

OPEN GOVERNMENT PARTNERSHIP

PARAGUAY

**FINAL SELF-ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE
2nd OPEN GOVERNMENT ACTION PLAN**

JULY 2014 TO JUNE 2016

FINAL DOCUMENT

SUMMARY

The Republic of Paraguay completed the Second Open Government Action Plan 2014-2016 on June 30, 2016 having fulfilled its 9th Commitments. Below are a description of all the Commitments of the Open Government Action Plan 2014-2016 with a summary of its results.

Commitment 1. Enactment or Promulgation and implementation of the Law on Access to Public Information. The Law No. 5282/2014 on Open Citizen Access to Public Information & Government Transparency and Decree No. 4064/2015 ensure the effective exercise of the right on access to public information through the implementation of the respective modalities, deadlines, exceptions and sanctions. Offices of Access to Public Information were created and are up and running in different institutions. To June 2016 a Unified Portal for Access to Public Information (www.informacionpublica.gov.py) centralizes over 1,300 requests for access to information and includes over 80 government institutions that have joined the Unified Portal. The law triggered cases of corruption and nepotism at all levels and in all Branches of the Government. The press named this process "the information spring".

Commitment 2. Design and implementation of an open data policy and the promotion of capacity building for the use of open data among the civil society. The Portal of the Open Data Catalog (www.datos.gov.py) provides simple, open and dynamic access to open government data by any citizen, institution, business and civil servant. Relevant data sets relating to education, health, procurement, housing, culture and finances were made available. Courses and Hackathons promoted the utilization of the data and developed applications, for example, to control public resources used to improve the infrastructure of educational institutions (Contralor FONACIDE), Government Procurement (ContratacionesPY), access to healthcare and medications (Akuerrapp) and justice-related services (Guía Legal).

Commitment 3. Capacity building of citizens on budget management of the public sector. Campaigns, workshops and materials that provided explanations regarding the process of the Nations' General Budget by the Executive Branch in a simple language that citizens can understand and created spaces for citizens to access information on the budget.

Commitment 4. Transparency & Access to Public Information on flagship State projects. We worked on a detailed access to online information of flagship projects, such as the Law No. 5102/13 "On the Promotion of Investment in Public Infrastructure and Expansion and Improvement of Goods and Services by the State"; the Project for Sustainable Rural Development (PRODERS); and the Master Plan for the Historic Center of Asunción (Plan CHA).

Commitment 5. Follow-up of the Open Government Action Plan from 2014 to 2016. In order to provide effective follow-up and monitoring of the execution of the Open Government Action Plan 2014-2016, a Joint Committee comprising public institutions and civil society organizations was implemented, as well as an online Citizen Scoreboard.

Commitment 6. Implementation of channels of social dialogue and citizen participation to consult and monitor public policies. The Decree No. 1732/2014 institutionalized the National Country Strategy Team (ENEP) as consultative and advisory body of the Executive Branch. Comprised of government representatives and representatives of social, business, cooperatives, scientific, academic and cultural areas, the ENEP participated actively in the construction of the 2030 National Development Plan Paraguay (PND) and supports its installation, communication, ownership and implementation in different sectors of the society, in order to transform it into a state policy with

short, medium and long-term objectives. Consultative public-private committees on culture, water and nutrition were also created.

Commitment 7. Creation and/or strengthening of 50 Municipal Development Councils. To date, over 100 Municipal Development Councils have been institutionalized out of the 250 municipalities. The Councils are bodies for citizen participation that establish the interaction between the public and private sectors and civil society; and where joint actions are coordinated, articulated and implemented to benefit the community. These Councils incorporate the approach of inclusion of all local actors and generate transparency of public administration through the participation of their members. The Councils have focused on developing and monitoring the Municipal Development Plans.

Commitment 8. Citizen Scoreboard of the National Poverty Reduction Program "Sembrando Oportunidades"(The Citizen Scoreboard is a technological management tool that monitors the budget and program execution of the National Poverty Reduction Program "Sowing Opportunities". The Scoreboard provides a strategy for effective monitoring and coordination of different public and private actors to make poverty reduction a national cause.

Commitment 9. Creation of a publicly-accessible Electronic Legal Proceedings System in Public Procurement. The system for Electronic Legal Proceedings is already part of the Public Procurement Portal (www.contrataciones.gov.py) and facilitates the submission of electronic complaints, allowing citizens to find out about the substantiation process of the complaints, the parties involved and the outcome.

THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE COMMITMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

According to the progress reported by the institutions responsible for their Commitments of the Action Plan to June 30, 2016, each Commitment had been fully completed.

For more details on the progress, please consult the Action Plan Scoreboard at: www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py/avances

The following civil society organizations participated in the co-creation process and in the follow-up plan: Avina, the Center of Environmental & Social Studies (CEAMSO), the the Center of Judicial Studies (CEJ), the Center of Information & Resources for Development (CIRD), *Conciencia Viva*, Federation of Neighbors' Entities of Paraguay (FEDEM), the Institute of Environmental Law & Economics (IDEA), MINGARA, *ReAcción Paraguay*, *Semillas para la Democracia and Tecnología y Comunidad* (TEDIC).

Below is an extensive description of the results of each of the 9 Commitments.

Commitment 1. Enactment Promulgation? and implementation of the Law on Open Citizen Access to Public Information & Government Transparency.

Institutions in charge:

Ministry of Justice (MJ); National Secretariat of Information Technology & Communication (SENATICS) and National Anti-Corruption Secretariat (SENAC).

Institutional Contacts:

Vanessa Lugo, Director of Access to Public Information, MJ

Email: accesoalainformacion@ministeriodejusticia.gov.py

Phone: +5959 21 210217

Javier Quiñónez, Director of Electronic Government, SENATICS

Email: jquinonez@senatics.gov.py

Phone: +595 21 201014

Ariel Ojeda, Director General of Prevention & Transparency, SENAC

Email: ariel.ojeda@senac.gov.py

Phone: +595 21 450001

Description of the Commitment:

The Paraguayan State made international and national commitments in relation to access to public information. In order to generate a robust regulatory framework on the matter, the Law No. 5189 "Establishing the mandatory provision of information on the use of public resources on salaries and other compensation assigned to civil servants of the Republic of Paraguay" was approved and enacted in 2014, and the rules and regulations of Article 28 of the Constitution "on the right to information" is currently under discussion in the National Congress.

Consequently, the commitment to be made in the framework of the Open Government Partnership (OGP) initiative is the enactment and implementation of the Law on "Open Citizen Access to Public Information & Government Transparency", defining the standards and mechanisms to access public information, the regulation of response times and the penalizations for noncompliance thereof.

Compliance: Complete

Description of the Results:

1) Enactment Promulgation? and implementation of the Law Nº 5.282/14 on Open Citizen Access to Public Information & Government Transparency (MJ).

In order to generate strategic discussion on the process of enactment and implementation of the Law, we saw the need to map the policy of access to information in Paraguay. This led to the

identification of strategic actors, strengths and weaknesses, challenges, and opportunities (SWOT) to determine the short, medium and long term lines of work.

As of 2013, the Paraguayan State has made national commitments in terms of access to public information. "The transparency spring" began in September 2013 when citizens demanded access to public information on budget data and salary payments of government agencies. In this context, the Supreme Court issued a judgment, the Agreement and Ruling 1306/13 in the framework of an action of unconstitutionality in the trial entitled "Ombudsman's Office against the Municipality of San Lorenzo on Legal Protection", establishing the scope of the Article 28 of the Constitution on access to public information. This helped readdress a situation which, due to the lack of a regulatory law, had transformed the constitutional mandate into a measure of little or no consequence, allowing secrecy and the denial of transparency to prevail. In a way, this resolution was the starting point for the adoption of other important decisions in relation to public policy. One was the determination to provide unrestricted access to information on the payroll and income of civil servants. The Law on Transparency of Payments No. 5189/14 dated from May 20, 2014 establishes the compulsoriness of providing information on payments and other compensations assigned to civil servants in the Republic of Paraguay. This Law provides a clear and an accurate legal framework on the publication of payrolls and income of civil servants. It also establishes that all public agencies and the bi-national entities in which the Paraguayan State holds shares, or private entities administrating public resources, must disseminate all public information of the agency or entity and its administrative and human resources through electronic online portals.

With regard to the enactment and implementation of the Law No. 5282/14 on Open Citizen Access to Public Information & Government Transparency, the Law was enacted on September 18, 2014 and the Regulatory Decree was issued on September 17, 2015.¹ These regulations provide major elements for purposes of the disclosure of information. It establishes the creation of a Unified Portal for Access to Public Information, as well as the creation of a body to coordinate the Offices of Access to Public Information, comprised of multiple actors responsible for the functioning of the Offices on Access to Information and the Office of the Ministry of Justice under the Executive Branch.

The responsibilities related to compliance with the Regulatory Decree of Law No. 5282/14 on Open Citizen Access to Public Information & Government Transparency are:

1. Public Sources: The Law on Access to Public Information binds each public source in relation to: (i) ongoing training, (ii) the establishment of an Office on Access to Information, and (iii) the provision of resources from each institution's annual budget.
2. Body to coordinate the Offices of Access to Information: A coordination body is created in order to promote and oversee the Offices of Access to information, whose composition and functions are detailed in the regulations.

¹ Law N° 5282/14 "On Open Citizen Access to Public Information & Government Transparency".
http://informacionpublica.paraguay.gov.py/public/ley_5282.pdf
Decree 4064/2015, "Regulating Law 5282/2014"
http://www.presidencia.gov.py/archivos/documentos/DECRETO4064_6b26wnlx.pdf

3. Ministry of Justice: Institution that represents the Executive Branch in the coordination of the Offices of Access to Information, which is responsible for executing the decisions as per the regulations.

4. Other institutions: Once the legal powers have been reviewed, it is possible to identify other institutions that are relevant for implementation of the Law.

SENATICS: Responsible for the development of the Unified Portal for Access to Public Information and of making efforts in relation to open data.

SENAC: Responsible for designing public policy on anti-corruption, integrity and transparency, as well as for the plan for promotion and training on active transparency. According to the Article 17 of the Presidential Decree, the SENAC will monitor the compliance with the obligations of active transparency within its jurisdiction. This Presidential Decree also stipulates that the SENAC “shall verify that public sources comply with the requirement of making available the minimum information required by the Law 5282/14 to the public, and thereof shall report the cases of noncompliance”.²

Judiciary: The Judiciary is responsible for settling disputes generated by the refusal to provide information or any other noncompliance of the law, and for generating case law on the matter, which can be considered as a source of value for the education of public sources and persons exercising their right.

From the starting point of this process, both the Government and the Civil Society Organizations (CSO) such as: (*Semillas para la Democracia*; Institute of Environmental Law & Economics (IDEA); the Center of Judicial Studies (CEJ); the Center of Environmental & Social Studies (CEAMSO); the Center of Information and Resources for Development (CIRD) and *Fundación Libre*) jointly developed and discussed the Regulatory Decree. Both sectors opened up the process for its implementation in the most participatory manner possible. It was an avant-garde regulation that helped maintain optimism that public administration would be transparent, controllable and more at the service of the population in the near future.

Significantly, as of September 17, 2014 the Law No. 5282/2014 on Open Citizen Access to Public Information & Government Transparency was applied, ensuring the effective exercise of the right of access to public information through the implementation of the respective modalities, deadlines, exceptions and sanctions. This Law contains a minimum of obligations of active transparency, considered as the obligation of State’s authorities to make available all the information generated or in their possession to anyone interested, in an unsolicited manner, which is also fostered by the adoption of e-government tools. The procedure by which any person may request access to information in the possession of the State becomes the primary guarantee against any inadvertent omission or non-inadvertent omission of the obligation of active transparency. Therefore, its rules

² Law 5282: Decree of President Cartes assigns SENAC the responsibility of controlling active transparency
<http://www.senac.gov.py/noticia/256-ley-5282-decreto-de-presidente-cartes-encarga-a-la-senac-el-control-de-la-transparencia-activa.html#.V9H86zuoLq0>

must be clear and avoid, to the extent possible, any interpretation leading to confusion and that can undermine the exercise of this protected right.

2) Creation of the Directorate of Access to Public Information (MJ)

In compliance with this commitment, a Ministerial Resolution dated from the 20th of June from 2014 created the Administration of Access to Public Information from the Ministry of Justice. The officials of this Administration were appointed in October the same year, and the Director officially began its operations in March of 2015. Subsequently, the Resolution No. 82, dated from February 2, 2015 approves the organizational structure of the Administration of Access to Information.³

The coordination with the Administration of Access to Public Information from the Ministry of Justice can be established based on the generation of knowledge (data management), promotion of the Law (dissemination of case law with practical cases) and the definition of good practices (support at the regulatory level or for regulatory improvements).

3) The creation of the Office of Access to Public Information created and functioning (MJ)

The Law No. 5282/14 requires the establishment of an Office on Access to Public Information in every public source. These Offices report to a coordination body, created by the Regulatory Decree.

In compliance with the Law, more than 65 Offices of Access to Information have been created through which – as stipulated in the Law - citizens can submit requests for information.

Establishment of the Unified Portal for Access to Public Information:

www.informacionpublica.gov.py

SENATICS is the institution in charge with developing the Unified Portal for Access to Public Information and for efforts in relation to open data, using the one stop-shop for procedures and services of the Portal Paraguay of the Paraguayan State, as the only gateway to these resources.⁴

The Unified Portal for Access to Public Information: Portal created by the Regulations of Access to Public Information as the only channel to submit citizens' electronic requests for information, and which is connected to the entirety of public sources.

According to a report from the Ministry of Justice, to June 2016 the Unified Portal of Access to Information received more than 1300 requests, all of which have been duly addressed and external referrals have been made when necessary. According to statistics of the same portal, 80% of requests have been duly addressed.⁵ To June 2016 the portal had received over 1300 requests and 65 government institutions had enrolled.

³ <http://www.ministeriodejusticia.gov.py/index.php/rol-de-la-direccion-de-acceso-la-informacion-publica>

⁴ Single Portal for Access to Public Information
<https://www.datos.gov.py>

⁵ <http://www.ministeriodejusticia.gov.py/index.php/noticias/ministerio-de-justicia-avanza-en-implementacion-de-ley-5282-de-acceso-la-informacion-publica-aip>.

The Portal can be operated by citizens with computers, tablets and smartphones. A technical manual was developed on how to use the portal, aimed at those responsible in the Offices of Access to Information of public institutions, in order to facilitate the technological adoption of this new tool, which is explained in the training on access to public information and workshops on how to use the portal, provided jointly by SENATICS and the Ministry of Justice.

Ongoing Training:

In total, to June 2016, through the Administration of Access to Public Information, the Ministry of Justice has trained civil servants from 70 institutions that have joined the Unified Portal of Access to Information.

As part of the actions to disseminate and promote the use of the Law on Access to Public Information, in December 2015 thirty civil servants participated in the "International RTA/Paraguay Seminar: Public Policy on Access to Information & Transparency". The purpose of the Seminar was to provide theoretical and practical elements relating to access to information and transparency to professionals and civil servants from different disciplines, building theoretical and practical skills linked to good governance and the development of modern democracies. The topics developed in the seminar were international experiences on the law, flagship cases in the installation of public policy, the law in national case law, the challenges of installing the public policy in Paraguay, role of guarantor body, dispute resolution systems, commitments and networking.⁶

The promotion of the installation of the Offices of Access to Public Information and training of the civil servants working in those Offices for them to disseminate and promote the use of the Law on Access to Public Information expanded to different geographical regions, as well as to other branches of government, agencies of the Judiciary and the Legislature.⁷

4) Creation of Citizen Service Centers (CSC) of the Portal Paraguay (SENATICS).

Under the Cooperation Agreement for the functioning of the Unified Portal of information and services aimed at citizens (Portal PARAGUAY), the National Secretariat of Information & Communication Technologies (SENATICS) provided technological communication equipment to the different local governments for provision of information and services to citizens. Thus, Citizen Service Centers (CSCs) were generated in the Departments of Boquerón, Alto Paraguay, Amambay, Caaguazú, Concepción, Misiones, Paraguarí, Itapúa, San Pedro, Alto Paraná which are up and running.⁸

⁶ <http://www.ministeriodejusticia.gov.py/index.php/noticias/inicio-el-seminario-internacional-rtaparaguay-la-politica-publica-de-acceso-la-informacion-y-transparencia>
<http://www.stp.gov.py/v1/?p=62692>

<http://redrta.org/2015/12/01/comienzo-el-seminario-internacional-rta-en-paraguay/>
<http://www.abc.com.py/especiales/fin-de-semana/libertad-en-riesgo-en-la-region-1431783.html>

⁷ <http://www.pj.gov.py/notas/11304-poder-judicial-compartira-su-experiencia-sobre-ley-de-acceso>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=U9gfK9Rin58>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6uhepd7qLI4>

⁸

http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Resolucion_de_traspaso_de_bienes_de_la_Senatics_a_la_Gob_Boquero_n_KqqDmH7.pdf

Other Advances:

It is also noteworthy that, through the Administration of Access to Information of the Ministry of Justice, the Paraguayan Government has participated actively in important international events on access to information and transparency, accessing spaces that other countries of the region have yet to achieve. In this regard, Paraguay has participated in: "The working group on access to information from the Open Government Partnership" in Mexico City; Conformation of the team for the second round of technical meetings held in the framework of the "XLIII MEETING OF MINISTERS OF JUSTICE OF MERCOSUR AND ASSOCIATED STATES"; "III International Seminar on access to public information: MORE TRANSPARENCY AND MORE DEMOCRACY" held in the Uruguay; "IV International Seminar on access to public information: MORE TRANSPARENCY AND MORE DEMOCRACY" held in Honduras, among others. Furthermore, through the Directorate of Access to Public Information, the Ministry of Justice becomes part full member of the Network of Transparency & Access to Information (RTA) and has been participating as such in the meetings and is applying for two international grants.

Similarly, the Administration of Access to Information of the Ministry of Justice has a large number of cooperation agreements with national and international agencies. These agreements are drawn up by the Ministry of Justice based on the execution of the Strategic Plan, seeking to network and organize tasks and actions jointly with institutions of the Executive Branch as required by the law. Joint actions are also coordinated with the other Branches of the State, as the bodies with extra power.

Regarding the Ministry of Justice, we should also underscore the development of rounds of dialogue and cooperation between citizens and public institutions to facilitate the flow of information and avoid the judicial instance. Gradually these dispute resolution mechanisms have become a natural part of the work of the Administration of the Access to Public Information, entailing improvements or training in mediation or dispute resolution.

http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Resolucion_de_traspaso_de_bienes_de_la_Senatics_a_la_Gob._de_Alto_Py._mvWpARn.pdf
http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Resolucion_de_traspaso_de_bienes_de_la_Senatics_a_la_Gob._de_Ambay._xYWpc4W.pdf
http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Resolucion_de_traspaso_de_bienes_de_la_Senatics_a_la_Gob._de_Caaguazu._yApl1tP.pdf
http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Resolucion_de_traspaso_de_bienes_de_la_Senatics_a_la_Gob._de_Caazapa._OBrxylp.pdf
http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Resolucion_de_traspaso_de_bienes_de_la_Senatics_a_la_Gob._de_Concepcion._iVqgxpm.pdf
http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Resolucion_de_traspaso_de_bienes_de_la_Senatics_a_la_Gob._de_Misiones._yvtQ6es.pdf
http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Resolucion_de_traspaso_de_bienes_de_la_Senatics_a_la_Gob._de_Paraguari._vSNPZVr.pdf
http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Resolucion_de_traspaso_de_bienes_de_la_Senatics_a_la_Gob._Itapua._2dUk1K4.pdf
http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Resolucion_SENATICs_de_traspaso_de_bienes_de_la_Senatics_a_la_Gob._de_San_Pedro._HLeZpcA.pdf
<https://www.senatics.gov.py/noticias/el-este-se-beneficiara-con-tecnologia>

SENAC established a list of Transparency & Anticorruption Units of the Executive Branch that implement management processes for citizen access to public information and which act as the Offices of Access to Public Information stipulated in the law. Resolution No. 168/2015 generates the technical instrument "Roles, areas of action and key processes of the Transparency & Anticorruption Units".⁹

⁹ List of Transparency and Anticorruption Units

http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/a_resolucion_utas_vbasxwfc.PDF

http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Listado_de_Unidades_que_implementan_AIP.pdf

Commitment 2. The design and implementation of an open data policy and the promotion of capacity building across the civil society.

Institutions in charge:

National Secretariat of Information & Communication Technologies (SENATICS); Ministry of Finance (MH); Ministry of Public Health & Social Welfare (MSyPBS); Ministry of Education & Culture (MEC); National Public Procurement Directorate (DNCP), and National Culture Secretariat (SNC)

Institutional Contacts:

Javier Quiñónez, Director of Electronic Government, SENATICS

Email: jquinonez@senatics.gov.py

Phone: +595 21 201014

Maria Teresa Agüero, Director, Ministry of Finance

Email: maria_aguero@hacienda.gov.py

Phone: + 595-21 440010 to 17

Dr. Patricia Giménez, Director of General Planning, Ministry of Public Health & Social Welfare

Email: mspbs.planificacion@gmail.com Phone: +595 21 204601

Juana Rojas, Director Results-based Management, MSPyBS

Email: juanarojas1965@yahoo.com

Phone: +595 21 201601

Rosa González, Director of the General Strategic Health Information, MSPyBS

Email: rosa.gonzalez.py@gmail.com

Phone: +595 21 201601

Roque Franco, General Director of the Strategic Health Inputs, MSPyBS

Email: roque.franco@hotmail.com mspbs.planificacion@gmail.com

Phone: +595 21 206885

Dalila Zarza, Director General of Educational Planning, MEC

Email: dazarza@gmail.com

Phone: +595 21 494252

Celeste Mancuello, Director of Integrated Information Management, MEC

Email: celestemancuello@yahoo.es

Phone: +595 21 493880

Marcos Rotela, Director

Email: marcos.rotela@mec.gov.py

Phone: +595 981 179463

Cynthia Leite, Legal Counsel of the IT Directorate, DNCP

Email: legaldti@dncp.gov.py

Phone: +595 21 4154000

Fabiola Cristaldo, ICT Director

Email: dti@dncp.gov.py

Phone: +595 21 4154700

Delhani Báez, Planning Director, National Culture Secretariat

Email: plan.dir.snc@gmail.com

Phone: +595 21 458171

Adolf Sauer, Coordinator, Unit of Transparency & Access to Public Information, SENAVITAT

Email: asauer@senavitat.gov.py

Phone: +595 982 361234

Description of the Commitment:

Paraguay does not have a public web portal providing open data from different public institutions. Through this commitment an Open Data Catalog was developed with information from at least 5 institutions. For example, in healthcare by making open data available on the provision of healthcare facilities and the distribution of drugs; in education by making open data available on the supply of geo-referenced educational establishments and educational institutions eligible for the National Public Investment & Development Fund (FONACIDE); in public procurement by making open data available on the different stages of procurement for which the feasibility of adopting the Open Contracting Data Standard will be analyzed; in finance by making open data available on the Nation's General Budget through the Public Reporting System (SPIR); and in the cultural area by making available cultural data on Paraguay through the National Cultural Information System of Paraguay (SCIPY).

The license to use or reuse these data sets is subject to requirements of attribution and redistribution, as the top requirements.

SENATICS shall coordinate the Hackathons jointly with civil society to use and reuse available data.

Compliance: Complete

Description of the Results:

1) Open Government Data Catalog available on the web

www.datos.gov.py/

The Open Government Data Catalog seeks to be a single point of reference for whoever wishes to search for data and access public information of the Paraguayan Government in an open data format. The Catalog provides institutions with a management system for the publication of their data through tools to expedite the publication, access, search, browsing and use of the data.

SENATICS developed the Open Government Data Catalog as a unified and standardized entry for all data as they are made available by the public institutions. This Catalog standardizes the types of data, thus avoiding duplication of the same data by different institutions. To generate the Unified Portal, SENATICS developed:

- Implementation of a standard Electronic Government platform (Framework): This activity was carried out as a first step for the optimal development of the Program's new systems.
- Implementation of a Data Exchange System.
- The development of training materials and presentations on Open Government, Open Data and Open Data Catalog.
- Development of the design of the architecture of the Open Data Catalog.

The users of the Open Data Catalog are:

- **Catalog Administrators:** These are the persons designated to maintain the entire content of the Catalog and ensure the quality of the information. The administrators also manage the access and permissions of each of the other types of users. For the producers of information, the administrators must assign a user name, password to the organization that will create the data sets in the Catalog.
- **Information Producers:** Information producers generate datasets with their dictionaries and seek that these datasets can be cataloged and used by consumers of information.
- **Information Consumers:** These users seek access to published information and data. Generally consumers can be divided into two groups:
 - a. **Persons:** These users wish to browse and visualize data to study them. This kind of user needs intuitive and public graphical user interfaces.
 - b. **Machines:** These users access catalogued information automatically, using a programming interface applied in a well-defined manner so as to integrate it with other applications

The Open Government Data Catalog has also been strengthened with new features, such as: forum for comments, data collection tools (that automatically looks for new open data publications in government websites), verification of the level of compliance with the 5-star classification, Google analytics reports, integration with reporting tools for data analysis through dynamic graphs).



2) Five public institutions make open government data available in the Catalog.

To July 31, 2016 thirty-one public institutions make their data available in an open data format in the Open Government Data Catalog: 1) The Central Bank of Paraguay; 2) The Senate; 3) The National Computing Center; 4) The National Securities' Commission; 5) The Telecommunications Agency (COPACO); 6) The National Congress; 7) The General Directorate of Statistics, Surveys and Censuses (DGEEC); 8) The National Public Procurement Directorate (DNCP); 9) The National Intellectual Property Directorate (DINAPI); 9) The National Directorate of Post Offices of Paraguay (DINACOPA); 10) The Polytechnic of the National University of Asunción (FP-UNA); 11) The House of Deputies; 12) The Social Security Institute (IPS); 13) The National Institute of Technology, Standardization and Metrology (INTN); 13) The Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock (MAG); 14) The Ministry of Public Works & Communications (MOPC); 15) The Ministry of National Defense (MDN); 16) The Ministry of Finance (MH); 17) The Ministry of Public Health & Social Welfare (MSPyBS); 18) The Ministry of Education & Culture (MEC); 18) The Ministry for Women; 19) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE); 19) The Presidency of the Republic; 20) The Secretariat of Social Action (SAS); 21) The Secretariat of Development for Compatriot Repatriates and Refugees (SEDERREC); 22) The National Culture Secretariat (SNC); 23) The National Anticorruption Secretariat (SENAC); 24) The Information & Communication Secretariat (SICOM); 25) The National Secretariat of Tourism; 26) The National Secretariat for Children & Adolescents (SNNA); 27) The National Service of Animal Quality & Health (SENACSA); 28) The National Secretariat of Housing and Habitat (SENAVITAT); 29) The National Secretariat for Human Rights of Persons with Disability (SENADIS); 30) The National Secretariat of Information & Communication Technologies (SENATICS); 31) The Superior Electoral Justice Tribunal (TSJE).

The implementation of Open Data in the National Public Procurement Directorate (DNCP)
www.contrataciones.gov.py/datos

The screenshot shows the website for the National Public Procurement Directorate (DNCP) Open Data Portal. The page features a navigation menu with options: Inicio, Visualizaciones, Explorar los datos, Diccionario, Mis aplicaciones, and Ayuda. The main heading is "Datos Abiertos de la Dirección Nacional de Contrataciones Públicas". Below this, there is a section titled "¿Qué son los datos abiertos?" which explains the portal's purpose and the concept of open data. At the bottom, there are three circular icons with corresponding buttons: "EXPLORAR LOS DATOS" (with a magnifying glass icon), "VER VISUALIZACIONES" (with a network icon), and "API V1" and "API V2" (with a cloud and database icon).

The DNCP opened its public procurement data, which can be accessed in the DNCP Portal or using the SENATICS Catalog. During this process IT and communications professionals of the DNCP were trained so as to ensure sustainability. The DNCP opened the data linked to calls for public procurement of State agencies, calls which are the first step for the procurement of State goods and services. Data analysis and modeling was carried out, the ontology of public procurement data, for which the existence of international ontology was investigated. The data which can be accessed through the Portal refer to the content of the different modalities of calls for tenders (direct contracts, exceptional contracts, contest of tenders, leasing of real estate, national and international public bids), as well as including the 25 groups of goods or services or categories (fuel, medical products or instruments, construction, office supplies, etc.).

Like Canada and Ukraine, Paraguay was one of the first countries to implement the international ontology of the Open Contracting Partnership.¹⁰ Paraguay has been implementing the Open Contracting concept since 2003 with the enactment of the Law on Public Procurement, meaning that information on all stages of the bidding processes is disseminated and made available for citizen control and accountability. Most important is the App ContratacionesPY, a Mobile App for real time access to data on bids underway (to submit tenders or check whom the contracts have been awarded to), even to configure follow-up alerts to receive the notifications of changes.

The open data model was worked on, specifically on the ontology and metadata (basing the data on standard concepts related to public procurement), as well as the selection of tools to be used in the DNCP. This institution fostered the opening of its data to reach the 5-star international standard, according to the international open data standards defined by Tim Bernes-Lee. The application allows the visualization of:

- Planning: Planning of public bids issued by the Operational Procurement Units (UOC) of public institutions, containing basic information on the bids that each UOC expects to hold the following year.
- Calls for tenders: Service of notices or public calls for tenders containing basic information for proponents to determine their interest in participating. There is also information on the items, guests and documents required by the calls.
- Adjudication: The results of the bids in which the awarded provider is indicated, as well as the amount awarded. There is also information on the proponents, providers and documents of the awards.
- Contracts: Contracts signed with the awarded provider containing basic information on the contracts. There is also information on the batches and items of the awarded provider.

The use of these data is for consultation and automated processing purposes, i.e. especially for the programmers of applications.

To view and search data on the calls for tenders, a “Calendar for the submittal of tenders” was created on which all the information is available for downloading in an open data format. Significantly, this application is integrated with the Integrated Public Procurement Information

¹⁰ Open Contracting Partnership <http://www.open-contracting.org/why-open-contracting/>

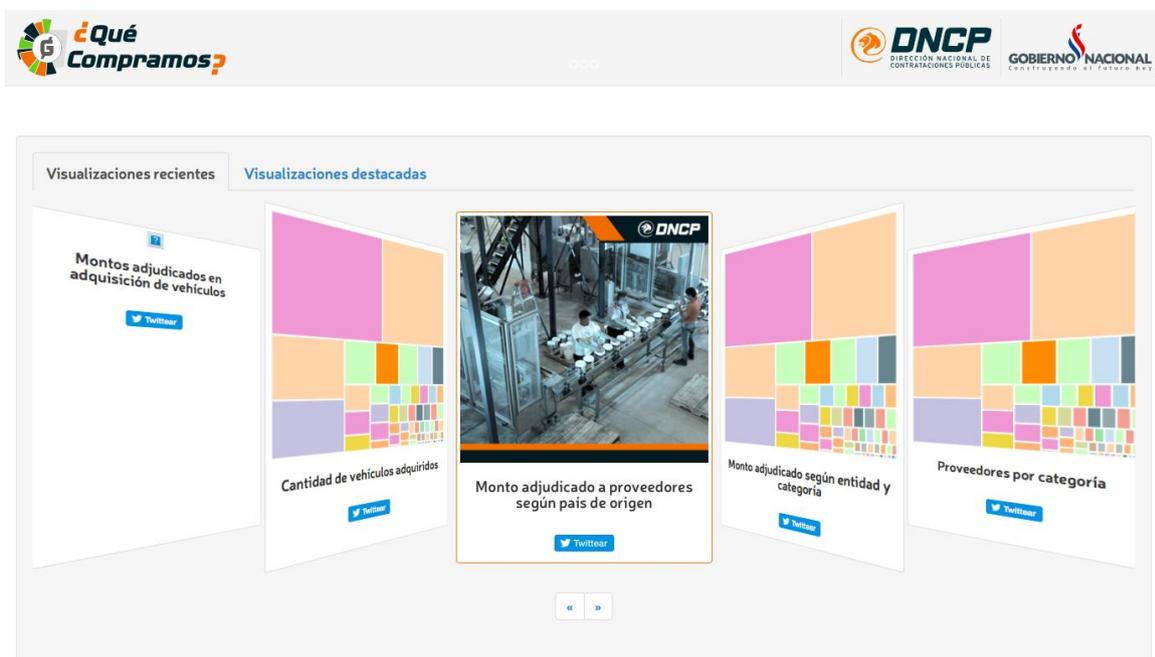
System (SICP), which can be browsed by the system to display the processes related to the call, if legal proceedings have been filed, etc.

There are three types of users for these data:

- State providers: those interested in obtaining information on the calls and other stages of the bidding process looking for business opportunities.
- Operational Procurement Units (UOC): to find out about the status of the calls of their institution, dates of clarifications, submission of tenders, etc.
- Citizens in general: will have access to initial information on the public procurement processes.

In addition, visual displays of the contracts by the Paraguayan State were made. These dynamic visual displays inform on the State's contracts; for what amounts; which goods and services were procured; which public institutions conduct most bids; which companies provide most to the State, among other information of interest.

www.quecompramos.gov.py/





Implementation of Open Data in the Ministry of Education & Culture (MEC)
datos.mec.gov.py/

The data model, ontology, dictionary and the form of making the same available was developed, both at the data level as well as of its geo-referencing (maps). The opening of the MEC dataset was publicly launched on July 18, 2014 before an audience of over 200 people. It has a dictionary of each datum (datum name, description, data type, restrictions, reference and example). This dictionary is very helpful when people outside of the institution use the data. In the beginning, the scope of this work referred to the educational offer organized into 9 different groups of datasets:

- 1) Schools;
 - 2) Educational institutions;
 - 3) Primary school enrollment;
 - 4) Lifelong education enrollment;
 - 5) Inclusive education enrollment;
 - 6) Advanced education enrollment;
 - 7) Preschool education enrollment;
 - 8) Secondary education enrollment;
 - and 9) Enrollment per department and district.
- A departmental map of Paraguay was also developed with displays of the enrollment, with the possibility of selecting different displays based on a range of criteria. Throughout the same year, IT employees of the MEC made another group of data available, for example: 1) Payroll of teachers; 2) Payroll of administrative staff; 3) Civil servants commissioned by the MEC to other Government agencies; 4) Employees commissioned to the MEC; 5) Inventories of good and services of the MEC, among others. In this way the level of the MEC's open data standards rose from 3 to 4 stars. The work was also carried out on opening data relating to FONACIDE, among which: the spreadsheets of schools prioritized as eligible: classrooms, toilets, other spaces and furniture, as well as basic school services according to FONACIDE, 6 datasets in total. At present 42 datasets are available in an open data format, in addition to the MEC showing clear signs of their commitment to continue opening different datasets.

Screen of the Open Data Portal of the MEC

#	Nombre del Dataset	Descripción del Dataset, como será puesto en la página web
18	PLANILIAS DE ESTABLECIMIENTOS ESCOLARES PRODUcidos SUBSIDIOS - FONACIDE	Contiene información sobre establecimientos escolares autorizados y elegibles para la recepción de proyectos de infraestructura en educación a ser financiada con recursos provenientes del Fondo Nacional de Inversión Pública y Desarrollo FONACIDE transferidos a los Gobiernos y Municipales, que han reportado sus requerimientos a través de la metodología de Monitoreo de la oferta educativa.
19	ESTABLECIMIENTOS ESCOLARES PRODUcidos SUBSIDIOS - FONACIDE - AGUA	Corresponde a los requerimientos de construcción, reparación y adecuación de aula correspondientes a las instituciones educativas del país priorizadas por dentro y por fuera.
20	ESTABLECIMIENTOS ESCOLARES PRODUcidos SUBSIDIOS - FONACIDE - SANITARIOS	Corresponde a los requerimientos de construcción, reparación y adecuación de sanitarios correspondientes a las instituciones educativas del país priorizadas por dentro y por fuera.
21	ESTABLECIMIENTOS ESCOLARES PRODUcidos SUBSIDIOS - FONACIDE - OTROS ESPACIOS	Corresponde a los requerimientos de construcción, reparación y adecuación de otros espacios (patio a aula o carpas) correspondientes a las instituciones educativas del país priorizadas por dentro y por fuera.
22	ESTABLECIMIENTOS ESCOLARES PRODUcidos SUBSIDIOS - FONACIDE - MOBILIARIOS	Corresponde a los requerimientos de mobiliario, muebles y equipamiento de aula correspondientes a las instituciones educativas del país priorizadas por dentro y por fuera.
23	Servicio Básico de los Establecimientos según FONACIDE	Contiene datos generales de los establecimientos escolares, relacionados a la ubicación geográfica, servicios básicos e infraestructura.



Implementation of Open Data in the Ministry of Public Health & Social Welfare (MSPyBS)

<10> www.mspbs.gov.py/datos/

The data model, ontology, dictionary and the form of making these data available were developed, both in terms of datasets as well as of its geo-referencing (maps). The scope of this work is health data relating to the availability of certain types of medications and hospital supplies, their procurement and availability in certain regional health centers and hospitals. The MSPyBS also has a map with geo-referenced information on health sites (hospitals, health centers, etc.) A team was established to develop and apply IT tools so that internal and external users are able to access public information on the different services provided by the health establishments reporting to the MEC so as to develop an open data portal of the MSPyBS because there were data corresponding to the different directorates that in some cases they were duplicated in different IT systems (such as the health establishments), hence existing data needed to be standardized. The directorates responsible

for data systematization were: 1) General Directorate of Strategic Health Supplies (DGGIES); 2) General Directorate of Strategic Planning (DGPE); 3) General Directorate of Strategic Health Information (DIGIES); 4) General Directorate of Health Services (DGSS); 5) General Directorate of Primary Healthcare (DGAPS); and 6) Directorate of Information & Communication Technologies (DTIC).

Screen of the Open Data Portal of the MSPyBS

Datos del Establecimiento	
Código SAA	01001101
Nombre	HOSPITAL REGIONAL DE CONCEPCION
Tipo de establecimiento	HOSPITAL REGIONAL
Tiene internet	SI
Dirección	ROIG BERNAL Y GUILLERMO CASRAL
Teléfono	
Responsable	
Depende de	I CONCEPCION
Estado	ACTIVO
Latitud	-23.4106111
Longitud	-57.4381111
Horario de atención	
Cod. región	01
Región	CONCEPCION
Cod. distrito	001
Distrito	CONCEPCION
Código SICIAP	1311
Fecha activo	28-07-2015 05:07
Fecha inactivo	

Implementation of Open Data in the National Secretariat of Housing & Habitat (SENAVITAT)

www.senavitat.gov.py/datos/

SENAVITAT's online housing map, is a virtual tool in which the houses under construction of the Secretariat can be viewed. Citizens are able to see how many houses are under construction, completed, paralyzed or in the bidding processes. The tool also allows citizens to zoom in into a construction and access all the related information at their disposal (housing program, number of houses, construction firms, contact data of the firm, percentage of the construction status etc.). They can view updated pictures of the construction and in some cases even the blueprints of the houses.

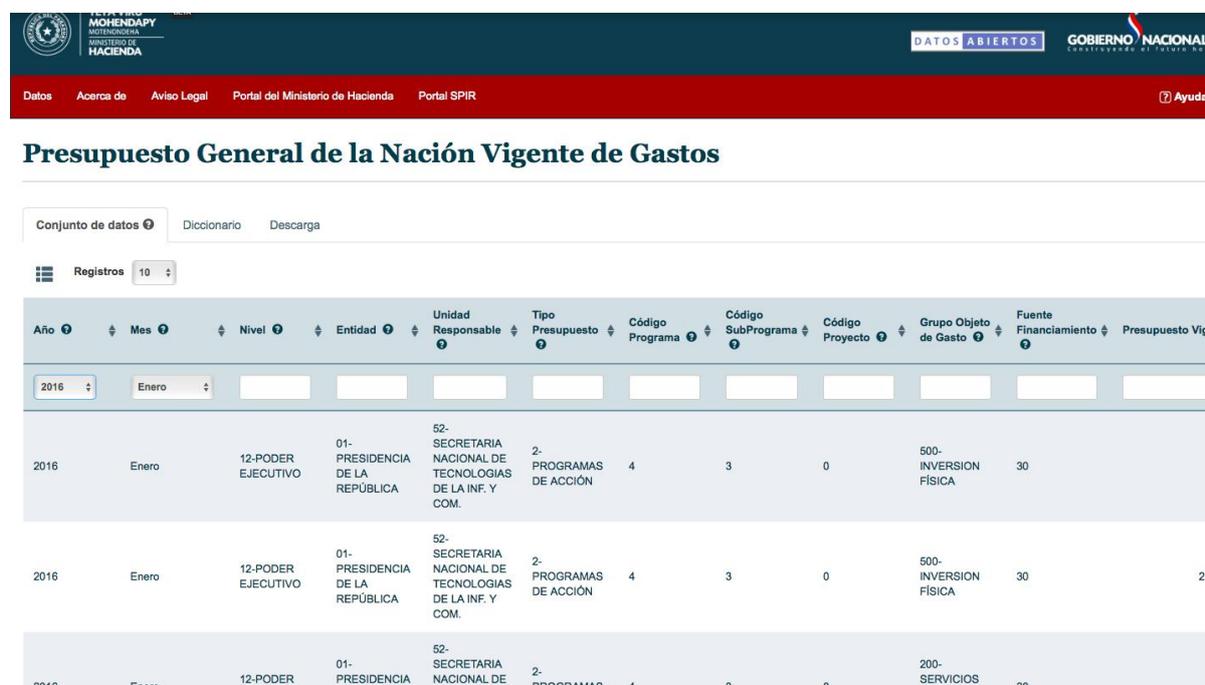
During 2016 in a second stage, SENAVITAT also opened the following datasets: 1) Payroll of civil servants of SENAVITAT (level of education; age; payments; etc.) 2) The list of beneficiaries of the FONAVIS and Che Tapyi programs.

Implementation of Open Data in the Ministry of Finance

datos.hacienda.gov.py

An Open Data Portal was developed based on the data published in the Financial Reporting System (SPIR) and in BOOST. The Portal was built on the database, which feeds into the SPIR, and the necessary changes were made to meet the requirements of the Law on Citizen Access to Public Information (5189/2014 and 5282/2014). At the moment the Portal shows datasets in an open data format from the 2011 to 2016 Nation's General Budget, including the budget execution.

Screen of the Open Data Portal of the Ministry of Finance



The screenshot displays the 'Presupuesto General de la Nación Vigente de Gastos' table on the MOHENDAPY website. The table includes columns for Year, Month, Level, Entity, Responsible Unit, Budget Type, Program Code, SubProgram Code, Project Code, Group of Expense, Funding Source, and Budgeted Amount. The data shows three entries for January 2016, all from the Executive Power level, under the National Secretariat of Information and Communication Technologies, for action programs. The funding source is physical investment, and the budgeted amount is 30 units.

Año	Mes	Nivel	Entidad	Unidad Responsable	Tipo Presupuesto	Código Programa	Código SubPrograma	Código Proyecto	Grupo Objeto de Gasto	Fuente Financiamiento	Presupuesto Vig
2016	Enero	12-PODER EJECUTIVO	01-PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPÚBLICA	52-SECRETARIA NACIONAL DE TECNOLOGIAS DE LA INF. Y COM.	2-PROGRAMAS DE ACCIÓN	4	3	0	500-INVERSION FISICA	30	
2016	Enero	12-PODER EJECUTIVO	01-PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPÚBLICA	52-SECRETARIA NACIONAL DE TECNOLOGIAS DE LA INF. Y COM.	2-PROGRAMAS DE ACCIÓN	4	3	0	500-INVERSION FISICA	30	2.
2016	Enero	12-PODER EJECUTIVO	01-PRESIDENCIA DE LA REPÚBLICA	52-SECRETARIA NACIONAL DE TECNOLOGIAS DE LA INF. Y COM.	2-PROGRAMAS DE ACCIÓN	4	3	0	200-SERVICIOS	30	

Implementation of Open Data in the National Culture Secretariat (SNC)

www.datos.gov.py/organization/secretaria-nacional-de-cultura

The National Cultural Information System of Paraguay (SICPY) is an information platform dependent from the SNC that gathers Paraguayan cultural data for consultation and dissemination purposes.

It is a unified source of information at the national level for those responsible for public policies, researchers, consultants and the public in general. It seeks to contribute to making culture as a crosscutting dimension of the development plans and the democratization of the Paraguayan society.

The opening of data is grouped into the following areas: 1) Cultural Infrastructure; 2) National Archive; 3) Titles of Paraguayan books registered by the national ISBN Agency; 4) The highlights of the value of the San Ignacio Guazú Jesuit Missions from the Department of Misiones.

The screenshot shows the Datos.gov.py website interface. At the top, there are links for 'Iniciar Sesión' and 'Registro'. The main header features the 'Datos.gov.py' logo and the 'TETÁ REKUÁI GOBIERNO NACIONAL' logo with the slogan 'Jajapo ñande raperá ko'ága guive Construyendo el futuro hoy'. Below the header, there are navigation tabs: 'Conjuntos de datos', 'Organizaciones', 'Grupos', and 'Acercas de'. A search bar is located on the right side of the header. The main content area shows search results for the 'Secretaría Nacional de Cultura (SNC)'. It displays '4 conjuntos de datos encontrados' and a search bar with the text 'Buscar conjuntos de datos...'. The results are ordered by 'Relevancia'. The first result is 'Puesta en Valor de las Misiones Jesuíticas Guaraní de San Ignacio Guazú, Misi...' with a description and a star rating. The second result is 'INFRAESTRUCTURA CULTURAL' with a star rating. The sidebar on the left shows the organization's profile, including the number of followers (2) and data sets (4).

3) Two Hackathons

First Government Hackathon

In December 2014, SENATICS conducted the Hackathon “InnovandoPY” jointly with the MEC and the DNCP. Two categories were included in the Hackathon: Education and Public Procurement. The objective of the Hackathon was to attract the participation of civil society to work towards the development of technological solutions of high social value of utility to the Government, to incorporate them into the Government Management.¹¹

Winning proposal of the Education Hackathon

<http://www.mec.gov.py/contralorfonacide/>

The winning proposal in education was an application called “Contralor FONACIDE”. The main objective of this tool was to design and create an IT tool (web application) to improve the services of the MEC in relation to the National Public Investment & Development Fund (FONACIDE), with an emphasis on educational infrastructure. The different open data sets published by the MEC were used to develop this tool.

The tool includes the following features:

Screen of priority infrastructural needs of education facilities, selectable in the framework of FONACIDE.

Integrating the lists of the different needs (toilets, classrooms, furniture, other constructions) of the different years, available for each educational establishment.

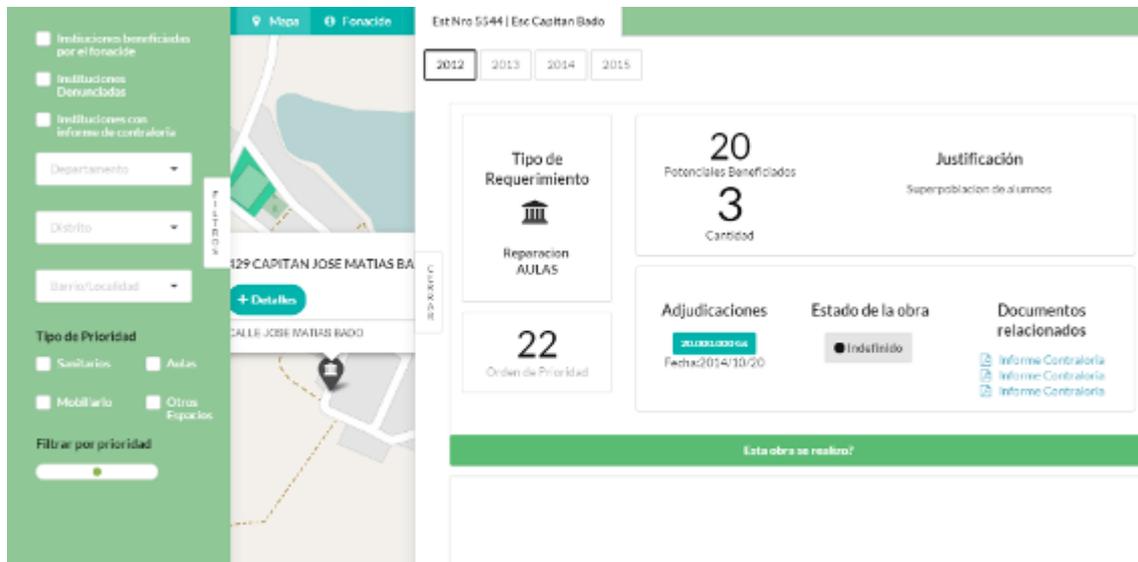
Linking the prioritized list with the data on public procurement available in the National Public Procurement Directorate (DNCP).

¹¹ InnovandoPY
<http://www.innovando.gov.py/hackathon/2014/>

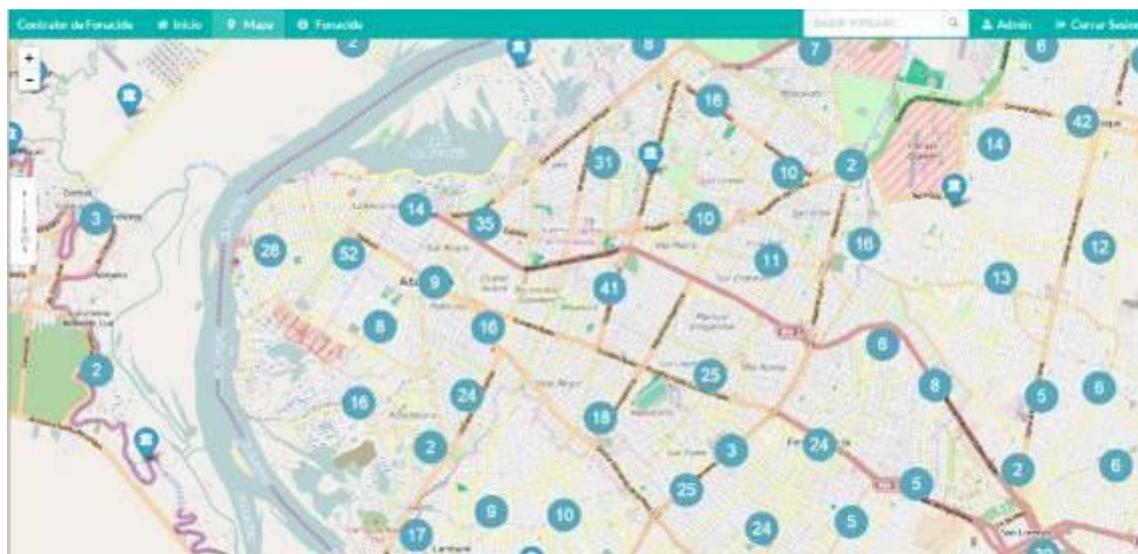
The development of innovative features, such as: intuitive search engines, interactive maps and screens of the data (the 3 features on one same screen)

Screen with an explanation on FONACIDE and MICRO-PLANNING, as well as the development of infographs. The potential beneficiaries of the tools are: schools, providers and the education community in general.

Some of the screens of the Contralor FONACIDE application:



Screen with intuitive search engines (left), interactive maps (center) and data display (right)



Screen with interactive maps (it is the same screen as above with the other hidden areas)

The aim was to improve the usability of the Open Data Portal (datos.mec.gov.py) from the point of view of ordinary citizens through the Portal's feature of adapting to all screen sizes, whether they are PCs or mobile devices.

All screens of the Portal were adapted to meet the Standard Guideline issued by SENATICS for websites of the Paraguayan Government.

Winning proposal of the Public Procurement Hackathon

The winning proposal was an application called "ContratacionesPY". The main objective of this application was: to facilitate a tool to providers or potential proponents of the State and to access the bids published in the Public Procurement Portal on a daily basis. The open data published by the DNCP were used to develop this tool.

The tool includes the following features:

Managing user profiles that are providers based on their taxpayer's number, UOCs based on a code or general public without specific identification.

Administration of the stakeholder's profile based on categories of public contracts and items included in the procurement catalog.

Access to receive alerts on changes in the bids which they are interested in, such as changes in the date, addenda, changes of status.

Assistance to those in charge in institutions or any person wishing to monitor the bids.

A screen of the “ContratacionesPY” application¹²



Second Government Hackathon

In November 2015, SENATICS conducted the second Government Hackathon “InnovandoPY”. This hackathon was held jointly by the MSPyBS and the Judiciary. The Hackathon included two categories: Health and Justice. As in the first Hackathon organized by SENATICS, the objective of this second Hackathon was to attract the participation of civil society to works towards the development of technological solutions of high social value of utility to the Government and to incorporate them into the Government Management.¹³

Winning proposal of the Health Hackathon

The winning proposal was the application called “Akerapp”. This mobile application provides useful information such as the location of health facilities (for the time being 72 major hospitals and specialized centers have been included), products, services, medical tests, specialized professionals, stock of essential medications and business hours, and other useful information . Akerapp allows the user’s location to indicate the nearest health services, and also facilitates citizen control because they are able to report the lack of medications and absence of health professionals, and includes an assessment of the quality of the healthcare provided. It is available on Google Play for Android and IOS, and it can be downloaded for free.¹⁴

¹² ContratacionesPY in Google Store

<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=py.gov.dncp.sicp.android.beta>

¹³ InnovandoPY

<http://www.innovando.gov.py/hackathon/2015/>

¹⁴ InnovandoPY

<http://www.innovando.gov.py/hackathon/2015/Evento.php>

Akerapp <https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.ionicframework.akerapp444580>



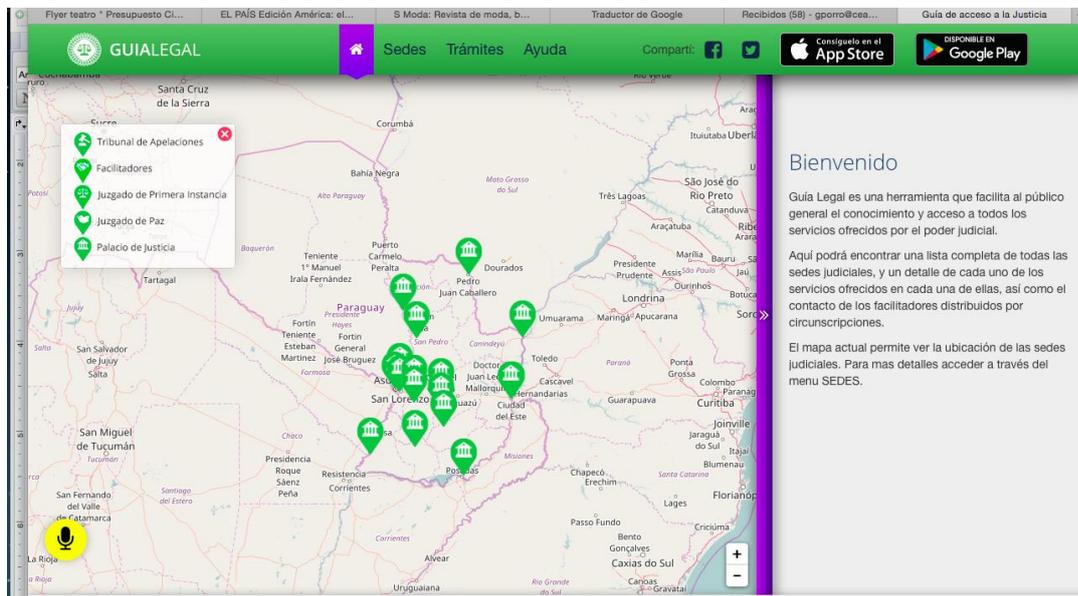
Wining proposal of the Hackathon of the Judiciary

The winning proposal was “Guía Legal”. This mobile application provides geo-referenced information on the Courthouses across the country, and also contains audios on how to get to a Courthouse or the steps required for the different procedures, both in Guaraní and Spanish languages. Among others, it provides the information required to claim child support, recognition of kinship, authorization to travel abroad, suit for protection against acts by authorities (*amparo*), habeas data, and the filing of grievances and complaints. The tool uses straightforward language that can be understood by those with no knowledge of the Law, so that they are able to access judicial services.¹⁵

In the same way as “Akuerapp”, the application can be downloaded for free from Google Play Store for mobile devices with the Android operating system.¹⁶

¹⁵ InnovandoPY
<http://www.innovando.gov.py/hackathon/2015/Evento.php>

¹⁶ Guía Legal
<http://accesojusticia.csj.gov.py/#/mapa>
<https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.ionicframework.guialegalfinal236350&hl=es>



4) One National Meeting for socialization of the advances and evaluation of the Open Government Partnership

A) Technical support was provided during the Open Data Week held in February 17-21, 2015 for content creation and workshop presentations on open data and technical training on open data standards for the publication of data, and on standards and procedures for cataloging data in the Open Government Data Catalog. The Open Data Week was based on the regulations of Law No. 5282/14 on Citizen Access to Public Information. The Ministry of Justice, SENATICS and representatives of civil society worked jointly to create the basic text of a regulatory decree for said law. Bearing in mind that the decree authorizes SENATICS to develop guidelines and technical standards, the documents Open Data Guidelines and Technical Standards for Open Data were created.

www.innovando.gov.py/hackathon/2014/opendataday/

B) Meetings with the civil society, such as the Meeting of Control, Citizen Participation and Open Government held in August 22-23, 2015, contributed to displaying the existence of social oversight organizations such as citizen watchdog and comptroller committees.¹⁷

C) Presentation of Paraguay's Open Government Portal and advances in the implementation of the 2014-2016 Action Plan on November 4, 2015 with the presence of the Minister of Education Marta Lafuente, the Minister of the Technical Planning Secretariat José Molinas, and the Deputy Assistant Secretary for South America & Cuba of the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs of the United States, Alex Lee.¹⁸

¹⁷ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Encuentro_Control_FEDEM_invitacion_web.jpg

¹⁸ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Invitacion_Lanzamiento_Portal_Gobierno_Abierto.jpg

D) The seminar “Open Government Paraguay” was held on November 17, 2015. During the meeting, more than 200 people linked to 46 public institutions (61%) and 30 from the civil society organizations (39%) participated in panels of representatives from different government institutions (the Executive Branch, the Judiciary and the Legislature), civil society organizations, professional associations, academia and the general public. The event was attended by José Molinas Vega, Minister of the Technical Planning Secretariat (STP); David Ocampos, Minister of the National Secretariat of Information & Communication Technologies (SENATICS); Soledad Nuñez, Minister of the National Secretariat of Housing & Habitat (SENAVITAT); and Fernando Cossich, Director, USAID Paraguay. Five thematic discussions were developed during the event, with speakers from the government and the civil society. The topics discussed were: 1) The Co-creation Process of the Open Government Partnership Action Plan 2016-2018; 2) Open State; 3) Transparency; 4) Citizen Participation; 5) Accountability.

E) On December 10, 2015, SENAC and several officials from other Ministries and Secretariats organized a fair on Palma street to present the actions carried out in their respective institutions, some of which related directly to the commitments that these institutions undertook in the Open Government Partnership Action Plan, such as Access to Public Information, the use of open data, highlighting a flagship case presented by the Rector of the National University of Asunción, Dr. Abel Bernal, who shared the #UNAnotecalles process (speak out National University), where access to open payroll data was the strategic pillar of the entire investigation process.

5) Academic Activity

A) A course on the use of Open Data at the ICT Regional School (ERTIC) 2014. During 2014 a course on the use of Open Data was provided at the Regional School of Information and Communication Technologies (ERTIC). The aim of the course was to introduce the study of Open Data from various perspectives: technical, legal and organizational, in addition to the possibility of learning to work with data in reusable formats, for students to be able to analyze these data and open the data and the information extracted using the appropriate technologies, platforms and licenses.¹⁹

B) Between July 1, 2015 and July 30, 2015 three academic presentations were made: the Democracy & Governance Program (PDG) participated in the organization of the course “Open Data Management, Distribution and Use: Government and Civil Society” in the Regional School of Information & Communication Technologies (ERTIC) organized by the Polytechnic of the National University of Asunción.

C) During August 10, 11 and 12, 2015, civil servants, journalists, university students and the general public of Ciudad del Este participated in the Open Data Workshop in the campus of the *Universidad Nacional del Este* (UNE). The objective of the activity was to build local capacities to promote the opening and use of public data, in order to enhance the collaboration between the civil society and the local government to raise the quality of public services.²⁰

¹⁹ http://opendata.pol.una.py/?page_id=154

²⁰ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=NIFB-dkoffw>

D) On November 24-25, 2015, the Public Policy Center of the Catholic University invited specialists and researchers, as well as representatives of the Executive Branch and students, to review current issues relating to government and civil society. The following topics were addressed during those two days: “National Development Plan Paraguay 2030”, Open Government, towards an Open Parliament, among others.²¹

E) From January 11 to February 19, 2016 the course “Social Innovation and Transparency through Open Data” was held at the Polytechnic of the National University of Asunción, targeting IT experts, journalists, communicators and social scientists. The objective of the course was to analyze issues and propose solutions that are based on the use of open data or that produce open data, to improve the quality of life of the population. For this purpose, open data concepts were used and how they can help citizens create solutions for the transparent use of resources. The course also sought to create a community contributing innovative ideas with high social impact and promoting transparent use of public resources.²²

²¹<http://www.universidadcatolica.edu.py/analizan-pol%C3%ADticas-p%C3%BAblicas-del-estado-paraguayo.html>

²²http://www.pol.una.py/cursosverano/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&layout=edit&id=91

Other Advances:

A) To strengthen the content of the Open Data Catalog, an application that was developed where data of the payroll of civil servants can be accessed in an open data format. This application directly accesses the data of the Integrated Human Resource System (SINARH) located in the Ministry of Finance.

<https://nomina.paraguay.gov.py/nomina/>



Los datos mostrados provienen del Sistema Nacional de Recursos Humanos (SINARH) del Ministerio de Hacienda

Mostrar 10 registros

Año	Mes	Cédula	Apellidos Nombres	Entidad	Categoría	Vínculo	Objeto de Gasto	Monto (Gs.)
2015	Julio	2118889	MENDEZ GACINA, FRANCISCO	MEC	CATEDRATICO	Permanente	111-SUELDOS	405.350
2015	Julio	2118889	MENDEZ GACINA, FRANCISCO	MEC	CATEDRATICO	Permanente	111-SUELDOS	405.350
2015	Julio	2118889	MENDEZ GACINA, FRANCISCO	MEC	CATEDRATICO	Permanente	132-ESCALAFÓN DOCENTE	72.765
2015	Julio	2118889	MENDEZ GACINA, FRANCISCO	MEC	CATEDRATICO	Permanente	111-SUELDOS	331.650
2015	Julio	2118889	MENDEZ GACINA, FRANCISCO	MEC	CATEDRATICO	Permanente	111-SUELDOS	165.825
2015	Julio	2118889	MENDEZ GACINA, FRANCISCO	MEC	CATEDRATICO	Permanente	111-SUELDOS	221.100
2015	Julio	2118889	MENDEZ GACINA, FRANCISCO	MEC	CATEDRATICO	Permanente	111-SUELDOS	405.350
2015	Julio	2118889	MENDEZ GACINA, FRANCISCO	MEC	CATEDRATICO	Permanente	111-SUELDOS	405.350
2015	Julio	2118889	MENDEZ GACINA, FRANCISCO	MEC	CATEDRATICO	Permanente	111-SUELDOS	221.100
2015	Julio	2118889	MENDEZ GACINA, FRANCISCO	MEC	CATEDRATICO	Permanente	111-SUELDOS	239.525

B) In 2014 Paraguay joined the Hackathon “Developing Latin America” organized by the civil society under the Open Government Partnership Action Plan 2014-2016. The social aim of this Hackathon was to generate solutions to common issues afflicting Latin American countries such as health, education, security, among others. It acted as a platform for information sharing with simultaneous participation of the following countries: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Chile, Mexico, Peru, Paraguay and Uruguay.

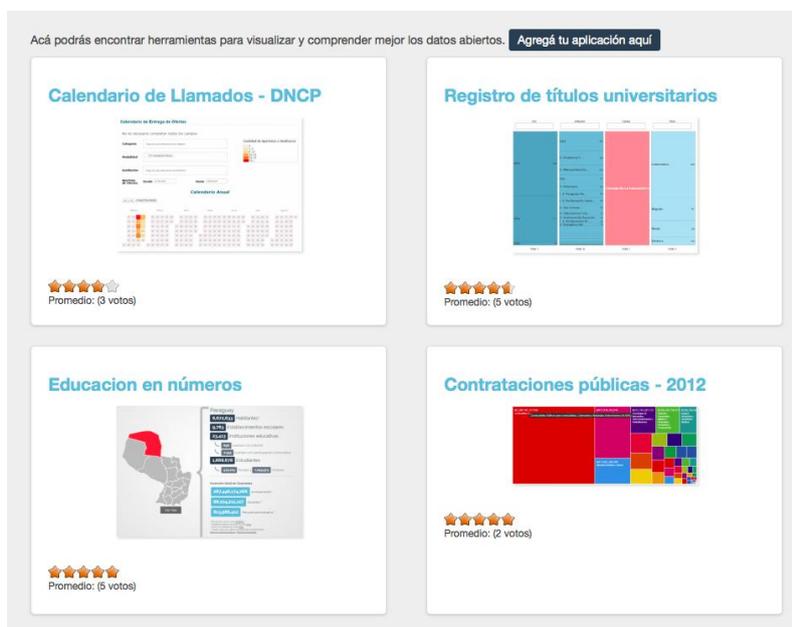
C) Parliamentary Hackathon. In October 2015 the NGO Technology, Education, Development, Research & Communications (TEDIC) organized a Hackathon to publicize the data of the Senate in the framework of the implementation of the law regulating open access of citizens to public information. Around thirty people, among IT developers and programmers, web designers, journalists and political scientists, met in the Congress to find solutions to issues related to the use of the information produced by the Senate. The participants proposed a total of 13 data management projects covering topics focusing on current citizen concerns, such as comparative salaries at the National University of Asunción (UNA), management and evolution of the General Budget of the Nation, statements by senators, their resumes or transcripts of parliamentary sessions. The

“parliamentary hackathon” was an unprecedented event in Paraguay and South America, previously it had only been organized in countries like Brazil and Peru.²³

D) In February 2015, during the opening event of the Open Data Week, the civil society launched the Civil Society Open Data Portal. Below the screens of some of the applications created and uploaded to the portal.

<http://www.datos.org.py>

Applications included on the Open Data Portal of Civil Society:



E) The Directorate General of Statistics, Survey and Census made census maps available on hydrography, departments, cities, locations, towns and census blocks in open data format.²⁴



paraguay_2002_hidrografia_completa
Licencia Creative Commons V4

0 106313 rows 88.6 MB 5 months ago

²³ <http://www.hoy.com.py/nacionales/realizaron-la-primera-hackaton-en-el-senado>

²⁴ <http://geo.stp.gov.py/user/dgeec/datasets?page=1>

Commitment 3. Capacity building of citizens on budget management in the public sector.

Institutions in charge:

Ministry of Finance (MH) and Technical Planning Secretariat (STP)

Institutional Contact:

Ministry of Finance

Teodora Recalde de Spinzi, Coordinator of Monitoring & Evaluation of Public Expenditure, Directorate General of Budget, MH

Email: teodora_recalde@hacienda.gov.py

Phone: +595 21 440010

Description of the Commitment:

Foster actions to explain the draft of the Nation's 2016 General Budget from the Executive Branch in a simple language that is understandable to citizens. Create spaces for citizens to access information on the budget.

- One socialization campaign on budget management.
- Explanatory presentations and workshops on the development of the General Budget of the Nation.
- Printed and online educational materials.

Compliance: Complete

Description of the Results:

The Ministry of Finance conducted socialization campaigns on the development, execution and management of the General Budget of the Nation. The campaign targeted the civil society organizations and citizens in general. It consisted of two workshops, a user-friendly video explaining how the General Budget of the Nation was drawn up and triptychs that were distributed in different Ministries, Vice Ministries, Secretariats, and civil society organizations providing information, in a simple language on the formulation and execution of the General Budget of the Nation.²⁵ This initiative seeks to provide basic information to the citizens on how the General Budget of the Nation

²⁵ Material of the Ministry of Finance

- 1) Public Budget <http://www.hacienda.gov.py/web-presupuesto/archivo.php?a=kckckf1520191f1a1ed9121akd14101d191acakckd14101d1f1ad91b1d101e201b20101e1f1aca1b20kd1714ke1ad71f1d141b1f14ke1ad81bkf11kc0aa&x=6767006&y=fefe09d>
- 2) Results-based Budget <http://www.hacienda.gov.py/web-presupuesto/archivo.php?a=7b7b7e848f888e898d4981897c837f8c88893a7b7c837f8c8e89498a8c7f8d8f8a8f7f8d8e893a8a898c3a8c7f8d8f868e7b7e893a473a8e8c838a8e837d89488a7e807b01a&x=a>
- 3) Annual Public Administration Balance Sheet <http://www.hacienda.gov.py/web-presupuesto/archivo.php?a=a9a9acb2bdb6bc7bb77afb7aab1adbab6b768a9aab1adbabcb777aaa9b4a9b6abad68a9b6bda9b47568acb1b8bcb1abb776b8acaea9048&x=9595034&y=adad04c>
- 4) Video <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=sjcvlH19vQg&feature=youtu.be>

(PGN) is formulated, distributed and executed as key element to apply public policies, thus allowing analysis of how public money is spent.

On June 30, 2015 and again on 28 June 2016, the Directorate General of the Budget of the Subsecretariat of State for Financial Administration of the Ministry of Finance conducted training sessions on the Public Budget, targeting civil society and citizens in general.²⁶ This initiative sought to provide citizens with the basics on how the General Budget of the Nation (PGN) is constructed, distributed and executed, as a key element to apply public policies, thus empowering citizens with analytical tools and the tools to use data sources provided by the Ministry of Finance, to eventually exercise an impact on public investment. The Director General of the Budget valued the opportunity to present the basic concepts of the budget system of the public sector to the community, in this way clarifying many queries. In his own words “the role of the State is to generate public goods and services producing an impact or a change in the standard of living of today’s population. The State must provide goods and services that create public value and a change that allows citizens to improve their standard of living, whereby the process of government transparency is very important”.

Other Advances:

Citizen Budget

The project generated a Digital Platform and Guide of the General Budget of the Nation (PGN) that explains and summarizes the PGN in user-friendly language for citizens to understand the budget process. In the framework of this project, dissemination campaigns and citizens interactions are conducted, using digital media such as social networks, virtual and in-person forums in Asunción, Ciudad del Este and Concepción.

www.presupuestociudadano.org.py

²⁶ <http://www.hacienda.gov.py/web-hacienda/index.php?c=96&n=7954>

Commitment 4. Transparency & Access to Public Information on flagship State projects.

Institutions in charge:

Technical Planning Secretariat (STP); National Culture Secretariat (SNC); National Public Procurement Directorate (DNCP).

Institutional Contact:

Carlos Romero, Director PRODERS, MAG

Email: carlos.romero@mag.gov.py

Phone: +595 21 208654

Emiliano Fernández, Participation Projects Unit, STP

Email: efernandez@stp.gov.py

Phone: +595 21 450422

Carlos Centurión

Email: ecenturion@stp.gov.py

Phone: +595 21 450422

Mirtha Monges, Director of Planning, SNC

Email: plan.dir.snc@gmail.com plan.sicpy.snc@gmail.com

Phone: +595 21 458171

Description of the Commitment:

Work will be carried out on the online access to information on the projects relating to the Law No. 5102/13 "On the Promotion of Investment in Public Infrastructure and expansion and improvement of Goods and Services by the State"; of the Project Sustainable Rural Development (PRODERS second phase), and the Master Plan for the Historic Center of Asunción (HCA Plan).

Compliance: Complete

Description of the Results:

1) Dissemination of information on projects of public-private partnership in the Public Procurement Information System, stipulated in Law 5102/3.

In order to respond effectively to the demands for public infrastructure and considering fiscal budgetary constraints and management efficiency for the construction and operation of infrastructure, the Paraguayan Government implements a model of joint work with the private sector, known as Public-Private Partnerships (PPPs). Paraguay is promoting the PPP model as a way to build infrastructure and to provide services to its citizens, which it could not do solely with public resources. Project using the PPP modality can be presented by the public sector and are called Public Initiative projects and by the private sector, called Private Initiative projects. With this instrument the Government seeks a model to help and complement the efforts already underway to reduce the

country's investment gap in infrastructure and achieve competitiveness and productivity conducive to the desired social and inclusive economic development, which will undoubtedly be in harmony with the State's poverty reduction policy.

A range of entities participate in a PPP fulfilling different roles throughout the duration of the projects. Entities that play a greater role and perform more activities are the PPP Unit of the Technical Planning Secretariat (STP-U PPP), the Ministry of Finance (MH) and the Contracting Authorities (CA), with the Ministry of Public Works & Communications (MOPC) acting as the main Contracting Authority for these projects. Entities such as the National Public Procurement Directorate (DNCP), the Public Prosecutor's Office of the Republic (PGR), the Central Bank of Paraguay (BCP), the National Council of State-run Companies (CNEP) and the Financial Development Agency (AFD) also participate in the process. The role of the private sector is crucial and its participation entails the authorization to submit draft private initiative projects to be developed as PPPs, while also participating in bids, as tenders must be presented for all public works to be executed under the PPP modality.

The following seminars were held to disseminate and train on the PPP modality:

- 1) On April 16, 2015 for the first time Paraguay participated in the sixth edition of the "Public - Private Partnership (PPP) Forum of the Americas", where the head of the Public-Private Partnership of the National Public Investment System (SNIP), Facundo Salinas Aguirre, presented the most relevant legal aspects of the PPPs in the country. The forum discussed the details of the legal and legal status of PPPs, noting that the implementation of PPPs in countries such as Paraguay poses a challenge in light of recent experiences, and also the innovative features of certain legal reforms related PPPs were shared.²⁷
- 2) On February 2 and 4, 2016, the Expert and Director of the projects of the International Infrastructure Unit of the United Kingdom on PPP issues, Javier Encinas, offered several seminars on the UK's PPP-related experiences. He addressed issues such as: 1) The institutional framework for PPP projects; 2) The implementation of PPP projects in social sectors, fiscal risk and contract administration; and 3) Benefits, costs, challenges, as well as the lessons learned from the UK experience in implementing PPP projects.²⁸ All information on PPP projects can be viewed in a special section in www.stp.gov.py.

2) Website of the National Secretariat of Culture with information about the development process (called for tenders, selection of the proposal, execution of the selected idea) of the Master Plan of the Historic Center of Asunción (Plan CHA).

The National Culture Secretariat, whose mission is to promote the conditions necessary for the exercise of cultural rights by citizens and collectivities - through the incorporation of the cultural dimension into the various public policies, decentralization of cultural management and promotion of citizen participation - is implementing the Master Revitalization Plan of the Historic Center of Asunción (Plan CHA). This plan seeks to be much more than a master plan, which still is a static image that looks at the city of Asunción from an abstract perspective. Instead this Plan is based on a set of strategies and projects and a body for management, coordination and execution that is in line

²⁷ <http://www.ip.gov.py/ip/?p=15506>

²⁸ <http://www.stp.gov.py/v1/?p=63246>

with the inventiveness of citizens to regenerate their city, and the will of the State institutions (mostly the Municipality and the National Government) to incorporate creativity, regularly executing, in the long run, dozens of actions and measures that delineate the future of the Asunción as conceived by the Plan. The aim of the PLAN CHA is, during a 23-25 year process, to solve the emptying of the population and the economy, the devaluation of the rich heritage and the environmental deterioration of the Historic Center of Asunción, resulting from the demographic and territorial changes in the so-called Metropolitan Area (Asunción and surrounding municipalities). The Plan considers that the obstacles to the solution of the complex problems affecting Asunción are not the lack of projects, economic resources or citizen initiatives, but that they are due to the lack of capacity of the State institutions to implement, evaluate and manage these project in coordination, over the long-run, with the inhabitants of Asunción.²⁹

The website of the Plan CHA provides:

- 1) Information on events to be held in the historic center; the formation of the interagency committee on housing in the city center.
- 2) Reportages addressing topics such as: bars telling stories about the city center; challenges to building an inclusive city; progressive increase in the cost of the land and rents, which is depopulating the center; the city center needs to be packed with people.
- 3) Research, studies and analyses on the voice of the architect Ravizza in the Historic Center of Asuncion
- 4) Videos and audios about living in the Historic Center of Asuncion
- 5) Surveys on living in the Historic Center of Asuncion

<http://asuncioncentrohistorico.com>

²⁹ <http://asuncioncentrohistorico.com/enconstruccion/wp-content/uploads/2016/09/sinopsis.pdf>

3) Website of PRODERS with geographic information through the publication of spatially-referenced maps and the publication of their characteristics, plus information on the water basin of the areas of influence of the project, beneficiary indigenous communities, and investments made.

The general objective of PRODERS is to sustainably improve the quality of life of small farmers and indigenous communities in the project area, through support measures to strengthen the organization, self-management, insertion into the market and value chains of the communities.

The project developed an interactive online map on which citizens can access the exact location of the project (Department, District, Location), the amount allocated to the project in the area, in addition to the status of the project. This interactive map is a tool to follow up, monitor and evaluate the areas where the project has an impact.

<http://www.mag.gov.py/proders/>

The screenshot displays the 'MAG en Acción!' website interface. On the left, there is a sidebar with filters for 'Departamento', 'Distrito', 'Programa o Proyecto' (with 'PRODERS' selected), and 'Estado' (with 'CON RESOLUCION' selected). The main content area features a map showing a project location, a photo of a greenhouse, and a detailed table of project information.

Departamento	CANINDEYU
Distrito	CURUGUATY
Programa o Proyecto	PRODERS
Comité	COMITE DE MUJERES PRODUCTORAS SANTA LUCIA
Plan de Inversión	MEJORAMIENTO DE LA PRODUCCION Y COMERCIALIZACION DE LECHE CON ENFOQUE A CADENAS DE VALOR
Monto de Proyecto	8.537.571
Estado	CON RESOLUCION

The project also developed an online interactive map displaying the beneficiary indigenous communities³⁰. In the same way as the above map, on this one citizens can access the exact location of the project (Department, District, Location), the amount allocated to the project the area, in addition to the status of the project. This interactive map is a tool to follow up on, monitor and evaluate the areas where the project has an impact

³⁰ http://geo.stp.gov.py/user/proders/viz/b526e116-244d-11e6-ba3d-b6fa9714a3b6/public_map

Commitment 5. Follow-up to the Open Government Partnership Action Plan 2014-2016.

Institutions in charge:

Technical Planning Secretariat (STP); National Secretariat of Information & Communication Technologies (SENATICS).

Institutional Contact:

Jorge Galeano, STP

Email: contacto@gobiernoabierto.gov.py

Phone: +595 21 450422

Santiago García,

Head of the Open Government Unit, STP

Email: sgarcia@gobiernoabierto.gov.py

Phone: +595 21 450422

Description of the Commitment:

To provide effectively follow-up of the execution of the Action Plan, in-person and online monitoring mechanisms will be implemented.

Compliance: Complete

Description of the Results:

- 1) A Joint Committee composed of public institutions and civil society organizations is implemented to monitor the Open Government Partnership Action Plan 2014-2016.**

For effective monitoring and coordination of the institutions responsible for the Commitments of the Open Government Partnership Action Plan 2014-2016, a Joint Committee was created including government officials and representatives from the civil society. This Committee was made up of public institutions such as: The Ministry of Finance (MH), The Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock (MAG), The Ministry of Justice, The Ministry of Public Works & Communications (MOPC), The Ministry of Education & Culture (MEC), The Ministry of Public Health & Social Welfare (MSPyBS), The National Secretary of Information & Communication Technologies (SENATICS), The Technical Planning Secretariat (STP), The Secretariat of Civil Service, The National Anticorruption Secretariat (SENAC), The National Culture Secretariat, The National Public Procurement Directorate (DNCP), The Secretariat of Information & Communication (SICOM), The National Secretariat of Housing & Habitat (SENAVITAT), and The General Secretariat and Social Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic. Representing the civil society: *Tecnología y Comunidad* (TEDIC), The Center for Environmental & Social Studies (CEAMSO), MINGARA, The Federation of Neighbors' Entities of Paraguay (FEDEM), *Semillas para la Democracia*, The Center of Information and Resources for Development (CIRD), The Institute of Environmental Law and Economics (IDEA), The Center of Judicial Studies (CEJ), *Conciencia Viva*, reAcc!ón Paraguay, and Avina.

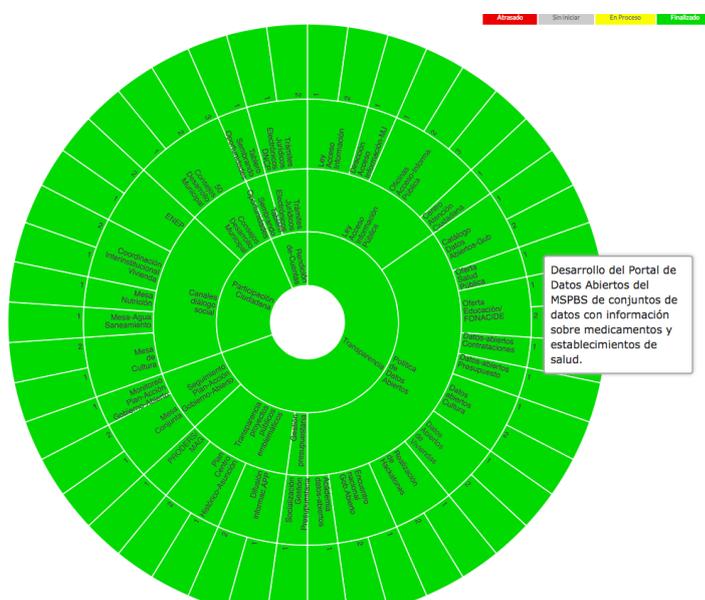
Initially the Joint Committee met every two months. Later on and once the implementation of the Action Plan had advanced, compulsory regular meetings of the Joint Committee on the Open Government Partnership were held on a quarterly basis. All the information generated in the meetings of the Joint Committee on the Open Government Partnership is publicly available on the website of the Paraguay's Open Government Partnership <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py>; with streaming of some of these meetings.

The STP is the institution responsible for coordinating the Joint Committee on the Open Government Partnership. It is in charge of developing, implementing, monitoring and evaluating the Open Government Partnership Action Plans. This joint responsibility of governmental and non-governmental entities is an opportunity to promote the development of a national Open Government strategy to ensure that the Commitments do not become isolated and unrelated efforts, and are conducive to institutionalizing the Open Government Partnership processes in Paraguay. Some of the functions of the Joint Committee include: 1) Developing a biannual Open Government Partnership Action Plan in a comprehensive and participatory manner; 2) Establishing a mechanism to monitor the Action Plan; 3) Receiving monthly reports from public institutions with commitments under the Action Plan.

2) Online Citizen Scoreboard of the Open Government Action Plan 2014-2016.

The Citizen Scoreboard was launched in June 2015 to monitor and fulfill the Commitments undertaken by public institutions under the responsibility of the Joint Committee created for that purpose. The Citizen Scoreboard was designed purposely for citizens to interact with it, submit queries through the STP (institution in charge of support and updates), and access information on advances on the status of the Commitments, as well as acting as a link to digital forums related to the Commitment.

<http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py/avances>



Commitment 6. Implementation of channels for social dialogue and citizen participation for consultation and monitoring of public policies.

Institutions in charge:

Technical Planning Secretariat (STP), Ministry of Public Works & Communications (MOPC), National Culture Secretariat (SNC), National Secretariat of Housing & Habitat (SENAVITAT)

Institutional Contact:

Claudia Crosa, Director of the Department of Sanitation & Safe Water (DAPSAN), MOPC

Email: mopcdapsan@gmail.com

Phone: +595 21 4149799

Mirtha Monges, Director of Planning, SNC

Email: plan.dir.snc@gmail.com

Phone: +595 21 458171

Edgar Gómez, Department of Poverty Reduction, STP

Phone: +595 21 450422

egomez@stp.gov.py

Jacinto Santamaría, National Country Strategy Team (ENEP), STP

Email: jsantamaria@stp.gov.py

Adolf Sauer, Director of Transparency & Open Government, SENAVITAT

Email: asauer@senavitat.gov.py

Description of the Commitment:

At least 3 sectoral committees for social dialogue will be created and strengthened with the public and private sectors. The first Committee will be Water & Sanitation and will include the private sector and civil society organizations. Their role will be consultative in relation to the Interagency Committee of the Water & Sanitation Sector. The second committee will be a consultative one on Culture, created for participatory construction of the National Culture Plan to define cultural public policy with a vision of sustainable development.

The third committee will be on Nutrition, created and strengthened for the Sowing Opportunities Program (to combat extreme poverty), for consultation and evaluation of the policies implemented in Nutrition and composed of thematic representatives from different sectors.

The institutionalization of the National Country Strategy Team (ENEP) will also be promoted as consultative and advisory body of the Executive Branch.

Compliance: Complete

Description of the Results:

1) At least 3 consultative, public-private committees are created and strengthened: Water & Sanitation, Culture and Nutrition.

Water & Sanitation Board

Paraguay is a country with plentiful surface and groundwater, with generous rainfall, favorable climate and significant development potential due to the availability of natural resources. In general the quality of service to access to water and sanitation is acceptable and the level of user satisfaction is sufficient. However, the major problem is the coverage, which tends to be low, leaving the segment of the most vulnerable population without coverage.

This consultative committee emerged as one of the key actions of the “first 100 days of government” of President Horacio Cartes in accordance with the pillars of 2013/2018 government programs, as response to the urgent need to identify, coordinate and formulate concrete actions in rural areas, that require an in-depth analysis of the conditions of access to and adequate availability of water and sanitation.

The public-private committee is made up of the following entities:

Public:

- The Ministry of Public Health & Social Welfare (MSPyBS), through the National Environmental Sanitation Service (SENASA)
- The Ministry of Public Works & Communication (MOPC), through the Directorate of Safe Water & Sanitation (DAPSAN)
- The Technical Planning Secretariat (STP)
- The Ministry of the Environment (SEAM)
- The Sanitary Services Company of Paraguay S.A. (ESSAP)
- The Sanitation Services Regulator (ERSSAN)
- Itaipú Binacional.
- Center of Government

International cooperation agencies and civil society:

- Moisés Bertoni Foundation
- United Nations (PAHO, UNDP, UNICEF)
- The World Bank
- The Inter American Development Bank
- JICA
- The Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development (AECID)

This committee establishes technical working groups to define public policies on the following topics:

- Formalization of the supply
- Financial and investment policies

- Fees and subsidies
- The sector information system
- The articulation of actions with subnational governments
- Technical Standards
- Water Quality & Surveillance
- Integrated Water Resource Management
- Vulnerable Populations

For the following themes: Vulnerable Populations and the articulation of actions with subnational governments

- With support of the Moisés Bertoni Foundation, the Cross-sectoral Safe Water & Sanitation Committee of the West Area of the Department of Canindeyú (MIAS-CAN) was created.
- The MIAS-CAN is established as a body to articulate with the different State Agencies and civil society organizations. It is an organizational collaborative network of the sector, which was established in order to create conditions conducive to the development of people and communities.
- The purpose of the committee is to address the complaints and proposals on matters relating to integrated water management. Once these points have been analyzed, the committee will make recommendations for their execution by the corresponding body, based on the sectoral policies proposed.

The Nutrition Committee

The aim of the public-private Nutrition Committee is to make significant improvements in the quality of life of the population, aimed at poverty eradication and ensuring food security and nutrition, based on the gender approach and respecting the diversity of food habits, to meet the challenges of food security and nutrition to eradicate hunger in all vulnerable sectors.

The public-private committee is led by the STP and is composed of the following entities:

Public:

- The Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI)
- The Technical Unit of the Social Cabinet (UTGS)
- The Ministry of Agriculture & Livestock (MAG)
- The Ministry of Public Health & Social Welfare (MSPyBS)
- The Ministry of Education & Culture (MEC)
- The Ministry for Women (MinMujer)
- The Technical Planning Secretariat (STP)
- The Secretariat of the Civil Service (SFP)
- The Social Action Secretariat (SAS)
- The National Emergency Secretariat (SEN)
- Municipalities

Cooperation agencies and civil society:

- The Food & Agriculture Organization (FAO)
- The Pan American Health Organization (PAHO)

The United Nations Children’s Fund (UNICEF)
COOPI, Pro-Indigenous Communities (PCI), Oxfam, Action Against Hunger (ACF), Plan Paraguay,
Oguazú.

Through the Joint Program for Food Security and Nutrition (PCSAN), the Paraguayan Government protects, promotes and facilitates effective compliance with the right to food and food security in priority vulnerable populations. Its goal is for selected communities to reduce their vulnerability to hunger and malnutrition, strengthening the right to food and access to adequate nutrition, taking into account climate variations. The basis of this program is to eradicate hunger by strengthening and articulating policies that countries are already implementing and which have proved to be useful to combat hunger applying the “dual-track” approach. The “dual-track” approach is promoted by the FAO worldwide to eradicate hunger and extreme poverty. It consists of States implementing policies to address complex social situations immediately and urgently; and also implementing strategies with a longer horizon and requiring structural changes for their success. It also incorporates an integrative vision, bearing in mind the multidimensional nature of food and nutrition security and the diversity of the conditions prevailing in Latin America and the Caribbean, as well as the internal dynamics of countries and organizations, to eradicate these scourges consistently and permanently.³¹

The Resolution 302/2015 of the Paraguayan Indigenous Institute (INDI) creates and establishes the Interagency Committee on Food & Nutrition Security which seeks to strengthen the INDI by articulating and coordinating interagency activities with indigenous groups under the Food Security Program, with a consultative and monitoring character in relation to the Commitments undertaken by public and private institutions and indigenous organizations.³²

The Culture Committee

The National Culture Plan (PNC) was designed as a government instrument to facilitate public policy to address and solve the challenge of the cultural activities of the population, in compliance with the cultural rights enshrined in the Constitution, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Protocol on Economic, Social & Cultural Rights, International Treaties and Conventions approved by the Paraguayan Government, the Law on Culture, among other regulations.

Cultural policy and the National Culture Plan are based on the Guaraní concept of Tekoporã. TEKOPORã is the way of being; of feeling; PORã means beautiful, good. It refers to feeling good with oneself, with others and with the environment. It refers to living in harmony, balance, respecting and assuming differences and complementarities, in close relationship with nature, which is not conceived as an inexhaustible pool of resources, but as Mother Earth.

It is based on development:

- in cultural diversity, inclusive of differences.
- that is participatory, helps improve the quality of life, fulfills individual and collective dreams and aspirations, expands the opportunities to create and fully express human capacities.

³¹ <http://www.stp.gov.py/v1/?p=62850>

³² http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Resolucion_Comision_SAN_001_1.jpg

- that uses the potential of memory and places it at the service of the creation and production of knowledge.
- that ensures the protection of cultural rights, including environmental ones.
- that generates economic and social prosperity.
- that is decentralized across the entire territory.
- that encompasses Paraguayan communities and residents abroad.

Culture is a key factor of social inclusion, while the decentralization of cultural management is the tool to promote inclusion. Consistent with this purpose, the National Culture Plan is based on the dialogue installed in the working committees with the participation of the Departmental Governments, Municipalities, cultural personalities and civil society. In this way, a space for reflection will be created on the current status of cultural management in the different geographic departments that the country is divided into. Other objectives are to present and share the PNC, the lines Plan for the Departmental Culture Plan, the general lines and criteria for the development of cultural fairs, as well as for the data-gathering on the heritage of the different geographic departments of the country. Currently there are working groups in the Departments listed in the footnote.³³

2) The National Country Strategy Team is institutionalized and up and running.

On June 4, 2014 the Decree 1732 stated the creation of the National Country Strategy Team (ENEP) as a space for citizen participation at the highest level within the State.³⁴ ENEP is a body for social dialogue, a consultative and an advisory body of the Executive Branch, but with autonomous decision-making. The aim of the ENEP is to promote social dialogue, with proposals for strategic guidelines and priority goals, to move towards an inclusive, sustained and sustainable development, with emphasis on overcoming poverty and extreme poverty.

Functions of the ENEP

- a) Respond to the matters put to its consideration by the Executive Branch.
- b) Propose issues that are relevant to build public policies, particularly those linked to poverty reduction.
- c) Develop public policy proposals within its jurisdiction.
- d) Develop its own rules of procedure, including mechanisms of deliberation and decision-making, inter alia, contributing to its functioning.
- e) Other duties as assigned to it by the Executive Branch, as per provisions in the preceding articles.

³³ Culture Committee in the Department of Cordillera
 Culture Committee in the Department of Guairá
 Culture Committee in the Department of Itapúa
 Culture Committee in the Department of Misiones
 Culture Committee in the Department of Alto Paraná
 Culture Committee in the Department of Central
 Culture Committee in the Department of Amambay
 Culture Committee of the Department of Presidente Hayes

³⁴ http://www.stp.gov.py/v1/?wpfb_dl=429

The ENEP is composed of representatives from the government and the civil society appointed by the President of the Republic as follows: Representing the civil society: 42 (forty two) members. The first sector is composed of persons representing the social area. The second sector is composed of persons representing the business and cooperative area. The third sector is composed of representatives from the scientific, academic, cultural and other areas that have made a significant contribution to the inclusive development of the country. Representing the government: The Head of the Civil Cabinet of the President of the Republic, The Minister of Industry & Commerce, The Minister Public Health & Social Welfare, The Minister of Education, The Minister of Justice, The Minister of Finance, The Minister of Agriculture, The Minister of Women, The Minister of the Interior, The Minister of the Secretariat of the Environment, The Minister of the Secretariat of Information & Communication for Development, The Minister of the National Secretariat of Housing & Habitat, The Minister of Culture, and The Minister of the Technical Planning Secretariat; and other institutional representatives who can be summoned depending on the specific topic to be discussed.³⁵

The ENEP meets on two levels: 1) Ordinary plenary sessions: at least every four months convened by the President; 2) Extraordinary meeting whenever required as convened by the coordinator or the majority of its members. These meetings determine the thematic work agenda and present the results of the discussion and the consensus achieved in relation to its duties. Working groups: with the frequency defined by their members and as established in the rules of procedure, to discuss the issues submitted to the group or that were agreed on; develop definitions and proposals thereof to be presented at the next plenary meeting.

To date 20 ENEP meetings have been held, in which several topics were discussed, such as: Extreme poverty reduction; Guidelines for local development plans; The 2016 General Budget of the Nation; Secondary Education; Higher Education and Corruption.³⁶

Other Advances:

Cross-sectoral Coordination Area (ACI) of the SENAVITAT

The Cross-sectoral Coordination Area is a space created by the law that creates the SENAVITAT and which was reactivated and strengthened as of 2015. Its coordination was entrusted to the Transparency & Citizenship Unit, and became a space of fortnightly meetings with personalities of social and private organizations involved in the management of SENAVITAT, in order to facilitate permanent information on institutional management, and discuss and present the process of institutional reforms that began in October 2014.

It is based on the premise that access to information is a key element of institutional strengthening, , fostering an open and transparent dialogue based on the realities managed by the institution.

³⁵ <http://www.informepresidencial.gov.py/equipo-nacional-de-estrategia-pais2015>

³⁶ List of meetings and topics discussed.
<http://gobiernoabierto.gov.py/avances>

More than 5 Working Groups have been set up during this period in order to analyze situations that reported many times the irregular complaints received through the Map of Houses, as well as the relationship with more than 50 neighborhood committees, whose problems have been intervened through the analysis of the complaints received, many of which have been corroborated and escalated to the Juridical and Notarial Advisory Directorate.

The Integration Front of Popular Organizations (FIOP), which brings together several organizations of homeless people, was the first organization to set up a channel for ongoing dialogue, primarily to analyze the housing projects presented by grassroots organizations.

A Working Group on the Cooperatives Fund Program (FONCOOP) was created by the Resolution 3002/2015 with the participation of the Center of Mutual Aid Housing Cooperatives of Paraguay and their affiliates, in order to assess the implementation of the Fund and the lessons learned, so as to reform it. To date this working group has revised the credit lines granted to certain cooperatives that were in arrears with the institution, and developed different drafts of the Program's regulations, procedures and forms to be evaluated by the Juridical Directorate, to then be implemented in the coming months.

Different movements of farmers have also set up temporary working groups with the institution so as to resolve certain conflicts across the grassroots communities of their organizations, as well as to determine spaces of information for the communities, so as to avoid the interference of intermediaries with economic interests.

Similarly, in 2016 a working group was set up with the indigenous organization Arapysandu, which includes indigenous communities living in urban areas, proposing to discuss the interventions of SENAVIDAT for indigenous groups in urban areas. Until then, almost all houses built for indigenous peoples were located in rural areas and districts far from large cities.

The reforms that are being introduced to the FONAVIS and FONCOOP Programs have been socialized with the abovementioned organizations, and those directly affected and which were not mentioned above, so as to receive crucial feedback and install the practice of constantly opening information.

SENAVITAT set up a Financing Committee that brings together public and private lenders to encourage discussions and reach agreements allowing low and middle-income families to access complementary loans to access to social and economic housing, and affordable financing thereof.

Commitment 7. Creation and/or strengthening of 50 Municipal Development Councils.

Institutions in charge:

The Technical Planning Secretariat (STP)

Institutional Contact:

Florencia Villalba, General Director of Territorial Development & Regional Integration, STP

Email: flopy39@hotmail.com

Phone: +595 21 450422

Description of the Commitment:

The Municipal Development Councils (CDM) will develop participatory local plans, monitor them and convene public hearings. They will act as forums to exchange and coordinate interests so as to generate proposals for the welfare of the local population. The selection of cities that will create and strengthen the Councils will be selected on the basis of a diagnosis.

Compliance: Complete

Description of the Results:

1) 50 Municipal Development Councils created and/or strengthened.

The establishment of Municipal Development Councils began with the democratization of Paraguay, particularly after the adoption of the 1992 Constitution, which brought about a process of political and administrative decentralization of the country.³⁷ The 1992 Constitution granted powers to the municipalities for tax collection within a broad local autonomy, while government delegates were replaced by Governors at the departmental level. In section II On the departments; On the Jurisdiction; Art. 163 The Departmental Government should provide for the establishment of Departmental Development Councils.³⁸ Furthermore, the Law No. 426/94 establishes the Charter of the Departmental Government. The Art. 28 establishes that each Department shall have a Departmental Development Council. The Art. 29 established that the Departmental Ordinance shall regulate all matters relating to the election of its members and its functioning.³⁹

The Departmental Development Councils arose from an initiative of a sector of the local society, the Departmental Government or the Municipality or both, due to the identification of needs or shared problems and the dialogue and conviction of other actors to carry out joint initiatives. Therefore, the Councils are bodies of citizen participation which determine the interaction between the public-

³⁷ Constitution of Paraguay

<http://jme.gov.py/transito/leyes/1992.html>

³⁸ Constitution of Paraguay

<http://jme.gov.py/transito/leyes/1992.html>

³⁹ Law No. 426/94

<http://54.207.3.16/sfp/articulo/12601-ley-426-que-establece-la-carta-organica-del-gobierno-departamental.html>

private sectors and the civil society where joint actions are coordinated, articulated and implemented to benefit the community.

The goal of the Departmental Development Council is to:

- Improve the coordination between the public sector, the civil society and the private sector to help strengthen governance.
- Support local development and improve the quality of life of the population.
- Incorporate the approach of inclusion of all local actors.
- Achieve transparency of public management through participation.

The Departmental Development Councils are composed of:

- Municipal authorities (in the District Development Councils).
- Representatives of the civil society (professional associations, religious groups, neighborhood organizations, ethnic communities and others).
- Representatives of the productive forces (entrepreneurs, cooperatives, farmers, artisans and others)
- Representatives of sectoral, national and local public institutions (health, education, water, security, housing and others)

Due to their purpose and composition, the Departmental Development Councils constitute a suitable and appropriate space to address community issues and find solutions. They are a key partner for local governments given that they encourage and develop citizen trust in their government and vice versa, as well as opening and generating transparent management in their relations with neighboring Departmental Development Councils. However, the opinions issued by the Departmental Development Councils are not mandatory. Such opinions can exert certain influence and be important at the time of articulating the territorial stakeholders or at the time of formulating plans. They are also a tool to raise consensus so that public policies can be more effective and expand their reach.

These are the first 50 Departmental Development Councils generated in the following departments:

- Amambay
Bella Vista⁴⁰
- Concepción
San Lázaro⁴¹
- San Pedro
25 de diciembre⁴²
Liberación⁴³
- Caaguazú
Carayao⁴⁴

⁴⁰ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Bella_Vista_del_Norte.pdf

⁴¹ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/San_Lazaro.pdf

⁴² http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/25_de_Diciembre.pdf

⁴³ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Liberacion.pdf>

Dr. Cecilio Báez⁴⁵
Dr. J.E. Estigarribia
La Pastora⁴⁶
Raúl Arsenio Oviedo⁴⁷
Nueva Toledo⁴⁸
Simón Bolívar⁴⁹
Nueva Londres⁵⁰
Yhu⁵¹
Tembiapora⁵²
San José de los Arroyos⁵³
Coronel Oviedo⁵⁴
Domingo Ocampos⁵⁵

- Caazapá
Caazapá⁵⁶
Fulgencio Yegros⁵⁷
San Juan Nepomuceno⁵⁸
Tavai⁵⁹
Yuty⁶⁰

- Itapúa
Bella Vista⁶¹
Edeliria⁶²
José Leandro Oviedo⁶³
Coronel Bogado⁶⁴
San Pedro⁶⁵

- Paraguari
Ybytymi⁶⁶

⁴⁴ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Carayao.pdf>
⁴⁵ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Dr._Cecilio_Baez.pdf
⁴⁶ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/La_Pastora.pdf
⁴⁷ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Raul_Arsenio_Oviedo.pdf
⁴⁸ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Nueva_Toledo.pdf
⁴⁹ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Simon_Bolivar.pdf
⁵⁰ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Nueva_Londres.pdf
⁵¹ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Yhu.pdf>
⁵² <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Tembiapora.pdf>
⁵³ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/San_Jose_de_los_Arroyos.pdf
⁵⁴ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Coronel_Oviedo.pdf
⁵⁵ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Domingo_Ocampos.pdf
⁵⁶ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Caazapa.pdf>
⁵⁷ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Fulgencio_Yegros.jpg
⁵⁸ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/San_Juan.pdf
⁵⁹ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Tavai.pdf>
⁶⁰ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Yuty.pdf>
⁶¹ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Bella_Vista_Sur.pdf
⁶² <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Edeliria.pdf>
⁶³ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Jose_Leandro_Oviedo.pdf
⁶⁴ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Coronel_Bogado.pdf
⁶⁵ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/San_Pedro_del_Parana.pdf

Yaguarón⁶⁷

- Alto Paraná

JL Mallorquín⁶⁸

Los Cedrales⁶⁹

Juan E. O’Leary⁷⁰

Itakyry⁷¹

San Cristóbal⁷²

President Franco⁷³

Tavapy⁷⁴

Mallorquín⁷⁵

Raúl Peña⁷⁶

Santa Rita⁷⁷

Yguazú⁷⁸

- Central

Itaguá⁷⁹

Lambaré⁸⁰

- Canindeyú

Ybyrarobana⁸¹

Katueté⁸²

Corpus Christi⁸³

- Presidente Hayes

Villa Hayes⁸⁴

- Boquerón

Loma Plata⁸⁵

Mcal. José Félix Estigarribia⁸⁶

⁶⁶ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Ybytyymi.pdf>

⁶⁷ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Yaguaron.jpg>

⁶⁸ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Mallorquin.jpg>

⁶⁹ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Los_Cedrales.pdf

⁷⁰ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Juan_E._OLEary.pdf

⁷¹ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Itakyry.jpg>

⁷² http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/San_Cristobal.pdf

⁷³ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Presidente_Franco.jpg

⁷⁴ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Tavapy.pdf>

⁷⁵ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Mallorquin.jpg>

⁷⁶ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Dr_Raul_Pena.pdf

⁷⁷ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Santa_Rita.pdf

⁷⁸ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Yguazu.pdf>

⁷⁹ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Itaugua.jpg>

⁸⁰ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Lambare.pdf>

⁸¹ <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Ybyrarobana.pdf>

⁸² <http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Katuetete.pdf>

⁸³ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Corpus_Christi.pdf

⁸⁴ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Villa_Hayes.pdf

⁸⁵ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Loma_Plata.pdf

Commitment 8. Citizen Scoreboard of the National Poverty Reduction Program “Sembrando Oportunidades” (Sowing Opportunities).

Institutions in charge:

The Technical Planning Secretariat (STP), The Social Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic

Institutional Contact:

Rafael Palau, General Director of Information & Communication Technologies, STP

Email: rpalau@stp.gov.py

Phone: +595 21 450422

Description of the Commitment:

The Citizen Scoreboard is a technological tool to monitor the management of the National Poverty Reduction Program “Sembrando Oportunidades”, which will provide the following monitoring and reporting channels to citizens.

Access to this Scoreboard will be public and will contain information on the budgetary and programmatic execution of the following institutions involved in this Program: The Ministry of Agriculture, The Ministry of Public Works & Communications, The Ministry of Finance, The Ministry of Public Health & Social Welfare, The Ministry of Education & Culture, The National Secretary of Housing & Habitat, The Social Action Secretariat, The National Vocational Promotion Service, The National Environmental Sanitation Service, The National Electricity Administration and The Department of Social Welfare & Assistance.

Compliance: Complete

Description of the Results:

1) Online Citizen Scoreboard of the National Poverty Reduction Program “Sembrando Oportunidades”

The Decree No. 291 of September 2013 establishes that The Technical Planning Secretariat (STP) is the institution responsible for the design and implementation of policies, plans and programs for the national development; collaboration with local governments to design and implement policies, plans and programs for regional development; proposing public investment goals and evaluating investment projects financed by the State; and harmonizing and coordinating the various initiatives of public and private sector.⁸⁷

It is essential to establish the coordinated actions of the various institutions and public agencies, even those that are not hierarchically linked, in order to achieve the objectives in the short, medium and long term that will translate into an improved quality of life for the inhabitants of the Republic.

⁸⁶ http://www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py:8000/media/Mcal._Jose_Felix_Estigarribia.pdf

⁸⁷ Decree 291

http://www.stp.gov.py/v1/?wpfb_dl=19

For this purpose it is necessary to declare the government's goal of "Poverty Reduction" as a priority and instruct the STP to develop and implement the "National Poverty Reduction Program" through the development and management of a program to achieve this goal. This instruction became the "Sembrando Oportunities" Program to increase the income and access of families living in vulnerable situations to social services.⁸⁸

The Citizen Scoreboard is a tool that contributes to an efficient and transparent government. It is regularly available to the public, reporting strategic actions to reduce poverty under the program "Sembrando Oportunidades".

The Scoreboard reports actions related to five core elements of program "Sembrando Oportunidades":

1. Precision in targeting, through the relevant information gathered from social records;
2. Productive inclusion of people living in poverty and extreme poverty through technical assistance, training, support for the incorporation of technologies into their production processes;
3. Connecting people living in poverty and extreme poverty to consumer support services consumption (child support, food security, money transfers), as well as access to education, healthcare, care for people with disabilities, and identity;
4. Comprehensive family support so as to promote proactive attitudes, community participation, and a life strategy for proper living;
5. A territorial approach to road infrastructure, electricity, water and sanitation, as well as decent housing with all basic services.

The Scoreboard also provides for two other elements of the program "Sembrando Oportunidades":

1. An effective monitoring strategy;
2. Coordination of different public and private actors to make poverty reduction a national cause.

In total the Scoreboard reports on the planning and progress of 56 programs of 17 institutions. Most social programs have excellent levels of effectiveness in the delivery of goods and services. For example, under " Sembrando Oportunidades", to December 2015 43 social programs displayed excellent weighted efficacy (average of efficacy higher than 90 percent). In addition, 7 social programs of adequate level of weighted efficacy were implemented (average between 70 and 90 percent). Lastly, and of lower performance, 6 social programs were recorded with insufficient level of weighted efficacy (less than 70 percent average).⁸⁹

⁸⁸. Decree 291

http://www.stp.gov.py/v1/?wpfb_dl=19

⁸⁹ STP

<http://rc.stp.gov.py/descargas/201512.pdf>

Data sheet of the Citizen Scoreboard of the Program “ Sembrando Oportunidades”

rc.stp.gov.py



SECRETARÍA
TÉCNICA DE PLANIFICACIÓN
DEL DESARROLLO ECONÓMICO
Y SOCIAL



(i) Institución responsable	(ii) Programa social o Línea de acción (eficacia ponderada en colores)	(iii) Unidad de Medida	(iv) Meta anual determinada en mar.-2015	(v) Eficacia anual 2015 (%)	A la fecha 31-dic.-2015			
					(vi) Cantidad Prevista	(vii) Cantidad Realizada	(viii) Eficacia (%)	(ix) Inversión estimada (Millones de G.)
I. ENFOQUE DE PRECISIÓN								
UI	Aplicación de fichas sociales	Familias	100.000	52%	50.000	52.306	105%*	3.098
MDI	Cedulación por primera vez	Personas	230.000	94%	230.000	217.123	94%	6.744
II. INCLUSIÓN PRODUCTIVA								
MAG	Asistencia técnica agropecuaria	Familias	150.000	62%	116.780	93.158	80%*	88.696
	Mejoramiento de suelo	Familias	15.000	94%	16.071	14.167	88%	20.736
	Inversión en insumos y tecnología agropecuaria	Familias	28.000	55%	25.071	15.484	62%*	81.725
	Cadenas de valor con sector privado	Familias	12.100	118%	15.274	14.316	94%	13.980
MOPC	Construcción de caminos vecinales	Kilómetros	645	193%	1.370	1.246	91%	1.389.013
	Construcción de puentes	Metros	820	93%	819	766	94%	44.290
UI	Acondicionamiento de suelo (destronque)	Familias	5.965	102%	5.923	6.080	103%	18.408
		Hectáreas	11.346	88%	11.346	9.949	88%	
	Preparación de suelo para siembra mecanizada	Familias	4.000	107%	4.593	4.293	93%	6.215
		Hectáreas	8.037	94%	8.037	7.523	94%	
INDERT	Feria de productores	Familias	1.100	243%	2.668	2.668	100%	650

* La programación por debajo del 90 por ciento de la meta anual ha sido justificada por insuficiencia de recursos presupuestarios.

Commitment 9. Creation of a publicly-accessible Electronic Legal Proceedings System in Public Procurement.

Institutions in charge:

The National Public Procurement Directorate (DNCP)

Institutional Contact:

Cynthia Leite, Legal Counsel of the IT Directorate, DNCP

Email: legaldti@dncp.gov.py

Phone: +595 21 4154000

Description of the Commitment:

The Electronic Legal Proceedings System is already part of the Portal of the National Public Procurement Directorate (www.contrataciones.gov.py) and facilitates the submission of protests by electronic means, allowing citizens to learn about the status of the protest substantiation, the parties involved and the outcome.

Results of the Commitment:

1) Publicly-accessible Electronic Legal Proceedings System in Public Procurement developed and implemented.

The mission of the National Public Procurement Directorate (DNCP) is to regulate, generate transparency and optimize the public procurement system, as well as support all actors involved, guiding the management towards excellence. The Electronic Legal Proceedings System in Public Procurement is a tool that completes the procedures of controversial proceedings in a fully digital manner, without the need for physical documentation, with easy follow-up, not only for lawyers or representatives of the providers, but also citizens in general.

The functions and responsibilities of the DNCP are: a) Design and issue general policies on public procurement that agencies, organizations and municipalities need to comply with; b) Conduct investigations on its own initiative or based on complaints regarding public procurement procedures; c) Learn about and resolve the protests; d) Create and maintain the Public Procurement Information System (SICP); e) Implement the use of digital or electronic signatures, based on the regulations issued by it; f) Establish general e-government policies, the technical alignment and the administrative guidelines for the use of remote electronic media.

As part of this Commitment, an IT system was developed to fully e-manage the Legal Proceedings in cases of protests on calls for tenders and/or contract awards. Below are some images of the IT system developed which allows access to: Data of the Call for Tenders: ID of the bid, the organizing entity, type of procedure, estimated amount; Stages and Deadlines: Venue for consultations, deadline for consultations, location for delivery of tenders, date for delivery of tenders; Award and Contract: Award system, funding source; Contact Information: Name, Title, Contact.

Convocatoria de la Licitación 315664 - Lp1247-16 Adquisición de Filtros para Vehículos de la Flota de la ANDE, bajo la Modalidad de Contrato Abierto

Planificación
Convocatoria
Adjudicación

Datos de la Convocatoria
Ítems Solicitados
Documentos

Acciones Relacionadas: Graficar Licitación
Suscribirse a esta Licitación
Protestar

Datos de la Convocatoria

Características Especiales
Contrato Abierto
Plurianual

ID de Licitación:	315664	Nombre de la Licitación:	Lp1247-16 Adquisición de Filtros para Vehículos de la Flota de la ANDE, bajo la Modalidad de Contrato Abierto
Convocante:	Administración Nacional de Electricidad (ANDE)	Categoría:	18 - Materiales e insumos eléctricos, metálicos y no metálicos, Plásticos, cauchos. Repuestos, herramientas, cámaras y cubiertas.
Tipo de Procedimiento:	LPN - Licitación Pública Nacional	Estado:	En Convocatoria (Abierta)
Monto Estimado:	₡ 1.041.919.410		
Fecha de Publicación:	23-08-2016 - 16:22		

Etapas y Plazos

The system also covers the management of the writs of protests, resolutions, self-interlocutory judgments, notifications, contestations and ruling of the judges.

www.contrataciones.gov.py
Busqueda rápida

Usuario ▾
DNCP ▾
Marco Legal ▾
Planificación ▾
Procesos ▾
Módulos ▾
Información ▾
Servicios ▾

Escrito de Protesta (Estado: Nuevo Evento)

ID del llamado	315664
Nombre del llamado	Lp1247-16 Adquisición de Filtros para Vehículos de la Flota de la ANDE, bajo la Modalidad de Contrato Abierto
Unidad de contratación	Uoc Ande - Administración Nacional de Electricidad - Empresas Públicas

Escrito de Protesta
Documentos

RUC	<input style="width: 80%;" type="text"/>
* Firma protestante	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="Persona Natural o Jurídica que protesta"/>
* Representante legal	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="Si son varios representantes legales, separe los nombres entre comas"/>
* Domicilio procesal	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="Domicilio de la Firma"/>
Barrio	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="Barrio de la Firma"/>
* Ciudad	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="Ciudad de la Firma"/>
* Correo electrónico	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="Correo electrónico para notificaciones"/>
* Teléfono o móvil	<input style="width: 95%;" type="text" value="Teléfono o móvil"/>

The parties can follow up and process their legal actions in an entirely electronic manner, and citizens can access a summary of the protests filed. This screen is of a protest being processed with the related public information.⁹⁰

⁹⁰ https://www.contrataciones.gov.py/stje-cliente/public/protestas/seguimiento_de_proceso.html?tid=wXz9cvvGupU%3D#eventos

OTHER DEVELOPMENTS ON TOPICS REGARDING OPEN GOVERNMENT (JULY 2014 - JULY 2016)

1) The National Development Plan Paraguay 2030 – Efficient and transparent public information

Líneas transversales				
Ejes estratégicos	Igualdad de oportunidades	Gestión pública eficiente y transparente	Ordenamiento territorial	Sostenibilidad ambiental
Reducción de pobreza y desarrollo social	Desarrollo social equitativo	Servicios sociales de calidad	Desarrollo local participativo	Hábitat adecuado y sostenible
Crecimiento económico inclusivo	Empleo y seguridad social	Competitividad e innovación	Regionalización y diversificación productiva	Valorización del capital ambiental
Inserción de Paraguay en el mundo	Igualdad de oportunidades en un mundo globalizado	Atracción de inversiones, comercio exterior e imagen país	Integración económica regional	Sostenibilidad del hábitat global

The National Development Plan Paraguay 2030 (PND 2030), approved by The Decree No. 2794/2014, establishes the crosscutting line of "efficient and transparent governance". It was the result of a broad-based consultation process undertaken in November 2013 with over 2000 individuals consulted from all the sectors and regions.

The PND Paraguay 2030 is a strategic document that facilitates the coordination of actions in sectoral bodies of the Executive Branch, as well as with the various levels of government, civil society, private sector and, eventually, the Legislature and the Judiciary. It is an instrument to fulfill the Constitutional mandate set forth in the Article 177 which states that National Development Plans shall be indicative for the private sector, and mandatory for the public sector.

As provided in the PND 2030, an efficient and transparent government requires meeting the needs of the population, coordinating the functional areas to eliminate the fragmentation of tasks, optimizing resources, providing accurate information of all acts of public management of interest to society. It entails guiding public management towards results for citizens, ensuring a solidary State, guarantor of rights, open, without discriminations and with no tolerance for corruption. It reduces corruption by stipulating clear rules, improving transparency and the control mechanisms of the State, and increasing the participation of beneficiaries and users in the supervision of the programs of the different levels of government.

2) Portal of Complaints of Corruption

The link www.denuncias.gov.py provides citizens access to the portal developed and managed by the Paraguayan Government, which is integrated into the registration and monitoring system of criminal cases, administrative summaries and preliminary investigations. Complaints are redirected via the system to the institution concerned to it to investigate the allegation - after evaluation by The National Anticorruption Secretariat (SENAC) - and make the appropriate decision, or in cases of existing crimes, escalate to the Public Prosecutor's Office, institution with which the SENAC has signed an agreement.

The main characteristic of this Portal is that the people are able to file their complaints anonymously or choose to protect their personal data (data that are encrypted) or make a public complaint. It is also possible to follow up the complaint online by using a password.

3) Single Public Employment Portal (*Paraguay concursa*)

The Single Public Employment Portal (www.paraguayconcurso.gov.py) is an IT platform to manage the selection process of candidates to civil service. The Portal is accessible to everyone, whether civil servants or not, who may enter through the website where they can register, access to the calls for tenders and present their application through the *Paraguay Concurso* account or the organizing institution. It is managed according to the principles of: transparency, access to public information, equal opportunity and the protection of applicants' personal data.

Only 24 institutions were governed by meritocracy when the government took office in 2013. Today in 2016, 96 institutions govern their processes based on merit and suitability. In 2013 the number of positions earned by competition rose from 2,612 in 2012 to 10,596 in 2013; to 12,736 in 2014; and the figure was 12,261 in 2015. As of June 2008, when the use of the Portal *Paraguay Concurso* Paraguay began, 51,922 civil servants entered the public administration based on merit.

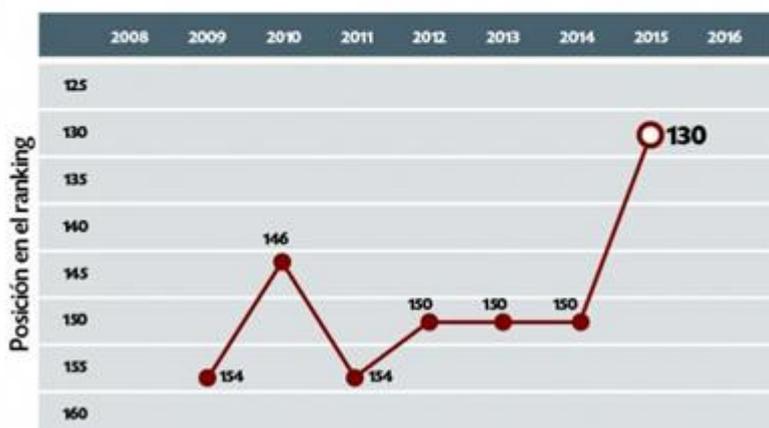
4) Public-Private Council of Extreme Poverty Reduction

In order to develop strategies and implement sustained and sustainable actions to create the conditions to eradicate extreme poverty in the country, the Executive Branch created the Public-Private Council of Extreme Poverty Reduction through The Decree No. 412/15. Its task is to prioritize and foster projects to reduce extreme poverty, under aegis of The National Development Plan 2030. Chaired by the STP, the Council is composed of 8 members from the public sector and equal number from the private sector. The functions of the Council include prioritizing, evaluating and suggesting modifications to the programs and projects undertaken by the National Government; promoting transparency in the use of resources in the results achieved; instructing budget forecasting to public institutions so that they meet their goals; suggesting and supporting the selection and appointment of the executor of the priority projects, and establishing its rules of procedure.

5) Improvement of Paraguay on the Corruption Perception Index

Índice de Percepción de la Corrupción de Transparencia Internacional

Evolución de la posición del Paraguay



The political will to reduce corruption through clear rules, improving the transparency and control mechanisms of the State, and increasing the participation of beneficiaries and users in the supervision of the programs of the different levels of government, embodied in the implementation of the PND Paraguay 2030 which, albeit still with a lag, has begun to bear fruit in the corruption perception index developed by Transparency International.

Indeed, Paraguay rose 20 positions on the 2015 Corruption Perception Index released in January 2016, ranking in position 130. Experts underscored the adoption of measures to improve the business climate and the passing of important laws on transparency as reasons for the higher ranking. Paraguay's rise is justified by the improvement of 3 points in the overall rating, which allowed rising 20 places in the ranking compared to other countries.

The score of the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) for a country or territory indicates the degree of corruption of the public sector as perceived by the business sector and country analysts, from 100 (perception of lack of corruption) to 0 (perception of highly corrupt). The CPI is developed by Transparency International, which analyzes 167 countries across the world.

PRINCIPLES AND CHALLENGES OF THE 2nd ACTION PLAN OF THE ALLIANCE FOR OPEN GOVERNMENT (AOG)

Principles the Open Government Partnership

The Commitments of the Action Plan 2014-2016 addressed the 4 Principles of the Partnership, focusing primarily on those relating to transparency, and innovation and technology. This emphasis was made on the Commitments that were relevant to the execution. The enactment of the Law No. 5282 on "Open Citizen Access to Public Information & Government Transparency", dated September 18, 2014, ratified the political will of the Government to provide all available information transparently to the population so that citizens could partake in public management and exercise control, so necessary in this day and age.⁹¹ As reflected in the Whereas of the Decree No. 4064 of September 17, 2015 "Regulating Law No. 5282/2014 on Open Citizen Access to Public Information & Government Transparency", the National Government recognizes that the right of access to information held by the State is a fundamental human right that is conducive to the exercise of other human rights, i.e. it promotes and improves the quality of life of the population, achieves transparency of the State, fights corruption, encourages citizen participation and accountability.⁹² This Decree incorporates key elements to advance towards the goals of establishing the Unified Public Information Portal and the license that grants the free, perpetual, non-exclusive license to use and/or process the information and public open data owned by the State Paraguayan to any natural person or legal entity wishing to use them.

Challenges of the Alliance for an Open Government

The Action Plan Paraguay addresses four of the five major challenges faced by the Partnership, i.e. improving public services, increasing public integrity, managing public resources effectively, building safer communities, and increasing corporate accountability.

The most important one is *Increasing public integrity*, which is present in 8 of the 9 Commitments. This challenge is a goal of the Commitments in terms of transparency, participation and accountability, and seeks to promote public ethics, fight against corruption, and provide training for access to information and financial reforms.

The above challenge is followed by the challenges *Improving public services* and *Managing public resources effectively*, both of which are present in 6 Commitments. In this regard, with the enactment and implementation of the Law on Access to Information, the open data policy, the creation of channels for social dialogue and the commitments of accountability which are linked to innovation in the provision of social public services, Paraguay is heading towards the improvement

⁹¹ Law 5282/00 on Open Citizen Access to Public Information & Government Transparency.
http://informacionpublica.paraguay.gov.py/public/ley_5282.pdf

⁹² Decree 4064 regulating Law 5282/2014
http://www.presidencia.gov.py/archivos/documentos/DECRETO4064_6b26wnlx.pdf

of public services, with input of civil society for prioritization of the needs to be included at the time of formulating local development plans, and with the comprehensive approach to the articulation of policies that would be enabled by the Poverty Reduction Program "Sembrando Oportunidades".

Similarly, more effective management of public resources, involving the appropriate allocation of budget resources and internal and external financing, is present in the results of the Commitments related to capacity-building in civil society in order to understand budget management, learn about the formulation of flagship public policies and the results of protests linked to public procurement.

Lastly, the challenge of *Increasing corporate accountability*, present in 3 Commitments, is also taken into account in order to promote entrepreneurial accountability. These Commitments seek to promote the participation of the private sector and civil society organizations in the design and implementation of public policies and local development plans.

The approach of the values of the Partnership and of most of the challenges involved in the formulation of the Action Plan was possible thanks to the recommendations received from the inputs from the experience with the first Action Plan 2012-2014 and the contributions from the civil society organizations and cooperation agencies that provided their expertise and points of view, to make the second Action Plan broader, more relevant and more ambitious.

BACKGROUND OF THE 2nd ACTION PLAN

The values of The Open Government Partnership converge with the development objectives of the Government of Paraguay because: 1) They increase the level of confidence of stakeholders and local and international investors, 2) They improve the organization of the State by encouraging and promoting communication and participation with citizens for information to flow more efficiently, and 3) Most importantly, they create a culture open to the participation of the different levels of government and society.

Along these lines, Paraguay became member of The Open Government Partnership , understanding that this reinforces the commitment stemming from the principles enshrined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the UN Convention against Corruption, the Inter-American Convention against Corruption and other international instruments related to human rights and good governance.

The First Action Plan 2012 introduced 15 Commitments. This Plan was evaluated by the Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) taking into account that the commitments needed to relate to the values of The Open Government Partnership with moderate or transformative potential impact, and that their level of compliance is substantive or complete. Of the 15 commitments, 3 fulfilled the above criteria: a) information sharing system (ISS) with an IT application for information sharing between government institutions; b) procurement system using an electronic catalog thus strengthening the national procurement system; c) Integrated Administrative Career Control System (SICCA) for people management and development of a Single Public Employment Portal "Paraguay Concursa".

CONSULTATION DURING THE JOINT CREATION OF THE 2nd ACTION PLAN

The process of developing the Second Action Plan 2014-2016 began in November 2013 with the "Socialization and Definition of the Priorities of the National Development Plan 2030", which, with the participation of representatives of social and private organizations across the country and based on a strong consensus, assigned priority to the theme area "Transparent and efficient public management".

Once the first approach was established specifically in relation to The Open Government Partnership in March 2014, the Association of Non-Governmental Organizations of Paraguay (POJOAJU) coordinated a meeting with the civil society to define the actions to be carried out under the Second Action Plan 2014-2016 which established an Open Government Steering and Coordination Group. In April this meeting presented a memo to the STP signed by 11 civil society organizations (CSOs), expressing their interest in actively participating in AOG-related processes, especially the formulation of the Action Plan. The STP Minister responded positively, inviting CSOs to arrange a meeting to define a timeline and methodology for the formulation of the Action Plan.

As preparation for the meeting with the CSOs, on March 31, 2014 the Government held the first meeting of the Executive Board made up of the following public institutions: Secretariat of Civil Service (SFP), National Secretariat of Information & Communication Technologies (SENATICS), Secretariat of Information & Communication (SICOM), Directorate General of Anticorruption and Integrity of the Presidency (DGAI), National Anticorruption Secretariat (SENAC) and the General Audit Department of the Executive Branch (AGPE). At this meeting an agreement was reached with public institutions on a timeline, which mainly includes the process of linking to these institutions for their inputs to the Public Offer for the Open Government Action Plan 2014-2016.

In parallel, to advance with the formulation of the Public Offer, on April 10, 2014 the STP conducted a workshop with key public institutions to socialize information on open government, share the principles underlying the commitments of AOG-member countries and provide a brief introduction to the topic of Open Data. On this occasion a "Template of Commitments" was presented, to be completed by each public institution. The information collected from the templates then became the fundamental input for the Action Plan 2014-2016.

On May 9, 2014 the Executive Board met to present the advances in the formulation of the Open Government Action Plan to the public institutions involved and report on the participation of the STP Minister in the Regional Dialogue on Open Government, held in Washington DC, and in the event on the Presentation of the Inputs for the Public Offer to the CSOs.

On May 21, 2014, a meeting with representatives of these organizations was held to agree on the timeline and methodology, setting the way forward for the Government and Civil Society until the final presentation of the Action Plan 2014 -2016.

Towards the end of May, the CSOs conducted a workshop in which they presented the Counter-Offer to the Government's presentation, thereby allowing the STP and key public institutions to work on both documents and define the Draft Action Plan 2014-2016, the preliminary version of which was delivered to the OGP Technical Unit on Monday, June 9, 2014.

Subsequently three workshops were held, one for each area of the Commitments, in which 12 public institutions and 9 CSOs participated, with 72 participants in total. These workshops were conducted for the institutions involved in the execution of the Commitments and CSOs interested in discussing the details of each Commitment.

To conclude the formulation of the Action Plan, a meeting was held on June 27, 2014 with the working group made up of public institutions of the Executive Board and CSO representatives. The Open Government Partnership Action Plan Paraguay 2014-2016 was approved at this meeting, reaching an agreement on 8 Commitments, with dissent on 1 Commitment. In relation to the latter, CSO representatives had requested that the spaces for participation be deliberative and not only consultative, to which government representatives responded that it is not possible to delegate responsibilities of the State to Civil Society.

The Plan was submitted on time to the Support Unit of The Open Government Partnership on July 1, 2014.

CONSULTATION DURING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE 2nd ACTION PLAN

Joint Committee on Open Government

For the purposes of The Open Government Partnership , the Technical Planning Secretariat reporting to the Presidency of the Republic (STP) is a public institution that represents Paraguay in the The Open Government Partnership and is responsible for promoting the Open Government principles in the country. It is also responsible for ensuring that government organizations and civil society participate in the design, implementation and monitoring of the Open Government Action Plans in Paraguay.

The Joint Committee on The Open Government Partnership is a platform for ongoing dialogue created during the 2nd Action Plan where Civil Society and the State made decisions on the Open Government Action Plans and monitor compliance with the Commitments. This joint responsibility of governmental and non-governmental entities is an opportunity to promote the development of a national Open Government strategy to ensure that the Commitments do not become isolated and unrelated efforts, thus institutionalizing Open Government processes in Paraguay.

The meetings of the Joint Committee on The Open Government Partnership are held regularly at least on a quarterly basis, are open to the public and streamed live over the Internet. In addition, a Scoreboard allows the government, civil society organizations and citizens to constantly follow the progress of the plans. All news and activities are promoted on the website www.gobiernoabierto.gov.py; on social networks "Gobierno Abierto Paraguay" on Facebook, Twitter and YouTube; in awareness raising events across the country; and recently, in a weekly TV show called #GobiernoAbiertoPy on the "Paraguay TV" channel.

The Joint Committee and the Scoreboard were part of Commitment 5 of the 2nd Action Plan, therefore more details are provided above in this document.

PUBLIC CONSULTATION DURING THE FORMULATION OF FINAL SELF-ASSESSMENT REPORT OF THE 2nd ACTION PLAN

The drafting of the final report of the Self-Assessment of the Action Plan 2014-2016 began in May 2016. The report was written by the Open Government Unit of the STP with technical and financial support of the Democracy & Governance Program of the US Agency for International Development (USAID/Paraguay) implemented by the Center for Environmental & Social Studies (CEAMSO).

The Final Self-Assessment Report was shared with each of these institutions for their feedback on the implementation of their Commitments. Once the feedback of the institutions was received, they were included in the final self-assessment report which proceeded to the stage of public consultation as of Tuesday September 13, 2016 for a two-week period. After reviewing and incorporating the feedback received in the public consultation, the Final Self-Assessment Report was approved in the Joint Committee on Open Government on October 6, 2016.

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE INDEPENDENT REVIEW MECHANISM INCORPORATED

During the formulation of the Final Self-Assessment Report of the Open Government Action Plan 2014-2016, the key recommendations of the Independent Review Mechanism (IRM) were incorporated in relation to: establishing a formulation and monitoring mechanism that included civil society to accompany the process with the creation of the Joint Committee (Government, Civil Society, Academia) and the online availability of the Citizen Scoreboard of the Action Plan to serve as input for citizens to be informed, in real time, on the status of the Commitments. The recommendation not to limit the focus of the Action Plan to issues of transparency, but to expand it to include aspects of cross-sector collaboration and citizen participation, was taken into account. To achieve greater citizen participation, civil society organizations and the government organized socialization events in different geographical regions. On April 22, 2016 the broadcast of the TV show #GobiernoAbiertoPY began as a weekly space on "Paraguay TV" to share and discuss the advances and challenges of the principles of The Open Government Partnership with the government officials and the civil society leaders.

For the joint creation process of the 3rd Action Plan, the key recommendations of the IRM in the 2014-2015 Progress Report were incorporated in relation to: defining specific issues and problems; coordinating with other branches and levels of government; involving international working groups; improving public participation and the involvement of stakeholders and key institutions; incorporating specific commitments and targets into several commitments to ensure accountability; including working groups and commitments relating to the environment and natural resources; and addressing commitments contributing to the transparency and accountability of the FONACIDE. More details in this regard are listed in the 3rd Open Government Partnership Action Plan of Paraguay.