



Brazil's 4th National Action Plan

English Version

**Office of the Comptroller-General of Brazil
Secretariat for Transparency and Prevention of Corruption
Directorate for Transparency and Public Oversight
Coordination-General for Open Government and Transparency**

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FOREWORD

Implementing Open Government actions represents a fundamental element for the consolidation of democracy in a country and also the basis of a conscious and professional administration.

About 2 years ago, Brazil was getting ready for launching its 3rd National Action Plan (NAP). At that time, the commitments composing the Plan were brought as outcomes of a great effort to establish an innovative way of working, which was grounded by the construction of actions and the perspective of the joined execution by members of the government and civil society.

We have started reaping the results! In spite of not having been concluded, due to some delays throughout the drafting process, the 3rd NAP has already reached high standards in its execution. Therefore, it is worth mentioning that the contentment with the results is not only connected with quantitative aspects, for the quality of implemented actions lived up to everyone's expectations.

Under the same perspective, we are really proud to present the Brazilian 4th NAP. Following the same methodology used for drafting the 3rd NAP, which has been replicated and internationally acclaimed, we look forward to having even greater results when the plan's expiration date has come.

The Brazilian 4th National Action Plan comprises 11 commitments, which were co-created counting on the participation of 105 people, representing 88 institutions, 39 out of which are civil society organizations, 39 are federal government bodies and 10 are state and municipal government bodies. In that sense, the co-creation process held the intent of constantly strengthening the principles of transparency, civic participation, innovation and accountability, which guide the actions of the Open Government Partnership (OGP).

The main goal of this publication is not only promoting the commitments undertaken by Brazil before the OGP and, consequently, allowing for an action of a more effective monitoring, but also presenting how the drafting of each one was carried out.

Furthermore, it is high time we shall highlight the great work of the Civil Society Working Group (GT) during the development and execution of the 3rd NAP, and the development of the 4th NAP. This Group, which now ends their term, opening room for the constitution of a new GT that will

monitor the 4th NAP and afterwards the drafting of the 5th NAP, has walked hand in hand with federal government bodies as tireless partner, representing citizen's sharp eye over the monitoring of all actions.

It is mandatory to also thank the partnership of several governmental bodies that have volunteered to work in order to overcome difficulties and make it possible to have the materialization of this 4th National Action Plan.

Finally, I wish that this new Plan stimulates the changing of outdated paradigms that still prevail within public administration in Brazil and that it makes way for the fundamental purposes of Open Government actions, broadening and increasing the relationship between government and society.

Wagner de Campos Rosário

Minister of Transparency and Comptroller General of the Union

INTRODUCTION

Open Government Partnership – OGP was launched in September 2011 and nowadays counts on the membership of more than 70 countries and 15 subnational governments. Brazil, one of the 8 co-founders of the initiative, has intensely worked to strengthen its principles and practices and, based on them, to advance towards the construction of a more open state.

According to what is established on the OGP's calendar, Brazil is launching its 4th National Action Plan. Following what was developed in the previous plan, the commitment drafting process was guided by a collaborative work between government and society, aiming at assuring and strengthening the exercise of active citizen.

In order to provide the reader who has little contact with the matter with a better view of the context, the present document is meant to introducing basic information on Open Government, spotting its concept, principles, goals and advantages. Besides that, as far as Open Government Partnership – OGP is concerned, it explains how its functioning in international scope is carried out and how its processes are implemented in Brazil, with emphasis on the Partnership's decision-making and advisory instances, also in the background of previous NAPs and the methodology adopted. There is the attempt to clarify the process that resulted in the definition of Open Government commitments taken by Brazil for the next two years.

Finally, following the OGP model, this publication brings each commitment card attached and emphasizes its objectives, milestones, dates and people in charge.

We hope the information presented here is useful to broaden the knowledge about the matter and to assure the effective monitoring of the implementation of the 4th National Action Plan.

1. OPEN GOVERNMENT

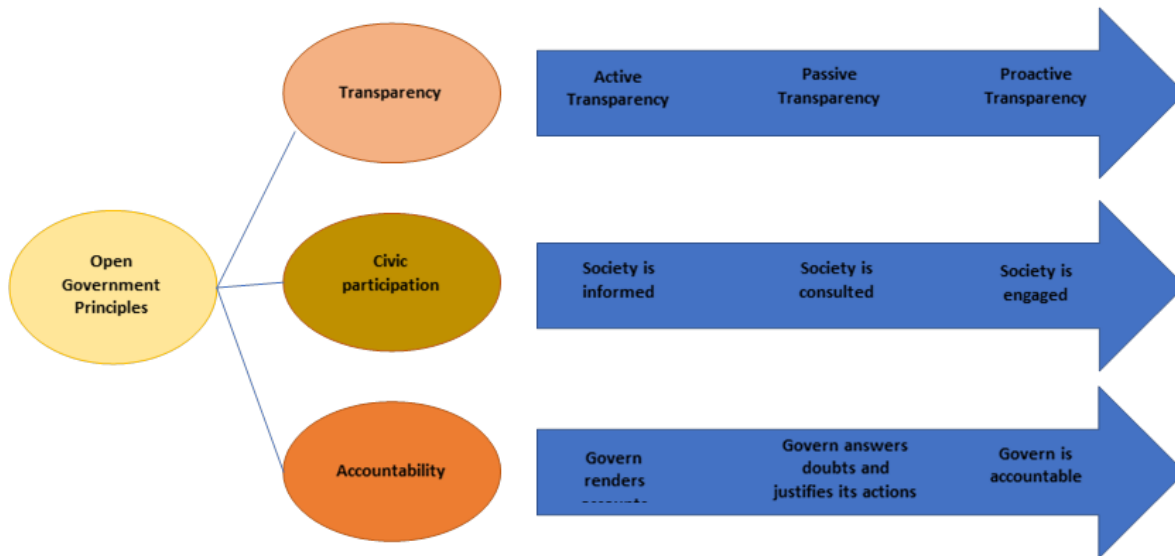
Open Government relates to a new approach of Public Administration, which promotes projects and actions aiming at strengthening transparency, fighting corruption, empowering civil participation and developing new technologies that lead governments to be more accountable for their operations and more prepared to meet citizens' needs.

Then, open government is a new model of political-administrative interaction which places citizens as a priority of public policies and establishes specific standards and principles as strategies for the conceptualization, implementation, monitoring and assessment of public policies and administrative modernization processes.

2. PRINCIPLES OF OPEN GOVERNMENT

- a. Accountability – an accountable and responsive government establishes rules, norms and mechanisms which oblige governmental agents to justify actions, act according with received criticisms or demands and take on the responsibility of complying with their duties.
- b. Civic Participation – a participative government promotes society's active participation in public policy formulation processes and in the creation of new spaces for interaction which favor protagonism and engagement of citizens. Furthermore, it enables public administrations to benefit from citizens' knowledge, ideas and experience.
- c. Transparency – a transparent government provides information on what it is doing, its action plans, its data sources and its attributions in the face of society. In addition, it fosters administration's rendering of accounts and permanent action of public oversight.

- d. Technology and Innovation – an innovative government understands the role of new technology in innovation and seeks to assure citizens the possibility of using new development tools available and the access to them.



3. THE PURPOSE FOR IMPLEMENTING OPEN GOVERNMENT ACTIONS

Aiming at strengthening democracy, at the legitimacy of public action and at the promotion of collective welfare, the main purpose of open government action is to bring citizens together in decision-making process and public policy formulation and implementation. It is, thus, a management model in which the government establishes constant dialogue with citizens, so that they can be heard and answered, and the government can act towards society's preferences and demands.

a. Short-term benefits of Open Government

Open government initiatives may and should be used to inspire modernization in public sector. The opening of governments needs to be understood as a process that goes beyond the "digitalization of bureaucracy", the reduction of procedures and the decentralization of public services. It represents a platform to rethink the role of the State in the scope of a pro-citizenship approach, through which participation and collaboration spaces for a joint work of the public sector, society and the private sector.

Several are the advantages of implementing open government initiatives. As already highlighted, the main advantages involve a change in the traditional governance system, with a direct impact on the increase of transparency, on the combat of corruption, on the promotion of civic participation, on accountability and on the development of new technologies. This all makes government more accountable, efficient and collaborative, and citizens, consequently, become more active, conscious and participatory.

Concerning political aspects, the adoption of open government practices and the resulting connection between society and decision-makers implies the construction of government's ability to respond to citizens' new ideas, demands and needs.

Short-term benefits of this new way of administration are:

- ✓ Enhancement of trust in the government
- ✓ Strengthening of institutions
- ✓ Combat to corruption
- ✓ Improvement on the delivery of public services
- ✓ Increase on levels of government compliance
- ✓ More skilled definition of political agenda, with the participation of proper counterparts in discussions
- ✓ Assurance of better results from public policies at a lower cost
- ✓ Better governance of public problems
- ✓ Promotion of innovation and economic activities
- ✓ Promotion of citizenship
- ✓ Encouragement of citizens to participate in the development and delivery of services
- ✓ Enrichment of public debate about common interest issues
- ✓ Increase on public bodies' responsiveness
- ✓ Improvement on action prioritization

4. CONTEXTUALIZATION

Since 2000's, several debates on the need of altering the existing relation model between government and society have been carried out in the scope of public administration in various countries. Discussions have sought not only the creation of an enabling environment to the construction of a new political culture, based on the collaboration and the joint work between

citizens and the State, but also the development of more participative management ways and tools.

From those ideas, the understanding around open government conceptualization got stronger. The concept, however, just became popular and well-known in 2009, when the President of the United States, Barack Obama, wrote the “Memorandum for the Heads of Executive Departments and Agencies on Transparency and Open Government”, which aimed at promoting a more transparent, participative and collaborative government system.

The will to build up a new reality started to shape up in 2011, when eight countries – Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, the United States, the Philippines, and the United Kingdom – founded the Open Government Partnership – OGP.

a. In Brazil

In May of 2000, the passing of Supplementary Law n. 101 (Fiscal Responsibility Law - LRF), as a reaction to an international crisis, created a paradigm of transparency in the Brazilian public administration and it also started an opening process that led the country to promote a series of legal and administrative changes.

Some historic milestones that shall be highlighted, besides the LRF, are:

- i) the Electronic Procurement, which represents the beginning of transparency and the expansion of a room for the participation of enterprises in governmental tender processes;
- ii) the Portal of Transparency and the Transparency Pages, fundamental pillars of the proactive transparency policy of the Federal Government; and
- iii) the Supplementary Law n. 131/2009, which boosts transparency and accountability on fiscal management for all federative entities.

Primarily addressing the fiscal austerity of the country, these measures became important to curbing corruption and, in a short time, transparency gained ground as a fundamental right in a democratic regime. As a natural evolution of this scenario, the Federal Government needed to expand room for civic participation, which took root as the amount of national conferences around the country increased.

If Brazil were in the leading edge of active transparency, that is, the disclosure of information by government's own initiative, it still needed to advance in responding to society's demands for information, which, in other words, is known as passive transparency. Therefore, following the success of countries like Mexico, the country approved its legal instrument of access to public information in 2011 (Law n. 12.527/2011).

The advance in these milestones has taken Brazil to hold a role of international protagonism, which enabled dialogues between the United States and other countries interested in producing concrete commitments to open governments. The process of the OGP creation was then started, the greatest international initiative on open government.

5. OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP – OGP

Open Government Partnership – OGP is an international initiative that aims at globally spreading and fostering governmental practices related to administration transparency, access to public information, civic participation and innovation.

To be a member of OGP, countries must comply with minimum criteria established by the Partnership. Those requirements of eligibility refer to fiscal transparency, to access to information, to civic participation and to disclosure of authorities' asset declarations. In addition, member countries shall endorse a Declaration of Principles and present a National Action Plan.

The National Action Plans are documents that operate actions related to OGP. In this document, each country has to detail its commitments in the face of the challenges proposed by OGP and design strategies and activities to implement them. The action plans last up to two years and its drafting process must include the engagement of civil society, since one of the OGP pillars is civic participation.

The commitments defined on the Action Plans are actions undertaken by the country before the Partnership and must be specific, measurable, actionable, relevant and time-bound. They must also be aligned with Open Government principles.

Along the 2 years the National Action Plan is active, countries need to disclose reports on the execution of undertaken commitments. These documents are assessed by the Independent Report Mechanism – IRM, which works mainly by presenting biannual reports on the actions

carried out by OGP member countries. Each report assesses the implementation of Action Plans and the evolution in meeting open government principles and presents technical recommendations.

OGP also counts on a Steering Committee, composed by representatives from government and civil society of several countries, and three subcommittees: “Governance and Leadership”, “Thematic Leadership” and “Criteria and Standards”.

Brazil, as a member country of OGP, follows an international calendar for drafting and implementing its Action Plans.

6. OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP IN BRAZIL

OGP was launched on September 20th, 2011, when eight founder countries (Brazil, Indonesia, Mexico, Norway, South Africa, the Philippines, the United Kingdom and the United States) signed the Open Government Declaration and presented their Action Plans. Until August 2018, 75 country were part of OGP.

Gathering nations and organizations from civil society, transparency and open government leaders, OGP is a drive to globally advance the strengthening of democracies, the fight against corruption and the promotion of innovation and technology to change XXI century governance.

As a whole, member countries of OGP have already undertaken more than one thousand commitments to make their governments more open.

In Brazil, the first actions within the Partnership came with the launching of the **1st National Action Plan**, which was presented on September 20th, 2011, date on which the Partnership was launched. The Office of the Comptroller General of the Union was the governmental body in charge of leading the entry of Brazil in OGP, coordinating with several public bodies and civil society sectors to build the Brazilian Action Plan.

According to the document, 32 commitments were undertaken by five Federal Government bodies. The Plan counted with action from the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, Ministry of Science and Technology, Ministry of Education, the Government Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic and the Office of the Comptroller General. Out of the 32 commitments, only two were considered “not fully accomplished”.

The commitments undertaken in the first Brazilian Plan were thought to reflect upon the guidelines, challenges and principles that drive the concept of open government, according to the Decree as of September 15, 2011.

Among the implemented actions, we must point out: the Federal System for Access to Information, which provided the Federal Government with a proper room for implementing the Access to Information Act (LAI), the restructuring of the Portal of Transparency, the establishment of the National Open Data Infrastructure (INDA) and the Brazilian Portal of Open Data.

In 2013, the **2nd National Action Plan** was launched. In an attempt to remedy the errors and mistakes which came up during the drafting of the previous plan, one of the main concerns, at the time, was foster a greater engagement of government and civil society. Thus, besides the joint work with other government bodies, the constitution of new mechanisms for participation and the holding of virtual and live events and meetings, the CGU created a working group with the Government Secretary of the Presidency of the Republic and other 10 civil society organizations to discuss propositions and actions on open government. As an outcome of it, 19 Federal Government bodies entered into a plan which comprised 52 commitments, among which we should highlight: the enhancement on data transparency of the National Consumer Defense System (SINDEC), the Transparent Brazil Program, the joint construction of the Federal System of Ombudsmen's Offices, the opening of the Union's budget execution data, the government procurements, the provision of government systems information in open data format and the inauguration of the OGP site in Brazil, which can be reached at <http://www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br>.

In 2016, the **3rd National Action Plan** started being drafted. Constructed based on a new way of agreement between government and civil society, the Plan comprised 16 commitments, which were designed and discussed by 105 people, out of whom 57 are civil society representatives and 48 are government officials (in federal, state and municipal levels). Besides that, through an innovative method, not only did the Plan count on the participation of sub-national entities, who discussed the topic "Fostering Open Government in States and Municipalities", but it also had the contributions from the Legislative and Judiciary Branches. The exchange of experiences amplified the view and the scope of work and also allowed for setting more ambitious actions.

In that sense, based on the Partnership's principles and guidelines, the country succeeded in developing, throughout the last years, several open government initiatives, some of which are already entrenched and are broadly used by citizens.

a. How OGP in Brazil works

i. Open Government Interministerial Committee – CIGA

With the intent of enabling the collaborative construction process of the national action plans, as stated by the OGP, the Open Government Interministerial Committee – CIGA was constituted on September 15, 2011, being a decision-making body in charge of guiding the action plans drafting and implementation. Although there is an expectation around reviewing its management model, mainly to meet civil society's demands, the CIGA is currently composed by eighteen ministries and it also has an Executive Group – GE-CIGA, which monitors and assesses the implementation of the Action Plan.

ii. Executive Group of the Open Government Interministerial Committee – GE-CIGA

The GE-CIGA is an Executive Group that provides the Open Government Interministerial Committee with support for carrying out its duties. Its core objectives are: i) to draft the proposition of the Open Government National Action Plan and submit it for consideration of the CIGA; ii) to plan, execute and coordinate the consultation processes related with the Plan; and iii) to coordinate the Plan's implementation and execution.

The following bodies constitute the Executive Group:

- Office of the Comptroller-General of Brazil
- Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic
- Government Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic
- Ministry of Finance
- Ministry of Planning, Development and Management
- Ministry of External Relations and
- Ministry of Justice and Citizenship

Besides taking part in the GE-CIGA, the CGU is the Group's coordinator body and provides administrative support and the necessary means for the execution of the group work.

iii. Civil Society's Advisory Working Group to GE-CIGA

Complying with the IRM's recommendation that suggested that the country involved civil society in a broader manner in the processes of drafting, execution, monitoring and assessment of action plans, Brazil carried out a series of measures related specifically with the increase of social participation in the scope of the activities concerning OGP.

This way, in addition to undertaking events and an intense work for disseminating the concepts and the importance of Open Government policies and the OGP's principles before society, attention must be called to the constitution of the Civil Society's Advisory Working Group on Open Government through Resolution nº 1, of November 18, 2014.

Also known as Civil Society's WG, this group has its selection ruled by the Public Call nº 1/2015, through which civil society's entities themselves choose their representatives. The procedure for choosing the seven GT members has wide dissemination and selection takes place in three different phases: registration, qualification and poll. At the time of election, civil society entities that have registered and qualified can vote and be voted.

Working side-by-side, with no hierarchical levels, the WG's organizations voice their ideas in a collaborative process and make decisions jointly, still recognizing the importance of exchanging experience with other civil society's entities and citizens, in an attempt to broaden transparency and the quality of information available and related with the OGP and Open Government.

The Civil Society's WG also owns the objective of advising the Executive Group in shaping policies and guidelines concerning the Federal Executive Branch's performance the Open Government Partnership.

Furthermore, the WG follows up the implementation of the commitments belonging to the national action plans. Among its attributions, we shall point out:

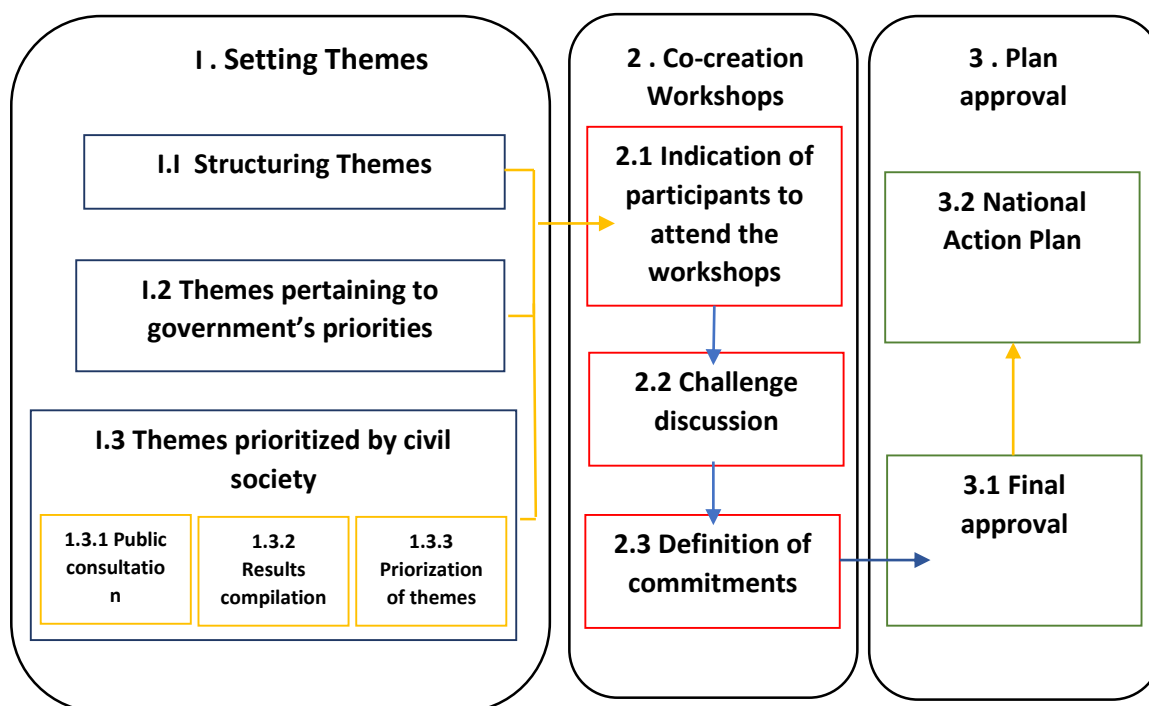
- to suggest themes for the drafting of commitments for composing Open Government national action plans, in accordance with the OGP guidelines;
- to indicate or suggest mechanisms for improving the social participation process, in the context of the Federal Executive Branch within the OGP;
- To speak up about the self-assessment report, annually made by the Federal Government, on the implementation of commitments integrating the Open Government national action plans.

b. National Action Plans Co-Creation Methodology

The **4th National Action Plan** was undertaken according to the same methodology used for the drafting of the 3rd NAP, since it successfully embodied a meaningful change in relation to previous plans and it also assured the enrichment of the collaboration between government and society, which resulted in the agreement of more dynamic and objective commitments.

The new methodology, jointly built by the GE-CIGA and the Civil Society's WG, envisaged three work phases: i) Phase for Setting Themes; ii) Co-creation Phase; and iii) Phase for Approving of the Plan.

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



i. Definition of Themes

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

- The structuring themes concern issues which, as for their nature, can maximize Open Government policies in Brazil. The three working areas to be part of this group are chosen by the GE-CIGA and Civil Society's WG.
- The themes pertaining to government's priorities are found to be those of strategic importance for the Federal Government.
- Finally, the themes prioritized by civil society are selected through public consultation. At first, the process opens room for the suggestion of any issue that society considers important to be dealt with by means of Open Government policies. After contributions have been gathered into a list, they are put through to the consideration of the Civil Society's WG, which displays the themes for public consultation once more, at this time for polling.

ii. Phase 1 – Public Consultation – Themes prioritized by Civil Society

The public consultation to select the themes from civil Society for the drafting of Brazil's 4th National Action Plan took place from April/04/2018 to April/22/2018, through the website www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br.

The consultation aimed at identifying themes that society would like to have deepened and discussed during the co-creation workshops, with the intent of jointly building international commitments in the scope of OGP. Altogether, 92 contribution were received. The complete list of proposals presented by Society can be accessed at: <http://www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br/noticias/2018/aberta-fase-de-priorizacao-de-temas-para-o-4o-plano-de-acao/copia-de-planilha-temas-consulta-1o-etapa-versao-final.xlsx>

iii. Collation

After civil society's contributions, there was the need to identify a grip of the proposals to open government aspects. After this classification exercise, a collation was carried out, so that proposals were put into great thematic groups. This subdivision work aimed at a better systematization of the process of theme proposals.

It is important to point out that, even in cases where proposals presented little or no connection with Open Government, citizens' statements were considered, since they were included in those groups with related approaches. This way, 92 theme proposals brought by society were grouped in **29** specific thematic groups. This systematization was carried out the CGU in partnership with the Civil Society's Advisory Working Group.

iv. Phase 2 – Public Consultation for Theme Prioritization

The second phase of public consultation was held between April/27/2018 and May/06/2018, on the website www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br.

According to the approved methodology, civil society would take part of the choice of 4 themes, which would be worked afterwards, on the co-creation workshops, which would result in commitments for the future Action Plan.

Phase 2 of public consultation aimed at defining, through open polling, the 4 them that would be prioritized by society, so that they could be included in the 4th Action Plan. Therefore, based on the collation of suggested themes in phase 1, polling was started and people could vote for, at last, 5 out of the 29 defined thematic groups. The system for counting of votes anticipated the exclusion of duplicated Individual Taxpayer's Registration Number – CPF, which would confirm only the last record made by citizens.

On the whole, 2002 votes were registered, as presented on the table that follows:

THEMATIC GROUP	RECEIVED VOTES
Land Transparency	156
Open Government and Climate	136
Open Government and Water Resources	122
Governmental Transparency	116

Civic Participation	101
Public Oversight on SDG 2030 Agenda	97
Open Data	98
Empowerment of State and Municipal Control Bodies	96
Open Government in States and Municipalities	95
Transparency in the Judiciary and Prosecution Service	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 on Public Management	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
Opening of codes and algorithms of public systems	40
Technology and Educational Digital Resources	36
Open Government and the Racial Issue	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 to Handicapped People	11
TOTAL	2002

The 4 themes prioritized by civil Society and their descriptions are presented below:

Most voted themes	Description
Land Transparency	Promote initiatives that enable unified registry, complete, updated and georeferenced from urban and rural land properties, in order to ensure transparency to land information.
Open Government and Climate	Promote the opening of environmental data and related to the environmental topic, aiming at broadening spaces for civic participation on the theme and assuring gripping with international commitments, such as the 2030 Agenda.
Open Government and Water Resources	Mapping and availability of public policies data that show repercussion or suffer impact from water resources management in order to enable more transparency towards the water situation in the country, as well as the challenges faced for the improvement of its availability in quality and quantity
Governmental Transparency (Access to Information Act in States and Municipalities)	Increase the access to public information on state and municipalities levels

For further information about voting results on the themes prioritized by Society, refer to:

<http://www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br/noticias/2018/confira-os-4-temas-priorizados-pela-sociedade-para-compor-o-4o-plano-de-acao-do-brasil-na-ogp>

c. Co-Creation Workshops

Co-Creation workshops are meetings that materialize the collaborative work between government and society and allow for a wide-ranging debate among experts at each of the prioritized themes.

The co-creation workshops are jointly led by the WG and the GE-CIGA, and each theme is developed in two different steps: the first one refers to the discussion on the challenges and the second for setting the commitments. Thus, at the end of the second step, each group has already set a national commitment on the theme, the lead organizations in charge of

implementation and execution, as well as timelines, actions and milestones for the monitoring process.

The 4th Plan is composed by 11 commitments, which have been designed and thought with the participation of 105 people, representing 88 institutions, 39 of which are civil society organizations, 39 Federal Public Administration bodies and 10 State and Municipal Public Administration bodies.

The undertaking of the co-creation workshops aims at conciliating the watchful and rewarding eye of civil society's representatives and the technical and legal eye of those actors who live the reality of the state administrative machinery to set commitments for this Third National Action Plan. In sum, it is intended that the process can overcome both the models that use simple public consultation to civil society on documents exclusively drafted by the government and those which fix government's approval of propositions originated in civil society's exclusive fora.

Still, it is worth mentioning that the indication of participants to attend the workshops is made by consensus of the WG and the GE-CIGA. Each group is composed by an average of 5 representatives of the government and 5 of civil society

Besides that, with the intent of guaranteeing maximum transparency and allowing for the follow-up of debates, the minutes of each workshop are made available to the public just hours after the meetings has been closed.

As focal points, it is worth mentioning the direct engagement of subnational entities in the discussions and drafting of commitments, since the previous plan and repeating in the 4th Action Plan; also, the participation of the Legislative in the process of drafting and implementation of a National Action Plan.

The expansion of those actors' participation has been nationally and internationally encouraged, since it diversifies perspectives and deployment of commitments and brings better reach and legitimacy to the Plan.

It is important to highlight that, differently from the 3rd Action Plan and with the intent of allowing for a broader participation of civil society in the drafting of the 4th Plan, public consultations were held, between the first and the second phases of co-creation workshops,

which were originally considered optional, for the prioritization of challenges that would guide the definition of commitments of the future Plan. This way, when the first phase of workshops was concluded, participants chose 3 challenges, which were considered fundamental to advance the theme in consideration, which could be boosted with Open Government actions. After a voting period of 15 days, the challenge chosen by society was chosen and this would guide, from then, the action of the workshop for drafting the commitments.

- **Milestones, Deadlines and People Responsible**

After defining Brazil's international commitment within the scope of OGP, co-creation workshop participants set a work plan for its execution, which envisages: i) essential actions for implementing the commitment, called "milestones"; ii) their correspondent milestones; and iii) specific people responsible for its implementation (from government and/or civil society). Participation of each body/entity is voluntary and seeks to reinforce the essential guideline of Open Government, which envisages to collaborative work between government and society.

d. Approval of the Plan

In order to validate the workshops' collaborative work, all the propositions of the secured commitments are submitted to the WG and the GE-CIGA. Besides that, the final version of the Action Plan is referred to all governmental bodies involved for cognizance and considerations.

With a close look at the guidelines of transparency, accountability, innovation and civic participation, it is possible to set commitments which keep the core characteristics demanded by OGP, that is: they are voluntary and based on the engagement of government and civil society

The chart below presents the workshop themes and the commitments set in each of them and that will compose the 4th National Action Plan:

Theme	Category	Commitments
Open Government on States and Municipalities	Structuring	Develop collaborative actions in order to disseminate knowledge and map good governmental practices to promote subnational involvement

Open Data Ecosystem	Structuring	Establish, in a collaborative way, a reference model for an Open Data Policy that fosters integration, training and awareness between society and the three government levels, starting from a mapping process of social demands
Innovation and Open Government in Science	Prioritized by Government	Establish scientific data governance mechanisms for the advance of open science in Brazil
Strengthening Social Control over the Food and Nutrition Security National Plan – PLANSAN	Prioritized by Government	Implement training actions for public officials and civil society, in order to increase the recognition of the Human Right to Adequate Food (DHAA) as well as to strengthen social control towards the Food and Nutrition Security Policy (SAN)
Analysis over the user's satisfaction and ANTTs regulation social impact	Prioritized by Government	Define mechanisms for data collection in order to improve the National Terrestrial Transport Agency's (ANTT) regulated services and encourage society participation on satisfaction surveys
Transparency and Public Oversight over Mariana's Reparation Processes and other Municipalities in the Region	Prioritized by Government	Implement instruments and actions of transparency, access to information and the development of capacities to expand and qualify the participation and public oversight on the reparation processes
Transparency in the Legislative Process	Prioritized by Government	Increase participation of various social segments on the legislative process (law drafting) through integrated efforts to increase transparency, adjust language, communication and promote innovation

Land Transparency	Prioritized by Civil Society	Implement urban and rural base registries (National Rural Properties Cadaster – CNIR) on an integrated model, providing data to society, for the operationalization of the Territorial Information Managing National System (SINTER).
Open Government and Climate	Prioritized by Civil Society	Develop, collaboratively, a transparent mechanism for the evaluation of actions and policies related to climate changes
Open Government and Water Resources	Prioritized by Civil Society	Improve the Information and Water Resources National System (SNIRH) for the strengthening of Committees located at critic areas in order to promote an integrated management over Water Resources
Governmental Transparency – Access to Information Act in States and Municipalities	Prioritized by Civil Society	Develop a National Electronic System for Information Requests (National e-SIC) in order to implement the Access to Information Act (LAI) in states and municipalities

Detailed information on each commitment, which includes the context description that led to its drafting, its milestones, deadlines and people responsible, are presented on: http://www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br/no-brasil/planos-de-acao-1/copy_of_3o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/oficinas-de-cocriacao-4-o-plano-de-acao and the charts on Annex I of this document.

Additionally, as in the 3rd National Action Plan, there was the action to ensure compliance with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), set forth by United Nations’ new agenda on development, entitled 2030 Agenda, having significant parallels with the 17 goals and with its 169 targets.

In this regard, it is mandatory to highlight that, besides the natural connection of most of the commitments with the Goal 16, which seeks to “promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all, and build effective, accountable institutions at all levels”, more notably through its targets 16.6 (Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels), 16.7 (Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels) and 16.10 (Ensure public access to information and

protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements), there is also observance to:

- **Sustainable Development Goal n. 2 - End hunger, achieve food safety, nutrition improvement and promote sustainable agriculture:** commitment related with the Food and Nutrition Security National Plan;
- **Sustainable Development Goal n. 3 - Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages:** commitment related with Transparency and Public Oversight over Mariana's Reparation Processes;
- **Sustainable Development Goal n. 6 - Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all:** commitment related with Open Government and Water Resources;
- **Sustainable Development Goal n. 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation:** commitment related with Innovation and Open Government in Science;
- **Sustainable Development Goal n. 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable:** commitment related with Analysis over the user's satisfaction and ANTTs regulation social impact; and
- **Sustainable Development Goal n. 13 - Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts:** commitment related with Open Government and Climate.

7. OVERVIEW OF THE COMMITMENTS

Open Government on States and Municipalities

Commitment 1: Develop collaborative actions in order to disseminate knowledge and map good governmental practices to promote subnational involvement.

The commitment intends not only to disseminate the concept of Open Government at subnational levels, but also initiatives that stimulate new collaborative practices on public management in order to promote the implementation of open government actions in states and municipalities.

Agenda 2030 Goals: 16.6 - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; and 16.7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Open Data Ecosystem

Commitment 2: Establish, in a collaborative way, a reference model for an Open Data Policy that fosters integration, training and awareness between society and the three government levels, starting from a mapping process of social demands.

The commitments main goal is to foster the creation of an ecosystem that stimulates the usage of open data and promotes the disclosure of federal, state and municipal governmental data, which is society's interest.

Agenda 2030 Goals: 16.6 - Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels; and 16.7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Innovation and Open Government in Science

Commitment 3: Establish scientific data governance mechanisms for the advance of open science in Brazil.

The commitment intends to advance on processes related to the disclosure of scientific research open data through the strengthening of governance instruments.

Agenda 2030 Goal: 9.5 - Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, particularly at 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

Strengthening Public oversight over the Food and Nutrition Security National Plan

Commitment 4: Implement training actions for public officials and civil society, in order to increase the recognition of the Human Right to Adequate Food as well as to strengthen public oversight towards the Food and Nutrition Security Policy.

This commitment intends to increase the participation and public oversight over the Nutrition Security Policy by supporting states (CAISANS and states CONSEAs) for the development and monitoring of the Food and Nutrition Plans at a local level.

Agenda 2030 Goal: 2 - End hunger, achieve food safety, nutrition improvement and promote sustainable agriculture.

Analysis over the user's satisfaction and ANTTs regulation social impact

Commitment 5: Define mechanisms for data collection in order to improve the National Terrestrial Transport Agency's (ANTT) regulated services and encourage society participation on satisfaction surveys.

The commitment seeks, essentially, to promote regulation by incentives and better observation of problems on regulated markets through the optimization of the data capturing process related to user's satisfaction over the effective improvement of these services.

Agenda 2030 Goal: 11.2 - 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 persons

Transparency and Public Oversight over Mariana's Reparation Processes and other Municipalities in the Region

Commitment 6: Implement instruments and actions of transparency, access to information and the development of capacities to expand and qualify the participation and public oversight on the reparation processes.

The commitment seeks to discover ways to promote transparency and public oversight actions over the reparation process of Mariana and other Municipalities in the Region, due to dam rupturing, prioritizing the work with the ones involved in the process.

Agenda 2030 goal: 3.9 - *By 2030, substantially reduce the number of deaths and illnesses from hazardous chemicals and air, water and soil pollution and contamination.*

Transparency in the Legislative Process

Commitment 7: *Increase participation of various social segments on the legislative process (law drafting) through integrated efforts to increase transparency, adjust language, communication and promote innovation.*

The commitment intends to improve transparency over the legislative process through the improvement of information provision about proposition processes to enable a better follow up of the subjects and a greater participation from citizens and civil society entities.

Agenda 2030 Goals: 16.6 - *Develop effective, accountable and transparent institutions at all levels;* and 16.7 - *Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels*

Land Transparency

Commitment 8: *Implement urban and rural base registries (National Rural Properties Cadaster – CNIR) on an integrated model, providing data to society, for the operationalization of the Territorial Information Managing National System (SINTER).*

The commitment intends to promote initiatives that enable unified registry, complete, updated and georeferenced from urban and rural land properties, in order to ensure transparency to land information. This action shall be materialized by the integration of many databases from public administration bodies on a single, urban and rural registry, ensuring society the access to the data.

Agenda 2030 Goal: 16.10 - *Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements*

Open Government and Climate

Commitment 9: *Develop, collaboratively, a transparent mechanism for the evaluation of actions and policies related to climate changes.*

The commitment is devoted to the improvement of the Climate Policy's management and planning by the evaluation of actions and policies, as well as to the expansion of civic participation.

Agenda 2030 Goal: 13 Take urgent measures to combat climate changes and its impacts; and 16.10 - Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

Open Government and Water Resources

Commitment 10: Improve the Information and Water Resources National System (SNIRH) for the strengthening of Committees located at critic areas in order to promote an integrated management over Water Resources.

The commitment intends to integrate mechanisms to enable mapping and availability of public policies data that show repercussion or suffer impact from water resources management in order to enable more transparency towards the water situation in the country, as well as the challenges faced for the improvement of its availability in quality and quantity.

Agenda 2030 Goal: 6.5 – Until 2030, Implement an integrated management of hydro resources at all levels, including cross-border cooperation means, as appropriate; and 16.7- Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels

Governmental Transparency – Access to Information Act in States and Municipalities

Commitment 11: Develop a National Electronic System for Information Requests (National e-SIC) in order to implement the Access to Information Act (LAI) in states and municipalities.

The commitment intends to increase the access to public information on state and municipalities levels, mainly by the development and implementation of a unified platform for access to information requests, considering crucial its availability with no costs for sub-national entities.

Agenda 2030 Goal: 16.10 - Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national legislation and international agreements

8. ASSESSMENT AND MONITORING

The methodology that guided the 4th National Action Plan established that the assessment and monitoring process over the Brazilian commitments will be made jointly between government, represented by GE-SIGA, and the civil society, represented by the Civil Society's Advisory Working Group.

The monitoring process of the National Action Plans aims to subsidize the actors involved in the execution of the commitments by updated, simple and objective information in order that eventual adjustments may be timely held. Therefore, the process considers the execution of periodic meetings to match information as well as to bimonthly build Execution Status Reports (RSE). This information flow enables to evaluate and measure the evolution of each commitment in a continuous way.

Additionally, it is the CGU's role to provide logistic support to ensure that monitoring actions occur in established periods, being also responsible for providing transparency to the discussions and results related to the commitments execution.

It is common knowledge that an effective and periodic monitoring process enables a proactive performance of government and society as soon as the difficulties to execute essential actions for the implementation of proposed commitments are identified on bodies or entities.

9. CONCLUSION

The implementation of Open Government practices represents an essential element for the consolidation of democracy in a country and the main basis of a professional and conscious administration.

In general, it can be stated that, for a government to be considered open, it must continuously commit to increase the availability of information over its governmental activities, implement high standards of professional integrity over Administration, support civic participation and increase access to new accountability technologies.

Over the last years, Brazil has shown significant progress over bills, legal norms, policies and Open Government actions, consequently, proving progress towards a more equal and fair society.

However, there are many challenges that involve, mainly, the development of actions to sensitize public officials to adopt and implement open government policies, turn transparency, civic participation and accountability processes a pattern on public management, establish permanent dialogue mechanisms between government and society, promote the disclosure of data and make transparency an effective civic participation.

It is expected that this new National Action Plan shows the priority of this subject to the Federal Government, as well as the effort that is continuously dedicated to ensure the necessary advances over the theme.

10. ATTACHMENT I

<i>Commitment 1: Develop collaborative actions in order to disseminate knowledge and map good governmental practices to promote subnational involvement.</i>			
Lead government institution		Comptroller General of Brazil – CGU	
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution		Adenísio Álvaro de Souza	
Position - Department		General Coordinator/Federative Cooperation and Public oversight Coordination	
E-mail		adenisio.souza@cgu.gov.br	
Telephone		(61) 2020-6516	
Other involved actors	Government	Comptroller General of Brazil – CGU City Hall of São Paulo – PMSP Comptroller General of the Federal District – CGDF Association of Municipalities of Pernambuco – AMUPE Municipalities’ Federation of Santa Catarina – FECAM	
	Civil Society	National Internal Control Council - CONACI Open Knowledge Brazil – OKBr Public Innovation in Open Government - IGA Update Institute Colaboratorium University of São Paulo - COLAB/USP	
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		Difficulties to disseminate concepts and practices of open government on local government and civil society	
Main objective		Establish collaborative governance for the implementation of open government practices at subnational levels	
Commitment short description		Disseminate the open government concept, at the subnational level, encourage collaborative practices on public management and promote the implementation of open government activities at states and municipalities.	
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment		Increase the availability of information over governmental activities Increase civic participation	
Commitment relevance		Expansion of the integration between social society and public bodies on states and municipalities in order to develop open government actions	
Goal		Ensure that public managers and civil society get more conscious about the open government practices at the subnational level	
Situation		Implementation of 84,38%	
Results description		Not available	
Implemented until		October/2021	
Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the Commitment		Start date:	End date: Responsible:

1. Articulation with entities for the dissemination of concepts and practices on open government.	10/01/2018	Concluded	COLAB/USP* All involved
2. Mapping and research over good practices and cases about open government	11/01/2019	Deadline not set	Update Institute* COLAB/USP
3. Development of a distance learning course about open government	10/01/2018	Concluded	CGU* IGA COLAB/USP
4. Development of a distance learning course for practical usage of open government tools about multisectoral subjects	10/01/2018	10/31/2020	Open Knowledge* IGA COLAB/USP
5. Development of open educational resources to promote training over open government subjects	02/01/2019	Concluded	IGA* Open Knowledge COLAB/USP
6. Development of a workshop, devoted to subnational entities, at the National Meeting on Open Government	11/01/2018	Concluded	PMSP/SP-Aberta* CGU
7. Presentation of the subject Open Government to CONACI, searching for the engagement of state and municipal internal control bodies.	11/01/2018	Concluded	CONACI/GDF* CGU
8. Establishment of guidelines to develop a subnational network.	10/01/2018	Concluded	PMSP/SP-Aberta* CONACI/GDF FECAM

** Body/entity responsible for coordinating the milestone execution.*

<i>Commitment 2: Establish, in a collaborative way, a reference model for an Open Data Policy that foster integration, training and awareness between society and the three government levels, starting from a mapping process of social demands.</i>		
Lead government institution		Comptroller General of Brazil – CGU
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution		Marcelo de Brito Vidal
Position - Department		General Coordinator/Open Government and Transparency Coordination
E-mail		marcelo.vidal@cgu.gov.br
Telephone		(61) 2020-6538
Other involved actors	Government	Comptroller General of Brazil – CGU Ministry of Economy Ministry of Education – MEC Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication – MCTIC Ministry of Health
	Civil Society	Institute of Social Economics Research - INESC Getúlio Vargas Foundation (DAPP/FGV) W3C/CEWEB Open Knowledge Brazil Serenata de Amor
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		Lack of an ecosystem that stimulates the disclosure and usage of open data.
Main objective		Create an open data ecosystem in order to advance beyond the disclosing and availability of databases, reaching a scenario that guarantees its effective usage
Commitment short description		Foster the disclosure and usage of federal, state and municipal government's data that meet the society's demands
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment		Increase the availability of information about governmental activities Support civic participation Increase access to new technologies willing the disclosing and accountability processes
Commitment relevance		Transparency strengthening over processes of data disclosing and the capacity of promoting public oversight by the society.
Goal		Stimulate the process of data disclosing and begin a more effective process of the usage of the available data.
Situation		Implementation of 54,44%
Results description		Not available
Implemented until		December/2020

Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the Commitment	Start date:	End date:	Responsible:
1. Identification of actors on society and on the 3 governmental spheres	10/01/2018	Concluded	Code for Brazil * CEWEB/W3C MPDG
2. Mapping of the existing models of disclosing data	10/01/2018	Concluded	FGV DAPP/OKBR* MPDG Ministry of Health
3. Identification of potentialities and limits of the existing models	01/01/2019	Concluded	FGV DAPP/OKBR* INESC Serenata de Amor
4. Drafting of a reference model structure	04/01/2019	Concluded	CGU* CEWEB/W3C CTI/MCTIC
5. Production of text for each topic from the reference model	05/01/2019	05/20/2020	CGU e MP* CEWEB/W3C CTI/MCTIC
6. Hold a public consultation about the text produced for the reference model	10/01/2019	06/18/2020	CGU* OKBR
7. Communication plan and disclosure of the model for the 3 spheres of government and the civil society	11/01/2019	06/18/2020	FGV DAPP/OKBR* INESC Serenata de Amor
8. Reference model launching	03/01/2020	07/13/2020	CGU* MEC
9. Dissemination of the reference model	04/01/2020	12/15/2020	CGU* INESC

** Body/entity responsible for coordinating the milestone execution.*

Commitment 3: Establish scientific data governance mechanisms for the advance of open science in Brazil.

Lead government institution	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation - EMBRAPA
Civil servant in charge for implementing at 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
Telephone	(61) 3448-1808
Other involved actors	Government
	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation - EMBRAPA Brazilian Institute for Information on Science and Technology – IBICT/MCTIC e IBICT/COEPE Coordination for higher Education Staff Development - CAPES National Council for Scientific and Technological Development - CNPq Oswaldo Cruz Foundation – Fiocruz National Nuclear Energy Commission - CNEN
Civil Society	Civil Society
	Open Knowledge Foundation – OKBR National Research Association and Post-graduation on Information Science /UnB National Education Research Network - RNP Scientific Electronic Library Online Program/FAPESP Brazilian Association of Scientific Publishers – ABEC
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	Lack of an institutionalized open science culture
Main objective	Improve governance instruments on Science for the advance of open Science.
Commitment short description	The commitment intends to advance on processes related to the disclosure of open data about scientific research by improving governance instruments.
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	Expand the access to new technologies for disclosing and accountability purposes.
Commitment relevance	Expand transparency over researches and data usages from its reuse.
Goal	Allow a greater comprehension of the data universe produced by Brazilian research.
Situation	Initiated in October 2018.
Results description	Implementation of 90,38%
Implemented until	July/2020

Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the Commitment	Start date:	End date:	Responsible:
1. Implementation of an interinstitutional network for Open Science	10/01/2018	Concluded	MCTIC* Embrapa IBICT Fiocruz
2. Accomplishment of a national and international diagnose of Open Science	10/01/2018	Concluded	UnB* Fiocruz RNP
3. Establishment of principles and directives for institutional policies of support to Open Science.	11/01/2018	Concluded	IBICT* MCTIC Fiocruz Embrapa
4. Promote actions for the awareness, participation and training over Open Science.	11/01/2018	07/31/2020	Fiocruz* IBICT CAPES Embrapa
5. Articulation with funding agencies for the implementation of support actions over Open Science.	03/01/2019	Concluded	CNPq* CAPES Embrapa
6. Articulation with scientific editors for the implementation of support actions over Open Science	03/01/2019	03/03/2020	IBICT* CAPES Scielo/FAPESP ABEC
7. Implementation of pilot federated infrastructure of research data repositories	01/01/2019	06/30/2020	RNP* CNPq IBICT Embrapa
8. Proposition of interoperability patterns for research data repositories	11/01/2018	03/31/2020	IBICT* Open Knowledge RNP CNEN
9. Proposition of a group of indicators for measuring maturity on Open Science	09/01/2019	07/31/2020	Embrapa* Open Knowledge CNPq

* Body/entity responsible for coordinating the milestone execution.

Commitment 4: Implement training actions for public officials and civil society, in order to increase the recognition of the Human Right to Adequate Food as well as to strengthen public oversight towards the Food and Nutrition Security Policy.

Lead government institution		Ministry of Citizenship
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution		Elcio de Souza Magalhães
Position - Department		General Coordinator for the Department of integration of Public Agri-food Systems - DEISP
E-mail		elcio.magalhaes@cidadania.gov.br
Telephone		(61) 2030-1161
Other involved actors	Government	Ministry of Citizenship State Department of Science, Technology and Social Development from Rio de Janeiro Comptroller General of Brazil – CGU National School of Public Administration - ENAP Presidents Commission of State CONSEAS
	Civil Society	National Council for Food and Nutrition Security Federal University of Santa Catarina - UFSC
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		Difficulties faced by managers and civil society to work the nutrition security issue as well as to materialize it on intersectoral actions
Main objective		Increase the participation and public oversight over the Nutrition Security Policy
Commitment short description		The commitment intends to increase the participation and public oversight over the Nutrition Security Policy by state's support (CAISANS and State CONSEAS) for the construction and monitoring process of Food and Nutrition Security Plans at local levels.
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment		Support civic participation
Commitment relevance		Increase knowledge of the public administrators about Human Right to Adequate Food (DHAA) as well as a greater incidence of civil society on the planning of the SAN Policy
Ambição		Promote a greater orientation of the Food and Nutrition Security (SAN) plans to the society demands.
Situation		Implementation of 38,33%
Results description		Not available
Implemented until		December/2020

Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the Commitment	Start date:	End date:	Responsible:
Mapping of existing distance learning actions in execution	10/01/2018	Concluded	MDS* CONSEAS
Construction of a converging agenda for qualifications on Food and Nutrition Security (SAN) and Human Right to Adequate Food (DHAA)	03/01/2019	12/31/2020	CONSEA* MDS CONSEAS
Execution of two rounds of state seminars about public oversight over Food and Nutrition Security (SAN)	03/01/2019	12/31/2020	CGU* MDS CONSEA
Offer 3 distance learning courses over Food and Nutrition Security (SAN) and Human Right to Adequate Food (DHAA)	12/01/2018	12/31/2020	MDS* ENAP CONSEA
Availability of courses on a virtual platform	12/01/2018	12/31/2020	ENAP* MDS
Inclusion of subjects about Food and Nutrition Security (SAN) and Human Right to Adequate Food (DHAA) on courses provided by ENAP	03/01/2019	12/31/2020	ENAP* MDS CONSEA

* Body/entity responsible for coordinating the milestone execution.

<i>Commitment 5: Define mechanisms for data capturing in order to improve the National Terrestrial Transport Agency's (ANTT) regulated services and encourage society participation on satisfaction surveys.</i>	
Lead government institution	National Road Transport Agency - ANTT

Commitment 5: Define mechanisms for data capturing in order to improve the National Terrestrial Transport Agency's (ANTT) regulated services and encourage society participation on satisfaction surveys.

Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution		Paulo Henrique da Silva Costa
Position - Department		Administration Analyst/ Coordinator for Articulation Executive Superintendence
E-mail		paulo.costa@antt.gov.br
Telephone		(61) 3410-1680
Other involved actors	Government	National Road Transport Agency - ANTT Comptroller General of Brazil – CGU
	Civil Society	Institute of Social Economic Studies - INESC Brazilian Consumer Defense Institute - IDEC
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		Delay over the release of results related to the users' satisfaction in order to enable a better operation of ANTT and its regulated.
Main objective		Optimize the data collecting process about users' satisfaction with services and effective upgrades over these services.
Commitment short description		Develop technology and integrate data from online services operated by road, railroad and interstate busses users in order to involve citizens and add value to regulated activities from ANTT, providing regulation through incentives and with a better observation of the struggles faced by regulated markets.
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment		Increase the availability of information related to governmental activities. Support civic participation
Commitment relevance		Increase the spontaneous availability of data related to users' satisfaction
Goal		Promote a better comprehension of the services quality in order to improve the decision-making process and control concessions.
Situation		Implementation of 57,50%
Results description		Not available
Implemented until		November/2020

Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the Commitment	Start date:	End date:	Responsible:
1. Internal mapping of necessary data for the evaluation of services	10/01/2018	Concluded	ANTT * IDEC
2. Mapping of options of data collecting tools	10/01/2018	Concluded	IDEC* INESC ANTT OGU/CGU
3. Feasibility study to establish search tools	04/01/2019	11/30/2020	ANTT*
4. Define a strategy to select the tool	09/01/2019	Concluded	ANTT* IDEC INESC OGU/CGU
5. Implement the strategy to select the tool.	02/01/2020	11/30/2020	ANTT* OGU/CGU IDEC
6. Tool selection	06/01/2020	11/30/2020	ANTT* OGU/CGU IDEC

* Body/entity responsible for coordinating the milestone execution.

Commitment 6: Implement instruments and transparency actions, access to information and the development of capacities to expand and qualify the participation and public oversight over the repair processes.

Lead government institution	Comptroller General of Brazil – CGU
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	Adenísio Álvaro de Souza
Position - Department	General Coordinator/Federative Cooperation and Public oversight Coordination
E-mail	adenisio.souza@cgu.gov.br
Telephone	(61) 2020-6516
Other involved actors	Government
	Civil Society
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	Lack of efficient communication, participation and public oversight over the repair process
Main objective	Promote transparency, public oversight and access to information with people involved on the repair process.
Commitment short description	Promote transparency and public oversight actions over the repair process of Mariana as well as at other municipalities in the region, due to dam ruptures.
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	Support civic participation
Commitment relevance	Ensure that the affected people be informed about the operations related to the repair process.
Goal	Increase the society participation and promote public oversight actions on the Marianas repair process as well as in other municipalities involved by dam ruptures.
Situation	Implementation of 78,57%
Results description	Not available
Implemented until	July/2021

Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the Commitment	Start date:	End date:	Responsible:
1. Mapping process to identify requested information, on the Transparency Portal, coming from the affected ones and its Municipalities	10/01/2018	Concluded	Renova* SEGOV/CT – CPDCS (Technical Communication, Participation, Dialogues and Public oversight Chamber)
2. Development of the Renovas Transparency Portal, with accessible language, prioritizing data in open formats.	12/01/2018	Concluded	Renova Foundation*
3. Held of dissemination campaigns over the Transparency Portal	08/01/2019	Concluded	Renova Foundation* CGU/MI CDH-UFGM
4. Viability study over the establishment of a technical scientific knowledge repository	10/01/2018	Concluded	Chief of Staff Office/PR*
5. Promote training over transparency and access to information for managers and technicians, on affected states and municipalities	01/01/2019	07/31/2021	CGU* Renova Foundation SEGOV
6. Promote training to the affected ones in order to promote monitoring processes over public policies in articulation to technical advisory services	08/01/2019	07/31/2021	CGU* SEGOV
7. Training workshops about risks managing over dam ruptures to the Municipalities City Halls	01/01/2019	07/31/2021	Ministry of Regional Development

* Body/entity responsible for coordinating the milestone execution.

<i>Commitment 7: Increase participation of various social segments on the legislative process (law developing) through integrated efforts to increase transparency, adjust language, communication and promote innovation.</i>		
Lead government institution	House of Representatives	
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	Antonio Carvalho e Silva Neto	
Position - Department	Chief for Project and Management Council - APROGE	
E-mail	antonio.silvaneto@camara.leg.br cooperacao.dg@camara.leg.br	
Telephone	(61) 3216-2010/2045	
Other involved actors	Government	House of Representatives Brazilian Senate Municipal Chamber of Piracicaba Legislative Assembly of Minas Gerais - ALMG District Chamber for the Federal District - CLDF
	Civil Society	Brazilian Institute for Criminal Science - IBCCRIM Intelligent Citizenship
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	Difficulties to access information about legislative processes.	
Main objective	Increase the participation of various social segments involved in the legislative process.	
Commitment short description	Enhancement of transparency over the legislative process by improving the information about progress of bills in order to promote a better follow-up of the subjects as well as a greater participation from citizens and civil society entities.	
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	Increase the availability of information about governmental activities Increase civic participation Increase access to new technologies in order to promote accountability	
Commitment relevance	Provision of integrated administrative and legislative information (House of Representatives and Brazilian Senate) allowing a better comprehension over the legislative process.	
Goal	Improve transparency over the legislative process by enhancing the information about progress of bills in order to promote a better follow-up of the subjects as well as a greater participation from citizens and civil society entities.	
Situation	Implementation of 49,29%	
Results description	Not available.	
Implemented until	December/2020	

Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the Commitment	Start date:	End date:	Responsible:
1. Unified thesaurus/ binding description of legislative terms	10/01/2018	Concluded	House of Representatives* Brazilian Senate*
2. Implementation of harmonization over the identification of bicameral legislative propositions	10/01/2018	Concluded	House of Representatives* Brazilian Senate*
3. Provision of initial texts from legislative proposals, articulated on LEXML format, electronically presented, according to the Act nº 95/2998.	07/01/2019	12/31/2020	House of Representatives* Brazilian Senate*
4. Presentation of information on the progress of bills, with an estimate citizen oriented legislative track on institutional portals	04/01/2019	12/31/2020	House of Representatives* Brazilian Senate*
5. Propagation of materials to explain the legislative process to citizens, considering public diversity.	12/01/2018	12/31/2020	House of Representatives Brazilian Senate/Secretariat for Transparency* Intelligent Citizenship Municipal Chamber of Piracicaba
6. Participation on 2 national events to share the commitment actions	10/01/2018	12/31/2020	House of Representatives* Brazilian Senate*
7. Update the Open Parliament Guide based on the lessons learned during the commitment execution.	06/01/2020	12/31/2020	House of Representatives* Municipal Chamber of Piracicaba Brazilian Senate/ Secretariat for Transparency* Labinova/Legislative Chamber for the FD Legislative Assembly of Minas Gerais - ALMG

* Body/entity responsible for coordinating the milestone execution.

<i>Commitment 8: Implement urban and rural base registers (National Rural Properties Cadaster – CNIR) on an integrated model, providing data to society, for the operationalization of the Territorial Information Managing National System (SINTER).</i>		
Lead government institution	National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform - INCRA	
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	Celso Menezes de Souza	
Position - Department	General Coordinator for Rural Register	
E-mail	celso.menezes@incra.gov.br	
Telephone	(61) 3411-7378/7703	
Other involved actors	Government	National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform - INCRA Special Secretariat for Familiar Agriculture and Agrarian Development – SEAD Ministry of Environment - MMA Federal Revenue Office
	Civil Society	Forestry Code Observatory – OCF University of Campinas - Unicamp Brazilian Association of Agrarian Reform - ABRA National Confederation of Agriculture - CNA United Nations Organization for Agriculture and Nutrition at Latin America and Caribbean - FAO Institute for Environment Research on Amazon - IPAM Institute for Forest and Agriculture Management and Certification - IMAFLORA
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	Lack of information over land issues, resulting multiplicity on registrations.	
Main objective	Integrate data bases produced by public administration bodies on a single registry, urban, rural, ensuring citizens access to the data.	
Commitment short description	Promote initiatives that enable a unified registry, complete, updated and georeferenced over the urban and rural land properties.	
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	Increase information availability about governmental activities. Support civic participation. Increase access to new technologies in order to promote disclosing and accountability processes.	
Commitment relevance	Promote effective knowledge of land situation in Brazil for society and public managers.	
Goal	Share registration systems produced by various bodies in a same environment in order to reduce costs and align information.	
Situation	Implementation of 55,56%	
Results description	Not available.	
Implemented until	July/2022	

Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the Commitment	Start date:	End date:	Responsible:
1. Chief of Staff Office involvement on the discussion about the establishment of the CNIR	10/01/2018	Concluded	RFB* INCRA* CNA
2. Definition made by INCRA and Federal Revenue about cartographic information hosting at CNIR	10/01/2018	12/31/2020	RFB* INCRA*
3. Government presentation about data categories that form CNIR as well as the associated data bases.	02/01/2019	Concluded	RFB* INCRA*
4. Presentation by Civil Society about CNIR data demands as well as to associated bases.	04/01/2019	Concluded	OCF* ABRA
5. Establishment of a Civil Society and Government Committee to follow up the implementation of the public interface from CNIR	05/01/2019	12/31/2020	OCF* INCRA RFB
6. Accomplishment of a workshop to present and discuss the public interface of CNIR with citizens.	06/01/2019	12/31/2020	INCRA* RFB* MMA SEAD CNA
7. Propose an urban registry model	01/01/2019	12/31/2020	RFB* SEAD e INCRA
8. Conclusion of the specifications, definitions and implementation of SIGEF 2.0	10/01/2018	07/30/2022	INCRA* SEAD*
9. Promotion of a partnership for the accomplishment of a study to analyze initiatives from the Public Administration related to the urban and rural registry, with a presentation of proposals of technical	10/01/2018	12/31/2020	SEAD* RFB INCRA FAO OCF CNA

solutions for the establishment of a national policy registry, preferably by specialized consultation.			
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** Body/entity responsible for coordinating the milestone execution.*

Commitment 9: Develop, collaboratively, a transparent mechanism for the evaluation of actions and policies related to climate changes.

Lead government institution	Ministry of the Environment - MMA
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution	Nelcilandia Pereira de Oliveira
Position - Department	Director of Monitoring, Support and Promotion of Actions on Climate Change
E-mail	nelcilandia.oliveira@mma.gov.br
Telephone	(61) 2028-2241/2170/2469
Other involved actors	Government Ministry of the Environment - MMA Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication - MCTIC Federal Court of Accounts - TCU Chief of Staff of the Presidency of the Republic
	Civil Society World Resources Institute – WRI/Brasil Institute for Forest and Agriculture Management and Certification - IMAFLORA Life Center Institute - ICV Institute for Weather and Society - ICS Climate Observatory - OC
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed	Reduced transparency over the analysis about actions and policies associated to climate changes as well as insufficiency of opportunities for civic participation.
Main objective	Improve the planning and management of the Climate Policy counting with effective civic participation.
Commitment short description	The commitment is devoted to the improvement of the management and planning of the Climate Policy by the analysis of policies and actions as well as to the expansion of spaces for civic participation.
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment	Increase the availability of governmental activities Support civic participation Increase access to new technologies in order to disclosing and accountability
Commitment relevance	Greater transparency over information about plans and policies related to climate
Goal	Improve governance model on the climate sector
Situation	Implementation of 61,88%
Results description	Not available
Implemented until	December/2020

Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the Commitment	Start date:	End date:	Responsible:
1. Identification and mapping of studies and academics articles that record impacts on climate change	10/01/2018	Concluded	MCTIC* TCU WRI
2. Identification and mapping of documents, as well as national and international experiences over reviews about policies and actions related to climate changes	10/01/2018	Concluded	WRI* Chief of Staff Office/PR TCU
3. Scope definition about policies and target actions of the evaluation	01/01/2019	08/31/2020	MMA ICS Chief of Staff Office/PR*
4. Identification and mapping of relevant actors for the evaluation of actions and policies associated to climate changes	02/01/2019	09/16/2020	MMA ICS Chief of Staff Office/PR*
5. Execution of a public event to discuss the methodology, scope and indicators	07/01/2019	10/31/2020	ICS* WRI MCTIC Imaflora
6. Definition of indicators and methodology to be applied over the evaluation	05/01/2019	12/01/2020	TCU MCTIC* ICV/OC
7. Proposal for a management and responsibility mechanism	03/01/2020	12/15/2020	Chief of Staff Office/PR* TCU
8. Definition of a disclosure channel for the mechanism as well as the disclosure of its results	06/01/2020	12/23/2020	MMA* MCTIC Imaflora

* Body/entity responsible for coordinating the milestone execution.

Commitment 10: Improve the Information and Water Resources National System (SNIRH) for the strengthening of Comities located at critic areas in order to promote an integrated management over Water Resources.

Lead government institution		National Water Agency - ANA
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution		Marcus Fuckner
Position - Department		Coordinator for Conjuncture and Information Management
E-mail		alexlima@ana.gov.br
Telephone		(61) 2109-5365
Other involved actors	Government	National Water Agency - ANA Ministry of the Environment – MMA Ministry of Regional Development – MRD Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply - MAPA
	Civil Society	World Resources Institute – WRI Brasil Article 19 Esquel Foundation Observatory for the Water Governance University of São Paulo - USP
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		Lack of equilibrium/parity between government and civil society on decisive spaces related to the management of hydric resources.
Main objective		Turn water issues priority on public policies agenda through a better planning, monitoring process and evaluation of impacts from management instruments.
Commitment short description		The commitment intends to find mechanisms to enable the collection and disclosure of public policies data that present repercussion or suffer impact due to the hydric resources management.
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment		Increase the availability of information about governmental activities. Support civic participation. Increase the access to new technologies in order to promote disclosure and accountability.
Commitment relevance		Greater transparency over water situation in the country as well as for challenges faced in order to improve its availability in quality and quality.
Goal		Recognize the importance of the decentralized and participative management related to hydric resources
Situation		Implementation of 62,50%
Results description		Not available
Implemented until		December/2020

Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the Commitment	Start date:	End date:	Responsible:
1. Mapping and selection of critical areas	10/01/2018	Concluded	WRI* ANA MMA*
2. Workshops to train and evaluate the National System for Information on Hydric Resources (SNIRH) for basin committee and civil society.	03/01/2019	07/31/2020	ANA* MMA*
3. Online survey about the National System for Information on Hydric Resources (SNIRH)	06/01/2019	Concluded	Article 19* ANA Esquel Foundation
4. Mapping and registration, on a public document, about missing information on SNIRH	11/01/2019	05/05/2020	Article 19* Water Observatorium Esquel Foundation
5. Evaluation and prioritization of changing suggestions for the SNIRH as well as missing information on the System, including alteration planning to be executed involving government and civil society.	02/01/2020	06/30/2020	ANA*
6. Implementation of improvement actions on SNIRH considered feasible until the end of the 4 th Action Plan period	04/01/2020	12/31/2020	ANA*
7. Report on the information appropriation of SNIRH by the basin committees in critical selected areas	06/01/2019	11/30/2020	Water Observatorium* USP WRI
8. Training for the development of networks with representatives of different segments that participate in collegiate instances of the National System for Hydric Resources Management (SINGREH)	08/01/2019	10/31/2020	MMA* Water Observatorium USP

* Body/entity responsible for coordinating the milestone execution.

Commitment 11: Develop a National Electronic System for information requests (e-Sic) in order to implement the Access to Information Law (LAI) in states and municipalities.

Lead government institution		Comptroller General of Brazil – CGU
Civil servant in charge for implementing at lead government institution		Adenísio Álvaro de Souza
Position - Department		General Coordinator/Federative Cooperation and Public oversight Coordination
E-mail		adenisio.souza@cgu.gov.br
Telephone		(61) 2020-6516
Other involved actors	Government	Comptroller General of Brazil – CGU Transparency Secretariat/Brazilian Senate Federal Court of Accounts - TCU National Council for Internal Control - CONACI Comptroller General of the Federal District
	Civil Society	Article 19 Agenda Pública Getúlio Vargas Foundation
Status quo or problem/issue to be addressed		Lack of established channels to follow up and referral to access to information requests on state and municipal levels.
Main objective		Create a unified platform for access to information requests, available with no cost for states and municipalities.
Commitment short description		The commitment intends to increment the access to information on state and municipalities levels by, mostly, creating and implementing a unified platform for access to information requests, with no cost for subnational entities.
OGP Challenge addressed by the Commitment		Increase the availability of information about governmental activities Support civic participation Expand the access to new technologies in order to disclosure and promote accountability.
Commitment relevance		Increase the access to information on state and municipalities levels
Goal		Increase the level of implementation of LAI between federated entities.
Situation		Implementation of 93,33%
Results description		Not available.
Implemented until		July/2020

Verifiable and measurable milestones to fulfill the Commitment	Start date:	End date:	Responsible:
1. LAI diagnoses on states and municipalities	10/01/2018	07/31/2020	Public Agenda FGV* TCU
2. Identification of partners (managers and society) to promote engagement.	10/01/2018	Concluded	CGU/CFECS TCU Article 19* FGV Public Agenda
3. Development of an analyses over the technical viability of the System	10/01/2018	Concluded	CGU*
4. Develop a survey about the System	10/01/2018	Concluded	Brazilian Senate/ Secretariat for Transparency* CGU
5. Definition of requirements and demands of the System	10/01/2018	Concluded	CGU* CGDF
6. Establishment of the System	01/01/2019	Concluded	CGU*
7. Execution of articulation actions with transparency fostering programs	01/01/2019	Concluded	CGU* Brazilian Senate/ Secretariat for Transparency* FGV
8. Creation of support materials for managers and society	03/01/2019	Concluded	Article 19* TCU Brazilian Senate Public Agenda
9. Creation of advertising campaigns over the System/LAI	10/01/2018	Concluded	CGDF Brazilian Senate/ Secretariat for Transparency CGU* Article 19 TCU Public Agenda

* Body/entity responsible for coordinating the milestone execution.