OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL
Secretariat for Public Integrity
Directorate of Transparency and Open Government
General Coordination for the Promotion of Open Government

6th National Action Plan on Open Government
2023/2027

Brasília/2023

SUMMARY

1. INTRODUCTION

The 6th National Action Plan represents the completion of another cycle of Brazil's participation in the Open Government Partnership (OGP)[1]. It is also the result of an effort of cooperation and collaborative construction between government bodies and civil society representatives, aiming to transform and improve the spaces for dialog and interaction among the agents.

The process of collective construction of the Action Plan was guided by OGP standards, with the main purpose of encouraging open government practices related to the principles of transparency, social participation, and responsiveness.

Throughout all the activities to draw up the Action Plan, more than 2,000 participations from different actors were recorded. During the process, actions were carried out to raise awareness among public agents about the issue, orientation activities for participants, and also the articulation and mobilization of organizations, social movements, and networks. The co-creation workshops were the main moment of collaboration and culminated in the agreement of the eight commitments of the Plan which will be implemented until June 2027.

In addition to enabling society to participate widely through public consultations to define the topics to be worked on, in Brazil, the processes that result in the construction of the Action Plans are consolidated with the support and validation of the Interministerial Open Government Committee (CIGA)[2] and the Civil Society Working Group (GT da Sociedade Civil)[3]. In 2023, these bodies were expanded and recomposed, further strengthening Brazil's commitment to advancing solid open government policies.

MORE PARTICIPATION: Civil society represented the majority of the entities present at the meetings to build the Plan's commitments.

12 YEARS OF COLLABORATION: Since 2011, around 1,000 representatives from government and society have participated directly in the construction of the Action Plans and many were involved in implementing and monitoring the commitments.

OVER A HUNDRED COMMITMENTS IN RECENT YEARS: Brazil has made 131 open government commitments since 2011 in six Action Plans.

SOCIETY'S PRESENCE IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS BEYOND THE PLAN: The Civil Society Working Group, set up in 2023, has expanded its remit. Now, in addition to drawing up and implementing the Plan, the group also has the role of collaborating on other strategic open government initiatives.

INCREASED REPRESENTATION OF SOCIETY IN THE DECISION-MAKING PROCESS: In 2023, there was an increase in the number of entities participating in the Civil Society Working Group.

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1 The OGP (Open Government Partnership) is a global partnership launched in 2011, with Brazil as one of its founding members. By 2023, there were around 180 members, representing 75 countries and 105 states and municipalities. These members work to implement Action Plans that significantly transform the way governments solve issues of public interest, modernize the state and improve democracy. For more information: https://www.opengovpartnership.org/.

2 The Interministerial Open Government Committee (CIGA) was set up within the federal executive branch by Decree No. 10,160/2019. The committee is responsible, among other initiatives, for guiding the implementation and preparation of Brazil's Action Plans. It is made up of 15 ministries, represented by members appointed by CGU Ordinance No. 3,340/2023. The full list is in Annex II.

3 The Civil Society Open Government Working Group (WG) was established by the Transparency, Integrity and Anti--Corruption Council (CTICC) by means of normative act No. 1 of July 2023. The main purpose of the WG is to conduct studies, discussions, build proposals and implement actions related to the preparation and implementation of the 6th National Open Government Action Plan. The WG is made up of 9 entities, the full list of which is in Annex I.

EQUITY AND REPRESENTATIVENESS: The presence of women in the composition of CIGA has almost tripled, from 15% in 2022 to 43% in 2023.

TRAINING IN OPEN GOVERNMENT: The training process was included in the methodological path, highlighting the collaborative production - government and society - of the document "Participant's Guide" and the holding of informative meetings on the process of construction, execution and monitoring of the Plan. As a result, more than 100 representatives from government and society were trained to take part in the 6th Action Plan.

2. METHODOLOGY

The development of the 6th National Action Plan was based on the methodology adopted in the last three plans, which includes three work phases: i) Themes Definition; ii) Co-creation Workshops; and iii) Approval of the Plan.

2.1. THEMES DEFINITION

The themes were selected into two categories:

Themes prioritized by the federal government - four strategic themes were chosen with the potential to improve the functioning of government policies. In order to select the themes, consultations were held directly with public bodies of the Executive, as well as institutions of the Legislative and Judicial bodies.

Themes indicated by civil society - four themes were chosen in three stages:

STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3
PUBLIC CONSULTATION TO NOMINATE TOPICS	COMPILATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS	PUBLIC CONSULTATION TO PRIORITIZE THEMES
When? Between July 12 and 26, 2023.	**When?** Between July 26 and August 7, 2023.	**When?** Between August 7 and 28, 2023.
How? Through the Participa + Brasil platform, any citizen could indicate the topic they would like to see discussed in the co-creation workshops.	**What was done?** The Comptroller General's team, as coordinator of CIGA, and the representatives of the Civil Society Working Group (WG) compiled the 126 contributions into 65 themes.	**How?** Voting was opened to prioritize the 65 themes on the Participa + Brasil platform.
What were the results? There were 126 contributions.		**What was the result?** 1889 votes were collected from 541 citizens, prioritizing 4 themes.

During the process of compiling and categorizing the topics proposed by civil society, they were distributed along thematic axes such as transparency and open data, adoption of digital government initiatives, education, social participation, and the environment. This whole process was conducted with the purpose of simplifying and making voting more efficient. For more details, **click here**.

2.2. CO-CREATION WORKSHOPS

The co-creation workshops were collaborative meetings involving 155 people representing 80 institutions - 47 civil society organizations and 33 government entities - in eight working groups. The methodology adopted to conduct the workshops can be found in detail in the **workshop reports**. Each of the eight themes chosen in the previous phase was explored in depth in two meetings:

1ST MEETING: CHOOSING A CHALLENGE

Experts from government and society defined the challenge to be faced through open government policies.

2ND MEETING: DEFINING THE COMMITMENT

Based on the challenge defined, experts from the government and society agreed on a commitment to be carried out over the next four years. The group defined the deadlines, specific actions, and those responsible so that implementation can be achieved by June 2027.

Potential to improve civic space: 50% of commitments relate to social and minority policies.

New on themes: This is the first time that topics relating to elderly people; racial affirmative action; and infrastructure policies have been debated in the co-creation workshops.

Continuity and maturity: The themes related to open science, tackling corruption, and access to information are in the 6th Plan and have been worked on in previous Plans. This is another opportunity to deepen and increase the impact of policies relating to these themes.

Equity and representation: Women represented 60% of the participants in the co-creation workshops.

2.3. PLAN APPROVAL

The commitments made were validated by the Civil Society WG and CIGA and then forwarded to the government bodies involved for their information and comments. The results were also made available on the open government website for possible comments from society.

3. MONITORING AND REVIEWING THE PLAN

Until its completion in 2027, the 6th Action Plan will be monitored and evaluated in a shared manner by the government, represented by CIGA, and by society, represented by the Civil Society WG. Periodic meetings will be held between the players involved, and the coordinators will draw up Execution Status Reports (ESRs) on the commitments, the content of which will be made available transparently on the Open Government website for society to monitor. This information ensures that the monitoring actions take place within the deadlines set and promotes transparency in the discussions and results relating to the implementation of the commitments.

After two years of implementation, the 6th Action Plan will undergo a review. This will be an opportunity for the country to update, modify, or include new commitments that correspond to current realities and needs while observing the guidelines for revising the National Action Plan defined by the OGP. This whole process will be carried out with the support of the Civil Society WG and other instances of society participation.

4. OPEN GOVERNMENT AGENDA

The open government agenda is not limited to the collective construction of the commitments that make up the National Action Plan. This year, 2023, there have been many advances in this agenda in Brazil, including innovative initiatives to promote and expand social participation, and the institutionalization of a transparency policy, among other actions that permeate the construction of an open government culture.

WHAT WAS DONE THIS YEAR:

Participatory government planning

The Multiannual Plan (PPA) is the federal government's main medium-term budget planning instrument. Through the PPA, the guidelines, objectives, and targets of the federal public administration are established for 4 years. It begins in the second year of a president's term and lasts until the end of the first year of his successor's term.

The preparation of the Multiannual Plan for the period 2024 to 2027 involved broad social participation in the definition of government programs. This process had three dimensions of participation that were connected and fed back into each other: the Inter-Council Forum, which brought together the different national public policy councils; 26 state and 1 district plenary sessions that mobilized more than 32,000 people; and the Brasil Participativo [4] digital platform, which allowed people to register proposals and vote on the priority programs and proposals for their region[5].

The 50 most voted general proposals and the 20 most voted in each of the 37 ministries were sent for analysis and incorporation into the PPA, totaling 814 proposals. After the government looked into this collective production, the Ministry of Planning and Budget incorporated 76% of this content into the text sent to Congress. Thus, the figures presented demonstrate the significant participation of the population in the construction of the PPA 2024-2027.

+PARTICIPATION: The process of building the PPA 2024-2027 showed significant participation by the population in all its stages.

Some participation figures: 26 state and 1 district plenary sessions that mobilized more than 32,000 people; 309 social movements and organizations presented and defended demands; 8,254 proposals were submitted by the population with 4 million accesses on the Brasil Participativo website.

Expansion of the Transparency Council

The **Transparency, Integrity, and Anti-Corruption Council (CTICC)** was set up in 2023 to replace the Transparency, Prevention, and Anti-Corruption Council, to broaden the scope of its activities and the representation of civil society in the formulation of public policies

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4   The Participatory Brazil Platform is the federal government's new social participation platform, built so that the population can contribute to the creation and improvement of public policies. The first digital participation initiative was the Participatory Multiannual Plan, which made it possible to collect proposals from society and prioritize programs and proposals for the Plan, which will run from 2024 to 2027.

5   Figures for social participation in the drafting phase of the PPA 2024/2027: 309 social movements and organizations presented and defended demands during the discussions; 125 workshops brought together more than 4,000 civil servants and public managers; 8,254 proposals were submitted by the population with 4 million hits on Participatory Brazil on the internet. https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/ppa-participativo.

and guidelines on the issues that fall within CGU's remit. The branch has a structure and list of competencies that allow the federal government to engage in greater dialogue with organizations, social movements, and the population.

The branch is chaired by the Minister of CGU and is made up of 11 representatives of the Federal Executive Branch and 30 members of civil society. The Council is responsible for debating and suggesting measures to improve and promote policies and strategies within the federal public administration on combating corruption; social control for monitoring and overseeing the use of public resources; open government, transparency and access to public information; private integrity; public integrity; and monitoring and evaluation of public policies and public services.

In 2023, in order to strengthen the work and representativeness of the Working Group (WG) for Open Government Advisory Services of the 6th National Action Plan[6], it was decided to expand its composition to include more civil society representatives. CTICC member institutions were invited to join the WG, resulting in the inclusion of six organizations from this Council into the composition of the civil society WG[7].

The new structure, composition and scope of the **Transparency, Integrity and Anti-Corruption Council** provides more space for dialogue between the federal government and social movements and the population.

Social participation office

The Interministerial Social Participation System was created by the **Decree n. 11.407/2023** to maintain a permanent dialogue with popular movements and civil society organizations in the process of drawing up and evaluating public policies. This system seeks to consolidate participatory actions and structures in federal public administration bodies to build democratic public policies. To this end, a Social Participation and Diversity Office has been set up in each ministry to coordinate the dialog between the government and social organizations.

In addition to the establishment of the Social Participation System, another important instrument for strengthening the process of social participation in the country was the creation of the **Social Participation Council**: a branch aimed at advising the President of the Republic on dialogue and interaction with civil society organizations and the representation of trade union and popular movements.

Social Participation and Diversity in all Ministries and with coordinated action: The Social Participation System organized through the Social Participation and Diversity Advisory Bodies has allowed the debate on social participation to be broadened and strengthened in all government departments, increasing the presence of society's organizations in the preparation of the PPA. The advisory bodies are coordinated by the Presidency of the Republic and are responsible for providing direct advice to the Ministers of State, who, among other duties, coordinate and promote the Ministry's political relations with the different segments of civil society.

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6   This WG is responsible for supporting the definition of the methodology for drawing up the 6th National Action Plan, within the framework of the Open Government Partnership (OGP). The work of this group is essential to ensure horizontal collaboration between civil society and government entities in the design of strategies and decision-making for the formulation of the Plan.

7   With the addition of six CTICC organizations, the civil society WG currently has the following composition: Brazilian Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (Abong); Fiquem Sabendo [Get to know]; Politeia Research Group - Udesc Esag; Brazilian Institute of Certification and Monitoring -IBRACEM; Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance - IBGC; Political and Socio-Environmental Observatory Institute; Open Knowledge Brasil; Transparência Brasil [Transparency Brazil]; International Transparency.

Transparency Policy

In 2023, the Brazilian government established the [Federal Public Administration's Transparency and Access to Information Policy and the Integrity, Transparency and Access to Information System (Sitai)](). Sitai's main objectives are to coordinate and articulate activities relating to integrity, transparency, and access to information, establish standards for this and access to information practices and measures, and increase the symmetry of information and data in relations between the federal public administration and society. The Federal Public Administration's Transparency and Access to Information Policy seek to strengthen access to public information for society and prioritize the focus on citizens to define priorities and strategies for active transparency and the opening up of data and information and the participation of society in the formulation, execution, and monitoring of public policies and services and in understanding and monitoring decision-making and the use of public resources.

Improved and institutionalized **channels for dialogue** with society to guarantee effective social participation in the formulation, implementation and evaluation of public policies.

The **Transparency Policy** contributes to making public management more honest, responsible, and effective.

NEXT STEPS...

Open Government Strategy

Among the actions to be taken to strengthen the open government agenda in Brazil, the adoption of an open government strategy is essential for consolidating the subject within the federal government, the other branches of government, and sub-national entities, in collaboration with society.

In this sense, Brazil will be building its Open Government Strategy for the first time, with the aim of developing structuring actions in this area. The collective construction of the Strategy is intended to disseminate the concept and benefits generated by open government practices; strengthen the institutionalization of each of the principles of open government; improve mechanisms for transparency, participation, accountability, integrity and innovation; promote actions that seek to consolidate civic space, a structured approach to open government to develop coordinated actions; follow up and monitor openness in agencies, among others. The development of the Strategy will enable progress to be made in coordinated initiatives to promote transparency, responsibility, accountability, and social participation, including the protection and strengthening of civic space.

Participatory processes in the budget cycle

Participatory Budgeting is a democratic practice that aims to engage the population in public management, allowing citizens to participate directly in the process of drawing up the public budget and monitoring its implementation. The purpose is to promote transparency and community participation in decision-making and the allocation of public resources.

To incorporate this practice into the public budgeting process, the government intends to carry out studies to find out about the best participatory budgeting practices in Brazil and

around the world, and to develop a proposal to adapt these practices to a country with 200 million inhabitants and significant social, economic and cultural differences.

Events for the Americas

In 2024, Brazil will host the two most important events in Latin America on the subject of open data: the Open Meeting for an Open Region (AbreLatam) and the Regional Conference for Open Data in Latin America and the Caribbean (Condatos). The Office of the Comptroller General (CGU), which is responsible for Brazil's transparency and open data policy, will be organizing the events in partnership with Open Knowledge Brazil, as the civil society representative, and expects to welcome around 700 people from the region, representing governments, civil society, the academic community and the private sector. The two meetings are taking place simultaneously, but they have different and complementary profiles. Condatos connects and articulates government and institutional actors, while AbreLatam promotes interaction between civil society and academic actors in a more flexible and informal format than traditional events.

At the same time, the 5th Meeting of the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) Network on Open and Innovative Government in Latin America and the Caribbean and the América Abierta Regional Meeting, promoted by OGP, will be held. The aim of promoting these events in an integrated manner is to consolidate spaces for dialog, creating structures for collaboration and sharing solutions for building a more open region. The articulation of these meetings will stimulate debate on issues such as transparency, democratic governance, innovation in the public sector, data and civic technologies, inclusion, and social participation, taking into account the regional and specific context of the actors involved.

The initiative aims to boost the open government agenda and innovation in open data and civic technologies, as well as bring together innovative leaders to present creative ideas and solutions. Thus, the integrated events held in 2024 will seek to connect governments and civil society through open data to strengthen the democratic agenda and consolidate spaces for society to act in Latin America and the Caribbean.

5. COMMITMENTS

The commitments defined in the Action Plans are policies and actions undertaken by the country with the OGP and must be specific, measurable, relevant, feasible, and time-bound. They must also be in line with the Open Government principles of transparency, social participation, and responsiveness.

The 8 agreed commitments were defined collaboratively and by consensus by government and civil society representatives in the co-creation workshops. These actors share responsibility for both the construction and implementation of the commitments.

The forms below provide detailed information on the commitments made by the Brazilian government under the 6th National Action Plan.

5.1 COMMITMENT 1: INSTRUMENTS TO IMPROVE TRANSPARENCY AND SOCIAL PARTICIPATION IN PUBLIC INFRASTRUCTURE POLICIES

Country	Brazil	
Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 1: Instruments to improve transparency and social participation in public infrastructure policies	
Brief description of the commitment	Create or improve, as well as disseminate mechanisms that enable transparency, engagement, participation, and effective and qualified social control in the phases of the public infrastructure policy cycle: prioritization of problems, analysis of alternative solutions, detailing and execution of plans and projects.	
Commitment coordinator	Office of the Comptroller General (CGU)	
	Government	**Civil Society**
Responsible	• National Land Transport Agency - ANTT • Brazilian Institute for the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA • Ministry of Mines and Energy - MME • Ministry of the Environment - MMA • Ministry of Transport - MT • Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services - MGI • Ministry of Planning and Budget - MPO • General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic - SG-PR	• Federal Council of Engineering and Agronomy - CONFEA • GT Infraestrutura [Infrastructure GT][8] • Brazilian Institute of Public Works Auditing - IBRAOP • Energy and Environment Institute - IEMA • Socio-Environmental Institute - ISA • International Transparency Brazil - TI Brasil
Period	January 1, 2024 to June 30, 2027	

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8   GT Infra I Infraestrutura e Justiça Socioambiental (gt-infra.org.br).

PROBLEM DEFINITION

1. What problem does the commitment aim to solve?

It was identified that the processes relating to the formulation, implementation, and monitoring of public policies in the area of infrastructure lack transparency and the effective engagement and participation of citizens. This is due to the absence or weakness of institutionalized spaces for social participation during the infrastructure policy cycle. On the other hand, civil society and the communities directly impacted by major infrastructure projects do not have the tools or adequate qualifications to act more effectively. Concerning transparency actions, gaps were identified, such as the excessive use of technical language that is difficult to understand and fragmented communication on the part of the public administration.

To mitigate these problems, the commitment seeks to promote and improve transparency mechanisms and encourage effective participation and social control in planning and execution of major infrastructure works, including public concessions.

2. What causes the problem?

During the development of the commitment, the main difficulty pointed out by experts to deficiencies in information transparency is related to the fragmentation of data between government bodies and the different understanding of the most appropriate mechanisms for publicizing and the priority information that should be made available. In addition, the spaces and instruments for social participation are assessed as insufficient and difficult to access. One of the difficulties for effective participation lies in the complexity of infrastructure projects, with various phases and agents involved. For this reason, participatory actions are not encouraged in the earlier stages of planning, in the definition and prioritization of works, and are restricted to the mechanisms required by environmental licensing legislation. In this way, the existing spaces for participation are fragile in terms of effectively claiming the demands of local communities.

COMMITMENT DESCRIPTION

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Brazilian legislation brings important advances for public transparency, including infrastructure policies. This legal framework applies to the entire public administration, with active and passive transparency requirements for bidding and contracting processes and environmental information, especially related to the socio-environmental impact of major infrastructure projects. On the Federal Government's Transparency Portal, you can consult the budget planned and executed for the various actions and programs in the area of infrastructure, as well as follow the tenders and contractual instruments signed for the execution of major works. In addition, there are platforms such as Obras.gov, which promotes the integrated registration of investment projects, allowing the registration of information on basic projects, executive projects, studies, and works financed with the fiscal and social security budgets within the federal executive branch.

However, despite the advances that have already been made in transparency, there are still gaps in information, a need for greater integration between the data made available and more accessible language for citizens.

Regarding social participation, there are already some regulations that require society to be heard and to give its opinion on infrastructure projects, most often during the contracting phase of major projects.

Although there is already an obligation to enable society to participate in the process of carrying out major works, especially through public hearings and consultations, and also on environmental aspects, there is still a very large gap when it comes to the possibility of social participation in the phases of surveying alternatives, in the decision-making process of choosing viable alternatives, as well as in the definition of priorities associated with major works.

2. What solution are you proposing?

The agreed commitment seeks to broaden the population's knowledge of infrastructure policies through actions that foster transparency, as well as enable society to contribute and participate effectively in all phases of the construction of these policies.

To this end, the following actions have been agreed upon: mapping good practices and opportunities for transparency, participation and social control in the decision-making process for planning, executing, and monitoring infrastructure investments; creating a space for permanent dialog between government and society on the agenda for improving infrastructure investment plans and projects; gathering recommendations and good practices for infrastructure transparency; among others. These actions aim to increase the transparency of infrastructure policies so that society has the necessary knowledge to participate in the process and, consequently, carry out social control of government actions in the area.

The proposed actions will help mitigate the problems related to insufficient transparency in infrastructure policies, as well as foster greater engagement and participation by society in all phases of the public infrastructure policy cycle.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

It is hoped that the implementation of the commitment will contribute to society acting with greater engagement on the issue and that suitable instruments will be identified for making information available and providing opportunities for participation in all phases of infrastructure projects.

It also seeks to disseminate knowledge for greater social control of infrastructure projects, including the improvement of transparency for major works, in the planning and execution phases.

COMMITMENT ANALYSIS	
1. How will the commitment promote transparency? *How will it help improve citizens' access to information and data? How will it make government more transparent to citizens?*	Through comparative studies and surveys, the aim is to disseminate instruments that enable transparency in the phases of the public infrastructure policy cycle. The existence of adequate mechanisms for transparency enables greater social control, especially of the groups directly affected by major construction projects, so that they can participate in decision-making processes and supervise the socio-environmental impacts of the project.
2. How commitment will help promote accountability? *How will this help public bodies become more accountable to the public? How will it facilitate citizens' ability to know how implementation is progressing? How will it support transparent monitoring and evaluation systems?*	By promoting transparency of actions, there will also be an increase in the accountability of the agents who formulate/implement public policies in the area of infrastructure.
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions? *How will you proactively involve citizens and citizens' groups?*	The commitment includes various actions to increase the engagement, participation, and control of society in the phases of the public infrastructure policy cycle. In particular, with the qualification of social participation in the different phases of infrastructure policies.

COMMITMENT PLANNING				
MILESTONE	**EXPECTED RESULTS**	**EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE**	**RESPONSIBLE**	
Milestone 1 - Mapping good practices and opportunities for transparency, participation and social control in the decision-making process for all the infrastructure investments	Mapping carried out	December/2024	Coordinator: CGU and IEMA	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• SG • MMA • MGI (SEGES) • IBAMA • MPO (SOF) • MPO (SEPLAN)	• Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA) • GT Infraestrutura
Milestone 2 - Proposing regulatory changes that indicate, for each relevant sector, the phases in which social participation is important and necessary, but not yet provided for or insufficient	Proposed regulatory changes were drawn up	June/2025	Coordinator: CGU	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MMA • IBAMA	• IEMA • GT Infraestrutura • Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA)

			Coordinator: MGI (SEGES)	
			Governments	Civil Society
Milestone 3 - Improve "Obras.Gov" so that it includes, in an up-to-date manner, all federal infrastructure projects and the respective selection, planning, execution, and monitoring information	Platform improved	June/2025	• ANTT • CGU • MME • MT • MPO (SEPLAN) • MPO (SOF)	• GT Infraestrutura • IBRAOP • Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA) • TI Brasil
Milestone 4 - Carry out mobilization and training actions to ensure that "Obras.Gov" is duly completed and updated	Mobilization and training actions implemented	June /2027	Coordinator: MGI (SEGES)	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• CGU	• CONFEA • IBRAOP
Milestone 5 - Creating a space for permanent dialog between government and society on the agenda for improving infrastructure investment plans and projects	Space for dialog created	June /2027	Coordinator: MGI (SEGES)	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• SNPS – SG/PR	• TI Brasil • IEMA • GT Infraestrutura • CONFEA • Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA)
Milestone 6 - Presentation of a proposal to improve transparency and social control of investments in the Growth Acceleration Program - New PAC to the Growth Acceleration Program Management Committee - CGPAC	Proposal for improvement presented	July/2024	Coordinator: TI Brasil	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• CGU	• IBRAOP • GT Infraestrutura • Socio-Environmental Institute (ISA)
Milestone 7 - Dialogue and sensitize public managers about citizen language, transparency, and participation in infrastructure works	Dialogue and awareness-raising carried out	June /2027	Coordinator: CGU	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• SNPS – SG/PR	• IBRAOP
Milestone 8 - Develop initiatives for training and engagement in transparency and social participation	Training and engagement initiatives implemented	June /2027	Coordinator: SNPS – SG/PR	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• CGU • MGI (SEGES)	• IBRAOP
Milestone 9 - Survey recommendations and good practices for infrastructure transparency, including guidelines, databases, and categories of information, and carry out a diagnosis of the current state of infrastructure transparency in the federal government	Survey carried out	June /2025	Coordinator : TI Brasil	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• CGU	

5.2 COMMITMENT 2: DATA FOR THE COLLECTIVE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Country	Brazil
Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 2: Data for the collective fight against corruption
Brief description of the commitment	Identify and promote the openness, use, and quality improvement of strategic data for preventing, detecting, and fighting corruption, with the participation of society.
Commitment coordinator	Comptroller General of the Union (CGU)

Responsible	Government	Civil Society
	• The Attorney General's Office (AGU) • Ministry of Justice and Public Security (MJSP) • Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI)	• Brazilian Institute of Certification and Monitoring (IBRACEM) • Ethos Institute • Global Compact • Transparência Brasil [Transparency Brazil] • International Transparency Brazil (TI Brasil)

Period	January 01, 2024 to June 30, 2027

PROBLEM DEFINITION

1. What problem does the commitment aim to solve?

Tackling corruption must be a constant action and this concern is reflected in its high perception among the population. Brazil ranks 94th in the Corruption Perception Index measure by International Transparency. The fight against corruption in Brazil involves various institutions and initiatives in different sectors. For the fight to be effective, inter-institutional coordination is crucial, since the association between poor public services and corruption highlights the importance of working for effective public management. Although we have seen progress in public transparency and social control, the perception of distrust in governments is still very present. For this reason, properly making data and information available is crucial to strengthening the fight against corruption, and increasing its quality and interoperability. Currently, the treatment of data produced for the prevention, detection and fight against corruption lacks actions to improve the processes of prioritization, standardization, cataloging, harmonization, and availability. This problem affects both public institutions and agents in society, including the private sector. In the case of the former, the lack of data and evidence weakens the evaluation and more effective design of public policies on the issue. From society's perspective, there is damage to the implementation of social control and the joint construction of solutions for the prevention, detection, and fight against corruption, as well as the harmonious understanding of the implementation of compliance mechanisms in the private sector.

If, on the one hand, the weaknesses related to anti-corruption data are made explicit, on the other hand, we also identified difficulties in implementing the Anti-Corruption Law that contribute to the problem. From this perspective, the integrity agenda is weakened when anti-corruption action is centered on rules and controls, underestimating non-explicit conflicts of interest.

Weaknesses in the control of small municipalities, the environmental impact of corruption, and the high costs of implementing compliance in smaller companies complicate the scenario. During these challenges, the integration of systems, with adequate data availability, and the strengthening of values such as integrity and ethics are essential to building a solid path toward a more honest society.

2. What causes the problem?

During the process of co-creating the commitment, the participating experts noted the need to improve the availability and use of data to fight corruption. In this process, the main obstacles that hinder the promotion of a culture of transparency and participation were identified, to build a fairer and more honest society.

1. Insufficient standardization and interoperability between available data: The lack of standardization in data creates significant obstacles, making it difficult to cross-reference and carry out efficient analyses. This scenario often results in institutional isolation, making this information inaccessible or incomprehensible to interested parties.

2. Difficulties in accessing and understanding the data: This point is directly related to the first, as lack of standardization hinders access and transparency. In order to move forward, it is crucial to simplify access and promote understanding of this information, allowing for a more comprehensive analysis.

3. Data governance needs to be improved: Institutional insulation is reinforced by the lack of instruments for managing and monitoring important data for tackling corruption. Establishing data governance and availability mechanisms is fundamental to evaluating the effectiveness of the policies implemented.

4. Limitations in social participation and control: The lack of knowledge and awareness about the impacts of corruption weakens the support base for anti-corruption policies, and even hinders the implementation of compliance policies in the private sector. It is imperative to promote a broader understanding of these impacts in order to mobilize society's engagement.

5. Use of evidence to build anti-corruption policies: Promoting data-informed practices will contribute to more effective and adaptable policies.

COMMITMENT DESCRIPTION

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Corruption is an issue of great concern to Brazilian society, directly and indirectly affecting services and public policies for the entire population. Since the first action plan, Brazil has been working on this issue, and in the Sixth Plan, it was also prioritized by society.

Brazil has opened up a wide range of data in this area, on spending, civil servants, revenues, invoices, tenders, purchases, public policies, and much more. Almost 30 trillion reais in spending, more than 283,000 suppliers, and around 19 billion beneficiaries are available on the Transparency Portal.

In recent decades, significant changes have also been made to the national and international legal framework for tackling corruption. At the national level, we would highlight the creation of the National Anti-Corruption Strategy more than 20 years ago, as an important inter-institutional forum for pooling efforts and standardizing understandings, as well as the enactment of the Anti-Corruption Law 10 years ago. This set of laws established important instruments such as leniency agreements, the strict liability of legal entities, and encouraging companies to adopt compliance systems.

However, despite the recognized progress, some challenges need to be faced, such as the dissemination of the Anti-Corruption Law regulations by states and municipalities and the expansion of transparency of information, especially about the final beneficiary of the funds.

The responsibility for building a safe and reliable environment for public and private management necessarily involves making data and information available in a qualified and appropriate manner to meet the needs of preventing and punishing corruption. This commitment aims to bring together different actors in coordinated actions to improve governance on the opening up and availability of data.

2. What solution are you proposing?

Through the implementation of this commitment, an integrated set of initiatives will be carried out aimed at strengthening governance and transparency to contribute to the effective fight against corruption.

Among the actions planned, we highlight the development of tools for mapping and identifying the necessary databases and the quality and standardization requirements to ensure interoperability. Likewise, diagnoses will be made of the quality of the data available to generate measurable instruments that guarantee the availability of reliable and relevant information for the fight against corruption, enshrined in a Plan for opening up and improving the federal government's strategic data.

This commitment is also based on actions to disseminate the use of available data, reduce institutional isolation, and promote responsible and transparent sharing. All the players involved in this issue must be committed to improving transparency and making available data and information to promote an environment of integrity. Therefore, dissemination, training, and awareness-raising actions will be developed to involve society and the private sector, as well as actions to sensitize and make public managers aware of how to effectively manage data.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?
Through the implementation of the commitment, the aim is to enable the identification of data considered strategic by the anti-corruption ecosystem; to make available at least 60% of the public data demanded, and to improve the quality assessment of the data already published.

COMMITMENT ANALYSIS

1. How will the commitment promote transparency? *How will it help improve citizens' access to information and data? How will it make government more transparent to citizens?*	This commitment is directly related to the principle of transparency, as it promotes better availability, use as well as quality of data on the prevention, detection and fight against corruption.
2. How commitment will help promote accountability? *How will this help public bodies become more accountable to the public? How will it facilitate citizens' ability to know how implementation is progressing? How will it support transparent monitoring and evaluation systems?*	This commitment is related to accountability because it will facilitate the detection of illegal acts, and to the principle of responsiveness insofar as better prioritization, standardization, availability and use of data will consequently generate more responsive government actions and strategies, since it will facilitate the follow-up and monitoring of interested actors (citizens, society entities, the private sector, the academic community, etc).
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions? *How will you proactively involve citizens and citizens' groups?*	Better informed and evidence-based citizens can participate more actively in the processes of defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions for that. In addition, access to data tends to generate greater trust and engagement among citizens in the participatory processes proposed by the government. The increase and quality of data and information also enables greater engagement in the search for innovative solutions to the issue. In addition, the commitment will have the participation of society in prioritizing the bases considered critical for tackling corruption.

COMMITMENT PLANNING

MILESTONE	EXPECTED RESULTS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	RESPONSIBLE	
Milestone 1 – Mapping demands: 1) Identify relevant agents/stakeholders from society/government and their roles; 2) Ask questions that the agents want to answer; 3) Prioritize questions; 4) Identify existing and necessary data and information (to answer the prioritized questions)	Document(s) produced containing the identification of agents; the questions; the prioritization of the questions; the identification of the data	October/2024	Coordinator: CGU	
			Governments	Civil Society
				• TI Brasil • IBRACEM
Milestone 2 - Cataloging strategic data to fight corruption	Document(s) produced cataloging the data	December /2025	Coordinator: CGU	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MJSP	• IBRACEM
Milestone 3 - Carry out and disseminate periodic diagnoses of data quality mapped and prioritized as strategic data that is available	Document(s) produced (or link provided) with the diagnoses	June/2025; and June/2027	Coordinator: TI Brasil	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• CGU	• Transparência Brasil [Transparency Brazil]

			Coordinator: CGU	
Milestone 4 - Plan to open up and improve the federal government's strategic data to fight corruption	Document(s) produced detailing the Plan	December /2025	Governments	Civil Society
			• MGI	• Transparência Brasil [Transparency Brazil] • IBRACEM • TI Brasil
			Coordinator : Global Compact	
Milestone 5 - Program to disseminate, train, and increase awareness of strategic data among society and the private sector	Capacity building	June/2027	Governments	Civil Society
			• CGU	• Transparência Brasil [Transparency Brazil] • Ethos
			Coordinator: CGU	
Milestone 6 - Training and increase awareness program for public administration managers in data management	Training carried out	June/2027	Governments	Civil Society
			• MJSP • MGI	• Ethos
			Coordinator: CGU	
Milestone 7 - Action to encourage registration and data reuse	Event/action held (or link available)	December/2024; December /2025; and December /2026	Governments	Civil Society
				• Transparência Brasil [Transparency Brazil]

5.3 COMMITMENT 3: COLLABORATIVE PRACTICES FOR SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Country	Brazil	
Number and name of the commitment	Commitment 3: Collaborative practices for science and technology	
Brief description of the commitment	Promote transparent, responsible, collaborative, and reproducible scientific practices to accelerate the development of science and technology and increase its social impact.	
Commitment coordinator	Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation - MCTI	
	Government	Civil Society
Responsible	• National Nuclear Energy Commission (CNEN) • Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES) • National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq) • Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) • Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (FIOCRUZ) • Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (IBICT) • Ministry of Defense (MD) • Brazilian Network for Education and Research (RNP)[9]	• Brazilian Scientific Editors' Association (ABEC) • National Association of Graduate Students (ANPG) • GO FAIR Brasil • Amazon Environmental Research Institute (IPAM) • Brazilian Reproducibility Network (RBR) • Scielo- Scientific Electronic Library Online • Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science (SBPC)
Period	January 01, 2024 to June 30, 2027	

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9 The institutions RNP (Government); GO FAIR Brasil and Scielo (Society) were incorporated into the commitment after the co-creation workshops were held.

1. What problem does the commitment aim to solve?

Open Science is a movement that proposes structural changes in the way scientific knowledge is produced, organized, shared and reused. It is a new way of doing science, more collaborative, transparent, sustainable, where research data, laboratory notebooks and other research processes are freely available, on terms that allow the reuse, redistribution and reproduction of the research, its data and underlying methods"[10] [11].The OECD defines open science as "efforts by researchers, governments, research funding agencies or the scientific community itself to make the primary results of publicly funded research - publications and research data - accessible to the public in digital form, with no or minimal restrictions, as a means to accelerate research; these efforts aim to increase transparency and collaboration and promote innovation".

What is being advocated is that scientific knowledge should be open and shared among the scientific community of different countries and for society as a whole, under the discourse that this openness favors rapid progress in research at the frontier of knowledge and, consequently, there is a greater return of benefits for society. The most current example of the need for rapid progress refers to COVID-19 and the researchers' partnership to solve a global problem.

It is important to note, however, that the adoption of an open science policy is not without its challenges. The OECD itself recognizes the need to address issues relating to the protection of privacy and national security, the misuse of information, technical standards that allow for the interoperability of databases and the reuse of information, intellectual property, incentives for researchers to open up their databases, funding for data storage infrastructures, training of human resources, as well as issues relating to the cross-border flow of sensitive information.

If on the one hand, there is pressure from international organizations (OECD and UNESCO) to promote Open Science, there are reasons that justify certain restrictions or at least a more careful analysis of the advantages and disadvantages for each country. It is worth pointing out that knowledge enables the creation of new business models based on technological innovation, thus feeding back into the knowledge generation system. It is therefore necessary to think about a model that strikes a balance between opening up science and promoting the country's technological autonomy, because it is no exaggeration to say that countries with a greater technological infrastructure and a greater capacity for analysis and processing will have greater potential to benefit from open science and, through the availability of open data, may be able to identify something with potential economic application.

The contemporary view of Open Science does not see it as an end in itself but, as a means of accelerating the advancement of science for the benefit of society as a whole. As such, **open science strategies and policies are a means of supporting better quality and more transparent science, more collaborative, interdisciplinary, and reproducible scientific practice, and more effective engagement between science and society that can lead to more immediate and pervasive social and economic impacts**.

However, there are global and local challenges to overcome, for example:

1) Open Science is installed in a disciplinary, segmented, and idiosyncratic way, which can be observed by the distinct visions constructed by a wide range of scientific domains;

2) the scope of Open Science today is not restricted only to access to publications or research data - the most visible face of its assumptions - but incorporates a great diversity of aspects and stages of the processes of generating scientific knowledge and research products materialized by codes, mathematical models, algorithms, instruments, laboratory workflows, methodologies, equipment/hardware, and other digital artifacts, each with different scales of openness and with peculiarities that must be observed;

3) Open Science can only be fully realized if it is supported by techno-social infrastructures that resonate with the cyber-infrastructures of modern science, such as high-performance and grid computing, disciplinary repositories, cloud storage systems, etc.

4) Open Science, due to its complexity, breadth, and cost, requires dialogue with various social segments, such as research institutions, government, funders, legislators, and even the business sector, after all, Open Science practices contribute to Open Innovation and the development of a business model.

This segmented and disjointed scenario, together with international pressure to engage in Open Science, has fostered scattered institutional initiatives to deal with the issue of open publications, open research data, citizen science, and other aspects of the subject. The fact is that Brazil lacks a national guideline that includes a vision of Open Science that is balanced with the country's technological development issues.

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10   Oswaldo Cruz Foundation. Open Science at FIOCRUZ. Available at https://portal.fiocruz.br/ciencia-aberta

11   Fostering the Practical Implementation of Open Science in Horizon 2020 and Beyond. Available at https://www.fosteropenscience.eu/

In the universe of data-driven science, some challenges regarding data sharing need to be answered, such as: What are the limits and rules for reusing scientific data? What is the embargo period for research data that culminated in technological development? Can data sharing only take place with Brazilian researchers (national sovereignty), or can it take place with foreign researchers? If the researcher receives funding from international agencies, and they demand that data be shared in return for the support, what is Brazil's political orientation in this case?

In the field of scientific publications, the imminent challenge is to adhere to Plan S[12]. It is important to note that many international scientific journals are not yet published in the 'golden route'. And one of the items in Plan S proposes that these journals migrate to the exclusive 'golden route' model by December 31, 2024. In practice, this means that, as of 2025, journal titles will no longer charge the reader (subscription to journal titles) but may start charging the authors Author Processing Charges (APC). What will the financial impact be for Brazilian researchers to publish in high-impact journals? What investment will be needed for Brazilian authors to publish in these journals?

Another counterpoint related to scientific publications is that the evaluation of national postgraduate programs privileges publication in high-impact inter**national journals, to the detriment of national journals made available in open access**. In other words, at the same time as 97% of Brazilian journal titles are available in open access, CAPES' evaluation of postgraduate programs gives higher marks to programs that have had a journal article published in a high-impact journal, which is accessed by subscription or by paying an APC.

This mosaic of interests implies a need for comprehensive policies that consider the legitimate interests of the various stakeholders, which can be materialized by a National Open Science Guideline that prioritizes the country's strategic interests; at the same time, there is a need to develop a set of regulations and rules to manage the use of shareable research products.
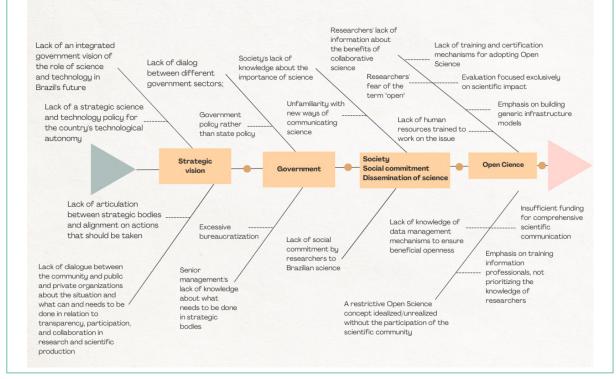
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12   Plan S defined that, as of 2021, all scientific publications on the results of research funded by public or private resources provided by research councils and national, regional, and international funding agencies must be published in open-access journals, on open-access platforms or made immediately available through Open Access Repositories without embargo.

2. What are the causes of the problem?

Among the obstacles that hinder the management and promotion of transparency, participation and collaboration in research and scientific production are the following:

- Lack of dialog between different government sectors;
- Lack of an integrated government vision of the role of science and technology in Brazil's future;
- Lack of articulation between strategic bodies and alignment on actions that should be taken;
- Lack of dialogue between the community and public and private organizations about the situation and what can and needs to be done in relation to transparency, participation, and collaboration in research and scientific production;
- Excessive bureaucratization;
- Evaluation focused exclusively on scientific impact;
- Society's lack of knowledge about the importance of science;
- Researchers' lack of information about the benefits of collaborative science;
- Lack of knowledge of data management mechanisms to ensure beneficial openness;
- Researchers' fear of the term "open";
- Unfamiliarity with new ways of communicating science;
- Lack of a strategic science and technology policy for the country's development;
- Lack of a strategic science and technology policy for the country's technological autonomy;
- Government policy rather than state policy;
- Lack of social commitment by researchers to Brazilian science;
- A restrictive Open Science concept idealized/unrealized without the participation of the scientific community;
- Lack of training and certification mechanisms for adopting Open Science;
- Senior management's lack of knowledge about what needs to be done in strategic bodies;
- Lack of human resources trained to work on the issue;
- Emphasis on training information professionals, not prioritizing the knowledge of researchers;
- Insufficient funding for comprehensive scientific communication;
- Emphasis on building generic infrastructure models.

Obstacles that hinder the management and promotion of transparency, participation and collaboration in research and scientific production

COMMITMENT DESCRIPTION

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The 4th Open Government Plan established Commitment 3 - Establishing scientific data governance mechanisms to advance Open Science in Brazil.

The Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), IBICT, CAPES, MCTI, CNPq, the Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz), the Open Knowledge Foundation, and the Brazilian Network for Education and Research (RNP) all took part in this effort.

Nine milestones were established for the construction of scientific data governance mechanisms, namely:

• Milestone 1 - Setting up an inter-institutional network for Open Science;

• Milestone 2 - Carrying out a national and international diagnosis of Open Science;

• Milestone 3 - Defining guidelines and principles for institutional policies to support Open Science;

• Milestone 4 - Promoting actions to raise awareness, participation, and training in Open Science;

• Milestone 5 - Coordination with funding agencies to implement actions to support Open Science;

• Milestone 6 - Liaising with scientific publishers to implement actions in support of Open Science;

• Milestone 7 - Implementation of a pilot federated infrastructure for research data repositories;

• Milestone 8 - Proposing interoperability standards for research data repositories; and

• Milestone 9 - Proposing a set of indicators for measuring maturity in Open Science.

In the 5th Open Government Plan, the topic of open science was prioritized by the government, giving rise to Commitment 8 - "Transparency in Science: new evaluation mechanisms for the advancement of Open Science", the aim of which was to build a proposal for an evaluation model to foster Open Science. The Commitment was considered by the Comptroller General of the Union (CGU) to be "one of the highlights of the 5th National Action Plan, both in terms of the successful results and the synergy of the actors throughout the implementation process". Eleven milestones were set for Commitment 8, namely:

• Milestone 1 - Survey of national and international criteria for evaluating researchers and research institutions, with a focus on open science practices;

• Milestone 2 - Proposing criteria for Qualifying Data Repositories and Publication Repositories;

• Milestone 3 - Proposing guidelines for granting funding and developing research projects;

• Milestone 4 - Proposing alternative metrics for measuring the impact of scientific research;

• Milestone 5 - Proposal of Indicators for Citizen Science;

• Milestone 6 - Proposal for the qualification of scientific journals and alternative criteria in the dimensions of open science to enrich the Qualis stratification;

• Milestone 7 - Survey of perceptions and promotion of awareness of the products of the commitment;

• Milestone 8 - Proposing indicators for evaluation that take Open Science into account;

• Milestone 9 - Implementation of an observatory for the progress of Open Science practices in Brazil;

• Milestone 10 - Comparative study of the expected vs. observed impact on the production of postgraduate programs;

• Milestone 11 - Propose criteria for qualifying technical, technological, and artistic products that favor Open Science.

2. What solution are you proposing?

The effort differs in that it is more focused on the political dimension of Open Science as part of the country's Science, Technology, and Innovation Policy. In this sense, the frameworks of the Commitment were designed to promote debate on the subject with the scientific community through the National Science, Technology, and Innovation Conferences and other forums run by specific organizations, such as the Brazilian Society for the Advancement of Science. Through this broad debate, the aim is to promote transparency and collaboration in science as one of the pillars of the National Science, Technology, and Innovation Strategy (ENCTI).

At the same time, the identification of strategic and critical areas, themes, and technologies for the country's technological autonomy allows for the development of equitable guidelines for Open Science, thus enabling the development of the country's open science policy in line with the ENCTI, as well as the development of an integrated action plan for the operationalization of transparent, responsible, collaborative, and reproducible scientific practices. This set of initiatives will allow the issue to be established equitably on the country's science and technology agenda, reducing legal uncertainty for researchers, funding agencies, and research institutions.

The Commitment also proposes relevant actions to produce studies that will allow science and technology policy to be better directed, such as the implementation of tools for monitoring Open Science practices, the preparation of a proposal on how to incorporate open practices into the criteria for evaluating researchers and institutions, based on the 5th National Action Plan, and the carrying out of studies on Open Science support infrastructures. In this context, a study will also be produced on existing budget actions that could support open science, proposing the creation of budget plans.

Actions to raise awareness, train, and disseminate information among S&T policy stakeholders were also planned. Examples include: a) raising awareness among science and technology managers about good scientific practices that are accountable, transparent, collaborative, and reproducible; b) raising awareness and valuing Brazilian journals when it comes to adhering to Open Science practices; c) holding rounds of discussions on Open Science at meetings of agency area representatives; the development and dissemination of open educational resources and, finally, the creation of incentive mechanisms for open science practices.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The main results expected from the commitment are:

- National Open Science Policy, drawn up with national strategic interests in mind;
- National guidelines for the governance and management of publicly funded research data;
- Integrated action plan that is a guideline for the stakeholders involved in the issue;
- Identification of strategic and critical areas, themes, and technologies for the country's technological autonomy;
- Proposal on how to incorporate transparency, participation, and collaboration practices into the criteria for evaluating researchers and institutions;
- Identification of existing budget actions that could support open science;
- Researchers trained to deal with transparent, participatory, and collaborative practices; and
- Infrastructures for data management, storage, processing and analysis.

COMMITMENT ANALYSIS

1. How will the commitment promote transparency? *How will it help improve citizens' access to information and data? How will it make government more transparent to citizens?*	Science needs to be accessible to a broad spectrum of society and not just to researchers and specialists. This makes it necessary for transparency to cut across almost all frameworks. Therefore, the frameworks involved should establish guidelines so that digital technologies combined with curation methodologies based on the FAIR Principles allow scientists, on the one hand, to open up the research process, making it more transparent to their peers and, on the other, to prepare, translate and adapt the products of their research so that interested non-specialists can learn about what lies behind the black box of science.

2. How commitment will help promote accountability? *How will this help public bodies become more accountable to the public? How will it facilitate citizens' ability to know how implementation is progressing? How will it support transparent monitoring and evaluation systems?*	A large part of the responsibility for Open Science lies with public bodies, and they also hold the relevant data on ongoing processes and the results of those that have been completed. Therefore, the milestones involved should define strategies and advances that make it possible to realign existing monitoring systems so that they are capable of integrating and analyzing data and making it available through accessible and understandable interfaces to the various social segments interested, preferably through interactive web systems.
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions? *How will you proactively involve citizens and citizens' groups?*	Commitment 3 focuses on the debate on actions between the agents. It is hoped that this broad debate will benefit society[13] in terms of access to open, findable, and interoperable information. Thus fostering citizen science, providing new forms of connection and dialogue with a collaborative culture, and promoting the reproducibility of science and open innovation.

COMMITMENT PLANNING			

MILESTONE	EXPECTED RESULTS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	RESPONSIBLE	
Milestone 1 - Inclusion of the collaboration, transparency, and reproducibility of science in the National Science and Technology Strategy (ENCTI), through national conferences (CNCTI)	Collaboration, transparency and reproducibility of science included in ENCTI agenda	August/2024	**Coordinator: MCTI**	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• IBICT • MD • CNPq • CAPES	• ANPG • SBPC
Milestone 2 - Holding a debate on the issue of commitment in the scientific community to help draw up national guidelines for open science.	Debate held	December/2024	**Coordinator: SBPC**	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• CAPES • IBICT • EMBRAPA • MD • FIOCRUZ • CNPq	• ABEC • ANPG • RBR
Milestone 3 - Identifying strategic and critical areas, themes, and technologies for the country's technological autonomy	Strategic and critical areas, themes, and technologies for the country's technological autonomy identified	December /2024	**Coordinator: MD**	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MCTI • IBICT • EMBRAPA • CNEN	• ANPG • IPAM

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13   The debate will be held over the next four years in conjunction with the country's S&T policy.

Milestone	Deliverable	Date	Coordinator	Governments	Civil Society
Milestone 4 - Drawing up a proposal on how to incorporate open practices into the evaluation criteria for researchers and institutions, based on the 5th National Action Plan	Proposal drawn up	February /2025	Coordinator: IBICT	• EMBRAPA	• RBR
Milestone 5 - Identify existing budget actions that could support open science, proposing the creation of budget plans	Actions identified	March/2025	Coordinator: IBICT	• MCTI • RNP	• ANPG
Milestone 6 - Implement tools to monitor open science practices	Monitoring tools implemented	February /2026	Coordinator: FIOCRUZ	• IBICT • EMBRAPA	• RBR
Milestone 7 - Drawing up the country's Open Science policy in line with the National Science and Technology Strategy (ENCTI)	Country's open science policy drawn up	December /2026	Coordinator: MCTI	• IBICT • MD • CNEN	• SBPC
Milestone 8 - Drawing up an integrated action plan to operationalize transparent, responsible, collaborative, and reproducible scientific practices	Action plan drawn up	December /2026	Coordinator: IBICT	• CNEN • EMBRAPA • MD	• IPAM
Milestone 9 - Development of awareness-raising actions for relevant agents related to the commitment. Raising awareness among science and technology managers about good, responsible, transparent, collaborative, and reproducible scientific practices. Carrying out actions to raise awareness and value Brazilian journals in adhering to open science practices. Holding rounds of discussions on open science at meetings of agency area representatives.	Awareness-raising actions developed	March/2027	Coordinator: MCTI	• IBICT • MCTI • MD • CAPES • IBICT • MD • CAPES • IBICT • MD	• RBR • ABEC • SCIELO • GO FAIR BRASIL • ABEC • RBR • ANPG • SCIELO • RBR • ABEC • SCIELO • GO FAIR BRASIL

Milestone		Deadline			
Milestone 10 - Carry out studies on infrastructures to support open science	Study carried out	June /2027	Coordinator: IBICT		
			Governments	Civil Society	
			• CNEN • EMBRAPA • FIOCRUZ • RNP	• GO-FAIR Brasil	
Milestone 11 - Identify the presence of Open Science in existing initiatives to retain and support Brazilian researchers in the country and to repatriate researchers	Initiatives identified	June /2027	Coordinator: MD		
			Governments	Civil Society	
			• MCTI	• ANPG • SBPC	
Milestone 12 - Development and dissemination of open educational resources on transparent, collaborative, and reproducible research practices	Educational resources developed and disseminated	June /2027	Coordinator: RBR		
			Governments	Civil Society	
			• IBICT • CNEN • EMBRAPA • FIOCRUZ	• ANPG • ABEC • GO FAIR BRASIL	
Milestone 13 - Creating incentive mechanisms for open science practices (prizes, hackathons)	Incentive mechanisms created	June /2027	Coordinator: IBICT		
			Governments	Civil Society	
			• MCTI • CAPES • RNP	• RBR • SBPC • IPAM	

5.4 COMMITMENT 4: CULTURE OF ACCESS TO INFORMATION

Country	Brazil
Commitment number and name	Commitment 4: Culture of access to information
Brief description of the commitment	Fostering a culture of access to information and improving compliance with the LAI in the country, through coordination and collaboration between public authorities and society.
Commitment coordinator	Office of the Comptroller General (CGU)

Responsible	Government	Civil Society	Others (other powers, private sector, etc.)
	• National Secretariat for Social Dialogues and Articulation of Public Policies (SNDS - SG/PR) • Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI)	• Transparência Brasil [Transparency Brazil] • Article 19 • Forum on the Right of Access to Public Information • Fiquem Sabendo [Get to know] • Brazilian Social Observatory (OSB) • Political and Socio-Environmental Observatory Institute (OPS)	• National Council of Public Prosecutors (CNMP)

Period	January 01, 2024 to June 30, 2027

PROBLEM DEFINITION

1. What problem does the commitment aim to solve?

The commitment seeks to tackle the difficulty in expanding and equalizing compliance with the LAI in all powers and spheres of the country. Since its publication in 2011, the LAI has aimed to guarantee the constitutional right to request and obtain information from public bodies and entities. However, the lack of agreement, the deficiency in the training of public agents on the limits of the law, as well as the fragile engagement of civil society in its use and monitoring compromise compliance with the LAI and make it difficult to hold them accountable when they violate it.

2. What causes the problem?

Among the obstacles hindering the expansion of and compliance with the LAI are the following:

• Difficulty in standardizing understandings across all spheres of the federation;

• Lack of coordination between agents (federated entities and society) to promote the LAI;

• Lack of training/strengthening of civil society actors to disseminate the culture of public transparency in society;

• High disparity in the operational/technical/conceptual capacity of the federated entities to comply with the LAI.

COMMITMENT DESCRIPTION

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

CGU, as the central branch of the Federal Executive Branch's Internal Control System, performs various functions to guarantee the effectiveness of the LAI in all government bodies. Some relevant actions include:

- Promoting the LAI in the states and municipalities: CGU is not just restricted to the federal level. Through partnerships and decentralized actions, the CGU has sought to stimulate the implementation of the LAI in states and municipalities, contributing to a culture of transparency throughout the country. For example, the Transparencia Brasil (Transparency Brazil) Scale methodology, consists of checking whether municipalities are meeting the transparency and access to information requirements of Law 12.527/2011. The methodology includes a process of self-assessment, scoring, and classification. The information is made available on the Transparencia Brasil Map. In the latest edition, all states, capitals, and municipalities with more than 50,000 inhabitants were evaluated (based on 2017 IBGE estimates). In all, 691 entities were evaluated.

- Orientation and Training: CGU has promoted courses, seminars and events to train civil servants at all levels of government on the application of the LAI. These initiatives aim to clarify the principles of the law and highlight the importance of access to information.

- Development of technological tools: CGU has invested in technology to facilitate access to information. Online platforms and information systems have been developed and made available to other entities to optimize the processing of requests, speeding up the response process by public bodies.

At the federal level, monitoring the implementation of the LAI has shown that the actions are successful, with more than 1 million requests received and 99.64% answered. The average response time is 14.56 days, with 69.45% of requests granted.

2. What solution are you proposing?

The creation of a national access to information network can play a key role in the effective implementation of the Access to Information Law (LAI) by states and municipalities. This network can facilitate the dissemination of good practices, promote training, provide technical support, and establish common standards, contributing to a culture of transparency throughout the country. In addition, the national network can be an instrument to promote the sharing of guidelines and understandings for the implementation of the LAI, ensuring consistency and efficiency in the procedures adopted by states and municipalities. This simplifies the understanding and application of the legislation at different levels of government, while also coordinating campaigns and events on the subject.

As part of setting up the national network, mechanisms will also be devised for:

- o Mapping strategic actors in the LAI ecosystem and their practices and tools;

- Sharing Successful Experiences: The network can serve as an environment for sharing successful experiences between different government entities. States and municipalities can learn from each other, identifying effective approaches to proactively disseminating information, handling requests, and overcoming specific challenges;

- Capacity Building and Training: The network can offer capacity building and training programs for public servants in states and municipalities. This is crucial to ensure that officials are aware of LAI obligations, understand information disclosure processes, and know how to properly handle access requests;

- The Development of Shared Technological Resources: Implementing technological solutions can be costly for smaller entities. A national network can facilitate the development and sharing of technological platforms and resources to manage information requests, promoting efficiency and reducing costs;

- Joint Evaluation: The network can play an important role in collaborative monitoring, as well as diagnosing compliance with the LAI by the different federal entities. This would involve evaluating reports, identifying common challenges, and collaborating in the search for solutions.

Through these actions, the aim is to strengthen the Culture of Transparency: By promoting the implementation of the LAI in states and municipalities, the network contributes to strengthening a culture of transparency throughout the country. This not only complies with democratic principles but also increases citizens' trust in government institutions.

These actions expand on previous efforts. It is considered that the network will be an environment for promoting and expanding activities, sharing tools, and collaboration between the federated entities. Given the voluntary nature of the coordination projects between the federated entities, the solution may address some of the problems identified. However, the entities that voluntarily engage in the activities will have access to the shared instruments and strategies. In this way, it is hoped that disparities in the operational capacity to implement the LAI will be reduced, promoting the dissemination of a culture of transparency.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The main results expected from the commitment are:

• Effective partnership with civil society for actions to monitor compliance with the LAI;

• Articulation to improve compliance with the LAI in all entities and powers;

• Creation of a culture of social participation via the LAI;

• Key officials mapped and certified in LAI;

• Increase in the number of municipalities with regulated LAI;

• Better compliance with active transparency obligations.

COMMITMENT ANALYSIS

1. How will the commitment promote transparency? *How will it help improve citizens' access to information and data? How will it make government more transparent to citizens?*	Improving LAI compliance in the country, through articulation and collaboration between public authorities at all levels and society.
2. How commitment will help promote accountability? *How will this help public bodies become more accountable to the public? How will it facilitate citizens' ability to know how implementation is progressing? How will it support transparent monitoring and evaluation systems?*	
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions? *How will you proactively involve citizens and citizens' groups?*	Citizens will be represented by Civil Society Organizations that will participate in the activities carried out within the scope of the Network. In addition, they will be an extremely important link for its creation, through mobilization, dissemination, and engagement by entities.

COMMITMENT PLANNING

MILESTONE	EXPECTED RESULTS	EXPECTED COMPLETION DATE	RESPONSIBLE		
Milestone 1 - Map strategic agents of the LAI ecosystem and their practices and tools	Mapping carried out.	May/2024	Coordinator: CGU/SIP		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
				• Right of Access to Public Information Forum	
Milestone 2 - Network creation (collaborative structuring of the network) define incentives, strategies to encourage adherence Define the network's governance and operation identify network models, strengths, and weaknesses	Network created	December/2024	Coordinator: CGU/SNAI		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MGI	• Right of Access to Public Information Forum	• CNMP

			Coordinator: CGU/SNAI/SIP		
Milestone 3 - Structuring training materials on the LAI for federated entities	Structured training materials	December /2024	Governments	Civil Society	Others
				• Fiquem Sabendo [Get to know] • Transparência Brasil [Transparency Brazil] • Article 19	
Milestone 4 - Systematize understandings about the application of the LAI in the federal government	Systematized understandings	December /2024	Coordinator: CGU/SNAI		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
Milestone 5 - Repository of good practices and tools for stakeholders	Repository created	April/2025	Coordinator: CGU/SIP		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
Milestone 6 - Design a collaborative monitoring model	A Collaborative monitoring model designed	June/2025	Coordinator:CGU/SIP		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MGI/AECI	• Right of Access to Public Information Forum	
Milestone 7 - Comparative diagnosis of similar challenges in the application of the LAI among the powers	Diagnosis carried out	June/2025	Coordinator: Fiquem Sabendo [Get to know]		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
Milestone 8 - Carry out a diagnosis on the implementation of the LAI by states and municipalities	Diagnosis made	July/2025	Coordinator: CGU/SNAI		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
					• CNMP
Milestone 9 - Disseminate understanding on the application of the LAI in the National Network with the aim of consolidating agreed guidelines	Understanding disseminated	December /2025	Coordinator: CGU/SNAI		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
					• CNMP

Milestone	Product	Date	Coordinator / Participants		
Milestone 10 - Disseminate citizen education resources	Resources disseminated	December /2025	Coordinator: CGU/SIP		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• SNDS – SG/ PR	• OSB	
Milestone 11 - Include LAI compliance items in the Governance and Management Index	LAI compliance items included in the Governance and Management Index	December /2025	Coordinator: MGI/SGD		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• CGU/SNAI		
Milestone 12 - Reference guide on active transparency for states, municipalities, and the Federal District	Reference guide drawn up	May/2026	Coordinator: CGU/SIP		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
					• CNMP
Milestone 13 - Campaign on access to information, transparency, and citizenship	Campaign carried out	June/2027	Coordinator: CGU/SIP		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• SNDS – SG/ PR	• OPS • Transparência Brasil [Transparency Brazil] • Article 19	• CNMP

5.5 COMMITMENT 5: ETHNIC-RACIAL AFFIRMATIVE ACTION DATA

Country	Brazil
Commitment number and name	Commitment 5: Ethnic-racial affirmative action data
Brief description of the commitment	Produce, process, and make available standardized, high-quality ethnic-racial affirmative action data, collaboratively and in a single catalog.
Commitment coordinator	Ministry of Racial Equality - MIR

	Government	Civil Society	Other (other powers, private sector, etc.)
Responsible	• Office of the Comptroller General (CGU) • National School of Public Administration (ENAP) • Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA) • Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI)	• Center for Studies and Data on Racial Inequality (CEDRA) • Geledés Black Women's Institute • Group for the Multidisciplinary Study of Affirmative Action (GEMAA) • Alana Institute • Interdisciplinarity and Evidence in the Educational Debate - IEDE • Ethos Institute[14]	• Federal Senate
Period	January 01, 2024 to June 30, 2027		

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14   The Ethos Institute was invited to join the commitment to promote the agenda in the private sector following the co-creation workshops.

PROBLEM DEFINITION

1. What problem does the commitment aim to solve?

The commitment seeks to address the central challenge of establishing governance of ethnic-racial affirmative action data, public and private, in a collaborative, institutional, and interdependent manner, to integrate and standardize the production, collection, processing, and availability of data.

The databases on affirmative action do not start from a common methodology: the data is collected in different ways, which makes it difficult to integrate, process, compare, and analyze the information. In addition, data and indicators from important databases such as the IBGE, INEP, DATASUS, etc. (such as the School Census, Higher Education Census, FIES, or RAIS) provide insufficient data in terms of ethnic-racial cut-off.

In addition, the data on elections, the Electoral Fund, and racial data from the Public Security Departments are insufficient for an extensive analysis. Some databases do not require the race/color criterion to be filled in or present options such as "did not wish to declare" or "did not declare", making it difficult to produce analyses. There is also a perceived lack of quality in the racial data collected. This is largely because there is no national training program for the collection and diagnosis of racial data.

With regard to civil servants, there is a lack of aggregate data on the occupation of vacancies reserved for black people in public examinations. The SIAPE system does not have any data on civil servants who have entered through quotas, nor is there any information on the progress of these civil servants. There is also no racial data on outsourced workers in the public service.

Another aspect observed is the lack of strategies for investigating and preventing quota fraud, both in terms of the internal treatment of each university and federal institute and in terms of public tenders. The data produced by the hetero-identification boards at the Federal Higher Education Institutions is not available.

These and other issues affect the black population's access to public services, their entry into selection processes and public tenders and even society's understanding of specific issues concerning the majority population segment in the country, considering that, according to the IBGE 2022 Census, black and brown people account for 55.9% of Brazil's population.

2. What causes the problem?

Racial equity indices have not yet been established in the country to serve as a basis for collecting, processing, and analyzing data, nor has there been any integration of data related to affirmative action.

On the other hand, there is resistance to releasing data to other bodies for strategic reasons of secrecy, data protection, competition, and a lack of transparency standards.

Relevant actors - in government and the private sector - still don't understand the importance of producing/collecting racial data and the existence of affirmative action. The country still has a scenario of reduced knowledge, interest, and awareness among managers about racial inequalities and their social repercussions, which also determines the minimal participation of black people in spaces of power and decision-making.

It can also be said that there is a lack of training in data literacy and racial classification criteria. Institutions have not yet built up a culture of collecting racial data, and the people who do the work have not developed an awareness of the importance of their work for formulating/improving public policies.

Operationally, the government budget is scarce for the creation of systems and for the implementation of actions related to affirmative action.

In the field of legality and regulation, there is a diffuse interpretation of the General Personal Data Protection Law (LGPD), which means that agencies do not disclose, or partially disclose, data.

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

With specific regard to accessing, processing, and making available ethnic-racial data on a single digital platform that is easily accessible to society, I would like to inform you that the main strategy implemented to date is the Ethnic-Racial Policy Monitoring System (SIMOPE).

The then National Secretariat for Policies to Promote Racial Equality (SNPIR) and the Federal University of Paraná (UFPR) signed Decentralized Execution Term No. 07/2015 in November 2015, the purpose of which was "Research, development and availability of technologies for monitoring public policies and actions of SEPPIR" and presented the construction of the "Monitoring System for Policies to Promote Racial Equality (SMPPIR)" as a project.

The system was born in 2012 after a consultancy resulted in a study of the databases of the executive branch bodies involved in policies to promote racial equality. In this context, the Juventude Viva Plan and the Brasil Quilombola Program were chosen as the basis for formatting SMPPIR, which was officially launched during the III National Conference for the Promotion of Racial Equality - III CONAPIR, in November 2013.

The TED was signed with the aim of improving the existing tools in the system at the time, especially its expansion to analyze and monitor other public policies, as well as creating modules that would enable the use of databases to be incorporated into SMPPIR. As such, the "Goals" were to identify systems, technologies, interfaces, and improvements with great potential for implementation and integration with the platform, including new audiences, such as Traditional Peoples and Communities of African Matrix and Terreiros [grounds], and a module entirely aimed at monitoring the implementation of the Quotas Law for students at federal higher education institutions.

The collection system would be based on open data (APIs), making it possible to organize, process, and make information available through SMPPIR in a homogeneous way, facilitating the discovery and exchange of information between different organizations. In turn, the introduction of components capable of supporting georeferencing would make it easier to cross-reference and visualize information based on location. Dynamic information loading, based on the development of modules integrated with mobile devices that produce data that is easy for the System to process, would bring versatility to data collection and make information available to mobile devices.

The system has undergone further revisions and updates and is now called the Ethnic-Racial Policy Monitoring System (SIMOPE). The platform gathers data and indicators to analyze and monitor public policies that affect the black population and Traditional Peoples and Communities. It allows for the research, development, and availability of information for the monitoring of public policies with an ethnic-racial focus, making available, in the form of tables and graphs, the historical evolution of indicators such as territorial presence, schooling, average income, infrastructure and access to social programs. SIMOPE can be accessed via the following link: https://simope.mdh.gov.br/.

SIMOPE's effectiveness has been hampered by difficulties in accessing data produced by other bodies and entities and in updating this information on the platform on time.

Also within the perspective of producing qualified data and information for government management decision-making in relation to the improvement of affirmative policies in public administration and Higher Education, in October 2019 the Decentralized Execution Term - TED No. 2/2019 was signed with the National School of Public Administration - ENAP to carry out "Research and evaluation on the implementation of Law 12.990/2014 and elaboration of an evaluation methodology for Law 12.711/2012".

The research resulted in the publication of the following documents: Synthesis of Evidence from the Evaluation of Law No. 12.990/2014 and the Data Survey on Law No. 12.711/2012; Research and Evaluation Report on Public Policies - Focus Group Results; Research and Evaluation Report on Public Policies - Interviews; Quantitative Report on the Implementation of Law No. 12.990/2014 in the Federal Executive Branch; and Research to Survey Information on the Adoption of the Social and Racial Quota System in Higher Education Institutions in Brazil (Law n° 12.711/2012).

As for the actions carried out to date by the Affirmative Action Policies Directorate to improve the process of drafting, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating affirmative action policies that directly or indirectly affect the process of producing, processing, and making available ethnic-racial affirmative action data, we can list the following:

Publication of Decree No. 11.785/2023, which instituted the Federal Affirmative Action Program - PFAA, within the scope of direct federal public administration, to promote rights and equalizing opportunities through affirmative actions aimed at black, quilombola and indigenous populations, people with disabilities, and women, considering their specificities and diversities. The Decree stipulates that the plan's actions relating to administrative records and structured registers of systems relating to public agents and beneficiaries of public policies should promote strategies for the inclusion of fields designed to identify: (i) color or race, (ii) gender of people; (iii) the characterization of people with disabilities, (iv) the ethnic segment to which indigenous or quilombola people belong and (v) other data related to the principles governing the PFAA, in all cases observing the use of the parameters employed by the IBGE and the legislation in force.

Publication of Decree No. 11.443/2023, which provides for a minimum percentage of commissioned positions and positions of trust within the federal public administration to be filled by black people.

Dissemination of the survey on the implementation of Law No. 12.990/2014 (Public Service Quota Law), at an event held at the National School of Public Administration (ENAP).

Launch of FIAR - Formation of Anti-Racist Initiatives, in partnership with the National School of Public Administration (ENAP). The program includes various short-, medium- and long-term initiatives. Among the actions already developed within the scope of FIAR by the DPA, we highlight (a) the continuation of the research on the implementation of Law No. 12.990/2014; (b) LideraGov 4.0 - exclusive edition for black people, as well as meetings and research evaluating the Quotas Law in public tenders and racial representativeness in the public service.

Continuation of research into the implementation of Law No. 12.990/2014: with a view to continuing to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the quota policy in the public service, this Directorate signed a new TED with ENAP to continue the research into the implementation of Law No. 12.990/2014.

Support for the Ministry of Culture in drafting the regulation of Complementary Law 195/2022 (Paulo Gustavo Law), through Decree No. 11,525, of May 11, 2023, with regard to the provision for affirmative action.

Launch of the 2023 Call for Proposals for the Rio Branco Institute's Affirmative Action Program - Diplomacy Award Scholarship, which contains improvements over the previous edition. The signing of a Technical Cooperation Agreement on the affirmative action program at the Rio Branco Institute, the MIR, the National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq), the Palmares Cultural Foundation, and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Petronilha Beatriz Gonçalves e Silva Seminar: 20 years of teaching Afro-Brazilian history and culture, to highlight the history and importance of the legal framework that guarantees the compulsory teaching of African and Afro-Brazilian history and culture in Brazil's public and private education networks, in the year that marks two decades since the enactment of Law no. 10.639/2003.

Support for the approval of Law No. 14.723/2023, which amends Law No. 12.711/2012, to provide for a special program for access to federal institutions of higher education and technical education at the secondary level for black, brown, indigenous, and quilombola students and people with disabilities, as well as those who have fully attended secondary or elementary school in public schools.

Drafting a bill to extend the quota policy in the public service (Law No. 12.990/2014): the Law is in force for a period of 10 (ten) years, as provided for in Art. 6, which means that it takes effect in June 2024. Aware of this fact, the Affirmative Action Directorate worked with the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services, the Ministry of Justice and Public Security, the Ministry of Indigenous Peoples, and the Civil House to draft a preliminary bill.

Partnership with Enap to hold DATATHON: Racial Inequalities in the Public Service, which consists of an open innovation competition that, by promoting the meeting of people with different backgrounds and knowledge to solve challenges, will provide opportunities for civil servants, students, academics, and others interested in seeking to identify what the data available on Infogov says about racial inequalities in the public service and what the possible readings of this problem might be.

Under the management of the Ministry of Education, two platforms are available with data and information on the quota policy at Federal Universities and Institutes: the 360° University Platform and the Nilo Peçanha Platform. The 360° University Platform provides integrated data and academic, budgetary, and people management indicators for federal universities. Supported by interactive maps, responsive diagrams, tables, and other visual artifacts, the Platform allows users to search for information on the supply of general higher education data in Brazil and is based on solutions for analytical management and an integrated approach to academic indicators, budget execution and personnel development in the Federal Education Network. The Nilo Peçanha Platform (PNP) is a virtual environment for collecting, validating, and disseminating official statistics from the Federal Network for Professional, Scientific, and Technological Education (Federal Network). It aims to gather data on teaching staff, students, technical-administrative staff, and financial expenses of the Federal Network units.

2. What solution are you proposing?

The actions planned so far to resolve the problems raised in the Action Plan co-creation workshops are listed below:

Create a national integrated computerized system (Integrated System of Ethnic-Racial Affirmative Actions) aimed at creating a database on ethnic-racial affirmative action policies in force in the country that allows integration with other systems of sub-national entities, with standardized cataloging and taxonomy, at the highest possible level of disaggregation, whose data can be made available to society in an open format.

Create a National Observatory for Racial Equality in Educational Institutions: in the form of an interactive portal, the Observatory will bring together successful initiatives in the application of Law No. 10.639/2023 to make them visible; making them accessible to educators across the country; and building a memory of state and non-state initiatives on the subject.

Hold the 1st National Affirmative Action Forum to enable federal, state, and municipal managers, organized social movements, and private entities to participate in the construction of affirmative action policies. As part of this event, it will be possible to assess the state of implementation of these policies and propose guidelines for the formulation of new programs at the three levels of management, guiding governments in drawing up affirmative action plans and defining those that are priorities at the state, municipal and national levels.

Articulation with the bodies responsible for generating ethnic-racial affirmative action data to encourage the improvement of databases to obtain standardized, quality information based on color or race.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

- Establish effective procedures and flows for collecting, standardizing, accessing, processing, and disseminating ethnic-racial affirmative action data.
- Staff working directly with the target audience of affirmative action policies trained in racial literacy and the importance of properly collecting color or race data in their operational routines.
- The existence of a technical team trained in the proper processing of data and information.
- Establish an institutional culture of collecting and using data to support decisions on affirmative action policies.
- Establish a culture of articulation, dialog, and integration between the country's official data collection sources.
- Establishing revised and improved practices that are continuously in line with the need to produce, process, and make available ethnic-racial affirmative action data.
- Deepen the discussion on the existing gaps in the production, processing, and availability of ethnic-racial data to support the process of formulating, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating ethnic-racial affirmative action policies in the country.
- Strengthen social control and participatory management by making ethnic-racial affirmative action data available on a single, collaborative platform, promoting the participation of federal, state and municipal managers, organized social movements and private entities in the construction of affirmative action policies.
- To identify, trigger and strengthen mechanisms that promote the participation of the population in the construction of affirmative action policies.
- Reflect on the difficulties experienced by federal, state and municipal managers in accessing ethnic-racial data to support the process of formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating affirmative action policies in their spheres of government.

COMMITMENT ANALYSIS

1. How will the commitment promote transparency? *How will it help improve citizens' access to information and data? How will it make government more transparent to citizens?*	To ensure the greatest possible transparency in the process of formulating, implementing, monitoring and evaluating ethnic-racial affirmative action policies in the country, the commitment will encourage the training of civil servants on the importance of properly collecting color or race data in their operational routines and will promote the existence of technical teams trained in the proper processing and active transparency of data and information. It will also establish a culture of articulation, dialog, and integration between the country's official data collection sources. In this way, it will contribute to deepening the discussion on the existing openings in the production, processing, and publication of data with an ethnic-racial emphasis.

2. How commitment will help promote accountability? *How will this help public bodies become more accountable to the public? How will it facilitate citizens' ability to know how implementation is progressing? How will it support transparent monitoring and evaluation systems?*	By establishing an institutional culture of collecting and using data to inform decisions on affirmative action policies and fostering practices that are continuously revised and improved in line with the need to produce, process, and make available ethnic-racial affirmative action data, public bodies will be able to publish ethnic-racial affirmative action data in a timely and standardized manner, facilitating the process of accountability to society. In addition, the commitment will allow us to reflect on the difficulties experienced by federal, state, and municipal managers in accessing ethnic-racial data to support the process of formulating, implementing, monitoring, and evaluating affirmative action policies in their spheres of government.
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions? *How will you proactively involve citizens and citizens' groups?*	The production, processing, and availability of standardized, high-quality ethnic-racial affirmative action data, in a collaborative manner and a single catalog, will strengthen social control and participatory management by promoting the participation of federal, state, and municipal managers, organized social movements, and private entities in the construction of affirmative action policies. In addition, the timely availability of data and information on a public platform with a user-friendly interface will encourage citizen participation in the definition, implementation, and monitoring of ethnic-racial affirmative action solutions.

COMMITMENT PLANNING					
MILESTONES	**EXPECTED RESULTS**	**TARGET COMPLETION DATE**	**RESPONSIBLE**		
Milestone 1 - Map the ethnic-racial data ecosystem	Mapping of the ethnic-racial data ecosystem drawn up	April/2024	Coordinator: CGU		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MIR		
Milestone 2 - Map the ecosystem's information needs	Mapping of ecosystem information needs to be drawn up	June/2024	Coordinator: CGU		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MIR	• CEDRA	
Milestone 3 - Build a reference model for ethnic-racial data for affirmative action	A reference model for ethnic-racial data for affirmative action prepared	September/ 2024	Coordinator: MIR		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• CGU • MGI	• GEMMA • IEDE	
Milestone 4 - Propose a reference model to the Data Governance Committee (CCGD)	Draft reference model presented to the Data Governance Committee (CCGD) prepared	September/ 2024	Coordinator: CGU		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MGI		

Milestone 5 - Adapt 'dados.gov.br' to better catalog, identify and present racial data	Adapted 'dados.gov.br' platform - cataloging, identifying and better presenting racial data	December/2024	Coordinator: CGU		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MIR		

Milestone 6 - Articulation with the Ministry of Labor and Employment (MTE), the National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP), and the National Data Protection Authority (ANPD) to increase data supply	MTE, INEP, ANPD mobilized to increase the data supply	August/2024	Coordinator: CGU		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MIR	• CEDRA • Instituto Alana • IEDE	

Milestone 7 - Regulatory guidance on standards for opening up data from universities, Federal Institutes on transparency	Normative guidance published	August/2024	Coordinator: CGU		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MIR • MGI	• GEMMA • CEDRA	

Milestone 8 - Pilot base for data integration	Pilot basis for data integration made available	December/2026	Coordinator: GEMMA		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MIR		• Senate

Milestone 9 - Guidelines on affirmative action for Federal Institutes, bodies and entities of the direct and indirect Federal Public Administration	Guidelines made available	November/2024	Coordinator: MIR		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MGI	• GEMMA	

Milestone 10 - Evaluate the implementation of affirmative actions	Evaluation carried out	June/2027	Coordinator: ENAP		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MIR		

Milestone 11 - Train public agents to collect, process, and analyze ethnic-racial data	Training activity carried out	December/2026	Coordinator: ENAP		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MIR	• Geledés	• Senate

Milestone 12 - Articulate for the inclusion of a module on quotas in competitive examinations in the federal government's structuring systems	Bodies mobilized for the inclusion of the Module on quotas in competitive examinations in the federal government's structuring systems	March/2024	Coordinator: MGI		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MIR • CGU		

Milestone 13 - 'dados.gov.br' dissemination strategy	Dissemination strategy implemented	March/2025	Coordinator: CGU		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MIR		

Milestone 14 - Guide to good practices for the production, collection, and availability of data for hetero-identification panels	Guide made available	December/2024	Coordinator: GEMMA		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MIR • MGI	• CEDRA	

Milestone 15 - Creating an affirmative action data program and allowing states and municipalities to join, via a term of adhesion, offering technical training and fostering the formation of an inter-federative network of good practices	Program implemented	December/2026	Coordinator: MIR		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• CGU		• Senate

Milestone 16 - Actions to encourage and promote the dissemination of data on racial affirmative action in the private sector	Actions to encourage and promote the dissemination of data carried out	December/2025	Coordinator: Ethos Institute		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MIR • CGU		

Milestone 17 - Actions to encourage the availability and use of data on affirmative action policies	Actions to encourage the availability and use of data on affirmative policies implemented	December/2026	Coordinator: ENAP		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• CGU • MIR		

Milestone 18 - Advanced affirmative action sites in each region to standardize data	Sites implemented	December/2025	Coordinator: MIR		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• ENAP • MGI		

Milestone 19 - Elaboration and application of a plan to monitor the implementation of Law No. 10.639/2003 (making the teaching of Afro-Brazilian History and Culture compulsory in all schools) in the municipalities, considering budget information, teams, regulations, and dissemination of good practices	Plan for monitoring the implementation of Law No. 10.639/2003 implemented	December/ 2025	Coordinator: Alana Institute		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MIR	• Geledés Institute	
Milestone 20 - Establish quality indicators for ethnic-racial data in education	Quality indicators established	December/ 2024	Coordinator: IEDE		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
					• Senate

5.6 COMMITMENT 6: DIGITAL AND MEDIA EDUCATION FOR THE ELDERLY PEOPLE

Country	Brazil		
Commitment number and name	Commitment 6: Digital and media education for the elderly people.		
Brief description of the commitment	Define, in an intersectoral and participatory way, a curriculum reference for digital and media education for the elderly, guaranteeing their protagonism, whose implementation can be monitored and evaluated.		
Commitment coordinator	Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship - MDHC		
Responsible	Government	Civil Society	Others (other powers, private sector, etc.)
	• Brazilian Social Security Institute (INSS) • Ministry of Education (MEC) • SECOM/ Presidency of the Republic (PR)	• Palavra Aberta Institute • Vero Institute • Ponto BR Information and Coordination Center (NIC.Br) • Elderly People with Justice and Citizenship Platform (PI-BRASIL) • Safer Net Brasil	• Federal Public Defender's Office (DPU)
Period	January 01, 2024 to June 30, 2027		

1. What problem does the commitment aim to solve?

The commitment seeks to tackle the central challenge of promoting digital and media education for elderly people in an intersectoral way, ensuring that they play a leading role throughout the process. According to data from the Census/2022, recently presented by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), around 32 million elderly people are over the age of 60, the legally established age for a person to be considered elderly, under Law No. 10,741 of 2003, which establishes the Statute of the Elderly Person. These people live in different regions of Brazil, in urban and rural areas, with different socio-economic, educational, working, and cultural backgrounds.

The Continuous PNAD 2022 (IBGE) highlighted that although the illiteracy rate in Brazil fell from 6.1% to 5.6% from 2019 to 2022, the country still has 9.6 million illiterate people. This significant contingent is made up mainly of elderly people: 54.1% (5.2 million). If color/race is included in the analysis, the illiteracy rate among white elderly people was 9.3%, while among black or brown people it reached 23.3%.

A nationwide survey carried out by Sesc São Paulo and the Perseu Abramo Foundation, from January to March 2020, found that elderly Brazilians feel excluded from the digital world and many have difficulty reading and writing, due to low schooling, illiteracy, or functional illiteracy. In terms of digital exclusion, the data shows that 72% of the elderly population have never used an app and 62% have never used social networks.

For its part, the FEBRABAN-IPESPE survey, despite having identified that, from 2020 to 2022, there was a significant increase in access to and use of the internet, social networks, and apps by the elderly, a significant contingent of this social group has difficulty using technological tools, little or no knowledge and familiarity with such tools, as well as fear and insecurity in accessing the digital world.

Reinforcing this perception, the Information and Communication Technology (ICT) module of the National Household Sample Survey (PNAD), published on 09.11.2023, reports that "The majority of people who did not use the Internet in 2022 had less education or were elderly (aged 60 or over). The most common reason given by people who didn't access the Internet was that they didn't know how to use it (47.7%). For 66.1% of the elderly who did not use the Internet, this was the main reason."

The difficulty of digital access for the elderly began with the rapid migration of face-to-face services to the digital world, without taking into account the characteristics of the public affected by the paradigm shift, in both public and private environments. As a result, a large portion of the Brazilian population, especially people aged 60 or over, have experienced digital exclusion and greater social isolation.

This situation is accentuated by the constant technological transformations that are occurring exponentially in society. Added to this are difficulties with access security, the lack of public services offered in person, and the absence of digital tools and services that facilitate usability and meet the needs of the public.

Especially when they need to access public services, which have undergone rapid digitalization, often with no guarantee of face-to-face service, or services offered by the banking system, elderly people face often insurmountable obstacles to using them quickly and safely, thus putting data security at risk and exposing themselves to financial scams, dependence on malicious third parties to access rights and manage their financial lives.

It is important to note that, from a legal point of view, there is already provision for the digital inclusion of the elderly. Article 21 of Law No. 10,741, of October 1, 2003, which establishes the Statute of the Elderly People, provides for the inclusion, in courses aimed at the elderly, of content related to communication techniques, computing, and other technological advances, to guarantee their social inclusion. In turn, Law No. 14.533, of January 11, 2023, which establishes the National Digital Education Policy, establishes as a priority strategy, in the digital inclusion axis, "the training of digital, media and information skills, including the most vulnerable groups of citizens". In this sense, it is understood that the elderly are included, due to their greater difficulty in accessing technological tools, as explained above.

The data recently presented by the 2022 Population Census shows, irrefutably, the accelerated aging of the Brazilian population. Corroborating this trend, demographic projections indicate that, by 2050, around 30% of our population will be aged 60 or over, and the fastest-growing group will be the long-lived, aged 80 or over.

Given Brazil's current and future demographic scenario, it is imperative that public, private, and third-sector agents join forces to promote digital and media education for the elderly, with the aim of ensuring respect for their human rights, access to citizenship rights, and social participation on equal terms with other people in the digital world.

In order to achieve this goal, it is considered opportune to draw up a curriculum reference, in an intersectoral and participatory manner, for the digital and media education of elderly people, guaranteeing their protagonism, whose implementation can be monitored and evaluated.

2. What causes the problem?

The digitization of services, both in the private and public sectors, gained strength in the middle of the last decade, accelerated by the outbreak of the Covid-19 pandemic which, due to the need for social isolation, demanded the development of rapid digital solutions for access to services, rights, remote working, the sale and purchase of goods, interpersonal communication, among other areas of social life.

However, considering that one of the goals of digitalization is to expand and facilitate the population's access to services, the process that the country is experiencing has achieved controversial results, since there has been no prior mapping of essential aspects to guarantee digital inclusion for all people. From this perspective, in a country with a very diverse population, historically marked by socio-economic inequalities, no account was taken, among other things, of connectivity in public and private spaces; financial conditions for acquiring electronic devices such as computers, tablets and smartphones, as well as data packages; the level of education of the Brazilian population; differences in access to digital technologies in urban and rural areas, intergenerational aspects, among others that restrict or prevent the safe, easy and equal use of new technologies by all people.

In particular, there was no planning to prepare the elderly for inclusion in the digital world. This population group now accounts for 15. 8% of the Brazilian population, according to the 2022/IBGE Census, a new reality was imposed without taking into account, among other aspects, the low level of schooling of elderly Brazilians; socio-economic conditions for acquiring technological tools; greater difficulty in using such tools intuitively; the provision of digital literacy and media education for this age group; the gradual migration of the most used services to the digital universe, while maintaining face-to-face services for clarification, guidance and carrying out the operations that the elderly person needs, if they so wish; the provision of quality connectivity in all Brazilian regions.

In addition to these issues, there is a lack of effective coordination between the public, private, and third sectors to tackle and overcome these barriers. The lack of prioritization in the implementation of public policies and initiatives for digital and media education aimed at elderly people is still evident, feeding the vicious circle of digital exclusion of this significant and growing social group.

The situation is also aggravated by this population's lack of knowledge of their rights and the negative view of ageing that permeates our society. The perception of aging as a loss is largely reflected in prejudices, stereotypes, stigmas and discrimination, elements that make up the structural ageism that manifests itself strongly in relation to the elderly people.

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

To solve the problem of the digital exclusion of the elderly, specific actions have been taken by both public authorities and private organizations aimed at the digital and media education of this social group. Occasionally, training courses are offered to groups of elderly people, either by universities, state or municipal public services, civil society organizations, or private entities, but as a rule, they do not reach a significant number of participants, due to space limitations, available equipment and the use of educational strategies that are not suitable for teaching and learning by the elderly.

These initiatives have been identified in the federal, state, and municipal spheres, but no reliable information or data has been found to measure their efficacy and effectiveness. Since 2013, Paraná's Information and Communication Technology Company - Celepar - has been offering "courses aimed at training participants in the use of modern electronic devices and internet access".[15]

In the municipality of São Paulo, there are reports of digital literacy courses being offered to the elderly, funded by the Municipal Fund for the Elderly (FMPI) and run by non-profit institutions, including initiatives aimed at the most vulnerable groups. However, as Meire Cachioni, associate professor at the University of São Paulo, points out,"Evolution has occurred in parts - technically there is more access, but we live in a technological bubble. The people who have the most digital access are still the most educated and those with the best socio-economic situation. Outside the bubble, even here in the city of São Paulo, in the territories furthest from the center, we find elderly people who don't have a cell phone or don't know how to use it."

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Higher education institutions have been working on digital training for the elderly people. For the record, the Federal University of Pernambuco (UFPE) has been developing, since 2022, in the state capital, the Program to Promote Digital Health Literacy and Literacy for Elderly Community Members in the Municipality of Recife, which should continue until August 2024. Other universities and federal institutes, especially those with centers for the elderly people, are also trying to offer training in digital education. However, it should be noted that many of them serve the public on their campuses, which can inhibit or even hinder participation, due to the fear or shame of being in an academic environment or having mobility limitations for the place in which the course is offered.

It is important to note that many civil society organizations offer digital training for the elderly, with reports of good acceptance by the target audience. However, when the offer is made only in the digital environment, there is already a restriction on participation by elderly people with no familiarity with technological tools or even those with low levels of education and difficulty reading or understanding the instructions given by the facilitators.

One point to note is that these initiatives are usually restricted to urban areas, without people living in rural regions having access to face-to-face training. Likewise, they do not reach people who live in institutions or communities further away from the big cities, with low connectivity, and whose elderly people have experienced a variety of socio-economic deprivations throughout their lives.

The problem considered crucial - the digital exclusion of elderly people - is multifaceted and, in the workshops held as part of "Commitment 6 - Digital and Media Education for Elderly People", several other aspects were pointed out that contribute to the majority of elderly people not being able to participate actively and safely in the digital world, such as low schooling; ageism; fear and insecurity in using technological tools; living in places that are difficult to access and low connectivity.

In short, as Lima and Almeida point out[17] "The realization of social practices mediated by ICTs[18] is not yet the reality for many elderly people in our society. Despite the significant growth of this population and the expansion of the use of ICTs, there are still no public policies that integrate elderly people into the use of these technologies, and it is up to those interested in this subject to carry out research that reflects the presence/absence of the promotion of digital literacy of these people."

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15   Information available at < https://www.aen.pr.gov.br/Noticia/Celepar-leva-cursos-de-inclusao-digital-de-idosos-para--mais-sete-cidades-em-agosto>. Accessed on 21.11.2023.

16   Information available at <https://economiasp.com/2023/11/21/os-programas-de-inclusao-digital-da-pessoa-idosa-ain-da-sao-insuficientes/>. Accessed on 11/21/2023.

17   LIMA, S.C.; ALMEIDA, L.V.O.S. Tear: Journal of Science and Technology Education, Canoas, v.4, n.1, 2015. Available at < https://periodicos.ifrs.edu.br/index.php/tear/article/view/1902/1468>. Accessed on 21.11.2023.

18   ICT - Information and Communication Technologies.

2. What solution are you proposing?

To solve the problem of the digital exclusion of the elderly, the option chosen by the Commitment participants differs from holding digital and media education courses, although we recognize the importance of these initiatives in promoting the digital inclusion of this social group.

Considering the diversity and intersectionalities that characterize Brazil's elderly population, and to reach a significant number of elderly people throughout the country, the choice made by the members of Commitment 6 was "to define, in an intersectoral and participatory manner, a curricular reference for the digital and media education of the elderly, guaranteeing their protagonism, whose implementation can be monitored and evaluated. To achieve this objective, the following actions will be carried out:

1. Creation of a working group to coordinate and articulate the mapping of references, entities, and initiatives;

2. Mapping references on skills for digital and media education, and methodologies for the effective participation of elderly people;

3. Identifying and mapping specialists, materials, and teaching content for the collaborative construction of a curriculum reference for digital and media education for elderly people;

4. Creation and publication of an online repository of materials on digital and media education for elderly people;

5. Definition of a methodology for the process of effective participation of elderly people, ensuring regional diversity, gender, race/ethnicity, people with disabilities, socio-economic profiles, and technology use profiles;

6. Creation of a preliminary version of the curriculum, guaranteeing the participation/listening of elderly people;

7. Public consultation of the preliminary version of the curriculum;

8. Publication of the final version of the curriculum framework;

9. Creation of an event/campaign to launch the curriculum framework;

10. Implementation of the curriculum reference in the MEC's policy to combat illiteracy;

11. Creation of a content kit to disseminate the curriculum to multipliers, entities (governments, private sector, civil society, social movements), elderly people, schools;

12. Creation of a training course for multipliers, to implement the curriculum and disseminate competencies and skills with the elderly population;

13. Establishing instruments/methodologies for qualitative and impact evaluation of actions.

Based on the collaborative action of those involved, representatives of government and society, it is hoped that the product developed can contribute to the dissemination of innovative practices for improving access to services and enhancing the active participation of this population in community life and in accessing and influencing public policies.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

By developing a curriculum framework for media and digital education for the elderly, the aim is to ensure that the teaching-learning process is organized based on the characteristics and interests of the elderly people so that they can actively participate in the process and use the skills they have acquired and developed with confidence and security in their daily lives. It is also hoped that the use of the curriculum framework will allow knowledge about digital and media education to be disseminated more equitably, so that various players can, using the curriculum framework, promote training for elderly people in their territories. In addition, the aim is for elderly people to take part in the training to improve their critical capacity concerning information received or transmitted by technological tools. It is also hoped that the skills acquired through digital and media education will contribute to expanding spaces for the social participation of elderly people, enabling this population group to act effectively in the exercise of their rights and the definition of public policies of interest to them.

COMMITMENT ANALYSIS	
1. How will the commitment promote transparency? *How will it help improve citizens' access to information and data? How will it make government more transparent to citizens?*	N/A

2. How commitment will help promote accountability? *How will this help public bodies become more accountable to the public? How will it facilitate citizens' ability to know how implementation is progressing? How will it support transparent monitoring and evaluation systems?*	N/A
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions? *How will you proactively involve citizens and citizens' groups?*	The proposed commitment to "define, in an intersectoral and participatory manner, a curricular framework for the digital and media education of the elderly, guaranteeing their protagonism, whose implementation can be monitored and evaluated" has the potential to increase the social participation of this section of the population. Promoting and/or improving digital literacy and media education will provide elderly people with greater security and critical thinking when using digital communication and information technologies. Likewise, the appropriation of these skills will enable this social group to participate more actively in different spheres of community life (information; consultation; access to rights, engagement), since, for the most part, these instances are disseminated, articulated, and carried out virtually.

<div align="center">COMMITMENT PLANNING</div>

MILESTONES	EXPECTED RESULTS	TARGET COMPLETION DATE	RESPONSIBLE		
Milestone 1 - Create a working group to coordinate and articulate the mapping of references, entities and initiatives	A working group set up	January/2024	Coordinator: DPU and Palavra Aberta Institute		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• INSS • MDHC • MEC • Secom/PR	• Vero Institute • Nic.br • PI-Brasil • SaferNet	
Milestone 2 - Map references on skills for digital and media education, and methodologies for the effective participation of elderly people	Document(s) produced containing the mapping of skill references and methodologies	March/2024	Coordinator: MEC		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• INSS • Secom/PR	• Palavra Aberta Institute • Vero Institute • Nic.Br • PI-Brasil • SaferNet	
Milestone 3 - Map entities and specialists with expertise and possible interest in collaborating in the creation of the curriculum	Document(s) produced with list of entities and experts	March/2024	Coordinator: MDHC		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• INSS • MEC • Secom/PR		• DPU

			Coordinator: SaferNet		
Milestone 4 - Create and publish an online repository of materials on digital and media education for elderly people	Online repository made available	June/2027	Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• Secom/PR	• Palavra Aberta Institute • Vero Institute • Nic.Br (CEWEB)	
Milestone 5 - Define the methodology for the process of effective participation of elderly people, ensuring regional diversity, gender, race/ethnicity, people with disabilities, socio-economic profiles, and technology use profiles	Document produced detailing the methodology defined.	April/2024	Coordinator: MDHC		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• INSS • MEC • Secom/PR	• PI-Brasil	• DPU
Milestone 6 – Creation of a preliminary version of the curriculum, guaranteeing the participation/ listening of elderly people	Preliminary document of the curriculum produced	September/ 2024	Coordinator: DPU e MEC		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MDHC • Secom/PR	• Instituto Palavra Aberta	• N/A
Milestone 7 - Public consultation of the preliminary version of the curriculum	Public consultation carried out.	November/ 2024	Coordinator: Secom/PR		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MEC		
Milestone 8 - Publication of the final version of the curriculum	Final curriculum document published.	February/2025	Coordinator: Palavra Aberta Institute; SaferNet and DPU		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• INSS • MDHC • MEC • Secom/PR	• Instituto Vero • Nic.br • PI-Brasil	
Milestone 9 - Create an event/ campaign to launch the curriculum	Initiative to launch the curriculum was carried out.	February/2025	Coordinator: Palavra Aberta Institute		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• INSS • MDHC • MEC • Secom/PR	• Vero Institute • Nic.br • PI-Brasil • SaferNet	• DPU

Milestone 10 - Implement the curriculum reference in the MEC's policy to combat illiteracy	Proof document (or reference link) provided	June/2027	Coordinator: MEC		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• INSS • MDHC • Secom/PR		
Milestone 11 - Create a content kit to disseminate the curriculum to multipliers, entities (governments, private sector, civil society, social movements), elderly people, schools	Content kit produced	December/2025	Coordinator: Instituto Palavra Aberta and SaferNet		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• INSS • MDHC • Secom/PR	• Nic.br (CEWEB)	
Milestone 12 - Create a training course for multipliers, to implement the curriculum and disseminate competencies and skills to the elderly population	Course created and made available	December/2025	Coordinator: INSS		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
			• MDHC • Secom/PR	• Palavra Aberta Institute • PI-Brasil • SaferNet	• DPU
Milestone 13 - Establish tools/ methodologies for qualitative and impact evaluation of actions	Document(s) produced with the tools/ methodologies	June/2027	Coordinator: MDHC		
			Governments	Civil Society	Others
				• Nic.Br (CETIC)	

5.7 COMMITMENT 7: BETTER SERVICES FOR FAMILY FARMING

Country	Brazil
Commitment number and name	Commitment 7: Better services for family farming
Brief description of the commitment	Evaluating, improving and expanding access to the services of the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA), with a focus on users.
Commitment coordinator	Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA)

Responsible	Government	Civil Society
	• National Institute for Colonization and Agrarian Reform (INCRA) • Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services (MGI) • Comptroller General of the Union (CGU) • National Supply Company (CONAB)	• Brazilian Public Policy Observatory (UFMG) • Brazilian Monitoring and Evaluation Network (RBMA) • Brazilian Agrarian Reform Association (ABRA) • Brazilian Association of Technical Assistance and Rural Extension, Research and Land Regularization Entities (Asbraer) • National Federation of Workers in Technical Assistance, Rural Extension and Research in the Public Agricultural Sector in Brazil (Faser/Rede EMATER) • National Confederation of Workers in Family Farming in Brazil (CONTRAF) • National Rural Learning Service (SENAR)/ National Confederation of Agriculture (CNA)

Period	January 01, 2024 to June 30, 2027

PROBLEM DEFINITION

1. What problem does the commitment aim to solve?

Currently, there are several problems with user access to the systems and services provided by the MDA, among which we can mention: the lack of mapping of the user journey when seeking access to policies aimed at family farming; the Ministry's lack of knowledge of regional specificities; the absence of evaluations of the services provided and their respective results; the inability of the executing institutions to share data and information, which harms transparency and social participation.

To mitigate these problems, the commitment signed between representatives of the federal government and organized civil society will seek to strengthen the MDA's network of services, establishing collaborative governance for ongoing evaluation actions and the dissemination of information and good practices.

2.   What causes the problem?

We can cite the following as causes to be prioritized for the problem described above: difficulty in accessing services by the most vulnerable groups; complexity of the system currently used to register with the National Register of Family Farming (CAF); too many tools that make it difficult to interact with data; poor qualification of the registration network; lack of transparency on the part of the executing institutions; insufficient budgetary resources to carry out systematic evaluations of the services provided; difficulty in strengthening permanent spaces for participation and social control.

COMMITMENT DESCRIPTION

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

The Secretariat for Family Farming and Agroecology (SAF) was transferred from the Ministry of Agriculture and Livestock (MAPA) to the organizational structure of the Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming (MDA), under Decree No. 11.396 of 24/01/2023, with the powers to: plan, coordinate, supervise, promote, monitor and evaluate activities related to family farming development policy, as well as articulate actions necessary for the implementation and improvement of the National Family Farming Registry (CAF) and promote the raising of the level of professionalization of family farmers.

In this sense, the SAF acts as the MDA unit responsible for promoting, implementing, and disseminating information and data on services linked to family farming programs and actions, accessed from the user's registration in the CAF, and has so far carried out the following activities:

a) improvements to the current system, focused on performance, corrections, and compliance with business rules;

b) development of the new CAF 3.0 system, focused on family farming, with the premises of multichannel and multi-platform service; cross-checking and validation of registration data and framework criteria; improvement of processes, through document simplification, interoperability of data and use of simple language; restructuring of the web service and other services;

c) proposed changes to legislation to adapt public policy to the needs of the target public; and

d) disseminating information at communication and training events with the CAF network and public bodies;

In addition, the Ombudsman's Office/MDA launched other actions in partnership with:

a) the Federal Ombudsman's Office, to carry out a pilot project, using a Technical Cooperation Agreement to be signed between the two bodies, to implement research into the user experience of MDA services, including mapping journeys and assess the need to improve and/or redesign services aimed at family farming; and

b) the Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services in the migration of MAPA services and systems that have become the responsibility of the MDA, as well as the creation of new services due to the Ministry's organizational structure.

2. What solution are you proposing?

Map the main difficulties presented by users of MDA services and seek, from the perspective of transparency and increased social participation, to simplify and expand their availability and access, in addition to promoting training actions for the registration network, data integration, and continuous evaluation aimed at strengthening family farming policies.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The main expected results are: the visibility of rural producers; increased access to MDA public policies, through the National Register of Family Farming (CAF); appropriation of knowledge about the MDA service network; improvement of MDA services; qualified beneficiary service network; target audience trained to use MDA services, through the CAF.

COMMITMENT ANALYSIS

1. How will the commitment promote transparency? *How will it help improve citizens' access to information and data? How will it make government more transparent to citizens?*	By integrating the services into the evaluation API developed by MGI, as well as disseminating the data, information, and products/results generated in active transparency and improving the communication of the MDA's Service Charter.
2. How commitment will help promote accountability? *How will this help public bodies become more accountable to the public? How will it facilitate citizens' ability to know how implementation is progressing? How will it support transparent monitoring and evaluation systems?*	Based on the application of surveys and evaluations among service users and the federal government's rapprochement with organized civil society, in the implementation of a follow-up of the recommendations that are the object of the evaluations, in addition to actions to qualify the accreditation network and those responsible for guiding and serving the target public of family farming.
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions? *How will you proactively involve citizens and citizens' groups?*	By mapping and identifying the main problems faced by users, thus promoting actions to improve and perfect the MDA's services. In addition, the dissemination of knowledge to users of MDA services will encourage their participation and social control.

COMMITMENT PLANNING			
MILESTONES	**EXPECTED RESULTS**	**TARGET COMPLETION DATE**	**RESPONSIBLE**
Milestone 1 - Initial evaluation of services in a participatory manner	Initial diagnosis. Recommendations for improvements. The user Journey project was drawn up.	December /2024	Coordinator: CGU
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MGI • MDA	• RBMA
Milestone 2 - New evaluation cycle(s)	Evaluation report(s) completed. Performance and results indicators were created.	June/2027	Coordinator: MDA
			Governments	Civil Society
			• CONAB	
Milestone 3 - Drawing up the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan	Monitoring and evaluation plan drawn up.	December /2024	Coordinator: RBMA
			Governments	Civil Society
			• CGU • MDA • INCRA	• UFMG
Milestone 4 - Carrying out a diagnosis (user survey and heuristic analysis) and possible redesign of the CAF system through a partnership with MGI's LABQ.	Diagnostic carried out. Project to revise the CAF drawn up.	December/2024	Coordinator: MGI
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MDA	
Milestone 5 - Improving communication in the service charter	Communication of the service charter improved.	March/2026	Coordinator: MDA
			Governments	Civil Society
			• CONAB • MGI	
Milestone 6 - Data integration with: • BCNPJ and BCPF • DATAPREV • CONECTA.GOV • CEP	Integration carried out. Network dissemination and qualification project drawn up.	June/2024	Coordinator: MDA
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MGI	
Milestone 7 - Training plan for employees and service users (CAF), taking into account specificities	Training plan drawn up.	December/2026	Coordinator: MDA
			Governments	Civil Society
			• ASBRAER • CONTRAF • FASER	

Milestone 8 - Monitoring the implementation of evaluation recommendations	Follow-up report on the implementation of evaluation recommendations completed.	1st cycle - December/2025 2nd cycle - December/2026	Coordinator: UFMG	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• CGU • MDA	• ASBRAER • CONTRAF • FASER • SENAR • ABRA
Milestone 9 - Improving the CAF (CAF 3.0)	CAF Improvement Plan completed. Progress report drawn up.	June/2024	Coordinator: MDA	
			Governments	Civil Society
Milestone 10 - Integration of all MDA services into the user satisfaction assessment API	Integration completed. Execution reports and deliverables.	April/2024	Coordinator: MDA	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• CGU	

5.8 COMMITMENT 8: SOCIAL PARTICIPATION AND POPULAR EDUCATION IN THE TERRITORIES

Country	Brazil	
Commitment number and name	Commitment 8: Social participation and popular education in the territories	
Brief description of the commitment	Establish a collaborative network for training territorial agents to boost social participation through popular, digital, and media education, promoting healthy and sustainable territories.	
Commitment coordinator	National Secretariat for Social Participation - SNPS/SG-PR	
Responsible	Government	Civil Society
	• Ministry of Management and Innovation in Public Services - APSD/MGI • Ministry of Agrarian Development and Family Farming - SFDT/MDA • Ministry of Health (Digital Health and Information Secretariat) - SEIDIGI/MS • Ministry of Health (Executive Secretariat/ Department of Inter-federative and Participative Management) - SE/MS • Ministry of Social Development and Fight against Hunger (National Secretariat for Social Assistance) - SNAS/MDS	• ABONG • Angola Communication • Rights on the Net Coalition • CONTAG National Training School - ENFOC • Paulo Freire National School • Palavra Aberta Institute • Nossas • Brazilian Participatory Budgeting Network - OIDP
Period	January 01, 2024 to June 30, 2027	

PROBLEM DEFINITION

1. What problem does the commitment aim to solve?

The commitment seeks to face the main challenge of building social participation strategies with popular, digital, and media education, with instruments for intra- and inter-governmental relations and permanently promoting social participation with popular education in the territories.

According to the **Open Government Review of Brazil**[19] launched in 2022 by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), Brazil has a historical culture of social participation, but in the recent period, it has been weakened by the shrinking of civic space and institutional measures aimed to reduce its role in federal government decisions. One of these measures was the Decree No. 9759/2019, revoked by the current government, which abolished a series of councils and other collegiate bodies in the federal public administration. This measure contributed to the exclusion of social movements and civil society organizations from political participation processes as a way of achieving concrete improvements for their community. Another factor contributing to this weakening is disinformation, characterized by the intentional manipulation of public debate and the dispute over ideas and values, especially considering the potential for dissemination on social networks. In this context, we are also witnessing the growing use of digital media and social networks in the process of popular mobilization.

While technology represents great possibilities for innovation in social participation and access to public policies, it also has limitations in terms of its availability - due to economic, cultural, generational, and accessibility factors, among others - and dangers in terms of its abuse, especially about disinformation and fraud. In addition, governments are still trying to develop efficient forms of communication with society that encourage and promote participation, taking into account regional differences and the specificities of territories.

As a result, people are subjected to a context in which, on the one hand, face-to-face participation activities are not always carried out in their territories, and on the other, digital activities may not be available to them - it is important to consider that many popular internet packages allow unlimited access to social networks but limit other forms of browsing, preventing access to public services and institutional channels.

These facts demonstrate the need for citizen training on public policies, civil rights, and access to mechanisms and instances of participation so that citizens are informed and collaborate in policy formulation.

To this end, it is necessary to develop social participation strategies and intergovernmental relations that prioritize the integration of policies and collaboration with society. Therefore, building social participation strategies with popular, digital, and media education is associated with the idea of changing public policy conceptions from user to subject; from compensatory to emancipatory policy; and from fragmentation to integration, to strengthen civic space and, consequently, democracy itself.

2. What causes the problem?

In addition to the factors described above, there are also internal issues within the bureaucracy. In some sectors of the administration, a narrow conception of social participation persists, which focuses only on its important institutional bodies, such as councils and conferences, but does not always recognize the participation of other people and groups who could contribute to the construction of policies.

There is a lack of integration between the territorial initiatives of different public policies, and the absence of a training strategy that takes advantage of the possible synergies between these initiatives. This coordination could be particularly fruitful in terms of encouraging social participation not only in monitoring but also in implementing public policies, including seeking to promote collaboration with neighborhood associations, social movements, civil society organizations, and people interested in public management.

In addition to these limitations, there is also the growing participation of individual parliamentary amendments in the allocation of federal resources and the complex relationship between states, municipalities, and the federal government due to the current terms of the Federative Pact.

In addition, communication about public policies and participatory processes helps to combat disinformation, but the limited reach of official channels and the costs of dissemination are other major challenges. The dissemination of these initiatives tends to be done through hegemonic channels of mass communication, such as newspapers and television, with high costs in formats and messages that do not always speak to the population that receives them, while other forms of communication (local media and vehicles, or strategies for social networks, for example) that could improve the circulation of official information are rarely considered.

At the same time, there is a need for progress in digital and media education, both by society and by governments, considering the gaps in coverage in many vulnerable urban and especially rural territories in the country.

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19   the Open Government Review of Brazil was launched in July 2022 with the aim of evaluating and offering recommendations for improving open government practices, bringing Brazil's initiatives closer to those of OECD countries. The Assessment was the result of a Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Office of the Comptroller General (CGU) and the OECD, signed in 2020.

COMMITMENT DESCRIPTION

1. What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Specifically in the context of the commitments of the Open Government plans, there are a series of commitments directly related to the issue of social participation, most of them proposed or carried out by the beginning of 2016, in the third Brazilian Action Plan. These are efforts in different directions: expanding social participation; regulating, guiding, and integrating participatory processes; strengthening and offering training for participatory bodies, especially councils; and qualifying digital participation, among others.

The commitments have been carried out with varying levels of implementation and impact, and are in addition to many initiatives aimed at valuing and strengthening social participation that take place within the public administration in an individualized way. One attempt to integrate these efforts was the creation of the National Social Participation Policy which, despite the support of civil society, faced great opposition in the media and the legislative houses, culminating in its repeal.

In addition to the Plans, many initiatives have been carried out to involve the population more in participatory processes, so that people take ownership of their rights and public policies. One of them, which we seek to implement in this commitment, is the Reference Framework of Popular Education for Public Policies, which contains the history and guidelines of this pedagogy and the conception of the world that guides these efforts.

In 2023, after the period of deconstruction of the instances and mechanisms of social participation, a series of measures were adopted that sought not only to reconstitute them but also to reaffirm and expand them. Among them, it is important to mention the creation of the Social Participation Council, the institutionalization of a Social Participation System, the recreation of the Inter-Council Forum, and the resumption of National Conferences.

In addition to these initiatives, an important boost to social participation in the drafting of budgets came with the construction of the 2024-2027 Multiannual Plan. With more than 4 million online contributions, the participation of more than 30,000 people in face-to-face plenary sessions in all the states of the federation, and the work of the Inter-Council Forum (reinforcing its work as proposed in the 3rd Open Government Action Plan), this initiative demonstrated the possibilities of integrating the various participation initiatives in the country.

This participatory process, coordinated by the National Secretariat for Social Participation (re-institutionalized last year by the General Secretariat of the Presidency) and the Ministry of Budget and Planning, had the support of participation and diversity advisors present in all the Ministries and promoted the participation of movements, civil society organizations, the private sector, and the academic community.

The experience, which received more than 4,000 proposals, demonstrates the potential that territorial actions promoted by government and civil society can achieve if they are well coordinated and integrated, and it is in the hope of harnessing this potential to promote democracy and protect civic space.

2. What solution are you proposing?

The Commitment has a broad theme, seeking to promote social organization and democracy through the articulation of territorial actions linked to public policies. Of course, it won't fully solve a complex problem that today compromises democracies all over the world, regardless of their level of maturity. However, it does represent an effort to make politics, public policies, and social participation meaningful in people's daily lives, and with the popular education approach, we can democratize people's involvement in participatory processes.

This effort differs from previous attempts in that it seeks to integrate territorial actions, both governmental and civil society organizations, in a network logic, which will encourage the sharing of strategies and information and foster a complementary vision between policies.

As a result, more local leaders will be better trained to take part in the public debate, will be more familiar with the tools available for action, more people will have access to information on public policies, and will have increased their critical capacity with the risks of disinformation.

With the use of the Decidim open platform and the involvement of its community of collaborators, digital participation has gained unprecedented proportions in the country. At the same time, the articulation between social participation and popular education seeks to listen to the population of the most diverse Brazilian territories to encourage the construction of more participatory public policies.

The expected consequence of these different strategies working together is the strengthening of social participation, civic space, and democracy.

3. What results do we want to achieve by implementing this commitment?

The mapping milestones (1 to 4) of local policies, organizations working to promote rights, popular education practices, and the definition of healthy territories will help produce an overview of social participation initiatives promoted by civil society.

The articulation milestones (5 to 7) will integrate the actions developed by civil society with the government's territorial efforts to promote complementary and networked action, optimizing efforts and leveraging exchanges of knowledge and strategies between the different participating segments.

The training milestones (8 to 10) will seek to disseminate knowledge about social participation, open government and support efforts to tackle disinformation, and promote critical, media and digital literacy in the territories.

COMMITMENT ANALYSIS

1. How will the commitment promote transparency? *How will it help improve citizens' access to information and data? How will it make government more transparent to citizens?*	Once the mapping milestones included in the commitment have been met, integrated databases will be built on entities and organizations that work to promote rights and public policies on a territorial basis, facilitating the articulation of this form of action. Guaranteed the precautions established by the General Personal Data Protection Law, community use of the databases can promote effective integration between civil society and government initiatives.
2. How commitment will help promote accountability? *How will this help public bodies become more accountable to the public? How will it facilitate citizens' ability to know how implementation is progressing? How will it support transparent monitoring and evaluation systems?*	The relationship is indirect, in the sense that participation expands the processes of accountability and the exercise of social control functions attributed to councils, but there is no explicit framework for this purpose.
3. How will the commitment improve citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions? *How will you proactively involve citizens and citizens' groups?*	Once the training and mobilization milestones have been met, the commitment will allow citizens to become better acquainted with the instances and mechanisms of social participation, the people who promote them and how to access them. These milestones will broaden participation in these bodies and mechanisms, making them even more representative.

COMMITMENT PLANNING

MILESTONES	EXPECTED RESULTS	TARGET COMPLETION DATE	RESPONSIBLE	
Milestone 1 - Map and integrate/articulate the public policies of territorial agents for this agenda	Mapping consolidated and integration of public policies of territorial agents carried out	Abril/2024	Coordinator: SNPS/SG-PR	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MGI • MS	
Milestone 2 - Map entities working to promote and defend rights and advise on public policies as a form of territorial identification to promote social participation	Mapping carried out	June/2024	Coordinator: SNPS/SG-PR	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MDS • MGI	

Milestone 3 - Define/ map healthy/sustainable territories	Healthy/ sustainable territories mapped	June/2024	Coordinator: MS	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• SNPS/SG-PR	
Milestone 4 - Map popular education movements and practices in the territories	Mapping carried out	August/2024	Coordinator: SNPS/SG-PR	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MS	• ABONG • Angola Comunication
Milestone 5 - Articulate social, trade union, and popular movements for the actions of the Open Government Action Plan	Articulated movements	June/2027	Coordinator: SNPS/SG-PR	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MDS	
Milestone 6 - Articulate an open and collaborative network for training territorial agents	Network mobilized	April/2025	Coordinator: SNPS/SG-PR	
			Governments	Civil Society
				• ENFOC • Paulo Freire National School
Milestone 7 - Hold meetings with organizations, institutions, and social movements that work with popular education	Meetings held	June/2024	Coordinator: ENFOC/ CONTAG	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MDS • SNPS/SG-PR • MS	• Paulo Freire National School
Milestone 8 - Draw up guidelines and propose common actions for training territorial agents in popular, digital, and media education	Guidelines drawn up, and common training actions proposed to the bodies responsible for implementing territorial agent policies	May/2025	Coordinator: Paulo Freire National School	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MDS • SNPS/SG-PR • MS • MGI	• ENFOC • Palavra Aberta Institute
Milestone 9 - Promote training in education and critical, media and digital literacy in territories	Training carried out	June/2027	Coordinator: ABONG	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MDS • MS	• Palavra Aberta Institute • Angola Communication • Rights on the Net Coalition

Milestone 10 - Carry out training processes on popular participation to strengthen democracy in the territories	Training processes implemented	June/2027	Coordinator: Paulo Freire National School	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MGI • MS • SNPS/SG-PR	• ABONG • Rights on the Net Coalition • ENFOC • Palavra Aberta Institute • NOSSAS
Milestone 11 - Build a communication campaign to reinforce existing popular participation processes	Communication campaign developed	December/2025	Coordinator: NOSSAS	
			Governments	Civil Society
				• Angola Communication
Milestone 12 - Build a national joint effort with social participation and mobilization	Task force carried out	June/2026	Coordinator: Paulo Freire National School and ENFOC/CONTAG	
			Governments	Civil Society
			• MS	• Rights on the Net Coalition
Milestone 13 – Monitor and follow up on implemented actions	Follow-up and monitoring documents made available	June/2027	Coordinator: SNPS/SG-PR	
			Governments	Civil Society

ANNEX I - COMPOSITION OF THE CIVIL SOCIETY WORKING GROUP (WG)

ENTITIES	REPRESENTATIVES
Brazilian Institute for Certification and Monitoring (IBRACEM)	Julio Cesar Mesquita Botelho (member)
	Alex Henrique da Silva (alternate)
Political and Socio-Environmental Observatory Institute	Lúcio Duarte Batista (member)
	Juliana Torres Loriano (alternate)
Open Knowledge Brazil	Danielle Christina Bello de Carvalho (member)
	Milena Coimbra de Carvalho (alternate)
Brazilian Association of Non-Governmental Organizations (Abong)	Athayde José da Motta Filho (member)
	Juliane Cintra de Oliveira (alternate)
Fiquem Sabendo [Get to know]	Bruno Schimitt Morassutti (member)
	Maria Vitória Ramos (alternate)
Politeia Research Group - Udesc Esag	Paula Chies Schommer (member)
	Maria Florencia Guerzovich (alternate)
Brazilian Institute of Corporate Governance (IBGC)	Renan Albino Perondi (member)
	Danilo Gregório Nakano dos Santos (alternate)
Transparência Brasil [Transparency Brazil]	Marina Jemini Atoji (member)
	Cristiano Pátaro Pavini (alternate)
International Transparency	Renato Pellegrini Morgado (member)
	Maria Dominguez Costa Pinho (alternate)

ANNEX II - COMPOSITION OF THE OPEN GOVERNMENT INTERMINISTERIAL COMMITTEE (CIGA)

ENTITIES	REPRESENTATIVES
Office of the Comptroller General (coordinating branch)	Izabela Moreira Correa (member)
	Otávio Moreira de Castro Neves (alternate)
Civil House of the Presidency of the Republic	Maricy Valletta (member)
	Maria Adelia Bretas e Arueira (alternate)
Ministry of Justice and Public Security	Ronaldo Alves Nogueira (member)
	Márcio Almeida do Amaral (alternate)
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	Rosimar da Silva Suzano (member)
	Luciana Magalhães Silva dos Santos (alternate)
Ministry of Education	Marcus Vinicius de Azevedo Braga (member)
	Luciana Alves de Azevedo (alternate)
Ministry of Health	Aricenaldo Silva (member)
	Benedito Orlando Nava (alternate)
Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation	Maíra Murrieta Costa (member)
	Carlos Roberto Colares (alternate)
Ministry of the Environment and Climate Change	Humberto Luciano Schloegl (member)
	Fabiano Chaves da Silva (alternate)
Ministry of Integration and Regional Development	Vivian Vivas (member)
	Marina Soares Almeida (alternate)
Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship	Sergio Nogueira Seabra (member)
	Tatiane Lopes Ribeiro de Alcantara (alternate)
Ministry of Innovation Management in Public Services	Miriam Barbuda Fernandes (member)
	Bruno Martins Rizard (alternate)
Ministry of Planning and Budget	Carolina Palhares Lima (member)
	Ianê de Andrade Azevedo (alternate)
Ministry of Finance	Carlos Augusto Moreira Araújo (member)
	Jeann Fabricio Bezerra de Melo (alternate)
Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight against Hunger	Antônia Eliana Pinto (member)
	Wellington Gontijo do Amaral Júnior (alternate)
General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic	Valmor Schiochet (member)
	Gustavo da Cunha Westmann (alternate)