



# **Fifth National Action Plan on Open Government**

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Secretary of Transparency and Prevention of Corruption  
Transparency and Public Oversight Board  
General Coordination of Open Government and Transparency**

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## **1. INTRODUCTION**

The Open Government Partnership (OGP) was founded in September 2011 and currently more than 78 countries and 76 subnational governments have already joined OGP. Brazil, which is one of OGP co-founders, has been working intensively to strengthen OGP principles and practices and therefore advance towards building a more open government.

OGP's main objective is to disseminate and encourage around the world the implementation by governments of the principles of transparency, social participation, accountability and innovation. In general terms, OGP seeks a new model of political-administrative relationship that gives the citizen priority in public policies and whose specific values and principles inform strategies for the design, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of public policies and administrative modernization processes.

OGP member countries must prepare National Action Plans establishing commitments and the strategies and activities to implement them. The implementation period for OGP action plans depends on the schedule proposed by the Partnership and its development process must include civil society engagement, since citizen participation is a key OGP pillar.

Brazil is now launching its Fifth National Action Plan. As in the previous Plan, commitments were designed collaboratively by the government and civil society, with a view to guaranteeing and strengthening the active exercise of citizen rights.

The Fifth Action Plan was developed amidst the challenging scenario of the fight against the covid-19 pandemic, which required Brazil to make an intense effort to coordinate with government bodies and civil society organizations to establish an innovative way of working that guarantees a participatory and inclusive process. The development of this Plan was only possible with the partnership and engagement of various government bodies and civil society organizations that were willing to work remotely to further strengthen Brazil's

continuing effort to advance in the implementation of policies based on the principles of transparency, social participation, accountability, and innovation.

Brazil's Fifth Action Plan, comprising 12 commitments, is the result of this effort. The Plan commitments were defined in 72 virtual co-creation workshops with the participation of 141 people, representing 79 institutions, of which 41 are civil society organizations and 38 are public bodies. The methodology adapted for the online format was able to ensure that the relevant issues were discussed between government and civil society experts and that the proposed goals were reached. This approach was essentially aimed at harmonizing the attentive and enriching perspective of civil society representatives and the technical and legal perspective of government actors in order to design the commitments in Brazil's Fifth Action Plan.

This publication aims to present the reader with some information about the context of Brazil's participation in the OGP, as well as the background of previous Action Plans. The document also provides information on the methodology adopted to design the Fifth Plan, which culminated in the definition of the commitments to be implemented until the end of 2022, as well as on the Plan's monitoring process.

We hope that the information presented here will be useful to increase knowledge on the subject and to ensure an effective monitoring of the Fifth National Action Plan implementation.

## **2. OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP IN BRAZIL**

In Brazil, the implementation of OGP National Action Plans have involved, over the last few years, numerous open government initiatives, some of which are fully consolidated and widely used by citizens.

Since the launch of the Open Government Partnership in September 2011, Brazil has demonstrated its engagement in the Partnership's underlying principles and values. This engagement resulted in the implementation of several OGP commitments (32 commitments in the First National Action Plan, 52 commitments in the Second Plan, 16 commitments in the Third Plan and 11 commitments in the Fourth Plan).

For the implementation of OGP commitments, over the past ten years Brazil has benefited from the engagement of more than 839 civil society and government actors, representing more than 130 civil society organizations and 86 public bodies. Other actors involved include Legislative and Judiciary bodies, researchers, state and municipal public agents, citizens and private sector representatives.

Brazil started to implement OGP actions with the launch of the First National Action Plan, on September 20, 2011, the date on which the Partnership was launched. The Comptroller-General's Office of the Union was in charge of leading the engagement of Brazil in the OGP, coordinating with various public bodies and civil society sectors to develop the First Brazilian Action Plan.

Brazil's First Action Plan included 32 commitments by five Federal Government bodies. The Plan included actions by the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, the Ministry of Science and Technology, the Ministry of Education, the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic and the Comptroller-General's Office. Of the 32 commitments agreed upon, only two were considered as "not fulfilled."

The First Brazilian Plan's agreed-upon commitments were designed to reflect the guidelines, challenges and principles related to the concept of open government, in accordance with the Decree issued on September 15, 2011.

Among the initiatives implemented in the First Action Plan, the following stand out: the Federal Access to Information System, which provided the Federal Government with an appropriate environment for implementing the Access to Information Law (LAI); the restructuring of the Transparency Portal; the establishment of the National Open Data Infrastructure (INDA); and the Brazilian Open Data Portal.

In 2013, Brazil's Second National Action Plan was launched. To overcome the shortcomings of the previous plan's development process, one of the main concerns at the time was to enable increased government and civil society engagement. Thus, in addition to the coordination with the actors involved, the creation of new participation mechanisms and the holding of online and in-person events and meetings, the CGU established a working group with the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic and 10 other civil society organizations to discuss open government proposals and actions. The result was a Plan signed by 19 Federal Government bodies, with 52 commitments, of which the following stand out: enhancement of data transparency in the National Consumer Defense Information System (SINDEC); the Transparent Brazil Program; the participative development of the Federal Ombudsman's Offices System; the disclosure of data on federal budget execution and government procurement; the availability of government systems' information in open data formats; and the creation of a Brazilian OGP website, which can be accessed at the address <http://www.governoaberto.cgu.gov.br>.

In 2016, Brazil started developing the **Third National Action Plan**. Based on a new understanding between government and civil society, the Plan established 16 commitments, which were designed and discussed with the participation of 105 people: 57 civil society representatives and 48 government representatives (including federal, state, and municipal actors). Furthermore, in an innovative way, the Plan not only had the participation of subnational governments, which discussed the topic "Promotion of Open Government in States and Municipalities," but also of the Legislative and Judiciary. The sharing of experiences broadened the vision and scope of the work and allowed participants to design more ambitious actions. As a result, the Third National Action Plan achieved substantial implementation rates, ensuring an overall performance of 89%. In qualitative



terms, results were also significant, considering that many processes were enhanced, many actions were implemented and many lessons learned.

In 2018, the Fourth National Action Plan's development adopted the same approach used in the Third Plan. The Fourth Plan was composed of 11 commitments, which were co-created with the participation of 105 people, representing 88 institutions: 39 civil society organizations, 39 federal public bodies and 10 state and municipal public bodies. The Fourth National Action Plan is the result of a close partnership between the government and civil society and reflects the efforts made to consolidate transparency, citizen participation and accountability. In this Plan, Brazil consolidated the methodology adopted in the previous plan and improved cooperation between government and civil society. As a result, the Fourth Plan reached an implementation rate of 88% with extremely relevant achievements. Overall, numerous training actions implemented had a direct impact on more than 50,000 people. The Plan also included the preparation of guidance documents; development of innovative systems and tools; technological improvement of processes; establishment of cooperation agreements; creation of participatory forums; and the implementation of many other actions and strategies.

The development of the **Fifth National Action Plan**, which began at the end of 2020 in the midst of a challenging scenario, was based on a methodology similar to the previous one, with improvements aimed at expanding the participatory process' scope and diversity. In addition to public consultations aimed at choosing the Plan's themes, for the first time two new consultations were opened. Before each workshop stage, public consultations were held to receive contributions to inform experts in co-creation workshops, with a view to expanding civil society's participation. Each of these processes benefited from the support of the civil society WG in publicizing public consultations and engaging the participation of new actors. Also of interest is the fact that in this Plan, in order to enhance the cooperation between bodies from different branches and levels of government, the themes of two commitments were proposed by non-federal executive bodies (Superior Electoral Court and Municipal Chamber of Piracicaba). As will be detailed in the next sections, the Fifth Action

Plan will be developed based on 12 Open Government commitments to be agreed upon and implemented by the end of 2022.

It is also worth mentioning that, in addition to the reforms and strategies implemented within the scope of the OGP, the Brazilian government is engaged in several initiatives that allowed the sharing of best practices, experiences and lessons learned to strengthen Open Government policies and actions in Brazil. Special mention should be made of the continuing partnership between the Brazilian government and the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in the implementation of public sector Open Government reforms. The OECD has enabled Brazil to participate in several instances that allow for the exchange of experiences and information. These include the Public Governance Committee, the Open Government Working Group and the OECD Network on Open and Innovative Government in Latin America and the Caribbean.

The OECD Network on Open and Innovative Government in Latin America and the Caribbean, created in 2015, aims to promote dialogue in the region, with transfer and exchange of knowledge on Open Government, public sector innovation and digital government to promote the Open Government agenda, socioeconomic development and regional integration. Since 2018, Brazil and Colombia have shared the presidency of the Network and have worked to promote dialogue and the exchange of best practices among participating countries with the aim of finding joint solutions to regional challenges.

Another initiative resulting from the partnership between the Brazilian government and the OECD is the Open Government Assessment in Brazil. This initiative is part of the Technical Cooperation Agreement between the Comptroller-General's Office of the Union (CGU) and the OECD signed in 2020. The assessment aims to design strategies to improve, assist and support the implementation of the Open Government agenda in the country in accordance with OECD standards for its members, based on an evaluation of the policies and practices already implemented in Brazil. During the assessment process, the Brazilian government had the opportunity to share its experiences in open government with OECD member countries and with Colombia and Argentina, which support this initiative.

Additional information on Brazil's partnership with the OECD is available at <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/governo-aberto-e-a-ocde>.

## **2.1 OGP operation in Brazil**

### **2.1.1 Interministerial Open Government Committee - CIGA**

To facilitate the collaborative work of developing national action plans, as recommended by the OGP, Brazil has established the Interministerial Open Government Committee – CIGA, the decision-making body in charge of guiding the development and implementation of Brazil's action plans. Decree No. 10,160/2019 is the normative act that provides for the functioning of CIGA, which is currently composed of thirteen ministries and coordinated by the Comptroller-General's Office of the Union. The formal establishment of an interministerial group composed of strategic ministries is essential to ensure, expand and deepen the significant results achieved with open government initiatives.

### **2.1.2 Advisory Working Group for Open Government (Civil Society WG)**

In response to an OGP recommendation, which suggested that the country should engage civil society more broadly in the development, implementation, monitoring and assessment of action plans, Brazil adopted a series of measures aimed specifically at increasing social participation in OGP activities. To comply with this recommendation, Brazil established the Advisory Working Group for Open Government, also known as the Civil Society WG. The WG member organizations work collaboratively and engage in a collective decision-making process, also recognizing the importance of engaging with other civil society organizations and citizens, in order to enhance the transparency and quality of the information on the OGP made available.

The Civil Society WG works collaboratively and maintains a close dialogue with the Comptroller-General's Office of the Union, the CIGA coordinator, effectively participating in the design of policies and guidelines related to the role of the Federal Government in the

OGP. Furthermore, the WG monitors the implementation of the national action plans' commitments and, among its powers, the following stand out:

- suggest the inclusion of themes for commitments to be included in national action plans on Open Government, in accordance with the OGP guidelines;
- indicate or suggest mechanisms for enhancing social participation within the scope of the Federal Government's role in the OGP;
- opine on the self-assessment report produced annually by the Federal Government regarding the implementation of commitments included in national action plans on Open Government.

### 3. FIFTH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESS

The process of developing Brazilian action plans has been progressively enhanced with a view to meeting not only the demands of civil society and partner government bodies, but also the recommendations of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) and the Independent Evaluation Mechanism – IRM. To this end, Brazil changed in 2016 the methodology for developing and implementing the Third National Action Plan. The new methodology introduced a significant change in relation to previous plans, enhancing the cooperation between government and civil society and enabling the joint design of more dynamic and objective commitments.

The positive results achieved with the new methodology, which were internationally recognized, justified its adoption, with some improvements and adaptations, in the development of the Fourth and Fifth Brazilian Plans. For the Fifth National Action Plan development, the methodology was adapted to a virtual format and introduced improvements aimed at expanding the participatory process scope and diversity.

In this sense, the Fifth National Action Plan development process, in accordance with the methodology established by the Interministerial Open Government Committee (CIGA) and the Civil Society Working Group on Open Government, involved three phases:

1. Theme Definition;
2. Co-creation Workshops; and
3. Plan Approval.

### 3.1 Theme Definition

This phase aimed to select the themes to be addressed by Open Government policies, which were divided into three categories:

- 3.1.1 Themes prioritized by the federal government** - five priority themes were selected among those considered strategic for the Federal Government, according to the interest and availability of federal public bodies. The selection considered the following aspects: diversity of themes; level of engagement; potential impact; and the maturity in relation to Open Government guidelines and principles.
- 3.1.2 Themes prioritized by other branches of government** - two themes of interest to the Legislative and Judiciary were included in the Plan. To this end, the CGU coordinated with legislative and judiciary bodies to encourage their participation in the Brazilian Open Government Plan.
- 3.1.3 Themes prioritized by civil society** - five civil society priority themes were selected through a public consultation conducted in two phases. Initially, a forum was created for civil society to suggest themes considered relevant to be addressed by Open Government policies. These suggestions were collated and grouped along thematic lines, by area of action, in a collaborative work carried out by the Civil Society Working Group (GT) and the Comptroller-General's Office of the Union (CGU), which is the coordinating body of the Interministerial Open Government Committee (CIGA). In the second phase, selected themes were prioritized through a voting process. The five most voted themes were then selected, considering the limit of two themes per area of action (such as health, education, environment, etc.). This limitation aimed to meet civil society wishes while also ensuring diversity in the areas of action included in the Action Plan.

a) Phase 1 - Public Consultation - Themes prioritized by Civil Society

The public consultation to select civil society themes to be included in Brazil's Fifth Action Plan was held between January 7, 2021 and February 5, 2021, through the Participa+ Brasil platform (<https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/pagina-inicial>).

The consultation's purpose was to identify themes that civil society would like to see discussed in-depth in co-creation workshops, in order to jointly design Brazil's OGP commitments. A total of 64 suggestions were made. A complete list of civil society suggestions is available at <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/noticias/2021/2/esta-aberta-consulta-para-priorizacao-de-temas-do-5o-plano-de-acao-nacional-de-governo-aberto>.

b) Phase 2 - Public Consultation to prioritize themes

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

It should be noted that even in cases where the suggestion was found to have little or no relation to open government issues they were still considered and included in a related thematic group. The 64 civil society suggestions were thus divided into 34 specific thematic groups. The systematization was carried out by the CGU in partnership with the Civil Society WG.

The public consultation's second phase was held between February 12, 2021 and March 4, 2021, at the website <https://www.gov.br/participamaisbrasil/pagina-inicial>. Phase 2 aimed to define, through open voting, the 5 civil society priority themes for inclusion in the Fifth Action Plan. Based on collation of themes suggested in the first phase, it was established that public consultation participants would vote in up to 5 of the 34 thematic groups defined. In total, 1.783 votes were considered valid, as shown in the table below:

THEMATIC GROUP	NUMBER OF VOTES RECEIVED
1. Agricultural Value Chains and Open Data	274
2. Environment, Forests and Open Data	163
3. Fight Against Corruption in the Public Sector	109
4. Animal Mistreatment and Open Government	106
5. Human Rights and Open Data	83
6. Open Data Management	80
7. Gender and Open Government	80
8. Race and Open Government	75
9. Open Science Production Guidelines and Promotion	62
10. Participation and Accountability in Environmental Policies	60
11. Family Farming	55
12. Access to Information Law	49
13. Traditional Peoples and Communities and Open Government	50
14. Health and Open Government	50
15. Transparency in Public Procurement	47
16. Open Data Monitoring and Incentives in Municipalities	47
17. Transparency and Participation in Scientific Publications	47
18. Public Security and Open Data	38
19. Open Source	35
20. Digital Government	34
21. Public Oversight and Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)	31
22. Financial Transparency	29
23. Open Education	29
24. Education Quality Assessment	22
25. Integral Education	21



<b>26. Water Resources and Transparency</b>	<b>18</b>
<b>27. Social Participation and the Third Sector</b>	<b>16</b>
<b>28. Transparency and Promotion of Urban Development</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>29. Open Official Gazette</b>	<b>14</b>
<b>30. Entrepreneurship</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>31. Open Participation</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>32. Employability</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>33. Compliance in Subnational Governments</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>34. Transparency in the Inmetro</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1783</b>

The five themes prioritized by civil society were thus the following:

- Agricultural Value Chains and Open Data
- Environment, Forests and Open Data
- Fight Against Corruption in the Public Sector
- Animal Mistreatment and Open Government
- Human Rights and Open Data

Further information about the voting on civil society priority themes is available at <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/noticias/2021/3/confira-os-5-temas-priorizados-pela-sociedade-para-compor-o-5o-plano-de-acao-do-brasil-na-ogp>.

### **3.2 Co-creation Workshops**

Co-creation workshops are meetings that enable collaborative work between government and civil society, as well as allowing experts to discuss in depth each priority theme. The workshop methodology was adapted to a fully online format in order to ensure discussions between experts. The CGU and the Civil Society WG, as workshop coordinators, made an

effort to ensure the greatest equality possible in the participation of government and civil society experts.

Each theme selected in the previous stage was discussed in two stages in co-creation workshops:

- **First stage of co-creation workshops** – for discussing each theme, three virtual meetings were held. At this stage, the experts held a broad discussion on both the current scenario and the desired scenario for the theme. Next, considering civil society contributions, participants defined the **challenge** to be addressed by Open Government policies.
- **Second stage of co-creation workshops** – three virtual meetings were also held for each theme. At this stage, experts designed the **commitment** that aims to address the challenge prioritized in the previous stage, defining strategies, actors in charge, activities and deadlines for its implementation. Each commitment was designed considering the following aspects: the legal, operational and budgetary competence of the actors participating in the workshop; the implementation deadline for the commitment; civil society contributions; and the potential impact of the commitment's implementation.

To increase civil society participation in this Plan, it was considered important holding public consultations before each co-creation workshop stage. The aim was to provide a mechanism for receiving contributions to inform the experts participating in co-creation workshops with a view to enabling quality discussions and the design of commitments relevant to society. Information about the public consultations was made available on the open government website:

- **Public Consultation for the first stage – Challenge:** <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/noticias/2021/8/ajude-especialistas-a-definir-os-desafiosdo-5o-plano-de-acao-degovernoaberto>

- **Public Consultation for the second stage – Commitment:**  
<https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/noticias/2021/9/contribua-com-a-definicao-dos-compromissos-do-5o-plano-de-acao-de-governo-aberto>

The two stages of the co-creation workshops for developing the Fifth National Action Plan involved 72 virtual meetings with 141 participants, of which 43% were women. Representatives of 79 institutions participated in the process, 41 of which were civil society organizations and 38 public bodies and entities.

As a result, 12 commitments of Brazil were agreed upon with the OGP to be implemented by December 2022. Workshop participants established the work plan for implementing each commitment, including: i) essential actions for the commitment's implementation, called "milestones," ii) their respective deadlines and iii) the specific actors in charge of their implementation (from the government and/or civil society). It is worth mentioning that the participation of each public body/entity is voluntary and aims to comply with the essential Open Government principle of ensuring cooperation between government and civil society.

The table below presents the workshop themes and respective commitments included in the Fifth National Action Plan:

Category	Theme	Commitment
	Environment, Forest and Open Data	Improve the quality and availability of environmental databases by promoting standardization, unification and integration of information from different public bodies and entities.
	Fight Against Corruption in the Public Sector	Create a laboratory, with government and civil society participation, to promote understanding, build standards and share experiences related to laws, practices, processes, methods, data and other important resources for fighting against corruption.

<b>Civil Society Priority Themes</b>	Animal Mistreatment and Open Government	Implement collaborative initiatives by the government and civil society aimed at enhancing the understanding and performance of public bodies in the prevention and combat of animal mistreatment crimes, through the establishment of forums for dialogue, civic engagement, production of materials and protocol standardization.
	Human Rights and Open Data	Create a national integrated computerized system to build a database on human rights violations that allows integration with other systems used by subnational entities, with standardized cataloging and taxonomic features, enabling the highest possible level of data breakdown and the disclosure of data to the public in an open format.
	Agricultural Value Chains and Open Data	Promote the opening and integration of agricultural value chain databases in accordance with the public interest.
<b>Government Priority Themes</b>	Transparency in Federal Public Properties	Make new information on federal public properties available online, improve the quality of information already made available - including on the current use of federal properties - and disclose data in formats enabling reusability by civil society.
	Data Science for Health Surveillance	Implement standards and guidelines for the integration of systems and data of the various National Health Surveillance System bodies to enable interoperability and enhanced usability, with a view to improving communication with the citizen.
	Transparency in Science: New Assessment Mechanisms for the Advancement of Open Science	Develop an assessment model to promote Open Science.

	Public Oversight of Tax Debts	Implement instructional actions, using simple language, to improve communication with and the use of data on tax debts by the media and public oversight organizations, increasing citizen engagement in tax issues and changing the culture of tax evasion tolerance.
	Open Government in Federal Environmental Licensing - LAF	Launch an interface, designed and constantly improved based on dialogue with users, to disclose consolidated, up-to-date and intuitively organized data from the various systems related to Federal Environmental Licensing, while also providing clear visualization of data, enabling automated data extraction in an open format and offering a forum for dialogue with users, oversight bodies and subnational governments, in order to expand access and the effective use of information by civil society.
<b>Other Government Branches Priority Themes</b>	Social participation to improve open electoral data	Establish collaborative governance mechanisms for open electoral data to improve data quality and evaluation of results, with increased civil society participation in all stages.
	Accessibility in Participation in the Legislative	Implement accessibility actions in three areas: training, communication and technological resources, in order to improve accessibility for people with disabilities and/or reduced mobility in the Legislative, with a focus on training actions and on adapting processes and procedures to enhance transparency, social participation and political incidence in meetings, sessions, hearings, seminars, conferences, videoconferences, workshops, courses, lectures and speeches.

in order to ensure maximum transparency and make discussions available to the public, comprehensive workshop reports were made available after the meetings at:

<https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto/a-ogp/planos-de-acao/5o-plano-de-acao-brasileiro/oficinas-de-cocriacao>.

Consolidated information on each commitment is presented in chapter 4 of this report.

### **3.3 Plan Approval**

To validate the workshops' collaborative work, all commitments to be included in the Plan are submitted for evaluation by the WG and CIGA. The Action Plan final version is also sent to all government bodies for consideration and manifestation.

- ***Plan Monitoring***

After the process of preparing the Plan, it will start the monitoring and assessment of the Fifth Action Plan commitments' implementation based on the monitoring process established for the Fourth Action Plan. All monitoring activities will therefore be carried out jointly by the government, represented by CIGA, and society civil society, represented by the Civil Society WG.

The monitoring of Brazil's National Action Plans aims to inform the actors involved in commitment implementation with up-to-date, simple and objective information, allowing for any necessary correction and adjustment to be made in a timely manner. In this sense, the monitoring process includes regular meetings to share information, as well as the preparation of bimonthly Execution Status Reports (CSR). This flow of information aims to ensure a continuing assessment of each commitment's evolution.

Furthermore, CGU is responsible for providing logistical support to ensure that monitoring activities are performed within the stipulated deadlines, and also for ensuring transparency in discussions and results related to the commitments' implementation.

An effective and regular monitoring allows the government and civil society to act proactively as soon as any implementation difficulty is identified by actors in charge of implementing essential commitment actions.

It is important to mention that the information on the implementation of Fifth Action Plan's commitments will be updated continuously and made available on the open government website at <https://www.gov.br/cgu/pt-br/governo-aberto>. The website allows any citizen to monitor the commitments' implementation. Interested citizens will have the opportunity, when necessary, to request clarification and/or comment on the Plan's development and implementation, among other matters related to Brazil's Action Plans.

## 4 FIFTH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN COMMITMENTS

Action Plan commitments are policies and actions agreed upon between Brazil and the OGP and must be specific, measurable, relevant, feasible and time-bound. Commitments must also be in accordance with Open Government principles.

In developing the Fifth National Action Plan commitments, some essential points were considered in the co-creation workshops:

- Commitments should be fulfilled as of December 31, 2022;
- Availability of actors to implement joint solutions;
- Legal powers and federative constraints;
- Operational and budgetary capacity of actors involved;
- Potential impact of commitment implementation results.

The 12 agreed-upon commitments were developed in a collaborative and consensual manner in co-creation workshops by government and civil society representatives sharing responsibility for both developing and implementing the commitments.

The tables below provide detailed information on 12 commitments assumed by the Brazilian government under the Fifth National Action Plan.

### Theme: Environment, Forest and Open Data

<b>Commitment 1: Improve the quality and availability of environmental databases by promoting standardization, unification and integration of information from different public bodies and entities.</b>	
<b>Implementation period:</b> December 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022	
<b>Lead Government Institution</b>	Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
<b>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</b>	The environmental data currently generated by federal, state and municipal governments, and within the various government bodies that generate or hold such data, lack standardization in format and in how they are made available



	to civil society. Users interested in environmental issues should be allowed to access integrated data, or data capable of integration, preferably without the need to access multiple platforms to obtain them.
<b>What is the commitment?</b>	The commitment is an effort to address problems related to standardization, consolidation and integration of environmental data, considering the need to improve quality and availability standards. Thus, initially, federal, state and municipal public bodies involved will be surveyed to verify how they can help enhance environmental data availability, integration and standardization to increase transparency for civil society. Next, given the short implementation deadline for the commitment - December 2022 - each public body involved will start implementing internal actions, preferably in alignment with the other public bodies involved and civil society, in order to complete the first stages of the data standardization and data access improvement effort.
<b>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</b>	The commitment aims, in cooperation with civil society, not only to improve environmental data governance, through the coordinated action of public bodies, but also to develop a plan establishing measures for federal public bodies aimed at improving the structure of previously defined databases, with a view to discuss and prepare a preliminary proposal of technical standards to enable federal and national data integration.
<b>Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?</b>	<p>This commitment is relevant to OGP values of transparency, social participation and accountability.</p> <p>Although a lot of information is already generated and made available, it is disclosed on different platforms and in different formats. Improving environmental data integration and access increases the effectiveness of the right to information in environmental public policies (transparency).</p> <p>Enabling greater standardization, consolidation and integration of environmental data also allows for a better understanding of public policies, which, in turn, enhances the capability of civil society to both influence decision-making processes and conduct public oversight more effectively and with increased accountability.</p>
<b>Additional information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commitment budget: budget definition depends on progress in the participatory process of defining the changes to be implemented the systems of the public bodies involved. Currently, for example, Ibama is already implementing</li> </ul>

	initiatives whose cost is estimated between 10 and 12 million reais, with a view to improving how environmental data is made available to civil society.	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Other related government programs include the following: INDEX Portal; INDA Portal; Ibama and INPE Open Data; integration of SINAFLOr with state systems (Native Vegetation Protection Law).</li><li>• This commitment helps implement the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• SDG 9: Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization and foster innovation</li><li>• SDG 13: Take urgent action to combat climate change and its impacts</li><li>• SDG 15: Protect, restore and promote sustainable use of terrestrial ecosystems, sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, and halt and reverse land degradation and halt the biodiversity loss</li><li>• SDG 17: Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development</li></ul></li></ul>	
<b>Milestones (with verifiable deliverable)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>End Date:</b>
Milestone 1 - Definition and prioritization of databases to be included in the commitment to improve data integration and quality	December 2021	December 2021
Milestone 2 - Assessment of the quality of the data structure on the open databases defined on Milestone 1	January 2022	February 2022
Milestone 3 - Assessment of recommendations	March 2022	April 2022
Milestone 4 - Development, with civil society engagement, of a plan establishing measures for federal public bodies to address Milestone 2 recommendations	April 2022	May 2022
Milestone 5 - Discussion of technical standards for federal and national data integration: drafting of a preliminary proposal, with civil society participation	May 2022	May 2022

Milestone 6 - Assessment of the commitment's deliverables and definition of next steps		April 2022	December 2022
<b>Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution</b>		Victor Castro Fernandes de Sousa	
<b>Position - Department</b>		Head of IBAMA Biodiversity and Forests Technical Advisory Division	
<b>E-mail and phone number</b>		victor.sousa@ibama.gov.br	(61) 3316 1479
<b>Actors Involved</b>	<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)</li> <li>• National Institute for Space Research (INPE)</li> <li>• Environmental Observatory of the National Council of Justice</li> </ul>	
	<b>Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brasil.IO</li> <li>• Imaflora</li> <li>• InfoAmazonia</li> <li>• Observatório do Código Florestal (OCF)</li> </ul>	

#### Theme: Fight Against Corruption in the Public Sector

<b>Commitment 2: Create a laboratory, with government and civil society participation, to promote understanding, build standards and share experiences related to laws, practices, processes, methods, data and other important resources for fighting against corruption</b>	
<b>Implementation period:</b> December 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022	
<b>Lead Government Institution</b>	Comptroller-General's Office of the Union (CGU)
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
What is the public problem that the commitment will address?	The lack of comprehensive and accessible information and data hinders the exercise of public, internal and external oversight in the fight against corruption. Furthermore, regulatory knowledge, experiences and interpretations available to civil society are diffuse, which prevents the various actors engaged in the fight against corruption to act in a more efficient manner.
What is the commitment?	The commitment aims to increase the capacity to identify frauds and irregularities through data analysis and more effective and efficient public oversight actions. The goal is to create forums, with government and civil society participation, to ensure a

	shared understanding, the development of benchmarks and the exchange of experiences involving laws, practices, processes, methods, data and other important resources relevant to control activities in the fight against corruption.	
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	The commitment aims to address flaws currently hampering anti-corruption initiatives. In this sense, it will include the production of materials, after the analysis of key themes for which was identified a lack of comprehensive, accessible and standardized data or information, as well as the exchange of experiences between the various civil society and government actors involved, with a view to sharing knowledge and regulatory interpretations. These actions will be materialized in the implementation of a collaborative information repository, which is to serve as benchmark and be widely used by the government and civil society.	
Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?	<p>This commitment is related to OGP values of <b>transparency, social participation and accountability</b>.</p> <p>The commitment implementation is promoting the dissemination, in a more structured way, of information, procedures, regulatory interpretations and best practices in the fight against corruption (<b>transparency</b>). This will allow for civil society engagement in public oversight (<b>social participation</b>) and, by ensuring effective government engagement, it will also contribute to enhanced <b>accountability</b>.</p>	
Additional information	<p>This commitment helps implement <b>SDG 16</b>, which deals specifically with “Peace, Justice and Effective Institutions,” with a focus on the following targets:</p> <p><b>Target 16.5</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Substantially reduce <b>corruption</b> and bribery in all their forms; and</li> </ul> <p><b>Target 16.6</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop effective, <b>accountable</b> and <b>transparent</b> institutions at all levels.</li> </ul>	
Milestones (with verifiable deliverable)	Start Date:	End Date:
Milestone 1 - Identification of key themes for the production of reference materials	December 2021	December 2021
Milestone 2 - Definition of a governance model for the repository and the production of materials	December 2021	February 2022
Milestone 3 - Production of reference materials for the repository	January 2022	December 2022

Milestone 4 - Establishment of a collaborative repository for methods, practices and processes related to the anti-corruption themes identified		January 2022	June 2022
Milestone 5 - Creation of a list of non-available data, rules or procedures related to the anti-corruption themes identified for submission to the actors in charge of addressing the problem		January 2022	December 2022
Milestone 6 - Promotion of civil society and government participation in the production of materials and of their use of the repository		March 2022	December 2022
<b>Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution</b>		Karin Webster	
<b>Position - Department</b>		Director of Research and Strategic Information of the Secretariat for the Fight Against Corruption of the Comptroller-General's Office of the Union	
<b>E-mail and phone number</b>		karin.webster@cgu.gov.br	(61) 2020-7277
<b>Actors Involved</b>	<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Comptroller-General's Office of the Union (CGU)</li> <li>• Federal Public Prosecutor's Office (MPF)</li> </ul>	
	<b>Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Universidade Federal de Campina Grande (UFCG) /Laboratório Analytics</li> <li>• Fundação Getúlio Vargas (FGV)</li> <li>• Transparência Brasil</li> <li>• Instituto Ethos</li> </ul>	

## Theme: Animal Mistreatment and Open Government

<b>Commitment 3: Implement collaborative initiatives by the government and civil society aimed at enhancing the understanding and performance of public bodies in the prevention and combat of animal mistreatment crimes, through the establishment of forums for dialogue, civic engagement, production of materials and protocol standardization</b>	
<b>Implementation period:</b> December 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022	
<b>Lead Government Institution</b>	Ministry of the Environment - MMA
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
<b>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</b>	<p>Animal mistreatment is an extensive problem in the country caused by political, economic, social and cultural issues.</p> <p>The absence of a national public policy, which integrates federal government actions with the various ongoing initiatives by states, municipalities and civil society, makes it difficult to homogenize efforts around the theme and results in significant differences in the way the various regions of the country deal with the issue.</p> <p>However, several problems are widespread. For example, the lack of information and awareness in civil society regarding the duties of individuals towards animals; the lack of actions to raise awareness about responsible custody; the varying understandings and interpretations of the concept of mistreatment in the enforcement of animal protection legislation; the lack of standard criteria to characterize acts harmful to animals, which hinders mistreatment report and inspection initiatives, among others.</p> <p>Another important fact is that Brazil has excellent legislation related to animal mistreatment, but lacks enforcement mechanisms to ensure compliance.</p> <p>In this context, public authorities face many obstacles to promote changes related to animal mistreatment, demanding urgent coordination of actions and the essential engagement of civil society to implement solutions and reduce practices harmful to animals in the country.</p>
<b>What is the commitment?</b>	The commitment aims to disseminate across Brazil policies, programs, projects or activities to combat animal mistreatment, focusing not only on preventive and educational actions, but also

	<p>seeking ways to ensure the fair and rigorous enforcement of the law by all levels and branches of government.</p> <p>Actions will be carried out to engage the three branches of government (Executive, Legislative and Judiciary), at all levels of the federation (Union, states and municipalities), and civil society in the development of effective measures to combat animal mistreatment.</p> <p>This joint effort, which will include various social actors, is expected to reduce the occurrence of acts of animal mistreatment, promote a change in the population's behavior and increase civil society participation.</p>
<p><b>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</b></p>	<p>The commitment implementation will result in the development and/or dissemination of measures to improve the understanding and performance of public bodies in actions to prevent and combat crimes of animal mistreatment.</p> <p>Seven substantial short-term deliverables are planned, to be carried out by the government, civil society and other entities, through the construction of forums for promoting dialogue, social engagement, production of informative materials and standardization of protocols.</p> <p>In order to disseminate knowledge on animal protection and defense, various actors will engage in awareness-raising actions, seeking to dedicate a month to the prevention of animal mistreatment. This initiative will help disseminate information throughout the country through social media, provision of training and other actions, thus contributing to reduce the cultural differences involved in animal mistreatment practices.</p> <p>A survey of available information on animal mistreatment will also be carried out (courses, guides, data, studies, etc.), as well as actions aimed at collecting standardized data on the subject in large municipalities. The establishment of a database will be instrumental in improving civil society access to information, opening opportunities for the technical improvement of the actors involved.</p> <p>In order to promote, in the country, the dissemination of public policies, programs or actions for the protection and defense of animals, the commitment aims to identify best practices in</p>

	<p>preventing and combating animal mistreatment already implemented in states and municipalities.</p> <p>The commitment also involves dialogue with various sectors about the General Animal Registry (RGA) to identify tools for managing and monitoring data on domestic and tamed animals.</p> <p>Finally, to homogenize interpretations of the concept or application of regulations aimed at combating practices harmful to animals, a participatory process will be implemented to standardize protocols for characterizing animal mistreatment, in addition to including recommendations for the prevention and combat of animal mistreatment in the guidelines on animal population management of the Ministry of the Environment (MMA).</p>
<p><b>Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?</b></p>	<p>The commitment represents a historic advance in the protection and defense of animals, bringing together agendas that until recently were pursued separately by various actors, without the federal government playing an active role in coordinating the several actions addressing the issue.</p> <p>Seven major deliverables were defined, which together cover the commitment assumed. These deliverables will strengthen especially the values of <b>transparency</b>, <b>social participation</b> and <b>accountability</b>.</p> <p>The establishment of a database to make information on the subject available, as well as the awareness-raising actions planned, will ensure access and the right to information for the interested public (<b>transparency</b>).</p> <p>The holding of discussions to homogenize interpretations will open <b>social participation</b> forums for public, private and civil society actors, where arguments and ideas will be presented to inform public decision-makers in the implementation of public policies, or in their improvement through a proposed innovation.</p> <p>Furthermore, the planned meetings will enable the evolution of guidelines for public agents on enforcement, reception of complaints, inspections and application of legal norms, which are aspects fundamental to the OGP value of <b>accountability</b>.</p>



<b>Additional information</b>		- Law No. 9,605, of February 12, 1998 - Provides for criminal and administrative sanctions arising from conduct and activities harmful to the environment, and other measures.  - Decree No. 10,455, of August 11, 2020 - Approves the Statutory Structure and the Table of Commissioned Positions and Functions of Trust of the Ministry of the Environment and relocates and alters commissioned positions and functions of trust.	
<b>Milestones (with verifiable deliverable)</b>		<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>End Date:</b>
Milestone 1 - Engagement of actors in the promotion of awareness-raising actions, in the month dedicated to prevent animal mistreatment (April)		December 2021	April 2022
Milestone 2 - Mapping of available information on the theme (courses, guides, data, surveys, etc.)		December 2021	June 2022
Milestone 3 - Engagement of actors in the collection of standardized data on the theme in large municipalities		December 2021	June 2022
Milestone 4 – Identification of best practices in preventing and combating animal mistreatment already implemented		December 2021	June 2022
Milestone 5 - Dialogue with various sectors about the General Animal Registry (RGA)		December 2021	August 2022
Milestone 6 - Dialogue with various sectors to develop a standard protocol for characterizing animal mistreatment		December 2021	July 2022
Milestone 7 – Inclusion of recommendations for preventing and combating animal mistreatment in the MMA guidelines on animal population management		December 2021	December 2022
<b>Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution</b>		Bernardo Simões Broetto	
<b>Position - Department</b>		National Coordinator-General for Animal Protection and Defense / Department of Species (DESP) / Biodiversity Secretariat (SBio) of the MMA	
<b>E-mail and phone number</b>		bernardo.broetto@mma.gov.br	(61) 2028-2537
<b>Actors Involved</b>	<b>Government</b>	Ministry of the Environment Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (EMBRAPA) Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA)	
	<b>Civil Society</b>	Ampara Animal	

		Instituto de Medicina Veterinária do Coletivo (IMVC) Federação Brasileira dos Animais
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#### Theme: Human Rights and Open Data

<b>Commitment 4: Create a national integrated computerized system to build a database on human rights violations that allows integration with other systems used by subnational entities, with standardized cataloging and taxonomic features, enabling the highest possible level of data breakdown and the disclosure of data to the public in an open format.</b>	
<b>Implementation period:</b> December 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022	
<b>Lead Government Institution</b>	National Human Rights Ombudsman's Office of the Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
<b>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</b>	<p>Currently, there are many discussions about ensuring decent living conditions for all people, emphasizing that paying attention to human dignity is urgent and of utmost importance.</p> <p>Over the last few decades, several initiatives aimed at valuing and respecting others have been consolidated, improving living conditions for people around the world.</p> <p>Despite these efforts, much has yet to be done before there is universal respect for Human Rights, so that they are, in fact, enjoyed by all people.</p> <p>Today, a series of violations are still occurring daily and throughout the world. Talking about full human dignity is therefore at the same time a struggle for construction, recognition and against social setbacks.</p> <p>In Brazil, the situation is even more challenging when the size of the country is taken into account. A central problem related to human rights violations involves the lack of information and indicators at the national level. This hinders a more efficient and effective engagement of the government, leading to loss of information as records are not made or are scattered in various systems that do not communicate due to the lack of standardization.</p>

<b>What is the commitment?</b>	The commitment is an effort to overcome the lack of a computerized system to consolidate data on human rights violations and enable standardized integration with systems already implemented by states and municipalities. In addition, the system database will be published in open data format.
<b>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</b>	The establishment at the national level of a unified and computerized database of human rights violations allows public bodies to act more effectively and efficiently.
<b>Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?</b>	<p>Commitment is relevant to <b>transparency</b>.</p> <p>When implemented, the commitment will make available an open-format database, with standardized cataloging and taxonomy, at the highest possible level of data breakdown, contributing not only for a more effective performance of government bodies, but also for the design of public policies based on reliable data (<b>transparency</b>).</p> <p>The commitment will also enable:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i.greater dissemination of and access to reporting channels through apps, website, messaging apps (WhatsApp, Telegram, etc.), in addition to building a database of information and knowledge on the theme;</li> <li>ii.universal access to government data related to human rights violations, as well as cross-referencing with other databases, such as IBGE, DATASUS, SINESP, etc.;</li> <li>iii.consolidation of human rights violation data and integration with the National Open Data Policy;</li> <li>iv.accessibility to channels for reporting human rights violations for the entire population.</li> </ul>
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>Funds have already been approved for implementing the commitment (included in ONDH/MMFDH budget, within the scope of the project portfolio of the National Integrated Human Rights System).</p> <p>The commitment implementation will be linked to the project “MMFDH Human Rights Observatory.”</p> <p>This commitment helps implement the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG 3: Ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages.</li> <li>• SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SDG 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls.</li> <li>• SDG 6: Ensure availability and sustainable management of water and sanitation for all.</li> <li>• SDG 7: Ensure access to affordable, reliable, sustainable and modern energy for all.</li> <li>• SDG 8: Promote sustained, inclusive and sustainable economic growth, full and productive employment and decent work for all.</li> <li>• SDG 10: Reduce inequality within and among countries.</li> <li>• SDG 11: Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient, and sustainable.</li> <li>• SDG 16: Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels.</li> </ul>	
<b>Milestones (with verifiable deliverable)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>End Date:</b>
Milestone 1 - Definition of system features and requirements	December 2021	February 2022
Milestone 2 – Development of a standardized taxonomy of human rights and preparation of a glossary of data definitions	December 2021	August 2022
Milestone 3 - Establishment of a minimum list of data elements to be included in the system and of the level of data breakdown	December 2021	March 2022
Milestone 4 – Definition of national and subnational actors that will feed and use the system	January 2022	March 2022
Milestone 5 – Holding of a working meeting to engage national and subnational actors who will feed and use the system	March 2022	December 2022
Milestone 6 - Launching of the system beta version for testing and validation with actors	March 2022	August 2022
Milestone 7 – Preparation of the user guide	February 2022	December 2022
Milestone 8 - Delivery of the computerized system	December 2022	December 2022
<b>Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution</b>	Vandervaldo Gonçalves Lima	
<b>Position - Department</b>	Ombudsman's Office Coordinator-General - CGOUVI	

<b>E-mail and phone number</b>		vandervaldo.lima@mdh.gov.br	(61) 2027-3593
<b>Actors Involved</b>	<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights</li> <li>Comptroller-General's Office of the Union (CGU)</li> </ul>	
	<b>Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Artigo 19</li> </ul>	

#### Theme: Agricultural Value Chains and Open Data

<b>Commitment 5: Promote the opening and integration of agricultural value chain databases in accordance with the public interest.</b>	
<b>Implementation period:</b> December 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022	
<b>Lead Government Institution</b>	Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
<b>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</b>	<p>The various actors in the agricultural value chain have made efforts to promote data availability. From a public policy perspective, a broad regulatory framework is already in place to ensure that government bodies carry out transparency actions aimed at disclosing agricultural data on the Brazilian Open Data Portal.</p> <p>Government bodies that deal with agricultural data, such as the National Supply Company (Conab), are legally competent to collect, systematize, store and make available their data. Education and research institutions, such as the Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa), are engaged, through the Open Science initiative, in sharing the data generated by publicly-funded agricultural research. The Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (Mapa) has a Data Observatory that integrates databases with the objective of strengthening and improving the integration, management, access and monitoring of data and information of strategic interest to the agricultural sector and Brazil.</p> <p>Civil society is also engaged with the theme through the climate, forest and agriculture coalition, the forest code observatory, the climate observatory and even the OGP initiative.</p>

	<p>Partnerships between government bodies and civil society have established networks and collegiate bodies with functions and duties related to the opening of data, such as the RDA Brasil, which is a neutral and democratic forum for discussing research data management, the Dataverse-Brasil, a discussion group about the development and implementation of data repositories using Dataverse as a tool, and the GoFAIR Brasil Agro Network, which is being established to enhance the dissemination of FAIR principles in the opening of agricultural data and related areas by its members in a coordinated and collaborative manner.</p> <p>Despite the significant number of diverse initiatives aimed at promoting the availability and reuse of data from agricultural value chains and the civil society's high demand for access to this data, these efforts have not been effective, as they are made in a disconnected manner, which hinders data opening and integration and, consequently, data reuse.</p> <p>Despite the considerable volume of data available, a great part of it cannot be used, since many databases do not conform with open data principles, which prevents information from being findable, accessible, interoperable and reusable, due to the lack of mechanisms for assessing risks and impacts of the opening of agricultural value chains data and the discrepancy between civil society interests and the priorities for opening agricultural value chains databases defined by public bodies.</p>
What is the commitment?	The commitment is to engage the government and civil society in the opening and integration of priority databases related to the agricultural value chain, considering the risks, impacts and feasibility of these actions.
How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?	To fulfill the commitment, government bodies and civil society organizations will participate in a meeting (milestone 1) and carry out an assessment of existing databases (milestone 2). These milestones aim to ensure collaboration between agricultural value chain actors in the opening and integration of databases, understand civil society demands, survey existing initiatives on the theme to avoid duplication of efforts, indicate priority agricultural value chains for opening of data and consolidate, analyze and generate new data and information of strategic interest. These initial actions will serve as preparation for the following actions, which consist

	of assessing the risks, impacts and feasibility of opening and integrating databases (milestone 3) considering the ethical and responsible reuse of available data, database security and the protection of sensitive data. Milestone 4 involves defining the minimum metadata set needed to ensure data interoperability and transparency. After implementing these actions, priority databases to be opened and made interoperable will be defined (milestone 5).	
Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?	The commitment involves significantly strengthening transparency and social participation, as it will promote the opening and integration of databases related to agricultural value chains with an intense participation of various actors in the value chain.	
Additional information	The commitment is directly related to the 2030 Agenda SDG 2 - Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture and its target 2.4. This goal is intended to end all forms of hunger and malnutrition by 2030, so as to ensure that people – especially children – have access to nutritious and sufficient food all year round. To this end, it is necessary to promote sustainable agricultural practices, through support to family farming and equitable access to land, technology and the market. Its target 2.4 is to ensure, by 2030, sustainable food production systems and implement resilient agricultural practices that increase productivity and production, that help maintain ecosystems, that strengthen capacity for adaptation to climate change, extreme weather, drought, flooding and other disasters and that progressively improve land and soil quality.	
<b>Milestones (with verifiable deliverable)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>End Date:</b>
Milestone 1 - Holding a meeting between government bodies and civil society to discuss the opening of agricultural value chain databases	December 2021	December 2022
Milestone 2 - Assessment of the situation of agricultural value chain databases	December 2021	March 2022
Milestone 3 - Assessment of risks, impacts and feasibility of the opening and integration of agricultural value chain databases	January 2022	July 2022
Milestone 4 - Development of a metadata protocol for integration and transparency of agricultural value chain data based on web standards and FAIR principles	January 2022	July 2022

Milestone 5 - Opening and integration of priority databases		July 2022	December 2022
<b>Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution</b>		Patrícia Rocha Bello Bertin	
<b>Position - Department</b>		Supervisor of the Information Governance and Transparency Division at the Embrapa Institutional Development Department.	
<b>E-mail and phone number</b>		patricia.bertin@embrapa.br	(61) 3448-1808
<b>Other Actors Involved</b>	<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)</li> <li>• National Supply Company (Conab)</li> <li>• Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply (MAPA)</li> <li>• Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA)</li> <li>• Environment and Sustainability State Secretariat of Pará (SEMAS/PA)</li> </ul>	
	<b>Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Observatório do Código Florestal (OCF)</li> <li>• Universidade Federal de Minas Gerais (UFMG)</li> <li>• Rede Nacional de Ensino e Pesquisa (RNP)</li> <li>• Centro de Inteligência Artificial - C4AI/USP</li> </ul>	

#### Theme: Transparency in Federal Public Properties

<b>Commitment 6: Make new information on federal public properties available online, improve the quality of information already made available - including on the current use of federal properties - and disclose data in formats enabling reusability by civil society.</b>	
<b>Implementation period:</b> December 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022	
<b>Lead Government Institution</b>	Ministry of Economy
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
<b>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</b>	The commitment aims to address the problem of lack of comprehensive and integrated information on the use of federal public properties available to civil society. Despite some initiatives aimed at disclosing these data, they lack



	centralized management and coordination at the national level so that information from all government bodies involved (INCRA, FUNAI, ICMBio, etc.) and their respective public policies is made available with increasingly transparency.	
<b>What is the commitment?</b>	The commitment involves the implementation of coordinated actions by government bodies in charge of managing federal public properties to enhance transparency for civil society of information related to the theme. It also aims to both improve the quality of existing information - including on the use of federal properties - and disclose data in formats enabling its reusability.	
<b>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</b>	By engaging federal public institutions involved with the theme and establishing forums for dialogue with civil society.	
<b>Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?</b>	<p>The commitment is relevant to OGP values because it:</p> <p>1) improves the quality of the information already available and thus enhances <b>transparency</b>; and</p> <p>2) encourages <b>social participation</b> by engaging civil society in the implementation of actions.</p> <p>It is important to note that it also allows:</p> <p>i) through the cooperation agreement between SPU and INCRA, the establishment of new rules to increase transparency in the use of rural federal public properties, a matter of high interest to civil society; and</p> <p>ii) through the holding of a meeting to coordinate the public bodies involved, the engagement of more actors in the generation of products to help implement the improvement actions.</p>	
<b>Additional information</b>	This commitment supports the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 11, which aims to make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable.	
<b>Milestones (with verifiable deliverable)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>End Date:</b>
Milestone 1 - Regular disclosure of improved data and information on the use and sale of federal public properties (in process or completed)	December 2021	August 2022
Milestone 2 - Signing of a technical cooperation agreement between SPU and INCRA for implementing	December 2021	December 2022

georeferencing and inspection actions and integration of data on federal public properties			
Milestone 3 - Improvement of the integrated database of federal public properties, based on an assessment of whether public bodies provide information and data in a timely manner		December 2021	June 2022
Milestone 4 - National meeting on public property governance to develop a technical proposal, with the participation of civil society and state and municipal governments		December 2021	June 2022
<b>Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution</b>		Cárita da Silva Sampaio	
<b>Position - Department</b>		Coordinator-General of Registry Management and Geospatial Information	
<b>E-mail and phone number</b>		carita.sampaio@economia.gov.br	(61) 2020-5333/5403
<b>Other Actors Involved</b>	<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ministry of Economy</li> <li>National Institute of Colonization and Agrarian Reform (Incra)</li> <li>National Indian Foundation (FUNAI)</li> </ul>	
	<b>Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Transparência Brasil</li> <li>Imazon</li> </ul>	

#### Theme: Data Science for Health Surveillance

<b>Commitment 7: Implement standards and guidelines for the integration of systems and data of the various National Health Surveillance System bodies in order to enable interoperability and enhanced usability, with a view to improving communication with the citizen.</b>	
<b>Implementation period:</b> December 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022	
<b>Lead Government Institution</b>	National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa)
<b>Commitment Description</b>	

<p><b>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</b></p>	<p>Currently, the federal, state and municipal bodies of the National Health Surveillance System (SNVS) do not have harmonized and standardized information/indicators that enable civil society to monitor their activities aimed at mitigating risks in the supply/consumption of products and services subject to health surveillance.</p> <p>In Brazil, 241 economic activities are monitored daily by federal, state and municipal health surveillance bodies to avoid risks to the population's health. Some of the monitored economic activities are food services; drinking water treatment and distribution; meat, horticultural and dairy products retail and wholesale trade; beverage industry; food products industry; funeral services; hairdressers, manicures and pedicures; homes for the elderly and people with physical disabilities; schools; catering services for events and receptions; street food services; clinical laboratories; dialysis and nephrology services; magnetic resonance services; chemotherapy services and mobile ICU (a comprehensive list is provided in RDC 153/Anvisa 2017 and its amendments).</p> <p>Regulatory, enforcement, inspection and educational activities are carried out by the federal government, by the 27 state governments and by the 5,570 municipalities, under federal coordination and considering regional and local needs. Each health surveillance body establishes priority actions to mitigate risks in its territory, carrying out pre-market activities, such as licensing, verifying whether the necessary conditions for entering the market are met, and post-market activities, such as the continuous monitoring of business activities.</p> <p>To enable citizens to monitor health surveillance activities and results, it is essential that indicators, as well as the data underlying indicators, are made available to the public, which will also have the positive effect of strengthening the Brazilian National Health System (SUS). Regulatory, enforcement, inspection and educational activities are carried out by the federal government, by the 27 state governments and by the 5,570 municipalities, under federal coordination and considering regional and local needs. Each health surveillance body establishes priority actions to mitigate risks in its territory, carrying</p>
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	<p>out pre-market activities, such as licensing, verifying whether the necessary conditions for entering the market are met, and post-market activities, such as the continuous monitoring of business activities.</p> <p>To enable citizens to monitor health surveillance activities and results, it is essential that indicators, as well as the data underlying indicators, are made available to the public, which will also have the positive effect of strengthening the Brazilian National Health System (SUS).</p>	
<b>What is the commitment?</b>	<p>With the aim of improving communication with the public, the commitment is an effort to harmonize standards and guidelines of operating systems and data of the various National Health Surveillance System bodies and therefore enable their alignment, interoperability and usability.</p>	
<b>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</b>	<p>By making available a data catalog containing technical information, it will be easier to inform the public about the information and databases available for monitoring and assessing results of health surveillance activities.</p> <p>This information will be published on a specific website, with a focus on proactive transparency.</p>	
<b>Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?</b>	<p>OGP values are reflected in all commitment's actions. The commitment, for instance, enhances <b>transparency</b> by disclosing more and better information on the theme. It encourages <b>social participation</b> by improving civil society capability to access relevant information and thus to influence the decision-making process. And, finally, it enhances <b>accountability</b> by improving mechanisms that will make public agents more accountable for their actions.</p>	
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>Ensure healthy lives is the Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 3 designed by the United Nations (UN) to fulfill the 2030 Agenda agreements. SDG 3 aims to "ensure healthy lives and promote well-being for all at all ages."</p> <p>This commitment is thus related to SDG 3, as it aims to inform the public about the information available for monitoring and assessing the results of health surveillance activities.</p>	
<b>Milestones (with verifiable deliverable)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>End Date:</b>
Milestone 1 - Mapping of information and its sources/systems in use by health surveillance bodies and delivery of a database catalog	December 2021	June 2022

Milestone 2 - Qualification form for aligning the information in use by health surveillance bodies		January 2022	August 2022
Milestone 3 - Qualification form for new indicators after identifying information of interest to health surveillance activities but not yet in use		January 2022	August 2022
Milestone 4 - Metadata protocol for health surveillance data integration and transparency using web standards and FAIR principles		April 2022	November 2022
Milestone 5 - Publication of National Health Safety Observatory/Pilot		August 2022	December 2022
<b>Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution</b>		Arthur Iuri Alves de Sousa	
<b>Position - Department</b>		General Manager of Knowledge, Innovation and Research	
<b>E-mail and phone number</b>		artur.isousa@anvisa.gov.br	(61) 3462-5886
<b>Other Actors Involved</b>	<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Health Surveillance Agency (Anvisa)</li> <li>• National Data Protection Authority (ANPD)</li> <li>• Fiocruz</li> </ul>	
	<b>Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Open Knowledge (OKBR)</li> <li>• Ceweb.br/NIC.br</li> <li>• Instituto de Estudos para Políticas de Saúde (IEPS)</li> <li>• Rede de Pesquisa Solidária em Políticas Públicas e Sociedade:</li> <li>• Rede Brasileira de Mulheres Cientistas (RBMC)</li> </ul>	

**Theme: Transparency in Science: New Assessment Mechanisms for the Advancement of Open Science**

<b>Commitment 8: Develop an assessment model to promote Open Science.</b>	
<b>Implementation period:</b> December 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022	
<b>Lead Government Institution</b>	Brazilian Science and Technology Information Institute (IBICT)
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
<b>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</b>	Barriers to the implementation of assessment guidelines and metrics that encourage Open Science practices, such as: i) lack of basic Open Science guidelines for division coordinators of CNPq, CAPES, CONFAP/FAPs, FINEP and other funding agencies; ii) lack of metrics for Open Science actions/practices; and iii) low interoperability of science platforms and other platforms related to scientific activity.
<b>What is the commitment?</b>	The commitment aims to develop a proposal for an assessment model to encourage Open Science, as an alternative to the models applied in Brazil, based on international experiences adapted to the Brazilian context.
<b>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</b>	<p>The commitment will contribute to solving the problem not only by developing alternative metrics and funding guidelines, but also by raising awareness in academia about Open Science's potential and establishing an observatory (qualitative and quantitative) of the Brazilian scientific research ecosystem.</p> <p>To achieve these goals, scientific and technical surveys of assessment models that encourage Open Science will be conducted at the national and international level.</p> <p>Next, experiences and knowledge related to alternative metrics will be examined to verify their applicability in the Brazilian context.</p> <p>The commitment's implementation is expected to deliver an alternative metrics model for promoting Open Science and an observatory collecting quantitative and qualitative data on the theme, including application tests to validate the proposal. Furthermore, the observatory is expected to consolidate the guidelines developed and serve as an awareness-raising tool for academia.</p>
<b>Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?</b>	New assessment models that promote the implementation of Open Science practices will bring greater <b>transparency</b> to

	<p>scientific knowledge generation, therefore increasing access to and use of scientific research results by scientists and civil society in general.</p> <p>Furthermore, these models will enhance <b>accountability</b>, especially of investments in Science and Technology. Finally, the implementation of the commitment will increase <b>social participation</b> (scientists and non-scientists) in scientific knowledge generation.</p>
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>This commitment emerged out of the fulfillment of <b>Commitment 3 of Brazil's Fourth Action Plan for the OGP</b>, which consisted of <b>establishing scientific data governance mechanisms for the advancement of Open Science in Brazil</b>. It represents, therefore, the continuity of a collective effort to value and consolidate Open Science, with a view to Brazil's scientific, technological, economic and social development.</p> <p>This commitment help implement the following Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>SDG 4 - Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.</i> Open Science call civil society and its knowledge to walk together with scientific knowledge, seeking answers for and in real situations in each geographic context.</li> <li>• <i>SDG 9 - Build resilient infrastructure, promote inclusive and sustainable industrialization, and foster innovation.</i> Open Science contributes to building resilient infrastructures, as it enhances transparency in the knowledge generation process, enabling the development of open and context-specific innovation. Therefore, it helps achieve target "9.5 - Enhance scientific research, upgrade the technological capabilities of industrial sectors in all countries, in particular developing countries, including, by 2030, encouraging innovation and substantially increasing the number of research and development workers per 1 million people and public and private research and development spending."</li> <li>• <i>SDG 17 - Strengthen the means of implementation and revitalize the global partnership for sustainable development.</i> As it is structured based on transparency and collaboration, the promotion of Open Science helps achieve target "17.6 Enhance North-South, South-South and triangular regional and international cooperation on</li> </ul>

	and access to science, technology and innovation and enhance knowledge sharing on mutually agreed terms, including through improved coordination among existing mechanisms, in particular at the United Nations level, and through a global technology facilitation mechanism.”	
<b>Milestones (with verifiable deliverable)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>End Date:</b>
Milestone 1 - Survey of national and international evaluation criteria for researchers and research institutions, focusing on open science practices	December 2021	March 2022
Milestone 2 - Proposition of evaluation criteria for data and publication repositories	December 2021	May 2022
Milestone 3 - Proposition of guidelines for funding and developing research projects	December 2021	October 2022
Milestone 4 - Proposition of alternative metrics (altmetrics) for measuring the impact of scientific research	December 2021	October 2022
Milestone 5 - Proposition of Indicators for Citizen Science	December 2021	October 2022
Milestone 6 - Proposition of evaluation criteria for scientific journals and of alternative criteria for open science to enrich the Qualis ranking	December 2021	December 2022
Milestone 7 - Survey of perceptions and promotion of awareness-raising activities about the commitment's products	December 2021	December 2022
Milestone 8 - Proposition of evaluation indicators that cover Open Science aspects	December 2021	December 2022
Milestone 9 - Implementation of an observatory of the progress of open science practices in Brazil	December 2021	December 2022
Milestone 10 - Comparative study of the expected impact vs. observed impact of graduate research production	December 2021	December 2022
Milestone 11 - Proposition of evaluation criteria for technical, technological and artistic products that encourage Open Science	December 2021	December 2022
<b>Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution</b>	Bianca Amaro de Melof	



<b>Position - Department</b>		Coordinator-General for Research and Maintenance of Consolidated Products (CGPC)
<b>E-mail and phone number</b>		bianca@ibict.br (61) 3217-6249
<b>Actors Involved</b>	<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazilian Institute of Information in Science and Technology (Ibict)</li> <li>• Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovations</li> <li>• Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES)</li> <li>• Oswaldo Cruz Foundation (Fiocruz)</li> <li>• Brazilian Agricultural Research Corporation (Embrapa)</li> <li>• National Council for Scientific and Technological Development (CNPq)</li> </ul>
	<b>Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associação Brasileira de Editores Científicos (ABEC)</li> <li>• Conselho Nacional das Fundações Estaduais de Amparo à Pesquisa (CONFAP)</li> <li>• Scientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO)</li> </ul>

#### Theme: Public Oversight of Tax Debts

<b>Commitment 9: Implement instructional actions, using simple language, to improve communication with and the use of data on tax debts by the media and public oversight organizations, increasing citizen engagement in tax issues and changing the culture of tax evasion tolerance.</b>	
<b>Implementation period:</b> December 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022	
<b>Lead Government Institution</b>	National Treasury Attorney General's Office
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
<b>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</b>	The lack of knowledge about available fiscal data and tools, as well as about their social usefulness, is the central problem that will be addressed by this commitment.
<b>What is the commitment?</b>	The commitment aims to implement initiatives aimed at increasing citizenship engagement in tax issues and changing the culture of tax evasion tolerance. To this end, instructional actions will be designed to improve communication with civil society and increase the use of data on tax debts by the media and public oversight organizations.

<b>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</b>	<p>To address the problem of lack of knowledge about available fiscal data and tools, as well as about their usefulness to civil society, the commitment's implementation will involve coordinated action with states and municipalities to prepare institutional material, using simple language, on tax debts and available tools to access tax debt data. This action aims to enhance communication on the subject, one of the main barriers to increasing citizenship engagement in tax issues and changing the culture of tax evasion tolerance.</p> <p>Furthermore, a course on journalistic investigation and public oversight using tax debt information/tools and databases of public interest will be offered, covering tax-related issues in Brazil, and mechanisms will be implemented to encourage media professionals and public oversight actors to make effective use of information on the theme.</p>	
<b>Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?</b>	<p>The commitment enhances <b>transparency</b> and <b>social participation</b> by increasing the volume of information disseminated, improving information quality and promoting civil society access to data, fulfilling the right to information. Furthermore, it opens better opportunities for the public to be informed and thus influence decision-making, encouraging the informed engagement of civil society.</p>	
<b>Additional information</b>	<p>This commitment help implement <b>SDG 16</b>, which deals specifically with "Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions," with a focus on the following targets:</p> <p><b>Target 16.5</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Substantially reduce <b>tax evasion</b>, corruption and bribery in all their forms; e</li> </ul> <p><b>Target 16.6</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Develop effective, <b>accountable</b> and <b>transparent</b> institutions at all levels.</li> </ul>	
<b>Milestones (with verifiable deliverable)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>End Date:</b>
Milestone 1 - Coordination with states and municipalities to expand data on tax debts and increase communication on the subject	December 2021	December 2022
Milestone 2 - Preparation of institutional material using simple language on tax debts and available tools for accessing tax debt data	December 2021	September 2022
Milestone 3 - Implementation of a course on journalistic investigation and public oversight using tax debt information/tools	May 2022	July 2022

and databases of public interest and addressing Brazil's fiscal context			
Milestone 4 - Implementation of mechanisms to encourage media professionals and public oversight actors to use tax debt information		April 2022	August 2022
<b>Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution</b>		Eduardo Sadalla Bucci	
<b>Position - Department</b>		National Treasury Attorney - Coordinator of Monitoring and Management Control of Federal Tax Debts at the National Treasury Attorney General's Office	
<b>E-mail and phone number</b>		coaged.cda@pgfn.gov.br	(61) 2025-5106/5100
<b>Actors Involved</b>	<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• National Treasury Attorney General's Office (PGFN)</li> <li>• Administrative Council for Tax Appeals (CARF)</li> <li>• Comptroller-General's Office of the Union (CGU)</li> <li>• Ministry of Economy</li> <li>• Federal Revenue Special Secretariat</li> </ul>	
	<b>Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associação Brasileira de Jornalismo Investigativo (Abraji)</li> <li>• Instituto de Estudos Socioeconômicos (Inesc)</li> <li>• Instituto de Fiscalização e Controle (IFC)</li> <li>• Politize</li> </ul>	

## Theme: Open Government and Federal Environmental Licensing

<b>Commitment 10: Launch an interface, designed and constantly improved based on dialogue with users, to disclose consolidated, up-to-date and intuitively organized data from the various systems related to Federal Environmental Licensing, while also providing clear visualization of data, enabling automated data extraction in an open format and offering a forum for dialogue with users, oversight bodies and subnational governments, in order to expand access and the effective use of information by civil society.</b>	
<b>Implementation period:</b> December 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022	
<b>Lead Government Institution</b>	Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – Environmental Licensing Board.
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
<b>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</b>	The main problem to be addressed is the difficulty in structuring and making available data and information on federal environmental licensing.
<b>What is the commitment?</b>	The commitment is an effort to advance the implementation of an interface that improves the way in which data and information are structured and made available to the public, considering Open Government structuring guidelines. Furthermore, the commitment aims to improve communication/interaction with the user/citizen who accesses open databases.
<b>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</b>	<p>The commitment aims to improve the way in which data is made available, establishing a procedure for reviewing and updating databases, in addition to improving data collection, analysis and management, while also improving the interface for making this information available. This is expected to enhance transparency and the effectiveness of the public data disclosure policy.</p> <p>First, a methodology will be established to enhance civil society engagement in the development of the open data interface, including the possibility of holding regular focus groups. This activity aims to strengthen and promote the disclosure of environmental information in a manner useful to the public/user and in accordance with open data general guidelines.</p> <p>A second activity aims to define the technical requirements, scope and data set to be made available in a first version of the interface, which is based on the road map to the licensing</p>

	<p>process combined with the information needed to access the systems, making it clearer not only to which licensing stage the information refers, but also to what the information/data refer. Furthermore, it aims to improve how data is exported from the systems in an open format and develop an interface to make this information available at the desired transparency level.</p> <p>Transparency will continue to be enhanced over time, through the development of features to allow citizens to question data omissions/errors and report them to the responsible oversight bodies. All these measures are expected to improve the data interface, enabling engagement with the public and providing greater clarity and transparency to the information/data on federal environmental licensing.</p>
Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?	<p>The commitment is relevant as its implementation is expected to improve the way in which data/information related to environmental licensing is made available, in addition to opening the possibility of receiving feedback from citizens/users with a view to the continuing improvement of information dissemination and accessibility.</p> <p>The commitment will offer the opportunity to improve institutional capacity, through the establishment of a communication channel with the user, as proposed in the project.</p> <p>Therefore, the project combines enhanced <b>transparency</b> with <b>social participation</b>, considering two important commitment milestones, which are the feedback received from the citizen/information user through the establishment of a direct channel to the area responsible for the data and the opportunity to enhance transparency and access to information, which will be achieved through this partnership between the public sector and the citizen.</p>
Additional information	<p>Environmental governance is key to fulfilling the 2030 Agenda of the United Nations (UN). This commitment, which addresses themes related to SDGs 8, 9, 11 and 12, aims to contribute to the promotion of sustainable (and socially fair) development, considering the complexity and multifactorial nature of environmental problems and the need for</p>

	coordinated actions between government and civil society to overcome the challenges to achieve these goals.	
<b>Milestones (with verifiable deliverable)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>End Date:</b>
Milestone 1 - Establishment of a methodology for engaging civil society in the development of the interfacing, including regular focus groups	December 2021	April 2022
Milestone 2 - Definition of the technical requirements, scope and data set to be made available in the first version of the interface, including data from states that have been made available to the MMA	February 2022	December 2022
Milestone 3 - Creation of a road map to the environmental licensing process combined with information about how to access the systems, including a description of data themes and types, information on how to access them, update period and responsible body	December 2021	April 2022
Milestone 4 - Development of features to allow citizens to question data omissions/errors and report them to the responsible oversight bodies	April 2022	October 2022
Milestone 5 - Establishment of a way to export data in an open format from the various systems to the open data portal	April 2022	October 2022
Milestone 6 - Establishment of a direct channel for citizens to access the technical area responsible for the data	April 2022	October 2022
Milestone 7 - Launch of the interface	November 2022	December 2022
<b>Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution</b>	Jônatas Souza da Trindade	
<b>Position - Department</b>	Director of Environmental Licensing at IBAMA	

<b>E-mail and phone number</b>		Jonatas.trindade@ibama.gov.br	(61) 3316-1282
<b>Actors Involved</b>	<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Brazilian Institute of the Environment and Natural Resources (Ibama)</li> <li>• Ministry of the Environment (MMA)</li> </ul>	
	<b>Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associação Brasileira dos Membros do Ministério Público de Meio Ambiente (Abrampa)</li> <li>• Fiquem Sabendo</li> </ul>	

**Theme: Social Participation to Improve Open Electoral Data**

<b>Commitment 11: Establish collaborative governance mechanisms for open electoral data to improve data quality and evaluation of results, with increased civil society participation in all stages.</b>	
<b>Implementation period:</b> December 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022	
<b>Lead Government Institution</b>	Superior Electoral Court (TSE)
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
<b>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</b>	Undeveloped data governance.
<b>What is the commitment?</b>	The lack or poor governance of public data offered to the population harms the transparency, control and quality of the information provided by the TSE. This situation makes it challenging in some cases for civil society organization to contribute to the rationalization of internal management processes, and also makes it difficult for improvements to be proposed in relation to the dissemination of the electoral process and fundamental information for a greater understanding by the population about the main aspects involving the activity of Electoral Justice in the Brazilian democratic scenario.
<b>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</b>	The commitment's implementation will contribute to enhance the collaborative governance of open electoral data. Initially, a methodology will be developed to establish participatory decision-making procedures for bringing together the Users' Council (civil society representatives) and the TSE Open Data Management Commission. This initiative

	<p>alone will already improve data availability with a focus on information users.</p> <p>Next, the composition of the Users' Council will be formalized to start the implementation of participatory mechanisms aimed at discussing and revising Electoral Justice's regulations on the subject. After the revision, feedback from civil society will be collected to improve the data to be made available, with the preparation of partial and final monitoring reports on the treatment of the suggestions received.</p> <p>Finally, an event will be held to disseminate the results from the implementation of established milestones. The commitment is thus expected to improve the service provided by the Electoral Justice in terms of transparency and access to open electoral data.</p>
Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?	<p>The commitment is relevant because the improvement of open electoral data governance in partnership with civil society will enhance the quality of the data made available, resulting from data users' feedback (<b>transparency</b>).</p> <p>Furthermore, with the formalization of a civil society forum to enable participation in the consultative process about open electoral data availability, the space for social engagement and the offer of opportunities for effective participation will be both expanded due to the improvement in data quality (<b>social participation</b>).</p> <p>By revising current regulations on the governance of open electoral data disclosed by the Superior Electoral Court, it will be possible to enhance the <b>accountability</b> of decision-makers responsible for data availability.</p> <p>The full implementation of these measures will allow the TSE to increase its engagement with open government values (transparency, social participation and accountability).</p>
Additional information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TSE Strategic Plan for the period 2021-2026 (<a href="https://www.tse.jus.br/transparencia-e-prestacao-de-contas/arquivos/plano-estrategico-2021-2026-final/at_download/file">https://www.tse.jus.br/transparencia-e-prestacao-de-contas/arquivos/plano-estrategico-2021-2026-final/at_download/file</a>) - Transparency is one of the values informing the TSE plan and is also a key part of TSE vision: "consolidating itself as a transparent institution, guarantor of the electoral process' legitimacy and a driver of innovation in</li> </ul>



	the safe, affordable and sustainable delivery of services to the citizen.”	
<b>Milestones (with verifiable deliverable)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>End Date:</b>
Milestone 1 - Development of a methodology based on collaborative governance and participatory decision-making procedures for the Users’ Council and the TSE Open Data Management Commission	December 2021	February 2022
Milestone 2 - Establishment of a Users’ Council composed of civil society organizations	December 2021	January 2022
Milestone 3 - Event to discuss and revise regulations on the disclosure of open electoral data	March 2022	March 2022
Milestone 4 - Implementation of the participatory methodology, including the collection of user feedback, to improve the data to be made available under the TSE Open Data Plan (effective 2023-2025)	April 2022	November 2022
Milestone 5 - Preparation of partial and final evaluation reports on civil society suggestions for improving open electoral data	May 2022	November 2022
Milestone 6 - Event to present results	December 2022	December 2022
<b>Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution</b>	Bruno Cezar Andrade de Souza	
<b>Position - Department</b>	Secretary of Modernization, Strategic and Socioenvironmental Management at the TSE	
<b>E-mail and phone number</b>	Bruno.andrade@tse.jus.br   (61) 3030-7325	
<b>Actors Involved</b>	<b>Government</b>	• Superior Electoral Court
	<b>Civil Society</b>	• Transparência Eleitoral Brasil (TE Brasil) • Movimento Transparência Partidária (MTP)

**Theme: Accessibility in Participation in the Legislative**

<b>Commitment 12: Implement accessibility actions in three areas: training, communication and technological resources, in order to improve accessibility for people with disabilities and/or reduced mobility in the Legislative, with a focus on training actions and on adapting processes and procedures to enhance transparency, social participation and political incidence in meetings, sessions, hearings, seminars, conferences, videoconferences, workshops, courses, lectures and speeches.</b>	
<b>Implementation period:</b> December 1, 2021 - December 31, 2022	
<b>Lead Government Institution</b>	Municipal Chamber of Piracicaba
<b>Commitment Description</b>	
<b>What is the public problem that the commitment will address?</b>	<p>The lack of accessibility to public spaces and services is a problem experienced mainly by people with disabilities and/or reduced mobility. This barrier, although significant in itself, entails other barriers, such as the difficulty in accessing information produced by federal, state or municipal public bodies, which has a negative impact on the participation of this group in activities and initiatives of interest.</p> <p>In terms of access to information, to the flaws in public bodies' structures, which hinder data search, access and consumption, are added a lack of uniformity and concern regarding the disclosure of information in accessible formats. With regard to people with disabilities, there is also a lack of concern for compliance with legislation, which reinforces an institutional culture that often neglects the importance of accessibility. Although several institutions are currently already engaged with the introduction of assistive technologies in work processes and offer information access mechanisms, such as an interpreter of Libras (Brazilian Sign Language) and language improvement in content production, such as using the hashtag "pracegover" ("fortheblindtosee"), these capabilities still need to be enhanced.</p> <p>Considering the particularities of the Legislative, which is present in all federative entities through its federal, state and municipal bodies, such as the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate, the state assemblies and, especially, the thousands of municipal chambers across the country, with their varying structures that reflect geographic and cultural inequalities, solving accessibility problems becomes a substantial challenge.</p>

	<p>Therefore, this commitment aims to address this issue, with a view to guaranteeing the rights of people with disabilities and promoting accessibility to these important decision-making bodies. In this regard, the commitment aims to seek solutions to the lack of accessible service channels, such as Ombudsman's Offices and the 0800 phone service, as well as address the need to improve social participation tools (e-Democracy and e-Citizenship), in order to enhance the capability of communicating with the general public, particularly with people with disabilities.</p>
<b>What is the commitment?</b>	<p>The commitment consists of implementing accessibility actions in three areas: training, communication and technological resources, in order to improve accessibility for people with disabilities and/or reduced mobility in the Legislative, with a focus on training actors and adapting processes and procedures to enhance <b>transparency</b>, <b>social participation</b> and political incidence in meetings, sessions, audiences, seminars, conferences, videoconferences, workshops, courses, lectures and speeches.</p>
<b>How will the commitment contribute to solve the public problem?</b>	<p>There are ongoing initiatives aimed at promoting accessibility for people with disabilities and/or reduced mobility within the main Legislative bodies, such as the National Congress (Senate and Chamber of Deputies), state assemblies and municipal chambers. These actions, however, need to be expanded, with a view to creating a more robust institutional culture of implementing solutions to current accessibility problems. The following are some of this commitment's expected results: training/awareness-raising of employees, reduction of behavioral barriers, production of accessible content, formalization of a permanent accessibility committee (CPA) and coordination of public policies with the needs of people with disabilities. These actions aim not only to improve participation mechanisms for people with disabilities in in-person or online events and seek communication accessibility, but also to promote a policy of providing predictable information (in accessible formats) before voting legislative proposals to enable citizens to obtain timely knowledge and implement engagement and coordination strategies regarding matters of interest. To enhance accessibility policies, the recommendation is to establish a channel for sharing best practices related to accessibility and create a "parlametria" interface, which would provide information on legislative proposals in progress at the National Congress.</p>

<b>Why this commitment is relevant to OGP values?</b>	By addressing accessibility issues particularly in terms of the right of access to information – in combination with other initiatives – the commitment takes into account the OGP principles and highlights the importance of including a social group that is often neglected in more universalized discussions. Developed considering the peculiarities of each public that engages with the Legislative, the commitment strengthens specific actions from the perspective of broader values, helping to create mechanisms with a focus on the principles of <b>transparency, social participation and innovation</b> .	
<b>Additional information</b>	This commitment involves actions related to SDG 11, in particular its Target 11.7: <i>“By 2030, <b>provide universal access</b> to safe, <b>inclusive and accessible</b>, green and <b>public spaces</b>, in particular for women and children, older persons and <b>persons with disabilities</b>.”</i>	
<b>Milestones (with verifiable deliverable)</b>	<b>Start Date:</b>	<b>End Date:</b>
Milestone 1 - Survey of existing tools for supporting the implementation of accessibility measures by organizations	January 2022	December 2022
Milestone 2 - Parlametria Interface to allow people with disabilities to monitor legislative proposals of interest and the most active legislators	January 2022	April 2022
Milestone 3 - Guide on Accessible Online Meetings	January 2022	December 2022
Milestone 4 - Survey and repository of existing materials and best practices for supporting the implementation of accessibility measures by organizations	January 2022	December 2022
Milestone 5 - Best practices guide, produced by public bodies and organizations representing people with disabilities	January 2022	December 2022
Milestone 6 - Training plan on accessibility, developed with the participation of people with disabilities or organizations that represent them, civil servants and legislators	January 2022	December 2022

Milestone 7 - Guide on accessible in-person events	January 2022	June 2022
Milestone 8 - Social media communication action aimed at encouraging the participation of people with disabilities	January 2022	December 2022
Milestone 9 - Dissemination of actions	January 2022	December 2022
Milestone 10 - Preparation of a guide on best accessible communication practices	January 2022	December 2022
Milestone 11 - Awareness-raising event on the relationship between people with disabilities and legislative bodies	January 2022	December 2022
Milestone 12 - Survey of organizations that offer training and support for accessibility actions	January 2022	December 2022
<b>Civil servant in charge of implementation at the lead government institution</b>	Erich Vallim Vicente	
<b>Position - Department</b>	Journalist - Social Communication Department of the Municipal Chamber of Piracicaba	
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<b>Actors Involved</b>	<b>Government</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Chamber of Piracicaba</li> <li>• Chamber of Deputies</li> <li>• Federal Senate</li> </ul>
	<b>Civil Society</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Associação de Atendimento a Pessoas com Deficiência de Piracicaba (Avistar)</li> <li>• Parlametria</li> <li>• Fundação Dorina Dowill</li> <li>• Universidade Federal de Alfenas</li> <li>• W3C Brasil</li> <li>• Rede de Advocacy Colaborativo (RAC)</li> </ul>