



Brazil's Second OGP Action Plan

English Version

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1. Introduction

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) was created in September 2011 and currently counts on the participation of 60 countries that seek to cooperate and challenge their governments to become more open. Brazil has joined the Partnership since its beginning, which reflects the country's commitment to innovation with the aim of strengthening transparency of government actions, preventing and fighting corruption, fostering the democratic ideals of citizen participation and improving public services.

Brazil has intensified actions to create a more transparent, accessible and democratic government and continuously seeks to increase openness and strengthen processes for citizen participation. Government transparency and access to public information allow citizen to monitor the services provided by the Public Administration and make use of information, services and public forums to effectively participate in the formulation of government policies. In this context, new communication and information technologies emerged as an important tool for strengthening democratic processes.

The country has incorporated the principles of open government due to its belief that transparency strengthens public integrity and improves the management of public resources; the dissemination of innovative technologies creates safer communities; and the access to information and open data in modern patterns improves public services. The intention is for the State and citizens to work together with the aim of originating new ideas.

Brazil's Second Action Plan is more than a set of commitments. To its formulation, more actions were developed, more governmental bodies and agencies were involved and a broader consultation process was applied. History shows that the country's actions are not limited to the document: during the first year of the Partnership, 11 open government initiatives were carried out besides the commitments undertaken in the first Action Plan, as shown in the country's self-assessment report¹.

The country's Second Action Plan implementation has begun in May 7th, 2013. At first, 45 commitments were undertaken by 17 Federal Government bodies and agencies. The Plan has sought to strengthen the country's commitment to the transparency of government actions and the prevention and fight of corruption. Moreover, the Plan aimed at reaffirming democratic ideals of citizen participation in decision-making processes.

With the aim of achieving the objectives of the Open Government Partnership, Brazil sought to undertake commitments both to strength existing initiatives and develop new activities in partnership with public and private actors already engaged in the areas addressed in the First Action Plan.

Brazil's Second Action Plan was jointly formulated by the government and several sectors of civil society. Through a Working Group established to support the formulation process and the monitoring of the implementation of the Action Plan, civil society could actively participate in the debates regarding the proposals.

¹ Brazil's self-assessment report is available at <http://www.cgu.gov.br/PrevencaoDaCorrupcao/CompromissosInternacionais/GovernoAberto/documentos/arquivos/Balanco-Plano-Acao-Brasil-OGP-maio2013.pdf> .

Citizens could participate through virtual dialogues conducted in an online platform, the e-Democracy forum. In addition, an in-person dialogue was held between government and civil society organizations. A total of 32 proposals were suggested and prioritized by civil society and were forwarded to be assessed by Federal Government agencies. Parallel to the virtual dialogue, several government bodies and agencies formulated their own proposals.

The Government's bodies and agencies reviewed the proposals from the virtual and in-person dialogues and decided if they could fully or partially undertake these commitments, or with they would have to reject them. The report on the reasons for the incorporation or rejection of proposals from the civil society was disclosed in the virtual platform for discussion.

In addition to the initial 45 commitments undertaken in the Second Action Plan, there were 10 proposals from the Federal agencies and 4 proposals coming from the civil society whose complexity required further analysis by the Executive Group of the Open Government Interministerial Committee (CIGA). These 14 proposals, which were not included in the draft Brazil's Second Action Plan, were assessed between April and July, 2013.

The review of the document, provided for in OGP rules and requested by the Executive Group of CIGA, was finalized in July 2013. It led to incorporation of seven other commitments, including the four proposals from the civil society. Therefore, this final version of Brazil's Second Action Plan comprises 52 commitments, undertaken by 18 different Federal Government agencies.

It is noteworthy that public consultations shall be a continuous effort. The Brazilian Government shall create permanent civil society Working Groups and shall develop several mechanisms to ensure citizen engagement with the monitoring of the implementation of the country's Action Plan. That way, citizen shall be able to track progresses on the proposals, thus allowing for the redefinition of demands, the creation of solutions and for a continuous accountability process.

2. Background on the Measures undertaken by Brazil to ensure Open Government

Brazil's 1988 Constitution guarantees the right to access to public information under the custody of the State. The Constitution establishes that such data should be public, apart from exceptional cases. Despite modern articles inserted in the Constitution, the lack of specific regulation to ensure effectiveness to the constitutional right to access to information was responsible for the non-immediate implementation of the transparency principle. Formulation of laws and adoption of several institutional measures were necessary to ensure effectiveness to the constitutional principles of access to information, transparency and citizen participation.

Brazil has developed several transparency policies for proactive and spontaneous disclosure of public information, due to its belief that a transparent government provides for the access to information. In this context, the new communication and information technologies emerge as tools for strengthening democratic processes and for promoting open data.

The Transparency Portal, launched in 2004, is one of the policies implemented by Brazil that deserves to be highlighted. The Portal discloses information on government expenditures and revenues, as well as detailed information on federal budget execution, daily updated since 2010. Since its launch, new tools were added to the Portal and its databases have increased year after year. In 2012, for example, the salaries of the Federal Government public officials were disclosed, as well as information on public officials that have been expelled and on non-profit organizations forbid to celebrate covenants and resource transfer agreements and contracts with the Public Administration.

Other consultations provided in the Transparency Portal include: Federal Government direct expenditures; transfer of resources to states and municipalities; Government revenues; covenants celebrated with individuals, corporations and governmental entities; functional properties; the National Debarment List (CEIS); and specific sections dedicated to the transparency of expenditures on the 2014 World Cup and the 2016 Olympic Games.

The Complementary Law No. 131 was approved in 2009, determining that the Union, States, Federal District and Municipalities disclosed online real time detailed information on the budgetary and financial execution. Thereafter, the federal entities began to disclose budget information, under penalty of being unable to receive transfer of resources from the Union.

Despite all these advancements, it was still necessary to create mechanisms with the aim of ensuring that society would have its requests for information and documents answered. The Brazilian Access to Information Law (LAI) came into force in 2012. The publication of the Law was an important step towards the consolidation of democracy in Brazil. The Law is consistent with the Constitution when establishing free access to information as the rule and secrecy as the true exception.

With the aim of managing access to information requests, the Federal Executive Branch established physical stations to provide in-person services to citizens and an online system managed by the Office of the Comptroller-General, the Electronic Citizen Information Service (e-SIC). This system allows citizens to formulate requests, follow the process through a protocol number, receive answers by email, submit appeals and consult the answers received, among other actions.

The organization of the 1st National Conference on Transparency and Social Control (Consozial) in 2012 was another important milestone for the promotion of transparency and open data. The 1st Consozial engaged 2,750 municipalities from all states and the Federal District, mobilizing almost 1 million Brazilians, and counted on the direct participation of over 150 thousand individuals.

The Conference was organized in several stages, including municipal, state, virtual and a national meeting. Delegates from all over Brazil discussed and approved proposals aiming at increasing transparency and access to information, strengthening social control and advancing in the prevention and fight of corruption in Brazil. This Conference was the consolidation of a participatory process. Over the last 15 years, the Federal Government held 93 national conferences on 42 different topics.

Another advance in open government was the development of the National Open Data Infrastructure (INDA) by the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management. The INDA seeks to develop a set of patterns, technologies, procedures and control mechanisms with the aim of disseminating and sharing public information in open data format. The initiative has its own Action Plan and its main showcase is the Brazilian Open Data Portal – dados.gov.br.

Several other open government initiatives can be highlighted, such as the Brazil Portal, which discloses online information on public services; the Resource Transfer Agreements and Contracts System (SICONV) on covenants; electronic procurements with the aim of increasing the transparency and efficiency of the procedures; the Integrated Government Financial Management System (SIAFI) and the *Comprasnet*, both of which aim at increasing transparency in public procurements. In addition, numerous states and municipalities have already developed Transparency Portals with the aim of disclosing information on their revenues and expenditures.

Brazil has implemented several commitments undertaken in its First Action Plan within the Open Government Partnership, which was published in 2011. The majority of the commitments aimed at improving public services and increasing public integrity. Actions aimed at more efficiently managing public resources and increasing corporate accountability were also part of the First Plan.

Five bodies from the Federal Government undertook 32 commitments in the First Action Plan. Out of this, 26 have been already fully implemented. Brazil's First Action Plan within the OGP can be described as a milestone in the process of consolidating policies aimed at public transparency, access to information, social participation and accountability.

This short background shows Brazil's efforts to advance in the process for Government openness and consolidation of policies aimed at improving transparency, democracy and public services. Brazil's Second Action Plan within the Open Government Partnership reaffirms the country's commitment to continue advancing in these areas.

3. Commitments

As mentioned before, Brazil is committed to implement 52 measures of transparency and open government in its Second Action Plan.

Several measures address more than one OGP challenge. However, only the main challenge of each commitment was considered for purposes of classification:

CHALLENGE	NUMBER OF PROPOSALS
Increasing Public Integrity	22
Improving Public Services	11
Increasing Corporate Accountability	2
Creating Safer Communities	4
More Efficiently Managing Public Resources	13

One of the OGP's pillars is social participation. Therefore, it is noteworthy that several proposals in Brazil's Second Action Plan were formulated based on civil society demands, through a process called "Dialogues between Government and Society". This process counted on the participation of citizens and numerous organizations from the civil society with the aim of prioritizing demands targeted at enhancing government openness.

The "Dialogues between Government and Society" were carried out in two stages, one virtual and one in-person meeting, and resulted in the prioritization of 32 demands from the civil society. Government bodies and agencies reviewed the commitments formulated in the dialogues and decided which of them could be fully or partially undertaken, considering multiple criteria: feasibility, budget availability, legal regulations, political and institutional priorities, deadlines, human resources availability, among others.

19 out of the 32 demands prioritized by the civil society have been already undertaken by Federal Government agencies. Other proposals can become part of this Plan in the future, since a database of proposals will be available to government bodies and agencies. The table below presents the list of demands that were fully or partially contemplated in Brazil's Second Action Plan to date²:

In Person Dialogue	1.4 – Open Educational Data
	2.5 – Fostering Social Participation
	2.3 – Encouraging states and municipalities to endorse OGP's principles
	2.6 – Strengthening of the National Audit System of the Unique Health System

² The title of some proposal may have been altered as a result of the alignment of scope made by the agency that undertook the commitment.

	2.9 – Open Government for Real
	4.2 – Redesigning existing protection programs
	4.3 – Ensuring the right to consultation provided for in ILO Convention 169
	1.3 – Management indicator model for achieving broad municipal citizenship – a strategic tool for planning, monitoring and assessing management
	5.2 – Promoting a Culture of Transparency and Integrity at Companies
Virtual Dialogue	3.4 – Strengthening of the Office of the Comptroller General (CGU)
	2.19 – Developing Counsels and Capacity-Building Plans
	2.5 – Developing Open Data Systems – Consocial
	3.13 – Participatory Planning – Consocial
	2.32 – Implementing the Access to Information Law in the municipalities
	5.4 – Transparency, Participation and Justice
	5.1 – Improving and enhancing the Pro-Ethics Registry
	2.6 – Defining a National Reference
	2.29 – Appropriating tools for transparency
	4.6 – Transparency in the execution of the Maria da Penha Law

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3.1. Summary of the Proposals in the First Action Plan

In Brazil's First Action Plan, 5 Federal Government bodies undertook 32 concrete commitments, of which 25 were fully implemented, 5 were partially implemented and only two were not implemented. Brazil's Second Action Plan thus contemplates some of the commitments previously undertaken by the country, with the aim of giving continuity to the actions that were not fully implemented in the country's First Action Plan.

The commitments partially implemented "Development and Construction of the Transparency Portal's Data Warehouse", "Facilitation of the access to specific databases on the Transparency Portal" and "Restructuring of the Transparency Portal" were all incorporated into the new Action Plan under the title of "Restructuring the Federal Government's Transparency Portal". Due to the fact that these initiatives are directly related to the improvement and redesign of the website, they were aggregate into a single commitment, with no harm to the achievement of objectives previously established. The Office of the Comptroller-General remains the body responsible for the commitment's implementation.

The Office of the Comptroller-General is also responsible to advance in the execution of the partially implemented commitment "Systemic Integration of Ombudsman's Units". This commitment was incorporated to the Second Action Plan with different deadlines and a bigger scope, due to the need to broader the public consultation on the rule that shall regulated the system. For these reasons, the commitment was renamed to "Participatory development of the Federal Ombudsman System", thus ensuring greater suitability to its new goals.

Another commitment partially implemented was the development of "Disseminating Actions for INDA", under the responsibility of the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management. Although several disseminating actions have been carried out until April 2013, the deadline for implementing the commitment, INDA's Action Plan³ approved in February 2013 establishes a number of new initiatives. Some of them are aimed specifically at disseminating the INDA and shall last a few years, thus becoming continuous and permanent activities.

Only two commitments undertaken by the Office of the Comptroller-General in the First Action Plan were not implemented. The first one was carrying out "a research study to identify the demands of society with regard to access to information, with a view to strengthening active transparency polices", which seemed, at that time, the best solution to provide an overview of requests for information to the Federal Executive Branch. However, this action met all its objectives with the development of the Electronic Citizen Information System (e-SIC).

The "e-SIC" brings together a significative set of citizen's request for information under the Access to Information Law. The tool itself can be used to extract information on the demands referred on the aforementioned commitment. Furthermore, the "e-SIC" provides for each agency to manage its own demands with much lower costs than a field research. Therefore,

³ <http://wiki.gtinda.ibge.gov.br/>

the action envisaged in the First Action Plan was not implemented, since the commitment's objectives were already achieved by the development of the "e-SIC".

Finally, the commitment "Development and delivery of capacity-building programs for public officials on issues connected to information management" was not implemented. Nevertheless, the Ministry of Justice, by means of the National Archives, has proposed a project entitled "Implementing the Federal Government's Document Management Policy" to integrate the Second Action Plan, which shall address objectives established on the First Plan. The project aims at the training of public officials from the Federal Public Administration's bodies and agencies and at the classification and assessment of produced and received documents in current and intermediary stages, with a view to facilitating the use by the Administration and the citizens.

Brazil's Second Action Plan contains three commitments relating to actions established in the previous Plan, two under the responsibility of the Office of the Comptroller-General, "Restructuring the Federal Government's Transparency Portal" and "Participatory Development of the Federal Ombudsman System", and one under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice, by means of the National Archives, "Implementing the Federal Government's Document Management Policy". The table below shows the status of commitments previously undertaken that were not fully implemented until the end of the period covered in the First Action Plan:

First Action Plan	Second Action Plan
Development and Construction of the Transparency Portal's Data Warehouse	Restructuring the Federal Government's Transparency Portal
Facilitation of the access to specific databases on the Transparency Portal	
Restructuring of the Transparency Portal	
Systemic Integration of Ombudsman's Units	Participatory development of the Federal Ombudsman System
Disseminating Actions for INDA	The commitment was not incorporated to the Second Action Plan due to the fact that it has become a continuous activity, established in INDA's Action Plan
Research Study on the demands of society with regard to access to information , with a view to strengthening active transparency policies	The commitment was not incorporated to the Second Action Plan due to the fact that it was achieved through the development of the Electronic Citizen Information Service – e-SIC
Development and delivery of capacity-building programs for public officials on issues connected to information management	Implementing the Document Management Policy in the Federal Government

3.2. Brazil's New Commitments

The proposals are divided in accordance with the OGP main challenges. Each of the 45 commitments has been classified as part of a single challenge. However, in many cases the initiative fits into more than one challenge, so the areas where the commitment has more impact in the short term were considered for the classification. Furthermore, as mentioned in section 2.1., besides the new proposals for the second Action Plan, this document includes 3 commitments undertaken by Brazil in the first Plan.

1: More efficiently managing Public Resources

1.1 Probity Defense and Asset Recovery: to formulate actions with the aim of enhancing probity defense and asset recovery, thus making the Office of the Attorney General reference in asset and probity defense, especially in actions aiming at corruption combat, by the year 2016. The commitment, which shall be achieved through a combined effort of all units of the Office of the Attorney General, provides for the increase of procedures for preliminary investigation and information gathering, as well as of the number of attorneys assigned to deal exclusively with cases related to corruption combat and public assets recovery.

Responsible Agency: Office of the Attorney General

Implementation: until December/2014

1.2 Implementation of the ODP.nano: to implement the ODP.nano in state governments. The commitment aims at disseminating to states the Federal Government operating model of the Public Expenditure Observatory (ODP). To achieve this commitment, scientific methods for the crossing of data from several sources shall be applied, thus ensuring the identification of inadequate use of state public resources. The development of the ODP.nano within the states shall enhance the internal control and support state management of public resources.

Responsible Agency: Office of the Comptroller General

Implementation: until December/2014

1.3 Strengthening of the Office of the Comptroller General (CGU): to develop a set of organizational, people managing and infrastructure actions with the aim of enhancing the Office of the Comptroller General's institutional capacity. The proper training of public officials, the construction and reform of agency's headquarters and the endorsement of initiatives such as the Program for Strengthening of Prevention and Combat to Corruption in the Brazilian Public Management (PROPREVINE) in partnership with the Inter-American Development Bank shall increase the reach and effectiveness of the results of CGU's actions.

Responsible Agency: Office of the Comptroller General

Implementation: until December/2014

1.4 Online Accountability of Resources for Education within the National Fund for Education

Development: to develop an online application for the Accountability Managing System – Online Accounts with the aim of disclosing information on the transfer of resources of the National Fund for Education Development for the implementation of public policies through educational programs and projects. The interface shall provide for the exchange of data between systems, for the automation of accounts analysis, for the standardization of rules and procedures, thus rationalizing and integrating the stages of accountability. Furthermore, the application shall disclosure to the society reports and graphics on the execution of resources.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Education

Implementation: until December/2014

1.5 Generation of knowledge and capacity-building of managers and public resources operator's partners and of councilors for social control:

to enhance capacity-building actions for corporate extension of the National Fund for Education Development (FNDE). This commitment aims at fostering the continuous performance improvement of processes for managing and executing public resources for education, as well as at strengthening its social control, thus enhancing the efficiency, effectiveness and transparency of educational policies. The Institute "Train for School", unit responsible for the development and strengthening of the educational actions of the FNDE, especially corporative actions and the ones related to the areas of management and financing of educational policies, shall be established.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Education

Implementation: until March/2015

1.6 National Program for strengthening School Councils: to carry on capacity-building courses, in both in-site and distance learning modalities, with the aim of training education professionals to serve in state and municipal education secretariats. These professionals shall disseminate the activities of the National Program for Strengthening School Councils in their respective education system, as well as train school councilors in effective exercise, through a mentoring network.

The program actions are aimed at assisting education systems in the establishment and strengthening of school councils, so as to enhance the participation of school and local communities in school administrative, financial and pedagogical management and the development of a culture of monitoring and evaluating school activities and policies, thus ensuring high quality education.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Education

Implementation: until January/2014

1.7 Development of a unified and interactive information panel on the implementation of the Water for All Program, which can be publicly accessed through the internet:

to organize and disclosure, through an unified information panel, data on the execution of actions of the "Water for All" Program to its on executors and to the general public. This tool shall ensure the

regular monitoring of actions, the development of reports for decision-making, the provision of information to the press office of the Ministry of National Integration, and transparency and updated accountability to the public managers, the authorities and the society.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of National Integration

Implementation: until September/2013

1.8 Digital inclusion of Health Councils: to develop the Digital Inclusion Program (PID) in all state, district and municipal Health Councils, as a means of contributing to the enhancement of social control in the Unique Health System (SUS).

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Health

Implementation: until December/2014

1.9 Development of tools for increasing transparency and enhancing Land Governance: to develop the Land Management System (SIGEF) with the aim of integrating information related to the identification, certification and destination of public lands, as well as data on the land occupancy in the country, and on the different government levels and agencies responsible for managing the territory, thus adding to the effective development of a Land Governance Policy. This commitment also aims at ensuring public access to land information and at enhancing the effectiveness of governmental expenditures with the execution of georeferencing on public lands.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Agrarian Development

Implementation: until December/2013

1.10 Development of a methodology for Social Participation on the monitoring of the Pluriannual Plan (PPA) and on the formulation of the Federal Public Budget: to promote, in partnership with the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, participation, training and dialogue with the civil society for the monitoring of the public planning cycle. The commitment aims at developing a methodology for the monitoring of transversal programs by the civil society and at fostering the debate for the reception of proposals and suggestions for improving the aforementioned cycle.

Furthermore, the initiative aims at increasing the connection between social participation and government strategic decisions, thus ensuring openness, transparency and responsiveness to the process of planning public policies. The commitment shall also ensure the beginning of the participatory monitoring of the Brazilian pluriannual plan (PPA), the inclusion of the society assessments in the Federal Government Integrated Planning and Budget System (SIOP), and the improvement of virtual consultation for receiving proposals from the civil society for the formulation of the Budget Guidelines Law (LDO).

Responsible Agency: General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic

Implementation: until February/2014

1.11 Development of the Monitoring System for the Social Movements Demands: to develop a system out of the set of information available at the interministerial instance named "Monitoring Table" with the aim of establishing a strategy for monitoring and assessing government actions in response to the demands of social movements directed to the Federal Government through the General Secretariat of the Presidency, thus providing for the improvement of working processes, the exchange of information and the intragovernmental articulation for the effective resolution of agendas and demands from the civil society.

Responsible Agency: General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic

Implementation: until July/2014

1.12 Capacity-Building of educators, political agents, public managers, councilors for social policies and community leaderships: to develop several teaching products on Tax Education to be offered to students, public officials of all government levels, managers, councilors, community leaderships, among others. Furthermore, the School of Finance Administration shall increase the courses on disseminating tax education, as well as establish a permanent capacity-building plan on the subject, with the aim of developing a curriculum and a high-reach pedagogical alignment. The School of Finance Administration shall also assist the internal and external control agencies and the networks of "Budget Social Observatories" and "Fair and Sustainable Cities" in the formulation of a standard script for the development of friendly public transparency portals. This initiative shall foster critical awareness of citizen and managers on the importance of social control and democratic management of public resources, increase the quality of the formulation, execution and evaluation of public policies processes, and improve state capacity to combat active and passive waists of public resources.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Finance

Implementation: until December/2014

1.13 Encourage states and municipalities to endorse the OGP four principles: to ensure that the programs within the Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (MDS) which are executed by resources transferred in the modality between funds include mechanisms to encourage states and municipalities to endorse the OGP four principles. This strategy shall be achieved by the incorporation of the OGP principles to the agreement of priorities and goals for the new Operational Basic Ruling of the Unique Social Assistance System (SUAS). Furthermore, successful and innovative practices within the SUAS related to the OGP principles shall be identified, recognized and disseminated. Studies on how to incorporate the principles to the expansion and division of resources for other initiatives shall be conducted, considering that encouraging the dissemination of the Open Government Partnership principles is crucial for improving program managing and for increasing public integrity.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger

Implementation: until December/2014

2: Increasing Public Integrity

2.1. Development of the “Access to Information Library”: to develop actions with the aim of disclosing the set of decisions adopted by the Office of the Comptroller General within its competence as an appellate instance of the Access to Information Law, thus ensuring transparency to the decision process.

A controlled vocabulary for the formulation of abstracts shall be developed as a second stage of this commitment, thus providing for more accurate thematic searches. Additionally, the website shall contain quantitative information on the requests/appeals answered, partially answered, and rejected in each instance.

Responsible Agency: Office of the Comptroller General

Implementation: until August/2014

2.2. Development of a Database of the Federal Public Administration Purchases Prices: to develop a database containing reference prices for the most purchased items by the Federal Government, from data published on the Transparency Portal. The interface shall provide for the identification of items average prices, thus constituting an efficient strategy for formulating budgets and procurements, disseminating best practices in public purchases, as well as for supporting actions aimed at fighting corruption, especially in circumstances where overprice purchases are identified.

Responsible Agency: Office of the Comptroller General

Implementation: until October/2014

2.3. Development of a Brazilian Portal for the Open Government Partnership (OGP): to develop a Brazilian Portal gathering data on the Open Government Partnership (OGP), as a means of providing society with information on the OGP and enabling citizens to monitor the commitments undertaken by the Brazilian Federal Executive Branch within the Partnership. Furthermore, the Portal will enhance the dissemination of knowledge on the concept of open government and the civil participation within the OGP.

Responsible Agency: Office of the Comptroller General

Implementation: until August/2013

2.4. Development of monitoring reports on the Electronic Citizen Information System (e-SIC): to develop reports and indicators panels with information obtained from the Electronic Citizen Information System (e-SIC). These reports shall ensure the monitoring of information related to the Brazilian Access to Information Law by society and shall assist government bodies and agencies in the management of their information services.

Responsible Agency: Office of the Comptroller General

Implementation: until March/2014

2.5. Encouragement of social participation: to foster social control by means of a broad communication strategy aimed at disseminating knowledge on the topics of social control and prevention and fighting of corruption, with a view to highlight the importance of civil participation as an instrument for enhancing public ethics and integrity.

Responsible Agency: Office of the Comptroller General

Implementation: until December/2014

2.6. Formulation and implementation of the Ministry of Defense's Information Management Policy: to formulate the Ministry of Defense's Information Management Policy, which shall establish procedures for information disclosure, classification, handling and management within the aforementioned Ministry.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Defense

Implementation: until June/2014

2.7. Development of a Database of Administrative Documents produced by Brazil's Navy: to develop a database containing the description of all administrative documents produced by the Military Organizations of Brazil's Navy, as well as the documents transferred to the Navy's Archive, as to 2004 onwards. Online consultations shall be franchised to citizens.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Defense

Implementation: until June/2014

2.8. Open Educational Data: to adjust the educational data disclosed by the Ministry of Education (MEC) to a friendly open format, in compliance with open data principles and the National Open Data Infrastructure (INDA), including provision for consultations with filters, thus enhancing citizen access to information.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Education

Implementation: until March/2015

2.9. Improvement of data transparency from the National Consumer Protection Information System (Sindec): to enhance transparency on the records of Sindec's demands through the regular disclosure of their data in an open format in the dados.gov.br Portal, in compliance with the principles of the Open Government Data policy. The disclosed content shall be used to the assessment of regulatory impact from the consumer's perspective, to the monitoring of the effectiveness of measures implemented by all entities of the system, besides other public agencies and the market, and to the assessment of the quality of consumption relationships, which shall be provided through the formulation of a proposal for indicators by the agency.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Justice

Implementation: until December/2014

2.10. Implementation of the Document Management Policy in the Federal Government:

to strength governmental archival services through the training of public officials in charge of document management in the bodies and agencies of the Public Federal Administration members of the Files Document Management System (SIGA). Additionally, technical meetings between central, sectorial and sectional agencies shall occur more often.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Justice

Implementation: until December/2013

2.11. Disclosure of data from the execution of the Union budget and from Government purchases:

to disclose data from the Annual Budget Law (LOA), budget execution and government purchases in compliance with the open data principles, as well as data from the Integrated System of General Services Administration (SIASG). This commitment aims at releasing platforms to ensure citizen access to updated information on budget execution and on Federal Government purchases, including data from procurements and price registrations. The platform shall also provide for the development of new visions, applications and services from the open data on the budget and public purchases.

This action shall facilitate the integration of budget and governmental purchases data in structuring and sectorial information systems, thus providing for the increased development of mechanisms to ensure the aforementioned systems' data integrity and for the development of assessments and management reports. Furthermore, the disclosure of data from these systems in an open format shall provide for deeper analysis, thus ensuring a more effective social control.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management

Implementation: until April/2014

2.12. Dissemination of the public open data culture to the local governments:

to raise awareness of state and municipal managers, as well as representatives from the Executive, the Judiciary and the Public Prosecutor, on the importance of settling a culture of open data. Furthermore, federal managers shall share good practices, disseminate patters, and exchange experiences with other government levels and branches. The implementation of these collaborative processes shall increase the availability of data from other governmental levels at the dados.gov.br Portal.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management

Implementation: until November/2014

2.13. Development of Support Technologies and Licensing Models for the disclosure of open data:

to research, develop and disclosure technologies with the aim of facilitating data extraction, transformation and disclosure by public bodies and agencies, in compliance with the principles of open data, as well as the existing licensing models for Open Data within the Brazilian legal system with the purpose of assessing the need to develop a new licensing model. The compilation documents on the technological solutions and on the conclusions on licensing shall be develop with the participation of the society, the

Academia, developers, and third sector communities, and shall be disclosed in the Brazilian Open Data Portal.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management

Implementation: until August/2014

2.14. Disclosure of information from government systems in an open data format: to encourage the increased disclosure of information in an open format by public bodies and agencies through the implementation of Institutional Open Data Plans, which shall be monitored and prioritized by the Steering Committee of the National Open Data Infrastructure (INDA), as described in INDA's Action Plan.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management

Implementation: until December/2014

2.15. Corporative Information Management in Social Security (e-Governance): to implement the policy of Information Management in Social Security (e-Governance) within the Ministry of Social Security and its related agencies. This commitment includes the following actions: (i) implementing the information and document management policy; (ii) promoting initiatives aimed at preserving the institutional memory, (iii) adjusting the technological infrastructure; (iv) developing Information and Document Management Services (system); and (v) disseminating a Corporate Information Management culture.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Social Security

Implementation: until December/2014

2.16. Improvement of Active Transparency and of the Unique Health System' Ombudsman Unit: to establish mediation between the government and the citizens – in compliance with Law No. 8,080/1990, regulated by the Decree No. 7,508/2011 – and to increase the access to information, in compliance with Law No. 12,527/2011. To this end, the Ministry of Health's Portal shall be improved by disclosing the Citizen Information Service's (SIC) frequently asked questions and the National Ombudsman System shall be expanded, in compliance with the Organizational Contract of Public Action, with the aim of enhancing the mechanisms for citizen participation in the improvement of public health policies.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Health

Implementation: until December/2014

2.17. Strengthening of the National Audit System of the Unique Health System (SUS): to review the regulations on the National Audit System of the SUS. Additionally, the commitment provides for the monitoring of the Audit Actions' Annual Plan by the Office of the Comptroller General with the aim of ensuring that government expenditures on health follow the proposed objectives, thus increasing the quality of care provided by the SUS.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Health

Implementation: until December/2013

2.18. Increasing public transparency of the Labor Relations Secretariat of the Ministry of Labor and Employment: to increase transparency of the Labor Relations Secretariat of the Ministry of Labor and Employment by disclosing its Technical and Informative Notes on the internet, as well as the listing of processes related to ongoing union registration together with orders for analysis within the agency. Thus, the commitment shall provide for the disclosure of clear and transparent information, with the aim of demonstrating the impartiality of the procedure of union registration and of process analysis, as well as the integrity of other information disclosed by the agency.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Labor and Employment

Implementation: until July/2014

2.19. Disclosure of recommendations to carry out public audiences to serve as reference for the Government: to disclose recommendations to carry out public audiences to serve as reference for the Government, thus improving general knowledge on the use of this instrument, as well as its quality.

Responsible Agency: General Secretariat of the Presidency

Implementation: until February/2014

2.20. Participatory Audits on the Constructions of Brazilian Host cities for the 2014 FIFA World Cup: to carry out participatory audits in all Brazilian host cities for the 2014 World Cup, focusing on the constructions of ports and airports, as a means of ensuring compliance to human rights and to the requisites for negotiations and agreements with social and labor movements. The audits shall be carry out jointly by government and civil society and aim at identifying critical points in projects, environmental licenses, expropriations and other technical and social barriers that may pose risks to the projects and to the population affected by them.

Responsible Agency: General Secretariat of the Presidency

Implementation: until October/2014

2.21. Development of Local Indicators for Citizenship, Participation and Human Rights – Strategic Tool for Assessing Participatory Municipal Management: to gather information and develop local indicators with the aim of assessing and fostering the adoption of a participatory perspective in municipalities' public management.

The commitment aims at gathering information on the level of participation and social control in municipalities; enhancing access to information on the municipal management; increasing the disclosure of information on municipal indicators to civil society representatives; and fostering the adoption of a rights perspective in social policies by local public managers.

Responsible Agency: Secretariat for Human Rights

Implementation: until July/2015

2.22. Development of an Indicators Model for Transparency of Brazilian Municipalities

Institutional Development: to develop a proposal of indicators for transparency of the institutional development of the Brazilian municipalities with the aim of providing comparative information for public managers and citizens on the progresses and basic challenges of the municipal management.

Responsible Agency: Institute for Applied Economic Research

Implementation: until December/2014

3: Improving Public Services

3.1. Restructuring of the Brazilian Federal Government Transparency Portal: to improve the Transparency Portal by refining its usability, by adjusting it to the open data principles and by making it more interactive and accessible, thus facilitating navigation for its several users. All information currently disclosed on the website shall be maintained and tools to facilitate the search for information shall be developed. Additionally, the new Portal shall incorporate innovative technologies, thus meeting the society expectations. Furthermore, the Portal's databases shall be restructured by integrating them, thus ensuring the handling of large volumes of data in a more efficient and dynamic way.

Responsible Agency: Office of the Comptroller General

Implementation: until December/2014

3.2. Participatory development of the Federal Ombudsman System: to provide for the participatory formulation of a draft regulation, which shall establish principles and mechanisms for the functioning of the Federal Ombudsman System.

Responsible Agency: Office of the Comptroller General

Implementation: until September/2014

3.3. "Brazil Transparent" Program: to support the implementation of the Access to Information Law and combine efforts to increase public transparency and the adoption of measures for open government in States and Municipalities. To this end, seminars, workshops and training courses on technical and guiding topics of these themes shall be carried out. Furthermore, campaigns and disseminating actions for the Access to Information Law shall also be carried out, as well as capacity-building activities related to the development of Transparency Portals and Citizen Information System (e-SIC) in subnational level.

Responsible Agency: Office of the Comptroller General

Implementation: until December/2014

3.4. Development of the Unique Health System Letter: the Health System Letter is an evaluation survey (response card) with brief questions about the health care the citizen

received from the Unique Health System. The quality of the professionals who provide public health services can be assessed through this survey from the perspective of the citizen who uses these services. The letter also contains data on the citizen care, including the amount that the Ministry of Health spent on this service.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Health

Implementation: until March/2015

3.5. Digital Cities Project: to implement the infrastructure for internet connection in municipalities, thus interconnecting public bodies and agencies. The project shall foster the use of electronic government tools in municipal public management, as well as provide for the development of an open digital network for the exchange of experiences and contents.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Communications

Implementation: until December/2014

3.6. Development of the National System for the Promotion of Racial Equality (SINAPIR): to definitely institutionalize the policy for racial equality and for coping with racism throughout the country. The effectiveness of the policy shall be increased, which may lead to the improvement of the public services targeted at the black population.

Responsible Agency: Special Secretariat for the Promotion of Racial Equality

Implementation: until December/2014

3.7. Improvement of Mechanisms for Social Participation in the formulation of Public Policies: to improve and enhance mechanisms for social participation in the formulation of public policies through the establishment of references and general recommendations and the articulation of the existing mechanisms. These actions shall increase the effectiveness of forums for participation and of the public policies themselves.

Responsible Agency: General Secretariat of the Presidency

Implementation: until December/2014

3.8. Brazilian Portal for Social Participation: to develop a Portal with the aim of disclosing information on opportunities for social participation in the federal level and of stimulating the creation of communities for discussing topics related to citizen participation. The Portal is part of the development of the National Policy for Social Participation.

Responsible Agency: General Secretariat of the Presidency

Implementation: until December/2014

3.9. Open Data in the Ministry of Justice: to standardize open government data with the aim of handling and connecting information, which shall increase the possibilities of its use by citizens. The disclosure of government data in an open format provides for the development and monitoring of indicators for transparency in public policies. Furthermore,

it fosters the development of solutions and applications for managing and analyzing open data to be used by civil society organizations, research institutions and IT companies in the private sector.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Justice

Implementation: until December/2013

3.10. Electronic System for Public Consultations: to implement an electronic system with the aim of making the Brazilian Health Surveillance Agency (ANVISA)'s Public Consultation process, with emphasis on the FormSUS, more accessible, agile and transparent. Furthermore, it shall provide for real time monitoring of contributions. The project's primary objective is to ensure greater transparency of contributions and encourage social participation in AVISA's Public Consultations.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Health

Implementation: until November/2014

3.11. Improvement of health services through the increased use of the National Health Card: to improve the health services provided by the Unique Health System (SUS) by increasing the benefits of the National Health Card, which are inherent to a greater availability of the Card. This commitment shall enable linking procedures performed in the SUS to the public health care users, to the professionals who performed them and to the health units where they were performed. Thus, the implementation of this project shall enhance the guarantee of access to health care and increase the quality and effectiveness of services to citizens, as well as improve the quality of information and its use in the development and management of health policies.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Health

Implementation: until December/2013

4: Increasing Corporate Accountability

4.1. Improvement of the Pro-Ethics Company Registry: to improve the Pro-Ethics Company Registry with the aim of increasing the number of companies listed in the registry, which implement effective and impactful compliance programs. To this end, the disclosure policy of the registry shall be improved, as well as the strategy to give visibility to the companies listed in the registry. Furthermore, the registry rules and the integrity verification tools shall also be improved and new partnerships with other bodies and agencies of the public sector, the private sector and the civil society shall be established with the aim of strengthening the scope of the initiative.

Responsible Agency: Office of the Comptroller General

Implementation: until March/2015

4.2. Expansion of the database of the National Debarment List (CEIS): to increase, through partnerships, the amount of information on the National Debarment List – a database maintained by the Office of the Comptroller General, with the aim of consolidating the list of companies and individuals that have suffered penalties that hinder the participation on procurements and the celebration of contracts with the Public Administration.

Responsible Agency: Office of the Comptroller General

Implementation: until December/2014

5: Creating Safer Communities

5.1. Monitoring of the National Plan for Food and Nutrition Security (PLANSAN): to develop and implement a monitoring methodology for the National Plan for Food and Nutrition Security, with the aim of enhancing the transparency of government actions and the accountability of financial resources for food and nutrition security.

Responsible Agency: Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger

Implementation: until June/2014

5.2. Development of an Information System on the Maria da Penha Law (Law No. 11,340/2006): to develop a system for collecting and storing standardized information on the public policies related to the Maria da Penha Law.

Responsible Agency: Secretariat for Women's Policies

Implementation: until December/2014

5.3. Development of processes for prior consultation under the 169 Convention of the International Labour Organization's (ILO): to study and assess the procedures for prior consultations provided for the 169 Convention of the ILO on indigenous and tribal peoples with the aim of ensuring the effective participation of these peoples on decision-making processes regarding legislative or administrative measures that affect them directly. This commitment is a joint effort of the General Secretariat of the Presidency and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, with the support of the Ministry of Justice.

Responsible Agencies: General Secretariat of the Presidency, Ministry for Foreign Affairs and Ministry of Justice

Implementation: until January/2014

5.4. Redesign of the Current Protection Programs: to develop a new model for execution of protection programs with the aim of standardizing procedures and optimizing resources, tools and structures used to its operationalization. The process of transfer of resources under protection programs shall be improved to the achievement of this action's objectives. Furthermore, intragovernmental coordination mechanisms shall be developed

with the aim of improving the articulation of several agencies in actions relating to these programs. There shall also be a risk assessment for those who are under protection programs.

Responsible Agency: Secretariat for Human Rights and Ministry of Justice

Implementation: until December/2014

3.3. Review and Next Steps

Given that Brazil's Second Action Plan was formulated as a two-year plan, the participating bodies and agencies shall revise their commitments by the end of each year, with the aim of updating possible changes in direction that have led to alterations or increases in the scope or of reflecting alterations caused by unexpected events.

Reasons for not incorporating civil society proposals to the Plan shall be disclosed, as well as details on the commitments undertaken by the bodies and agencies and on the monitoring of the implementation of the Action Plan.

Annex I – Timeframe alteration for implementing commitments

1 – The timeframe for implementing the commitment **“Restructuring the Federal Government’s Transparency Portal”**, included in Brazil’s Second Action Plan for Open Government, had to be altered. The initial timeframe for fully implementing the action was December 2013; however, some details forced the Office of the Comptroller General to extend it to December 2014. The rationale of the agency for such a change goes below.

“The timeframe for implementing the commitment “Restructuring the Federal Government’s Transparency Portal was extended, given the amendments in the scope of the project, which is now much broader than the one originally planned.

The direct involvement of the Secretariat for Social Communication of the Presidency (SECOM-PR) is one of the reasons for increasing the scope of this commitment. SECOM’s expertise in developing communication actions and governmental portals shall add value and knowledge to the project, which shall directly impact on the effectiveness of the new Transparency Portal.

In addition, the increase in the project’s scope provides for the hiring of a company specialized in digital communication, which shall redesign the architecture and layout of the new Transparency Portal, among other activities. Finally, the deliveries of the commitment shall be divided in two major stages. The first one involves restructuring the Portal’s database and developing its functionalities. The second stage comprises the expansion of its database, as well as the development of new functionalities. Several components of the second stage were not provided in the initial project. As a consequence, the timeframe for implementing the commitment had to be extended, given the inclusion of more ambitious objectives and functionalities to the Portal.”

2 – The timeframe for implementing the commitment **“Water for All”**, undertaken by the Ministry of National Integration in Brazil’s Second Action Plan for Open Government, had to be altered. The initial timeframe for fully implementing the action was June 30th, 2013; however, some details forced the Ministry to extend it to September 30th, 2013. The rationale of the body for such a change goes below.

“The action has been delayed due to the complexity of the system and the busy schedules of representatives of the agencies involved in the project, which delayed the validation of the layout. Furthermore, the executors did not provide all the information needed to implement the action on time (given the need to adapt to the new format and the incompatibility of systems), making it difficult to test the functionalities of the system.”