

End-of Term Self-Assessment Report

Fourth National Action Plan Brazil

Open Government Partnership – OGP

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OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL

SAS, Quadra 01, Bloco A, Edifício Darcy Ribeiro, 9.º andar
70070-905 - Brasília/DF

WAGNER DE CAMPOS ROSÁRIO

Minister of State of the Office of Comptroller General of Brazil

JOSÉ MARCELO CASTRO DE CARVALHO

Executive Secretary

ANTÔNIO CARLOS BEZERRA LEONEL

Secretary of Federal Internal Control

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Secretary of Transparency and Prevention of Corruption

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VALMIR GOMES DIAS

General Ombudsman of the Union

JOÃO CARLOS FIGUEIREDO CARDOSO

Secretary of Anti-Corruption

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I – Introduction and Background

Brazil's Fourth National Action Plan was developed and implemented following the same methodology used in the Third Plan, which was replicated and praised around the world. As occurred in Brazil's Third Plan, government and civil society worked intensely in partnership in all the various stages and processes. These efforts have yielded many results, and the implementation of the Fourth Plan has further consolidated open government principles, helping to strengthen democracy and increasing public administration's effectiveness and responsiveness.

The Fourth National Action Plan commitments were agreed upon after the holding of 22 co-creation workshops with the participation of 39 civil society organizations, 39 Federal Government bodies and 10 State and Municipal Government bodies. This joint effort resulted in 11 commitments that were implemented during the plan's term to strengthen open government principles and make structural and permanent changes in the fight against corruption, transparency and accountability.

The agreement and implementation of these commitments involved continuous efforts to raise awareness among public agents and civil society representatives about the effective adoption of open government core principles (transparency, social participation and accountability) in the execution of public policies, which was only possible due to the establishment of mechanisms for a permanent dialogue between government and society.

After about two and a half years, the results of the Fourth Action Plan's implementation demonstrate the success in fulfilling its commitments, especially considering the various obstacles faced throughout the Plan's term. The Brazilian government had to deal with a series of political-administrative measures that resulted in structural changes to the bodies responsible for the commitments and in a revision of actions to be implemented. Uncertainties regarding these bodies' structure, including the appointment of directors and definition of areas of focus, hampered the fulfillment of practically all commitments as initially planned.

The coronavirus pandemic also led to many difficulties at a global level in the years 2020 and 2021. In Brazil, practically all federal, state, district and municipal

government agencies had to redefine their political agendas and budgets due to the priority given to emergency public health policies and actions. Civil society organizations were also affected and had to make numerous adjustments to their administrative structures and priority agendas. Brazil therefore had to face many challenges and obstacles throughout the Plan's implementation.

Even in the face of such difficulties, the implementation of the Plan's commitments continued after the necessary adjustments. This was possible due to the commitment of all government agencies and civil society organizations to the open government principles and to the fulfillment of the commitments agreed upon and monitored by society.

These efforts resulted in a substantial implementation of the 11 agreed-upon commitments, with an overall performance rate of 88%. It is worth mentioning that 6 commitments had their planned actions fully implemented, and another 3 achieved a rate of implementation above 73%. These figures represent a series of improvements and advancements in target processes; the training of people and preparation of materials; the development of systems; an increased availability of information on government activities; support for social participation; and expanded access to new technologies for openness and accountability purposes. The implementation of some commitments even involved activities beyond what had been initially agreed upon, further enabling and advancing open government actions.

It should be noted that such achievements were only possible due to the continuing efforts of various government agencies and, in particular, of the people who undertook the task of coordinating commitment implementation and dedicated themselves to overcome difficulties and obstacles, both internal and external, promote the engagement of the actors involved in commitment implementation and, thus, enable the execution of the Fourth Action Plan actions.

This Final Self-Assessment Report presents the procedures for preparing and monitoring the Fourth National Action Plan and provides updated information regarding the implementation progress of each commitment, detailing the results of the actions carried out by civil society organizations and government agencies during the period 2018-2021.

More information about Brazil's Action Plans and other open government initiatives is available at www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br.

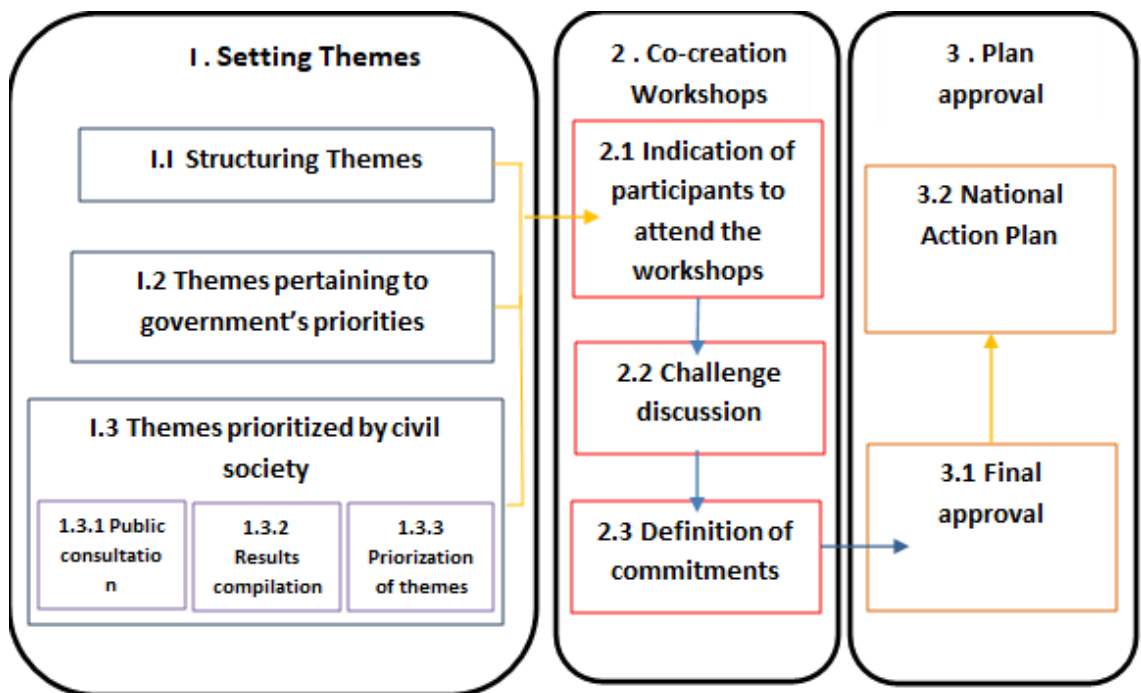
II – Fourth National Action Plan development and implementation process

1. Methodology

The development of Brazil’s Fourth Action Plan followed the same methodology used in the country’s Third Plan, since it represented a significant progress in relation to previous plans and helped enhance the collaboration between government and society, resulting in the definition of more dynamic and objective commitments.

The methodology, developed by the Interministerial Open Government Committee (CIGA) and by the organizations participating in the 1st Civil Society Working Group (WG), established that the development process of the Brazil’s Action Plan should be conducted in three phases, namely: i) Theme Definition Phase; ii) Co-creation Phase; and iii) Plan Approval Phase.

The table below summarizes schematically these three phases:



2. Theme Definition

The “Theme Definition” phase involved the definition of the main issues related to Open Government policies. Divided into three categories – i) structuring topics, ii) government priorities, and iii) civil society priorities – the only methodological prerequisite was that all proposals should be related to the principles of social participation, transparency, accountability and technology/innovation.

- Structuring topics involve matters that, by their very nature, provide an opportunity for enhancing Open Government policies in Brazil. CIGA and the Civil Society Working Group (WG) are responsible for selecting this thematic group’s working areas.
- Government priorities are those of strategic importance to the Federal Government.
- Civil society priorities are defined through public consultation. Initially, the process is open to any suggested theme that the public considers important to be addressed by open government policies. Once suggestions have been compiled, a list of suggested themes is submitted for evaluation by the Civil Society WG, which opens a new public consultation to select the themes by voting.

As in the Third National Action Plan, the Fourth Plan development also sought to ensure adherence of its themes to the new 2030 Agenda Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), with a view to reinforcing Brazil’s efforts to implement the 17 goals and their 169 targets. The relationship of each commitment to the SDGs is presented in the section “Consolidated Information on Commitments.”

a. Phase 1 – Public Consultation – Civil Society Priorities

The public consultation to select civil society priority themes for Brazil’s Fourth Action Plan took place between April 4, 2018, and April 22, 2018, through the website www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br¹.

¹ Information on the public consultation is available at <https://governoaberto.cgu.gov.br/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/definicao-dos-temas>

The consultation's purpose was to identify civil society priority themes to be discussed in-depth in co-creation workshops, in order to jointly define the commitments to be implemented within the scope of the OGP. The public consultation received a total of 92 suggestions².

b. Collation

Civil society's contributions were examined to assess to which open government principles they were pertinent. After completing this initial classification, proposals were collated and divided into large thematic groups. This systematization effort aimed to facilitate the discussion of the themes proposed.

It should be noted that even in cases where suggestions offered by citizens were found to have little or no relation to open government issues they were still considered and included in related thematic groups. All 92 civil society proposals were thus divided into 29 specific thematic groups. The systematization was carried out by the CGU in partnership with the Civil Society WG.

c. Phase 2 – Public Consultation for Theme Prioritization

The second phase of the public consultation was carried out between April 27, 2018, and May 6, 2018, through the website www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br.

According to the established methodology, civil society would participate in the choice of four themes, which would be discussed later in co-creation workshops to define the commitments to be included in the future Action Plan.

Phase 2 of the public consultation aimed to define, through open voting, the four civil society priority themes for inclusion in the Fourth Action Plan. Based on collation of themes suggested in the first phase, it was established that public consultation participants would vote in up to 5 of the 29 defined thematic groups. In order to prevent double-voting cases, the counting system excluded repeated Individual Taxpayer Registration (CPF), which were used to identify individual voters, with only the last vote cast by the citizen considered valid.

² A complete list of the suggestions submitted is available at <http://www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br/noticias/2018/aberta-fase-de-priorizacao-de-temas-para-o-4o-plano-de-action/copy-of-spreadsheet-themes-consultation-1o-step-final-version.xlsx>.

In total, 2,002 votes were considered valid, as shown in the table below:

THEMATIC GROUP	NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED
Land transparency	156
Open Government and climate	136
Open Government and Water Resources	122
Government Transparency	116
Civil Society Participation	101
Public Oversight of SDGs 2030 Agenda	97
Open Data	98
Strengthening of State and Municipal Control Agencies	96
Open Government in States and Municipalities	95
Transparency in Judiciary and Public Prosecution Services	90
Transparency in Public Works	84
Open Government, Indigenous Peoples and Traditional Communities	80
Transparency and Public Oversight in Education	75
Open Government and Health	72
Integrity in Public Administration	71
Open Government and Gender	66
Public Oversight	61
Open Government and Energy	54
Privacy and Personal Data	49
Open Government in the Legislative	47
Openness in Public System Codes and Algorithms	40
Technology and Digital Education Resources	36
Open Government and Race	32
Open Government and the Elderly	31
Innovation - Blockchain, QR-Code and Artificial Intelligence	29

Open Government and Historical Data	22
Open Government and Culture	22
Transparency in Fisheries Management	13
Transparency and Expansion of Services for People with Disabilities	11
TOTAL	2002

The four themes prioritized by civil society are presented and described in the following table:

Most voted themes	Description
Land Transparency	Promote efforts to enable the unified, complete, up-to-date and geo-referenced registration of urban and rural properties, with a view to ensuring transparency in land ownership information
Open Government and Climate	Promote the disclosure of environmental and related data, with a view to expanding civil society participation in environmental issues and ensuring compliance with international commitments such as the 2030 Agenda
Open Government and Water Resources	Collection and disclosure of data on public policies affecting or affected by water resources management, with a view to enhancing transparency regarding the situation of Brazil's water resources and the challenges to increase quality water availability
Government Transparency (Access to Information Act in States and Municipalities)	Increase access to public information in states and municipalities

Further information on the voting of civil society priority themes is available at <http://www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br/noticias/2018/confira-os-4-temas-priorizados-pela-sociedade-para-compose-the-brazil-action-plan-in-ogp>.

3. Co-creation Workshops

Co-creation workshops are meetings that enable collaborative work between government and civil society, as well as allowing experts to discuss in depth each priority theme.

The workshops were jointly coordinated by the Civil Society WG and CIGA, and the discussion of each theme was carried out in two stages: the first for discussing challenges and the second for defining commitments. After completion of the second stage, each group had therefore defined Brazil's commitment on the discussed theme, the actors responsible for its implementation and the deadlines and milestones (actions) for monitoring purposes.

In contrast with the Third Action Plan, and with a view to increasing civil society participation in the Fourth Plan's development, public consultations, which were initially considered optional, were conducted between the first and second co-creation workshop stages to prioritize the challenges that informed the definition of the Plan's commitments. In this new approach, the participants selected at the end of the first workshop stage three challenges considered essential for advancing the theme discussed. A public voting was opened for a period of 15 days for the final selection of the civil society priority challenge, which from then on served to guide the workshops' definition of commitments.

It is also worth noting that the suggestions presented in co-creation workshops were defined jointly by the Civil Society WG and CIGA, which were usually comprised of 5 civil society representatives and 5 government representatives, respectively.

Furthermore, in order to ensure maximum transparency and make discussions available to the public, comprehensive workshop reports were made available after the meetings (<https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-open/a-ogp/action-plans/4o-Brazilian-action-plan/co-creation-workshops-4-the-action-plan>).

The direct involvement of subnational entities in the discussions and drafting of commitments, which occurred in the previous OGP Plan and was maintained in the Fourth Plan's development, and the participation of the Legislative in the National Action Plan's development and implementation are among the highlights of the participatory approach adopted.

The increased participation of these actors has been encouraged nationally and internationally, as it enables a greater diversity of perspectives and results from commitments and widens the Plan’s reach and enhances its legitimacy.

4. Plan Approval

To validate the collaborative work in the workshops, all commitments made were submitted for evaluation by the Civil Society WG and CIGA. In addition, the Action Plan’s final version was sent to all government agencies for consideration and manifestation.

The table below presents the workshop themes, as well as the commitments defined for each of them:

Theme	Category	Commitment
Open Government in States and Municipalities	Structuring	Implement collaborative actions to disseminate knowledge and map good open government practices with a view to promoting subnational engagement
Open Data Ecosystem	Structuring	Develop collaboratively an open data reference model to promote integration, training and awareness-raising actions aimed at civil society and the three branches of government, based on the mapping of social demands
Innovation and Open Government in Science	Government Priority	Implement governance mechanisms for scientific data to advance open science in Brazil

<p>Public Oversight of the National Food and Nutritional Security Plan – PLANSAN</p>	<p>Government Priority</p>	<p>Implement training actions aimed at public administrators and civil society to increase the recognition of the Human Right to Adequate Food and strengthen public oversight of the Food and Nutritional Security policy</p>
<p>Analysis of User Satisfaction and Social Impact of ANTT Regulations</p>	<p>Government Priority</p>	<p>Definition of data collection mechanism to improve services regulated by the National Land Transport Agency (ANTT) and encourage civil society participation in user satisfaction surveys</p>
<p>Transparency and Public Oversight in Reparation Process for Mariana and other Municipalities in the Region</p>	<p>Government Priority</p>	<p>Implement transparency and access to information instruments and actions and build capacity to expand and enhance social participation and public oversight in the reparation process</p>
<p>Transparency in Legislative Processes</p>	<p>Government Priority</p>	<p>Increase the participation of various social groups in the legislative process (drafting of legislative proposals) through integrated efforts to enhance transparency, adapt language and communication and promote innovation</p>
<p>Land Transparency</p>	<p>Civil Society Priority</p>	<p>Implement integrated rural (National Rural Property Registry - CNIR) and urban registries, making data available to civil society, with a view to fully implementing the National Land Information Management System (SINTER)</p>
<p>Open Government and Climate</p>	<p>Civil Society Priority</p>	<p>Develop collaboratively a transparent mechanism for assessing actions and policies related to climate change</p>

<p>Open Government and Water Resources</p>	<p>Civil Society Priority</p>	<p>Improve the National Water Resources Information System (SNIRH) with a view to strengthening Committees in areas critical to the integrated management of Water Resources</p>
<p>Government Transparency – Access to Information Act in States and Municipalities</p>	<p>Civil Society Priority</p>	<p>Develop the National Digital System for information access requests (e-SIC) in order to implement the Access to Information Law in states and municipalities</p>

Detailed information about each commitment, including about its drafting context, milestones, deadlines and the actors responsible for its implementation are available at: <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/oficinas-de-cocriacao-4-o-plano-de-acao>

5. Plan Monitoring

The monitoring of the National Action Plans aims to provide support to the actors involved in commitment implementation with up-to-date, simple and objective information, so that timely corrections and adjustments can be made when necessary.

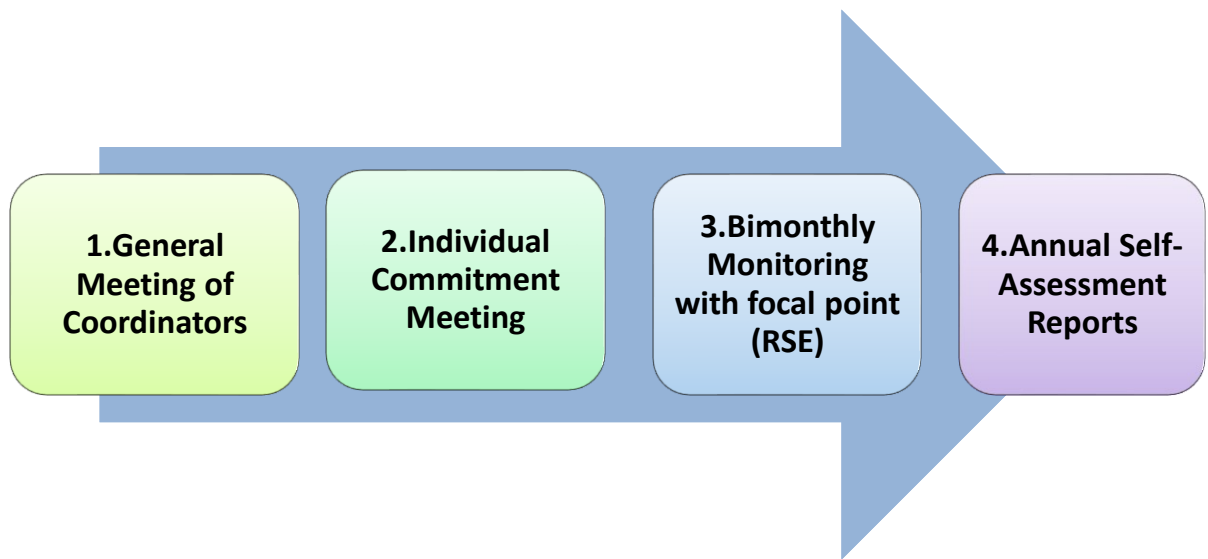
The monitoring model for the Fourth Action Plan’s implementation established that the monitoring and assessment of Brazil’s commitments should be carried out jointly by the government, represented by CIGA, and by civil society, represented by the Civil Society WG.

In contrast with the Third National Action Plan’s development and monitoring, when the same group of civil society organizations participated in the Plan’s development and monitoring, for the Fourth Action Plan, the 1st Civil Society WG’s member organizations participated only in the development process, while new organizations were selected to compose the 2nd Civil Society WG and participated in

the monitoring process. This change in procedures was requested by the 1st Civil Society WG's member organizations and accepted by CIGA.

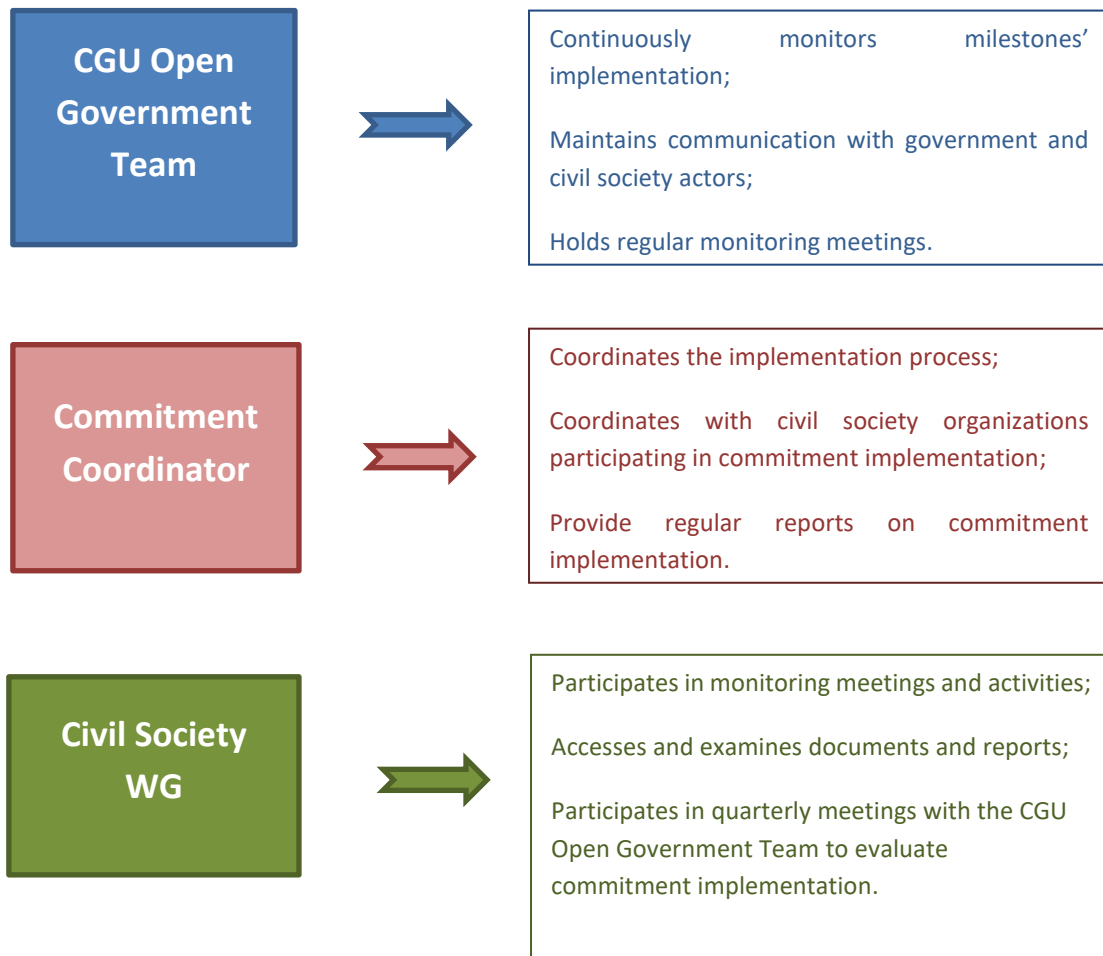
It should also be noted that the monitoring process still provides for the holding of half-yearly meetings to share information, as well as for the preparation every two months of Implementation Status Reports (CSR).

The figure below shows the monitoring cycle that was adopted for the implementation of the Fourth National Action Plan.



The 11 defined commitments were divided into three groups. Each group was monitored by a representative from the CGU Open Government Team and one or more Civil Society WG representatives. These representatives were responsible for monitoring the Plan's milestones, assisting the commitment coordinator and providing support to the effective execution of activities.

The figure below shows the duties of each representative in the Fourth Action Plan's implementation process:



Although divided into groups, all commitments are independent from each other in implementation and monitoring, having their specificities considered in these processes. This did not prevent, however, coordinators from undertaking joint efforts to integrate converging actions related to different commitments.

Commitment Coordinators were responsible for holding implementation meetings, with each coordinator establishing the need for such meetings and their frequency. These meetings were attended by the CGU Open Government Team and the Civil Society WG upon request or invitation, which has already happened on several occasions.

CGU was responsible for providing logistical support, as well as ensuring that monitoring activities were conducted within the stipulated deadlines and that discussions and results regarding commitment implementation were disclosed to the public.

With the completion of the Fourth National Action Plan implementation and monitoring process, the information provided by the coordinators and participants was compiled and analyzed to prepare a first draft of this report. The assessment of each commitment was sent to the responsible government agency (through the commitment coordinators) for consideration so they could propose any adjustment deemed necessary. The Civil Society WG and CIGA also had the opportunity to contribute with suggestions and supplementary information to the final document, before their final approval of this Report.

The information provided by coordinators and participants throughout the Plan's implementation process is available at:

<https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro>.

In the case of need for additional information, clarifications and/or comments on the development and implementation process, among other matters related to Brazil's Action Plans, the CGU team's contact information is available at:

<https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao>; and

<https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro-monitoramento-e-execucao>

III. Independent Review Mechanism Recommendations

The Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) is an Open Government Partnership's independent body whose primary goal is to promote accountability in the implementation of participating countries' action plans and enable learning and exchange of knowledge about the implementation process. To this end, the IRM prepares reports based on facts and evidence, collected independently, which serve to identify best practices and make recommendations.

IRM reports are prepared in accordance with previously established methodology to ensure report quality. The IRM has its own team and employ independent researchers selected in public calls. During the National Action Plan cycle, the IRM produces two reports, the first released during the Plan implementation and the second after its completion.

In May 2020, the IRM released its mid-term report on the Fourth Action Plan's first year of implementation. The report provided an analysis of the Plan's development process, the potential impact of the commitments' implementation, in addition to making recommendations for the next Action Plan development. These recommendations were important for Brazil to improve the processes of both the current Action Plan implementation and the next Action Plan development, whose implementation will begin in 2022. The full report is available at:

[https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wpcontent/uploads/2020/10/Brazil Design Report 2018-2020 PT.pdf](https://www.opengovpartnership.org/wpcontent/uploads/2020/10/Brazil_Design_Report_2018-2020_PT.pdf)

Before the report completion, a public consultation was published on the open government website and made available to government and civil society actors. The consultation's purpose was to allow stakeholders to comment on the previous IRM report:

<https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/noticias/2020/4/consulta-publica-da-avaliacao-do-irm-sobre-elaboracao-4o-plano-e-prorrogada>

The recommendations of the IRM mid-term report on the Fourth Action Plan, as well as Brazil's actions to address them, are presented below:

- **Broaden the base of participation in the OGP process:** The IRM indicated the need for wider participation by civil society in the Action Plans. Brazil, through CIGA and the Civil Society WG and based on the methodology used in the Third and Fourth Action Plans, has therefore improved the mechanisms for civil society participation in the development and implementation of Brazil's Fifth National Action Plan commitments. The new methodology adopted for the Fifth Action Plan involves public consultations before each workshop stage to receive contributions to inform the work of experts in co-creation workshops, with a view to increasing civil society's participation. The Civil Society WG will provide support to publicize the public consultations and engage a broader range of new actors.
- **Develop more ambitious commitments:** To meet this recommendation, specific meetings were held before the Fifth Action Plan co-creation workshops with the government agencies that proposed themes for the Action Plan. These meetings aimed to clarify the Action Plan development and implementation processes; promote the engagement of these actors; and enable the implementation of more ambitious commitments. In addition, the new methodology specifies that the importance of developing specific, relevant commitments with great potential impact and that could be fully implemented within the established deadline should be emphasized at the beginning of each workshop to government and civil society participants. These criteria were reinforced throughout the entire Fifth Plan development process. Another point of interest is that, to meet the recommendation, after each Fifth Plan commitment is agreed upon, commitment coordinators are participating in the preparation of the commitments' descriptions so that changes in the status quo and potential impacts are clearly delineated, as well as the links to OGP principles.
- **Expand the engagement of the federal government with subnational governments and other branches.** The Fifth Action Plan methodology specifies the inclusion of themes prioritized by other branches of government to encourage their participation in the Open Government Plan. The Fifth Action Plan is thus expected to have two commitments coordinated by agencies from other branches of government and by a subnational entity.

- **Increase expertise exchanges through the São Paulo subnational OGP initiative.** Since 2016, the CGU team has supported National Open Government Meetings hosted by the city of São Paulo³. As of 2021, 4 meetings that brought together organizations, researchers, public administrators, experts and the general public were held to discuss Brazil's open government agenda and share good practices. These are also important occasions for sharing experience in the management and implementation of Action Plans at the sub-national level. Furthermore, the federal government has also made efforts to strengthen its dialogue with Santa Catarina. This Brazilian state became an OGP member in 2020. In 2021, the CGU team held a series of meetings to share experiences and support Santa Catarina's Action Plan development.

Increase the visibility of non-OGP open government initiatives. Since 2018, Brazil shares with Colombia the presidency of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) Network on Open and Innovative Government in Latin America and the Caribbean⁴. Launched in 2015, the initiative aims to establish dialogue and partnerships to design and implement public sector reforms inspired by the principles of open government. Over the years, the Network has held three meetings with the participation of countries in the region, OECD member countries and civil society.

Another important Brazilian government initiative to enlarge the open government agenda was the partnership established with the OECD in 2020 through a Technical Cooperation Agreement⁵. The agreement provides for an Open Government Assessment in Brazil to develop strategies to improve, support and help advance the open government agenda in the country. In this sense, this is a strategic initiative for deepening and expanding non-OGP open government policies in Brazil. In 2021, several meetings were held to discuss the main findings and recommendations presented by the OECD Review team and the peer countries participating in the assessment. The Final Report is expected

³ https://www.prefeitura.sp.gov.br/cidade/secretarias/governo/governo_aberto_na_cidade_de_sao_paulo/index.php?p=291354

⁴ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/governo-aberto-e-a-ocde/rede-da-ocde-sobre-governo-aberto-e-inovador-na-america-latina-e-caribe-1>

⁵ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/governo-aberto-e-a-ocde/avaliacao-da-ocde-de-governo-aberto-no-brasil-1>

to be released in early 2022 with several recommendations to increase the visibility of non-OGP open government initiatives.

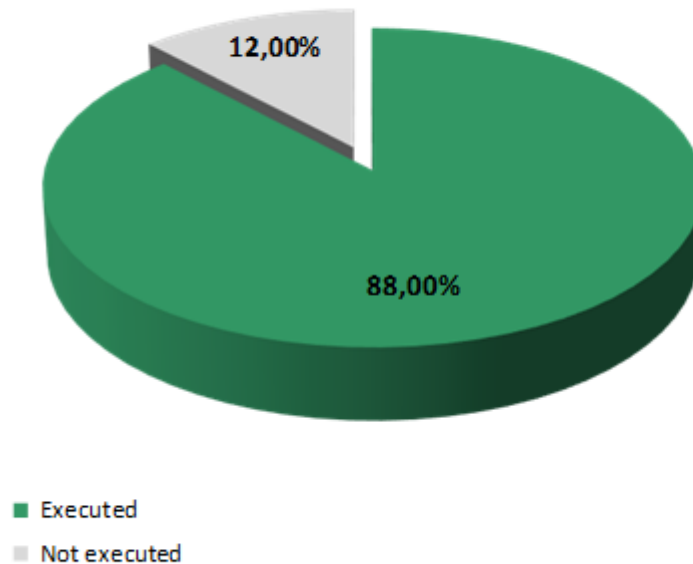
The above initiatives and actions demonstrate the commitment and efforts of the Brazilian government, together with CIGA and the Civil Society WG and based on the IRM recommendations, to improve and expand open government actions in National Action Plans and beyond them as well.

IV – Consolidated Information on Commitments

Fourth National Action Plan Overall Performance

Based on commitment coordinators' implementation reports and on the results of the Fourth National Action Plan implementation and monitoring meetings, the main advances and challenges for each commitment are presented below. Developments for the commitments' milestones and the results of their implementation will also be presented.

The values in the charts below represent implementation percentages for each milestone, which were provided by commitment coordinators in Implementation Status Reports (ISR) delivered as of August 2021. There were no different weights attributed to the milestones, even in cases where the activities described differ in complexity. The overall result of the Fourth Action Plan implementation was 88%.



Additional information on the Fourth Action Plan implementation is available at: http://governoaberto.cgu.gov.br/no-brasil/copy_of_planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/4o-Brazilian-action-plan-monitoring-and-execution

Commitment 1 – Open Government in States and Municipalities

Commitment 1 aimed to implement collaborative actions to disseminate knowledge and map good open government practices, with a view to promoting subnational engagement. The objective is to give Brazilian states and municipalities the capability to improve public management in general, introducing open government practices, as well as to improve specific management models to make them more transparent, responsive, open to social participation and innovative.

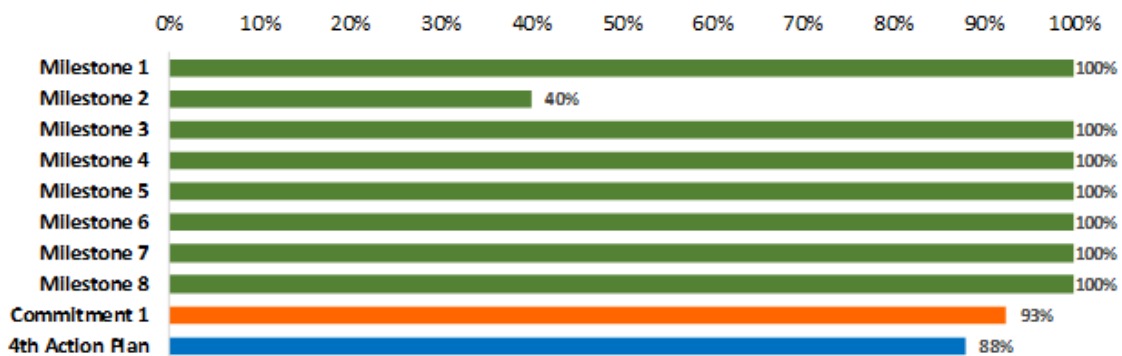
To achieve this objective, civil society and government actors responsible for the commitment have focused on supporting subnational governments with training and guidance in order to disseminate open government practices. As a result, commitment 1 fully achieved most agreed-upon milestones. CGU, in its coordinating capacity, played a central role in this process by bringing together and communicating with various subnational governments and agencies.

It is worth highlighting the achievements made in the commitment's implementation. Important information materials were developed to deepen the theme and help in the training of multipliers. The Open Government online course allows participants to gain knowledge about open government concepts, principles, good practices and history, serving as a training tool for civil servants, civil society and other stakeholders. The online course on "Data journalism for local coverage" focuses on more practical matters and aims at transparency portals and other open government platforms in order to promote public policy monitoring activities. The course also promotes "data literacy" to enable citizens to transform data into content and actions of greater impact. Also worth mentioning is the Open Government Game. The game, developed within the scope of the commitment's implementations, is an entertaining and educational tool for widely disseminating open government principles to various civil society and government stakeholders.

Another relevant product aimed at promoting subnational engagement are the “Guidelines for Establishing Open Government Networks,” a document aimed at municipal and state governments that presents the principles of open government and makes recommendations for these actors. This document was the result of discussions in a working group created specifically for this purpose and in two meetings with the participation of subnational governments, which focused on open government topics and aimed to create networks of municipalities and states willing to engage in this new approach to public management.

Also of interest are the difficulties and challenges that emerged in the milestones’ implementation process. In particular, actions related to milestone 2, “Mapping and research of open government cases and good practices,” were interrupted. The Update Institute, the organization responsible for coordinating the milestone, changed its institutional guidelines, which no longer included activities related to open government. Despite numerous meetings and discussions to resolve the problem, it was decided to interrupt activities related to this milestone, since the group ascertained that there were no sufficient human and financial resources to complete the planned activities.

The milestone’s results are shown in the following chart:



The table below presents consolidated information on Commitment 1:

Commitment 1. Implement collaborative actions to disseminate knowledge and map good open government practices with a view to promoting subnational engagement	
Implementation period	October 1st, 2018, to April 1st, 2021
Lead government institution	Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General – CGU
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Difficulty in disseminating open government concepts and practices across local governments and civil society.
What is the commitment?	Disseminate the concept of open government at the subnational level, encourage collaborative public administration practices and promote the implementation of open government actions in states and municipalities.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>By bringing civil society closer to state and municipal government agencies in the implementation of open government actions.</p> <p>Furthermore, it makes public administrators and civil society, at the subnational level, more aware of the benefits of open government practices.</p> <p>Civil society organizations' participation in developing public administration assessments and proposals is of great importance in the promotion of open governments. Based on this understanding, actions related to the milestones were developed, including with regard to decisions not to carry out activities. This approach should be decisive for improving the management of public policies and solving problems inherent to public administration</p>
Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?	<p>The commitment included the provision of training, dissemination and guidance materials to be used by public administrators, journalists, civil society organizations and citizens. Documents and tools were developed to disseminate and deepen the principles of transparency, social participation and accountability, enabling administrators to improve public services and disseminate governance actions and models based open government principles.</p> <p>The commitment also promoted awareness among organizations and citizens of the importance of public oversight and social participation.</p> <p>In addition, training courses were made available to administrators, technicians, advisers and the public focused on introducing and deepening knowledge of transparency, participation and public oversight, among other related</p>

	<p>topics. This action allows a greater number of citizens to present public administrators not only demands, but also proposals regarding the provision of public services and the operation of decision-making mechanisms.</p> <p>An innovation highlight is the open government game, which is a tool developed to disseminate open government principles among various audiences in a dynamic and educational format.</p> <p>The commitment thus relates to the principles of transparency, social participation, accountability and technology and innovation.</p>								
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2030 SDGs⁶: 16.6 - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions; and 16.7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making. • Other information about the commitment is available in the specific section of the Fourth National Action Plan: https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-1-docs/governo-aberto-em-estados-e-municipios-monitoramento-e-execucao 								
Completion level	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="641 1137 880 1167">Not started</th> <th data-bbox="880 1137 1019 1167">Limited</th> <th data-bbox="1019 1137 1203 1167">Substantial</th> <th data-bbox="1203 1137 1370 1167">Completed</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="641 1167 880 1205"></td> <td data-bbox="880 1167 1019 1205"></td> <td data-bbox="1019 1167 1203 1205" style="text-align: center;">X</td> <td data-bbox="1203 1167 1370 1205"></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed			X	
Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed						
		X							
Description of results	<p>The following are some of the main results achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A form was made available to allow various organizations to share information on open government practices. Results were systematized and made available⁷ (milestone 1). • The Virtual Learning Environment of the Ministry of Education (MEC) is offering an online course on Open Government. The course addresses concepts, principles, background, best practices and the Open Government Partnership (OGP)⁸. As of October 8, 2021, 4,554 people had already taken the course (milestone 3). • Development of the “Data journalism for local coverage⁹” online course. The course offers a practical perspective on how to use transparency portals and other open government platforms to 								

⁶ <http://www.agenda2030.com.br/ods/16/>

⁷ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-1-docs/governo-aberto-em-estados-e-municipios-monitoramento-e-execucao>

⁸ <https://avamec.mec.gov.br/#/instituicao/cgu/curso/3685/unidade/1738/acessar?continue=true>

⁹ <https://escoladedados.org/courses/jornalismo-de-dados-para-coberturas-locais/>

	<p>promote public policy monitoring. In addition, it seeks to build “data literacy” skills to allow participants to transform data into content and transformative actions. The course can be accessed on YouTube¹⁰. As of October 8, 2021, there were 12,300 views. Live activities (2 webinars) reached more than 2,200 views. The course had 1,645 subscribers, but making course videos available on YouTube allowed non-subscribers access the content (milestone 4)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Open Government Game¹¹ to be widely disseminated, aiming to disseminate the concepts, principles and advantages of open government mechanisms as widely as possible. The game is a playful way to address the fundamental open government principles of social participation, transparency and accountability. It was designed for various audiences and can be used on different occasions such as in training and awareness-raising activities for public administrators, citizens and students. It is an open educational resource and allows any person or institution to freely use the game. Print¹² and online¹³ versions are available (milestone 5). • Holding of workshops for subnational governments at the Brazilian Open Government Meeting. The workshops were held in December 2018 and November 2019, with an average of 40 participants, and offered an opportunity for civil servants to clarify doubts and present difficulties related to the open government agenda. They also allowed participants to share open government projects and good practices (milestone 6).¹⁴ • Presentation of the open government theme to the National Internal Control Council (CONACI), at a meeting on November 30, 2018, with the aim of engaging state and municipal internal control bodies in open governments efforts. On the occasion, the Council committed itself to support the OGP Fourth National Action Plan, in order to promote the engagement of subnational governments (milestone 7). • Development of a document¹⁵ with guidelines for the establishment of a network of subnational
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¹⁰ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KvCX_e4eI_8&list=PLpWp6ibmzPTdYYJfgFQJ9QiLc2nZti7Gh

¹¹ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/central-de-conteudos/jogo-de-governo-aberto>

¹² https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/central-de-conteudos/jogo-de-governo-aberto/arquivos/faca_grafica_jogo.pdf

¹³ <https://tabletopia.com/games/jogo-de-governo-aberto>

¹⁴ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/noticias/2018/iii-encontro-brasileiro-de-governo-aberto>

¹⁵ https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-1-docs/marco8_documento.pdf

	governments. The document provides guidance for establishing open government networks in states and municipalities that choose to engage in open government efforts and in the governance and programmatic direction of a network (milestone 8).		
Next steps			
Milestone	Start date	End date	Completion level
1 – Articulation with entities for the dissemination of open government concepts and practices	10/01/2018	05/01/2020	100%
2 – Mapping and research of open government good practices and cases	11/01/2019	04/01/2021	40%
3 – Development of an online course on open government	10/01/2018	08/01/2019	100%
4 – Development of an online course on the use of open government tools in multisectoral issues	10/01/2018	03/01/2020	100%
5 – Development of open educational resources for training on open government topics	02/01/2019	05/01/2020	100%
6 – Holding of a workshop for subnational governments at the National Open Government Meeting	11/01/2018	12/04/2018	100%
7 – Presentation of the open government theme to CONACI, seeking the engagement of state and municipal internal control bodies	11/01/2018	11/30/2018	100%
8 – Development of guidelines for establishing subnational networks	10/01/2018	01/01/2020	100%
Lead government institution	Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General – CGU		
Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution	Adenisio Alvaro de Souza		
Position - Department	Coordinator-General for Federative Cooperation and Public Oversight		
E-mail	adenisio.souza@cgu.gov.br		
Phone number	(61) 2020-6516		
Actors Involved	Government	Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General – CGU Municipality of São Paulo – PMSP Comptroller-General’s Office of the Federal District– CGDF Pernambuco Association of Municipalities – AMUPE	

		Santa Catarina Federation of Municipalities – FECAM
	Civil Society	National Internal Control Council – CONACI Open Knowledge Brasil – OKBr Instituto de Governo Aberto – IGA Instituto Update Colaboratório de Desenvolvimento e Participação da Universidade de São Paulo – COLAB/USP
Additional Information		

Commitment 2 – Open Data Ecosystem

The main result of Commitment 2 was the development of an Open Data Reference Model¹⁶. The document was a collaborative work aimed at promoting integration, training and awareness among civil society and the three branches of government based on the mapping of social demands. The Open Data Reference Model presents standards and best practices for enhancing consistency of open data disclosed on the web, considering the perspectives of both publishers and consumers. After its completion, the document was widely disseminated to encourage states and municipalities to implement the document’s guidelines.

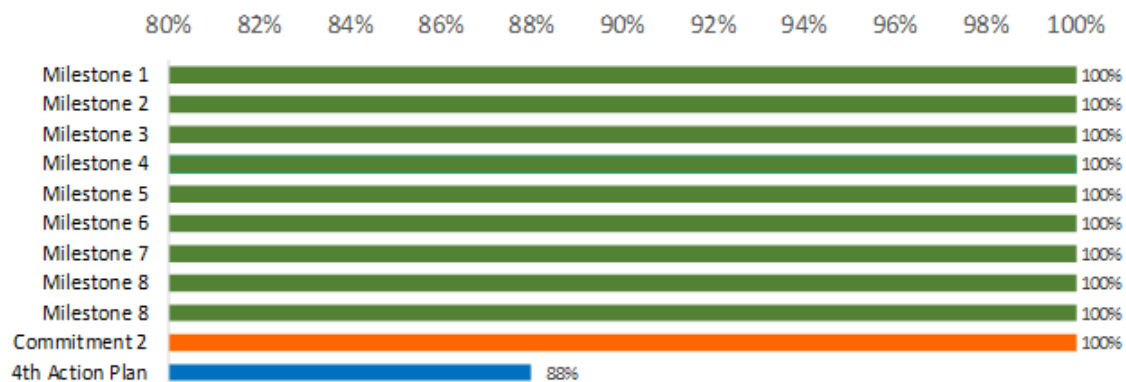
The initial implementation period of the commitment was marked by delays in achieving the initial milestones. This was due to the lack of engagement of some actors and administrative changes in the Federal Government. These difficulties were overcome with the dedication and commitment of a large part of the actors involved. Furthermore, the Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General (CGU) as lead government institution played a fundamental role in the commitment’s implementation. CGU’s diligent work made it possible the holding of frequent implementation meetings and the coordination with actors involved in the commitment’s implementation to remedy the delays. These efforts resulted in the commitment’s full implementation.

The significant participation of civil society organizations responsible for the commitment favored citizen engagement, one of the core principles of the Open Government Partnership (OGP), which enables public administrators to benefit from civil society knowledge, ideas and experiences. Social participation was also favored in

¹⁶ modelo-de-referencia-de-abertura-de-dados-versao-final-2.pdf (www.gov.br)

specific public consultations carried out during the commitment’s implementation activities.

Information about the implementation of milestones is shown in the chart below.



The table below presents relevant and consolidated information about the commitment:

Commitment 2. Develop collaboratively an open data reference model to promote integration, training and awareness-raising actions aimed at civil society and the three branches of government, based on the mapping of social demands	
Implementation period	October 1st, 2018, to January 1st, 2021
Lead government institution	Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General – CGU
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Difficulty in mapping out an ecosystem conducive to openness and open data use. Data disclosure rules are scattered in various guides and manuals, and there is also a lack of standards for public data disclosure set by subnational governments.
What is the commitment?	The commitment aims to promote openness, standards for publication and reuse of federal, state and municipal government that meet civil society demands.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The commitment enhances transparency, by establishing data disclosure standards, and will encourage society to engage in public oversight actions. It also encourages a more efficient data disclosure process and promotes a more effective reuse of available databases. Through integration, training and awareness-raising measures aimed at government agencies, enabled by the mapping of social demands, as well as by developing information materials to disseminate standards and good practices aimed at ensuring greater uniformity in open data

	<p>publication, the commitment aims to strengthen public accountability mechanisms, considering data publishers' and consumers' viewpoints.</p>			
<p>Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The Reference Model is an important instrument for enhancing standardization efforts and open data availability by federal, state and municipal governments. In this sense, it allows citizens to expand their possibilities of using data in new businesses, public oversight and for other purposes related to social participation.</p> <p>The Reference Model publication, which is the commitment's primary delivery, sought to integrate, train and sensitize civil society and the three branches of government regarding public data disclosure efforts. Thus, it also promoted transparency and access to information for public oversight and accountability purposes.</p> <p>Finally, by expanding the possibilities for citizens to consume data, the Reference Model also helps them to better monitor government actions and request clarifications, enhancing accountability.</p> <p>The commitment is related to the OGP principles of transparency, social participation and accountability.</p>			
<p>Additional information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2030 SDGs¹⁷: 16.6 - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions; and 16.7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive and representative decision-making. • Other information about the commitment is available in the specific section of the Fourth National Action Plan: https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-1-docs/governo-aberto-em-estados-e-municipios-monitoramento-e-execucao 			
<p>Completion level</p>	<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Completed</p>
				<p>X</p>
<p>Description of results</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commitment's main result was the launch of the Reference Model for Data Disclosure (milestone 8)¹⁸. The document presents guidelines and best practices for publishing data on the web, considering the perspective of data consumers. Its aim is to integrate, train and sensitize civil society and the three branches of government regarding public data disclosure. Its chapters provide guidance to administrators, public agents and civil 			

¹⁷ <http://www.agenda2030.com.br/ods/16/>

¹⁸ https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-2-docs/modelo-de-referencia-de-abertura-de-dados_versao-final-2.pdf

	<p>society regarding the importance, use, publication, support and monitoring of open data in their respective areas of activity. The Reference Model was widely disseminated, notably among subnational governments.</p> <p>The material was prepared in several stages, with the participation of public agencies, civil society and experts from various areas of activity:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Identification of data ecosystem actors in the 3 branches of government and civil society¹⁹. By identifying these actors, it was possible to map out the environment of open data consumers, who are often dispersed or lack a more direct contact with public data publishers (milestone 1); ✓ Mapping of existing data disclosure models and identification of their strengths and limitations²⁰ (milestone 2 and 3); ✓ Development of reference model structure (milestone 4); ✓ Drafting of texts for each reference model topic, with the participation of all actors (milestone 5); ✓ A public consultation was conducted on the text of the developed reference model. The public consultation received contributions for approximately 60 days²¹, and resulted in 43 contributions collected²² (milestone 6). <p>After the completion of the Reference Model for Data Disclosure, dissemination actions were carried out:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Reference Model communication and dissemination plan for the three branches of government and civil society²³ (milestone 7); ✓ Launch of the Reference Model²⁴ (milestone 8); <p>Dissemination of the reference model (milestone 9) - Some actions aimed at disseminating the Model were carried out by the agencies and organizations involved in the</p>
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¹⁹ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/noticias/2019/06/pesquisa-mapeia-atores-e-redes-de-dados-abertos-governamentais>

²⁰ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-2-docs/marcos-2-e-3-modelos-de-abertura-de-dados.pdf>

²¹ <http://www.participa.br/profile/compromisso2-ogp-consulta-publica-modelo-de-referenciapara-publicacao-de-dados-abertos/about>

²² <https://www.gov.br/cgu/ptbr/governoaberto/noticias/2020/9/devolutiva-daconsulta-sobre-modelo-de-referencia-dedados-abertos-e-publicada>

²³ https://www.gov.br/cgu/ptbr/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4oplano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-2-docs/plano-de-comunicacao_revisto-marco-7-comp-2.pdf

²⁴ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/2020/09/modelo-de-referencia-para-publicacao-de-dados-abertos-e-lancado>

	commitment's implementations ²⁵ ; it should be noted, however, that more effective dissemination efforts, provided for in the commitment work plan, were hampered by the onset of the pandemic in March 2020.		
Next steps			
Milestone	Start date	End date	Completion level
1 – Identification of actors in the 3 branches of government and civil society	10/01/2018	07/05/2019	100%
2 – Mapping of existing data disclosure models	10/01/2018	08/01/2019	100%
3 – Identification of the potential and limits of existing models	01/01/2019	08/01/2019	100%
4 – Development of reference model structure	04/01/2019	01/01/2020	100%
5 – Drafting of texts for each reference model topic	05/01/2019	05/20/2020	100%
6 – Public consultation about the reference model text	10/01/2019	07/27/2020	100%
7 – Communication plan and dissemination of the model among the three branches of government and civil society	11/01/2019	09/01/2020	100%
8 – Launch of the reference model	03/01/2020	10/01/2020	100%
9 – Dissemination of the reference model	04/01/2020	01/01/2021	100%
Lead government institution			
Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General – CGU			
Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution			
Marcelo de Brito Vidal			
Position - Department			
Coordinator-General for Open Government and Transparency			
E-mail			
marcelo.vidal@cgu.gov.br			
Phone number			
(61) 2020-6538			
Actors Involved	Government	Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General – CGU Ministry of Economy – ME Ministry of Education – MEC Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovations and Communication – MCTIC Ministry of Health – MS	
	Civil Society	Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos – INESC Fundação Getúlio Vargas (DAPP/FGV) W3C/CEWEB Open Knowledge Brazil	

²⁵ https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-2-docs/marco-9-disseminacao-modelo-referencia_vf.docx

Additional Information

[Commitment 3 – Innovation and Open Government in Science](#)

Commitment 3 was one of the major highlights of the Fourth National Action Plan throughout its implementation and monitoring process. The implementation of the milestones exceeded expectations and all agreed-upon actions were completed within the deadlines defined in the Plan.

This success can be attributed to the monitoring methodology developed and applied by Embrapa, the commitment’s lead government institution, which involved the holding of bimonthly monitoring meetings, with the participation of all stakeholders. The meetings aimed to present the activities performed in the previous two months, share experiences, discuss the commitment’s theme and help find solutions. To ensure that civil society organizations’ top management is aware of the commitment’s importance and engaged in its implementation, each meeting was held and promoted by a different partner. In addition to these bimonthly meetings, the commitment’s coordinating team held extraordinary meetings with those in charge of implementing each milestone and respective partners. These activities were important in overcoming some challenges, such as administrative changes in public agencies after the new government took office and the social distancing measures to fight the COVID-19 Pandemic that affected work routines, thus avoiding discontinuities in the Commitment’s implementation.

Another highlight was the creation of the “Open Science in OGP Brasil”²⁶ wiki aimed exclusively at disclosing to civil society all information related to the commitment, which facilitated the monitoring of activities by all partners and civil society. The agencies and organizations involved in the Commitment’s implementation have spared no effort to constantly disseminate the activities performed to the scientific community and stakeholders through the promotion and participation in technical-scientific events, publication of articles in scientific journals, dissemination of journalistic material on

²⁶ <<https://wiki.rnp.br/display/ogpbrasil>>.

specialized and partner websites. This effort was important in engaging new actors (governmental and non-governmental agencies and organizations), whose contribution was essential for the results achieved.

It is important to emphasize that several of the commitment's milestones involved more activities than initially planned. This shows that the efforts undertaken will still generate results in support of Open Science in Brazil. The Research Data Alliance Brazil (RDA_BR), a result of milestone 1, became an environment for continuing discussions and activities related to the disclosure of research data. RDA_BR is open to civil society and has the participation of various actors engaged in research data disclosure. The actors in charge of implementing milestone 5, in turn, achieved more than the expected results with the signing of a technical cooperation agreement between the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) and the Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (IBICT/MCTI) for the development and implementation of the Lattes Data research repository. Since some Research and Development institutions, due to financial, budgetary and technological infrastructure constraints, are unable to develop, implement and maintain institutional repositories, Lattes Data will have a direct impact on the disclosure of research data, as it allows any interested scientific project team to deposit and publish their data. In addition to Lattes Data, the milestone 5 team established the CoNCiencia consortium, which is allowing participating research and development institutions to obtain persistent identifiers (DOIs) at affordable costs.

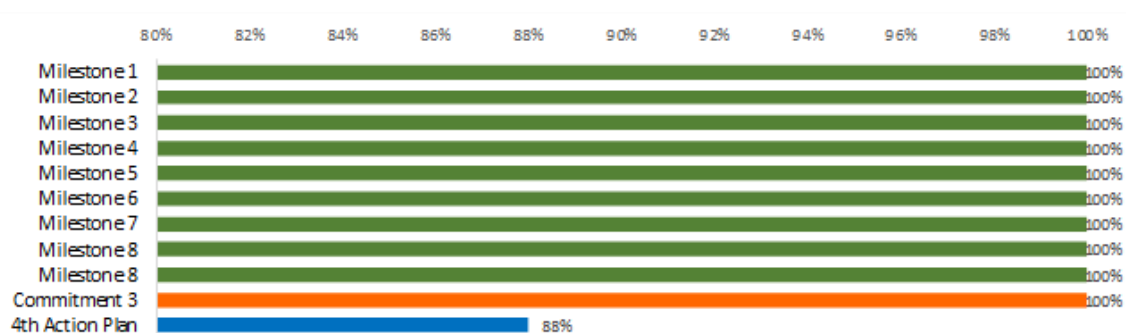
Milestone 7 developed and implemented institutional research data repositories, some of which are already in operation, i.e., publishing research data. Milestone 8 resulted in the establishment of a minimum set of metadata to ensure the interoperability of research data repositories at national, regional (Latin America) and international levels.

Achieving the main deliverables of milestones 7 and 8 involved intermediate activities that resulted in the development of products that exceeded expectations, such as: i) comparative report on technological solutions for the development and implementation of institutional, multidisciplinary and national repositories²⁷; ii) study

²⁷ <<https://lume.ufrgs.br/handle/10183/185126>>.

and proof of concept of federated authentication on Dataverse, with step-by-step instructions for institutional accreditation in the tool²⁸; iii) document describing lessons learned about the acquisition and installation of persistent identifiers (Handle²⁹ and DOI³⁰); iv) document with guidelines for the implementation of data-producing communities³¹; v) creation of the Dataverse Forum³² to share knowledge and information about the tool, with a collaborative manual³³ for Dataverse installation. The Forum currently has 233 participants.

Commitment 3 was one of the first of the Fourth National Action Plan of Open Government to complete its activities, as shown in the chart below.



The following table presents relevant consolidated information about the Commitment:

Commitment 3. Implement governance mechanisms for scientific data to advance open science in Brazil	
Implementation period	October 1st, 2018 to July 31, 2020
Lead government institution	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária - Embrapa
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	There is a global movement for greater transparency in science. The fact that scientific research is mostly financed by the government means that research results - including the data produced by research projects - should be treated as common goods, shared whenever possible to enable their reuse in new studies and to address new scientific questions. For this, research data need to be accessible, organized and documented. In Brazil, however, there is no policy or legal

²⁸ < Available (login required) on the RDA Brazil network at: <<https://www.rd-alliance.org/group/rda-brazil/outcomes/autenticacao-federada-no-dataverse>>.

²⁹ <<https://cedap.ufrgs.br/xmlui/handle/20.500.11959/1258>>.

³⁰ <<https://cedap.ufrgs.br/xmlui/handle/20.500.11959/1259>>.

³¹ <<https://cedap.ufrgs.br/xmlui/handle/20.500.11959/1204>>.

³² <<https://groups.google.com/g/dataverse-brasil?pli=1>>.

³³ The manual is available at <<https://cienciaabertabrasil.github.io/dataversemanual/>>; it currently has 384 views and 74 downloads.

	<p>framework for promoting the transition to what has become globally known as ‘Open Science,’ a new scientific panorama whose pillars include the disclosure of scientific data. At the time Commitment 3 was proposed, the topic did not attract much interest from actors in the national Science and Technology (S&T) system and there were few and timid initiatives aimed at research data organization and management, causing loss of accumulated knowledge, delays in scientific advancement and additional costs to society due to unnecessary replication of studies and data collection.</p>
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<p>The Commitment aimed to establish the bases for the advancement of Open Science in Brazil, with a focus on governance and the disclosure of scientific research data. Its expected results included the development and implementation of the necessary technological infrastructure for an effective governance of research data; coordination with scientific editors and development agencies to implement actions in support of Open Science; awareness-raising and training actions aimed at the scientific community to promote cultural change; development of guidelines for building policies and ensuring interoperability; as well as the establishment of a collaborative open science network. At the time the Commitment was proposed, these scientific data governance mechanisms were not consolidated in the country, which made it difficult to share research data financed with public resources.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>The Commitment aimed to promote Open Science in Brazil by establishing research data governance mechanisms. To achieve this goal, 9 milestones were defined, with the engagement of various agencies of the national S&T system, in addition to civil society actors, achieving relevant results for Brazilian science. The milestones were: i) Implementation of an interinstitutional Open Science network; ii) Performing a national and international Open Science survey; iii) Definition of guidelines and principles for institutional policies to support Open Science; iv) Promotion of awareness-raising, participation and training activities in Open Science; v) Coordination with development agencies for the implementation of actions in support of Open Science; vi) Coordination with scientific editors for the implementation of actions in support of Open Science; vii) Implementation of a pilot federated infrastructure for research data repositories; viii) Development of interoperability standards for research data repositories; ix) Development of a set of indicators for measuring maturity in Open Science.</p> <p>It is understood that the Commitment’s deliveries had a direct impact on society, as they contributed to: a) verifiability of data; b) accountability to society regarding the use of public resources in research; c) integration of Brazilian open data into international initiatives, thus enhancing the competitiveness of national science through the acceleration</p>

	of technological development and innovation; d) enhanced potential of response to research demands presented by society.
Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?	<p>There is a clear alignment of the principles underlying both Open Government and Open Science. Access to information is the main value supported by Commitment 3, given the focus on research data disclosure according to 'FAIR' (Findable, Accessible, Interoperable, Reusable) principles to make data easily found, accessible, interoperable and reusable – principles that are in line with what became known as the three "Open Data Laws."</p> <p>The concept of 'Open Science' also involves the notion of transparency, as it focuses on open access to and sharing of scientific knowledge. The open and free availability of data from publicly funded research, under conditions that allow its reuse, redistribution and reproduction, is a practice inherent to Open Science that, in addition to improving transparency, it also promotes accountability. This is because it enhances scientific rigor, accountability and research reproducibility.</p> <p>Open Science is also about the inclusion of social actors - researchers, administrators, citizens, third sector organizations, entrepreneurs, among others - throughout the process of research and development of new technologies and innovations, with the aim of better meeting expectations and needs of society. Solutions to the global social challenges faced by science require collaboration, openness and democratization of knowledge – reinforcing the OGP principles of social participation and innovation.</p> <p>Furthermore, citizen engagement in the Commitment's implementation was promoted by establishing a virtual network, creating and supporting discussion forums, holding events and developing dissemination and training materials.</p> <p>In addition, a series of reference documents were developed for establishing indicators and guidelines for institutional policies, with recommendations of relevant principles and guidelines related to Open Science.</p>
Additional information	<p>Agenda 2030 SDGs: 9. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation, which has as target 9.5: "Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly in developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending".</p> <p>Detailed information about the implementation of the commitment is available at the link: https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-</p>

	brasileiro/compromisso-3-docs/inovacao-e-governo-aberto-na-ciencia-monitoramento-e-execucao			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				X
Description of results	<p>The following are some of the main results achieved in the Commitment's implementation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i) The establishment of an interinstitutional Open Science network within the Research Data Alliance³⁴. RDA Brazil is a neutral environment for ensuring the continuity and support of discussions, raising awareness of new actors and promoting engagement around Open Science in the country. The RDA Brazil community has strengthened Brazil's presence in the global scenario of research data management and disclosure (milestone 1). Their network currently has 91 members. ii) A survey of Open Science in the world and, in particular, in Brazil, which consists of a reference document for developing public policies and Open Science indicators (milestone 2). iii) The development of a document containing relevant guidelines and principles for developing institutional policies in support of Open Science (milestone 3)³⁵. iv) Awareness-raising and training activities were performed to improve the scientific community's understanding of and engagement in the new Open Science paradigm. The following actions stand out: a series of technical-scientific events were held; short videos on the subject were posted on YouTube; and free online training courses were created (milestone 4). Detailed information about these initiatives is presented at the end of the table. v) Coordination with funding agencies and global institutions, such as 'DataCite³⁶', for: i) the acquisition of persistent digital identifiers to be assigned to research data sets; ii) the establishment of the National Open Science Consortium - ConCiência³⁷; iii) the signing of a cooperation agreement for the development and implementation by CNPq of the Lattes Data research data repository (milestone 5). vi) Awareness-raising and communication actions in technical-scientific events, including the publication of two digital books³⁸ and the implementation of two 			

³⁴ <<https://www.rd-alliance.org/groups/rda-brazil>>.

³⁵ <<https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/40-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-3-docs/marco-3-diretrizes-e-principios-para-politicas-institucionais.pdf>>.

³⁶ <<https://datacite.org/>>.

³⁷ The National Open Science Consortium (ConCiência) brings together institutions interested in promoting Open Science in Brazil, automatically granting them the right to associate with DataCite, facilitating adoption and reducing costs for assigning persistent digital identifiers to research data sets.

³⁸ Available at: <https://www.abecbrasil.org.br/arquivos/Ciencia_aberta_editores_cientificos_Ebook.pdf> e <https://www.abecbrasil.org.br/arquivos/Topicos_dados_abertos_editores_cientificos.pdf>.

	<p>preprint³⁹ repositories: SciELO Preprints⁴⁰ and EmerI (Emerging Research Information)⁴¹. These repositories have been instrumental in the rapid dissemination of research results on the new coronavirus (milestone 6)</p> <p>vii) Development and implementation of pilot research data repositories for S&T institutions, based on the 'Dataverse' open-source tool (milestone 7)⁴²;</p> <p>viii) Development of a guiding document⁴³ presenting the minimum set of metadata standards to ensure the integration of research data repositories, ensuring they can be easily located, accessible, interoperable and reusable at national, regional and international levels (milestone 8);</p> <p>ix) Establishment of a set of indicators to measure the degree of maturity of S&T institutions for research data disclosure, organized into the following categories: governance, organizational culture, research data management and technological infrastructure (milestone 9)⁴⁴.</p>
<p>Next steps</p>	<p>The results achieved during the Commitment's implementation are continuous in nature. Thus, even though the work with the OGP has been completed, as agreed upon regarding the Commitment, the institutions involved have continued to promote actions in support of Open Science. There still are, however, challenges to overcome in order to advance Open Science in Brazil:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lack of a policy or legal framework that encourages Open Science adoption in Brazil. • The improvement of the national science evaluation system, particularly regarding development agencies, which are key actors in advancing Open Science in Brazil. • Implementation of research data management processes in Brazilian universities, including the implementation of adequate infrastructure and services for data storage and preservation. • Implementation of institutional policies in universities and S&T institutes to promote scientific data disclosure. • Lack of awareness-raising and training actions aimed at the scientific community and other actors in the national S&T system. • Expansion and integration of scientific data repositories into a national network.

³⁹ Preprints are manuscripts that have not yet been reviewed by the editorial board of a scientific journal or that have already been reviewed but are still awaiting publication.

⁴⁰ <<https://preprints.scielo.org/index.php/scielo>>.

⁴¹ <<https://preprints.ibict.br/>>.

⁴² <<https://dadosdepesquisa-beta.fiocruz.br/>> e <<https://dadosabertos.rnp.br/>>.

⁴³ <<https://zenodo.org/record/3571293#.YTj3n45Kg2x>>.

⁴⁴ <<https://wiki.rnp.br/pages/viewpage.action?pagelId=108957292>>.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification of a technological solution for the storage and management of large volumes of scientific data, also considering the potential of elastic cloud storage. • Lack of long-term scientific data preservation services. • Development of additional Open Science metrics and indicators. • Development of collaborative models to enable the expansion of citizen participation in science. • Exploration of specific topics, such as open codes and tools, open research notebooks, among others. 		
Milestone	Start date	End date	Completion level
1 – Implementation of an interinstitutional Open Science network	10/01/2018	03/31/2019	100%
2 – Performing a national and international Open Science survey	10/01/2018	03/31/2019	100%
3 – Definition of guidelines and principles for institutional policies in support of Open Science	11/01/2018	11/30/2019	100%
4 – Promotion of awareness-raising, participation and training activities in Open Science	11/01/2018	07/31/2020	100%
5 – Coordination with development agencies for the implementation of actions in support of Open Science	03/01/2019	03/31/2020	100%
6 – Coordination with scientific editors for the implementation of actions in support of Open Science	03/01/2019	03/31/2020	100%
7 – Implementation of a pilot federated infrastructure for research data repositories	01/01/2019	06/30/2020	100%
8 – Development of interoperability standards for research data repositories	11/01/2018	03/31/2020	100%
9 - Development of a set of indicators for measuring maturity in Open Science	09/01/2019	07/31/2020	100%
Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution	Patrícia Rocha Bello Bertin		
Position - Department	Supervisor for Information Governance and Transparency Risks, Integrity and Transparency Administration		
E-mail	patricia.bertin@embrapa.br		
Phone number	(61) 3448-1808		
	Government	Empresa Brasileira de Pesquisa Agropecuária – Embrapa	

Actors Involved		Instituto Brasileiro de Informação em Ciência e Tecnologia – IBICT/MCTI e IBICT/COEPE Coordenação de Aperfeiçoamento de Pessoal do Nível Superior – CAPES Conselho Nacional de Desenvolvimento Científico e Tecnológico – CNPq Fundação Oswaldo Cruz – Fiocruz
	Civil Society	Open Knowledge Foundation – OKBR Associação Nacional de Pesquisa e Pós-Graduação em Ciência da Informação/UnB Rede Nacional de Ensino e Pesquisa – RNP
Additional Information		
<p>We present below additional information on the awareness-raising, participation and training actions implemented to achieve milestone 4:</p> <p>1. Video series (4,688 views as of October 2021)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Open Science in scientific research: RNP Channel - 572 views - <https://eduplay.rnp.br/portal/video/pesquisa-cientifica>. CNPQ Channel - 192 views - <https://youtu.be/bvatd-uRTOo>. Ibict Channel - 84 views - <https://youtu.be/wX9_bvy2Wn4>. • Interoperability and technological infrastructure in Open Science: RNP Channel - 485 views - <https://eduplay.rnp.br/portal/video/interoperabilidade-infraestrutura-tecnologica>. CNPq Channel - 50 views - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=hjpCFSepczc>. Ibict Channel - 56 views - <https://youtu.be/xolAaplIzak>. • Open Science from the perspective of funding agencies: RNP Channel - 552 views - <https://eduplay.rnp.br/portal/video/ciencia-aberta-agencias-de-fomento>. CNPq Channel - 106 views - <https://youtu.be/JnEoGW8KKVk>. Ibict Channel- 69 views - <https://youtu.be/FVfAlpUp30Y>. • Open Science from the perspective of scientific editors: RNP Channel- 538 views - <https://eduplay.rnp.br/portal/video/ciencia-aberta-editores-cientificos>. CNPq Channel - 125 views - <https://youtu.be/5ntIb0Eiojl>. Ibict Channel- 105 views - <https://youtu.be/fuNjuHFEn38>. • Data Management and FAIR Principles: RNP Channel- 568 views - <https://eduplay.rnp.br/portal/video/gestao-de-dados-principos-FAIR>. CNPq Channel - 86 views - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kkfR4dU1zlc>. Ibict Channel- 106 views - <https://youtu.be/4r5kg5r3pVc>. • The Open Science Movement: RNP Channel- 652 views - <https://eduplay.rnp.br/portal/video/movimento-ciencia-aberta>. CNPq Channel - 192 views - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bvatd-uRTOo>. Ibict Channel- 150 views - <https://youtu.be/rH4dCjsU49Q>. • Webinar - The role of Open Science and Open Government in the face of the new COVID-19 coronavirus pandemic: 1.415 views. Available at <https://youtu.be/2iDD2sNBF64>. <p>2. Online Course on Open Science, promoted by Fiocruz:</p>		

Available at: <<https://campusvirtual.fiocruz.br/portal/?q=node/38010>>, with 21,053 enrolled individuals.

3. Research Data Management Guide for Researchers:

Available at:

<<https://livroaberto.ibict.br/bitstream/123456789/1083/2/cartilha%20dados%20de%20pesquisa.pdf>>, with 157 downloads and 32 views.

[Commitment 4 - Strengthening Public Oversight of the National Food and Nutritional Security Plan – PLANSAN](#)

Commitment 4 involves actions to expand social participation and public oversight of the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy (PNSAN) and increase the recognition of the Human Right to Adequate Food (DHAA) through state support initiatives (in consultation with the Interministerial Food and Nutritional Security Chamber - CAISANS and the State Councils for Sustainable Food and Nutritional Security - State CONSEAS). The commitment's milestones were designed to provide training for public administrators and civil society on the subject.

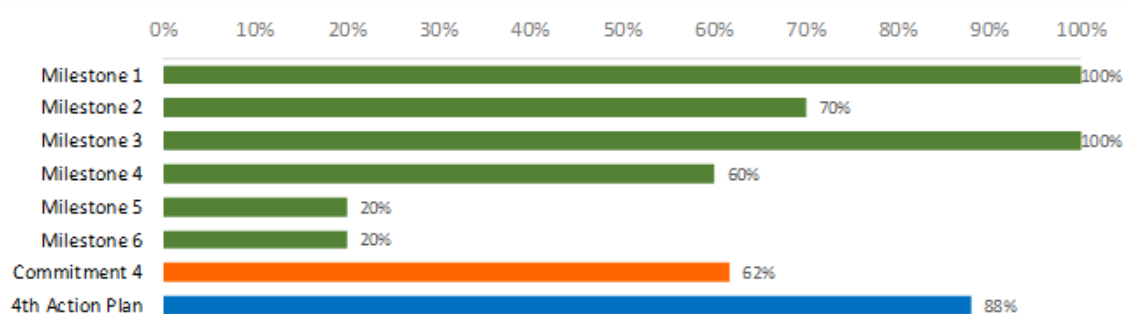
Commitment 4 was agreed upon in accordance with Law No. 11,346/2006 (Food and Nutritional Security Organic Law - LOSAN), which established the National Food and Nutritional Security System (SISAN). SISAN is a public system for intersectoral and participatory management, which allows for coordination between federal, state and municipal governments, as well as with civil society, for the implementation of food and nutritional security policies.

SISAN involves the engagement of the National Council for Food and Nutritional Security - CONSEA, together with other agencies, in the effective public oversight and participation of society in the development, monitoring and evaluation of food and nutritional security public policies, with a view to promoting the progressive enjoyment of the Human Right to Adequate Food. However, Provisional Measure No. 870/2019 (which was later converted into Law No. 13,844/2019) dissolved the CONSEA, in addition to establishing other administrative changes in the agencies participating in the commitment's implementation. These changes had a strong impact on the

implementation of the commitment. CONSEA, in addition to being an important institutional space for implementing the planned milestones, was also a central actor in 4 of the 6 agreed-upon milestones.

Notwithstanding its initial dissolution when the aforementioned Provisional Measure was converted into Law No. 13,844/2019, CONSEA was once again established by Law No. 11,346/2006, as an immediate advisory body to the President of the Republic.

In any case, such circumstances required revising some actions and contents, as well as regulatory adjustments. The commitment’s lead government institution, the Ministry of Citizenship (MC), together with other actors involved, worked diligently to redefine civil society representation, coordinate implementation meetings and establish partnerships with universities. Despite these efforts, Commitment 4 did not meet most of the deadlines nor fully achieved some of its milestones. Thus, at the time the Fourth Action Plan was completed, the commitment had an implementation rate of approximately 62%.



The table below also presents relevant and consolidated information about the commitment:

Commitment 4. Implement training actions aimed at public administrators and civil society to increase the recognition of the Human Right to Adequate Food and strengthen public oversight of the Food and Nutritional Security policy	
Implementation period	October 1st, 2018 to July 30, 2021
Lead government institution	Ministry of Citizenship – MC
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Difficulty that public administrators and civil society have in addressing the issue of food security, as well as in implementing food security intersectoral actions.

What is the commitment?	The commitment aims to enhance social participation and public oversight of the Food Security Policy by supporting states (CAISANS and State CONSEAS) in the development and monitoring of Food and Nutritional Security Plans at the local level.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>It increases public administrators' knowledge about the Human Right to Adequate Food (DHAA) and allows civil society to have greater influence on the Food and Nutritional Security Policy (SAN).</p> <p>It encourages public administrators to fulfill their commitments and duties to guarantee the right to food and implement SISAN and SAN policies, in accordance with LOSAN provisions and the guidelines established by Decree No. 7,272/2010.</p> <p>It directly contributes to the training of civil society representatives and SAN councilors to actively engage in the public oversight and governance of SAN in Brazil.</p> <p>Furthermore, it contributes to a better alignment of SAN plans with civil society demands.</p>
Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?	<p>The commitment's main focus is on supporting social participation and public oversight of public food and nutritional security policies.</p> <p>The activities were primarily designed to provide training for public managers and civil society with a view to raise awareness of the Human Right to Adequate Food (DHAA) and to strengthen public oversight of the Food and Nutritional Security Policy (SAN).</p> <p>The commitment is thus related to the principle of civic participation.</p>
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2030 SDG: 2. End hunger, achieve food security and improved nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture⁴⁵. • Further detailed information about the commitment is available in the specific section of the Fourth National Action Plan: https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-4-docs/fortalecimento-do-controle-social-do-plano-nacional-de-seguranca-alimentar-e-nutricional-plansan-monitoramento-e-execucao

Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			X	
Description of results	<p>The main results achieved, according to implementation status reports, were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping of ongoing online training actions⁴⁶: the survey conducted found several initiatives aimed at the promotion of and provision of training in Food and Nutritional Security and the Human Right to Adequate Food. These initiatives are online courses, graduate courses, publications, videos (milestone 1); • Development of a coordinated agenda for training in Food and Nutritional Security (SAN) and the Human Right to Adequate Food (DHAA) with the following initiatives: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In 2020, 6 agreements were signed with state governments, namely: Acre, Amazonas, Federal District, Goiás, Mato Grosso and Pará, with about 3 million reais directed to administrative, training and structuring activities of the National Food and Nutritional Security System. In addition, there are 11 agreements with other states, which totals 17 current agreements. - A partnership was signed with the Federal Rural University of Pernambuco (UFRPE) for addressing SAN. In addition, there is an ongoing partnership with the UFRPE to provide training for technical assistance and rural extension agents. Also of interest are 2 ongoing agreements with other partner universities aimed at holding training courses, meetings and seminars for public administrators and civil society; producing teaching materials; and disseminating SISAN implementation and strengthening initiatives in the states of Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte and Paraíba. These universities launched⁴⁷ a guide on DHAA and an introduction to Food and Nutritional Security Policies, entitled: "What are you hungry for? Rights and real food!" as part of this initiative - Other initiatives are planned to strengthen the food and nutritional security agenda: a) signing of an agreement, in 2021, with the state of Rio Grande do Sul to improve the food and nutritional security policy; b) holding the first meeting of the Interministerial Food and Nutritional Security Chamber after the issuance of Decree No. 			

⁴⁶ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-4-docs/levantamento-de-cursos-de-ead-sisan.pdf>

⁴⁷ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tTRljHA0S1w>

	<p>10,713/2021⁴⁸ which regulates the Chamber's operation. The issuance of the decree is a great step forward for resuming the Chamber's operation (milestone 2).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Holding of two series of state seminars on public oversight of Food and Nutritional Security (SAN); as decided by the actors in charge, the seminars were held in webinar format⁴⁹ (milestone 3); • Provision of 3 online courses on Food and Nutritional Security (SAN) and the Human Right to Adequate Food (DHAA): these activities were initially affected by CONSEA's dissolution (Provisional Measure No. 870/2019) and later by the Covid-19 pandemic. These developments required course materials to be updated and hindered the review and formalization of partnerships. With the changes in work routines and priorities, the institutions involved had to reformulate the initiative. Furthermore, as a result of the partnership with UFRPE, mentioned in milestone 2, an extension course for family farmers on rural productive development for food security and nutritional education was created. For 2022, other two online courses on the theme are planned to be made available in the Ministry of Citizenship - MC website. In addition, the MC plans to develop an Online Educational Resource, an interactive guide to the use of the ADESAN platform (Online System for Municipal Participation in the National Food and Nutritional Security System) (milestone 4); • Provision of online courses on a virtual platform: a content proposal for the course was presented, but the covid-19 pandemic made it impossible to review the content and formalize the partnership with the National School of Public Administration (ENAP). Furthermore, a large part of the MC's efforts is now aimed at reducing the impact of the pandemic on society's most vulnerable groups and the commitment's team has been monitoring the Food and Nutritional Security activities carried out by the Federal Government and state governments, through the state CAISANs, in the face of the covid-19 pandemic. <p>However, in 2022, 2 courses are planned to be made available on the MC website, as mentioned in milestone 4 (milestone 5);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Inclusion of the Food and Nutritional Security (SAN) and Human Right to Adequate Food (DHAA) themes
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⁴⁸ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2021/decreto/D10713.htm

⁴⁹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9ahl_5MoWUk

	in courses offered by ENAP: As explained in milestone 5, a content proposal for an online course was presented, but due to the covid-19 pandemic it was not possible to review the course content and draft a partnership agreement (milestone 6).		
Next steps			
Milestone	Start date	End date	Completion level
1 – Mapping of distance education actions underway	10/01/2018	01/09/2020	100%
2 – Construction of a convergence agenda for training in Food and Nutritional Safety (SAN) and Human Right to Adequate Feeding (DHAA)	03/01/2019	07/30/2021	70%
3 – Two rounds of state seminars on social control in Food and Nutritional Safety (SAN)	03/01/2019	10/21/2020	100%
4 – Making available 3 distance education courses on Food and Nutritional Safety (SAN) and Human Right to Adequate Feeding (DHAA)	12/01/2018	09/01/2020	60%
5 – Making courses available on a digital platform	12/01/2018	12/10/2018	20%
6 - Inclusion of the topics Food and Nutritional Safety (SAN) and Human Right to Adequate Feeding (DHAA) on courses offered by ENAP	03/01/2019	11/01/2019	20%
Lead government institution	Ministry of Citizenship (incorporated the Ministry of Social Development - MDS)		
Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution	Elcio de Souza Magalhães		
Position - Department	Coordinator General for the Department of Public Agri-food Systems Integration - DEISP		
E-mail	elcio.magalhaes@cidadania.gov.br		
Phone number	(61) 2030-1161		
Actors Involved	Government	Ministry of Citizenship – MC Rio de Janeiro State Science, Technology and Social Development Secretariat Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General - CGU National School of Public Administration – ENAP	
	Civil Society	Committee of State CONSEAS Presidents Federal University of Santa Catarina - UFSC	
Additional Information			

Commitment 5 – Analysis of Users’ Satisfaction and Social Impact of ANTT Regulations

Commitment 5 aimed to optimize the collection by the National Land Transport Agency of user satisfaction data regarding transport services, including policies related to roads, railways and interstate bus services. The actors involved were in charge of developing an online tool for collecting and consolidating user data. The objective was for the tool to allow collected data to be used more efficiently, with social participation, to improve the quality of land transport services regulated by the National Land Transport Agency - ANTT.

The commitment aims to comply with Law No. 13,460/2017⁵⁰, which provides that public agencies and organizations must evaluate service quality through a satisfaction survey carried out at least on a yearly basis, or by any other means that guarantee statistically significant results.

The milestones’ implementation process kept a satisfactory pace and achieved effective results. It is important to highlight that, as mentioned in the Mid-Term Self-Assessment Report of the Fourth National Action Plan, there were few government and civil society actors involved in the commitment’s implementation, overburdening ANTT, the commitment’s lead government institution. However, this did not prevent the commitment’s agreed-upon milestones to be fully achieved.

Another important point is that the identification of users’ satisfaction indicators, the survey of available data collection tools and the definition of the tool selection strategy (milestones 1, 2 and 3) were dully carried out by the implementation team and fully met expectations. However, with the issuance of Decree No. 10,228/2020⁵¹, the team opted to change the commitment’s focus.

Decree No. 10,228/2020 amended Decree No. 9,492/2018⁵², which complements Law No. 13,460/2017, and gave the Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General the responsibility of developing a specific electronic system integrated with the Federal Ombudsman System (e-Ouv) that, among other features, should allow for satisfaction surveys to be carried out. The Virtual Platform of the Council of Public

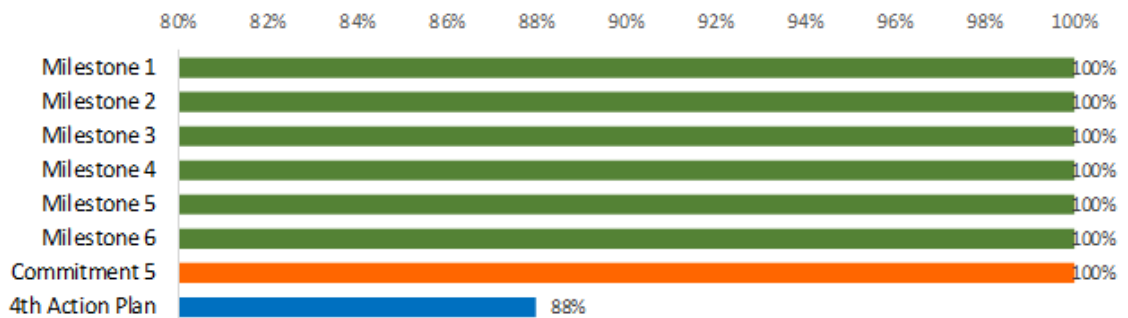
⁵⁰ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/l13460.htm

⁵¹ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/D10228.htm

⁵² http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9492.htm

Services Users⁵³ was thus developed to provide a technological solution for conducting satisfaction surveys such as proposed in the commitment. Despite the various diligent efforts to build a specific tool, the commitment’s implementation team decided to use the Virtual Platform, as it has several advantages in terms of costs, dynamism, possibilities of research application, among others. In light of this, the commitment fully implemented all planned actions.

The chart below presents the implementation rate for each milestone:



Commitment 5. Definition of data collection mechanism to improve services regulated by the National Land Transport Agency (ANTT) and encourage civil society participation in user satisfaction surveys	
Implementation period	October 1st, 2018, to August 1st, 2020
Lead government institution	National Land Transport Agency - ANTT
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Slow and untimely disclosure of user satisfaction data aimed at improving the performance of ANTT and its regulated service providers.
What is the commitment?	Develop technological solutions and integrate online data systems of user’s satisfaction with roads, railways and interstate bus services in order to engage citizens and enhance ANTT’s regulatory activity, promoting regulation through incentives and better observation of regulated markets’ problems.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	Expansion of spontaneous disclosure of user satisfaction data. Better understanding of the quality of the service provided to improve the decision-making process and the oversight of regulated services.
Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?	The commitment’s implementation allowed government and civil society actors to better discuss alternative tools for conducting surveys of users’ satisfaction with land transport services regulated by ANTT.

⁵³ <https://conselhodeusuarios.cgu.gov.br/inicio>

	<p>The tool developed is a technological innovation that enables society to participate and measure satisfaction levels in an objective and dynamic way. It also helps improve services provided considering civil society demands, representing an important mechanism for enhancing accountability.</p> <p>The commitment is thus related to the principles of civic participation, accountability and technology and innovation.</p>			
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2030 SDG: 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable. Target 11.2: By 2030, provide access to safe, affordable, accessible and sustainable transport systems for all, improving road safety, notably by expanding public transport, with special attention to the needs of those in vulnerable situations, women, children, persons with disabilities and older persons⁵⁴. • Further information about the commitment is available in the specific section of the Fourth National Action Plan: https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-5-docs/analise-de-satisfacao-dos-usuarios-e-impacto-social-da-regulacao-da-antt-monitoramento-e-execucao 			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				X
Description of results	<p>The commitment fulfilled all activities planned to select a satisfaction survey tool for users of land transport services regulated by ANTT, as the following results shown⁵⁵:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Identification with ANTT’s execution areas of users’ satisfaction indicators for the evaluation of land transport services regulated by ANTT (milestone 1); • Survey conducted by IDEC of users’ satisfaction survey and data collection tools available in specialized websites and published scientific studies (milestone 2); • Development of a tool selection model based on the Multiple-Criteria Constructivist Decision-Making Methodology (MCDA-C) (milestone 4). 			

⁵⁴ <http://www.agenda2030.com.br/ods/11/>

⁵⁵ All performed activities are detailed in the Final Implementation Status Report, available at: https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-5-docs/rse_5_out_2020.pdf

	<p>After the completion of the Tool Selection Model (milestone 4), the following activities were initiated:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Feasibility study for selecting survey tools (milestone 3). • Application of the tool selection strategy (milestone 5). • Tool selection (milestone 6). <p>Decree No. 10,228/2020⁵⁶ (amending Decree No. 9,492/2018⁵⁷, which complements Law No. 13,460/2017⁵⁸), which regulates the Federal Ombudsman System and institutes councils of public services' users in direct, indirect and autonomous federal agencies and bodies, was issued during the implementation of these milestones.</p> <p>One of the changes introduced by the decree was to give the Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General the responsibility of developing a specific electronic system integrated with the Federal Ombudsman System (e-Ouv) that, among other features, should allow for satisfaction surveys to be carried out.</p> <p>In compliance with the aforementioned decree, CGU developed the Virtual Platform of the Council of Public Services Users⁵⁹ to provide a technological solution for conducting satisfaction surveys, and ANTT simply has to request from the General Ombudsman's Office of the Union - OGU the creation of a specific delegated service index. In this sense, the commitment's team decided to use this tool to conduct User Satisfaction Surveys, as it has the following advantages:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No implementation costs for ANTT, thus saving public resources, especially in the long term; • Compliance with the provisions of Decree No. 9,492/2018⁶⁰; • It offers ANTT autonomy and dynamism in the application of surveys in shorter time intervals than in the case of in-person application, including allowing permanent surveys (with no established end date for data collection); • It is in line with the trend of increasing use of digital tools in survey application, especially with regard to
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⁵⁶ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2020/decreto/D10228.htm

⁵⁷ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9492.htm

⁵⁸ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2017/lei/13460.htm

⁵⁹ <https://conselhodeusuarios.cgu.gov.br/inicio>

⁶⁰ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2015-2018/2018/decreto/D9492.htm

	sample size and geographic reach required for large-scale data collection.		
Next steps			
Milestone	Start date	Milestone	Start date
1 – Identification of users' satisfaction indicators	10/01/2018	12/12/2018	100%
2 – Survey of available data collection tools	10/01/2018	03/31/2019	100%
3 – Feasibility study for selecting survey tools	04/01/2019	08/01/2020	100%
4 – Definition of the tool selection strategy	09/01/2019	11/01/2019	100%
5 – Application of the tool selection strategy	02/01/2020	08/01/2020	100%
6 – Tool selection	06/01/2020	08/01/2020	100%
Lead government institution	National Land Transportation Agency - ANTT		
Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution	Paulo Henrique da Silva Costa		
Position - Department	Administrative Analyst/Executive Superintendency Coordination Coordinator		
E-mail	paulo.costa@antt.gov.br		
Phone number	(61) 3410-1680		
Actors Involved	Government	National Land Transportation Agency - ANTT Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General – CGU	
	Civil Society	Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos – INESC Instituto Brasileiro de Defesa do Consumidor – IDEC	
Additional Information			

[Commitment 6 – Transparency and Public Oversight in the Reparation Process for Mariana and Region](#)

In 2015, the failure of the Fundão dam, in the Municipality of Mariana-MG, affected around 42 municipalities in the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo and caused significant environmental, social and economic damage in the region. Faced with this situation, external and government experts defined in the Fourth Plan co-creation workshops that commitment 6 would be aimed at implementing transparency and access to information instruments and actions, as well as building capacity to expand and enhance social participation and public oversight in the region's reparation process.

Despite facing some obstacles, commitment 6's team maintained its focus on the commitment's milestones throughout the entire implementation process, achieving an implementation rate of about 80%.

The commitment's team faced several situations that resulted in some implementation delays. Initially, the survey planned to identify the information demanded by the affected population, which was to be included in the Transparency Portal (milestone 1), underwent reformulation, resulting in changes in deadlines. This milestone's implementation was important to perform other milestones' activities. Subsequently, milestones 5 and 6, which involved performing training activities, also had their deadlines extended due to budgetary constraints affecting the Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General (CGU), the lead government institution. After the CGU budget approval, activities were scheduled for the first half of 2020. However, social distancing measures adopted to contain the Covid-19 pandemic prevented the holding of planned workshops.

Several changes were also made in focal points, at federal and state level, due to administrative reforms and the 2018 elections. In view of this, the commitment's lead government institution, CGU, maintained constant virtual dialogue with public administrators and civil society and coordinated the inclusion of new participants in the commitment's implementation.

Due to the efforts of the actors involved and their ability to overcome the challenges that emerged, most of the commitment's activities were implemented. It is worth mentioning the launch, in July 2019, of the Renova Foundation's Transparency Portal⁶¹, a central product of the commitment. The platform was created as a result of milestone 2's implementation and was reviewed for improvements by the Human Rights Clinic at the Federal University of Minas Gerais - UFMG and by the CGU.

In addition to the platform, the commitment's participating organizations monitored the preparation of technical feasibility studies⁶² for implementing the Technical Information Center (CIT), which will consolidate information about the region, the disaster and the reparation processes. The feasibility analysis was conducted by the

⁶¹ <https://gis.fundacaorenova.org/portaltransparenciaapp/inicio>

⁶² https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-6-docs/nt_n15-marco-4.pdf e https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-6-docs/nt_n16-marco-4.pdf

Inter-Federative Committee (CIF) - Committee chaired by the Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA and composed of representatives of the federal government, the governments of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the affected municipalities, the affected population, the Public Defender's Office and the Rio Doce Hydrographic Basin Committee.

Although it was not possible to carry out the training activities planned for achieving milestones 5, 6 and 7, the CGU and the Ministry of Regional Development (MDR) have plans to implement them after the resumption of in-person activities. The training methodology was developed with a view to enabling collective knowledge building, through a series of practical activities, tests, in-person presentations, games and other resources focused mainly on encouraging teamwork. Planned training activities could not be performed remotely, as most of the target audience does not have access to the required technological infrastructure.

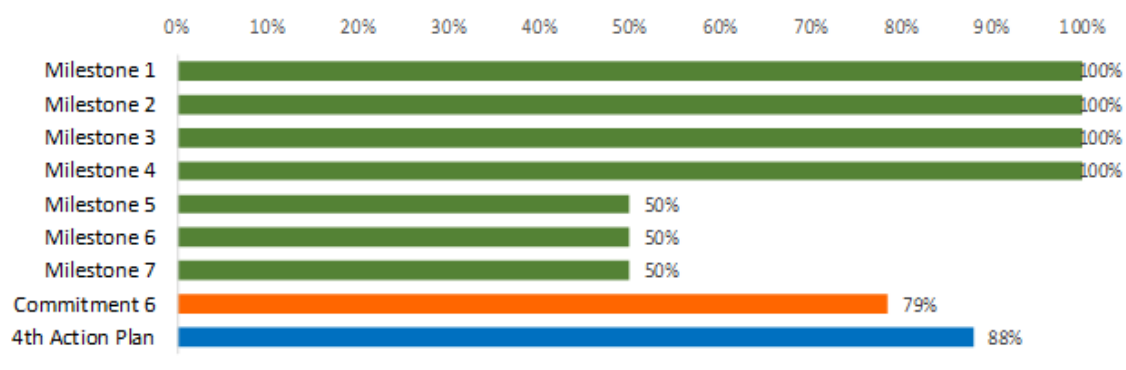
Finally, it is interesting to note that in 2020 dam safety has advanced significantly in Brazil with the revision of the Dam Safety Law (Law No. 12,334/2010)⁶³. The updated provisions introduce more objective obligations to all public and private agents involved in dam safety in Brazil, in order to enhance the protection of all communities potentially affected by dam failures. One of the main changes in legislation is the strong emphasis on the social participation of communities in the implementation of public and private security and emergency plans. The new wording demonstrate that policies aimed at communities at risk from dam failures, such as those in the region of Mariana-MG and in the Rio Doce basin, continues to evolve in the country and increasingly incorporate the importance of guaranteeing the rights of these populations.

Additional information on the regulatory process and other actions related to the mitigation of the damages caused by the Fundão Dam failure can be found in the 2020 Report of the Technical Cooperation Agreement on Dam Safety⁶⁴.

The chart below helps visualize the commitment's results:

⁶³ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2007-2010/2010/lei/l12334.htm

⁶⁴ https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/publicacoes/protacao-e-defesa-civil-sedec/relatorio_acordos_2020.pdf



Commitment 6’s products and detailed results are presented in the following table:

Commitment 6. Implement transparency and access to information instruments and actions and build capacity to expand and enhance social participation and public oversight in the reparation process	
Implementation period	October 1st, 2018, to May 1st, 2021
Lead government institution	Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General – CGU
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	<p>In 2015, the failure of the Fundão dam in the municipality of Mariana-MG affected around 42 municipalities in the states of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo and caused significant environmental, social and economic damage in the region.</p> <p>The disaster revealed a lack of efficient communication about social participation and public oversight in the region’s reparation process.</p>
What is the commitment?	Promote transparency actions and public oversight in the reparation process of Mariana and other municipalities in the region as a result of dam failure.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	<p>The commitment aims to expand civil society’s participation in the public oversight of the reparation process of Mariana and other municipalities affected by dam failures.</p> <p>The commitment also aims to ensure that the population affected is informed about actions related to the reparation process.</p> <p>It is worth mentioning that the implementation of a Transparency Portal fully dedicated to the reparation process - with information about invested resources, social and environmental actions implemented, hiring of companies and experts, among other issues - allows the population and agencies involved to monitor the</p>

	implementation of reparation projects. At the same time, it serves to inform responses to the demands of affected communities.			
Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?	<p>The development of the Renova Foundation’s Transparency Portal is an innovative initiative aimed at promoting transparency, social participation and public oversight in the reparation process in the region. The Portal allows stakeholders to learn about investments in the reparation of the disaster’s effects in the region, in addition to bringing information on reparation programs and their beneficiaries.</p> <p>The commitment also involved training actions for managers, technicians, municipal civil servants and affected citizens. The training aimed to disseminate knowledge about transparency, access to information, public oversight and dam failure risk management. The activities were not fully implemented due to obstacles to participation in online training.</p> <p>The commitment is related to OGP principles of transparency, social participation, accountability and technology and innovation.</p>			
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2030 SDG: 3. Health and Well-Being: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages. Target 3.9: By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination⁶⁵. • Further information about the commitment is available in the specific section of the Fourth National Action Plan: https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-6-docs/transparencia-e-controle-social-no-processo-de-reparacao-de-mariana-e-de-outros-41-municipios-da-regiao-monitoramento-e-execucao 			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
			X	
Description of results	<p>The following are some of the main results achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of the Renova Foundation Transparency Portal⁶⁶. To develop the Portal, a 			

⁶⁵ <http://www.agenda2030.com.br/ods/3/>

⁶⁶ <https://transparencia.fundacaorenova.org>

	<p>survey was carried out to identify the information to which the population would like to have access.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Several activities were performed to publicize the Transparency Portal, such as: publication of prominent banners on websites; dissemination on social media; dissemination on websites; and dissemination on search tools. • A feasibility study was conducted for implementing Technical Information Centers (CITs) linked to the Inter-Federative Committee (CIF)⁶⁷. Technical Notes No. 15 and No. 16 of 2019 - CTPDCS/CIF attested to the feasibility of creating the technical-scientific knowledge repository, in addition to other pertinent aspects⁶⁸. The CITs are expected to be an “interactive platform” and a “physical base” and among other functions will “be a repository and concentrate in the same place (digital format) information on: (i) the territories’ pre-disaster history; (ii) the disaster itself; and (iii) the post-disaster situation beginning with the activities performed within the scope of the reparation and governance processes.” The CITs will disseminate contents that must include information already produced in the affected territories about the disaster and the reparation processes, and must also include and disseminate as much as possible of the studies conducted and research results related to the disaster and the reparation process in the Rio Doce region • Development of a methodological proposal for training: i) public administrators and technicians from affected states and municipalities on transparency and access to information; ii) affected communities on the monitoring of public policies and public oversight in coordination with technical advisors. These activities had to be suspended due to the coronavirus pandemic. It was not possible to adapt the activities to online training because of the methodology proposed and because the region and the public lack the necessary infrastructure and means to attend online workshops. • A pilot training aimed at building capacity in dam failure risk management was held for municipal civil servants in the affected municipalities. Experts, civil defense representatives from across the country, entrepreneurs and control bodies participated in
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⁶⁷ CIF is chaired by Ibama and is composed of representatives from the federal government, the governments of Minas Gerais and Espírito Santo, the affected municipalities, the affected population, the Public Defender’s Office and the Rio Doce River Basin Committee.

⁶⁸https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-6-docs/nt_n15-marco-4.pdf and https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-6-docs/nt_n16-marco-4.pdf

	<p>the activity. It was also not possible to proceed with the other planned training activities due to the coronavirus pandemic.</p> <p>Despite all constraints imposed by the health crisis, online courses were made available to stakeholders⁶⁹ on access to information, transparency, public oversight, fight against corruption and public policy management.</p>		
Next steps	The Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General (CGU) and the Ministry of Regional Development (MDR) will perform all training activities planned for Commitment 6 as soon as public health safety conditions allow in-person activities.		
Milestone	Start date	End date	Completion level
1 - Completion of a survey to identify information demanded by the affected population and municipalities for the Transparency Portal	10/01/2018	06/28/2019	100%
2 – Development of Renova’s Transparency Portal with accessible language, prioritizing the availability of data in open formats	12/01/2018	08/19/2019	100%
3 – Implementation of actions to publicize the Transparency Portal	08/01/2019	05/01/2020	100%
4 – Completion of a feasibility study for creating a technical-scientific knowledge repository	10/01/2018	08/19/2019	100%
5 – Provision of training for public administrators and technicians from affected states and municipalities on transparency and access to information	01/01/2019	03/01/2020	50%
6 – Provision of training for the affected population on public policy monitoring and public oversight in coordination with technical advisors	08/01/2019	03/01/2020	50%
7 – Holding of training workshops on dam failure risk management for municipal civil servants of affected municipalities	01/01/2019	11/01/2019	50%
Lead government institution	Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General – CGU		

⁶⁹ [Controladoria Geral da União - AVAMEC](#)

Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution		Adenisio Alvaro de Souza
Position - Department		Coordinator-General for Federative Cooperation and Public Oversight
E-mail		adenisio.souza@cgu.gov.br
Phone number		(61) 2020-6516
Actors Involved	Government	Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General – CGU Government Secretariat Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic – SEGOV/PR Ministry of Regional Development – MDR
	Civil Society	Fundação Renova Clínica de Direitos Humanos/UFMG Laboratório de Gestão de Serviços Ambientais/UFMG Conectas
Additional Information		

[Commitment 7 – Transparency in the Legislative Process](#)

Commitment 7 aimed to enhance transparency in the legislative process by improving how information on the progress of bill is disclosed to the public to enable better monitoring and greater participation by citizens and civil society organizations. Despite some delays, due to the adaptation of work routines and schedules to the coronavirus pandemic, the planned deliveries met the established schedule, and the commitment’s milestones achieved an implementation rate of 100%.

The commitment’s implementation, in addition to being coordinated by the Chamber of Deputies, benefited from an intense engagement of the Federal Senate in most actions. The Legislative Assembly of Minas Gerais, the Legislative Chamber of the Federal District and the Municipal Chamber of Piracicaba were also important actors in the commitment’s implementation. All these actors’ efforts and collaboration helped achieve better results and expand the reach of actions. However, the low level of civil society organizations’ participation persisted in the last months of implementation of the commitment, as pointed out in the previous self-assessment report.

Throughout the process, from building the commitment to its implementation, the actors involved worked to address the key challenge of developing tools to make the legislative process more accessible, transparent and intelligible to the general public. An important result was the update of the Open Parliament Guide, an instrument designed

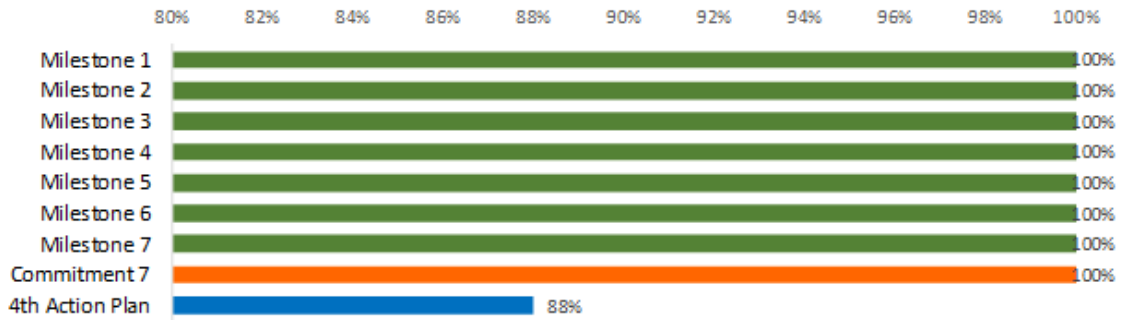
to facilitate the implementation of transparency and accountability programs in Legislative bodies. The document aims to disseminate several examples of good practices in communication, legislative and administrative transparency, and social participation. The commitment's team also published a unified glossary presenting specificities and convergences of the main legislative concepts, facilitating the understanding and participation of citizens. The Guide offers citizens a free training and information tool and is available online in Portuguese, English and Spanish versions.

Other highlights are the implementation of unique identifier for legislative proposals in the two federal legislative houses and the publication of initial bill texts in LEXML format. Both initiatives represent an extremely relevant advance in the transparency of the legislative process and information.

The development of unique identifiers for legislative proposals aimed to offer the public a simplified way of monitoring the progress of a bill within the National Congress. A more didactic format for visualizing this process was also developed. This means that legislative proposals, upon reaching the reviewing house, will preserve the number originally received in the initiating house. Furthermore, the same abbreviation will be adopted for similar legislative proposals, which will make it easier for citizens to monitor the progress of legislative proposals.

The presentation of legislative proposals in LEXML format [74], on the other hand, enables the consolidation of legislative information into a single portal and provides an infrastructure for the effective use of this information. Another initiative integrated work processes and data sharing, at the three government levels (federal, state and municipal) and between the three branches of the Republic (Executive, Judiciary and Legislative), using open standards persistent hyperlinks, online systems and standardized treatment of texts. LEXML standard facilitates citizen access to information, thus complying with the constitutional precept that defines the citizen as the holder of the right to access information and contributes to streamlining judicial, administrative and legislative procedures.

The chart below presents implementation rates for the commitment's milestones:



The table below presents consolidated information that help understand the entire implementation process of commitment 7:

Commitment 7. Increase the participation of various social groups in the legislative process (drafting of legislative proposals) through integrated efforts to enhance transparency, adapt language and communication and promote innovation	
Implementation period	October 1st, 2018, to February 1st, 2021
Lead government institution	Chamber of Deputies
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Relevant information is made available by Legislative Houses, such as on the progress of legislative proposals, parliamentarians, legislative debates and committee and plenary votes, in addition to administrative issues such as administrative structure, hiring and human resources. However, the commitment’s implementation team realized that there was difficulty in accessing information on the legislative process. During the commitment’s drafting, it became clear that, in addition to making the information available, it would be necessary to ensure that the target audience would be able to use it.
What is the commitment?	Enhance the transparency of the legislative process by improving the presentation of information on the progress of legislative proposals to enable citizens and civil society organizations to better monitor and participate in legislative matters.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The commitment’s implementation contributions include: a) The provision of integrated legislative information (Chamber of Deputies and Federal Senate), enabling a better understanding of the legislative process; b) Enhancement of the transparency of the legislative process by improving the presentation of information on the progress of legislative proposals to enable citizens and civil society organizations to better monitor and participate in legislative matters.

	<p>c) Since it is not always possible to use simplified language to report the progress and content of legislative proposals, the performance and positioning of the main legislative actors (author, rapporteur) and collegiate bodies (Plenary and committees). To clarify the technical terms used, citizens can access the Glossary of Legislative Terms that explains their meaning, facilitating the understanding of the legislative process.</p> <p>d) d) The publication of legislative proposals and laws in force in LEXML format, open and machine-readable, facilitating the automatic treatment of indexed texts and enabling new analyzes and visualizations by stakeholders.</p> <p>e) e) The review and expansion of the Open Parliament Guide included descriptions of good transparency practices in legislative houses from all regions of the country, encouraging the dissemination of these actions.</p>
<p>Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The commitment's implementation increased the participation of various social groups in the legislative process (drafting of legislative proposals). The commitment's implementation team worked intensively on adapting the language and communication with a view to enhancing transparency. There was a simplification of the presentation of information was simplified and unique identifiers for legislative proposals implemented in the Chamber of Deputies and the Federal Senate.</p> <p>To achieve these results, the team developed technological innovations, such as making texts available in LEXML format⁷⁰ and harmonizing the identification of bicameral legislative proposals.</p> <p>The commitment is related to OGP principles of transparency, civic participation and technology and innovation.</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2030 SDG: 16. Peace, Justice and Strong institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Target 16.6: Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; and Target

⁷⁰ <https://projeto.lexml.gov.br/documentacao/destaques-lexml> and <https://projeto.lexml.gov.br/documentacao/destaques-lexml>

	<p>16.7: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels⁷¹.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further detailed information about the commitment is available in the specific section of the Fourth National Action Plan: https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-7-docs/transparencia-do-processo-legislativo-monitoramento-e-execucao 			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				X
Description of results	<p>The following are some of the main results achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of a unified/binding descriptive glossary of legislative terms. The document presents the vocabulary used in the federal legislative process, considering not only the concepts used in legal texts, but also terms and abbreviations related to political parties and permanent committees of the Legislative. As some concepts used were not defined or mentioned in some legal texts, it was necessary to survey and study the Federal Legislative terminology. The result was a unified glossary that identifies particularities and equivalences between concepts. The document has also been translated into English and Spanish (milestone 1)⁷². • Implementation of unique identifiers for bicameral legislative proposals. The Federal Senate and the Chamber of Deputies previously adopted different systems to identify legislative proposals discussed in both houses. With the adoption of unique identifiers, the number of abbreviations was reduced, and the two houses started to use the same identifier for each bill and year. The initiative aimed to offer the public a simplified way of monitoring the progress of a bill within the National Congress (milestone 2)⁷³. • Publication of initial texts in LEXML format⁷⁴ of legislative proposals submitted electronically in accordance with Law No. 95/1998⁷⁵. The main types of legislative proposals were published in LEXML format. In August 2020, 4584 legal norms were already published: 66 Provisional Measures; 656 			

⁷¹ <http://www.agenda2030.com.br/ods/16/>

⁷² <https://bd.camara.leg.br/bd/handle/bdcamara/36859>

⁷³ <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2018/12/19/veja-como-ficarao-a-numeracao-e-a-nomenclatura-dos-projetos-no-congresso>

⁷⁴ <https://www.lexml.gov.br/busca/search?keyword=fmlexml>

⁷⁵ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/leis/lcp/lcp95.htm

	<p>Legislative Decree Projects; 3277 Bills; 213 Complementary Bills; 176 Resolution Projects; and 196 Constitutional Amendment Proposals (milestone 3).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of a Legislative Track tool to help citizens find information about the progress of legislative proposals on institutional portals of the National Congress⁷⁶, the Chamber of Deputies⁷⁷ and the Federal Senate⁷⁸ (milestone 4). The track tool aims to encourage and facilitate the monitoring of the legislative process by the public. • Dissemination of materials to explain the legislative process to the public, considering the diversity of audiences⁷⁹ (milestone 5) and participation in events to publicize the commitment's implementation actions (milestone 6)⁸⁰. • Update of the Open Parliament Guide⁸¹. The document has been adapted to use language accessible to the general public. Several references to good practices were added. The material also serves to inform and facilitate the implementation of transparency measures in other Legislative bodies (milestone 7). 		
Next steps			
Milestone	Start date	End date	Completion level
1 – Unified/binding descriptive glossary of legislative terms	10/01/2018	02/28/2019	100%
2 – Implementation of unique identifiers for bicameral legislative proposals	10/01/2018	2802//2019	100%
3 – Publication of initial texts in LEXML format of legislative proposals submitted electronically in accordance with Law No. 95/1998	07/01/2019	09/01/2020	100%
4 – Presentation of information on the progress of legislative proposals and provision of a citizen-oriented legislative track tool on institutional portals	04/01/2019	02/01/2021	100%
5 – Dissemination of materials to explain the legislative process to the general public,	12/01/2018	02/01/2021	100%

⁷⁶ <https://www.congressonacional.leg.br/materias/medidas-provisorias/-/mpv/141949>

⁷⁷ <https://www.camara.leg.br/propostas-legislativas/2270292>

⁷⁸ <https://www25.senado.leg.br/web/atividade/materias/-/materia/146368>

⁷⁹ <https://www12.senado.leg.br/noticias/materias/2018/12/19/veja-como-ficarao-a-numeracao-e-a-nomenclatura-dos-projetos-no-congresso>; <https://www.camara.leg.br/noticias/551403-numeracao-unica-de-proposicoes-no-congresso-ja-esta-em-vigor/>; <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=R7ASA-TtVvg>; <https://www.camara.leg.br/entenda-o-processo-legislativo/>; e

<https://plenarinho.leg.br/index.php/descubra/conheca-a-camara/>

⁸⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JcRyM55lw8c> and <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PiWFcqMa5RA&t=2s>

⁸¹ [guia -do-parlamento-aberto-versao-2020 \(parlamentoaberto.leg.br\)](#)

considering the diversity of audiences			
6 – Participation in at least 2 national events to publicize the commitment’s implementation actions	10/01/2018	02/01/2021	100%
7 – Update of the open parliament guide based on lessons learned in the commitment’s implementation	06/01/2020	02/01/2021	100%
Lead government institution			
Lead government institution		Deputy Chamber	
Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution		Antonio Carvalho e Silva Neto	
Position - Department		Head of Project and Management Council - APROGE	
E-mail		cooperacao.dg@camara.leg.br	
Phone number		(61) 3216-2010/2045	
Actors Involved	Government	Chamber of Deputies Federal Senate Piracicaba Municipal Chamber Legislative Assembly of Minas Gerais - ALMG District Chamber of the Federal District - CLDF	
	Civil Society	Instituto Brasileiro de Ciências Criminais – IBCCRIM Cidadania Inteligente	
Additional Information			

Commitment 8 – Land Transparency

Commitment 8 aims to implement a single registry for urban and rural properties in order to make data available to society through the National Land Information Management System – SINTER, thus ensuring land ownership transparency. This is an important initiative for the effective dissemination of information on Brazil’s land ownership situation to civil society and public administrators.

The actors involved faced several challenges over the commitment’s implementation process, as changes in government agencies and the composition of collegiate bodies due, among other causes, to Provisional Measure No. 870/2019⁸² and Decree No. 9,759/2019 had a strong impact on the results achieved. Moreover,

⁸² http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/Mpv/mpv870.htm

deadlocks in some important decisions caused delays and the incomplete implementation of some milestones.

In particular, there is the case of milestone 2, “Joint definition by INCRA and the Federal Revenue Secretariat about the hosting of cartographic data at CNIR,” which despite reaching an implementation rate of 90% was marked by a lack of consensus between the National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) and the Federal Revenue Secretariat of Brazil (RFB). These agencies had difficulty in defining where to host the Land Management System (SIGEF) database. While INCRA argued for maintaining the database in its own system, the RFB understood that transferring it to the CNIR⁸³ Center would be most adequate. Currently, the SIGEF, as well as most of strategic systems and databases, is hosted at the SERPRO environment, being fully maintained by INCRA. After a series of discussions, the actors involved decided that the SIGEF information would be provisionally integrated into the CNIR using the Application Programming Interface (API).

Milestones 7, 8 and 9 had low implementation rates, reaching only a maximum of 25%. In the case of milestone 7, “Proposal of an urban registry model,” the RFB, the body in charge of the milestone, pointed out its impossibility, since the law stipulates that municipalities are in charge of developing such models. However, RFB is working on the implementation of the Urban Registry (CADURB) module as part of SINTER to integrate existing urban registries.

The actors implementing milestone 8, “Completion of SIGEF 2.0 specifications, definitions and implementation,” advanced in actions such as project specification, process mapping and interface definition. However, the hiring through a cooperation agreement of a firm for developing the system did not occur and the milestone reached an implementation rate of only 20%. It is estimated that, after the hiring, estimates point that three years will still be needed until the system functionalities are in production.

It should be noted that INCRA is currently working on specifications for the Territorial Governance Platform - PGT, which should cover the needs previously identified for SIGEF 2.0. The SIGEF 2.0 Project is therefore not being implemented by INCRA, having been incorporated into the PGT implementation project, which has

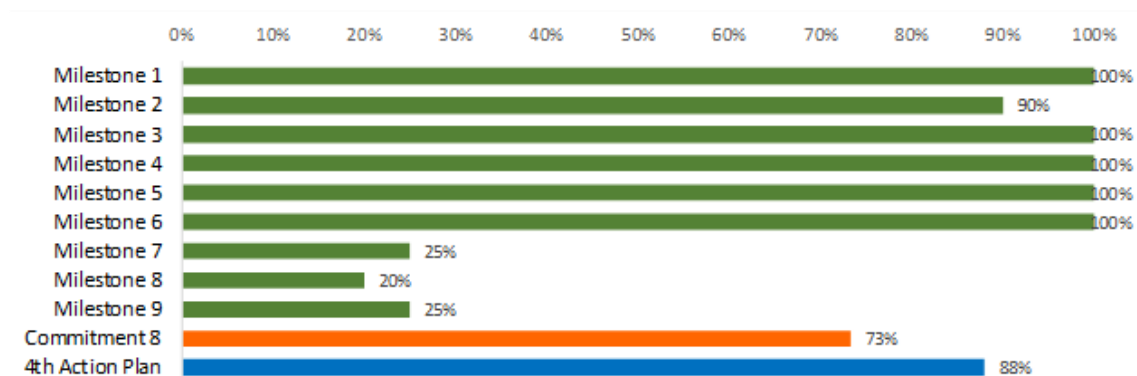
⁸³ National Rural Property Registry

already had its first version (MVP-1) implemented and launched, with the second version (MVP-2) scheduled for the next months.

In the case of milestone 9, “Establishment of partnership to conduct a study assessing government initiatives related to urban and rural registries, including the presentation of a proposal of technical solutions for the implementation of a national registration policy, preferably by specialized consultancy firms,” despite some advances, the milestone reached an implementation rate of only 25%.

INCRA, as the commitment’s lead government institution, has nevertheless made continuing efforts to maintain communication with all actors involved and to address in the best possible manner the aforementioned obstacles.

Commitment 8 has ultimately reached an implementation rate of 73%, as shown in the chart below:



The following table presents consolidated information on Commitment 8:

Commitment 8. Implement integrated rural (National Rural Property Registry - CNIR) and urban registries, making data available to civil society, with a view to fully implementing the National Land Information Management System (SINTER)	
Implementation period	October 1st, 2018 to April 14, 2021
Lead government institution	National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform – INCRA
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Lack of consolidated land ownership information, which generates multiplicity of registries
What is the commitment?	The commitment aims to integrate the various registration systems maintained by the public administration into a single urban and rural property registry, ensuring civil society access to land ownership data.

	<p>Furthermore, it also aims to promote initiatives aimed at the unified, complete, updated and geo-referenced registration of urban and rural land properties.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>The integration of registration systems maintained by different agencies into a single environment promotes the effective dissemination of land ownership information to civil society and public administrators.</p> <p>Furthermore, it helps reduce costs and widely share information on the subject.</p> <p>INCRA understands that, in addition to promoting effective dissemination of land ownership information in the country, the objective of the PGT implementation and the resulting sharing of information with other bodies and the CNIR - National Rural Property Registry, maintained by INCRA and the Federal Revenue Secretariat of Brazil – RFB, is the provision of information that will inform the implementation of public policies aimed at the Brazilian rural environment.</p> <p>All public policies to be implemented in all branches of government necessarily involve updated knowledge and information on the national land-ownership structure.</p> <p>An integrated registration system allows up-to-date and reliable information to be made available with much lower production and maintenance costs and greater efficiency in the use of this information.</p> <p>Moreover, this initiative focuses on the citizen, who has great interest that information is made available in an integrated registry.</p> <p>Citizen interests must be the main concern of this integration, which reduces bureaucracy in the provision of necessary data and promotes fast retrieval of processed information, ultimately facilitating access to public policies implemented by INCRA, RFB and other branches of government.</p>
<p>Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The commitment addresses the principle of transparency in proposing the integration of the various registries maintained by public bodies into a single urban and rural registry. Furthermore, in ensuring civil society accesses to land ownership data, it promotes social participation.</p>

	The commitment is thus related to the OGP principles of transparency and social participation.			
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2030 SDG: 16. Peace, Justice and Strong institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements⁸⁴; • Further information about the commitment is available in the specific section of the Fourth National Action Plan: https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-8-docs/transparencia-fundiaria-monitoramento-e-execucao 			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		X		
Description of results	<p>The main results achieved are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Engagement of the Civil House in the discussion on CNIR implementation: in the first half of 2019, a meeting was held with representatives of INCRA, the Federal Revenue Secretariat of Brazil (RFB), the Federal Court of Accounts (TCU) and the Civil House to discuss the current status of the CNIR implementation (milestone 1); • Joint definition by INCRA and the Internal Revenue Secretariat of the system that will host CNIR cartographic data involving the following databases (milestone 2): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Rural Registry System (SNCR): it would continue to be hosted by the Federal Data Processing Service (SERPRO) and maintained by INCRA; - Rural Environmental Registry (CAR): a cooperation agreement was signed between INCRA, RFB and the Brazilian Forest Service for developing a web service integrating the data into the CNIR; - Land Management System (SIGEF): INCRA and the Federal Revenue Secretariat disagree on the most appropriate system to host the data. It was defined that the SIGEF graphic data would be provisionally made available using the Application Programming Interface (API). However, adjustments still need to 			

⁸⁴ <http://www.agenda2030.com.br/ods/16/>

	<p>be made by the Federal Data Processing Service (SERPRO) to enable public access to the API and CNIR access to SIGEF graphic information. The SIGEF, controlled by INCRA, is now hosted in the SERPRO environment and maintained by INCRA in a modern and secure structure, which ensured service stability but that currently needs to be updated;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation by the Government of data categories for CNIR and associated databases: a) National Rural Registry System (SNCR) data included in CNIR⁸⁵; b) graphic data to be integrated into CNIR⁸⁶; c) Legal Entity Registry (CNPJ) database⁸⁷; d) Rural Property Tax Registry (CAFIR) data⁸⁸ (milestone 3); • Presentation by civil society of demands for data from CNIR and associated databases: the Forest Code Observatory (OCF) and the Brazilian Agrarian Reform Association (ABRA) presented a document⁸⁹ with demands for CNIR data. Government agencies, specifically INCRA, RFB and the Brazilian Forest Service (SFB), prepared a response document⁹⁰ (milestone 4) • Establishment of a civil society and government joint committee to monitor the implementation of the CNIR public interface (milestone 5): due to constraints on the establishment of committees imposed by Decree No. 9,759/2019⁹¹, INCRA and the Federal Revenue Secretariat of Brazil signed, in August 2020, CNIR Technical Note No. 005/2020, which stipulates the holding of 3 annual meetings of these bodies with civil society to monitor the implementation of the CNIR public interface⁹²; • Holding of a workshop, on April 13 and 14, 2021, to present and discuss the CNIR public interface with civil society (milestone 6)⁹³; 		
Next steps			
Milestone	Start date	Milestone	Start date

⁸⁵ Available at: <https://www.gov.br/incra/pt-br>

⁸⁶ Available at: <https://acervofundiario.incra.gov.br/acervo/acv.php>

⁸⁷ Available at: <https://www.gov.br/receitafederal/pt-br/assuntos/orientacao-tributaria/cadastros/consultas/consultas-cnpj>

⁸⁸ Available at: <https://www.gov.br/receitafederal/pt-br/assuntos/orientacao-tributaria/cadastros/consultas/consultas-cafir>

⁸⁹ https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-8-docs/marco-4_demandas-sociedade-civil.pdf

⁹⁰ https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-8-docs/marco-4-resposta-a-demandas-da-sociedade-civil_20-dezembro-2019.pdf

⁹¹ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2019-2022/2019/decreto/D9759.htm

⁹² <https://www.gov.br/receitafederal/pt-br/assuntos/orientacao-tributaria/cadastros/portal-cnir/legislacao/legislacao-cadastro-rural/nota-tecnica-conjunta-cocad-dfc-005-2020-entidades-da-sociedade-civil.pdf>

⁹³ <https://www.gov.br/receitafederal/pt-br/assuntos/orientacao-tributaria/cadastros/portal-cnir/ogp-transparencia-fundiaria/notas-tecnicas-transparencia-fundiaria/editais/edital-cocad-dfc-3-reuniao-de-abril-2021-sociedade-civil.pdf>

1 - Engagement of the Civil House in the discussion on CNIR implementation	10/01/2018	0115//2019	100%
2 - Joint definition by INCRA and the Internal Revenue Secretariat regarding the hosting of CNIR cartographic data	10/01/2018	12/08/2020	90%
3 - Presentation by the Government of data categories for CNIR and associated databases	02/01/2019	0401//2019	100%
4 - Presentation by civil society of demands for data from CNIR and associated databases	04/01/2019	05/23/2019	100%
5 - Establishment of a civil society and government joint committee to monitor the implementation of the CNIR public interface	05/01/2019	07/27/2020	100%
6 - Holding of a workshop for the presentation and discussion of the CNIR public interface with civil society	06/01/2019	04/14/2021	100%
7 - Proposition of an urban registry model	02/01/2019	07/27/2020	25%
8 - Completion of SIGEF 2.0 specifications, definitions and implementation	10/01/2018	01/15/2019	20%
9 - Establishment of partnership to conduct a study assessing government initiatives related to urban and rural registries, including the presentation of a proposal of technical solutions for the implementation of a national registration policy, preferably by specialized consultancy firms	10/01/2018	07/27/2020	25%
Lead government institution	National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform – INCRA		
Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution	Celso Menezes de Souza		
Position - Department	Coordinator-General of Rural Registry (DFR/INCRA)		
E-mail	celso.menezes@incra.gov.br		
Phone number	(61) 3411-7378/7703		
Actors Involved	Government	National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform – INCRA	

		Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply - MAPA Federal Revenue Secretariat
	Civil Society	Observatório do código Florestal – OCF University of Campinas – Unicamp Associação Brasileira de Reforma Agrária – ABRA Confederação Nacional da Agricultura – CNA UN Food and Agriculture Organization for Latin America and the Caribbean– FAO Instituto de Pesquisa Ambiental da Amazônia – IPAM Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola – IMAFLORA
Additional Information		

[Commitment 9 – Open Government and Climate](#)

Commitment 9 aimed to design strategies for collaboratively developing a transparent mechanism for assessing actions and policies related to climate change. This mechanism should include civil society participation in monitoring and improving the planning and management of climate policies.

This commitment’s implementation team faced several challenges throughout the implementation process. Administrative reforms, especially of government bodies but also of civil society organizations, hampered the implementation of planned activities. Initially, the issuance of Provisional Measure No. 870/2019⁹⁴, which provided for the basic administrative structure of the Presidency of the Republic’s departments and Ministries, had a strong impact on initial milestones’ implementation activities. All government bodies in charge of implementing the commitment’s milestones were affected by the Provisional Measure and, as a result, the initial activities could only be properly planned in the second half of 2019.

Furthermore, between 2019 and 2021, the Ministry of the Environment (MMA), the commitment’s lead government institution, underwent further administrative changes that resulted in changes to the commitment’s focal points. This resulted in delays in discussions and implementation of actions. In particular, there was particular difficulty in advancing the implementation of milestone 3. This milestone was the

⁹⁴ http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_Ato2019-2022/2019/Mpv/mpv870.htm

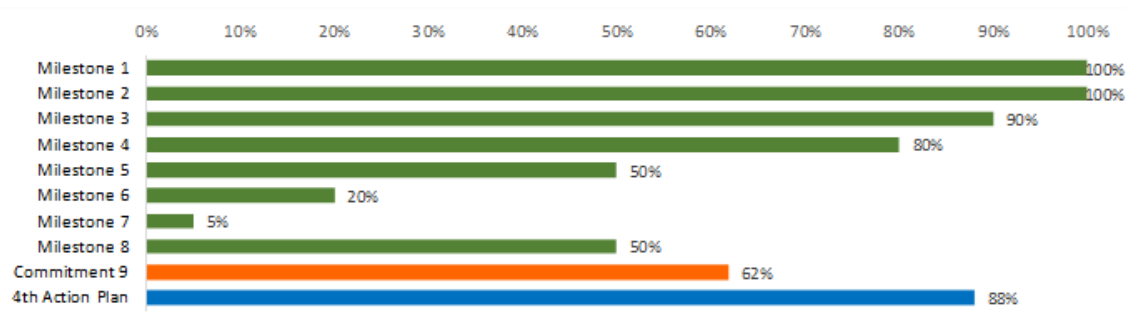
“definition of the scope of policies and actions targeted by the assessment” and was central to the achievement of the other milestones.

No consensus was reached between the government and civil society about the scope of the policies and actions targeted by the assessment (milestone 3). As a result, in April 2021, all participating civil society organizations decided to withdraw from Commitment 9, a decision formalized in a document available at: <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-9-docs/governo-aberto-e-clima-monitoramento-e-execucao>.

Faced with this situation, the MMA appointed in May 2021 new civil society actors to implement the commitment’s actions. CGU and the Civil Society WG, as the commitment’s monitoring bodies, evaluated the appointed actors, but decided that there would be no time and favorable conditions to complete the implementation of Commitment 9, as the Fourth Plan was already in the concluding stage, and it would still be necessary to validate the participation of these new actors. CGU and the Civil Society WG thus decided, on June 16, 2021, to discontinue the commitment’s implementation after reaching an implementation rate of 62%.

The MMA decided nevertheless to continue implementing the milestones’ actions, informing on October 29, 2021, the completion of all planned milestones for Commitment 9.

Considering that the completion of the milestones did not take place within the OGP, the following chart presents the milestones’ implementation rates as of June 16, 2021:



The following table presents relevant and consolidated information on Commitment 9:

Commitment 9. Develop collaboratively a transparent mechanism for assessing actions and policies related to climate change				
Implementation period	October 1st, 2018 to June 16, 2021			
Lead government institution	Ministry of the Environment – MMA			
Commitment Description				
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	Lack of transparency in the assessment of actions and policies related to climate change and insufficient mechanisms for civil society participation.			
What is the commitment?	The commitment aims to improve the management and planning of the Climate Policy, through the assessment of policies and actions, and to enhance social participation mechanisms.			
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	It enhances the transparency of information on climate-related plans and policies. Furthermore, it also improves the climate governance model.			
Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?	The increased availability of information on climate-related government actions and policies and the establishment of an assessment mechanism enabling an active participation of civil society in the climate agenda are relevant to OGP principles of transparency and civic participation.			
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2030 SDGs: 13⁹⁵ - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts; and 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Target 16.10⁹⁶ - Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements. 			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
		X		
Description of results	<p>The main results achieved, according to the Implementation Status Reports, are the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preparation of document for the identification and mapping of academic studies addressing climate change impacts (milestone 1); • Identification and mapping of national and international documents concerning the assessment of policies and actions related to climate change (milestone 2). 			
Next steps				
Milestone	Start date	End date	Completion level	

⁹⁵ <http://www.agenda2030.com.br/ods/13/>

⁹⁶ <http://www.agenda2030.com.br/ods/16/>

1 - Identification and mapping of academic studies on climate change impacts	10/01/2018	01/20/2020	100%
2 - Identification and mapping of national and international documents concerning the assessment of policies and actions related to climate change	10/01/2018	03/20/2020	100%
3 - Definition of the scope of the policies and actions targeted by the assessment	01/01/2019	06/16/2021	90%
4 - Identification and mapping of actors relevant to the assessment of actions and policies related to climate change	02/01/2019	06/16/2021	80%
5 - Holding of a public event to discuss the scope of the methodology and indicators	07/01/2019	06/16/2021	50%
6 - Definition of indicators and methodology to be used in the assessment	05/01/2019	06/16/2021	20%
7 - Proposal for a management and responsibility mechanism	03/01/2020	06/16/2021	5%
8 - Definition of a channel to disseminate the mechanism and its results	06/01/2020	06/16/2021	50%
Lead government institution			
Lead government institution		Ministry of the Environment – MMA	
Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution		Nelcilandia Pereira de Oliveira Ruy Silva Azevedo	
Position - Department		Director of the Green Economy and International Agreements Department	
E-mail		nelcilandia.oliveira@mma.gov.br	
Phone number		(61) 2028-2026	
Actors Involved	Government	Ministry of the Environment – MMA Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication – MCTIC Civil House - Presidency of the Republic Federal Court of Accounts - TCU (advisory support)	
	Civil Society	World Resources Institute – WRI/Brasil Instituto de Manejo e Certificação Florestal e Agrícola – Imaflora Instituto Centro de Vida – ICV Instituto do Clima e Sociedade – ICS Observatório do Clima – OC	
Additional Information			

Commitment 10 – Open Government and Water Resources

Commitment 10, coordinated by the National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANA), aimed to improve the National Water Resources Information System (SNIRH) with a view to strengthening committees in areas critical to the integrated management of Water Resources. It also aimed to give water-related public policies priority in the public agenda and to improve monitoring and evaluation mechanisms.

The National Water Resources Policy in Brazil, pursuant to Law No. 9,433/1997 [102], is implemented by ANA, at the federal level, and by 27 water resources management bodies in states, considering the overlapping control over water resources as established by the Brazilian Federal Constitution. Law No. 9,433/1997 also establishes the SNIRH (the main form of access to water resources information in Brazil), which is managed by ANA and collects data and information on water resources in the country and make them available to civil society. This task involves a broad and complex set of processes to collect, organize and disseminate the data and information.

The SNIRH had to be adapted over the years to better respond to civil society demands, provide more training on the issue and better disseminate its content to various audiences. Among these audiences, of particular interest are the about 230 collegiate bodies in various territorial units that implement in a decentralized and participatory manner the policy on water resources, which are the hydrographic basins. The commitment was thus designed and implemented to improve the system and bring it closer, in particular, to the actors directly involved in water resources management.

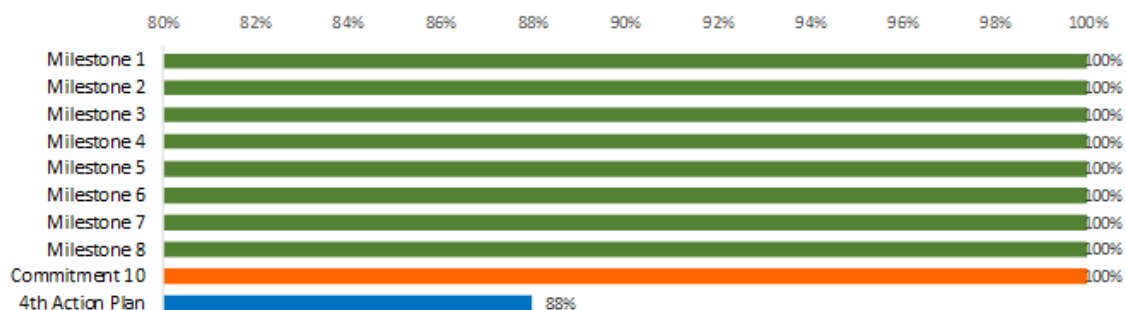
During the commitment's implementation, the efforts made by the government and civil society actors in charge of the milestones resulted in an implementation rate of 100% for the agreed upon actions.

Improvements in the SNIRH stand out among the many results achieved. These improvements allowed more content to be made available and facilitated access to reports, specific publications, interactive maps, metadata, indicator panels, various related subsystems, smartphone applications, open data and geoservices. The SNIRH improvement process benefited from suggestions from various actors, through public consultation and surveys carried out within the scope of the commitment's implementation.

These improvements facilitate water resources management by the government actors and specific committees that use SNIRH data for decision-making, as well as civil society monitoring. In this sense, the commitment included specific milestones for the training of these various actors. Training activities focused, among other contents, on how the system is structured and accessed, involving in-person activities and the development of materials for the provision of online continuing training.

The orientation and training provided enable participants to access information on water resources, as well as enable public administrators to receive feedback for SNIRH 's continuous evaluation and improvement. There are various possible applications for this information, such as in decision making regarding public policy implementation; in academic research aimed at the advancement of science and knowledge production; in the various economic activities that make use of water resources; or in citizens' exercise of the right to access information. Better management of water, land and related resources also result in equitable economic returns and social well-being without compromising the vital sustainability of ecosystems.

The following chart presents the milestones' implementation rates:



The table below presents relevant and consolidated information on the commitment:

Commitment 10. Improve the National Water Resources Information System (SNIRH) with a view to strengthening Committees in areas critical to the integrated management of Water Resources	
Implementation period	October 1st, 2018 to August 6, 2021
Lead government institution	National Water and Sanitation Agency – ANA
Commitment Description	

<p>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</p>	<p>Lack of balance and parity between government and civil society in decision-making spaces and lack of access to information related to water resources management.</p>
<p>What is the commitment?</p>	<p>The commitment aims to implement mechanisms to facilitate access, provide training, enable the collection and availability of data on public policies affecting or affected by water resources management.</p>
<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>The commitment's implementation enhances transparency regarding the country's water resources and the challenges for increasing water availability in terms of quality and quantity.</p> <p>Furthermore, it allows civil society and the government to access more structured information on water resources for different applications, whether in decision-making in public policy implementation, in academic research aimed at the advancement of science and knowledge production, in the various economic activities that make use of water resources, or in citizens' exercise of the right to access information.</p> <p>The commitment enables the information on water resources in Brazil to be accessed in a more systematized, intuitive and user-friendly way, including the provision of training activities to its target audience. The SNIRH will continue to evolve and expand in terms of content and forms of access, as it is a crucial management and monitoring instrument for the National Water Resources Policy.</p>
<p>Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The commitment's implementation increased the ways and means of accessing SNIRH information, through both the new user-oriented presentation menu and the citizens' civic participation in public consultation and training activities. The technology adopted in the SNIRH evolved and the transparency in making information available to all audiences increased. New databases and a series of updates were implemented. System users played an important role by contributing with suggestions for system improvement. In 2018, for example, an average of 4,210 unique visitors (IPs) accessed the SNIRH metadata portal per month, an average that reached 6,789 in 2021 (data from January to July).</p> <p>The online training, provided within the scope of the commitment, had the participation of 515 people from October 2020 to July 2021.</p>

	<p>The commitment is related to the OGP principles of transparency, social participation and technology and innovation.</p>			
<p>Additional information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2030 SDGs: 6. Drinking Water and Sanitation: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all. Target 6.5⁹⁷: By 2030, implement integrated water resources management at all levels, including through transboundary cooperation as appropriate; Target 6.b: Support and strengthen the participation of local communities in improving water and sanitation management; 16. Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Target 16.7⁹⁸: Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. • Further information about the commitment is available in the specific section of the Fourth National Action Plan: https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-10-docs/governo-aberto-e-recursos-hidricos-monitoramento-e-execucao 			
<p>Completion level</p>	<p>Not started</p>	<p>Limited</p>	<p>Substantial</p>	<p>Completed</p>
				<p>X</p>
<p>Description of results</p>	<p>The main results achieved were the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mapping and selection of critical areas: ANA made available the 2017 Conjuncture Report⁹⁹ and the Mapping of Critical Basins¹⁰⁰ and allowed other actors to participate with suggestions (milestone 1); • Training and evaluation workshops focused on the National Water Resources Information System (SNIRH) with the participation of the basins committee and civil society (milestone 2): in May 2019, ANA held a pilot workshop in Ourinhos-SP aimed at members of the Paranapanema basin water resources committee and guests. In October 2019, the ANA held the SNIRH Workshop as part of the XXI National Meeting of Hydrographic Basin Committees – ENCOB in Foz do Iguaçu/PR¹⁰¹. The 			

⁹⁷ <http://www.agenda2030.com.br/ods/6/> and <https://odsbrasil.gov.br/>

⁹⁸ <http://www.agenda2030.com.br/ods/16/>

⁹⁹ http://www.snirh.gov.br/portal/snirh/centrais-de-conteudos/conjuntura-dos-recursos-hidricos/conj2017_rel-1.pdf

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.snirh.gov.br/snirh/snirh-1/acesso-tematico/balanco-hidrico>

¹⁰¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=BHxPdwPr0mo>

	<p>system’s main features and databases of were presented to civil society representatives and basin committees members. Thirty-seven committee representatives from al 5 Brazilian regions participated in the workshop. Nine video classes about the SNIRH¹⁰² were also produced (milestone 2);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Online consultation on the National Water Resources Information System (SNIRH)¹⁰³: the consultation aimed to understand users’ experience regarding the SNIRH structure, content coverage and forms of access, with a view to improving the system and enhancing transparency and participation in water resources management. The consultation involved 131 participants (milestone 3); • Preparation of a document¹⁰⁴ consolidating the responses to the public consultation, carried out in milestone 3, on the information lacking in the SNIRH (milestone 4); • Evaluation and prioritization of suggestions for changes in the SNIRH and about information lacking in the system, including the joint planning by the government and civil society of changes to be implemented: a document¹⁰⁵ was prepared containing the evaluation, prioritization and planning of suggested changes submitted by participants in the online consultation conducted for milestone 3. Suggestions for changes in the SNIRH by participants in the workshop held for milestone 2 were also considered. Overall, the main need for change identified was related to the form of access to the various system structures, such as analytical reports, interactive maps, metadata, indicator panels, subsystems, applications, open data and geoservices (milestone 5); • Implementation of SNIRH improvement actions considered feasible until the term of the Fourth Action Plan: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a) Development of a new interactive and user-friendly page to present information¹⁰⁶.
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¹⁰² <https://capitacao.ead.unesp.br/index.php/inscricoes-abertas?view=courseenrollment&coid=43424>

¹⁰³ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/noticias/2020/consulta-online-busca-aprimoramento-na-transparencia-do-sistema-nacional-de-informacoes-sobre-recursos-hidricos>

¹⁰⁴ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-10-docs/resultados-consulta-online-snirh.pdf>

¹⁰⁵ Available in the topic “Informações e documentos relacionados ao compromisso” at: <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-10-docs/governo-aberto-e-recursos-hidricos-monitoramento-e-execucao>

¹⁰⁶ <https://www.gov.br/ana/pt-br/assuntos/noticias/ana-lanca-novo-portal-de-informacoes-sobre-aguas-do-brasil-durante-webinar-nesta-terca-12>

	<p>b) Publication of the Mato Grosso do Sul Grants Map¹⁰⁷, the first that provides on the same map data on both state and federal grants, obtained from various geo web services, thus advancing in the integration of different databases.</p> <p>c) Request to state water resources management bodies of water resources information from state and district systems to be made available in the SNIRH.</p> <p>d) A new version of the SNIRH metadata portal¹⁰⁸ was made available. This version was released at the II Brazilian Symposium on Spatial Data Infrastructures¹⁰⁹ and in an online class for the University of Brasília's community¹¹⁰. As of October 2021, the class had 720 views and the new portal's launch video had 1,602 views¹¹¹.</p> <p>e) Implementation of a Spatial Data Infrastructure (SDI) for the National Water Resources Management System (SINGREH)¹¹². The aim was to increase the integration of some SINGREH entities into the SNIRH and to offer a technological solution for providing access to the data and platforms. The solution adopted, the GeoNode, has already been integrated into ANA's IT infrastructure and should be adopted as a pilot by states participating in the Information System component of the State Water Resources Management Tools Project, and during implementation of the 3rd Consolidation Program cycle of the National Water Management Pact (Progestation)¹¹³. The INDE-RH proposal will also be included in the Information System program of the new National Water Resources Plan for the period 2022-2040 (PNRH 2022-2040), which is being developed by the Ministry of Regional Development (MDR) and ANA¹¹⁴.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Report on the use of SNIRH information by the basin committees of selected critical areas: prepared based on profile information about the 354 participants in the course (from October 2020 to April 2021) and on a questionnaire answered by 60 participants (milestone 7)¹¹⁵.
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¹⁰⁷ <https://portal1.snirh.gov.br/ana/apps/webappviewer/index.html?id=8a1dd9176a00491b8a585fe019689736>.

¹⁰⁸ <https://metadados.snirh.gov.br/> and <https://www.gov.br/ana/pt-br/assuntos/noticias-e-eventos/noticias/ana-lanca-novo-portal-de-metadados-para-facilitar-o-acesso-as-informacoes-que-produz>

¹⁰⁹ <https://inde.gov.br/simposio-12-anos/sbide-home.html>

¹¹⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4o9gbSu7Nml&t=2239s>

¹¹¹ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KSWQ77fNW9A>

¹¹² SINGREH is composed of the agencies and collegiate bodies that develop and implement the National Water Policy. Established by the Water Law (Law No. 9,433/97), SINGREH's main role is to manage the use of water in a democratic and participatory manner.

¹¹³ ANA TI structure is available at <http://inderh.snirh.gov.br/>.

¹¹⁴ <https://www.gov.br/mdr/pt-br/assuntos/seguranca-hidrica/plano-nacional-de-recursos-hidricos-1>

¹¹⁵ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-10-docs/relatoriomarco7.pdf>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision of training for establishing networks of representatives from the various segments participating in National Water Resources Management System's (SINGREH)¹¹⁶ collegiate bodies: an online course¹¹⁷ was held, which had already had 580 participants as of October 2021. The course focused on SNIRH importance as a Water Resources Management tool, knowledge about water resources' conceptual and legal aspects and the evolution of the System. It also sought to enable course participants to use the SNIRH as a tool for accessing information related to water resources (hydrographic basins, water quality and quantity, water uses, water balance, critical hydrological events, institutional aspects, planning, regulation and inspection, and programs) in its various formats (reports, maps, indicators, systems, open data, applications and geoservices). The course was aimed at representatives of basin committees; water resources councils; federal, state and municipal public servants; members of entities executing functions delegated by basin agencies; students; researchers; and civil society in general. The course remains available and enrollment is open (milestone 8). 		
Next steps			
Milestone	Start date	End date	Completion level
1 – Mapping and selection of critical areas	10/01/2018	07/15/2019	100%
2 – Holding of workshops for providing training in and evaluating the National Water Resources Information System (SNIRH) aimed at basin committees and civil society	03/01/2019	09/09/2020	100%
3 – Online consultation on the National Water Resources Information System (SNIRH)	06/01/2019	03/06/2020	100%
4 – Mapping and record in a public document of the information lacking in the SNIRH	11/01/2019	07/21/2020	100%
5 – Evaluation and prioritization of suggested changes to the SNIRH and information lacking in the System, including the	02/01/2020	10/31/2020	100%

¹¹⁶ <https://www.gov.br/ana/pt-br/assuntos/noticias-e-eventos/noticias/ana-lanca-curso-on-line-para-facilitar-o-acesso-as-informacoes-do-snirh>

¹¹⁷ <https://capacitacao.ead.unesp.br/index.php/inscricoes-abertas?view=courseenrollment&coid=43424>

joint planning by the government and civil society of the changes to be implemented			
6 – Implementation of SNIRH improvement actions considered feasible until the term of the Fourth Action Plan	01/04/2020	05/14/2021	100%
7 – Report on the use of SNIRH information by the basin committees of selected critical areas	06/01/2019	08/06/2021	100%
8 – Provision of training for establishing networks of representatives from the various segments participating in National Water Resources Management System's (SINGREH) collegiate bodies	08/01/2019	04/30/2021	100%
Lead government institution			
National Water and Sanitation Agency – ANA			
Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution			
Marcus Fuckner			
Position - Department			
Coordinator of Conjuncture and Information Management			
E-mail			
marcus.fuckner@ana.gov.br			
Phone number			
(61) 2109-5390			
Actors Involved	Government	National Water and Sanitation Agency – ANA Ministry of Regional Development – MDR Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply – MAPA	
	Civil Society	World Resources Institute – WRI Brasil Artigo 19 Fundação Esquel Observatório de Governança das Águas Universidade de São Paulo – USP	
Additional Information			

Commitment 11 – Access to Information Law (LAI) in States and Municipalities

Commitment 11 was aimed at enhancing access to public information in states and municipalities through the development and implementation of a unified platform for receiving and responding to access to information requests. The main objective was to make the platform available at no cost to states and municipalities.

Representatives of governmental and non-governmental organizations, interested citizens, academics, system developers and public bodies actively engaged in

the commitment's implementation and contributed elements to the National System's development. The commitment also involved an expansion of civil society's participation through a specific public consultation, which received more than 530 contributions. Interested citizens, academics, non-governmental organizations participated in the consultation, presenting suggestions to enhance the development of the National System.

The efforts achieved successful results. In 2020, the FalaBR Platform Information Access Module was made available.

FalaBr is a unique tool to manage access to information requests and among its main features are: subnational entities incur no costs for the acquisition or maintenance of the system; it enables automated deadline controls; it includes report generation capabilities; it works entirely in an online environment and there is no need to install it on local machines; it was developed to be integrated with other systems used by the Citizen Information Service (SIC); it works in web environment and features a responsive design (flexibility in displaying information on screens of different sizes and mobile devices); the system is hosted on a secure server, maintained by CGU; it allows exchanges between different SICs; and it can be customized to meet the needs of each municipality or state.

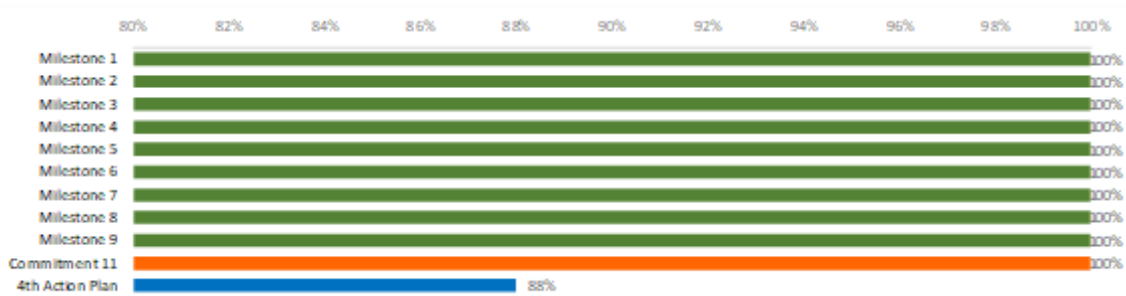
The system also facilitates the collection of information, as well as significantly enhances the responsiveness of municipalities and states. In this sense, the system also enables the improvement of the national access to information policy. Furthermore, it integrates a platform (FalaBr) with the ombudsman's offices system, which makes it even more robust in terms of compliance with the right to access public information.

The access to information module alone has already been adopted by 198 public bodies and entities, including Legislative bodies and Autonomous Social Services. About 90 other bodies are in the process of registering to use the tool. The bodies and entities that have already signed up have received manuals and training materials and have access to support activities designed within the scope of the commitment to serve subnational entities.

In addition to implementing the tool, the commitment's team developed a coordination program to promote transparency. The Brazil Team Program was developed to improve public management and strengthen the fight against corruption.

The Program includes three focus areas: a) Integrity: substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all its forms; b) Transparency: develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; c) Social Participation: ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.

The following table presents consolidated information to facilitate the visualization of the products and results detailed in the commitment. The chart below also helps visualize the results:



Commitment 11. Develop the National Digital System for information access requests (e-SIC) in order to implement the Access to Information Law in states and municipalities	
Implementation period	October 1st, 2018 to January 18, 2021
Lead government institution	Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General – CGU
Commitment Description	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	One of the biggest challenges states and municipalities face in terms of transparency is the regulation of the Access to Information Law ¹¹⁸ , including the implementation of an adequate system to assist the public to exercise this right. It was also identified a significant lack of specific channels for monitoring and submitting access to information requests in states and municipalities.
What is the commitment?	The commitment aims to enhance access to public information in states and municipalities, especially by developing and implementing a unified platform for access to information requests, and its provision without installation and maintenance costs to states and municipalities.

¹¹⁸ Law No. 12,5327/2011: http://www.planalto.gov.br/ccivil_03/_ato2011-2014/2011/lei/l12527.htm

<p>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</p>	<p>It accelerates the implementation of the Access to Information Law in states and municipalities.</p> <p>The development of a national digital system facilitates and expands access to the right to public information through a technological and innovative tool. Furthermore, the implementation of the commitment's milestones enabled citizen participation and the creation of accountability mechanisms at the municipal and state levels.</p>
<p>Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?</p>	<p>The development of a national digital system, in addition to promoting technological innovation, expands access to the right to public information, transparency and accountability in states and municipalities.</p> <p>Moreover, the Fala.br platform¹¹⁹, which hosts the information access system, also allows states and municipalities to register with the ombudsman system. In this sense, states and municipalities can also guarantee that citizens have access to tools to both request public information and submit comments about government services. The use of such channels by citizens helps the government to improve policy and services management, in addition to combating illegal acts.</p> <p>In addition to the implementation of the System, the commitment also includes coordination actions to promote transparency, integrity and participation through the Brazil Team Program¹²⁰. The actions are based on three pillars: a) Integrity: substantially reducing corruption and bribery in all its forms; b) Transparency: developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; c) Social Participation: ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels.</p> <p>The commitment is related to the OGP principles of transparency, social participation, accountability, and technology and innovation.</p>
<p>Additional information</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agenda 2030 SDG: Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. Target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance

¹¹⁹ <https://falabr.cgu.gov.br/publico/Manifestacao/SelecionarTipoManifestacao.aspx?ReturnUrl=%2f>

¹²⁰ [Time Brasil — Portuguese \(Brazil\) \(www.gov.br\)](http://www.gov.br)

	<p>with national legislation and international agreements¹²¹.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Further detailed information about the commitment is available in the specific section of the Fourth National Action Plan: https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-11-docs/lai-em-estados-e-municipios-monitoramento-e-execucao 			
Completion level	Not started	Limited	Substantial	Completed
				X
Description of results	<p>The following are some of the main results achieved:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A survey¹²² was conducted to collect contributions from civil society (citizens, academics, users of the Access to Information Law (LAI), non-governmental organizations and system developers linked to public entities and bodies) aimed to improve the planning and development of the national digital system for requesting information from municipalities and states. The survey involved 532 participants. • Development of a national digital system¹²³ to receive and respond to access information requests in municipalities and states. Upon membership, states and municipalities can use it without incurring development and maintenance costs. Furthermore, the system provides several other benefits: a) provision of a single tool to receive and manage information access requests, complaints, suggestions, requests and compliments; b) enables automated control of deadlines; c) offers report generation resources; d) online operation, no installation on machines is required; e) responsive design (flexibility in displaying information on screens of different sizes and mobile devices); e) integration with other systems; f) it is hosted on a secure server maintained by CGU; g) facilitates exchanges between Citizen Information Services and Ombudsman's Offices; h) can be customized to the needs of each subnational government. <p>The tool is important to enhance and consolidate the transparency policy throughout the country.</p>			

¹²¹ <http://www.agenda2030.com.br/ods/16/>

¹²² [CGU e Senado realizam pesquisa para desenvolvimento do e-SIC Nacional — Português \(Brasil\) \(www.gov.br\)](https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/noticias/2020/4/cgu-oferece-sistema-eletronico-de-acesso-a-informacao-a-estados-e-municipios)

¹²³ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/noticias/2020/4/cgu-oferece-sistema-eletronico-de-acesso-a-informacao-a-estados-e-municipios> and <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/assuntos/transparencia-publica/time-brasil/modulo-de-acesso-a-informacao-integrado-a-plataforma-falabr>

	<p>As of October 19, 2021, 198 bodies had registered to adopt the tool: 124 from the municipal executive branch, 17 from the municipal legislative branch and 57 bodies from the state executive branch, in addition to 4 Autonomous Social Services.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transparency promotion actions carried out through the Brazil Team Program¹²⁴. The actions are based on three pillars: a) Integrity: substantially reducing corruption and bribery in all its forms; b) Transparency: developing effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; c) Social Participation: ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. The Program is a collaborative initiative by subnational governments, the Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General and partner bodies, aimed at encouraging registration with the Fala.br Platform – information access module, in addition to offering subnational governments the following benefits: participation in in-person and online training on specific topics of the Action Plan; access to various systems and remote support; scripts, guides and technical material for implementing the actions; support from a network of local partners to facilitate access to solutions; identification and dissemination of good practices and successful experiences found during the implementation of Action Plans that can be shared among program participants. As of October 19, 2021, 198 subnational entities had registered with the program. • An assessment of the LAI was conducted in states and municipalities. Two studies were carried out: a) a Report¹²⁵ on indicators of implementation and compliance with access to public information regulations at the subnational level in Brazil; and b) a Working paper¹²⁶ on relevant variables for assessing compliance with the Access to Information Law in Brazilian municipalities. The two documents provide an overview of subnational commitments to implement the access to public information law. Information was collected in interviews with CGU technicians and officials,
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¹²⁴ [Time Brasil — Português \(Brasil\) \(www.gov.br\)](http://www.gov.br)

¹²⁵ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-11-docs/diagnostico-subnacional-lai-compromisso-11-relatorio-fgv-ptp.pdf>

¹²⁶ https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/4o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/compromisso-11-docs/diagnostico-lai-municipal-determinantes-michener_nichter-fgv-ptp.pdf

	<p>analysis of transparency tools and the results of the Transparent Brazil Scale¹²⁷.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development of support materials for public administrators and civil society. A manual was prepared to guide federal civil servants in the use of the Fala.BR - Access to Information Module. The material contains information on how to receive, process and respond to requests, among other topics. Several guidance videos were also produced for civil servants and citizens¹²⁸ and an online training session was carried out on the use of the tool. The videos and the training session had over 20,000 and over 7,000 views, respectively. 		
Next steps	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Encouraging registration with both Fala.br and the Brazil Team Program is a continuing action carried out by the Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General (CGU), the commitment's lead government institution. Every month there is an increase in the number of registrations. 		
Milestone	Start date	End date	Completion level
1 – Assessment of LAI in states and municipalities	10/01/2018	01/18/2021	100%
2 – Identification of partners (public administrators and civil society)	10/01/2018	10/31/2018	100%
3 – Analysis of the system's technical feasibility	10/01/2018	04/01/2019	100%
4 – Survey about the system	10/01/2018	12/27/2018	100%
5 – Definition of the system's requirements	10/01/2018	02/27/2019	100%
6 – Development of the System	01/01/2019	06/31/2019	100%
7 – Coordination actions with transparency promotion programs	01/01/2019	06/28/2019	100%
8 – Development of support materials for public administrators and civil society	03/01/2019	05/01/2020	100%
9 – Development of System/LAI dissemination actions	10/01/2018	05/01/2020	100%
Lead government institution	Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General – CGU		

¹²⁷ <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/assuntos/transparencia-publica/escala-brasil-transparente>

¹²⁸ <https://www.gov.br/acessoainformacao/pt-br/central-de-conteudo/videos>

Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution		Adenisio Alvaro de Souza
Position - Department		Coordinator-General for Federative Cooperation and Public Oversight
E-mail		adenisio.souza@cgu.gov.br
Phone number		(61) 2020-6516
Actors Involved	Government	Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General - CGU Transparency Secretariat/Federal Senate Federal Court of Accounts - TCU National Council for Internal Control – CONACI Comptroller-General’s Office of the Federal District
	Civil Society	Artigo 19 Agenda Pública Fundação Getúlio Vargas
Additional Information		

V. Exchange of Best Practices and Lessons Learned

During the Fourth National Action Plan development and implementation period, from 2018 to 2021, the Brazilian government engaged in several initiatives aimed at sharing good practices, experiences and lessons learned with other countries.

Of particular interest is the continuing partnership between the Brazilian federal government and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) for the implementation of public sector reforms related to Open Government. The OECD partnership has allowed Brazil to participate in several activities involving the exchange of experiences and information. These include the Public Governance Committee, the Open Government Working Group and the OECD Network on Open and Innovative Government in Latin America and the Caribbean. This initiative, launched in 2015, aims to promote dialogue across the region, involving the transfer and exchange of knowledge regarding Open Government, public sector innovation and digital government to promote the Open Government agenda, socioeconomic development and regional integration. Brazil currently shares with Colombia the presidency of the Network, having hosted a Network meeting in 2018 to promote dialogue and the sharing of best practices among participating countries.

Another initiative resulting from this partnership is the Open Government Assessment in Brazil. This initiative was part of the Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Brazilian Office of the Comptroller General (CGU) and the OECD signed in 2020, which aimed at developing strategies to improve, provide assistance and promote the advancement of the Open Government agenda in the country in accordance with OECD standards, based on an assessment of the policies and practices already implemented in the country. During the assessment's implementation process, the Brazilian government had the opportunity to share its open government experiences with OECD member countries and with Colombia and Argentina, which support this initiative.

In 2018, Brazil held an event to launch innovations and improvements to the new Transparency Portal; the event included a debate on "International Perspectives on Transparency," which brought together representatives from Brazil, South Africa and the OECD, in addition to the organizations Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) and the International Budget Partnership (IBP), to exchange experiences in the use of transparency portals.

Finally, it worth mentioning that, within the scope of the OGP, Brazil also frequently participates in bi- or multilateral meetings that allow for the opportunity of sharing experiences with other countries.

VI – Conclusion and Next Steps

The Fourth National Action Plan was developed with a view to establishing collaboration between different actors, involving shared decision-making between government and civil society. This partnership allowed for the establishment of more dynamic and objective commitments, the results of which were presented in this Final Self-Assessment Report.

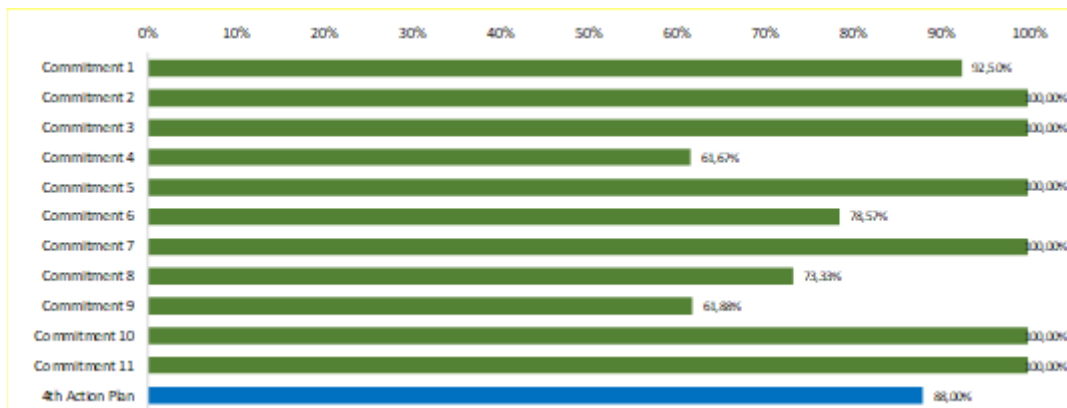
The continuing engagement and dedication of the various government bodies and, in particular, of those who undertook the task of coordinating the commitment and worked to overcome internal and external obstacles and ensure the engagement of the actors involved in the commitments were fundamental to enable the implementation of the Fourth National Action Plan actions.

A special mention should be made to representatives of the new Civil Society WG, who played a very important role in the monitoring process. Close monitoring by the Civil Society WG organizations contributed to advance the commitments' implementation, as well as being essential to promote dialogue between civil society and government actors.

Despite several challenges and difficulties faced throughout the implementation period, the overall result of the 11 commitments can be considered positive. The overall results are the following:

- 6 of the 11 commitments were fully implemented (100%)
- 3 of the 11 commitments had a partial implementation rate above 70% (73.33%, 78.57% and 92.50%);
- only 2 commitments had an implementation rate below 70% (61.67% and 61.88%).

The following chart presents the commitments' implementation rates:



The low implementation rates of **Commitment 4 - Implement training actions aimed at public administrators and civil society to increase the recognition of the Human Right to Adequate Food and strengthen public oversight of the Food and Nutritional Security policy**, which had an implementation rate of 61.67%, and of **Commitment 9 - Develop collaboratively a transparent mechanism for assessing actions and policies related to climate change**, with an implementation rate of 61.88%, are mainly due, as explained in this report, to internal structural changes in the public bodies and entities involved and adjustments in their agendas and priorities. The non-implementation of certain milestones and the consequent limited implementation of these commitments will certainly serve as lessons learned for the planning and monitoring stages of the next Action Plans.

Furthermore, it is important to recognize the results achieved in the implementation of the Fourth Plan commitments. Overall, there were more than 21 training actions, including courses, workshops and training sessions that had a direct participation of more than 50,000 people. Documents were also prepared to guide and structure open government policies. Other results that generated significant impacts were the development of systems and tools, the technological improvement of processes, as well as the cooperation agreements established and the creation of participatory spaces. Also worth mentioning is that the implementation of some commitments involved actions beyond those that had been previously agreed upon and included actors who initially were not expected to participate.

These actions demonstrate that Brazil has made progress in consolidating the open government agenda in the country. In order for this agenda to continue advancing,

it is important that government and civil society representatives involved with open government initiatives consider as next steps addressing the following challenges in the next Action Plans:

- Increasing public actors' awareness of the potential benefits of open government to the results of public policies, in order to enhance the engagement of these actors in the implementation of open government practices;
- Establishment of permanent spaces for the dialogue between government and civil society in all public policy cycles;
- Increasing civil society's trust in the Government;
- Ensuring continuity of ongoing initiatives during administrative and institutional changes;
- Increasing diversity in social participation forums;
- Ensuring data is made available to citizens in a way that enable it to become information of real value for their lives;
- Increasing engagement of private companies in the co-creation and implementation of government commitments;
- Expanding the implementation of open government policies in subnational entities;
- Expanding the implementation of open government policies in the Legislative and Judiciary.

The challenges to ensuring the consolidation of a more open government require even more dedication and attention from the government and civil society, since there is certainly still much left to be done. Nevertheless, many important results have been achieved and recognized over the past years due to the implementation of the Brazilian Action Plans.

VII – Annexes

Civil Society WG Composition

Categories	Organizations	Representatives
Civil Society Organizations	Observatório do Código Florestal	Ana Paula Valdiones (Member)
		Roberta Rubim del Giudice (Alternate)
	Transparência Brasil	Manoel Galdino Pereira Neto (Member)
		Juliana Mari Sakai (Alternate)
	Rede pela Transparência e Participação Social (RETPS)	Paula Oda (Member)
		Caroline Burle dos Santos Guimarães (Alternate)
	Observatório Social do Brasil - Rio de Janeiro	Tatiana Quintela de Azeredo Bastos (Member)
		Daniele Chaves Teixeira (Alternate)
Employers Organization	Confederação Nacional do Comércio de Bens, Serviços e Turismo (CNC)	Francisco Valdeci de Sousa Cavalcante (Member)
		Cristiane de Souza Soares (Alternate)
Workers Organization	Associação Nacional dos Médicos Peritos da Previdência Social	Francisco Eduardo Cardoso Alves (Member)
		Luiz Carlos de Teive e Argolo (Alternate)
Academic Organization	Laboratório de Inovação em Políticas Públicas (LAB)	Rodrigo Tamussino Roll (Member)
		Fernanda Scovino Machado (Alternate)