PERÚ

La Alianza para el Gobierno Abierto

Final Self-Assessment Report

**Open Government National Action Plan
2015-2016**

September 2017

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Glossary

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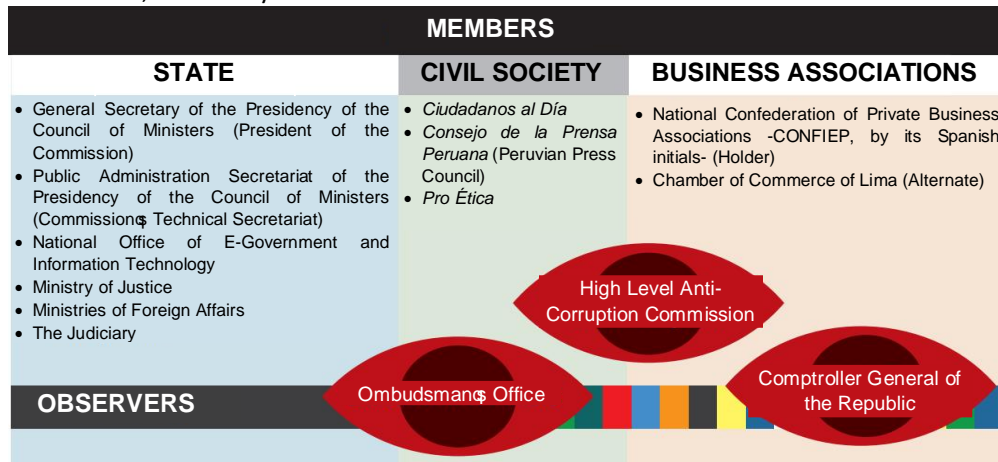|	
OGP	Open Government Partnership
OCDE	Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development
IRM	Independent Review Mechanism
PAGA	Open Government Action Plan
SGP . PCM	Public Administration Secretariat of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers
TIC	Information and Communication Technologies

1. Introduction and background

The Open Government Partnership is a global initiative aimed at improving transparency levels through the opening of data to allow the public administration to account for its actions and citizens to exercise adequate public oversight and participate in the design and implementation of government policies, thereby opening spaces for cooperation between public entities and the civil society.

Peru became a full member of the Open Government Partnership in April 2012. On 10 April 2012, the first Action Plan 2012-2014 was approved by Ministerial Resolution N° 085-2012-PCM. This plan was prepared in accordance with the partnership requirements, in a participative way, favoring the integration of different sectors and representatives of the civil society and business associations. This Action Plan included commitments on transparency and access to public information, public integrity, e-government and new technology development promotion, participation and accountability.

Therefore, the Open Government is conceived as a government that engages in constant dialogue with citizens in order to listen to them and make decisions based on their needs, facilitating cooperation between government officials and citizens during the performance of the services provided by the State and accounting for the agreements made and commitments undertaken for the purpose of strengthening the institutionality and management of public affairs to improve the citizens' quality of life.

The Open Government is one of the cornerstones of the National Policy for Public Administration Modernization, approved by Supreme Decree N° 004-2013-PCM, which must be implemented by all State entities.

For ensuring compliance with the commitments made in the Action Plan, a Multisectorial Commission was formed to monitor the implementation of the First Open Government Action Plan, by Supreme Decree N° 003-2013-PCM, ascribed to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, formed by:

MEMBERS		
STATE	**CIVIL SOCIETY**	**BUSINESS ASSOCIATIONS**
• General Secretary of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (President of the Commission) • Public Administration Secretariat of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (Commissions Technical Secretariat) • National Office of E-Government and Information Technology • Ministry of Justice • Ministries of Foreign Affairs • The Judiciary	• *Ciudadanos al Día* • *Consejo de la Prensa Peruana* (Peruvian Press Council) • *Pro Ética*	• National Confederation of Private Business Associations -CONFIEP, by its Spanish initials- (Holder) • Chamber of Commerce of Lima (Alternate)
	High Level Anti-Corruption Commission	
OBSERVERS	Ombudsmans Office	Comptroller General of the Republic

Based on the experience acquired during the formulation and implementation of the first action plan, the second action plan 2015-2016 was formulated and approved, by Ministerial Resolution N° 176-2015-PCM, published on 17 July 2015.

2. *Process for the preparation of the Open Government National Action Plan 2015-2016*

The process for the preparation of Peru's National Action Plan took into consideration the guidelines provided by the Partnership. On 17 December 2013, the Plan and Work Schedule were officially presented to the Multisectorial Commission for the monitoring and implementation of the Open Government Action Plan in order to validate it and start the execution of the activities scheduled.

A participatory methodology was proposed -by means of workshops and meetings- to gather the contributions and suggestions of public entities, civil society organizations and business associations regarding the commitments the plan should include.

Diffusion of the Preparation Process

Information and communication technologies (TIC, by its Spanish initials) were used for diffusing the consultation process,[1] through the use of websites, social networks -such as Facebook and Twitter- and other channels, in order to facilitate the collection of contributions and suggestions from institutions and people in general, who are not able to participate in the workshops. These spaces and mechanisms sought to bring together the actors in order to discuss the different commitments that should be included in the second plan.

Plan Preparation

Decentralized workshops were developed in the regions of Ayacucho, Piura and San Martín and two workshops were carried out in the city of Lima. Also, meetings were held with Congress representatives in order to report on the activities that were being carried out for the preparation of the plan.

Forty-nine (49) commitments were identified as a result of the workshops and proposals submitted in writing by the different sectors of the Executive Branch (170 proposals), grouped according to content and aligned with the commitments that could not be fulfilled in the first plan. The result presented 18 commitments whose priority was based on the SMART methodology (**S**pecific, **M**easurable, **A**ttainable, **R**elevant and **T**imely).

With respect to the work developed, the components in which the prioritized commitments were grouped, were established, and they are: 1) ***transparency and access to public information***, 2) ***accountability***, 3) ***improvement of public services*** and 4) ***citizen participation.*** The following actions were agreed for approval, foreseeing the creation of the drafting group, systematization of prioritized commitment sheets, plan drafting, execution of a workshop to plan together with the sectors and Multisectorial Commission the adjustments to be made, online public consultation, systematization of contributions and final plan draft approval.

Plan Approval

Due to the change in the management of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the approval of the plan agreed, scheduled for June 2014, was delayed; it was approved in July 2015, pursuant to the communication sent by the Open Government Partnership in which it recommended to the Peruvian Government to approve the plan before 1 January 2015. In December 2014, the organizations representing the civil society notified to the Presidency of the Council of Ministers their decision to no longer accompany them in the process of the OGP Plan.

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[1] http://www.pcm.gob.pe/gobierno_abierto_peru/ ;
http://www.pcm.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2014/01/PLAN_AGA.pdf

The second plan gathered 17 out of 18 commitments and left for evaluation the regulatory proposal for the creation of the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Public Information. This made the civil society representatives to condition their reincorporation into the commission on the inclusion of the commitment for the creation of an authority responsible for transparency. Without prejudice to the above and through repeated communications, the State asked the civil society to reconsider their position, resuming coordination and communication, and invited them to all the activities developed for the implementation of commitments related to transparency and access to information and open data. In addition, until the presentation of the mid-term review, the creation of the Autonomous Authority was discussed in the High Level Anti-Corruption Commission, in which the civil society also participates.

The delegation of powers to the Executive Branch, by Law N° 30506, to legislate on matters relating to economic recovery and formalization, public safety, fight against corruption, water and sanitation, and Petroperú's reorganization, in January 2017, was issued by Legislative Decree N° 1353, through which the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Public Information was created, strengthening the personal data privacy regime and the regulations of the management of interests, ascribed to the Ministry of Justice; and its regulations were approved by Supreme Decree N° 019-2017-JUS, implementing an initiative to strengthen compliance with the Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information.

3. Incorporation of recommendations from the independent review mechanism (IRM) of the first PAGA (2012-2013)

In the first Action Plan, 47 commitments were formulated, which had to go through a rationalization and organization process, among other reasons, because some of them were activities; this left 12 commitments for evaluation. This led to consider the use of the SMART methodology for the second plan formulation in order to reduce the number of commitments and identify the activities to be assessed in order to fulfill the commitments.

Another recommendation of the IRM of the first PAGA was the need to have an autonomous authority to ensure transparency. Although this recommendation was envisaged as a commitment during the second plan preparation process, it was not considered in the content of the approved document. However, by Ministerial Resolution N° 0268-2016-JUS, published on 13 September 2016, the Work Group in charge of preparing a technical report that includes the regulatory proposal for the creation of a National Transparency Authority was formed. In January 2017 the National Transparency Authority was created, ascribed to the Ministry of Justice.

4. Compliance with the implementation of the commitments made in the Open Government National Action Plan 2015-2016

The following sections show the level of progress towards compliance with the commitments assumed by Peru, within the framework of the National Action Plan 2015-2016, considering the compliance form format suggested by the OGP. It should be noted that the implementation of the commitments is the responsibility of the entities designated as responsible in each form.

Topic 1: Transparency and access to public information

The country made six commitments in this regard, which reflect Peru's interest in strengthening the regulatory framework, improving enabling tools and developing the capabilities of civil servants at all three levels of government, in particular, with regard to data destruction and loss, infringements and penalties, improvement of Standard Transparency Portal and Procurement System, in order to facilitate the access, search and reutilization of information. Likewise, it sought to promote more transparency in the management of social programs and extractive industries at regional government level.

Component: Transparency and Access to Public Information		
Commitment 1. Amendment to the Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information		
Secretariat/Ministry in charge		Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Public Administration Secretariat
Name of the person in charge		Mercedes Araoz
Position		President of the Council of Ministers
E-mail		
Phone		51-1-2197000
Other actors involved	**Government**	Ministry of Justice, Comptroller General of the Republic and High Level Anti-Corruption Commission.
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	*Proética, Ciudadanos al Día, Consejo de la Prensa Peruana.*
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		The following gaps were identified in the Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information (LTAIP, by its Spanish initials), affecting its implementation: a) there is no glossary of terms to guide public officials in the interpretation of the law, b) it does not contain provisions to regulate the consequences of losing and inadequately destroying the data in possession of public entities and c) public entities have difficulties in applying sanctions to public officials and servants who fail to comply with the LTAIP, since it establishes in a general manner that non-compliance with its provisions leads to a sanction for serious fault, without laying down a catalogue of infringements and their corresponding sanctions.
Main objective		Guiding public officials in the interpretation of the provisions of the LTAIP, as well as in the

	establishment of regulations for infringements and sanctions in case of non-compliance with the law.
Brief description of commitment	Formulation of a regulatory proposal to amend the Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information in order to include a glossary of terms, regulate the provisions regarding data loss and destruction and incorporate a chapter on infringements and sanctions.
Importance	Updating a standard from 2002 and give effect to its compliance in order to strengthen the values promoted by OGP in terms of transparency and access to public information.
Goal	It is necessary to strengthen transparency in public administration and guarantee the right of citizens to access public information, regarding decision-making and management of public resources. This generates confidence in the citizens, since public oversight is strengthened and the administration openness is improved.

Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete
	X			

Description of results	**The following activities were considered:** 1. *Bill completed.* 2. *Work meetings with public entities and civil society organizations to share the project and receive feedback.* 3. *Approval of bill by the Senior Management of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM).* 4. *Submission of bill to the Congress of the Republic.*

Additional information

The Ministry of Justice created the Autonomous Transparency and Data Protection Authority in January 2017, by Legislative Decree N° 1353, which contains amendments to the Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information concerning timeframes for attention and incorporation of the double instance in charge of the Authority and Penalty System.

According to the new Regulations of Organization and Functions (ROF) of the Public Administration Secretariat of the Presidency of the Council of Ministries, it has no competence in matters related to transparency and access to public information. DS No.022-2017-PCM, dated 27 February 2017.

Component: Transparency and Access to Public Information		
Commitment 2. Improvement of Standard Transparency Portal		
Secretariat/Ministry in charge	Presidency of the Council of Ministries, through the Public Administration Secretariat and the National Office for Electronic Government and Information Technology (ONGEI, by its Spanish initials).	
Name of the person in charge	Mercedes Araoz	
Position	President of the Council of Ministers	
E-mail		
Phone	51-1-2197000	
	Government	Not applicable.

Other actors involved	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		According to a study carried out by Proética, at the request of the Public Administration Secretariat, related to the citizen's perception of the Standard Transparency Portal, it was determined that: ✓ In some sections of the Standard Transparency Portal, the information is published in PDF format, which is not very legible. Likewise, the information is published in formats that cannot be downloaded and used by the citizens. ✓ A large proportion of the participants of workshops and focus groups expressed dissatisfaction with the information search results. For some of them it was not easy to find the information they were looking for and others stated that the information was incomplete or not up to date. ✓ The citizens indicated that they had never used the Standard Transparency Portal or that they were unaware of its existence. ✓ Most participants had difficulty to find the Standard Transparency Portal in the websites of entities and, once they accessed the portal, they considered the design of this tool to be unfriendly.
Main objective		Having a Standard Transparency Portal that timely disseminates updated information, that can be used or reused by citizens, and allows easy user navigability. This will help communicating its benefits to citizens in order to promote its use.
Brief description of the commitment		Improving the accessibility and interoperability of Standard Transparency Portals and promoting reuse of the data contained in them.
Importance		The new version of the Standard Transparency Portal contains a friendly approach to citizens and has improved information contents to facilitate accessibility and reuse of information, incorporating the open data approach, thereby contributing to open government principles aimed at increasing the levels of transparency and access to public information, since it is a very important tool to ensure the transparency in the traceability of the requests to access public information, which -in turn- allows having an information access record system of national scope.
Goal		Implementation of the new Standard Transparency Portal version.
Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete

				X

Description of results	The following activities were considered: 1. ***Standard Transparency Portal redesigned from the displayed view of public entities websites.*** The new Standard Transparency Portal version was approved in February 2017 and it can be accessed from the Peruvian State's Portal. It can be visualized in the following link http://peru.gob.pe/Portal_Transparencia_Estandar/ 2. ***Preparation and approval of strategy for the diffusion and communication of the benefits of the Standard Transparency Portal.*** Actions for portal diffusion were taken, such as the publication of the standard in the website of SGP_PCM, in the following link http://sgp.pcm.gob.pe/biblioteca/?searchll=Normas. Its implementation was disseminated through social networks, and different technical assistance workshops for public entities regarding the new Standard Transparency Portal version implementation were carried out. 3. ***Public presentation of the improvements made to the Standard Transparency Portal.*** Two meetings were held with public entities and regional offices of the Ombudsman's Office, at the request of this institution. The Standard Transparency Plan has used guidelines that determine the type of information that will be released and the standards supporting this.

Additional information

The integration of information systems of governing entities in the Standard Transparency Portal has been significant, since it has made available information provided by the Ministry of Economy and Finance regarding budgetary information of the Integrated Financial Management System (SIAF, by its Spanish initials) or procurement information from the Electronic System for Government Procurement (SEACE, by its Spanish initials). The Standard Transparency Portal -which has national scope- has official information that is updated on a daily basis. Similarly, it has added value due to the integration of a system to record public information requests and monitor the replies in order to know the status of the traceability of their attention; the migration of structured information towards the Open Data National Portal has been envisaged.

Component: Transparency and Access to Public Information	
Commitment 3. Improvement of knowledge of public officials and servants in transparency and access to public information	
Secretariat/Ministry in charge	Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Public Administration Secretariat
Name of the person in charge	Mercedes Araoz

Position		President of the Council of Ministers
E-mail		
Phone		51-1-2197000
Other actors involved	Government	Not applicable
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		Difficulties were identified while accessing the information, or the transparency portals were not up to date.
Main objective		Strengthening the capabilities of the officials in charge of addressing the requests for information and those in charge of the Standard Transparency Portal regarding the scope of the regulations concerning the TAIP, in order to promote better performance of their duties, generating public value for citizens.
Brief description of the commitment		Improving the knowledge and developing the skills of public officials and servants for the proper implementation of the regulations on Transparency and Access to Public Information, gradually expanding the scope of training.
Importance		Strengthening the capacities of public administration personnel will foster greater knowledge and awareness about the application of the open government principles for better performance of their duties.
Goal		It is expected to increase the knowledge of public officials and servants on open government concepts and approach and apply it to the formulation and design of public policies, reinforcing the openness of the State towards citizens.

Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete
				X

Description of results	The following activities were considered: 1. **Open Government Capability Strengthening Program focused on Transparency and Access to Public Information.** With the assistance of ProDescentralización, USAID, the Open Government Capability Strengthening Program was developed and implemented during 2015-2016, and it was addressed to regional and local governments. This program provides tools for managing training in entities under the approaches and criteria of the governing entity, but in line with their culture and territory. The program contains a Methodology Guide that allows training trainers. Also, it contains four fascicles: Fascicle 1- Transparency Fascicle 2. Access to Public Information Fascicle 3- Citizen Participation and Accountability Fascicle 4- Open Government The material was released in June 2015 and it can be found in the following link:

➢ Target audience: 19 ministries and 54 public entities of the Executive Branch were trained, forming training teams that replicated the Open Government workshops in their entities.
➢ Scope: at all three government levels.
- 5 regional governments: Amazonas, Loreto, Madre de Dios, San Martín and Ucayali.
- 6 local provincial governments: Condorcanqui and Chachapoyas (Amazonas), Maynas (Loreto), Tambopata (Madre de Dios), Lamas (San Martín) and Coronel Portillo (Ucayali)
- 16 local district governments: Río Santiago (Amazonas), Barranquita, Cuñumbuqui, Zapatero and Tabalosos (San Martín), Belén, San Juan Bautista, Punchana, Mazán, Indiana, Tnte. Manual Clavero –Putumayo River (Loreto), Yarinacocha, Manantay and Campo Verde (Ucayali), Tahuamanu and Las Piedras (Madre de Dios).
- Other entities, such as the National Registry of Identification and Civil Status and the "Juntos" program, National Police of Peru.

In addition, the SGP developed Macro-Regional Workshops in 2015 and 2016, successfully training:

Training topic	2015	2016	Total
Standard Transparency Portal Implementation	998	941	1939
Open Government: Standard Transparency Portal, Access to Public Information, open data and public ethics promotion.	732	703	1435
Open data	650	0	650
Public ethics promotion	637	221	858
Importance of Transparency and Access to Public Information	201	515	716
Total	3218	2380	5598

2. Virtualization of the Open Government Capability Strengthening Program focused on Transparency and Access to Public Information.
The SGP has considered that this activity is responsibility of the National Civil Service Authority. Therefore, it shall incorporate the Open Government Program in its curricula and, within the framework of its competences, it will be in charge of strengthening the capabilities of civil servants.

Additional information

It should be noted that the Open Government Capability Strengthening Program got the second place in the category of Good Practices in Curricular Administration in the Contest of Good Practices in Training Management, carried out in the framework of decentralized public administration and organized by the National Civil Service Authority (SERVIR, by its Spanish initials) with the CADESAN project of German Cooperation GIZ : http://www.servir.gob.pe/servir-premia-a-ganadores-de-buenas-practicas-en-gestion-de-la-capacitacion/

Component: Transparency and Access to Public Information		
Commitment 4. Promote more information about users and the scope of social programs		
Secretariat/Ministry in charge		Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion
Name of the person in charge		Fiorella Molinelli
Position		Minister
E-mail		despachoministerial1@midis.gob.pe
Phone		51-1-6318000
Other actors involved	**Government**	Not applicable
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		Although the country has the Household Focalization System (SISFOH, by its Spanish initials), with contains information about the citizens and their respective socioeconomic classification, it is necessary to have a registry of the people enrolled in the State's social and/or subsidy programs.
Main objective		Improving transparency on users of Social Programs run by the State, with updated information, in order to have detailed information about the location of the population served by these programs. In addition, it will allow promoting civic surveillance with regard to the services provided by these programs.
Brief description of the commitment		Promoting more information about users and the scope of social programs in order to better targeting the recipients of these services and promoting citizen participation and surveillance.
Importance		Having a register that consolidates the database with information of all the users enrolled in social or subsidy programs run by the State through a web application that may be consulted by the citizens, strengthens the entity's transparency and promotes the right of citizens to access public information.
Goal		It is expected to have an updated application according to the regulations and processes set out, duly publicized, that allows -through its use- improving the ways the recipients

		are targeted and promoting citizen participation and surveillance.		
Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete
			X	

Description of results	***National Registry of Users (RNU, by its Spanish initials) that will consolidate the database with information of the users enrolled in social or subsidy programs run by the State, provided by each sector and institution in charge.*** This list may be consulted by the citizens through a web application, within the framework of the functions of the General Targeting Directorate (DGFO, by its Spanish initials), as administrator of the National Registry of Users (RNU). Official Letter No. 001-2017-MIDIS/VMPES/DGFO (16 March 2017) was submitted, requesting the submission of the database of the lists of users registered in social or subsidy programs run by the State on a regular basis. ***Web application implemented and diffusion of its use and benefits.*** The General Targeting Directorate designed and developed the web report module in real time for consultation of the General Household Registry (PGH, by its Spanish initials) at national, regional, provincial and district level in order to use it through the web application InfoMidis: http://sdv.midis.gob.pe/Infomidis/#/padronGralHog Source: Official Letter N° 290-2017-MIDIS/SG/OGPPM, dated 09.12.17
Additional information	

The general household registry is part of the social programs information available in the infoMIDIS system, where socio-economic indicators may also be found.
http://sdv.midis.gob.pe/Infomidis#/

Component: Transparency and Access to Public Information		
Commitment 5. Improve the SEACE- Electronic System for Government Procurement		
Secretariat/Ministry in charge		Supervisory Agency of Government Procurement (OSCE, by its Spanish initials)
Name of the person in charge		Thou Su Chen
Position		General Secretary
E-mail		secretaria_general@osce.gob.pe
Phone		51-1-613-5555
Other actors involved	**Government**	NOT APPLICABLE
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		Limited operability of the Electronic System for Government Procurement (SEACE) to be used by the contracting bodies (OEC, by its Spanish initials), as well as for the search of entity processes by suppliers and citizens.
Main objective		Improving the SEACE for effective use, having accessible information of similar processes and simplifying the search of procurement processes of public entities and making available information on potential suppliers nationwide.
Brief description of the commitment		Improving SEACE's portal through the implementation of modules that facilitate the search for procurement processes of public entities.
Importance		The commitment assumed by OSCE contributes as a contingency measure in case the technological tool, that to this date works as SEACE 2.0, crashes and/or is prohibited; the modules Annual Procurement Plan (PAC) version 2.9, Procurement version 2.9 and Single Catalogue of Goods, Services and Works (CUBSO) version 2.9, have been implemented. It should be noted that this technological tool fosters transparency and contributes to the fight against corruption.
Goal		The Electronic System for Government Procurement (SEACE) is expected to be improved through the implementation of the following modules: Annual Procurement Plan (PAC) version 2.9; Single Catalogue of Goods, Services and Works – CUBSO version 2.9; and Procurement 2.9.

Compliance		**Not yet started**	**Limited**	**Substantial**	**Complete**
					X

Description of results	The following activities were considered for fulfilling this commitment: *1. Implementation of the modules Annual Procurement Plan (PAC)* *Single Catalogue of Goods, Services and Others (CUBSO).* • **PAC module in SEACE version 3.0:** The new PAC module, version 3.0, was implemented on 1 January 2017 in the area of production of SEACE version 3.0

	• **Module CUBSO in SEACE version 2.9:** The new version of Module CUBSO in version 2.9 was obtained. ***2. Procurement Module Implementation*** The version 2.9 of the Procurement Module is available. Source: Official Letter N° 2813-2017/OSCE/SGE.

Additional Information

It has been envisaged the implementation of a CUBSO Module, version 3.0. Its execution and progress will depend on the coordination between OSCE (through SEACE's Directorate) and the Ministry of Economy and Finance for the harmonization, standardization and administration of National Catalogues. The objective is to have a single catalogue where the needs of government entities can be classified and identified, which -at the same time- can be integrated with other administrative systems of the State.

The development and implementation of a new Procurement Module is being coordinated between the Software Development Management Unit and the Functional Management Sub-Directorate of SEACE. Its implementation is expected for March 2018.

Component: Transparency and Access to Public Information		
Commitment 6. Implementation of Commissions for Transparency in Extractive Industries		
Secretariat/Ministry in charge		Permanent Multisectorial Commission for Transparency in Extractive Industries (EITI Commission), ascribed to the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM).
Name of the person in charge		Cayetana Aljovín
Position		Minister
E-mail		
Phone		51-1-4111100
Other actors involved	Government	NOT APPLICABLE
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		At regional level, there is a need to create opportunities for dialogue among authorities, companies and the civil society on (tax and non-tax) contributions, distribution and use of public resources derived from extractive activities (canon and others related).
Main objective		Showing transparency and informing the population about the destination of the royalties paid for the exploitation of natural resources in the region.
Brief description of the commitment		Implementing Extractive Industries Transparency Commissions in three (03) Regional Governments in order to establish criteria of transparency regarding the use of the income these governments receive from extractive companies (mining and hydrocarbon companies) to foster the development of their regions.

Importance	It highlights the commitment as a country, since Peru considers it a successful practice for transparency in the extractive industry. Thus, public oversight participation opportunities are generated, based on the transparency shown with respect to the use of the income received by regional governments, which also shows the participation of regional governments that promote an open government.
Goal	The Permanent Multisectorial Commission EITI Peru is expected to expand the management to other regional governments, increasing the formation of EITI commissions.

Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete
				X

Description of results	***The publication of the ordinance that creates the EITI Commission in the region by 03 Regional Governments was considered among the actions to be taken.*** The Ministry reported the fulfillment of the commitment to 100 %, providing information about regional EITI processes: 1. Regional Process Piura. Reference Document: Regional Ordinance N° 289-2014/GRP-CR. EITI Piura: http://eitipiura.regionpiura.gob.pe/ 2. Regional Process Moquegua: Reference Document: Regional Ordinance N° 002-2014/CR-GRM EITI Moquegua: http://regionmoquegua.gob.pe/web13/transparencia/eiti.html Both processes have Regional Transparency Studies about the transfer and use of resources derived from extractive activities, the same that are being disseminated in various regional spaces. 3. Regional Process Arequipa. Reference Document: Regional Ordinance N°356 that creates the Permanent Multisectorial Regional Commission. http://busquedas.elperuano.com.pe/normaslegales/crean-la-comision-regional-multisectorial-permanente-para-l-ordenanza-no-356-arequipa-1466858-3/

Additional Information

Peru is the first country to achieve the implementation of EITI at sub-national government level. By doing so, we do not only seek to provide transparency regarding the resources derived from the extractive industry, but also to know how these incomes are transferred to regional or local governments and used for the benefit of the population.
The creation of an EITI Commission in Apurimac has been envisaged for this year and an additional commission in La Libertad or Cusco for 2018.

In summary, from the 6 commitments made on Transparency and Access to Public Information, 4 have been completed and one shows significant progress. The commitment that has not been started yet refers to the improvement of the Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information, which -to this date- falls under the competence of the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Public Information and Personal Information Protection, created by the Ministry of Justice in January 2017.

Topic 2: Citizen Participation

With regard to citizen participation, the PAGA 2015-2016 established four commitments aimed at developing a regulatory framework that allows setting out guidelines on citizen participation management in public entities at all three government levels, the development of the capabilities of civil servants and indigenous peoples regarding the Prior Consultation Law, and the participation of social actors in the surveillance of the National School Nutrition Program management and plenary agreements of the Supreme Court of the Republic.

Component: Citizen Participation		
Commitment 7. Strengthen citizen participation management		
Secretariat/Ministry in charge		Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Public Administration Secretariat
Name of the person in charge		Mercedes Araoz
Position		President of the Council of Ministers
E-mail		
Phone		51-1-2197000
Other actors involved	**Government**	Not applicable
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		According to the Ibero-American Charter of Citizen Participation in Public administration (p.3), citizen participation is construed as a process of social construction of public policies, promoting the expression and defense of its interests and an increased knowledge of public affairs. Although our country has citizen participation mechanisms, it is necessary to implement guidelines and directions regarding the management of citizen participation policies. This will allow strengthening such mechanisms in such a way they are developed in an active and adequate manner.
Main objective		Raising awareness and guide public officials on proper citizen participation management, as a way to contribute to the improvement of the quality of public administration in accordance with the national regulations and the Ibero-American Charter of Citizen Participation.
Brief description of the commitment		Strengthening citizen participation management in public entities at the three government levels through guidelines and directions to help proper management.
Importance		The commitment helps strengthening the effectiveness of the existing citizen participation mechanisms, as an Open Government principle.
Goal		Civil servants are expected to properly manage citizen participation to help improving the quality of public administration.

Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete
	X			

Description of results	The activities foreseen were: *1. Formation of a work group (comprised of public entities and the civil society) to prepare the guidelines proposal.* *2. Proposal of completed guidelines.* *3. Approval of guidelines proposal made by the Senior Management of PCM.* *4. Publication of the standard that approves the guidelines.* *5. Implementation of guidelines.*

Additional Information

As indicated in subheading 2 regarding the process for the approval of Plan 2015-2016, in view of the delay in its approval caused by the change in the management of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the civil society organizations notified their decision to permanently suspend their participation in the Permanent Multisectorial Commission for the Open Government Action Plan implementation.

In addition, by collecting 17 out of 18 commitments, the plan left for evaluation the regulatory proposal for the creation of the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Public Information, which made the civil society representatives to condition their reincorporation to this commission; therefore, they would not participate in the action plan implementation.

However, the civil society institutions were invited to the different activities carried out. With regard to this commitment, they were summoned to inform them about the implementation and they requested the terms of reference of the consultant company that would be hired by the State for their review. However, their comments and opinions were delayed, in such a way the State could not generate a call for the contracting process before the end of the year and commit the budget.

Component: CITIZEN PARTICIPATION		
Commitment 8: Improve the knowledge and skills of public officials and servants and indigenous people for Prior Consultation Law implementation.		
Secretariat/Ministry in charge		Ministry of Culture, through the Vice-Ministry of Interculturality
Name of the person in charge		Salvador del Solar
Position		Minister
E-mail		
Phone		(511) 618-9393
Other actors involved	Government	
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		There is a need to foster the dissemination and knowledge of the Prior Consultation Law to indigenous peoples and officials of the three government levels in charge of implementing the right of consultation in order to ensure compliance with the objective set by that process.

Main objective	Strengthening the role of technical assistance to indigenous peoples and public officials of the Vice-Ministry of Interculturality of the Ministry of Culture to promote better compliance with the Prior Consultation Law.			
Brief description of the commitment	Improving the knowledge and developing the skills of public officials and servants, as well as of indigenous peoples, for the implementation of the Prior Consultation Law and its regulations, progressively broadening the scope of training. Commitment activities: 1. Training Plan approval. 2. Training Plan implementation.			
Importance	The commitment assumed by the Ministry of Culture has helped strengthening the knowledge and developing the skills of public officials, as well as reaching an agreement or consensus between the State and indigenous peoples for the implementation of the Prior Consultation Law and its regulations, highlighting its importance as an opportunity of dialogue between the State and indigenous or native peoples, being able to participate in the decision-making process in order to ensure the linguistic rights of all the speakers of native or indigenous languages.			
Goal	It is expected to strengthen the knowledge and skills of officials and servants for an effective use of native or indigenous languages in public and private spaces. Also, it is intended to ensure, through intercultural dialogue, their inclusion in the decision-making processes of the State and the adoption of measures that respect their collective rights.			
Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete
				X
Description of results	During 2015, 3,754 indigenous leaders and 353 officials were trained and in 2016 training was provided to 918 leaders and 878 officials. The training program of the Prior Consultation Directorate considers five types of training activities: 1. Workshops with leaders. 2. Workshops with leaders within the framework of consultation processes. 3. Workshops with officials. 4. Workshops with officials within the framework of consultation processes. 5. Specialization course on prior consultation rights. To this date have been carried out:[2]			

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[2] Some activities to support the Strengthening of Knowledge and Capacities:

	- 7 workshops with leaders. - 3 workshops with leaders within the framework of consultation processes. - 11 workshops with officials. - 2 workshops with officials within the framework of consultation processes. - 1 specialization course on prior consultation rights.
Additional Information	
Workshops targeted at officials are part of the ongoing activities of the Ministry of Culture.	

Component: Citizen Participation		
Commitment 9. Institutionalize citizen participation through social monitoring mechanisms to the processes of the National School Nutrition Program "Qali Warma"		
Secretariat/Ministry in charge		Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion
Name of the person in charge		Fiorella Molinelli
Position		Minister
E-mail		despachoministerial1@midis.gob.pe
Phone		51-1-6318000
Other actors involved	**Government**	NOT APPLICABLE
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		There is a need to strengthen the social management and monitoring of the food service management of the National School Nutrition Program (PNAE, by its Spanish initials) "Qali Warma" in order to monitor and assess the quality of the program through citizen participation and monitoring mechanisms.
Main objective		Helping the improvement of the management and accountability of PNAE "Qali Warma"
Brief description of the commitment		Institutionalizing citizen participation through social monitoring mechanisms for the processes of the National School Nutrition Program "Qali Warma", in charge of the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS, by its Spanish initials).
Importance		The commitment assumed by MIDIS has helped strengthening the capacity of control and surveillance of the citizenship on a school food service social program, allowing to undertake cooperation tasks to contribute to a better

- Workshops for training on prior consultation rights of indigenous peoples carried out with officials of the National Superintendency of State Property.
http://consultaprevia.cultura.gob.pe/capacitaciones/3101/
- Training workshop for indigenous leaders on prior consultation rights – CNA http://consultaprevia.cultura.gob.pe/categoria/talleres-con-lideres/?nombre=&fecha=2016-04
- Training workshop on prior consultation rights of indigenous peoples or natives carried out with indigenous leaders of the Basis of the Federation of Native Communities of High and Low Corrientes River – FEPIBAC
http://consultaprevia.cultura.gob.pe/capacitaciones/taller-de-capacitacion-sobre-el-derecho-a-la-consulta-previa-de-los-pueblos-indigenas-u-originarios-con-lideres-y-lideresas-indigenas-de-las-bases-de-la-federacion-de-pueblos-indigenas-de-bajo-y-alto/

	management of Qali Warma, carrying out the social monitoring in education centers and generating information about the management with a preventive and proactive approach for the generation of alerts and recommendations with oversight and surveillance actions, strengthening the co-management model through actions for the social monitoring of program management.
Goal	The Qali Warma program is expected to strengthen its social management process by making sustainable the actions undertaken, such as updating the mapping of actors, monitoring, supervision and assessment of the program with the different monitoring mechanisms, such as oversight and alert systems, strengthening its co-management model.

Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete
				X

Description of results	*1. Review and validate the directory of social actors focused on monitoring the management of PNAE "Qali Warma".* The Actor Mapping was prepared in 2015, and it is continuously updated. Since August 2016, the Program's Oversight, Monitoring and Assessment Unit receives information to update the actor mapping, incorporation institutions and lieutenant governors that are leaders and volunteers in their communities. As of June 2017, Territorial Units have an updated directory of actors validated according to the guidelines provided by the Oversight, Monitoring and Assessment Unit -USME. *2. Work meetings held with identified social actors to engage them in surveillance.* Two hundred and eighty-nine (289) overseers have been certified to participate in the 116 Purchasing Committees. The effective participation of 254 people in different stages of the purchasing process has been verified. Out of the total number of people who have effectively participated, 137 are overseers certified by the Transparency and Citizen Surveillance Committee, 69 by the Integrated Committee to Fight Poverty, 07 by the Regional Directorates of Education, 39 by Local Education Management Units, 01 by the Public Prosecutor's Office and 01 by the Justice of the Peace. Also, the Territorial Units have held meetings for coordination exchanging proposals with representatives of the Roundtable for Poverty Reduction (MCLCP), Transparency and Citizen Surveillance Committee (CTVC), Regional Directorates of Education (DRE), health care networks and the National Office of Internal Government (ONAGI) in order to share oversight and social monitoring instruments.

3. Implementation of training program for social actors identified.

In 2016, a total of 395 technical assistances were provided to 5,931 social actors, where issues such as co-management, purchasing process, school nutrition committee, care modalities, social monitoring, social monitoring instruments, alerts, among other relevant topics, were discussed. Between January and June 2017, 446 technical assistance activities have been carried out in the 27 territorial units, with the participation of 6,819 social actors.

4. Agreements signed with the social actors identified for monitoring the management of PNAE "Qali Warma".

To this date, there are five valid agreements: 1) Territorial Unit Cajamarca 2: interinstitutional cooperation agreement between Centro Ideas and the National School Nutrition Program "Qali Warma", 2) Territorial Unit Amazonas: interinstitutional cooperation agreement between Asociación Civil Nación Awajun y Wampis del Perú and the National School Nutrition Program "Qali Warma", 3) Territorial Unit Junín: Cooperation agreement between Asociación de Comunidades Nativas de Pichanaqui (ACECONAP) and the National School Nutrition Program "Qali Warma", 4) Territorial Unit Junín: Cooperation agreement between Central Ashánica del Rio Ene (CARE) and the National School Nutrition Program "Qali Warma", 5) Territorial Unit Cajamarca 1: Interinstitutional cooperation agreement between Cuerpo de PAZ-PERÚ and the National School Nutrition Program "Qali Warma".

5. Implementation of citizen surveillance actions.

Surveillance actions are carried out through people who commit voluntarily. In the framework of the surveillance carried out, the answers to the alerts raised are monitored. By June 2017, the program had received 538 alerts associated to the purchasing process of 2017, 432 of which were answered within the deadlines established in the protocol for the process of attention of alerts raised during oversight and monitoring actions, approved by Executive Director Resolution No. 4695-2016-MIDIS/PNAEQW.

Source: Official Letter N° 290-2017-MIDIS/SG/OGPPM, dated 09.12.17

Additional Information

Except for the first activity, all other activities are of a continuing nature.
In November 2017 will be carried out the Fifth Social Monitoring Workshop, which will have the participation of representatives of social organizations and institutions in charge of carrying out oversight (to the purchasing process) and social surveillance (of the food service management process).

Component: Citizen Participation	
Commitment 10. Promote citizen participation in Plenary Agreements of the Supreme Court of the Republic	
Secretariat/Ministry in charge	The Judiciary – Supreme Court of Justice
Name of the person in charge	Duberli Rodríguez Tineo
Position	Head of the Judiciary and Supreme Court of Justice

E-mail		drodriguezt@pj.gob.pe
Phone		51-1-4101010
Other actors involved	Government	Not applicable
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		Currently, the procedures for participation of citizens, private entities and other public entities in plenary agreements of the Supreme Court of the Republic respond to the court's specialization (criminal, civil, labor-social security, constitutional or contentious-administrative), which poses a uniformity problem.
Main objective		Regulating in a single set of regulations the participation of citizens, private entities and other public entities in the plenary agreements of the Supreme Court of the Republic.
Brief description of the commitment		Consolidating the institutionalization of the courts and extending the participation of citizens and other public entities in the plenary agreements of the Supreme Court of the Republic.
Importance		This commitment contributes to allow and strengthen citizen participation in plenary agreements of the Supreme Court.
Goal		Increased openness to citizens in plenary agreements of the Supreme Court of the Judiciary is expected.
Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete
		X		
Description of results		The following activities are considered: *1. Resolution project that regulates citizen participation in plenary agreements of the Supreme Court of the Republic completed.* *2. Pre-publication of the resolution project for citizen comments.* *3. Publication of the resolution that approves the guidelines in official newspaper El Peruano.*

Additional Information
The Judiciary has prepared a work document or guidelines to unify the different courts of the Supreme Court of Justice. Given the nature of the procedure, there are certain limitations that have to be overcome for fulfilling the commitments assumed. Source: Official Letter N° 8405-2016-SG-CS-PJ

In summary, out of 4 commitments assumed for promoting citizen participation, the training of officials and leaders on Prior Consultation Law, in charge of the Ministry of Culture (MINCUL, by its Spanish initials), has been carried out. However, it should be noted that the objective was to reach an agreement or consensus between the State and indigenous peoples for implementing the Prior Consultation Law and its regulations, which is not measurable. Likewise, the citizen surveillance system of the National School Nutrition Program "Qali Warma" has been organized.

There has been no progress on strengthening citizen participation mechanisms in public entities of the three government levels since the comments to the review of the Terms of Reference made by the civil society were not available on time, not being able to commit the budget for contracting the service.

Topic 3: Accountability

With regard to accountability, the PAGA 2015-2016 set out three commitments of the Peruvian Government aimed at developing the regulatory framework and tools to facilitate the accountability process for the heads of public entities and improve the quality of hearings at regional and local levels. Similarly, the publication and accountability of entities, programs or projects targeted on children was proposed.

Component: Accountability		
Commitment 11. Comprehensible information of Accountability Reports of Heads of Public Entities		
Secretariat/Ministry in charge		Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic
Name of the person in charge		Nelson Shack
Position		Comptroller General of the Republic.
E-mail		
Phone		51-1- 3303000
Other actors involved	**Government**	Not applicable
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		There is a need to present the information contained in the accountability reports of the heads of public entities -regulated by Directive No. 04_2007-CG/DES, approved by Comptroller's Office Resolution No. 332-2007-CG- in more legible formats in response to the requirements and needs of citizens for exercising public oversight and associated tasks.
Main objective		Allowing easy access and understanding of the information provided by the heads of public entities regarding the management of resources, as well as the decisions made during the performance of their duties, answering the citizens for the management and result of their actions, being able to be subject to public oversight.
Brief description of the commitment		Providing the citizens with comprehensible information about the accountability reports of the heads of public entities through the web in order to allow public oversight based on that information.
Importance		Developing instruments based on technological tools to make accountability more comprehensible and facilitate public oversight contributes to management transparency and citizens oversight on public administration. It also promotes the use of information technologies to make available information of interest to citizens.

Goal	It is expected to have a tool that allows effectively implementing accountability as a citizen participation mechanism, putting public administration under citizen oversight regarding decision-making, and public resources management.			
Compliance	**Not yet started**	**Limited**	**Substantial**	**Complete**
				X
Description of results	1. ***Directive approved by redesign of the accountability process of the heads of public entities.*** By Comptroller's Office Resolution No. 159-2016-CG, Directive No. 015-2016-CG/GPROD "Accountability of Heads of Entities" was approved, which comprises the process through which the head of the entity informs the Comptroller's Office about the use of the State's property and funds in their care and the results of their management in such a way it can be assessed and published in the Comptroller's Office web portal. 2. ***Designed and operational technological tool with information of accountability reports of the heads of public entities.*** Directive No. 015-2016-CG/GPROD sets out the use of a software application that allows requesting access and presenting accountability reports online. http://www.rendiciondecuentas.gob.pe/files/DIRECTIVA_N015-2016-CGGPROD.pdf 3. ***Launch and diffusion of technological tool.*** The software application was launched in October 2016, through the following means: institutional portal, official newspaper El Peruano, workshops, communication to heads of entities, communication to the heads of the Office for International Cooperation and officials of the Comptroller General of the Republic. https://apps1.contraloria.gob.pe/RRCC/ConsultaIRC/Index 4. ***Diffusion of and training on technological tool directives and use at national level.*** Twenty workshops have been developed in Lima (2016) and 4 in the regions of Huánuco, Cusco, Ica and Ayacucho (2017). Source: Official Letter N° 962-2017-CG/SGE				
Additional Information				
Accountability reports may be accessed through the following link: **http://www.rendiciondecuentas.gob.pe/**				
Component: Accountability				
Commitment 12. Improve the quality of accountability hearings				
Secretariat/Ministry in charge	Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Public Administration Secretariat			
Name of the person in charge	Mercedes Araoz			
	President of the Council of Ministers			
E-mail				
Phone	51-1-2197000			

Other actors involved	Government	Ombudsman's Office, Decentralization Secretariat of the PCM and Regional and Local Governments
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	*Grupo Propuesta Ciudadana, Ciudadanos al Día*

Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed	According to a study of the Ombudsman's Office, the accountability hearings carried out by sub-national governments have the following difficulties: • Regional and local governments use different criteria to define the place where public accountability hearings will be carried out. • With respect to the call, only 10 regional governments and 4 provincial municipalities made a call for the public accountability hearing 30 days in advance. • Most regional governments and provincial municipalities indicated as topics on the agenda management achievements, progress and difficulties; however, they did not provide more information about these issues in the accountability report. • Both regionally and locally, accountability reports were not developed on the basis of management achievements and progress, as set out in the Concerted Regional or Provincial Development Plan.
Main objective	Regional and local governments shall account for their actions, in accordance with the guidelines developed for that purpose.
Brief description of the commitment	Improve the quality of accountability hearings of regional and local governments.
Importance	This commitment helps strengthening the accountability mechanism with a mechanism effectively implemented that addresses the issues identified, strengthening OGP values.
Goal	It is expected to have a directive that sets out the criteria for effective accountability considering the place, term, and content of accountability reports, which will make the government more open by addressing citizen demands.

Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete
	X			

Description of results	The following activities were considered: 1. Formation of a work group integrated by public entities and the civil society to prepare a proposal for accountability hearing guidelines. 2. Prepared and approved accountability hearing guidelines. 3. Dissemination and training of officials of selected regional and local governments on guidelines. 4. Report on the improvements of accountability hearings.

Additional Information
As indicated in subheading 2 about the process for the approval of Plan 2015-2016, the civil society organizations that would be part of the work group notified their decision to suspend their participation in the plan implementation process.

Component: Accountability				
Commitment 13. Implement mechanisms to report on public expenses in policies, programs and projects targeted on children.				
Secretariat/Ministry in charge		Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations		
Name of the person in charge		Ana María Choquehuanca		
Position		Minister		
E-mail				
Phone		51-1-6318000 (MIDIS) 51-1-626-1600 (MIMP)		
Other actors involved	**Government**	Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion (MIDIS, by its Spanish initials) Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF, by its Spanish initials)		
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	United Nations Children's Fund -UNICEF Integrated Committee to Fight Poverty.		
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		It is necessary to have systematized, updated and centralized information about the resources used by the State to implement policies, programs and projects targeted on children in order to carry out proper monitoring and accountability.		
Main objective		Having an instrument that allows identifying the public expense allocated to children (directly or indirectly), which has interinstitutional consensus and allows providing updated information for monitoring and decision-making in favor of this population group.		
Brief description of the commitment		Implementing mechanisms to publish and account for the public expense of entities with competence and duties regarding the formulation and implementation of policies, programs and projects targeted on children.		
Importance		This commitment allows optimizing the accountability of public expense used for vulnerable populations, such as children, which helps strengthening OGP values.		
Goal		The continuity and sustainability of the commitment that has concluded is expected.		
Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete
				X
Description of results	The following actions were considered:			
	- Publication of the taxonomy document and proposal for monitoring the public expenditure in children and adolescents in Peru by the Multisectoral Work Group for Monitoring Public Expenditure in Children and Adolescents of the Permanent Commission in charge			

of implementing the PNAIA l. This group is formed by the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (who assumes the Presidency and Technical Secretariat), the Ministry of Social Inclusion and Development, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Integrated Committee to Fight Poverty and UNICEF. It should be noted that since 27 June 2014, the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Education were incorporated as members.

As for the progress in 2015:
- The document for monitoring the public expenditure in children and adolescents for 2014 was presented in November 2015 in an event organized by MIMP-UNICEF. The document is available in the following link: http://www.unicef.org/peruspanish/gasto-publico-ninos-ninas-adolescentes-2014.pdf.

- Preparation of biannual newsletters regarding the monitoring of public expenditure in children and adolescents in Peru by the interinstitutional group (the coordinator is the Ministry of Economy and Finance).

The portal of MEF published the newsletters corresponding to the first semester of 2014, the second semester of 2014 and the first semester of 2015, respectively.
These reports are available in the following links:
http://www.mef.gob.pe/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=3849&Itemid=101531&lang=es
http://www.unicef.org/peru/spanish/GastoPublico-en-ninos-ninas-adolescentes-en-Peru-1erSemestre2015.pdf
http://www.mimp.gob.pe/webs/mimp/pnaia/pdf/ppto/gasto-publico-en-ninos-ninas-adolescentesNov2015.pdf

- Incorporation of instruments in the annual indicators report of the National Action Plan for Children and Adolescents (PNAIA):
The taxonomy was incorporated to the monitoring of the PNAIA on June 2014, through the minutes of the Eleventh Special Session of the Permanent Multisectorial Commission in charge of implementing this plan.
As for the progress in 2015:
The report corresponding to 2014 was prepared in the framework of the multisectorial commission in charge of implementing and monitoring the PNAIA (corresponding to the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations since it holds the Technical Presidency of the Commission).
Source: Official Letter N° 290-2017-MIDIS/SG/OGPPM dated 09.12.17

Additional Information

The report for 2015 will be presented in November 2017. It will include as added value the analysis of the quality of expenditure in a region (Amazonas) and a specific analysis with respect to violence against children in five Amazonian regions.
The commitment is assessed as completed since the three ministries fulfilled the activities foreseen and dissemination activities carried out are periodic.

In summary, two out of three commitments associated to accountability have been met. Commitment No. 12, which required the formation of a work group comprised of public entities and the civil society, was not met.

Topic 4: Improvement of public services

The improvement of public services is a challenge defined by the partnership that was discussed in the PAGA 2015 – 2016 of Peru, through the commitment of the Peruvian Government to set out the regulatory framework and develop instruments to implement a national strategy to open and reuse public information (open data), that promotes innovation through the use of new technologies and contributes to the increase in the number of online services for the execution of multi-channel proceedings with citizen participation. Likewise, the need to develop the capabilities of civil servants and the appropriation of services by citizens was incorporated.

Component: Improvement of Public Services		
Commitment 14. Promote the clear publication of open data using open and interoperable standards		
Secretariat/Ministry in charge		Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Public Administration Secretariat (SGP) and the National Office for Electronic Government (ONGEI).
Name of the person responsible		Mercedes Araoz
Position		President of the Council of Ministers
E-mail		
Phone		51-1-2197000
Other actors involved	**Government**	Not applicable
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		The Peruvian government has several portals where it publishes and releases public information; however, it is necessary to promote the application of open formats that allow citizens and companies to reuse this information. Therefore, the publication of information shall go from basic information to open data, facilitating the development of applications that will become new services for citizens.
Main objective		Making available to citizens the database published by different institutions in an Open Data Portal and Institutional Portals in order to provide complete, accessible, free and unrestricted information to citizens to increase the transparency and accountability of the public administration and generate government and private innovation, as well as better or new products and services for citizens.
Brief description of the commitment		Promoting the clear publication of open data using open and interoperable standards in order to allow citizens accessing without restrictions on use a set of government data, in structured formats, stored in

	an Open Data Portal and different institutional portals of the public administration, allowing their reutilization.			
Importance	This commitment helps strengthening transparency as an OGP value, since it promotes new mechanisms that foster greater data openness. The experience in the strategy building process has been very rewarding since it promoted citizen participation and cooperation regarding the validation process of the instruments that make possible their effective implementation.			
Goal	It is expected to have the approval for the standard that approves the implementation of the Government Open Data National Strategy and to be able to finish the formulation of the open data technical standard.			
Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete
				X

The following activities were considered:

1. ***Prepare a defined strategy and methodology for openness of data from the State.***
   The Government Open Data National Strategy was approved by D.S 016 -2017-PCM.
   http://sgp.pcm.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2017/02/DS-016-2017-PCM.pdf

2. ***Creation of the Peruvian Government's Open Data Portal.***
   The National Open Data Portal was created with an ad-hoc open data management platform called DKAN.
   http://www.datosabiertos.gob.pe/

3. ***Open Data Technical Standard approved.***
   As part of the strategy, instruments that facilitate the collection, publication, dissemination and reuse of open data were designed.
   http://www.datosabiertos.gob.pe/sobre-el-portal-nacional-de-datos-abiertos

There is significant progress in terms of data openness at different entities and government levels, for example:

National government:
The Digital Government Secretariat (former National Office for Electronic Government and Information Technology) is responsible for the administration of the National Open Data Portal: http://www.datosabiertos.gob.pe
National Council for Science, Technology and Technological Innovation: http://datos.concytec.gob.pe/
Rural Agricultural Production Program: http://datos.agrorural.gob.pe/
Local governments:
Metropolitan Municipality of Lima: http://datosabiertos.munlima.gob.pe/

(The "Description of results" label appears in the left column spanning the above content.)

	District Municipality of Miraflores: http://datosabiertos.miraflores.gob.pe/home
	District Municipality of San Isidro: http://datosabiertos.msi.gob.pe/home/
	District Municipality of San Martín de Porres: http://www.mdsmp.gob.pe/datos/index.php
	Regional Government:
	Regional Government of Libertad: http://www.regionlalibertad.gob.pe/datosabiertos/
	Source: Memorandum N° 568-2016-PCM/ONGEI, dated 09.15.16

Additional Information
The National Open Data Portal is being used by different public institutions of the Executive Branch, such as ministries, and at sub-national level, such as the Metropolitan Municipality of Lima. http://www.datosabiertos.gob.pe/organizaciones
According to the regulations on organization and functions of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, the technical and regulatory aspects fall within the competence of the Digital Government Secretariat.

Component: Improvement of Public Services		
Commitment 15. Increase the number of online services		
Secretariat/Ministry in charge		Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Public Administration Secretariat (SGP) and the National Office for Electronic Government (ONGEI).
Name of the person in charge		Mercedes Araoz
Position		President of the Council of Ministers
E-mail		
Phone		51-1-2197000
Other actors involved	**Government**	Not applicable
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		According to CEPAL, electronic or online services "refer to the delivery of better services to citizens, such as interactive proceedings (document requests, issuance of certificates, payments to and by public entities)" (CEPAL 2011: 12). Currently, there is a "Portal of Services to Citizens and Companies" and the "Catalogue of Public Administration Services", prepared by the National Office for Electronic Government to promote the use of information and communication technologies as part of the government's modernization and the improvement of quality in service provision. As indicated in this catalogue, public entities are currently developing continuous improvement processes at internal level towards citizens. However, such progress must continue if it allows

	increasing the number online services, thus betting for a more efficient government closer to citizens.			
Main objective	Increasing the number of online services in three (03) public entities of the Executive Branch with multi-channel online services.			
Brief description of the commitment	Increasing the number of online services offered through the Service Portal for Citizens and Companies (One-Stop Window of the State), making possible carrying out proceedings through different electronic devices (multi-channel).			
Importance	This commitment allows offering online services, contributes to the transparency and improvement of public services, and strengthens the values promoted by the OGP.			
Goal	The result of the commitment has allowed offering better services based on the use of information technology, promoting greater openness and accessibility to public services.			
Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete
				X

The following activities are considered:

1. *Carry out the online and mobile service catalogue of the Executive Branch.*
   The commitment was completed; the information may be found in the following link:
   https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.ongei.mperu&hl=es

2. *Create the Peruvian Government's mobile government website.*
   The commitment was completed; the information may be found in the following link:
   http://movil.softwarepublico.gob.pe/web/index.html

3. *National Contest of Mobile Applications (Hackathon).*
   This contest summons young developers who create mobile applications. The first regional *Hackathon* was carried out in the Regional Government of La Libertad:
   http://www.regionlalibertad.gob.pe/noticias/regionales/5989-exitosa-hackathon-en-la-libertad-marca-el-rumbo-de-la-innovacion-digital-en-el-norte-del-pais
   in Tarapoto and the city of Lima in the Ministry of Health, with the participation of Concytec:
   https://www.ministeriodesalud.go.cr/index.php/sobre-ministerio/campanas-en-salud?id=558

4. *Training of officials for mobile applications development.*
   Six workshops have been carried out, the information is available in:
   https://www.ongei.gob.pe/eventos/ongei_eventos.asp?pk_id_entidad=1878/eventos/ongei_eventos.asp?pk_id_entidad=1878

5. *Improve the service portal for citizens and companies to turn it into a one-stop and single identification portal for citizen, in*

(label for the left column of the activities rows: **Description of results**)

	such a way they are able to carry out proceedings in the different online services of the Executive Branch, through any mobile device. The portal is displayed in the following link: http://www.serviciosalciudadano.gob.pe Source: Memorandum N° 568-2016-PCM/ONGEI, dated 09.15.16	
Additional Information		
According to the Service Portal for Citizens and Companies, the most requested procedures are: passport revalidation, criminal records, national identity document for minors, company registration, national identity document for adults, requests by the Public Information Access Law, duplicate national identity document, taxpayer ID, and duplicate driver's license.		

Component: Improvement of Public Services		
Commitment 16. Improve the knowledge of public officials and servants for the development and provision of online public services.		
Secretariat/Ministry in Charge		Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Public Administration Secretariat (SGP) and the National Office for Electronic Government (ONGEI).
Name of the person in charge		Mercedes Araoz
Position		President of the Council of Ministers
E-mail		maraoz@pcm.gob.pe
Phone		51-1-2197000
Other actors involved	**Government**	Not applicable
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed		The incorporation of the Peruvian Government to the "Open Government Partnership" not only requires the action plan implementation, but it also represents a challenge to make sure public officials and servants have the capabilities and competences required to fulfill the commitments acquired within the framework of the use of information technologies. Although the State is currently implementing initiatives regarding the provision of online public services, these officials and servants must develop skills and competences that ensure the quality and increase of services through digital platforms, generating a closer approach between the public administration and citizens.
Main objective		Promoting the development and improvement of online services available in the Service Portal for Citizens and Companies and the portals of public entities, as well as the use of these services by citizens.
Brief description of the commitment		Improving knowledge and developing the skills of public officials and servants for the development and provision of online services, as well as the knowledge and skills of citizens to help them use

	these services, progressively extending the scope of training.
Importance	The greatest resource the public administration has for fulfilling its objectives is the human resource; therefore, it is important to maintain in a sustainable way the strengthening of personnel's knowledge and skills, in such a way they are able to provide better services to the citizens, which helps strengthening the values promoted by the OGP.
Goal	The commitment completed seeks to have personnel that uses their knowledge to provide better services, as well as to provide citizens knowledge, thus strengthening the openness to online services.

Compliance	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Complete
				X

Description of results	The following activities are considered: 1. *Preparation of a "Digital Citizen and Online Services" course that includes information about websites and mobile services.* 2. *Seminars and workshops for training the members of the National Computer System on the "improvement of information and online services of public entities websites".* 3. *Seminars and training workshops on "Digital Citizen and Online Services" addressed to citizens, companies and public servers at national level.* 4. *Training on "Digital Citizen and Online Services" through the virtual learning platform Yachaywasi Digital.* The commitment was completed with all the activities. Information on the events is available in the following link: http://www.ongei.gob.pe/eventos/ongei_eventos.asp?pk_id_entidad=1878

Additional Information
The service portal for citizens has 625 online services. To this date, there are 85 applications associated to public institutions.

Component: Improvement of public services	
Commitment 17. Promote the proper management of the social networks of entities from the public administration as tools to inform about the actions of such entities.	
Secretariat/Ministry in charge	Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Public Administration Secretariat (SGP) and the National Office for Electronic Government (ONGEI).
Name of the person in charge	Mercedes Araoz
Position	President of the Council of Ministers
E-mail	
Phone	51-1-2197000
Other actors involved	**Government**	Not applicable
	Civil society, private initiative, work or multilateral groups	
Status quo or problem/ challenge to be addressed	Social networks bring the public administration closer to citizens, diffusing the actions of the entities and generating greater transparency in the fulfillment of their duties. The Peruvian Government, through the National Office for Electronic Government and Information Technology (ONGEI), has been fostering actions for the management of social networks, through the implementation of the National Social Media Directorate (www.peru.gob.pe/redessociales), differentiating the entities of the three branches of the State and government levels. Although this is a step forward, it is necessary to implement actions that allow the proper management of such channels in order to, not only communicate and disseminate the actions of public entities, but to bring closer the state to the citizens.
Main objective	Achieving greater involvement of citizens in the Public Administration though the use of social networks as channels to address citizen demands and citizen participation for the improvement of public services.
Brief description of the commitment	Promoting the proper management of social networks in the entities of public administration as tools to communicate and disseminate the actions of such entities, improve the relationship with citizens and increase the quality of the public services offered.
Importance	The evolution in the use of information and communication technologies has made the use of social networks helpful for strengthening the communication with citizens, disseminating management actions, establishing channels to address citizen demands, thus contributing to the improvement of service provision.
Goal	The implementation of this commitment strengthens the communication with citizens,

			informing about the actions of the entities, and thus fostering greater openness of the State with regard to the provision of public services.	
Compliance	**Not yet started**	**Limited**	**Substantial**	**Complete**
			X	
Description of results	The following activities are considered 1. **Preparation of social network directory for public entities in the Peruvian Government's Portal.** The activity was completed; it is displayed in the following link: http://www.peru.gob.pe/redessociales/ 2. **Training workshops for digital communicators of social networks of the Executive Branch, ministries, autonomous constitutional bodies and district municipalities of Lima, regional and local governments.** The activity was completed; the information is available in the following link: http://www.ongei.gob.pe/eventos/ongei_eventos.asp?pk_id _entidad=1878 3. **Preparation of guidelines for the use of social networks in the State and implementation of the use of social networks in the State.** It is being developed; it is displayed in the following link: http://www.peru.gob.pe/redessociales/ Source: Memorandum N° 568-2016-PCM/ONGEI, dated 09.15.16			
Additional Information				
The technical and regulatory aspects, according to the regulations on organization and functions of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers approved by Supreme Decree N° 022-2017-PCM, fall within the competence of the Digital Government Secretariat.				

From the 4 commitments assumed by Peru regarding the improvement of public services through regulatory frameworks, instruments and development of capacities to implement a strategy to open and reuse public information (open data), as well as the information and communication technologies, 3 commitments have been fulfilled and one has made substantial progress.

5. Conclusions and recommendations

The Open Government implementation in Peru, as well as in the countries that are part of the Partnership, has constituted a learning process, from the formulation of action plans to their subsequent implementation and assessment.

a) The first plan identified commitments that guided the efforts for the improvement of regulatory frameworks and the second plan incorporated commitments regarding the improvement of public service provision through the use of information technologies. Taking into consideration the national reality and experience in the implementation of both action plans, a reflection has been generated about the fact that the formulation of the commitments of the next plan must address the issues affecting the country, that is, it shall focus on social impact, reducing the gaps and improving the quality of life.

With this in mind, the principles and values of the OGP represent a reference to define the commitments in the main areas of problem of the country, as cross-cutting areas that allow achieving results in the solution of such problems.

b) It is necessary to continue with the efforts to extend the call to the different actors of the civil society, such as the academy, business associations and non-government organizations associated to problems for the development of the country. All this in order to have a mechanism that accompanies the monitoring of the Open Government Plan.

c) A high level of compliance with the commitments of PAGA 2015-2016 (65%) has been achieved, taking into consideration that the Plan has been carried out in a context of change of government and modifications to the regulations on organization and functions of the PCM, which had in charge 7 commitments.

Commitments	Not yet started	Limited	Substantial	Completed	Total
Transparency and access to public information	1		1	4	6
Citizen participation	1	1		2	4
Accountability	1			2	3
Access to services			1	3	4
Total	**3**	**1**	**2**	**11**	**17**
%	**17,6**	**5.8**	**11,7**	**64,7**	**100**

a) It is recommended that the monitoring mechanism of the next PAGA has an indicator matrix that allows making timely adjustments for compliance with the activities foreseen, or, if it be the case, inform the reasons why they have not started or if their progress is limited in comparison with the timeframes set out. This recommendation includes the contributions made in the public consultation through the virtual forum during the period set out by the partnership through the following link: https://www.gestionpublica.gob.pe/foro/viewtopic.php?f=22&t=23

A comparative table summarizing the progress in the implementation of the Action Plan 2015-2016 is presented below:

N°	Commitment	Intermediate assessment September 2016	Final assessment September 2017
1.	Amendment to the Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information	Not yet started	Not yet started
2.	Improvement of Standard Transparency Portal	Substantial	Complete
3.	Improve the knowledge of public officials and servants in Transparency and Access to Public Information	Substantial	Complete
4.	Promote more information about users and social programs coverage	Substantial	Substantial
5.	Improve the SEACE- Electronic System for Government Procurement	Limited	Complete
6.	Implement Commissions for Transparency in Extractive Industries	Complete	Complete
7.	Strengthen Citizen Participation Management	Not yet started	Not yet started
8.	Improve the knowledge and skills of public officials and servants and indigenous peoples for Prior Consultation Law implementation	Complete	Complete
9.	Institutionalize citizen participation through social monitoring mechanisms for the processes of the National School Nutrition Program "Qali Warma"	Substantial	Complete
10.	Promote citizen participation in Plenary Agreements of the Supreme Court of the Republic	Not yet started	Limited
11.	Comprehensible information of Accountability Reports of Heads of Public Entities	Substantial	Complete
12.	Improve the quality of accountability hearings	Not yet started	Not yet started
13.	Implement mechanisms to account for public expenses in policies, programs and projects targeted on children.	Complete	Complete
14.	Promote the clear publication of open data using open and interoperable standards.	Substantial	Complete
15.	Increase the number of online services.	Complete	Complete
16.	Improve the knowledge of public officials and servants for the development and provision of online public services.	Complete	Complete
17.	Promote the proper management of the social networks of entities from the public administration as tools to inform about the actions of such entities.	Substantial	Substantial