Dilma Rousseff (2011-now)
Brazil Country Context

FAST FACTS:
• Population (2012): 198.7 million
• GDP (2012): $2.253 trillion
• GDP per capita (2012): $11,340
• GDP growth (2012): 0.9%
• Inflation (2012): 5.4%
• Human Development Index (2012): 0.730 (ranked 85/186)
• Mean Years of Schooling (2010): 7.2 years
• Literacy Rates (2010):
  - Adult total (% of people ages 15 and above): 90%
  - Adult Male (% of males ages 15 and above): 91%
  - Adult Female (% of females ages 15 and above): 90%
• Life Expectancy at Birth (2011): 73 years
• Poverty Headcount at national poverty line (% of population):
  - 2013: 15.9%
  - 2009: 21.4%
  - 2008: 22.6%
  - 2007: 24.2%
• Access to Information Law: Passed in 2012
• Form of Government: Multiparty Federal Republic with two legislative houses
Inequality in Brazil

• Brazil experiences **extreme regional differences**, especially in social indicators such as health, infant mortality and nutrition. The richer South and Southeast regions enjoy much better indicators than the poorer North and Northeast.

• Poverty (people living with US$2 per day) has fallen markedly, from 21% of the population in 2003 to 11% in 2009. Extreme poverty (people living with US$1.25 per day) also dropped dramatically, from 10% in 2004 to 2.2% in 2009. 40 million Brazilians rose from poverty and entered the middle class over the past decade.

  Almost **TWO TIMES** the entire population of Yemen (about 24 million).

• Between 2001 and 2009, the income growth rate of the **poorest 10%** of the population was 7% per year, while that of the **richest 10%** was 1.7%.
  Income growth of the poorest 10% **FOUR TIMES** greater than that of the richest 10%.

• Despite these achievements, **inequality remains at relatively high levels** for a middle income country.
Mapa 1.1 - Mapa político do Brasil

Map 1.1 - Political map of Brazil

Fonte/Source: IBGE, Diretoria de Geociências.
Rio Grande do Sul
Conselhos Regionais de Desenvolvimento - COREDES

Fonte: DO 10/01/2008
Elaboração: SEPLAG/DEPLAN - 01/2008
Participatory budgeting

- The first full participatory budgeting process was developed in the city of Porto Alegre, Brazil, starting in 1989.

- Is a process of democratic deliberation and decision-making, and a type of participatory democracy, in which ordinary people decide how to allocate part of a public budget.

- Allows citizens to identify, discuss, and prioritize public spending projects, and gives them the power to make real decisions about how money is spent.
Participatory budgeting

Steps:

1) Community members identify spending priorities and select budget delegates
2) Budget delegates develop specific spending proposals, with help from experts
3) Community members vote on which proposals to fund
4) The city or institution implements the top proposals
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>January / February</td>
<td>Seminars Internal Organization of Government</td>
<td>Systemize society’s demands collected at several moments of interaction by the different governmental offices to incorporate them to the PPA and Budget process and establish the 2013 participation calendar. Development of guidelines for the budget cycle 2013/14.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Government employee spendings
Created in 2011, the Digital Office seeks to provide answers to the crisis of representation that disturbs democratic regimes around the world.
The Digital Office is one of the instances of the State System of Public Participation and Citizenship, which holds one of the largest budget consultations of the world.

In 2013, there were 1.2 million votes out of 8.1 million voters.
The portal was developed and licensed and open source tools can be freely replicated.
We develop citizen participation and dialogue channels between society and the State Government.

Governo Escuta
Governador Pergunta
Governador Responde

De olho nas obras
"O Governo faz, eu fiscalizo!"
Governor launches a question and society responds. Proposals submitted and prioritized by population viewed online voting shares and public policy.
Developed by: Department of Sociology at Princeton University
Which do you think is better for creating a greener, greater New York City?

The city should include #5 plastics in its recycling program.  

PLANT MORE TREES ON EVERY STREET

Users can vote by clicking one of these options.

Add your own idea here...

Users can add their own ideas here.
Which do you prefer to see in the Greater New York City area?

The city should include #5 plastics in its recycling program.

Add your own idea here...
2nd Edition - How government and society can together promote peace in traffic?

Largest digital public consultation in Brazil

- 100,000 people involved
- 240,000 votes
- 10 prioritized proposals
- 2,100 received proposals
Propostas priorizadas

Tiago Lerina
Pontuação 67,46
Implantação de trem de superfície, dentro do espaço urbano, que utilize-se de energias limpas e equipamento moderno que reduza a poluição sonora

Cristiano Peres de Oliveira
Pontuação 65,04
Solicitar aos legisladores lei de trânsito mais severa e criar uma política permanente de educação no trânsito junto a todos os meios de comunicação, bem como entidades que formam opinião, para modificar a cultura do condutor.

Fabricio Azolin
Pontuação 64,51
Diminuir mais ainda o IPVA e taxas para os motoristas que não possuem infrações e que não se envolveram em acidentes no ano anterior. Aumentar a fiscalização direcionada para prática de direção perigosa nas ruas e rodovias.

Enviada pela sociedade (Educação)
Pontuação 62,32
Implantar a educação para o trânsito no ensino fundamental em escolas estaduais e municipais.

Enviada pela sociedade (Comunicação)
Pontuação 58,41

Marcelo da Silva Silveira
Pontuação 61,24
Precisamos de vias expressas, viadutos e passagens maiores, afastando a população e ciclistas do trânsito, um projeto completo de escoamento do trânsito com o início e o fim do curso da maioria dos veículos.

Rodrigo Pichler
Pontuação 61,16
Criar um projeto anual nas escolas promovendo a cultura no transito que tenha premiação para os alunos e principalmente professores que desenvolveram os projetos em sua classe.

Enviada pela sociedade
Pontuação 55,94

Proposta do Comitê de
Pontuação 54,38
Tool aimed at transparency and monitoring of collaborative works and strategic projects in Rio Grande do Sul
Digital public hearings on topics of great interest of the state society

The society follows the event by sending their contributions and interacting via chat and social networking.

[QITO EDIÇÕES] + 700 MIL ACESSOS
Besides allowing the sending of pictures, questions and contributions, the collaborative monitoring allows monitoring the evolution of the strategic work.
Millions take to the streets in protests mobilized by social networks
Governor Tarso Genro receives protesters and dialogues with half a million people on the networks

Porto Alegre, June 20
Porto Alegre, July 27

In response to the voices of the streets, Tarso announces student free pass
Network Dialogues
Informal space for free discussion about #tags of digital culture
Representative Democracy
X
Participative Democracy
Promoting the equality makes the difference

www.gabinetedigital.rs.gov.br
@gabinetedigital
https://www.facebook.com/gabinetedigitalrs