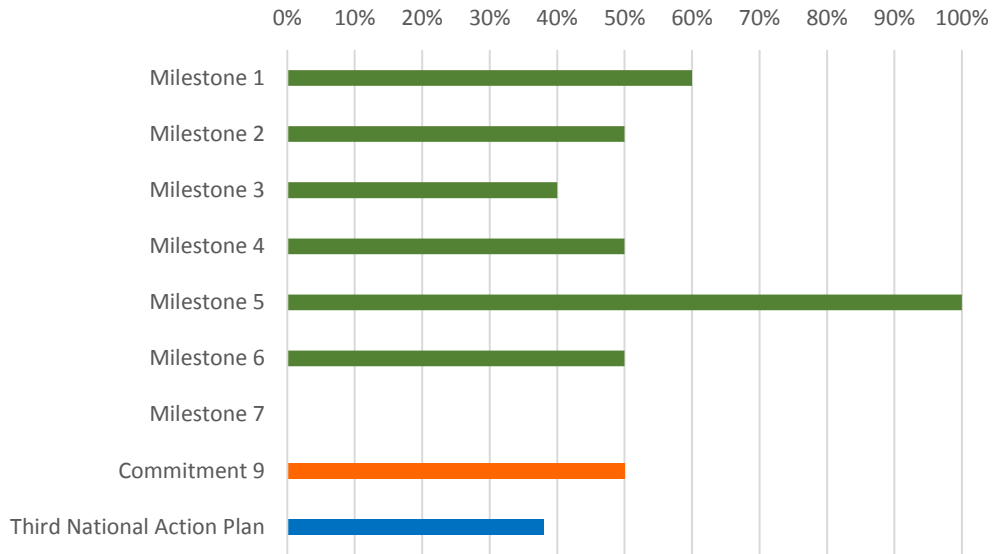
inspection system that can guarantee the participation of the civil society in its creation and management. After many coordination meetings, which even counted on the support of the CGU, the National Penitentiary Department of the Ministry of Justice (DEPEN/MJ) was authorized to open a Public Call to execute the Collaboration Term, in the scope of the Regulatory Framework of the Civil Society Organizations (Law n. 13.019, of July 31, 2014), which will enable the hiring of an organization of the civil society to act as a partner in the implementation of the commitment. This measure, which limited the development of the commitment, will enable the progress of the other milestones.



**Commitment 9 – Innovation Spaces for Management and Public Services**

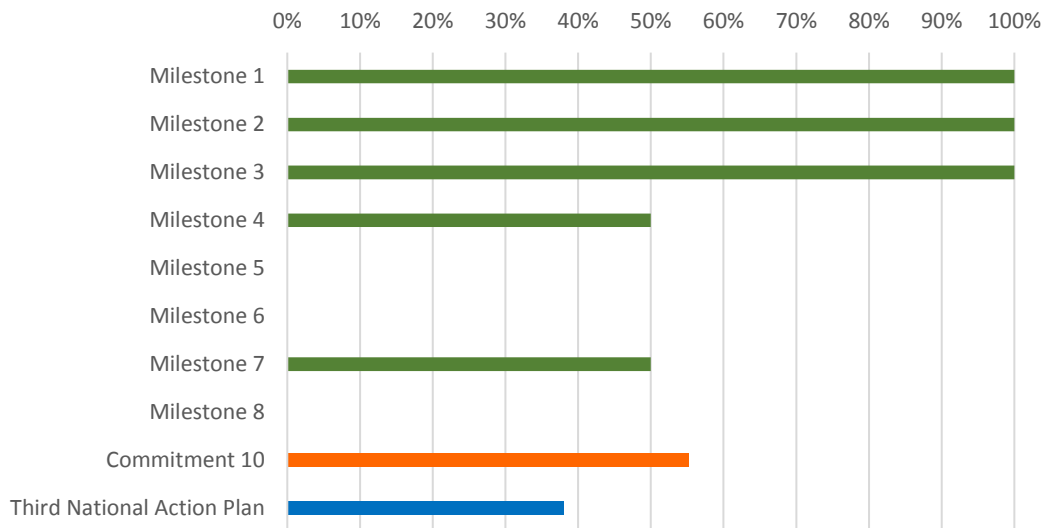
Since May 2017, the development of the milestones related to commitment 9 have progressed significantly, especially with respect to the distribution of the Network. Task 4, for instance, is already running by means of the Blog and of the Rede InovaGov Regulation edition, which allows the adoption of the network, and which will improve after the Innovation Platform (which is being developed by the Ministry of Planning) starts running.





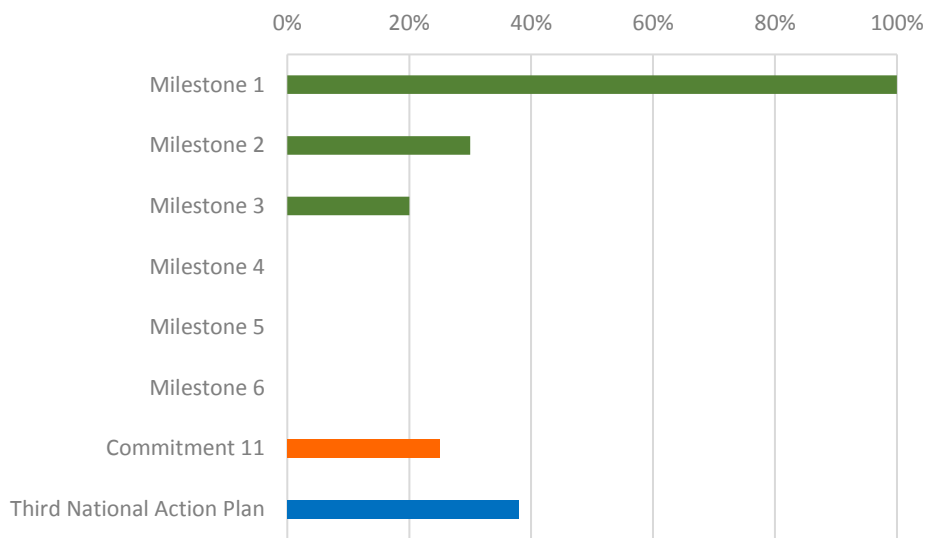
**Commitment 10 – Assessment and Streamline of Public Services**

Commitment 10 is being developed within the planned deadline, and the activities have been shaped with a good level of interlocution with the partners that got involved in the project. The results reached, by the way, have already started to benefit the implementation of other actions put into effect in the scope of the government itself. The problem that was identified in the process, however, is the lack of involvement of the civil society representatives, such as Proteste, ReclameAqui, Instituto de Defesa do Consumidor (IDEC) etc., since their expertise would be very useful to enhance the commitment.



**Commitment 11 – Open Innovation and Transparency in the Legislative**

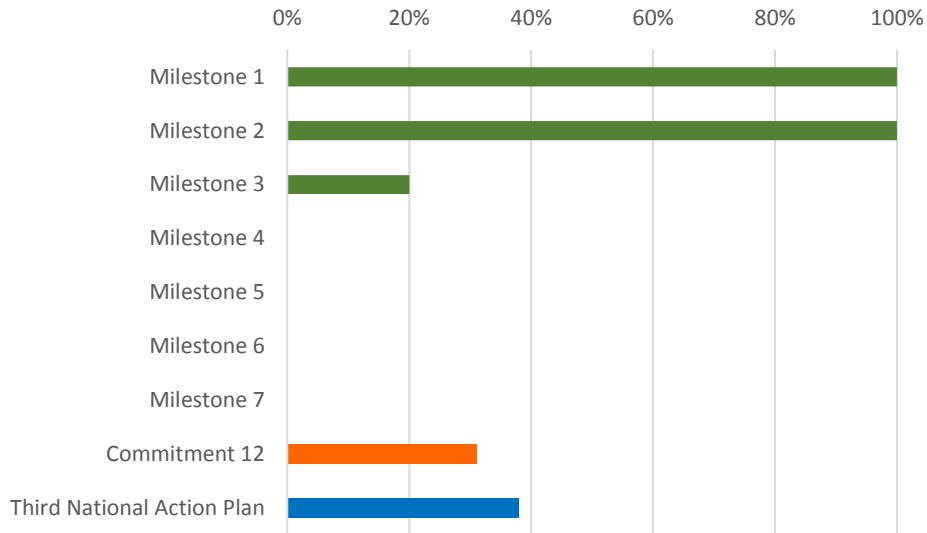
Commitment 11 has a good implementation process, and the deadlines are being met. The goal of commitment 11 is to create a baseline of contents, services and tools to assist the legislative assemblies and city halls of the country that may wish to promote open parliament policies. Thus, the initial and fundamental task of this commitment – mapping of tools and good practices for the integration and the disclosure of technologies and contents – is nearly concluded. The problem identified in the implementation was the lack of involvement of some parties, which do not prioritize, in their agendas, the commitment’s activities.



**Commitment 12 – Fostering Open Government in States and Municipalities**

Commitment 12 is still consolidating the initiatives that will guide the drafting of a pilot project with open government initiatives. After this action, the activities that will compose the pilot project will be defined, and the negotiations for the implementation of the project will be started. Furthermore, it is important to highlight that the participation of representatives of the civil society in the implementation process of this commitment has been very effective.

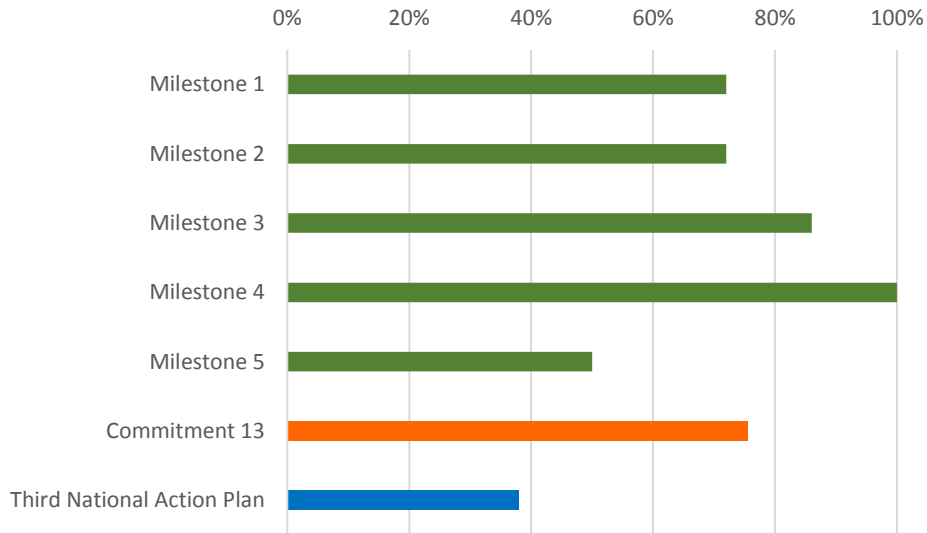




**Commitment 13 – Transparency and Innovation in the Judiciary**

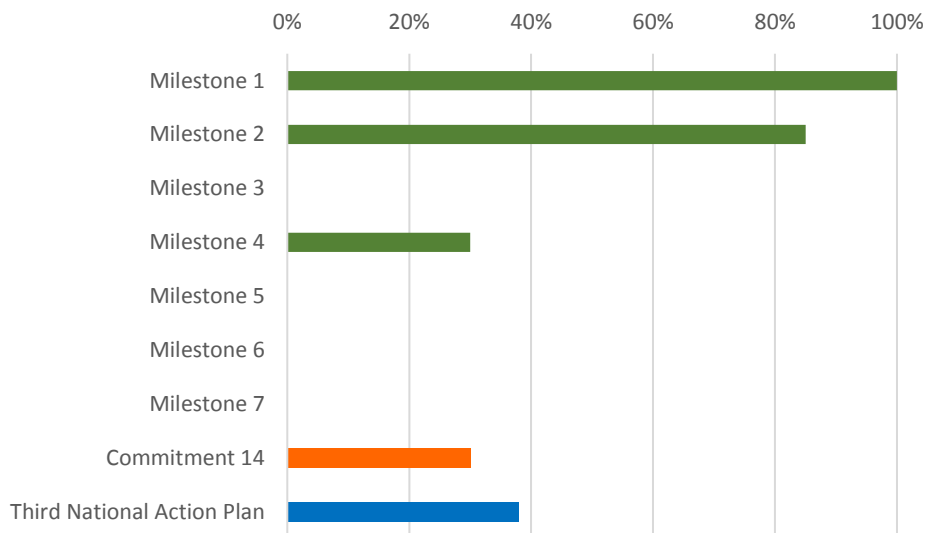
The goal of commitment 13 is to implement the second degree jurisdiction in the electoral scope through the Electronic Judicial Process. Even though the work schedule has had some delays in certain phases, it has been duly followed according to what was planned. The necessary infrastructure to move forward with the milestones was built, and the capacity-building process of the involved parties is still in accordance with the initial planning. We must highlight, however, that during the on-site trainings that took place in Brasília, at the Superior Electoral Court (TSE), it was realized that the servants of the Court will have to visit the Regional Electoral Courts in order to check and help with the progress of the system implementation. This new demand will generate unplanned costs, which turns the budget issue into a concern for the full implementation of the project.





**Commitment 14 – Social Participation in the Federal Government’s Planning Cycle**

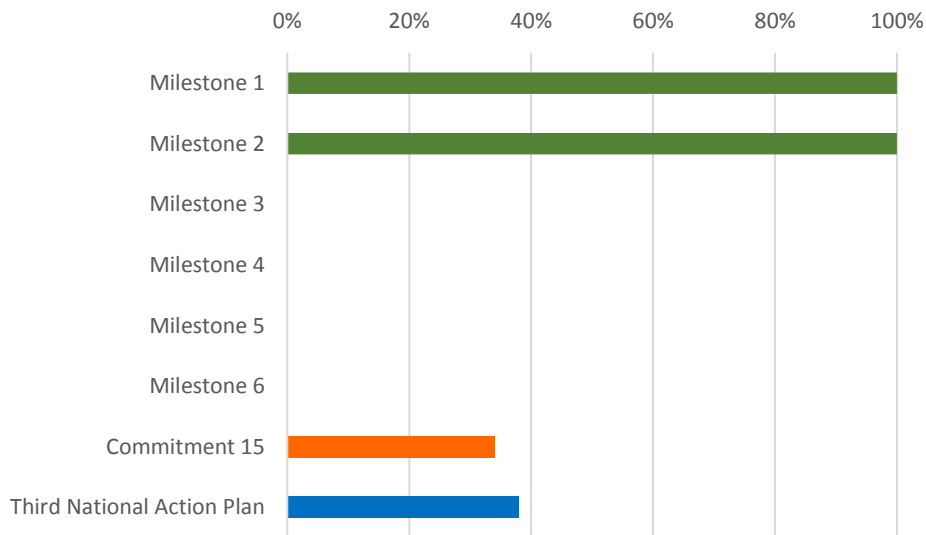
The activities of commitment 14 are intensive in terms of awareness and interaction with many different parties and graze all milestones of the initiative. The proposition of the Timely Participative Monitoring, which is the most innovative dimension of milestone 1, was really welcomed by all entities where it was presented, confirming the high demand of the civil society, which can be seen on the National Councils, for more detailed information regarding the implementation of Multiannual Plan’s Goals and Initiatives.



## Commitment 15 – Open Data and Active Transparency in Environment

### Issues

The goal of commitment 15 is to strengthen the transparency culture and the perfecting of the common data integration, disclosure and sharing processes and practices. Milestone 1 is already concluded and the implementation has been progressing in accordance with the initially planned schedule, and the communication between the representatives of the government and of the society who are involved in the project has been good. The problem that was noticed in the beginning of the commitment’s implementation was the difficulty of the Ministry of Environment in solving some of the demands presented by civil society. In order to overcome this obstacle, the Ministry of Environment got some support from the CGU. From now on, the challenges involve the creation of a new dynamics for data and information provision, integration and sharing, and the creation of a single portal for the provision and the integrated disclosure environmental information and data.

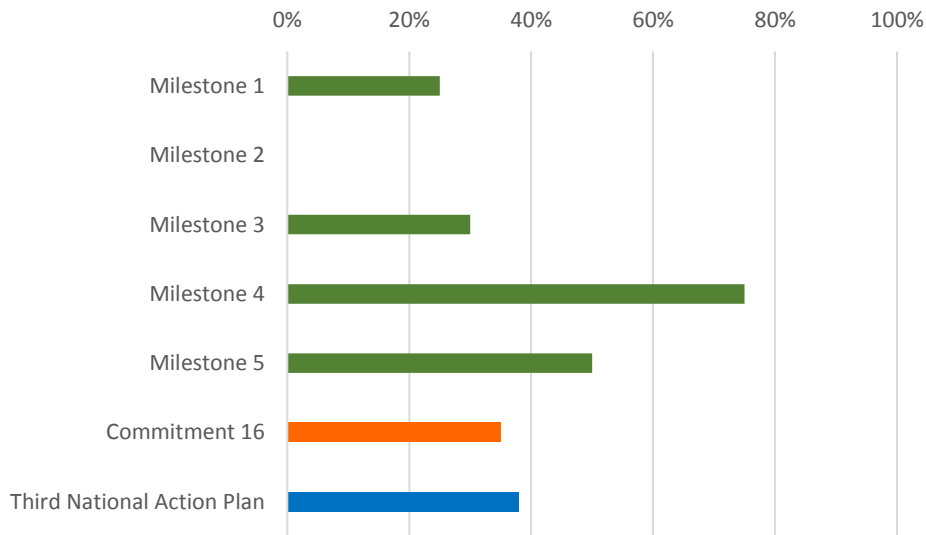


## Commitment 16 – Mapping and Participatory Management for Culture

Commitment 16 has a very positive performance, and 35% of the implementation are already concluded. The National Cultural Information and



Indexes System (SNIIC) was structured on free software and made available, free of charge, to several states and municipalities, so that it might help these parties to manage their cultural policies. There are currently 35 thousand cultural agents and 15 thousand cultural spaces registered on SNIIC, aside from uncountable national and international projects. Furthermore, the Ministry of Culture, which is responsible for the commitment, has been working on the improvement of SNIIC's functions, in order to make the platform more useful and friendly for the user. Finally, a virtual group will be created to gather the other participants of the commitment, with the purpose of coordinating and systematizing the contributions of all partners for the effective definition of disclosure criteria, standards and strategies for the System.





## VII – Conclusions

Brazil's Third National Action Plan drafting has been marked by a significant methodological change, if compared to prior plans, and it ensured the construction of more dynamic and objective commitments, as well as the improvement of collaboration between government and civil society.

The 16 commitments of the Third National Action Plan involve 40 bodies of the Federal Government (including the Superior Electoral Court – TSE, the Electoral Prosecutor Office, and the House of Representatives), 7 agents of State Governments, 3 agents of Municipality Governments, 55 of the civil society, and 1 of the private sector.

It can be said that the progress of the Plan, despite some obstacles noticed in the implementation of specific commitments, lives up to the expectations. The relationship between the Brazilian CGU/OGP Team and the commitment coordinators has been quite productive and efficient. It is also necessary to point out the effort that many governmental bodies have made, which is evidenced in the attendance and in the proactive behavior of their representatives in all meetings that were held and in the implementation of the commitments.

Finally, the interaction between the commitment coordinators and the Brazilian CGU/OGP Team with the members of the WG of the civil society, who have been acting as active partners in making the project move towards a more open State, has also been quite fruitful.

However, a proviso must be made in relation with the participation of the civil society in the execution process of some commitments, since it can be observed, despite the mobilization efforts made by the CGU and commitment coordinator, that there has been low participation of representatives of the civil society in some commitments, which negatively impacts the model of collaborative work that guides the Brazilian Third National Action Plan.

It can be understood that the civil society organizations face difficulties to participate in a more effective manner of the monitoring process and the plan execution. However, it is important to recall that the government, as widely known,



has also faced contingencies and several restrictions. For that reason, the CGU, in charge of the monitoring of the Third National Action Plan in partnership with the Civil Society’s Working Group, and the governmental bodies that are commitment coordinators have offered alternative solutions for carrying out the meetings that involve the participation of collaborators who are from other states other than the Federal District (through Skype, videoconferences or other programs or applications); that, still, has not ensured a broader participation of civil society representatives in some commitments.

This report has sought to register the progress made by the government and by the civil society to implement the initiatives that compose the Brazilian Third National Action Plan and to convey the priority that “Open Government” means to the country. We hope that new results concerning the commitments are achieved soon, and that the information presented herein is useful to broaden the knowledge and guarantee the monitoring of the implementation of the Plan in a thorough and constructive manner.



## VIII – Attachments

Commitment 1. Identify and implement mechanism for recognizing solvable or mitigable problems, upon the data presented by the government, which meets expectations from requesters and providers	
Lead government institution	<i>Ministry of Planning, Development and Management</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Marisa Souza dos Santos</i>
Position - Department	<i>General Coordinator/Data and Public Services Coordination</i>
E-mail	<i>marisa.santos@planejamento.gov.br</i>
Telephone	<i>(+55 61) 2020-2008</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>Ministry of Planning, Development and Management Chamber of Deputies Ministry of Justice and Public Security Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade Government Secretariat</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>Group Public Policy Research on the access to information (GPOPAL-USP), Socioeconomic Studies Institute (INESC) Open Knowledge Brasil Our Network São Paulo W3C Brasil</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>Association failure between data provision and request</i>
Main objective	<i>To foster data provision and its use, enhancing the open data policy</i>
Commitment short description	<i>Carrying out communication activities aimed at society mobilization and sensitization, and making use of institutional channels for personal and virtual discussions about the theme</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Improvement of Public Services Establishment of more secure communities</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>Open data policy susceptibility identification</i>
Goal	<i>To raise government and society participation in discussions, in order to assure a bonding between open data requested from citizens and what is offered by the State, taking into account not only data, but IT tools as well and suitable ways of making information available</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Late</i>
Description of the results	<i>None of the commitment's milestones has been started yet. Among other reasons, there is the restructuring of the team that was responsible for the coordination of the initiative. The current team has already sent a proposition for the reprogramming of</i>

<p>Commitment 1. Identify and implement mechanism for recognizing solvable or mitigable problems, upon the data presented by the government, which meets expectations from requesters and providers</p>	
	<p><i>the benchmarks, divided into 4 steps, so that the members had time to submit criticisms and suggestions. Besides, the coordination will forward the result of a questionnaire research that was done at the Campus Party, in Brasília, about how the government should approach the use of open data with the society. The contributions collection deadline might be extended.</i></p> <p><i>The coordination will also look into the possibility of integrating the commitment's event to the II Nacional Open Government Data Meeting (which shall happen in November, in Brasília).</i></p>
Implementation until	<i>June/2018</i>



Commitment 2. Formulate a strategic matrix of transparency actions, with broad citizen participation, in order to promote better governance and to ensure access and effective use of data and public resource information	
Lead government institution	<i>Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller General of Brazil</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Otávio Moreira de Castro Neves</i>
Position - Department	<i>Director/Transparency and Control Department</i>
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Telephone	<i>55 61 2020 6538</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller General of Brazil Ministry of Justice and Public Security Ministry of Planning, Development and Management Ministry of Finance Central Bank of Brazil City Hall of São Paulo</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>Brazilian Institute of Tributary Planning Institute for Socioeconomic Studies (Inesc) Social Observatory of Brazil Open Knowledge Transparency Brazil</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>Legal and cultural constraints, which do not allow society to have data access and unrestricted information</i>
Main objective	<i>To enhance active transparency mechanisms about federal public resources</i>
Commitment short description	<i>Establishing ways of assuring information will be appropriated and effectively used by society, which will allow greater understanding and will also broaden social participation, providing a more effective monitoring</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Increase of Public Integrity Increase of corporative accountability</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>The strategic matrix will assure a greater effectiveness on ensuring access and effective use to data and public resource information</i>
Goal	<i>Disseminated and published unified actions of the Federal Government, with a structured governance model, which will foster effective use to data and public resource information by society</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Ongoing</i>
Description of the results	<i>The CGU has drawn up the Transparency Mobilization and Disclosure Plan (milestone 1), in which the activities planned by the institution for the next 2 years are listed.</i>

<p>Commitment 2. Formulate a strategic matrix of transparency actions, with broad citizen participation, in order to promote better governance and to ensure access and effective use of data and public resource information</p>	
	<p><i>The Plan was sent to the other members of the commitment so that the initiatives they thought appropriate, in the scope of their bodies or entities, could be added.</i></p> <p><i>Many actions concerning the general goals and milestones of this commitment have also been taken by its coordinating body, such as: a more effective monitoring management of the open data policy (by means of the Monitoring Panel of the Federal Executive Branch Open Data Policy: <a href="http://paineis.cgu.gov.br/dadosabertos/index.htm">http://paineis.cgu.gov.br/dadosabertos/index.htm</a>); the monitoring of the quality of the information access service; Cities Panels: <a href="http://paineis.cgu.gov.br/index.htm">http://paineis.cgu.gov.br/index.htm</a>; and restructuring of the Transparency Council, to which the STPC/CGU is drawing up an institutional reformulation proposition that ought to be discussed. For the next year, the launching of the Transparent Brazil Map (Mapa Brasil Transparente - MBT) and of the new Transparency Portal of the Federal Government.</i></p> <p><i>The CGU has also shown interest in other initiatives that aim to the opening of data, such as the initiatives from the STN/MF and from the City Hall of São Paulo city.</i></p> <p><i>Furthermore, the entity will seek for a proposition of data pattern for the data concerning the Supplementary Lay n. 131/2009 (Capiberibe Law). For next October, there is a Social Control event planned for the exchange of methods, network formation and mapping of the capacitation and information needs of the civil society organizations. Finally, the importance of fortifying existing partnerships with parties of the civil society in the implementation of the milestones must also be highlighted.</i></p> <p><i>Thus, 80% of milestone 1 has already been carried out; 35% of milestone n. 2, which is related to the restructuring of the Transparency Council, has already been implemented; as well as 50% of milestone n. 3, which concerns the mapping of the initiatives related to transparency and federal resources. They are all within the planned schedule. In general, 26% of the total percentage of the commitment has already been carried out.</i></p>
Implementation until	June/2018



Commitment 3. Enhance mechanisms in order to assure more promptness and answer effectiveness to information requests, and the proper disclosure of the classified document list	
Lead government institution	<i>Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller General of Brazil</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Marcelo de Brito Vidal</i>
Position - Department	<i>Open Government and Transparency General Coordinator</i>
E-mail	<i>marcelo.vidal@cgu.gov.br</i>
Telephone	<i>(+55 61) 2020-6538</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>Ministry of Planning, Development and Management Joint Committee of Information Reassessment Ministry of Justice and Public Security Chamber of Deputies Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller General of Brazil</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>Article 19 Getúlio Vargas Foundation Transparency International Brazilian Association of Investigative Journalism Mr. Francisco Leali</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>Information request answer tardiness and unsuitable exposure of the classified documents list</i>
Main objective	<i>To promote the right to information access, as established by the Information Access Act, curbing the access barriers and improving its answer effectiveness</i>
Commitment short description	<i>The commitment aims to have the classified documents list, rated by the agencies, as transparent as possible, and also to provide methodological guidelines for qualitative evaluation of answers given by those bodies</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Improvement of Public Services</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>To enhance the access to information aspects rendered by the federal governmental bodies, contributing therefore to the advancement of a culture of transparency in the civil service.</i>
Goal	<i>To improve the information request answer effectiveness, the proper use of exceptions, and a suitable subject exposure at the classified information list</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Ongoing</i>
Description of the results	<i>The CGU has made a proposition to the group to alter the orientations found on the Guidelines on the</i>

<p>Commitment 3. Enhance mechanisms in order to assure more promptness and answer effectiveness to information requests, and the proper disclosure of the classified document list</p>	
	<p><i>Disclosure of Qualified and Unqualified Information that were adopted by the other bodies and entities that are involved in the commitment. After the presentation of contributions the document was made available on the webpage of Information Access Act, from CGU:</i></p> <p><i><a href="http://www.acaoainformacao.gov.br/lai-para-sic/sic-apoio-orientacoes/guias-e-orientacoes/guia-informacoes-classificadas-versao-3.pdf">http://www.acaoainformacao.gov.br/lai-para-sic/sic-apoio-orientacoes/guias-e-orientacoes/guia-informacoes-classificadas-versao-3.pdf</a></i></p> <p><i>The evaluation methodology (milestone 3), which takes into account capacitation, information lists, subjects, time and quality of the answers has already been tested by the CGU in several federal public bodies. Where civil society is concerned, the organization of Article 19 is still being tested and assessed, with similar scope and goals.</i></p> <p><i>The commitment is being implemented in accordance with the schedule, and two milestone (1 and 3) have already been fully carried out. 43% of the commitment has already been implemented.</i></p>
<p>Implementation until</p>	<p>June/2018</p>





Commitment 4.Ensure requester’s personal information safeguard, whenever necessary, by means of adjustments in procedures and information access channels	
Lead government institution	<i>Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller General of Brazil</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Marcelo de Brito Vidal</i>
Position - Department	<i>Open Government and Transparency General Coordinator</i>
E-mail	<i>marcelo.vidal@cgu.gov.br</i>
Telephone	<i>(+55 61) 2020-6538</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>Ministry of Planning, Development and Management Joint Committee of Information Reassessment Ministry of Justice and Public Security Chamber of Deputies Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller General of Brazil</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>Article 19 Getúlio Vargas Foundation Transparency International Brazilian Association of Investigative Journalism Mr. Francisco Leali</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>Every information access request is sent to agencies, which are in charge of the applicable subject, with detailed requester’s personal information. This has brought, in some circumstances, discomfort and subjective responses of those information access requests</i>
Main objective	<i>To promote the right to information access, as established by Information Access Act, curbing the access barriers and improving its answer effectiveness</i>
Commitment short description	<i>Contribute for the safeguard of the access to information requester’s personal data, whenever there is an identity disclosure, which may provoke a differentiated treatment</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Improvement of Public Services</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>Relevant for the advancement of citizen participation, regarding the information access</i>
Goal	<i>Request answered, regardless the requester’s personal information</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Ongoing</i>
Description of the results	<i>During the first round of the commitment monitoring meeting, the need to change the implementation order of milestone “Judicial Study” with an</i>



<p>Commitment 4.Ensure requester’s personal information safeguard, whenever necessary, by means of adjustments in procedures and information access channels</p>	
	<p><i>“International comparative study about how the implication of petitioners’ identities’ protection works” was identified, since the action depended on it. The comparative analysis was completed last April 30. Another change in the order of the commitment implementation, regarding milestone “Normative(s) about the treatment of petitioners’ information” and its “Definition of ‘legitimate cases’”, was also needed. With respect to the preservation of the petitioner’s identity, some inquiries were made regarding a possible alteration of the law. Besides, the Coordinator suggests that a research of the ongoing projects on the matter that are pending in the National Congress is carried out, as well as an analysis of doable procedures concerning the current rules, in order to protect the petitioner’s data. A consultation from the civil society with the Information Reevaluation Mixed Committee (CMRI) regarding the same matter will also be made. Two milestones (1 and 2) of the commitment have already been fully implemented. Milestone 3, concerning the definition of legitimate cases, still requires further analysis, as already mentioned. In general, 29% of the commitment has already been carried out.</i></p>
Implementation until	June/2018



Commitment 5. Integrate online tools on a single platform, in order to consolidate/strengthen the Social Participation System (SPS)	
Lead government institution	<i>Government Secretariat</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Jailton Almeida do Nascimento</i>
Position - Department	<i>General Coordinator/ Social Participation in Public Management Coordination</i>
E-mail	<i>jailton.almeida@presidencia.gov.br</i>
Telephone	<i>55 61 34113199</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller General of Brazil Government Secretariat Ministry of Planning, Development and Management</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>Democratic City Institute Polis University of Campinas Health National Council</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>Need of fostering free digital technology use and transparency tools, integrated to social participation mechanisms</i>
Main objective	<i>To develop strategies, which are able to promote social participation transformation into concrete, transparent, focused on citizens 'needs and on their regions governmental actions, in addition to spreading and multiplying local government adherence to social participation digital mechanisms</i>
Commitment short description	<i>Disseminate the use of tools for transparency and of free digital technologies, mainly on the local level, and developing strategies, which promote social participation transformation into concrete, transparent, focused on citizens 'needs and on their regions governmental actions</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Improvement of Public Services More effective public resources management Establishment of more secure communities</i>



Commitment 5. Integrate online tools on a single platform, in order to consolidate/strengthen the Social Participation System (SPS)	
Commitment relevance	<i>Defining ways of implementing initiatives, which are able of developing the current social participation paradigm.</i>
Goal	<i>Social Participation System Consolidation/Strengthening</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Ongoing</i>
Description of the results	<p><i>The first step of this commitment was the creation of a working group to involve more parties in the development and the implementation of the benchmarks. Therefore, the following institutions have been invited to be part of the Working Group:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• UnB – University of Brasília</i></li> <li><i>• IPEA – Applied Economics Research Institute</i></li> <li><i>• IFC – Fiscalization and Control Institute</i></li> <li><i>• ITS Rio - Transparência Internacional</i></li> </ul> <p><i>UnB and IPEA have joined the Working Group. A second step, which was crucial for the continuation of the commitment, was to involve the society and the managers of the digital participation tools. This end has been accomplished by means of a prospection of the citizen’s participation in Public Management in three phases:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>• Research of online existing online participation spaces in the governmental scope and of the perception of the public managers that deal with these tools.</i></li> <li><i>• Research of existing databases concerning transparency and public services evaluation subjects and of the real need to create new spaces or to have the capacity of working with the existing data to generate useful and relevant information for the citizen and the Public Administration.</i></li> <li><i>• Field research about the customer/citizen’s satisfaction regarding the receipt of public policies and the usage of online participation and services spaces.</i></li> </ul> <p><i>With these actions, commitment 5 has been an experience in which the parties that are most</i></p>



Commitment 5. Integrate online tools on a single platform, in order to consolidate/strengthen the Social Participation System (SPS)	
	<p><i>involved with the communication of the State with the civil society are key players of this development, being regularly consulted. A discussion with the Ministry of Planning was also started, in order to deepen the relation with the ongoing project Digital Citizenship Platform: <a href="http://www.planejamento.gov.br/cidadaniadigital">http://www.planejamento.gov.br/cidadaniadigital</a>), which intends to expand and simplify the access of Brazilian citizens to digital public services, a common goal of commitment 5. From this initiative, the possibility of a more comprehensive portal that encompasses that participation of the citizen in public management, was born, simplifying and expanding the access to the State. Thus, milestones 1 and 2 were concluded in time. 26% of the commitment has been carried out.</i></p>
Implementation until	June/2018



Commitment 6. Establish a new model for assessing, purchasing, fostering and distributing Digital Educational Resources (RED), in the context of digital culture	
Lead government institution	<i>Ministry of Education</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Marlucia Amaral</i>
Position - Department	<i>General Coordinator/ Media and Digital Content Coordination</i>
E-mail	<i>marlucia.amaral@mec.gov.br</i>
Telephone	<i>55 61 2022 9490</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>Ministry of Education Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) Educational Development National Fund (FNDE) Educational Research National Institute(INEP) Secretary of Education of the State of Ceará Secretary of Education of the State of Acre</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>Educational Action Innovation Center for Brazilian Education EducaDigital Veduca</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>Need to have a bigger structure for the digital educational resources</i>
Main objective	<i>To incorporate the potential of digital culture into the educational policy, in order to foster the autonomy for continuous utilization, and adaptation of digital educational resources, valuing the plurality and diversity of Brazilian education.</i>
Commitment short description	<i>A national mobilization for a network establishment, in order to have evaluation benchmarks and RED's decentralized curatorial process.</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>More effective public resources management Improving Public Services</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>Relevant for the use of digital educational resources in a dynamic and objective way, which will value the plurality and diversity of Brazilian education</i>
Goal	<i>Overcome difficulties related to the lack of infrastructure, teachers' training, content making and digital resources, with the goal of having a new RED</i>

Commitment 6. Establish a new model for assessing, purchasing, fostering and distributing Digital Educational Resources (RED), in the context of digital culture	
	<i>model for evaluation, acquisition, development and distribution.</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Ongoing</i>
Description of the results	<p><i>Through the CIEB, there was a mobilization of researches, managers, professor and entrepreneurs for the creation of the Network, on March 31, 2017. Two weeks after that, on April 16, there was a meeting at the Ministry of Education (MEC), at which the Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul (UFRGS) presented an idea for the evaluation system, but no consensus was reached. On the same day, the Ministry of Education presented a beta version of MEC's Integrated Platform. It is collaborative and its main purpose is the provision of Digital Educational Resources (DER) for the education networks (the concept may be seen on: <a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c_8t9hPwJd8">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=c_8t9hPwJd8</a>).</i></p> <p><i>The coordination of the commitment is still working on the creation of a Working Group to come up with evaluation suggestions. In July, there will also be a seminar with specialists from public and private universities, in order to help with the definition of these pedagogical and technological criteria. Thus, milestones 1 and 4 have already been concluded, and milestone 2 is at 20%. In general, 44% of the commitment has already been carried out</i></p>
Implementation until	<i>June/2018</i>



Commitment 7. Make available answers to requests for access to information, registered over the last 4 years, on an active transparency platform and increase the number of indicators and data of the Strategic Management Support Room (SAGE), being under civil society oversight		
Lead government institution	Ministry of Health	
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	Joaquim José Fernandes da Costa Junior	
Position - Department	Director/ Unified Health System Monitoring and Evaluation Department (DEMAS/SE/MS)	
E-mail	joaquim.costa@saude.gov.br	
Telephone	55 61 3315 3511	
Other involved actors	Government	Ministry of Health Federal Prosecution Service Oswaldo Cruz Foundation Planning Company of the Federal District Secretary of Health of the Municipality of Manaus
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors	Brazilian Association of Public Health (Abrasco) Federal University of Minas Gerais (UFMG) University of Brasília Article 19 Brazilian Center for Studies on Health Institute of Social Economic Studies (INESC)
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	Greater active transparency level, related to health data	
Main objective	To continuously increase open data availability for society, in order to fulfill open government directives and social requests	
Commitment short description	To have a bigger set of open data related to health, and to improve this continuously	
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	Improvement of Public Services Increase of Public Integrity	
Commitment relevance	It has a direct impact on identifying public health solvable or mitigable difficulties stemmed from an active governmental data supply.	
Goal	To have more indicators and information for management and knowledge generation related to health.	
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	Late	
Description of the results	Because there was a recent change of the party responsible for the e-SIC (Electronic System of Information Services to the Citizen) of the Ministry of Health, the milestones related to the collection of answered requests and the updating of the platform (or SAGE/MS) haven't been carried out yet. Nevertheless, an e-mail with the contextualization of the matter and its status has already been sent to the	



<p>Commitment 7. Make available answers to requests for access to information, registered over the last 4 years, on an active transparency platform and increase the number of indicators and data of the Strategic Management Support Room (SAGE), being under civil society oversight</p>	
	<p>new coordinator so that he can meet the demands. As to milestone 7, concerning the information regarding vulnerable populations made available by the Ministry of Health, 40% of it has been carried out; the data regarding the black and <i>quilombola</i> populations of Brazil are available at SAGE's portal, and have been previously settled with the National Committee for the Total Health of the Black Population.</p> <p>In May 2017, the DEMAS has got together with SESAI'S team to establish a working agenda to check what information/indexed would be available to the general public.</p> <p>4% of the commitment has been carried out.</p>
Implementation until	June/2018



Commitment 8. Implement a unified and open format computerized prison inspection system, ensuring civil society participation in its development and management	
Lead government institution	<i>Ministry of Justice and Public Security</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Maria Gabriela Viana Peixoto</i>
Position - Department	<i>General Ombudsman/Ombudsman DEPEN</i>
E-mail	<i>gabriela.peixoto@mj.gov.br</i>
Telephone	<i>55 61 20253602</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>Ministry of Justice and Public Security National Justice Council Ombudsman of Public Defender's Office of the State of São Paulo</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>Torture Prevention and Combat National Mechanism (MNPCT) University of Brasília Correctional Pastoral Association of Judges for Democracy (AJD) Association for the Prevention of Torture (APT)</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>Need to qualify permanent channels of social participation, as to structure data gathering, its management and organization and information about inputs, documents, contracts and criminal services of the Brazilian Penitentiary System</i>
Main objective	<i>To improve transparency mechanisms, access to information and legal reporting about the Brazilian prisional system, by transparency coordinated actions, and other open government policies</i>
Commitment short description	<i>Improvement on the milestones of collecting, organizing and dealing with data and information about the Brazilian prisional system, in order to have good material for an effective social participation</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Improving Public Services Increasing public integrity More effective public resources management Increasing Corporate Accountability</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>Ensure public access to information and safeguard basic rights</i>
Goal	<i>National database available, produced from inspections carried out by various actors at the correctional system</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Late</i>
Description of the results	<i>The commitment faced some difficulties in the beginning of the implementation process after the identification of obstacles concerning the main subject</i>

<p>Commitment 8. Implement a unified and open format computerized prison inspection system, ensuring civil society participation in its development and management</p>	
	<p><i>of the commitment: the development of a single computerized and open-format penitentiary inspection system, which would guarantee the participation of civil society in its creation and management. After many coordination meetings, supported even by the CGU, the DEPEN/MJ was authorized to call a Public Convocation for the execution of a Collaboration Term, in the scope of the Regulatory Framework of the Civil Society Organizations (Law n. 13.019, of July 31, 2014), which will enable the hiring of an organization of the civil society to act as a partner in the implementation of the commitment. This measure, which restricted the progress of the commitment, will enable the development of the other milestones. 25% of two commitment milestones (1 and 6) have already been carried out. In general, 8% of the commitment has been implemented.</i></p>
<p>Implementation until</p>	<p>June/2018</p>



Commitment 9.Consolidate an Open Network at the civil service, under a collaborative and transparent way with society	
Lead government institution	<i>Ministry of Planning, Development and Management</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Bruno Carvalho Palvarini</i>
Position - Department	<i>Public Management Department</i>
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Telephone	<i>(+55 61) 2020-8683</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>Ministry of Planning, Development and Management Ministry of Justice and Public Security National School of Public Administration (ENAP) Government Secretariat Hacker Laboratory – Chamber of Deputies Ministry of Health National Sanitary Surveillance Agency (ANVISA)</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>Department of Public Policy Analysis (FGV/DAPP) Ceweb.br Public Agenda Columbia Center (Rio) Wenovate – Open Innovation Center Ms. Bruna Santos University of São Paulo/Co-Laboratory of Development and Participation (COLAB)</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>Need of expanding open innovation practices at the public sector with multi-stakeholder engagement, with effective transparency</i>
Main objective	<i>To collaboratively create and promote innovative tools and methods for public management and provision of public services on the federal level</i>
Commitment short description	<i>Strengthening of open innovation initiatives at the public sector through a network consolidation, which stimulates a cooperative and transparent action between government and society.</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Improving Public Services Increasing Public Integrity More effective public resources management</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>Promote innovation within the public sector, integrating government and society co-operation</i>
Goal	<i>Civil servants, public agencies and society more engaged and committed to innovation processes at the public sector. Services, products, processes and public policies built collaboratively.</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Ongoing</i>

<p>Commitment 9. Consolidate an Open Network at the civil service, under a collaborative and transparent way with society</p>	
<p>Description of the results</p>	<p><i>After the event that took place in May (Inovação Aberta – <a href="http://portal.tcu.gov.br/eventos-1/inovacao-aberta.htm">http://portal.tcu.gov.br/eventos-1/inovacao-aberta.htm</a>), some significant progress was made regarding the milestones related to the commitment, especially the one concerning the better distribution of the Network. The event also represented milestones 5 and part of milestone 2.</i></p> <p><i>Milestone 1, which is 40% implemented, has been being carried out by means of workshops and online consultations, in the scope of theme working groups of which the members of InovaGov Network take part (<a href="http://redeinovagov.blogspot.com.br/">http://redeinovagov.blogspot.com.br/</a>).</i></p> <p><i>Milestone 4 (50% concluded) is being carried out by means of the Blog and of the InovaGov Network Regulation edition, which enables the adoption of the mentioned network. It will continue to function after the Innovation Platform, which is currently being developed by MPDM, starts running.</i></p> <p><i>Finally, the possibility of holding the II National Open Government Meeting (milestone 7), scheduled for November, in Brasília, is also suggested.</i></p> <p><i>Milestone 5 has already been carried out, and all of the others are in progress, and its implementations are at around 40% to 50%. In general, 46% of the commitment has been carried out.</i></p>
<p>Implementation until</p>	<p>June/2018</p>



Commitment 10.Undertake inventory of Federal Executive Branch services and implement an assessment through mechanisms of satisfaction, prioritizing services for improvement	
Lead government institution	Ministry of Planning, Development and Management
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	Joelson Vellozo Junior
Position - Department	Project Manager – Public Services
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Other involved actors	Government Ministry of Planning, Development, and Management Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller General of Brazil Brazilian Telecommunications Agency Government Secretariat Ministry of Justice and Public Security Brazilian Micro and Small Enterprises Support Service
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>Brazilian Institute for Consumer Defense (Idec)</i> <i>MariaLab Hackerspace</i> <i>Claimhere (Reclame Aqui)</i> <i>Protest (Proteste)</i> <i>Microsoft</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>The need of enhancing accountability in the public services provision, with organization liaison and civil society collaboration, mainly from users</i>
Main objective	<i>To develop methodologies and tools for a public service evaluation, by its users. Those instruments motivate citizens to take part inthe management, as well as those promote simplification and improvement of public services on the federal level.</i>
Commitment short description	<i>Find ways of disseminating information about public policies and services, whilst developing and enhancing methods and evaluation tools, fostering a more effective social participation</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Improvement of Public Services More effective public resources management Corporative accountability increment</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>Promoting public services improvement and evaluation</i>
Goal	<i>Increment of collaboration among many actors, more access to information and services, data better organized for managerial analysis, and establishment of amelioration commitments</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Ongoing</i>

<p>Commitment 10.Undertake inventory of Federal Executive Branch services and implement an assessment through mechanisms of satisfaction, prioritizing services for improvement</p>	
<p>Description of the results</p>	<p><i>The Federal Government’s Services Portal (<a href="http://www.servicos.gov.br">www.servicos.gov.br</a>) already exists and, at this moment, has about 625 services registered, derived from 24 bodies. At the same time, the Ministry of Planning, in the scope of the project Digital Citizenship Platform (<a href="http://www.planejamento.gov.br/cidadaniadigital">http://www.planejamento.gov.br/cidadaniadigital</a>), is carrying out the first “Federal Public Services Census”, with the support of the National School of Public Administration (ENAP). The deadline for the conclusion is December 2017. Both the methodology and the regular data updating system are already being created. A definition of the content scope of the evaluation has already been presented to the Working Group. After the pilot test, a version was shown</i></p> <p><i>The definition of the satisfaction evaluation strategy within the Federal Government is awaiting the approval of the government. The focus will be the post-service stage, with respect to quality, in order to discover if the communication between the citizen and the government was effective.</i></p> <p><i>With respect to the information from other bodies that compose the Portal, the abovementioned Census results will be useful also for the first entry of the due services in the Portal. This action will also be concluded by the end of the census.</i></p> <p><i>Milestones 1,2 and 3 are already concluded. Milestone 7, concerning the provision of the evaluation mechanism by the user, is at 50%. In general, 54% of the commitment is concluded.</i></p>
<p>Implementation until</p>	<p><i>June/2018</i></p>



Commitment 11. Create and publicize a repository for Open Parliament institutionalization, with rules, tools, training, guidelines and practices	
Lead government institution	<i>The House of Representatives</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Cristiano Ferri Soares de Faria</i>
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Telephone	<i>55 61 3216 6005</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>The Chamber of Deputies Federal Senate InterlegisProgram Municipal Chamber of São Paulo Legislative Assembly of Minas Gerais</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>Transparency International Labhacker - São Paulo Control and Inspection Institute Inter-Union Department of Statistics and Socioeconomic Studies (DIEESE) Parliamentary Advisory Intersyndical Department (DIAP)</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>Need of promoting an open parliament institutionalization policy, which makes possible the commitment of society, congressmen and civil servants</i>
Main objective	<i>To improve the Legislative Houses transparency and participative openness, by the concerted efforts from different actors, looking for innovative and open solutions</i>
Commitment short description	<i>Tools &amp; Best Practices mapping; integration and dissemination of technology and content</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Improvement of Public Services Increase of Public Integrity Establishment of more secure communities</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>Relevant for open government fostering at the Parliament</i>
Goal	<i>Repository Join forces of different actors (congressmen, civil servants and civil society) to foster open government actions in the parliament.</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Ongoing</i>
Description of the results	<i>Since the tools mapping, the table of contents' structure, and the material collection for the creation of and Open Parliament Guide are basically finished,</i>



<p>Commitment 11. Create and publicize a repository for Open Parliament institutionalization, with rules, tools, training, guidelines and practices</p>	
	<p><i>the disclosure of these contents will motivate other contributors to commit themselves to the continuation of the milestones implementation. Milestones 2 and 3 are still on their early implementation stages (around 30%). As to milestone 6, which concerns holding an Annual Conference on Open Parliament, bearing in mind the uncertainty of the current political scenario, the possibility of including the subject in one or more activities of the II National Meeting on Open Government, which is schedules for the second semester of 2017, is being considered, for it is an event of some complexity and which has a great number of involved parties. The inclusion of the Open Parliament subject in this event wouldn't harm the occasional organization of the specific conference, planned for the year 2018.</i></p> <p><i>In general, 23% of the commitment is concluded.</i></p>
<p>Implementation until</p>	<p>June/2018</p>



Commitment 12. Implement open government fostering actions, with the engagement of civil society, considering the ongoing experiences in states and municipalities	
Lead government institution	<i>Ministry of Transparency Comptroller General of Brazil</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Adenísio Álvaro Oliveira de Souza</i>
Position - Department	<i>General Coordinator/Federative Cooperation and Social Control Coordination</i>
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Telephone	<i>55 61 2020 6516</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>Ministry of Transparency and Comptroller General of Brazil Ministry of Planning, Development and Management Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication Government Secretariat Interlegis Program Public Prosecutor's Office State Government of Mato Grosso Government of Federal District City hall of São Paulo</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>Control and Inspection Institute My County Social Observatory of Brasília Transparency International Network for Transparency and Social Participation Brazilian Social Network for Fair and Sustainable Cities</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>The need of expanding open government tools usage, with emphasis on strategic actors in the states and municipalities by NGOs</i>
Main objective	<i>To expand the knowledge of strategic actors from sub-national governmental bodies and civil society organizations on open government tools.</i>
Commitment short description	<i>Disseminate good practices related to open government already implemented in states and municipalities, and stimulate a collaborative development of tools for strengthening social participation</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Increase of Public Integrity Establishment of more secure communities Increase of corporative accountability</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>Relevant for fostering open government policies on sub-national levels</i>
Goal	<i>Existing open government policies in sub-national governments</i>

Commitment 12. Implement open government fostering actions, with the engagement of civil society, considering the ongoing experiences in states and municipalities	
	<i>Tangible open government policies on sub-national levels</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Ongoing</i>
Description of the results	<p><i>For the fulfillment of milestone 1, a GoogleDocs document, which later was made available as a form on CGU's website, was created, in order to collect information about existing open government promotion projects. The document was open to contributions from March 28 to April 28, 2017, and got 19 suggestions. The working group composed by the parties involved in this commitment classified the initiatives according to two approaches: topics directly related to the subject and marginal topics. From this classification, all initiatives were prioritized according to the following criteria: simplicity, viability, applicability, and relevance to the society. After the prioritization process, the group will select the initiatives for the pilot project. The city in which the project will be implemented will also be chosen.</i></p> <p><i>The implementation of the commitment has reached 15% in the first 6 months of the 3<sup>rd</sup> Action Plan.</i></p>
Implementation until	<i>June/2018</i>



Commitment13. Deploy the Electronic Judicial Proceedings at the Electoral Court	
Lead government institution	<i>Superior Electoral Court</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Simone Holanda Batalha</i>
Position - Department	<i>Judicial Secretary</i>
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Telephone	<i>55 61 30307057</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>Superior Electoral Court Federal Attorney General's Office (AGU) Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU) Electoral Prosecutor General's Office (PGE)</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>Lawyers Citizens</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>Several problems related to procedural protocol of physical processes, such as: - Slowness in dealing with Electoral Court cases, because most of those processes are not based in a virtual system; - Red tape throughout the process proceeding; - Impossibility of simultaneous access to case materials; - Security issues, such as the possibility of loss.</i>
Main objective	<i>To deploy an electronic judicial proceedings at regional Electoral Courts throughout 2017</i>
Commitment short description	<i>Electronic Judicial Proceeding Deployment from February 2017 on, at two courts per month, and at 22 process classes, throughout the same year</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Improving Public Services Increasing public integrity</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>Assurance of promptness, transparency and security, throughout judicial and administrative process proceeding</i>
Goal	<i>To have an Electronic Judicial Process as a Judiciary Branch system and as a public policy</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Ongoing</i>
Description of the results	<i>The necessary infrastructure to move forward with the milestones was developed and the capacitation process of the involved parties is</i>

Commitment13. Deploy the Electronic Judicial Proceedings at the Electoral Court	
	<p><i>progressing in accordance with the initial plan. The early stage of the commitment planned the implementation of the Electronic Judicial Process (Processo Judicial Eletrônico - PJE) in the Regional Electoral Courts of Ceará, the Federal District, Santa Catarina, Alagoas, Roraima, Rio Grande do Norte, Mato Grosso do Sul, Pernambuco, Sergipe and Piauí. During the on-site training process, which were held in Brasília, it was noticed that the TSE officials will have to visit the Regional Electoral Courts in order to check and help with the implementation of the system. This new demand will create unplanned costs, which turns the budget issue into a preoccupation for the full implementation of the project. Milestone 3, which concerns infrastructure, is, therefore, concluded, and milestone 4, regarding capacitation, is at 80%. 36% of the commitment is already concluded.</i></p>
Implementation until	<i>June/2018</i>



Commitment 14. Maximize social participation on the Pluriannual Plan through the Intercouncil Forum	
Lead government institution	<i>Ministry of Planning, Development and Management</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Maria do Rosário de Holanda Cunha Cardoso</i>
Position - Department	<i>General Coordinator/Monitoring and Evaluation Coordination</i>
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Telephone	<i>(+55 61) 2020-4508</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>Ministry of Education Government Secretariat Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA)</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>Institute for Socioeconomic Studies (Inesc) Urban Network of Sociocultural Actions Open Knowledge Brazil Wheelsof Peace</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>The need of increasing social participation and also its effective approach, at the pluriannual plan (PPA)</i>
Main objective	<i>To improve and consolidate methods of social participation for the PPA formulation and management phases</i>
Commitment short description	<i>PPA participative monitoring, especially along with the transversal agenda, and also within the sustainable development goals (ODS), through digital tools</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Improvement of Public Services Increasing public integrity More effective public resources management Corporate accountability increment</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>Relevant for increasing PPA monitoring social participation</i>
Goal	<i>Greater social participation throughout PPA formulating and managing phases</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Ongoing</i>
Description of the results	<i>For milestone 1, the methodology proposition for the participative monitoring of the PPA was approved, and it is composed by 2 main components, concerning the monitoring of transverse and SDG agendas and the prompt participative monitoring based on the</i>

Commitment 14. Maximize social participation on the Pluriannual Plan through the Intercouncil Forum	
	<p><i>prioritization of goals and initiatives by the public policies national councils.</i></p> <p><i>In June 2017, specific presentations regarding Participative Monitoring were made In four other National Councils. In the first semester of 2017, awareness meetings were also held with several organizations, in order to validate the SDG binding to the PPA features. Finally, an open virtual consultation was open at <a href="http://www.participa.br">www.participa.br</a> to collect suggestions, comments and contributions from the representatives of the National Councils.</i></p> <p><i>The Prompt Participative Monitoring proposition, which is the most innovative dimension of milestone 1, is being really well accepted by all organizations to which it was presented. Besides, preliminary meetings were held with the PPA cycle management department and with the TI development team to discuss the two main actions of milestone 2: (i) the perfecting of PPA’s virtual monitoring website, previously known as PPA Mais Brazil and now renamed PPA Cidadão; and (ii) the adaptations of the Budget and Planning Integrated System (Sistema Integrado de Orçamento e Planejamento – SIOP) to incorporate the SDG agendas and the situational analyses of the goals and initiative that will be monitored by the Councils in the scope of the Prompt Participative Monitoring.</i></p> <p><i>This, milestone 1 is concluded and milestone 2 is at 25%. In general, 18% of the commitment has been carried out.</i></p>
Implementation until	June/2018



Commitment 15. Make room for dialogue between government and society, aiming at generating and implementing actions related to transparency in environment issues	
Lead government institution	<i>Ministry of Environment</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Carlos Alberto Coury</i>
Position - Department	<i>Internal Control Special Advisor</i>
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Telephone	<i>(+55 61) 2028-1605</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>Ministry of Environment            Environment National Council (Conama)            Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)            Brazilian Forest Service            National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA)            National Institute for Space Research (INPE)</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>World Wild Fund for Nature            Brazilian Coalition on Climate, Forests and Agriculture            Institute of Forest and Agricultural Management and Certification (Imaflora)            InfoAmazonia            Institute for Man and the Environment of the Amazon Region (Imazon)            Forest Code Observatory</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>Expand and enhance active transparency in the environmental area, with participation of civil society, in order to make available data to citizens, considering its format, detail level and updating</i>
Main objective	<i>To foster open data availability and to improve active transparency mechanisms in the environmental area, in particular for Environmental License, Deforestation and Forest Conservation (wood flow, animal transportation guide, CAR - rural environmental register)</i>
Commitment short description	<i>It seeks to advance in the establishment of dialogue arenas among governmental departments and civil society organizations, which deal with environmental matter</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Increasing public integrity            More effective public resources management            Corporative accountability increment</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>It can make government and society work closer, and, therefore, improve the available data quality at the environmental area</i>



Commitment 15. Make room for dialogue between government and society, aiming at generating and implementing actions related to transparency in environment issues	
Goal	<i>To obtain more and better environmental information, considering the legal obligations, the demand and the database opening</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Ongoing</i>
Description of the results	<p><i>Milestone 1 is concluded, and the implementation has been progressing as planned by the initial schedule. The contributions to the Open Data Plan have been presented by the society and the summarized document, which shows what has been implemented in terms of transparency, commitment strategic plans regarding transparency and the status the Open Data Plan, has been recently finished.</i></p> <p><i>The commitment actions are registered in a collaborative platform of the Ministry of Environment called "Biosfera", in which all involved parties take part.</i></p> <p><i>Thus, 24% of the commitment has already been carried out. The challenges, from now on, encompass the creation of new dynamics for the provision, the integration and the sharing of data and information to the citizen, and the development of a single portal to provide and disclose in an integrated manner all environmental information and data.</i></p>
Implementation until	<i>June/2018</i>



Commitment 16. Consolidate the National System of Information and Indicators on Culture (SNIIC), for data generation, diffusion and shared use, information and performance indicators for the co-management of culture	
Lead government institution	<i>Ministry of Culture</i>
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	<i>Luiz Antônio Gouveia de Oliveira</i>
Position - Department	<i>General Coordinator/Coordination of Statistics and indicators for Culture</i>
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Telephone	<i>(+55 61) 2024-2262</i>
Other involved actors	Government <i>Brazilian Institute of Museums Ministry of Culture Ministry of Tourism City Hall of São Paulo Culture Secretariat – Government of Federal District</i>
	Civil society, private sector, group of workers and multilateral actors <i>House of Networking NGO THYDÊWÁ - PotyraTeTupinambá (Messages from Earth) Sectorial Collegiate of Music and Culture Thesaurus Workgroup</i>
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	<i>Difficulty in monitoring actions related to culture and the need of improving social participation mechanisms</i>
Main objective	<i>To improve management and social participation through the systematization and dissemination of cultural information</i>
Commitment short description	<i>To improve the data organization related to the management of culture in the country, and ensure social participation at the decision-making mechanisms of the cultural public policies</i>
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	<i>Improving Public Services More effective public resources management</i>
Commitment relevance	<i>Relevant to improve the information quality on culture, enabling the civil society to control its results more effectively</i>
Goal	<i>Advancement in shared and participatory management of the generation, diffusion and shared use of data, information and performance indicators on culture</i>
Status (on 30/Jun/2017)	<i>Ongoing</i>
Description of the results	<i>The definition of criteria, standards and guidelines for actions of disclosure and qualification of the civil society, of the State, and of the private sector regarding the effective use of the Cultural Information and Indexes System, SNIIC, is 25% concluded and, from</i>

<p>Commitment 16. Consolidate the National System of Information and Indicators on Culture (SNIIC), for data generation, diffusion and shared use, information and performance indicators for the co-management of culture</p>	
	<p><i>now on, a virtual group whose purpose is to gather the other participants of the commitment, in order to coordinate and systematize everyone's contributions, will be created. The consolidation of qualification data, with the inclusion of IBRAM and GDF data, was carried out. The SNIIC structured was based on a free software and made available, free of charge, to many states and cities, in order to help these parties to manage their cultural policy. Currently, there are 35 thousand cultural agents and 15 thousand cultural spaces registered on the SNIIC, aside from uncountable national and international projects. Besides, in April 2017, a seminar was hosted by the Regional Information Society Development Studies Center (Centro Regional de Estudos para o Desenvolvimento da Sociedade da Informação – Cetic.br) and held at the Education and Research Center of SESC/SP, during which around 60 cultural consumption researches exchanged experiences and discussed now measurement and cultural indexes production models. A common basic vocabulary for the production of cultural information is being reviews by specialists from the Participative Public Policies Laboratory (Laboratório de Políticas Públicas Participativas – L3P), from the Federal University of Goiás. The Ministry of Culture, through its Cultural Statistics and Indexes General Coordination, has been committed to perfecting the functionalities of the SNIIC and making the platform more useful and friendly for the user. Technological functionalities that facilitate, for instance, the historical registration of entities, the API factor, among other things, were also implemented on the Cultural Maps platform. The commitment is being carried out within the schedule, and 35% of it were implemented in the first six months of the 3rd Action Plan.</i></p>
Implementation until	June/2018

