Open
Government
Panama

Open Government
National Action Plan
2021-2023

Republic of Panama

REPUBLIC OF PANAMA
— NATIONAL GOVERNMENT —

NATIONAL AUTHORITY FOR
TRANSPARENCY AND ACCESS
TO INFORMATION

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I. INTRODUCTION

The Fourth Open Government Action Plan of Panama constitutes a central element of Panama's participation in the Open Government Alliance and is the product of a process of co-creation between the government and civil society to establish transformative commitments based on the principles of Open Government and aligned with both national priorities and the 2030 Agenda.

This 4th Action Plan is aligned with the Government Strategic Plan 2019-2024 (PEG), adopted by the government management of His Excellency Mr. President Laurentino Cortizo Cohen. The PEG contains four pillars, being its 1st Pillar on 'Good Governance', said pillar includes transparency and accountability as one of its six strategic areas, which are translated into a set of tasks. In this sense, this Plan is part of the second strategic axis of the PEI [1] of ANTAI, contributing to the strengthening of the culture of transparency and integrity in the country.

The principles of open government contribute to the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda, as well as the implementation and monitoring of all the SDGs, thus, in September 2015, the Steering Committee of the Alliance for Open Government approved the Joint Declaration: " Open Government for the Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development ", in which SDG 16 is recognized as a cross-cutting objective for the achievement of the other SDGs.

This Action Plan is a key instrument for the fulfillment of the 2030 Agenda, and particularly the SDG 16, in its targets 16.6, 16.7 and 16.10. Likewise, the principles of open government and the commitments established in this Plan are integrated into various SDGs and contribute to the achievement of its goals, as can be seen, specifically in each commitment.

Within the development of the 4th National Plan, ten (10) thematic lines were taken into consideration for strategic action, which addresses and develop the governance reform priorities for the Republic of Panama:

Thematic Line 1: Transparency and Public Integrity, with two proposed commitments, the first with the objective of strengthening transparency and accountability in public infrastructure projects, and the second, with the creation of the mechanism to strengthen transparency and accountability of accounts related to declarations of assets and interests. Both are related to the good governance axis of the strategic government plan.

Thematic Line 2: Natural Resources and the Environment, with the proposed commitment that aims to strengthen the national environmental information system based on the standards of the Escazu Agreement to promote greater access to environmental information. Aligned to the axis of the government plan competitive economy that generates employment

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[1] **ANTAI Institutional Strategic Plan 2020-2024** https://www.antai.gob.pa/9-3-plan-estrategico-2020-2024/

Thematic Line 3: Social and Educational Policies, the first proposed commitment with an emphasis on improving school curricular development seeks to update the school civic education plan including concepts of open government, transparency among others related. The second aims to reinforce access to information on sexuality education, by creating a Web page that will make relevant information available to adolescents and young people according to their age and level of understanding. A third proposal was included aimed at knowing the statistics of school dropouts because of the Covid 19 pandemic, to determine the impact on education generated by the crisis and the lack of access to technologies because of the digital divide. All focused on the fight against poverty and inequality, from the government's strategic plan.

Thematic Line 4: Modernization of the State, with the purpose of improving the use of technology and promoting the use of digital document managers to reduce the use of paper, with a new twist it becomes the implementation of social innovation laboratories at a local and national level, a second proposal was contemplated for the promotion of an open government law with change management, procedures, and open data. Focusing on the axes of good governance and digital government.

Thematic Line 5: Open Parliament, to promote access to information, the aim is to join the deputies of the National Assembly based on a declaration of open parliament in which they assume a series of commitments to work in that direction. Aligned to the government plan in the good governance axis.

Thematic Line 6: Access to information, through a citizen consultation, the aim is to modify Law 6 of January 22, 2002, which establishes rules for transparency in public management. A second proposal, focused on vulnerable groups, to update government websites for people with disabilities in an inclusive and accessible way. Also focused on good governance and digital government.

Thematic Line 7: Agricultural Transparency, with the focus of promoting transparency in processes and opening agricultural production data, in line with the axis of the good governance plan.

Thematic Line 9: Open budgets, aimed at generating knowledge and capacities in officials and civil society, to promote citizen participation on the subject and for the country to join the Open Budget Survey, aligned with the axes of good governance and competitive economy that create employment.

Thematic Line 10: Open Justice, with emphasis on the objectives of prevention, control and punishment of crime and violence, the first proposal to give continuity to the Citizen Anticorruption Observatory that comes from the third action plan and the second for strengthening institutional, training officials of the Panamanian Judicial System in open justice through online modules.

These thematic lines were co-created in conjunction with civil society, to achieve transparent and effective management, with a government that is accountable to citizens and that takes them into account during the design and implementation of public policies.

For the preparation of the National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2023, the most important social, political, or economic problems were identified and that have become more relevant during the Covid-19 emergency, which is why the actors involved, that is, civil society and government links, drew up this plan to work in coordination to achieve the set objectives.

The 4th National Action Plan of Open Government of Panama from its co-creation process as well as throughout its commitments and its respective implementation mainstreams gender and seeks to

contribute to the improvement of gender equality and the empowerment of women, on one hand, since it seeks to incorporate the interests and needs of men and women, favoring equal opportunities in participation and decision-making and in the implementation of the Plan's commitments, and on the other hand, including, whenever possible, indicators and data disaggregated by sex, ethnicity and age, analyzing the existing differences in the situations, activities and/or milestones of each commitment, and trying to ensure that access to information and transparency in actions allows the provision of information disaggregated by sex and contribute to close gender gaps. Finally, promoting equality in participation and capacity building throughout its implementation and ensuring the use of an inclusive language in communication, awareness, and dissemination actions.

I. OPEN GOVERNMENT EFFORTS TO DATE

Next, we will mention some of the open government initiatives implemented to date that have been conducted in coordination with civil society, which are closely related to the commitments co-created for this fourth national open government action plan 2021-2023.

- ***Infrastructure Transparency Initiative - CoST Panama***: It is an initiative that fosters collaboration between the government, industry, and civil society, for the disclosure of information on public infrastructure projects for the public domain, which is subject to periodic controls for evaluate its accuracy in meeting the requirements of transparency and project progress.

  This commitment has been classified as stellar by the Independent Review Mechanism, and the National Open Government Commission, given its relevance and following recommendations of the mechanism, decides to continue it in this action plan, with the aim of supporting the implementation of an approach of open contracting that strengthens the availability and use of data in public purchases with an emphasis on infrastructure. To achieve its implementation, Panama applied to the multi-donor trust fund of the Open Government Alliance, from which it benefited.

- ***Reforms to the public procurement law:*** This initiative managed to establish in the provisions of Law 22 of 2006, the obligation to publish public purchases in open data in all their stages and in open procurement format, to improve the levels of transparency in the Government Public Procurement System, to continue strengthening the regulations.

- ***Reform of the asset declaration law:*** Law 59 of December 29, 1999, which establishes that public servants must present an asset declaration at the beginning and end of their management. It seeks to broaden the requirements and extend this obligation to other public servants who indirectly manage public interests and funds, to strengthen transparency in public management.

- Government ***Open Data: The Government*** Open Data Program of the Republic of Panama, seeks that the data collected and/or produced by public institutions be made available to citizens in open formats, so that they can be reused and redistributed by citizens, for any purpose, including commercial reuse, free of cost and without restrictions, to enable the reading, monitoring and combination with other sources of information to generate new services of value.

- ***Citizen Anticorruption Observatory:*** Implemented for the measurement, analysis and monitoring of acts of corruption from the interaction between citizens and Government Bodies based on the information disclosed, it was sought to give continuity in this plan, however, due to budget cuts because of the Covid 19 pandemic, it was not viable.

- ***School of Open Government***: which, although it did not achieve its implementation, is taken up in this fourth action plan once its viability has been analyzed by the government team, with a structured work proposal.

II.   ACTION PLAN DEVELOPMENT PROCESSES

The development of the action plan was conducted through a participatory process, with an open methodology between the government and civil society, to strengthen transparency, accountability, citizen participation and the use of communication technologies to maximize the same.

1. Process for choosing thematic lines and commitment proposals

To begin the process of selecting thematic lines, according to the participation and co-creation standards of the Alliance for Open Government, and to gather inputs with commitment proposals, the following activities were conducted:

a. Consultations by non-governmental members of the National Open Government Commission to organizations in their sectors.

b. On-site survey of the participants of the Panama Open, event conducted during the open government week on March 14, 2019.

c. Digital survey opens to the public available on the website of the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Information (ANTAI) and social networks from March 27 to April 28, 2019.

As part of the process of defining the themes, on September 30, October 1 and 2, 2019, co-creation tables were held facilitated by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), this would be a participatory exercise to define the proposals for commitments that enriched the discussion during the process of designing the commitments that today make up the 4th National Open Government Action Plan.

In these tables topics such as Natural Resources and Environment, Social and Educational Policies, Modernization of the State/Management in the Presentation of Services, Open Justice, Transparency and Integrity and Parliamentary Transparency were addressed, in order to present proposals taking into account that *Open Government* is the one that promotes transparency through access to public information, accountability, open data and the use of technologies; encourages the participation and collaboration of citizens for the improvement of public management and public services; and provides a space for the development of public policies, in that year several proposals were received along the lines described above.

Subsequently, the National Open Government Commission held several meetings to decide the compromise proposals that would form part of the fourth national action plan. For the month of December 2019, due to the electoral transition that recently took place in the country and the institutional changes, Panama formally requests the Alliance for Open Government (OGP) an extension in the term for the delivery of the action plan, a request that is granted, and set up for August 31, 2020, so that the country is not evaluated for acting against the process.

With the arrival of the pandemic by Covid 19 in March 2020, after several work sessions and verifying the progress in the process, the National Commission of Open Government Panama, decides to avail itself of the updated terms made more flexible by the **Alliance for the Government Open (OGP)**, for the delivery of the 4th National Plan of Action of the Open Government of Panama.

During the process, the National Open Government Commission, as a multi-stakeholder forum, decides what are the commitment proposals that will be conducted in this fourth action plan, resulting in a total of 17. It is important to mention that, for the preparation of this plan, Panama has a multi-stakeholder forum that leads the entire process, made up of eleven members, of which 6 are civil society organizations, and 3 are governmental, with 2 observers.

2. Roadmap

To achieve this objective, various meetings of the National Open Government Commission and the experts of the **Open Government Alliance (OGP) were held,** and thus draw up the roadmap of the commitments and execution of the 4th Plan National Action of Open Government. On September 11, 2020, the National Open Government Commission of Panama successfully completed its day of meetings to define the roadmap in the process of co-creation of the 4th National Open Government Action Plan, approving the entire process and methodology according to the participation and co-creation standards of the Alliance for Open Government.

Our Country Advisor for the Open Government Alliance, José Antonio "Pepe" García, provided support to the Commission for the completion of the entire process that entails the co-creation of this 4th Plan; with significant contributions from his experience in the organization, he participated in working meetings with the commission and with the implementers.

The entire process has been widely disseminated for knowledge and participation in the different activities on the web pages (2) the roadmap can be found here (3).

To fully comply with all the responsibilities of the process, and achieve the objectives, the National Commission of Open Government Panama, decided to meet weekly from March 29 until the delivery of the action plan to the Alliance, meetings in which the advisor for the country regularly participated.

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[2]   http://www.gobiernoabiertopanama.com
(2)   http://www.antai.gob.pa
(3)   https://gobiernoabierto.gob.pa/panama-definio-su-hoja-de-ruta-para-la-co-creacion-del-cuarto-plan-de-accion-nacional-de-gobierno-abierto/

3. Awareness-raising and technical training sessions

To start the awareness phase, we conducted a first webinar of the campaign launched by the Open Government Alliance (OGP) on Open Response and Open Recovery, due to the global crisis generated by Covid 19, by Alonso Cerdán Deputy Director of Country Support.

Subsequently, in order to raise awareness and build capacities in government liaisons responsible for coordinating and exercising leadership from their institutions in the co-creation process, the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Information (ANTAI) held a webinar on 23 November by the expert of the Alliance for Open Government José Antonio "Pepe" García, Regional Coordinator of support to North American, Central American and Caribbean countries, in which they were sensitized about the Alliance, the concept of open government, the cycle of action plans, and the importance of civil society participation throughout the process (co-creation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation). Furthermore, material was shared with them for review.

Likewise, individual conferences were held with each government implementer to raise awareness about open government, guide and clarify doubts during the process, by topic to be addressed, conducted by the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Information with the support and accompaniment of the country advisor José Antonio "Pepe" García.

4. Work tables conducted:

With the arrival of the Covid 19 pandemic, we were forced to become more flexible, reinvent ourselves and conduct a complex and challenging co-creation process, complying with the participation and co-creation standards of the Open Government Alliance (OGP), taking the entire process to virtuality.

For December 16, 2020, the co-creation tables started, representatives of civil society and government liaisons held the discussion of the first thematic table, which is entitled **"Open contracting and transparency in public infrastructure of Panama"**. Said commitment proposal seeks greater transparency in the publication of data, the generation of capacities for the use of this data on public purchases and contracting, and the improvement of accountability in infrastructure projects.

The participation of the members of the Multisectoral Group CoST Panama, which has representatives of the public and private sectors, civil society, and other associations related to the infrastructure sector such as the Panamanian Society of Engineers and Architects (SPIA), the Panamanian Chamber of Construction (CAPAC) and the British Chamber of Commerce of Panama.

It is worth noting that this commitment gives continuity to the one agreed during the 3rd National Open Government Action Plan, whose objective was to strengthen transparency and accountability in public infrastructure projects through the CoST-Panama strategy.

Continuing with the process, on December 18, 2020, the second thematic table corresponding to *"Natural Resources and the Environment"* was held, in which representatives of the government, civil society, private sector and environmental organizations participated, in which was addressed the current state of the data that the country has on this matter and the steps to strengthen the environmental information system based on the standards of the Escazu Agreement.

Likewise, on February 10, 2021, the table corresponding to the thematic line "*Social and Educational Policies"* was held, within which there are two proposed commitments that correspond to the creation of a School of Open Government and reinforcing access to information on sexual and reproductive education, through the creation of a Web page available to adolescents and young people, at the first table the Open Government School was discussed, generating a substantive exchange on the matter, with the participation of representatives of private unions that maintain commissions to address the educational issue.

Later, the table for the co-creation of public policies on sexual and reproductive health for young people and adolescents was held, with the participation of various sectors and actors involved in the issue.

In *the thematic line "Transparency in Agriculture"* three proposals for commitments emerged that seek to promote transparency in processes and open data on agricultural production to contribute to economic reactivation. At a co-creation table held on February 12, the three were exchanged, with the active participation of a considerable number of representatives of different organizations in the sector at a national level.

In addition, with the purpose of promoting inclusion and accessibility strategies for people with disabilities, on March 17, the thematic table *"Inclusion and Accessibility Strategy of* Government Websites" was held, adding the participation of important organizations in the sector, who were able to express their experiences and share how access to this important vulnerable group can be improved.

In that order, for April 26 with the aim of promoting citizen participation in the communities, the thematic table "*Laboratories of Local Citizen Social Innovation "; was held.* This commitment proposal will create spaces for learning and diagnosing problems in a collaborative way that unites citizens with the management of their local governments, promoting citizen participation.

We culminated the participatory process of the thematic tables for the creation of this plan, on June 8 with the realization of the eight thematic table that discussed the commitment *"Open Budgets"*, which aims for our country to incorporate good practices in the preparation of the General State Budget, which is open to the public, inclusive and that complies with the standards of international organizations.

It is important to note that for the opening of all the work tables we had the participation and intervention of the highest authority of the implementing agencies that publicly accepted the proposed commitment emanating from the table of the National Commission of Open Government Panama and shared a message of leadership and commitment with his technical team.

The tables were moderated by Carmen Montenegro, as point of contact for the Open Government Alliance (OGP) with the support of José Antonio "Pepe" García, our advisor for the country who was involved throughout the process, the leaders of society organizations that carried out the proposals and the institutional technical manager of the implementer who intervened in the presentation of the commitment and facilitated working subgroups in which the contributions of the participants were received.

5. Technical working meetings between the correspondents of the commitments accepted with expert advice:

For the development of each of the commitments contained in this 4th National Action Plan, efforts were made by the implementing institutions, civil society organizations and the ANTAI as a coordinator, through various work meetings that are detailed below, and which were developed in parallel while the following co-creation tables were being organized, all of them counted on the advice and accompaniment of our country advisor, José Antonio "Pepe" García.

For the commitment to Open Contracts and Transparency in the Public Infrastructure of Panama, two (2) meetings were held prior to the co-creation table and two (2) after that, since this commitment continues from the 3rd National Government Action Plan Open Panama and it is proactive, both implementing institutions (DGCP-ANTAI) general directors and work teams, in the company of its consultant, participated in the evaluation mission of the World Bank project for three (3) days to verify the documentation and define responsibilities, activities in which the National Open Government Commission and the Multisectoral Group CoST Panama also participated, which constitute an active part in the implementation of this commitment.

In that order and given the ambition and impact that the environmental commitment assumed by our country that seeks to Strengthen the National Environmental Information System based on the Standards of the Escazu Agreement, nine (9) follow-up work sessions were held to follow up the co-creation table, in which the activities, sub-activities, persons responsible and their deliverables were defined. We have a feedback session to align the proposal to the Escazu Agreement, with expert advice from ECLAC including the elected representative of civil society, where interesting contributions were received that contributed to improving the proposal.

The leading civil society organization and other representatives of organizations that support this initiative, the academy represented at the Florida State University Center for Urban Risk, and the Ministry of the Environment with directors of the departments involved participated in all sessions.

To work on the agenda of Public Policies on Sexual and Reproductive Health for Adolescents and Young People, seven (7) sessions were held between the leading civil society organization and the four implementing institutions, including the Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Social Development and the Institute of Statistics and Census, an entity attached to the Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic. In these meetings, technical criteria were unified to achieve the common objective, the scope and mechanism were defined, and the options for developing the commitment were explored.

Likewise, for the staff corresponding to the School of Open Government, we conducted six (6) sessions, including one in person at the office of the Vice Minister of Education, with the assistance of those responsible for the proposal from civil society from the multi-stakeholder forum. Throughout the process, each activity was reviewed and planned by mutual agreement between the parties, leading to the development of the steps that will be taken for the implementation of this important commitment in education and that will generate knowledge in open government.

To develop the commitments assumed for the agricultural topic, we held seven (7) meetings in which the government sector was sensitized on open government issues, experiences were exchanged with the National Institute of Transparency, Access to Information and Personal Data Protection of Mexico, over the implementation of proactive transparency strategies. In a face-to-face meeting at ANTAI headquarters, with the representative of the promoting civil society organizations, priority agreements were reached that led to the development of the activities scheme for the traceability platform and the generation of capacities in the sector.

The commitment to the Inclusion and Accessibility Strategy of government websites, held six (6) technical work meetings after the co-creation table, during which the proposal, the activities it contemplates and the contributions received during the table were analyzed, the co-managers were able to define the history of steps that must be conducted to add the institutions to the challenge of inclusion.

To develop a Programming of Open Citizen Innovation Laboratories at the Local and Extra-local Level, we held four (4) meetings in which the team of co-managers examined and discussed the methodology for conducting said laboratories, approving the amount to be conducted and how it will be done, which will be provided by the leading civil society organization of the proposed commitment.

Finally, to analyze the Open Budgets commitment after the co-creation table, seven (7) work sessions were held between the leading civil society organization and the head of the government sector in which the commitment template was developed, and the scope of the activities it contemplates was discussed, reaching agreements on the distinct phases that its implementation entails. This commitment counted on the advice of experts from Global Financial Integrity (GIF), allies of the OGP, who will accompany the implementers.

It is worth noting that prior to the eight (8) co-creation tables developed, an individual session was held between the proponents of the commitment and the government entity identified as jointly responsible for it, to establish an approach that fostered a dialogue based on trust among the actors involved, generating a positive effect in the realization of the co-creation table with other actors from civil society, academia, the private sector, and other interested parties. By mutual agreement, the methodology and the entire logistics and dissemination process of the tables were reviewed and approved.

All the work sessions were coordinated through the contact point for open government, conducted virtually (recorded with the permission of their participants, for the purposes of minutes) except for two that were conducted in person, minutes have been taken with the assistance, agreements and commitments assumed in each of them that will be available in the repository for this purpose.

This action plan includes the reports of reasoned response to each of the comments made in the eight (8) co-creation tables carried out, those that were already part of the commitment or that were included later, as well as those that are not now viable for commitment, which, as well as the reports of the tables, will appear published on the open government website and the repository. Said documents were raised by the co-responsible and verified from their roles, to then be presented to the National Open Government Commission, which proceeds to give its opinion to publish them.

Of the seventeen (17) commitment proposals taken to the 4th national open government action plan, the following did not proceed by the National Open Government Commission: School Dropout Statistics since a large amount of information is already available and the responsible organization decided to withdraw it, the promotion of an open government law with change management, procedure and open data, was withdrawn in full by the National Open Government Commission, due to its nature, the one corresponding to the accountability mechanism regarding declarations of assets and interest, it is not achieved because it has not been feasible for the moment to incorporate the National Assembly into the process.

In that order, regarding the proposal to add deputies based on a declaration of an open parliament to create a group and work in that direction, conversations are being held with that state body to define their possible subsequent inclusion.

The third commitment of the agricultural sector, consisting of making the entire land titling process transparent using communication technologies, was not viable for the entity identified as jointly responsible in the government, due to lack of technical capacity, human resources, and budget to assume it at this time in the context of the pandemic due to the budget cut of the entire Panamanian Government.

In the thematic line of open justice, the proposed commitments do not advance, because after several awareness-raising and work meetings with the Judicial Body, it formally communicates to the National Open Government Commission that it is not in economic and human resource capacity of joining the voluntary action plan process at this time, since all its resources, which have been cut by the pandemic, are focused on the administration of justice.

Finally, the proposal to carry out an update of reforms to Law 6 that dictates transparency standards in public management, received a reasoned response from the guarantor body based on previous processes and methodology established in this regard, with the Ministry of the Presidency with the objective of achieving said modifications, due to the advancement of that roadmap that included a space for public consultations, it was not appropriate to hold a parallel table for the same purpose. There is a written commitment from ANTAI, to manage participatory spaces for the National Open Government Commission when the proposal resulting from the process is going to be discussed. In total, in this phase, more than sixty working meetings were held between civil society and government agencies, with the support of experts on diverse topics.

The National Commission of Open Government Panama considers that this national open government action plan includes ambitious and relevant commitments to the national problems identified by civil society organizations, as priorities and to which it seeks to provide a solution. We emphasize that there is a lot of generation of capacities for the use and management of data resulting from access to information that was included as activities in some commitments, which will be fundamental for the fulfillment of the objectives set.

Open Contracts and Transparency in the Public Infrastructure of Panama

Engagement Summary

The Republic of Panama adheres to CoST - The Infrastructure Transparency Initiative in 2016, to strengthen the transparency and accountability of public infrastructure projects in the country.

To begin the execution of the national CoST Panama program, the Multisectoral Group (GMS) made up of representatives of the private sector, civil society organizations and public entities, during the co-creation tables of the 3rd National Action Plan of Open Government of Panama 2017 -2019, achieved the incorporation of a commitment called "Strengthening transparency and accountability in public infrastructure projects", whose objective is the development of a regulation that establishes the obligation for contracting public institutions to submit their public infrastructure projects to the standards of the Infrastructure Transparency Initiative - CoST, including compliance with the Formal Disclosure Requirement (FDR).

In compliance with the commitment, the Government of Panama through the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Information (ANTAI) and the General Directorate of Public Procurement (DGCP) adopted Resolution No. DGCP-ANTAI-001-2019 of May 20, 2019 "by which the Standards for the publication of information on public infrastructure projects are approved", as the regulation that aims to facilitate access to public information, as well as promoting transparency in the planning, contracting, execution and delivery of infrastructure projects financed with State Funds, through the proactive disclosure of information.

Likewise, the PanamaenObras portal was developed, which maintains compatibility and interconnectivity with the Electronic System of Public Procurement "PanamaCompra", with the purpose of making the information records of public infrastructure projects more efficient. This website proactively disseminates the data of public infrastructure projects according to the stages of identification, planning, acquisition, execution, and completion, of all public entities and municipalities in the country.

Once the total fulfillment of this commitment has been achieved during the execution of the 3rd National Open Government Action Plan, the National Open Government Commission of Panama together with the GMS of CoST Panama determine the importance of giving continuity to this commitment in the following plan of action, for which reason during the Commission meeting it is defined to incorporate this commitment into the 4th action plan, and to present an application to the Multi-Donor Trust Fund of the Open Government Alliance (AGA) to support its execution.

The Republic of Panama was benefited from this fund, which is why the commitment "Open Contracts and Transparency in Public Infrastructure of Panama" is presented during the co-creation tables of the 4th National Action Plan of Open Government of Panama, whose objective is to support the implementation of an open procurement approach that strengthens the availability and use of data on public procurement, with an emphasis on public infrastructure.

This commitment will be executed by the DGCP in coordination with ANTAI and other government entities. Close coordination and collaboration will be guaranteed with CNGAP and GMS of CoST Panama, forums of which the entities are part, together with representatives of civil society and the private sector.

Its execution will begin in January 2022 until December 2023, and it will have a budget of $280,000.00 US dollars.

It is made up of four components:

- Component 1: Strengthening transparency in public procurement
- Component 2: Capacity building for data use
- Component 3: Accountability for public infrastructure projects
- Component 4: Communications and Project Management.

| Engagement Template	
Open Contracts and Transparency in the Public Infrastructure of Panama	
January 2022 - December 2023	
Institution or actor responsible for the implementation	General Directorate of Public Procurement (DGCP) National Authority of Transparency and Access to Information (ANTAI)
Description of the commitment	
What is the problem that the commitment addresses?	The availability of open data related to public procurement is limited, as its use for analytical purposes, for example, for the Making of Decisions of the Government, commercial opportunities, and citizen monitoring.
What is the commitment?	Support the implementation of an approach to open contracting that strengthens the availability and use of data for public purchases, with an emphasis on public infrastructure, covering: • Strengthening of transparency at Public Contracting. • Creation of capacities for the use of data. • Accountability for projects of public infrastructure.
How will you contribute to solving the problem?	Improved availability of procurement and public infrastructure data, in accordance with open data standards. Increased use of data on recruitment and public infrastructure by the citizens, to advance their cases of decision-making, monitoring and business opportunities, and public responsibility, thus promoting citizen participation and social audit.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?	Transparency: more information will be published on public procurement, of better quality, in open and standardized formats, which will strengthen the access to information by the public. Participation citizen: favorable conditions for civil society of the country, by promoting the use of data from public procurement, to promote the social auditing.
Additional Information	**Commitment Budget:** The commitment will have a budget of $280,000 USD, provided by the Trust of OGP Multiple Donors, and in turn administered by the World Bank. **Linked with the National Plan of Development, sector programs:** The Strategic Government Plan 2019-2024 in its strategic pillar No.1 - Good Governance, establishes the subject of Public Procurement, and among its priority actions it mentions: • Transparency and Accountability so that citizens can follow all stages of public procurement processes, including the execution and delivery. • Meet the Transparency Challenge 2019 Panama, which establishes the CoST implementation - The Transparency Initiative in Infrastructure. The latest reforms to the Law of Public Procurement incorporates the items: • Open data in public procurement, which establishes the institutional obligation to disclose the recruitment procedures in all its stages, in formats of open contracting and open data (Article 176 of the Sole Text of Law 22 of June 27, 2006, that regulates public procurement, ordered by Law 153 of 2020). • Observatory of Public Hirings, so that citizens can monitor the data generated

	at all stages of the contractor's procedures of selection conducted by bidders, as well as, to conduct the corresponding complaints (Article 38 of the Sole Text of Law 22 of June 27, 2006, which regulates the public procurement, ordered by the Law 153 of 2020).
	Linkage with the Sustainable Development Objectives (SDG): ODS 16. Peace, Justice and Solid Institutions.

Milestones with Verifiable Dates	Start Date:	End Date:
Component 1. Strengthening Transparency in Public Procurement		
1.1 Training of the public entities personnel that is responsible for the publication of data in Panamanians, to accelerate and standardize the loading of quality information at the platform.	Jan-22	Dec-22
1.2 Adoption of the OCDS and the Standard of Open Contracting of Infrastructure Data (OC4IDS) to publish open data from PanamaCompra, as well as PanamaenObras and data from the Ministry of Economy and Finance over budget records and ISTMO payments.	Jan-22	Jun-22
1.3 Development and deployment of a second version of the Public Procurement Observatory "PanamaCompra in Figures" to integrate open and standardized data published by PanamaCompra, PanamaenObras and ISTMO, in such a way that it is possible to "follow the money" during the public procurement process from planning to the implementation.	Jan-22	Sep-22
Component 2. Capacity Building for Data Use		
2.1 Establishing alliances with universities and training institutions to develop content that allows the introduction of open data curricula, open contracting and use of data in their academic programs and with public entities	April 2022 May 2023	September 2022 October 2023

that can strengthen these efforts, like AIG with its online training platforms.		
2.2 Workshops and other training events about the use of data, where different interested parties acquire skills to reuse and analyze the published data for their own use cases.	October 22	October 2023
2.3 Organization of round tables and forums, to articulate a network of governmental and non-state actors to discuss how to strengthen the public procurement system based on the use of the data, as part of the Public Procurement Observatory, in addition to establish a space for the citizen's follow-up of acquisitions made by the contracting entities.	January 2023	December 2023
Component 3. Accountability for Public Infrastructure Projects		
3.1 Preparation of annual reports of assurance by qualified and independent specialists, who analyze the disclosed data and the information available in PanamaenObras from a set of projects of infrastructure selected by the Multisectoral Group of CoST Panama.	April 2022 April 2023	September 2022 September 2023
3.2 Launch events to spread the results of the annual reports of assurance, which will promote greater knowledge about the management of public infrastructure, as well as on the Infrastructure Transparency Initiative (CoST Panama) and its progress in the country.	September 2022 September 2023	September 2022 September 2023
3.3 Round tables on policies and actions necessary to improve prioritization and public infrastructure project performance.	July 2022 July 2023	December 2022 December 2023
3.4 Technical assistance to the Multisectoral Group of CoST Panama, to identify and develop the key instruments for the sustainability of the initiative, such as statutes, regulations, code of ethics, strategic plan, and fundraising strategy, among others.	February 2022	March 2022
Contact Information		

Name of the person in charge at the implementing institution		DGCP: Aída Martínez ANTAI: Carmen Montenegro
Title and department		DGCP: Project consultant ANTAI: Director of Transparency
Email and Phone		DGCP: da-consultor@dgcp.gob.pa; 504-0340 ANTAI: cmontenegro@antai.gob.pa; 520-0225
Other Actors	State Actors Involved	National Authority for Government Innovation (AIG) Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)
	Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, Multilateral Organizations, Working Groups	Multisectoral Group of CoST Panama National Commission of Open Government of Panama Open Data Working Group of Panama

Strengthening of the National Environmental Information System based on the Standards of the Escazu Agreement
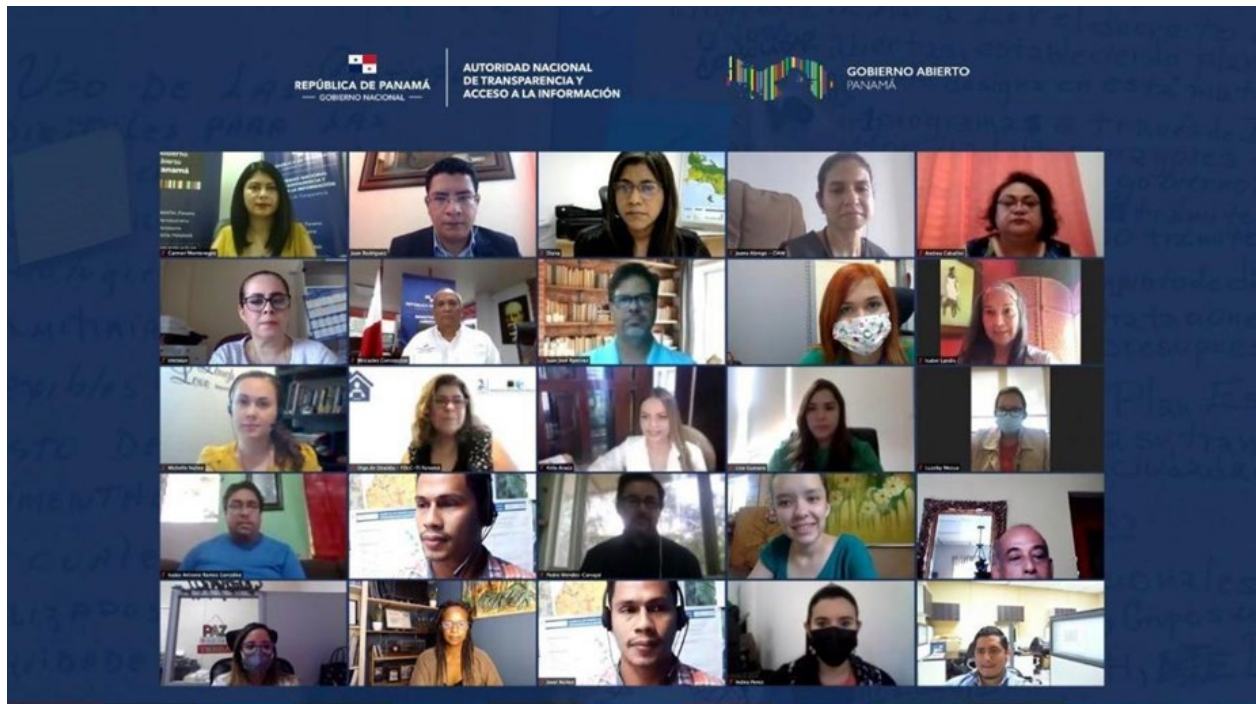
Engagement Summary

The commitment of Natural Resources and the Environment for the 4th Open Government Action Plan of Panama consists of strengthening the National Environmental Information System (SINIA) to promote the observation, monitoring, verification and use of citizens, as well as the provision of essential information for decision-making by all levels of government. Through this commitment, SINIA must add relevant data series in the prioritized thematic nodes in consensus with civil society actors, with reliable and accessible data, promoting inter-institutional collaboration, and complying with current legislation and the Agreement of Escazu.

National Environmental Information System

Article 30 of the General Environmental Law (Single Text) of Panama creates the National Environmental Information System (SINIA) in order to collect, systematize, store and distribute environmental information about natural resources and environmental sustainability of the national territory, among public and private entities and agencies, in a suitable, truthful and timely manner on matters that make up the scope of the Inter-Institutional Environmental System and that are necessary for environmental conservation and sustainable use of natural resources.

The system hosted on the website www.sinia.gob.pa currently contains a documentation center with publications from the Ministry of the Environment (MIAMBIENTE); a collection of environmental statistics regarding some of the activities regulated by the ministry; and a geospatial data section that allows viewing the polygons entered against layers generated by the ministry such as the National System of Protected Areas, the country's Hydrographic Basins and the Forest Cover Map. This information is cataloged in eleven thematic nodes:
1. Water and Sanitation
2. Atmosphere
3. Forests and Biodiversity
4. Climate Change
5. Disasters and Risks
6. Energy and Transport
7. Environmental Management
8. Coastal Marine Resources
9. Waste
10. Environmental Health
11. Soil

The System still requires important improvements that help ensure that the country's environmental information, now dispersed among SINIA, different directorates of the Ministry of the Environment, and multiple other public institutions, is available for citizens in a systematic, proactive, and timely manner, regular, accessible, understandable, updated, disaggregated, decentralized, reusable, actionable, interoperable, dependable, and progressively in computerized and georeferenced media. Another important challenge is to guarantee that the efforts to strengthen the system in recent years are not impaired by the coming changes of administration, which in the past have generated a significant fluctuation in the quantity and quality of environmental information made available to citizens.

Escazu Agreement

On April 22, 2021, entered into force the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, better known as the Escazu Agreement. The Agreement was adopted by Panama through Law 125 of February 4, 2020 and implies a further development of the State's obligations regarding the generation and dissemination of environmental information. In this regard, Article 6 sets out some relevant provisions to the proposed commitment, which was already in the pipeline at the entry into force of the Agreement, but has now been strengthened with its content:

- Each Party shall ensure, to the extent of available resources, that the competent authorities generate, compile, make available to the public and disseminate environmental information relevant to their functions in a systematic, proactive, timely, regular, accessible, and understandable manner, and that periodically update this information and encourage the disaggregation and decentralization of environmental information at the subnational and local levels. Each Party shall strengthen coordination between the different authorities of the State.
- The competent authorities shall ensure, as far as possible, that environmental information is reusable, actionable, and available in accessible formats, and that there are no restrictions on its reproduction or use, in accordance with national legislation.
- Each Party shall have one or more updated environmental information systems, which may include, among others:
  a) the texts of international treaties and agreements, as well as laws, regulations, and administrative acts on the environment.
  b) reports on the state of the environment.
  c) the list of public entities with competence in environmental matters and, when possible, their respective areas of action.
  d) the list of contaminated areas, by type of contaminant and location.
  e) information on the use and conservation of natural resources and ecosystem services.
  f) scientific, technical, or technological reports, studies and information on environmental matters prepared by academic and research institutions, public or private, national, or foreign.
  g) sources related to climate change that contribute to strengthening national capacities in this matter.
  h) information on environmental impact assessment processes and other environmental management instruments, when applicable, and environmental licenses or permits granted by public authorities.
  i) an estimated list of waste by type and, when possible, disaggregated by volume, location, and year; and
  j) information regarding the imposition of administrative sanctions in environmental matters.
- Each Party shall ensure that environmental information systems are organized, accessible to all, and progressively available through computerized and geo-referenced means, when appropriate. To facilitate that persons or groups in vulnerable situations have access to the information that particularly affects them, each Party shall endeavor, when

appropriate, that the competent authorities disseminate environmental information in the various languages used in the country, and develop alternative formats understandable to said groups, through adequate communication channels.

It is important to note that the Agreement is based on the notion that citizens require complete information on the state of the natural resources on which they depend and the country's environmental management, for their full participation in the environmental decision-making process, right that has also been recognized in this agreement in its article 7. Finally, access to information must also be guaranteed to environmental defenders, with respect to whom, Article 9 of the Agreement, establishes the obligation of each Party to take adequate and effective measures to recognize, protect and promote all the rights of the human rights defenders in environmental matters, including their ability to exercise access rights.

Activities included in the commitment

After the entry into force of the Escazu Agreement, then the need to strengthen the SINIA is emphasized, starting from the identification, in a participatory way, of the type of environmental information that, as a minimum, must contain the SINIA, and according to the standards set on the Agreement. Based on this, the thematic nodes that would be strengthened and the specific data series that would be added will be identified. To reach these conclusions, the commitment proposes, after some initial inductions, two specific activities: the lifting of a diagnosis of the SINIA, which includes an evaluation of the missing data regarding article 6 of the Escazú Agreement, and the identification of the environmental information with the greatest demand by citizens, through the evaluation of traffic statistics from SINIA and carrying out a survey of interest groups provided by the Open Data Group; and the holding of workshops for civil society and the institutions involved to define the thematic nodes and data series prioritized for strengthening SINIA, as well as the inter-institutional coordination mechanisms and the standards that the data to be incorporated into the SINIA must comply for its effectiveness. The execution of these activities must be designed including mechanisms to facilitate access to information and the effective participation of people or groups in vulnerable situations, in accordance with the provisions of Articles 5 and 7 of the Escazu Agreement.

Regarding inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, it should be noted that environmental information must be compiled, organized, and classified by the Ministry of the Environment as the governing body of SINIA; however, public entities with environmental competence must also provide MiAMBIENTE with the environmental information they have, to promote the implementation of the Escazu Agreement at the State level. Hence the need to examine the most effective mechanisms for this coordination.

Once the required consensus on the minimum content or baseline of environmental information that the SINIA must contain has been achieved, the commitment proposes to formalize said baseline through the adoption of an executive decree that regulates article 30 of the Sole Text of the General Environmental Law. In this way, the Principle of Progressivity and the Principle of Non-Regression are complied with, since, by setting minimum standards for the SINIA, the deterioration of the level, type, quality, and quantity of environmental information identified as minimal is avoided.

The commitment then contemplates the execution of the SINIA improvement plan, according to the conclusions of the workshops and the provisions of the Executive Decree; the design and implementation of a dissemination campaign about SINIA and how it can access and take advantage of the data to generate knowledge from it; and finally the planning and holding of workshops to verify the progress of the strengthening of SINIA, the identification of existing and necessary resources to enhance citizen participation in environmental decision-making.

As a result of the commitment, it is expected to obtain a higher level of informed participation in the environmental decision-making processes since the population will have a solid base of clearly defined environmental information to evaluate the convenience or not of decisions, plans, programs, projects, or standards that may impact the environment and its elements. In addition, it is expected to improve the quality of environmental decisions taken, since SINIA will allow all public entities to have the necessary environmental information when setting the course or objective of public policies, promoting that they are sustainable and in full respect of the human and environmental rights of the population.

Engagement Template
Strengthening of the National Environmental Information System based on the Standards of the Escazu Agreement
August 31, 2021 - August 31, 2023

Institution or actor responsible for the implementation	Ministry of the Environment (MIAMBIENTE)

Description of the commitment	
What is the problem that the commitment addresses?	Panama rely on a National System of Environmental Information (SINIA) created by the Law 41 of 1998, General Law of Environment; however, the system requires a series of improvements that contribute with the environmental information of the country availability in a systematic, proactive, timely, regular, accessible, updated disaggregated, decentralized, reusable, indictable, reliably and progressively way, in a computerized and georeferenced media, in line with the standards established in article 6 of the Escazu Agreement. The system does not count yet with all the information postulated by the Agreement and receive little information from entities with a sphere of environmental competence different from the Ministry of the Environment. The citizens require complete information of the state of the natural resources on which it depends, and the environmental management of the country, for their full participation in the Environmental Decision-Making process, right that has also been recognized at the Article 7 of this agreement.

What is the problem that the commitment addresses?	The commitment implies the identification of priority contents that must be strengthened or added to the SINIA within a period of two years, through a broad process of citizen participation, to progressively achieve full compliance with Article 6 of the Escazu Agreement. Additionally, an executive decree will be issued that establishes the structure of SINIA, including the prioritized contents; the periodicity with which this environmental information must be updated; the format in which the information should be digitized; the corresponding inter-institutional coordination spaces, among other relevant aspects, to guarantee the system's adherence to the Principle of Environmental Non-Regression. Likewise, the commitment includes workshops to review progress in effectively strengthening SINIA together with civil society.
	SINIA will also have a feedback mechanism for the use of the population that allows its continuous improvement and socialization. This mechanism will make it possible to identify the gaps in environmental information that must be filled to improve the quality of environmental decisions and likewise, progressively expand the scope and minimum content of SINIA in a participatory manner.
	As a result of the commitment, it is expected to obtain a higher level of informed participation in the environmental decision-making processes since the population will have a solid base of clearly defined environmental information to evaluate the convenience or No. of decisions, plans, programs, projects, or standards that may impact the environment and its elements. In addition, it is expected to improve the quality of environmental decisions taken, since SINIA will allow all public entities to have the necessary environmental information when setting the course or objective of public policies, promoting that they are sustainable and in full respect of the

	environmental human rights of the population. The execution of the activities must consider mechanisms to facilitate the access to information and effective participation of the persons or groups in situation of vulnerability taking care of what is provided in Articles 5 and 7 of the Escazu Agreement.
How will it contribute to solving the problem?	The commitment will promote the fulfillment of Panama obligations regarding its information systems, contemplated at Article 6 of the Escazu Agreement, through a participative process up to the standards of its Article 7. Trainings and diagnostics activities will help to establish the plan of the necessary improvements; the issuance of the Regulatory Executive Decree will help to prevent the deterioration of quality and the amount of information included in the system; the implementation of the improvements and its dissemination will be key to improve the environmental information available to citizens and public entities with environmental competence; while the mechanisms for verifying progress and suggestions for improvements, will promote the progressive development of the right of access to information.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?	This commitment is relevant because Promoted by: •Transparency: Increase public information available to citizens and contemplates spaces for accountability on the progress made and the future improvement plans. •Participation: Includes the citizens in decision making for the implementation of public policies. •Collaboration: It is built on a close collaboration between civil society and public entities, while improves the conditions to narrow that future collaboration.
Additional Information	This commitment is linked to: Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful, and inclusive societies, target 16.6: Create at all levels effective, transparent, and accountable institutions, target 16.10: Ensure public access to information and protect fundamental freedoms, in accordance with national laws and international agreements. Article 6 of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Access to Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean, better known as the Escazu Agreement, adopted by Panama through Law 125 of 2020.

Milestones with verifiable dates	Start Date:	En Date:

Invite the highest authorities of the governmental entities with environmental competence to the launching event of the Action Plan to renew its commitment to its execution. **Responsible:** ANTAI, with the support of the Ministry of Presidency and AIG. **Deliverable:** Event Report	September 01, 2021	September 30, 2021
Conduct an induction for members of the Inter-Institutional Technical Committee of Environmental Statistics (COTEA) and the members of government entities with environmental competence over the Alliance of Open Government, the Escazu Agreement, the National Environmental Information System, and the Action Plan 2021 - 2023. **Responsible:** ANTAI and MIAMBIENTE, with AIG support. **Deliverable:** Induction Report.	October 01, 2021	December 31, 2021
Carry out a diagnosis of the SINIA, including an assessment of missing data regarding the Article 6 of the Escazu Agreement, and the identification of environmental information with greater demand by citizens, through traffic statistics from SINIA and the execution of a facilitated public survey by the Open Data Group. **Responsible:** ANTAI, MIAMBIENTE, URC, CIAM. **Deliverable:** Diagnostic Document.	September 01, 2021	January 31, 2022,
Conduct a virtual workshop for civil society and the institutions involved, with the purpose of defining thematic nodes and prioritized data series for strengthening SINIA. The workshop will also seek to analyze the mechanisms of inter-institutional coordination and standards that must be met by the data to be incorporated into SINIA for their effectiveness. The calls for these virtual workshops must spread widely through notices written in national circulation newspapers, periodical publications in social networks and on the website of the Ministry of Environment. Also, with the aim of promote the widest participation of citizens, the dates of the virtual workshops will be disclosed in the different spaces of	February 1, 2022	May 31, 2022

existing citizen participation: Committees of Cuenca, Rural Aqueduct and Sewer Boards (JAARs), Conferences General Information Regional and Indigenous Collective Lands, among others. **Responsible**: MIAMBIENTE, CIAM and URC. **Deliverable:** Process report, including identification of the needs to be sought to address prioritization and consensus reached.		
Design and issue an executive decree, regulating article 30 of the Sole Text of the General Environmental Law, to formalize the minimum structure of SINIA, strengthened with the consensus reached in the workshops, complying with the public consultation period provided in current regulations. **Responsible:** MIAMBIENTE and CIAM. **Deliverable:** Executive decree promulgated in the Official Gazette.	January 1, 2022	June 31, 2022
Incorporate and update data according to themes and series agreed upon in SINIA and datosabiertos.gob.pa portal; and incorporate a mechanism for feedback of the citizenship to strengthen SINIA. **Responsible:** MIAMBIENTE (main) and other entities according to series and data agreed upon. **Deliverable:** Data published on both portals.	July 01, 2022	January 31, 2023
Design and implement a dissemination campaign of SINIA for access and use of data and environmental information by citizens in general. **Responsible:** MIAMBIENTE (main), members of the CNGA, the academy and the Civil Society Organizations involved. **Deliverable:** Notices published periodically on the website, social networks and other media identified; as well as the mentions in events and trainings of the different units of the ministry.	September 1, 2022	August 1, 2023
Plan and conduct workshops for verification of the advance of strengthening SINIA, the	July 1, 2022	August 31, 2023

identification of existing and necessary resources to enhance citizen participation in the environmental decision-making factors. **Responsible:** CIAM, ANTAI, AIG, MIAMBIENTE and URC **Deliverable:** Report of findings and conclusions finalized.		
Contact Information		
Name of the person in charge at the implementing institution	Diana Laguna	
Title and department	Director, Environmental Information Directorate	
Email and Phone	dlaguna@miambiente.gob.pa	
Other Actors State Actors Involved	Interinstitutional Technical Committee of involved Environmental Statistics (COTEA): • National Institute of Statistics and Censuses (INEC) • Ministry of Health (MINSA) • Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA) • Ministry of Commerce and Industry (MICI) • Ministry of Public Works (MOP) • Ministry of Housing and Land Use Planning (MIVIOT) • Panama Maritime Authority (AMP) • Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama (ARAP) • Panama Canal Authority (ACP) • Institute of National Aqueducts and Sewers (IDAAN) • Public Services Authority (ASEP) • Urban and Residential Sanitation Authority (AAUD) • National Secretariat of Energy • National Civil Protection System (SINAPROC) • Company of Electricity Transmission (ETESA) • University of Panama (UP)	

		• Technological University of Panama (UTP) • National Authority of Transparency and Access to Information (ANTAI)
	Civil Society Organizations, Private sector, Multilateral Organizations, Work Groups	1. Environmental Incidence Center of Panama (CIAM) 2. Florida State Urban Risk Center University - Panama

Public Policies on Sexuality Education for Adolescents and Young People

Engagement Summary

According to the study prepared by the Gorgas Memorial Institute in 2018, the Director of Epidemiology, HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases at the Gorgas Institute, Amanda Gabster commented that the high prevalence occurs at the urban level in adolescents aged 14 to 19 years from Panama, San Miguelito and Colón. Diseases such as chlamydia, gonorrhea, genital herpes, HIV, and syphilis are some of the infections that occur most in these minors, and it even shows that many of these minors recognized that they had more than one partner at a time. In the context of sexual and reproductive health, an average of twenty-nine adolescent girls between 19 and 19 years of age become pregnant daily in Panama, according to prenatal control figures from the Ministry of Health (MINSA). The statistics show that between 2014 and May 2019, there were fifty-eight thousand 21 pregnancies among girls and adolescents who did not receive care in the Social Security Fund (CSS) or in private clinics. The number of young people in prenatal care in 2019 amounted to 4,660 according to MINSA figures.

For this reason, it is necessary to have comprehensive sexual health education programs that prepare adolescents in life skills and in making informed decisions, as well as expanding adolescent-friendly health services to support the sexual education guides of the Ministry of Health in conjunction with the Ministry of Education and reach the largest number of young people, especially those who are studying in pre-middle and high school. With more and better education, there is a greater possibility of reducing unwanted pregnancies, early motherhoods, and less transmission of sexually transmitted diseases.

Proposal:

Create a responsive web page that has sexual and reproductive education guides available, as well as collect data from public health centers and the centers of the Panamanian Association for Family Planning (APLAFA) of:

- Availability of contraceptives (database will be fed by MINSA & APLAFA)
- Contraceptive cost
- Doctors available
- Available specialties
- Cost of specialties
- Locations (with schedules, addresses and branches) of the MINSA database of Panama (East, West and Center) and APLAFA (of Central Panama, Colón, and San Miguelito)
- Statistics by region of cases of minors with sexually transmitted diseases.
- Statistics by region of cases of pregnant minors.
- Information on contact numbers for more information (SENNIAF, INAMU, MIDES, GORGAS, National Police, Public Ministry)
- Media involved: all media in the country and dissemination by RRSS

This will allow young people to be informed and educated on the basic principles of prevention, sexual and reproductive health. Widespread access to the Internet and social networks

in this case, through a responsive web page, it is intended to ensure that sexuality education is comprehensive and truthful, in addition to increasing awareness about issues that may be considered sensitive in some cultural contexts, such as menstruation and gender equality.

By opening this information, the following is sought:
- Reduce vulnerability to poor sexual health outcomes.

- To prevent sexually transmitted infections.

- Reduce early and unplanned pregnancy.

- Report on the status of sexual and reproductive health in a timely manner.

Finally, the statistics by region may help the population to become aware of the importance of comprehensive sexuality education and will serve as a compliance indicator of progress with respect to the guidelines proposed by the commitment.

Engagement Template	
Public Policies on Sexuality Education for Adolescents and Young People	
September 2021 - August 2023	
Institution or actor responsible for the implementation	Together We Decide / Active Citizenship
Description of the commitment	
What is the problem that the commitment addresses?	The lack of material about Sexual Health and information about the centers of attention (locations and schedules), including your inventory, cost, and specialists they have for the Citizen Attention.
What is the commitment?	Strengthen access to information on sexual and reproductive education, by creating a web page that will be made available to the citizenship: • The information about the strategy of prevention of early pregnancy and attention to the adolescent mother (CONAMA-MIDES) • Educational Capsules of Sexual Health Reproductive System prepared by the Ministry of Education (MEDUCA). • List of public health centers and the Panamanian Association's centers for Family Planning (APLAFA), including their location georeferenced, schedules, inventory, costs, doctors, and specialists available. • Statistics by region of cases of minors with sexually transmitted infections, and pregnant minor. • Information on contact numbers for assistance (SENNIAF, INAMU, MIDES, GORGAS, National Police, Public Ministry). • List of the centers of attention teen-friendly at a national level

	Expected Results: • Availability of useful information on sexual and reproductive education.
How will it contribute to solving the problem?	There will be a platform that guarantees access to information on sexual and reproductive education. This will allow young people to be informed and educated on the basic principles of preventing early pregnancy. The general access to internet and social media, in this case, through a responsive web page, it's intended to ensure that sexuality education is comprehensive and truthful, in addition to increasing awareness about issues that may be considered sensitive in some cultural contexts, such as menstruation and gender equality. By opening this information, the following is sought: • Reduce vulnerability to poor sexual health outcomes. • To prevent sexually transmitted infections. • Prevent early and unplanned pregnancy. • Report on the status of sexual and reproductive health in a timely manner. The statistics by region may help the population to become aware of the importance of comprehensive sexuality education and will serve as a compliance indicator of progress with respect to the guidelines proposed by the commitment
Why is it relevant to OGP values?	Transparency: more information will be published about sexual and reproductive health, focused on the vulnerable youth group.

| Additional Information | Linkage with the Sustainable Development Objectives (SDGs)

SDG 3. Health and Wellness

3.7 By 2030, ensure universal access to Sexual and Reproductive Health Service, included the family planning, information and education, and the integration of reproductive health in national strategies and programs.

ODS 5. Gender Equality:

5.6 "Ensure universal access to sexual and reproductive health, and reproductive rights as agreed in accordance with the Program of Action of the International Conference on Population and Development, the Beijing Platform for Action and the Final Documents of their Review Conferences".

5. b Improve the use of instrumental technology, in particular, information technology and communications, to promote empowerment of women.

5.c Approve and strengthen sound policies and laws applicable to promote gender equality and empowering all women and girls to all levels.

ODS 16. Peace and Justice

16.10. Access to Information | |
|---|---|---|
| Milestones with verifiable dates | Start Date: | En Date: |
| Meeting between all interested parties (MEDUCA, MINSA and APLAFA) to establish a work plan.
Deliverable: roadmap with specific objectives | September 1, 2021 | September 30, 2021 |
| Work Tables for the implementation and monitoring of the Work Plan.
a. Summons the person in charge of the leadership | October 1, 2021 | August 15, 2023 |

Gather the information to be published on the website by the responsible persons and scope of the project (statistics, search, access, availability, measure users and establish the necessary indicators per institution to achieve the opening of data in the national portal of the data sets) Responsible: All implementers' parties Deliverable: Digital file with the information	October 1, 2021	December 30, 2021
Website structure design of commitments or deliverables, per institution with detail, as well as a methodology of data publication and updating periodicity Responsible who assumes governmental leadership	January 5, 2022	March 5, 2022
Provision of website hosting by AIG. Deliverable: Website on a Public Server	April 06, 2022	May 06, 2022
Development of the Website in coordination and collaboration with participant institutions and the organizations of correspondent civil societies Deliverable: Responsive Website	May 10, 2022	November 10, 2022
Website launch, page available to the public a. Start of Production b. Public Relations - Dissemination (announcement by the authorities to the public) Deliverable: Website ready Responsible: Who assumes leadership	November 11, 2022	December 11, 2022
Monitoring and evaluation of the website implementation Responsible: Government Leader	January 10, 2023	August 10, 2023

Contact Information		
Name of the person in charge at the implementing institution		Geneva González, MINSA Wilmer Salinas, MEDUCA Elmer Miranda, MIDES Eduardo Miter, CGR/INEC Rolando Becerra, AIG
Title and department		Director of Sexual Policies Follow-up Coordinator Director of Social Policies Legal Advisory Lawyer Open Government Supervisor
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Other Actors	State Actors Involved	Ministry of Education (MEDUCA) Ministry of Health (MINSA) Ministry of Social Development (MIDES) National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC) National Institute for Women (INAMU) Gorgas Memorial Institute for Studies of Health National Secretariat for Children, Adolescents, and the Family (SENNIAF). National Council of the Adolescent Mother
	Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, Multilateral Organizations, Work Groups	Panamanian Association for the Planning of Family (APLAFA).

School of Open Government

Engagement Summary

Panama is a country where the exercise of democracy has been strengthened over the years, through the mechanisms of citizen participation provided in various laws.

However, we face a crisis of systemic ethical values that permeates the culture and the essence of the purpose of public service, our youth permanently receive the negative impact of corruption both at the level of their economic and cultural development.
The absence of government programs aimed at forming citizen values in youth and culturally combating this scourge by sowing civic and democratic values in youth is little or nonexistent.

As a result of the above, the following has been promoted:
   a) A lack of community participation in the strategic orientation of public policies.
   b) Lack of technological tools that stimulate citizen participation, community organization, accountability and civic training.
   c) Difficulty of citizens to propose community projects that result in the greatest collective benefit and establish links with other members of their community,
   d) Lack of information and participation on existing or soon to be implemented control mechanisms, such as: Open Data, Participatory Budgets, Community Justice for Peace, Citizen Oversight.

Data from IDB Studies* on the importance of educating future citizens in the values of integrity, citizenship, transparency, and prevention of corruption, showed that the more civic education there is, the less permissiveness of corrupt practices and the less tendency to violate the law.

The government must address its responsibility as a creator of civic values and develop permanent programs of citizen training that serve to guarantee that Panamanian youth will not copy corrupt behaviors.

Therefore, it is imperative to introduce citizenship training programs to the Panamanian Educational System aimed at all stages of training from kindergarten to twelfth grade and to do so using technology as a catalyst that helps facilitate the teaching of these principles.

The proposal of the School of Open Government includes the creation of a virtual platform for effective civic education and training in students, to encourage and facilitate their participation in public affairs, both in the formulation and monitoring of community projects, as well as in public decision making.

This formation and training process will have the following phases:
a) awareness raising, b) training/laboratories and c) development of community projects or public policy proposals, aligned with the principles of Open Government, emphasizing

in social leadership and community organization.

Promoting the participation of students in the preparation of proposals, execution and supervision of community projects, training and creating awareness in them regarding the importance of their participation in government issues through an accessible platform, which allows them to have a constant interaction and broadening their knowledge to increase their participation in issues of a social nature, fostering a more educated population that is aware of its citizens' rights and duties.

The central idea is to train university students so that they are, through their social or work day, the ones who have the task of transmitting these values to undergraduate students, all this coordinated in conjunction with MEDUCA, to guarantee that the project is part of the institution's permanent programs and is not just a pilot project.

Engagement Template
School of Open Government
September 2021 - August 2023

Institution or actor responsible for the implementation	Ministry of Education (MEDUCA)

Description of the commitment	
What is the problem that the commitment addresses?	Panama is a country where the exercise of democracy by citizens in general has been limited to free suffrage. The involvement of citizens in social issues is scarce, leaving the solution of common problems to a few, those who today integrate the organized civil society. The consequences of a limited citizen participation have given way to corruption, since there are few people supervising the work of public officials, the true needs are not met and priority is given to carrying out actions only for the benefit of the interests of a few, to an increase in political patronage and dependence on the governments of the day, due to the fact that citizens are poorly qualified to be part of its own development, in addition to other effects that negatively impact the strengthening of democracy. Civic Education in Panama needs to include modern concepts, such as Open Government, that change the paradigm of public management, the role of citizens and the role of the public servant, through specialized training programs with laboratories and technological support where citizens can be better guided on how to participate effectively. Specific problems to be addressed: - A lack of community participation in the strategic orientation of public policies.

	Lack of technological tools that stimulate citizen participation, community organization, accountability, and civic training. Difficulty of citizens to propose community projects that result in the greatest collective benefit and establish links with other members of their community. Lack of information and participation in existing mechanisms such as the Open Government Alliance of Panama.
What is the commitment?	Multisectoral Project Co-created and Co-implemented by governmental entities, academic institutions and organizations of the civil society, which aims to generate the necessary capacities in students to their effective civic education and training with a virtual platform, and thus facilitate its participation in public affairs, both in the formulation and monitoring of community projects, as in the public decision-making, through a training process: Step 1. Days of Awareness/Step 2. Trainings / Step 3. Development of community projects), according to the principles of Open Government (Transparency, Citizenship Participation and Accountability), social leadership And community organization, with programs targeted to high school students.
How will it contribute to solving the problem?	Promoting student's participation in the elaboration of proposals, execution, and supervision of community projects, training and creating awareness in them, regarding the importance of your participation in government issues through an accessible platform, that allows them to have a constant interaction and expand your knowledge so that increase your involvement in topics of social character, promoting a population more educated and aware of their rights and duties as citizens.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?	This commitment is relevant before the: a) Transparency: The access to the information from students and teachers will be improved, allowing the right to it; b) Public Participation: It will create opportunities and capabilities in students to influence or make decisions, as well as favorable conditions for the civil society of the country; c) Technology and innovation: transparency and public participation through the use of technology by students
Additional Information	This commitment is aligned with the following local and international commitments: a) Lima Commitment: This commitment hosted by Panama establishes as one of its objectives "Strengthen the role of education in democratic and civic values to prevent corruption." b) United Nations Convention against Corruption: This convention of which Panama is a signatory, establishes in article 13 of its technical guide the participation of society in the prevention and fight against corruption, specifically, the point D mentions "... as well as public education programs, including school and university programs." c) Sustainable Development Goal 16: Guarantee an inclusive, equitable and quality education, and promote learning opportunities during a lifetime for all, target 4.7: From here to 2030, to ensure that all students acquire the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge to promote sustainable development and sustainable living styles, human rights, gender equality, promoting a culture of peace and non-violence, world citizenship and valuing cultural diversity and contribution from culture to sustainable development; Sustainable Development Goal 16: Promote societies

Milestones with verifiable dates	fair, peaceful, and inclusive partnerships, goal 16.6: Create at all levels, effective, transparent, and accountable institutions.	
	Start Date:	En Date:
Activity 1: MEDUCA Proposal for the Open Government Project Implementation in the National Education System.	September 2021	September 2021
Activity 2: Curricular Program Evaluation and determination of adjustments for integration of aspects related with Open Government, complying with regulations and processes established for the educational system.	September 2021	January 2022
Review of the study programs of 11th and 12th grade of the subjects that contemplate contents related to citizenship participation, accountability, and civic training.	September 2021	September 2021
Presentation of the selected content of the subjects in a document that serves as a reference framework for the implementation of project.	November 2021	November 2021
Determine the transversality of the subjects specific to the objectives of the project of the open government, to achieve training of citizenship competencies in the student population to impact.	December 2021	January 2022
Activity 3: Development of the teacher development program in the model of Open Government training, integrating such aspects as transparency, citizen participation and accountability	January 2022	March 2022

Development of content according to the parameters and regulations of teachers' development. - Formalization of schematic programs of training and teachers' development. - Complement program with contributions and volunteering from organizations of the civil society. - Integration of dynamic proposals, practices, and projects to enhance knowledge of the open government. - Examples of content mainstreaming in different subjects. - Examples of student projects of the open government applied to different subjects. - Promotion of academic programs of teachers' development in Open Government.	January 2022	March 2022
Activity 4: Development of Virtual Objects of Learning to implement in the institutional learning environment of MEDUCA - Based on the curricular program. - With contributions of the academic areas and generation without limits foundation. - To integrate into the learning multimodal platform.	January 2022	June 2022
Activity 5: Development of the Model of Sensitization of the Educational Community. - Training and communication of programs, courses, and concepts to members of the educational community (Teachers, parents, associations students, community). - Developed by the General Directorate of Education and Academic Areas, in collaboration with the educational community and organizations that provide support.	February 2022	May 2022
Activity 6: Start of the process of teacher training through courses or programs developed on the model of Open Government training.	April 2022	August 2023
Activity 7: Selection of educational centers for a pilot project of execution of communication and training	February 2022	February 2022

educational communities and mainstreaming as a model of open government training (Level Groups 11 and 12)		
Activity 8: Implementation of the pilot plan in selected educational centers. - Training of the educational community. - Execution by teachers of the open government formation methodology (base courses mainstreaming). - Support for training processes through voluntary work. - Execution of student projects of Open Government. - Conducting related contests with the open government issue.	September 2022	December 2022
Activity 9: Assessment implementation of training model of open government in pilot educational centres. Presentation of recommendations for improvement of implementation in new educational centres.	March 2023	March 2023
Activity 10: Model implementation Open Government training in educational regions. - Definition of levels to be integrated in the open government formation methodology. - Establishment of regions to apply a training model. - Evaluation of implementation, analysis, and improvements.	February 2023	August 2023
Contact Information		
Name of the person in charge at the implementing institution	Wilmer Salinas	
Title and department	Coordination Performance Monitoring	
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Other Actors	State Actors Involved	National Authority of Transparency and Access to Information (ANTAI) University of Panama
	Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, Multilateral Organizations, Work Groups	Generation Unlimited Foundation Politics in Positive

Proactive Transparency in the Agricultural Sector

Engagement Summary

The agricultural sector for decades has been demanding greater organization in the processes and procedures that involve food production. The 4th National Open Government Action Plan has offered this space to generate openness in agriculture, managing to establish an ambitious commitment of superlative importance for producers.

It is related to the importation of seeds, supplies, food and agrochemicals, products that often enter our country due to the demand for them without complying with all the necessary measures, putting the entire production and food system at risk.

The commitment seeks to create a platform that provides information on imports in a timely and accurate manner, in addition to being accessible to all interested parties, thus complying with the right of access to information. The traceability platform must allow access to the public in real time and transparent and with direct access to all information on imports.

With this accessibility, the different actors involved will have the opportunity to influence import decision-making, producing timely interventions and observations, which will generate greater citizen participation. Similarly, it will generate greater collaboration as part of this participatory process to propose and make changes and improvements, contributing from their experiences to achieve greater transparency in these processes, by providing the necessary information to the actors involved, they may be part of public policies in benefit of such an important item of our country.

Likewise, through this commitment to proactive transparency, it seeks to make transparent the disbursement processes for agricultural items and compensation to producers by item in the incentive programs. The objective is that national producers and the different actors involved in the food production process have access to information on quantity, weight, volume, delivery schedule, listing dates, requirements, conditions, payment, price of the different items that the national government will require, to meet the needs of the Panamanian population. In this way they can be planned to meet everyone's needs.

This technological tool will allow all producers who contract with the state to follow their procedures without having to physically travel from remote areas to know its status.

Engagement Template	
Proactive Transparency in the Agricultural Sector	
September 2021 - August 2023	
Institution or actor responsible for the implementation	Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA)
Description of the commitment	
What is the problem that the commitment addresses?	Products, food, beverages, food, raw materials, seeds, inputs are imported by interest, covenants, agreements, management, financial opportunities, and earnings of the economic agents, to the detriment of national production, investment, mortgages, and financial commitments of the medium, small, and micro level producers. For the national producer there is no government planning in the production, marketing, consumption, purchase and disbursements of incentives, nor binding citizen participation of individual and organized producers in the management of their business, work and rural investment. These imports benefit importers, banks, finance companies and the supermarket and agribusiness chains that consider these acts as a very profitable business, but that violates the Constitution, the laws and the principles of free enterprise and respect for the laws of trade. And above all because it damages food sovereignty, the employment, well-being, and integral development in rural areas. This commitment aims to make transparent the processes of import seeds, inputs, food, agrochemicals, introduction of transgenics, as follows: • Publishing the origin and condition of the product that arrives in the country and to the consumer's table. • Publishing in advance the import, expected date, quantities, and types of products.
What is the commitment?	The commitment implies that the responsible institution implements the operation of a Traceability Platform, thus ensuring that the imports do not harm domestic producers and do not put the country's health in danger, and citizens have truthful, timely and transparent information. The Traceability Platform must allow access to the public in real and transparent time, and with direct access to all information of each import procedures at each stage of the process. To be published throughout the year, and in March (beginning of the preparation of the budget) of each year on the website, information of public nature that the entire producing or non-producing Panamanian population learn about:

	a. Quantity, weight, volume, delivery schedule, quotation dates, requirements, conditions, payment, price of different items that the national government will require, to meet the needs of the Panamanian population. b. The procedure or process of disbursements by item.
How will it contribute to solving the problem?	This Traceability Platform must guarantee non-importation in time, quantities and qualities of the products that harm the national producers and the health of the national territory. Guaranteeing with this, that the national production count on the market to not lose their products. When the government plans and publishes everything, it has programmed, including possible prices and forms, dates of payment, place of delivery, producers will be able to plan their business, production, inputs, credits, investment, and there will be peace and clear, respectful rules, discipline, order in the market. It will be possible to negotiate new horizons and raise satisfaction levels of the population, fair and reasonable prices, and better consumption. When the producer as a citizen participates actively responsibly, committing as many others entrepreneurs do in other sectors of the economy, there will be social peace, legal certainty, planning, expansion of employment, diversity of production, and a leap into agribusiness from small to medium producers. There will be opportunities to live in the country and various and multiple activities of agriculture, livestock, forestry, fishing, reforestation.
Why is it relevant to OGP values?	Transparency: by publishing the entire process on a platform, it will comply with adequate access to information for all interested parties, who will be able to follow their procedures step by step without moving from their regions to an office to review a formal file in-person. Citizen participation: If the aspirations are fulfilled, justice, planning, transparency, accountability in a consequently way, it will increase citizen participation and collaboration in the whole process, and we will have social peace, a population in the process of growth and confident in public policies. Similarly, it will generate more collaboration as part of that participatory process to influence and make changes and/or improvements by contributing from their experiences to achieve greater transparency in these import processes.

Additional Information	Legal basis related to the commitment, Law No. 25 of 2001 that dictates provisions on the national policy for agricultural transformation and its execution, and the respective reforms and, Law No. 206 of March 30, 2021, which created the Panamanian Food Agency and repeals Decree Law No. 11 of 2006 that creates the Panamanian Food Safety Authority.
	The commitment is aligned with the following Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 agenda:
	a. SDG 1. End of Poverty,
	b. SDG 2. Zero Hunger,
	c. SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth.
	a. SDG 9. Industry, innovation, and infrastructure
	b. SDG 12. Responsible production and consumption.
	In the same way, it is related to the implementation of Good Agriculture Practices in Financing and Management of the FAO Resources

Milestones with verifiable dates	Start Date:	En Date:
Launch, implementation and set up of the APA platform	September 15, 2021	December 15, 2021
Approve and perform training sessions and campaigns of disclosure to the producers through virtual or live platforms by the Ministry of Agricultural Development for the sake of a major connectivity and communication between the members of the sector, the incorporation of vulnerable groups will be sought without access to the internet and balance in gender. a. It will be 6 training sessions during the implementation of the plan. b. About the disclosure campaign it will continue month by month.	October 15, 2021	August 31, 2023
	February, July 2022	October, 2022
	January, May, 2023	August, 2023

The Management Board will adopt Resolutions and guidelines before the entry in force of Regulation of Law No. 206 created by APA, through duly publication in Official Gazette to take effect, enforcement and the due advertising that contemplates the Administrative Code.	November 1, 2021	30-Oct-22
Manage workshops of training with the institutions that belong to the Agricultural Sector to sense the need of introduce and apply recent technologies and sensitize about the needs of the sector. a. It will be 3 training sessions during the implementation	January 15, 2022	November 15, 2022
Managing and update the database of the incentives approved to producers which will be used for statistical purposes and follow-up for the learning of the advances projected by item.	September 15, 2021	November 30, 2023
The Panamanian Food Agency will count with a database of the national industrial and agro-industrial production, the export and import of food products which will be used for	January 15, 2022	August 31, 2023

statistics and control purposes to check the movement of the sectors which compose the chain of production, export and import of food		
The Integrated System of Procedures will feature connectivity with other bases of institutional electronic data to streamline the verification of documents, company conditions or users with the aim of publishing and reduce the times of the procedures.	August 15, 2022	August 31, 2023

Contact Information		
Name of the person in charge at the implementing institution	Oriana Tack David Brandford	
Title and department	Head of the National Directorate of Incentives and Trust, and Lawyer of the Superior Office	
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Other actors involved	State Actors Involved	1. Panamanian Food Agency (APA) 2. Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) 3. Agricultural Development Bank (BDA) 4. Institute of Agricultural Insurance (ISA) 5. Institute of Agricultural Marketing (IMA) 6. National Bank of Panama/Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic (BNP/CGR)

Inclusion and Accessibility Strategy for Government Websites

Engagement Summary

Currently, most government websites do not meet international accessibility standards for people with disabilities (WCGA 2.1).
All people, regardless of their condition, must have the same opportunity to access digital services provided by the State, especially in this new reality that we live in which the interaction through digital platforms is necessary.

This digital gap is more accentuated when we think of people with disabilities, a population which is estimated to number more than 400,000 people in Panama alone and more than one billion people worldwide. A population still segregated and excluded by our own governments, who must set the example, and society in general.

We need to pause and reflect: Have we created digital solutions for everyone or just for some? Are we designing and developing a more inclusive world, or are we part of those who make the biggest gap?

Not all government websites comply with digital accessibility standards and although there are initiatives where progress is being made on this issue, there is no specific communication strategy to give it visibility.

We are all responsible for living in a country with equal opportunities and respect for the human rights of all, and this includes the rights of people with disabilities.

For this reason, the commitment "Inclusion and accessibility strategy of government websites" was born, which aims to present the "*CHALLENGE FOR DIGITAL INCLUSION* " to government entities, so that they implement on their websites the WCAG 2.1 AA accessibility standards for people with disabilities. WCAG is the acronym for Web Content Accessibility Guidelines. WCAG is a series of web accessibility guidelines published by the Web Accessibility Initiative, being part of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), the leading internet standards organization.

These guidelines detail how web content should be worked with, to be more accessible, especially for people with disabilities. These disabilities include blindness and low vision, deafness and hearing loss, learning disabilities, cognitive limitations, psychomotor limitations, speech disabilities, photo sensitivity, and a combination of these.

This commitment would seek to achieve that in a period of 2 years at least 20 government entities (if possible, more) adapt their websites under these standards, becoming the model entities.

These government entities will receive advice from SENADIS, the AIG and proposing organizations to learn what the WCAG 2.1 accessibility standards consist of. Then each entity must manage the necessary web adaptations.

Those government entities that achieve this will be officially recognized through publications on social networks, so that they can serve as an example to society.

Engagement Template

Inclusion and Accessibility Strategy for Government Websites
September 2021 - August 2023

Institution or actor responsible for the implementation	National Secretariat for Disability (SENADIS)

Description of the Commitment	
What is the problem that the commitment addresses?	Currently, most Governments websites do not comply with international standards for accessibility for people with disabilities (WCGA 2.1). All people, regardless of their condition, must have the same opportunity to access digital services provided by the State, especially in this new reality that we live in which the interaction through digital platforms is necessary. This digital gap is more accentuated when we think of people with disabilities, a population which is estimated to number more than 400,000 people in Panama alone and more than one billion people worldwide. A population still segregated and excluded by our own governments, who must set the example, and society in general. We need to pause and reflect: Have we created digital solutions for everyone or just for some? Are we designing and developing a more inclusive world, or are we part of those who make the biggest gap? We are all responsible for living in a country with equal opportunities and respect for the human rights of all, and this includes the rights of people with disabilities.
What is the commitment?	Present the "CHALLENGE FOR DIGITAL INCLUSION" to government entities, so that they implement the WCAG 2.1 AA accessibility standards for people with disabilities on their websites. WCAG is the acronym for Web Content Accessibility Guidelines. WCAG is a series of web accessibility guidelines published by the Web Accessibility Initiative, being part of the World Wide Web Consortium (W3C), the leading internet standards organization. These guidelines detail how web content should be worked with, to be more accessible, especially for people with disabilities. These disabilities include blindness and low vision, deafness and hearing loss, learning disabilities, cognitive limitations, psychomotor limitations, speech disabilities, photo sensitivity, and combinations of these.

How will you contribute to solving the problem?	This commitment would seek to achieve that in a period of 2 years at least 20 government entities (if possible, more) adapt their websites under these standards, becoming model entities. These government entities will receive advice from SENADIS, the AIG and organizations/ citizens/ proposing movements to know what the accessibility standards WCAG 2.1 are. Then each entity must manage the necessary web adaptations. Those government entities that achieve this will be officially recognized through social media posts and media tours. This will generate a more inclusive culture at a state level.
Why is it relevant to OGP values?	Transparency: This commitment is relevant to the transparency and inclusion, as it will allow access to information for people with disabilities. Citizen participation: by being inclusive it will be able to generate not only access to vulnerable groups but motivate greater interest in providing viable solutions to their problems and promoting its collaboration sharing knowledge and experiences from their needs and success stories.
Additional Information	This commitment is aligned with the Convention of Rights of People with Disabilities, who are also present in the 2030 Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals.

SUBJECTS ABOUT RIGHTS	SDG	CONVENTION
Health	3	Article 25
Boys and Girls with Disabilities	1,2,3,4	Article 7
Quality Education for All	4	Article 24
Gender Equality	5	Article 6
Protection against exploitation, violence, and abuse	16	Article 16
Employment	8	Article 27
Equality before the law	16	Article 5 and 12
Data and Statistics Gathering	17	Article 31

Milestones with verifiable dates	Start Date:	End Date:	Objective/ Observations
Activity 1: Organization of the challenge. Co-created and co-implemented Government/ Civil Society.	September of 2021	September of 2021	Proposal: To have a structure in this activity we must write the challenge in a brochure (electronic pdf or html) no larger than 3 pages and distribute it to IT Offices, to create a framework for action and official start of the challenge. This should be coordinated with all the actors => ANTAI • AIG • SENADIS • NGO Steps: A1.1) Diagram or design the brochure (coordinate with the office of Public Relations of the coordinating institutions).

			SENADIS account with Publio Arjona, who is a graphic designer. Estimated time: 3 weeks A1.2) Once the electronic brochure of challenge is designed, we must distribute it to the Offices of Informatics of all the Institutions, this action is viable for AIG that has the power of convocation and communication with the Offices of IT department. This communication should include a link to the form of registration for Institutions interested in participating. Estimated time: 2 weeks. A1.3) Create a database with the participant Institutions, to follow-up. That platform can be developed by AIG Estimated time: 4 weeks
Activity 2: Creation of microsite and ads for networks	October of 2021	December of 2021	Proposal: Defined the challenge and social institutions officially will take challenge, create a microsite it would be put in html what was developed in Activity 1. This activity should be coordinated by the NGO, and Website Developers, we can add up a new actor like UTP, any University or voluntary outsourcing work. This activity 2, can start after step A1.1, and develop in parallel the final weeks of the Activity 1. Estimated time: 4 weeks
Activity 3: Presentation of the challenge as many governmental entities possible, with resources of communication participants.	January of 2022	January of 2022	Proposal: Having the Institutions officially enrolled from step AI.2, we must coordinate a kickoff meeting, covered in the resources of communication, and write a Press release In said meeting we must present the technical plan to develop as a basis, so that entities are steeped in specifically, which ones are the goals to comply with in

			web-based accessibility in the WCAG 2.1. Steps: A3.1) Tender (from the institutions registered for the challenge and resources of communication) => ANTAI-AIG-SENADIS-NGO Estimated time: 2 weeks. A3.2) Design and Present a Technical Plan (Base) => AIG-SENADIS Estimated time: 4 weeks.
Activity 4: Period of registry of entities governmental entities in the challenge. Publication of those that accepted.	January of 2022	January of 2022	Proposal: If everything flows what was coordinated step A1.2 and A3.1, only remains publish the information in the micro-site, to enforce with activity 4. Estimated time: 1 week.
Activity 5: Training technological to entities participating governments.	February of 2022	February of 2022	Proposal: Once that the technical plan has been submitted (A3.2), we started a period of training and implementation that goes hand in hand with the advances that the group of web development students of the Faculty of Systems Computer Systems at UTP has made. And to those Institutions that have a budget may choose to the owner filter (purchased) which has the tools that at a national level we will be developing. Coordination => SENADIS- UTP-AIG.
Activity 6: Period of evaluation of advances. Publication of progress upon completion.	March of 2022	April of 2022	Proposal: Debugging and correction of the use of tools with Focus Groups of PcD. Record testimonials of the users for reference of the work conducted and its effectiveness to know what to correct. Coordination => SENADIS-UTP-AIG-NGO.

Activity 7: Period of final evaluation with results meeting the challenge. Publications and media tours of communication.	April of 2022	May of 2022	Proposal: Repeat website accessibility tests and implement the best assessed tools, create an user manual and finally, publish on microsites and media.

Contact Information		
Name of the person in charge at the implementing institution	Publio Arjona	
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Other Actors	State Actors Involved	Government Innovation Authority (AIG) National Authority of Transparency and Access to Information (ANTAI) Technology University of Panama (UTP)
	Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, Multilateral Organizations, Work Groups	Fundación Generación Sin Límite Política en Positivo Quiencumple.com Comunidad Conexión RELEVO MELEDIS (Disability Law Analysis Table)

Open Budgets

Engagement Summary

The budget process of the Government of Panama currently has little input from civil society. The general lack of transparency in the process of elaboration and in the criteria of support of the general budget of the State, responsibility and citizen participation in the decision-making of the government has led to distrust among citizens not only of the process but of the final product: the general annual budget of the State, which is considered largely opaque also by the international community, and that opacity is considered an opportunity for corruption.

In 2020, during the preparation of the 2021 budget and its presentation for approval by the National Assembly, despite the unique panorama and the needs presented by the COVID19 pandemic, the budget included few markers (4). This budget required a restructuring (5) in January 2021.

These problems are the product of an evident lack of fiscal transparency in the preparation, publication, and execution of the budget. In the recently published Shadow Report on the implementation of Sustainable Development Goal 16: Peace, Justice and Solid Institutions (6), Panama was evaluated with the lowest score in terms of fiscal transparency (0,0 out of 1,0). This qualification is since the public budget preparation process is centralized in the Ministry of Economy and Finance, it does not have a degree of transparency or citizen participation, and budget documents are not published in accordance with international standards. Panama is not a member of the Open Budget Survey (7), nor does it appear in the Budget Transparency Index in Latin America.

Theory of change: To address these problems, Panama needs to address three main challenges, namely:

- the lack of information on international standards and technical capacities and tools of the government in open budget practices; and the lack of capacities of civil society organizations to understand the budget and advocate effectively.
- limited access to budget information and the ability of citizens to use it; and
- the lack of implementation of the reporting methodology recommended by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank contained in the Survey of Open Budget Survey that uses documented evidence and objective criteria to assess the extent to which States make available to the public eight key budget documents required by international good practices. To be considered "publicly available," documents must be available online and within a period consistent with good practice. Likewise, the survey assesses whether the information provided in the documents is comprehensive and useful.

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[4]https://www.imf.org/~/media/Files/Publications/covid19-special-notes/Spanish/sp-special-series-on-covid-19-budgeting-in-a-crisis-guidance-for-preparing-the-2021-budget.ashx?la=en

(5) https://www.gacetaoficial.gob.pa/pdfTemp/28990_B/78039.pdf

At the Foundation for the Development of Citizen Freedom, we consider it essential to address these challenges by building strategic alliances at the local and international level. The Foundation, in conjunction with the international non-governmental organization Financial Services Volunteer Corps, currently has the technical and financial support of international cooperation to advance the open budget agenda. At the local level, we have initiated a process of training and collaboration with a series of civil society organizations, as well as independent professionals, who are interested in helping to make the national budget process transparent and improve accountability to citizens.

General benefit of the commitment: The importance of achieving greater fiscal and budgetary transparency cannot be separated from the initiatives conducted by the National Open Government Commission of Panama, which is made up of a multisectoral forum and in which the Foundation acts as the coordinating organization of the civil society sector. In our work around open government policies, and with the support of international experts, we have recognized the intersectionality of these two issues, and, at the same time, we have exposed ourselves to the progress of other countries. Panama is significantly behind in comparison with countries in the region such as the Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Colombia, who have managed to introduce open budget commitments in their agendas. These countries have improved significantly after including innovative commitments that generate real transparency by changing budget management from the opacity of non-inclusion to true citizen participation, aligned with international standards, and improving accountability.

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[6] https://www.libertadciudadana.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/06/Informe_ODS16-Panama-2021.pdf

[7] http://www.internationalbudget.org/opening-budgets/open-budget-initiative/open-budget-

Engagement Template	
Open Budgets	
September 2021 - August 31, 2023	
Institution or actor responsible for the implementation	MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCES
Description of the commitment	
What is the problem that the commitment addresses?	The budget process of the Government of Panama (GoP) remains opaque, with little participation from civil society. The lack of transparency in the process of preparation and in the criteria for sustaining the general budget of the State, responsibility and citizen participation in government decision-making has led to distrust among citizens not only of the process but also of the final product: the general annual State budget, which is considered largely opaque also by the community international, and that opacity is seen as an opportunity for corruption.

In 2020, during the preparation of the 2021 budget and its presentation for approval by the National Assembly, despite the different panorama and needs presented by the COVID19 pandemic, the budget included few markers or budget indicators recommended by entities such as the IMF for recovery. That budget required "dynamic restructuring" in January 2021.

To face these problems, Panama needs to address three main challenges, namely:

1) the lack of information from international standards and government technical capabilities and tools in open budget practices; and the lack of capacities of CSOs to understand the budget and advocate effectively. |

	2) limited access to budget information and the capacity citizens to use it; and
	3) not having yet the methodology of report recommended by OECD, IMF, and the World Bank, contained in the Open Budget Survey, that uses documented evidence and criteria objectives to assess the scope with which the national governments of the countries made available to the public, with eight key budget documents that good international practices required. To be considered "at the disposal of the public," the documents must be available online and within a term consistent with the good practices. Also, the survey assesses whether the information provided in the documents is comprehensive and useful.
What is the commitment?	Commitment involves five main activities: 1. That MEF, with commitment and specific actions, adopt the methodology of the Survey of Open Budget -which contains eight basic documents to publish and that can be applied immediately, at a level that reaches a publication rating of "substantial" information according to said methodology and contributes positively to our international rating. 2. Capacity building for officers of the National Government and citizens (organizations, unions, academy) in the budgetary international principles to be able to generate a joint change in the elaboration of the

	general budget of State.
	3. That the National Government, through the MEF, prioritize the publication of two of the eight documents that are part of the Survey of Free Budget: 1. The "Citizens' Budget"; and 2. The Mid-Year Review for 2022. And carry it through a work table with no-governmental sectors. 4. Explore in 2021, the legal framework and start a pilot plan to generate citizens consultations pre-elaboration of the general budget of State 2023. 5. That Panama gathers the information to be able to publish the Open Budget Index and the publication in open data general budget of the State, hiring and others. It is accepted to be flexible in the compliance of the proposed activities to achieve the suggested commitment, understanding that the implementation of the activities may exceed the deadline of August 31, 2023
How will it contribute to solving the problem?	Through Transparency which generates international standards of "Open Budget", concerns of citizenship and the international community can be address, helping GoP to implement powerful, practical, and measurable reforms to promote a major transparency and anti-bribery in Panama.

	Help solve the problem raised because the IBP, together with Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIFT) possess a variety of resources, case studies and guides available to governments, and can aid, guidance and advice on the design of the initiative, including the relationship with the public.
Why is it relevant to OGP values?	Transparency: Standards of Open Budget involve the publication of more and better-quality budgetary information; also publishing "People's Budget", improves the access to information and its understanding by the public and reaffirms the right to information already contained in Law 6 of 2002. Citizen Participation: This commitment contains elements to improve the capabilities of the citizenship so that it can proactively influence in the development of the budget process. Accountability: Embracing financial and fiscal transparency standards of the Open Budget, improves the rules, regulations and mechanisms that require public officers to render account over their actions.
Additional Information	Commitment budget: to be determined according to the activities, milestones, and commitment of GdP. Linkage with other programs of the government: The strategic plan of the National Government (2019-2024), includes a strong component of planning -Strategic Plan No.1 - Good Governance that requires information inputs from citizenship and their needs for the development of the plans of investment. Linkage with the Sustainable Development Objectives (SDG): Public Finances and Fiscal Responsibility are

	Sectors of government management that allows to increase or decrease quality, effectiveness, and efficiency of public spending to improve the cost-social benefit and, therefore, improve the living condition of Panamanians. Transparency in timely publication of budgetary execution figures allows adequate accountability and analysis of planning necessary to direct an effective public investment in the post-pandemic recovery and rural areas. Therefore, this commitment is aligned to the following three SDGs: a. SDG 8. Decent Work and Economic Growth b. SDG 16. Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions. c. SDG 17. Alliances to Achieve the Objectives

Milestones with verifiable dates	Start Date:	En Date:
MEF adopts the Survey Methodology of Free Budget. Activities: a. MEF Technical Trainings on methodology and its eight documents, and implementation workshops for each document (there will be a monthly training on each budget document and at the following month its implementation workshop and so on with the other documents)	September 01, 2021	November 30, 2022
Publication of the Citizen's Budget in March 2022 on the 2022 budget, and the Mid-Year Review Activities: a. MEF Technical Training t b. Work tables with Civil Society for continuous feedback on both documents c. Preparation of the draft of the Citizen's Budget d. Design of the Citizen's Budget and Communication Strategy e. Publication of the Citizen's Budget for 2022	September 01, 2021 September 01, 2021 September 01, 2021 September 01, 2021 January 15, 2022	October 30, 2022 March 01, 2022 October 30, 2022 January 15, 2022 February 28, 2022

F. 2022 Mid-Year Review	March 1, 2022 July 01, 2022	March 31, 2022 August 30, 2022
Explore the legal framework in 2021 and initiate a pilot plan to generate citizen consultations preparation of the general budget of the State 2023. Activities: 1. Formal consultations to different entities (Office of the Public Prosecutor, MEF) on the options available for citizen proposals to be binding for the pilot institutions 2. Technical Training to MEF 3. Training for Civil Society 4. Establish a Work Table with MEF and Civil Society	September 01, 2021 a. September 15, 2021 b. February 1, 2022 c. February 15, 2022 d. February 15, 2022	August 31, 2023 a. January 30, 2022 b. March 15, 2022 c. April 1, 2022 d. June 1, 2022
Publish Panama's Budget information according to the methodology of the Survey of Open Budget Index. Activities: a. MEF Technical Training b. Publication of information by MEF	April 01, 2022 April 01, 2022 July 01, 2022	August 31, 2023 July 01, 2022 August 31, 2023
MEF updates its budget methodology to meet other international standards such as IMF Fiscal and Budget Transparency https://www.imf.org/external/np/fad/trans/ and joint workshops for government officials and civil society. Activities: a. MEF Technical Training b. Joint trainings with Civil Society c. Counseling sessions and selection of measures for developing a work plan for the implementation of selected standards.	February 1, 2022 February 1, 2022 April 01, 2022 November 01, 2022	August 31, 2023 August 31, 2023 August 31, 2023 August 31, 2023
Contact Information		
Name of the responsible person in the implementing institution	Jacinto Cerezo	

Title and department	Central Budget Analyst
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Other Actors	State Actors Involved	
	Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, Multilateral Organizations, Work Groups	Foundation for the Development Citizen Freedom - Panamanian Chapter of International Transparency (National NGO with International Affiliation). Global Initiative for Fiscal Transparency (GIF)

Programming of Open Citizen Innovation Laboratories at the Local and Extra-local Level

Engagement Summary

This commitment arises from the need to motivate greater citizen participation, through the creation of a basic program of citizen open innovation laboratories, in spaces such as community boards, mayors or local social organizations, to exchange about the problems that afflict them and in a collaborative process to search for solutions.

For the realization of each workshop, the invitation of a state entity that is of interest to that community will be prepared, with the coordination of the government official in support of the local authority that corresponds to the chosen area and the officials of the entity that the community its interested in, the citizen laboratory process will be carried out, following the methodology provided by the co-responsible civil society organization, to jointly co-create and work in the search for solutions.

The commitment implies that these participatory spaces are generated to create an open government ecosystem in the country from local governments at the national level, it is expected that six laboratories will be conducted during the implementation of the plan.

We are sure that this type of exercise will generate momentum among citizens and local organizations, which will be key to the future of the country's open government plans, citizen participation, collaboration and, consequently, the generation of trust and social peace.

This commitment seeks to support open government processes in the medium and long term in Panama. The lack of trust between the actors of the ecosystem of citizen participation and the few spaces for it to be generated, are to a great extent a large part of the problem, this commitment will be key to reversing the current situation.

Engagement Template	
Programming of Open Citizen Innovation Laboratories at the Local and Extra-local Level	
September 2021 - August 2023	
Institution or actor responsible for the implementation	National Authority of Transparency and Access to Information (ANTAI)
Description of the commitment	
What is the problem that the commitment addresses?	Lack of actors in the local citizen participation ecosystem, which generates few participatory and open government processes, as there is little trust between citizen organizations and state officials. There is a need in the citizens for actively listening the local authorities, and that there is more information on the real problems of communities, how to articulate citizens-governments premises to work collaboratively in the search of a solution. Need to train on the use of new technologies that help in this type of process, so citizens know the work tools agreements. Lack of visible success stories that drive more citizens to participate in these processes.
What is the commitment?	Creation of citizen open innovation spaces promoted by the national institutions, but with the support of local and extra-local leaders that generate an active citizen participation, promote the solution to their local problems and share knowledge and good practices.
How will it contribute to solving the problem?	With the generation of these learning spaces and the creation of collaborative diagnoses is achieved by joining to the citizens with the municipalities and community boards, to generate a relationship of trust. These spaces will share all their discoveries publicly, so that the whole society can learn from them. Most important, through the exercise of social innovation, bring citizens and officials closer to co-creation and co-responsibility processes as necessary to form the ecosystem of citizen participation in Panama.

Why is it relevant to OGP values? OGP?	Citizen participation: this type of exercise will achieve to generate momentum among citizens and local organizations, which will be key to the future of the country's open government plans, as it will motivate citizen's engagement. Collaboration: by promoting this work environment between citizens and local governments and community boards, an exchange of collaborative experiences is generated. Accountability: in addition to listening to community problems led by their local authorities, such a space can facilitate accountability process for the latter.	
Additional Information	This commitment is linked to the Objectives of Sustainable Development (SDG) of the 2030 agenda. a. SDG 16 Justice and Peace. b. SDG 17 Partnerships to achieve goals 17.17 Encourage and promote the constitution of effective partnerships in public spheres, public-private and civil society, taking advantage of experience and strategies of obtaining resources from alliances	

Milestones with verifiable dates	Start Date:	En Date:
Number of laboratories to be conducted per year 6	September 15, 2021	August 31, 2023
Establish an official work roadmap Deliverable: Roadmap Responsible: ANTAI - KERNEL	September 1, 2021	September 10, 2021
Establish Governmental Allies and Not Governmental Entities Deliverable: Listed Document Responsible: ANTAI - KERNELL	October 1, 2021	October 31, 2021
Meeting Governmental Allies and Not Governmental Entities Deliverable: Meeting Attendance List Responsible: ANTAI - KERNELL	November 15, 2021	December 15, 2021

Call for the first municipalities or communities to participate **Deliverable: start of the tender** Responsible: ANTAI - KERNELL	15-Sep-21	15-Oct-21
Establish eligibility criteria for municipalities or benefited communities **Deliverable: Criteria document** Responsible: ANTAI - KERNELL	15-Sep-21	15-Oct-21
Definition of the first municipalities to be addressed **Deliverable: First 3 communities** Responsible: ANTAI - KERNELL	15-Oct-21	31-Oct-21
Set the date for the Laboratories **Deliverable: Workshop Schedule** Responsible: ANTAI - KERNELL	15-Nov-21	30-Nov-21
First Workshop Deliverable: Documentation and Listing of participants Responsible: ANTAI - KERNELL	Feb-22	Feb-22
Second workshop Deliverable: Documentation and Listing of participants Responsible: ANTAI - KERNELL	Jun-22	Jun-22
Third workshop Deliverable: Documentation and Listing of participants Responsible: ANTAI - KERNELL	Oct-22	Oct-22
Fourth workshop Deliverable: Documentation, and List of competitors Responsible: ANTAI-KERNEL	Jan-23	Jan-23
Fourth workshop Deliverable: Documentation and a List of competitors Responsible: ANTAI-KERNEL	Apr-23	Apr-23
Fourth workshop Deliverable: Documentation and List of competitors Responsible: ANTAI-KERNEL	Jul-23	Jul-23
Delivery of the first Report of the workshops conducted	Aug-23	Aug-23

Deliverable: Video and Document Report Responsible: ANTAI - KERNELL	May of 2022	Proposal: Repeat website accessibility tests and implement the best assessed tools, create an user manual and finally, publish on microsites and media.

Contact Information		
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Other Actors	State Actors Involved	AMUPA Municipalities and Community Boards Public Services
	Civil Society Organizations, Private Sector, Multilateral Organizations, Work Groups	Kernel Community Think Tank

V. Participants in the process of co-creation of Panama's 4th National Open Government Action Plan

The process of co-creation of this Action Plan has been led by the multi-stakeholder forum of Panama, called the National Open Government Commission, it was novel, as it was developed in the context of the Covid 19 pandemic, it had to be reinvented and made more flexible, we focused on the realization of all the co-creation and work tables on the proposals to virtuality, having a result beyond that expected, since we were able to reach many sectors and actors who could not easily travel in person.

The members of the multi-stakeholder forum, 11 in total, 6 civil society organizations, namely.
1. Foundation for Citizen Freedom, Panamanian Chapter of International Transparency (FLC).
2. Environmental Incidence Center (CIAM).
3. Generation without Limits Foundation (FGSL).
4. Kernel Community Think Tank (alternates)
5. Independent Movement (MOVIN).
6. Together We Decide.

From the government sector there are 3,
1. National Authority of Transparency and Access to Information
2. Ministry of the Presidency (MINPRE)
3. Authority for Government Innovation (AIG); and

Two observer members:
1. United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)
2. Citizen Alliance for Justice

We have the participation of civil society organizations with experience in open government processes, unorganized citizens, the private sector, academia, and the government sector, listed below:
- Panamanian Christian Association for Educational Development (ACRIPADE)
- Panamanian Association of Business Executives (APEDE)
Chamber of Panama Commerce, Industries and Agriculture (CCIAP)
- National College of Lawyers (CNA)
- Florida State University (FSU) Center for Urban Risk (CRU)
- Civic Space Foundation
- Panamanian Institute of Law and New Technologies (IPANDETEC)
- Santa María La Antigua University
- University of Panama (UP)
- National Strategic Alliance
- United by Agro
- APRODEPA
- Producers for the Defense of their Lands Barú
- Cooperative Rodolfo Aguilar Delgado
- Agro producers of Barú
- The Visionaries

-Petru Dominical

Public institutions:
Land Transit and Transportation Authority (ATTT)
Panama Canal Authority (ACP)
-Authority of Urban and Home Cleaning (AAUD)
-Public Services Authority-ASEP
-Aquatic Resources Authority of Panama (ARAP).
-National Water Council (CONAGUA)
-National Council for Sustainable Development (CONADES)
-National Institute of Aqueducts and Sewage Systems (IDAAN).
-General Directorate of Public Procurement (DGCP)
-Ministry of the Environment (MIAMBIENTE)
-Ministry of Health (MINSA)
-Ministry of Education (MEDUCA)
-Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF)
-Ministry of Social Development (MIDES)
-Ministry of Agricultural Development (MIDA)
-National Secretariat for Disability (SENADIS)
-National Institute of Statistics and Census (INEC).

During the development of the tables, 495 people participated, of which 282 were female and 213 males, registered in the forms that were published on the ANTAI website created for this purpose and invited by organizations such as strategic allies, in addition, government liaisons designated for the process who joined diverse topics, even when they were not co-responsible. The table reports published on the open government website include the number of attendees, name and sector or organization to which they belong (8).

It is noteworthy the participation in the thematic table on agricultural transparency, in which in particular 6 organizations at a national level were attended as it is a sector that impacts food, we had the assistance of a member of each organization, from different geographic locations of the country.

[8]https://www.antai.gob.pa/mesas-tematicas-del-4o-plan-de-accion-nacional-de-gobierno-abierto/