

Open
Government
Partnership
of Peru



VI Open State Action Plan

2026 - 2027



Gobierno del Perú



PERÚ

Presidencia
del Consejo de Ministros

VI Open State Action Plan

2026 - 2027

VI OPEN STATE ACTION PLAN 2026-2027

Edited by:

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Presidency of the Council of Ministers

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Introduction



The development of Peru's VI Open State Action Plan 2026–2027 (hereinafter, the VI PLAN) marks another step forward in the Peruvian State's commitment to strengthening transparency and access to public information, citizen participation, accountability, and public integrity as essential pillars of a modern, legitimate government that serves the people. In a global context shaped by distrust in institutions and growing public demand for more open and collaborative governments, our VI PLAN reaffirms Peru's resolve to build a public administration that engages in dialogue, is accountable, and acts with integrity.

Since its accession to the Open Government Partnership ([OGP](#)) in 2011, the country has maintained a sustained commitment to State openness and innovation in public management. This effort has allowed progressive advancement toward a broader vision of Open Government, in which not only the Executive Branch, but also the Legislative Branch, the Judiciary, and the various levels of government seek to incorporate practices of openness, transparency, and collaboration in the design and implementation of their public policies.

The VI PLAN is the result of a participatory, collaborative, and decentralized co-creation process, led by the Public Management Secretariat of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, with the active participation of representatives from the public sector, civil society, academia, the private sector, and international organizations. This process, guided by the principles of openness and inclusion, made it possible to gather diverse perspectives and make visible the citizen needs of different regions of the country, transforming them into concrete, viable, and innovative commitments that strengthen the relationship between the State and citizens.

In this new edition, eleven commitments are consolidated, reflecting the joint effort of entities from the Executive and Judicial Branches, reaffirming Peru's evolution toward an Open Government approach. The included initiatives seek to promote more open, collaborative, and people-centered governance.

In this way, the VI PLAN constitutes not only a planning instrument, but a strategic roadmap toward the consolidation of an Open State, in which transparency, participation, accountability, and inter-institutional collaboration are integrated as permanent practices in public management. With its implementation, Peru reaffirms its commitment to building a more transparent, inclusive, and integral State that promotes citizen trust and generates well-being for all people, at all levels of government.

Main Advances in Open Government



In recent years, Peru has consolidated a process of progressive evolution from promoting transparency and access to public information toward the construction of an Open Government model, with a view to an Open State. This transition has allowed the principles of transparency, citizen participation, accountability, and public integrity to be assumed not only by the Executive Branch, but also expanded to other branches of the State and the various levels of government.

A key milestone in this process has been the incorporation of Open Government as the foundation of the National Policy for the Modernization of Public Management to 2030 ([Supreme Decree No. 103-2022-PCM](#)), which has ensured its institutionalization as a fundamental matter for providing greater efficiency to state action. Added to this are the advances in the implementation of digital platforms for access to information, the strengthening of participation spaces, outreach to civil society through the Open Government Multistakeholder Forum, and the sustained co-creation of National Action Plans and the need to promote more ambitious and innovative initiatives.

Finally, by incorporating more than one branch of the State, the present plan is approved under the name “VI Open State Action Plan 2026-2027”, consolidating a significant step toward the construction of a more transparent, inclusive, and participatory State.

This accumulated effort reflects the commitment of the Peruvian State to the international Open Government agenda and the consolidation of an Open State that articulates all branches and levels, in permanent dialogue with civil society, academia,

the private sector, and citizens in general.

With that said, the main advances in the development of an Open Government in Peru have been identified, which are listed below.

Open Government Action Plans

Since 2011, Peru has been part of the Open Government Partnership ([OGP](#)), a global initiative that brings together more than 70 countries with the objective of promoting more transparent, participatory, and innovative governments. Peru’s accession to this initiative entailed the commitment to design, in a participatory manner, Open State Action Plans that gather concrete commitments to strengthen the relationship between the State and citizens.

These Action Plans, developed with the active participation of civil society, academia, the private sector, and various public actors, have become a key tool for driving reforms that promote transparency, accountability, open data, and citizen participation in decision-making. Their purpose is to generate tangible changes in public management and to consolidate multistakeholder collaboration spaces that foster more open and people-centered governance.

Over more than a decade, Peru has approved five Open State Action Plans, achieving significant advances in access to information, citizen participation, digital innovation and the strengthening of public integrity. The Public Management Secretariat of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers has led this process continuously, ensuring the institutionalization of this practice and laying the groundwork for the design

of the VI Open State Action Plan (2026-2027).

In the following sections, a systematization of the plans implemented to date will be presented, highlighting the commitments assumed and the main advances achieved in each process.

First Open Government Action Plan:

On April 10, 2012, the first Open Government Action Plan of Peru 2012-2014 was approved, through [Ministerial Resolution No. 085-2012-PCM](#), which was developed in accordance with the requirements of the Open Government Partnership, in a participatory manner and favoring the integration of the various sectors and representatives of civil society and business associations, thus consolidating Peru’s incorporation into the Partnership. A total of 33 commitments were designed and implemented.

Second Open Government Action Plan:

Continuing with the implementation of good practices, in July 2015 the second Action Plan 2015-2016 was approved, through [Resoution No. 176-2015-PCM](#). The commitments on Transparency and Access to Public Information established in the second plan reflect Peru’s interest in strengthening the regulatory and institutional framework, improving facilitation tools, and developing the capacities of civil servants at the three levels of government. A total of 17 commitments were designed and implemented.

Third Open Government Action Plan:

In December 2017, the third Action Plan 2017-2019 was approved, through [Ministerial Resolution No. 378-2017-PCM](#), which sought to broaden transparency, access to public information, and accountability through thematic approaches aligned with the Government’s priorities and national policies, so that from that point on, these principles would be incorporated transversally. In this regard, commitments were developed in the areas of environment, education, health, sanitation, and citizen security; through the creation of repositories and portals, interoperable systems, and public databases, as well as studies for the generation of information and knowledge for decision-making. A total of 18 commitments were designed and implemented.

Fourth Open Government Action Plan:

In December 2019, the fourth Action Plan 2020-2022 was approved, through [Supreme Decree No. 206-2019-PCM](#), placing Open Government as a priority matter within the State modernization agenda. In this regard, the variety of topics addressed in the previous Plan was expanded, adding areas such as public infrastructure development, State procurement, social programs, justice, and regulatory quality. A total of 21 commitments were designed and implemented.

Fifth Open Government Action Plan:

In March 2023, the fifth Action Plan 2023-2024 was approved, through [Supreme Decree No. 033-2023-PCM](#), which was implemented in an exceptional context marked by the COVID-19 pandemic. This posed the challenge of carrying out the entire co-creation and implementation process virtually, which limited the possibilities of open deliberation and debate, but at the same time drove the use of digital tools to maintain multistakeholder participation. This

plan was structured around commitments related to transparency, access to information, integrity, digital innovation, and accountability, with the objective of strengthening citizen trust and laying the groundwork for advancing toward an Open State model. A total of 13 commitments were designed and implemented.

Open Government Multistakeholder Forum

The Presidency of the Council of Ministers has consolidated the Multistakeholder Open Government Forum as the institutional space for dialogue, coordination, and consultation between the State and civil society for the co-creation and implementation of the Open Government Action Plans. Its creation, through [Supreme Decree No. 206-2019-PCM](#), in the framework of the approval of the IV PAGA, marked a milestone in Peru's commitment to the standards of the Open Government Partnership (OGP), by establishing a permanent multisectoral commission with equal representation of actors from civil society, the public sector, the private sector, and academic sector.

Since then, the Multistakeholder Forum has not only been responsible for proposing the priorities to be implemented in each PAGA cycle, but also for monitoring its progress, ensuring the transparency of the process and guaranteeing that decisions are built in a participatory and inclusive manner. Through this space, dialogue between traditionally distant sectors has been promoted, fostering mutual trust and generating conditions for the development of more ambitious and sustainable commitments.

In the framework of the VI PLAN co-creation process, the Multistakeholder Forum has played

an even more active role, facilitating co-creation workshops, providing technical inputs, supervising the commitment prioritization methodology, and accompanying the Public Management Secretariat in the work of articulation with various social and institutional actors. In this way, it is reaffirmed as the main open governance space in the country, and as guarantor of the legitimacy, transparency, and sustainability of the commitments assumed on behalf of the Peruvian State before the OGP.

Open Government in the OECD Accession

Peru is in the process of accession to the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), which constitutes a historic opportunity to consolidate reforms aimed at strengthening democratic governance, public integrity, and citizen trust. In this context, Open Government has been identified as a key component by the OECD Public Governance Committee, which has recommended that the country align its policies and institutions with international standards on transparency, participation, accountability, and public integrity.

In this regard, through Supreme Decree No. 086-2015-PCM, the actions, activities, and initiatives developed within the framework of Peru's accession process to the OECD were declared of national interest. In this context, the Public Governance and Public Sector Integrity Studies (2016) were developed, in which central recommendations were formulated to strengthen Open Government policies in Peru, including:

- Strengthening the coordinating role of the Public Management Secretariat in the implementation

and monitoring of Open Government initiatives.

- Defining an independent Open Government policy and revitalizing multistakeholder forums.
- Leveraging Open Data opportunities as a tool for transparency and accountability.
- Strengthening compliance with the Transparency and Access to Public Information Law.
- Improving integrity, transparency, and accountability mechanisms in public procurement.

These recommendations marked a turning point, allowing the Open Government agenda to be positioned in the public debate and generating the necessary political and budgetary support for its continuity. As a result of this accompaniment, the OECD applied a survey to public officials in 2020 to measure their level of knowledge on the subject, an input that gave rise to the publication of the Open Government Guide for Peruvian Public Officials (OECD, 2021), which offers practical tools and applied cases to implement the principles of transparency, participation, accountability, and integrity.

Currently, the OECD accession process emphasizes two priorities:

- Protection of civic space, guaranteeing freedom of expression, association, and peaceful assembly, as well as an enabling environment for the work of civil society, human rights defenders, and journalists.

- Strengthening open governance, driving the participatory construction of a national Open Government strategy, the use of indicators to measure progress, Peru's incorporation into the OECD Civic Engagement Barometer, and the promotion of sustainable reforms that consolidate a culture of openness and transparency beyond government cycles.

In this way, the OECD accession process becomes a strategic lever to accelerate the Open Government agenda in Peru, consolidate regulatory and institutional advances, and position the country as a regional reference in openness, democratic innovation, and Open State.



Co-creation Process

of the VI Open State Action
Plan 2026 - 2027



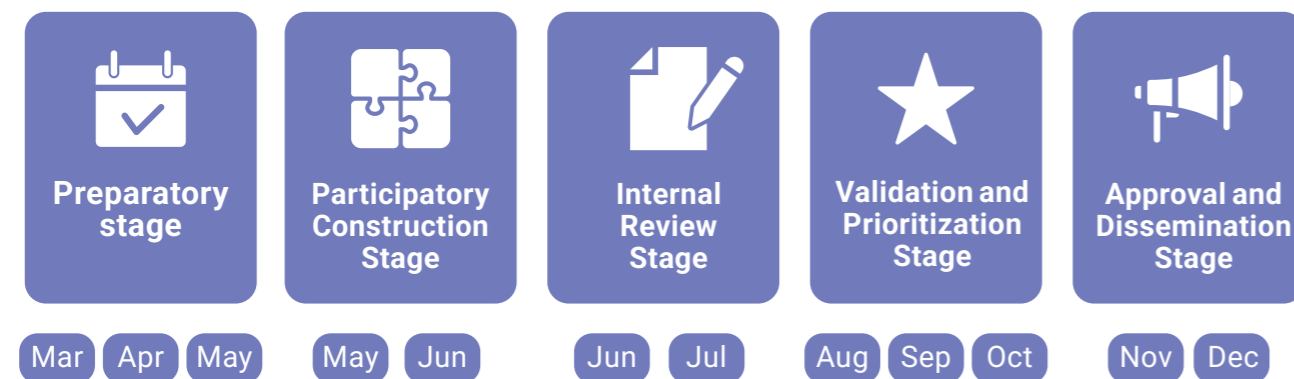
The co-creation process of the VI PLAN constitutes a joint effort between the State, civil society, the academic sector, the private sector, and international cooperation, with the purpose of consolidating innovative, viable commitments aligned with the principles of transparency, citizen participation, accountability, and public innovation.

The Public Management Secretariat has led this process in close coordination with the Open Government Multistakeholder Forum, through the design of a methodology distinct from that of previous action plans. This new methodology has proposed inclusive, decentralized processes oriented toward strengthening the legitimacy and relevance of the commitments.

A. Schedule of the VI PLAN Co-creation Process

The process has comprised the following five stages under the schedule below:

Period: March to December 2025



Preparatory Stage:

In this phase, the priority themes were identified based on the organization of two discussion workshops with members of the Multistakeholder Forum and subject matter specialists. The available evidence was analyzed, the main public problems were debated, and a mapping of key actors was carried out, in order to guarantee representative and diverse participation in the process.

Participatory Construction Stage:

Decentralized workshops were convened and held in Lima (May 23 and July 18), Piura (June 5), Iquitos (June 12), and Arequipa (June 20). Representatives of public entities, civil society organizations, the academic sector, and the private sector participated in them.

Through collaborative work, commitment proposals were formulated in response to the prioritized problems, ensuring that these were feasible, innovative, and consistent with the principles of Open Government.

Internal Review Stage:

The results of the decentralized workshops were consolidated and systematized, eliminating redundancies and organizing the proposals in a first version of commitment sheets. This work made it possible to structure the initiatives clearly and ensure their technical and thematic coherence with the objectives of the process.

Validation and Prioritization Stage:

During two in-person workshops, the commitments were prioritized and refined, working directly with the technical teams of the responsible entities.

Through a technical accompaniment process, it was ensured that each commitment was precise, measurable, achievable, and institutionally supported, which facilitated the preparation of the final version of the sheets.

Approval and Dissemination Stage:

Finally, the VIPLAN was approved by supreme decree, ensuring its implementation and compliance during the period 2026-2027. In parallel, dissemination actions were carried out aimed at citizens and the actors involved, which included the publication of the document on official channels and informational activities designed to promote its awareness and adoption.

B. Co-creation Methodology of the VI PLAN

The co-creation methodology of the VI PLAN was designed with a participatory, inclusive, and decentralized approach, guaranteeing the representation of various actors from civil society, the private sector, the academic sector, and public entities at all levels of government. This process sought to overcome the limitations experienced in the V PAGA —carried out in a virtual context— prioritizing in-person dialogue and deliberation spaces that would allow for a broader, more transparent, and constructive debate.

This proposed methodology was presented and approved at the 6th session of the Multistakeholder

I. Preparatory Stage:

As part of the VI PLAN co-creation process, with the support of the German Development Cooperation (GIZ), the preparatory phase was initiated with the execution of 2 working workshops on March 21 and 24. These had the objective of delimiting the public problems and defining the priority themes to be addressed in the PAGA in preparation for the participatory phase. These convened the members of the Multistakeholder Forum and some subject matter experts.

As a result, within the framework of the Open Government principles, the following problems and themes were identified, which guided the participatory construction phase for the design of the VI PLAN commitments:

- **Citizen capacities:** Limited capacities of citizens and social groups to access information or participate in public decisions.

Forum of Open Government in its period 2023-2025, held in March 2025. It incorporated activities such as regional workshops, mechanisms for systematizing ideas, and objective prioritization criteria, with the aim of ensuring that the resulting commitments would not only be innovative initiatives, but would in turn respond to real citizen needs and contribute to strengthening the principles of transparency, citizen participation, accountability, and public integrity in the country.

- **Instruments and tools:** Insufficient prioritization of mechanisms, both physical and digital, for access to high-value data for citizens.
- **Accountability mechanisms:** Inefficient accountability mechanisms in decision-making processes.
- **Effective citizen participation:** Absence of participation spaces that generate public value.
- **Institutional Capacities:** Insufficient capacities in public servants and institutional culture to promote Open Government principles.

Finally, having reached consensus on the selection of the problems and themes to be addressed in the participatory construction phase, the Public Management Secretariat team used all of this as input to propose a commitment construction from an open and decentralized innovation approach. Likewise, a mapping of civil society organizations, the private sector, the academic sector, was carried

out to generate a convening, both focused and open to citizens, for the participatory construction workshops to be held in the cities of Arequipa, Piura, Iquitos, and Lima.

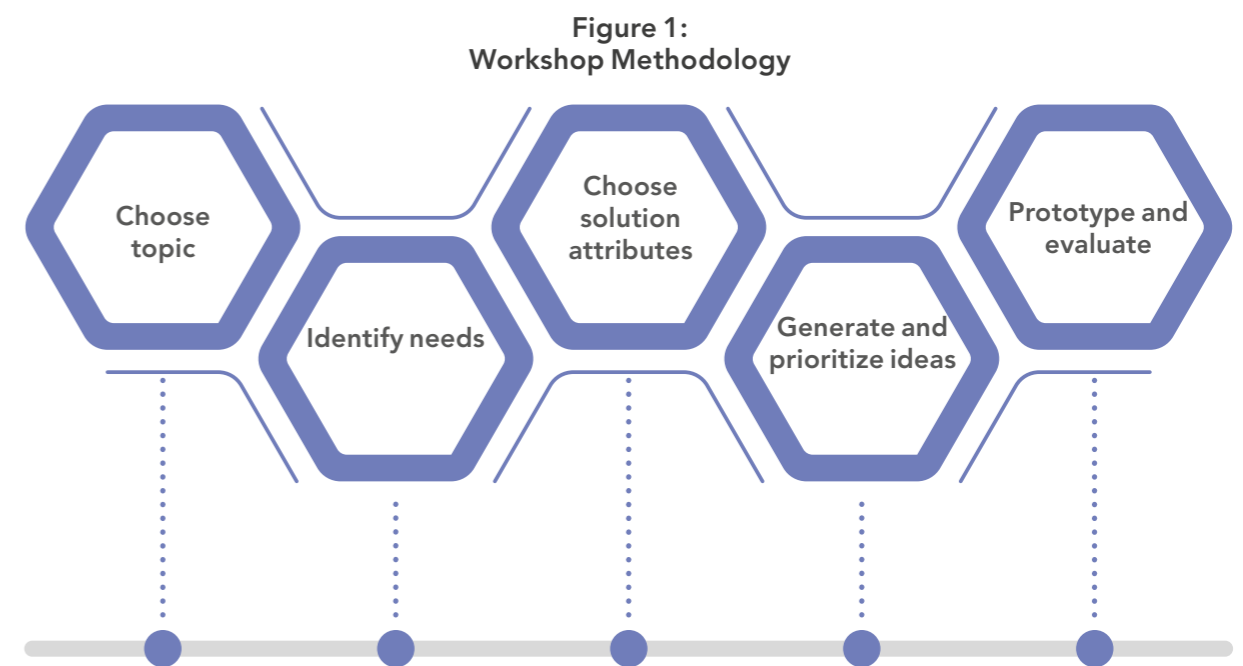
II. Participatory Construction Stage:

The participatory development stage was central to the co-creation of the VI Plan, uniting state, civil society, and academic actors in decentralized dialogues. It aimed to develop viable, innovative commitments through an inclusive process, where workshops and results integrated diverse perspectives into Open Government principles

- **A public innovation approach:** The co-creation of the VI PLAN was conceived on a Public Innovation basis, centered on the person, iteration, and empathetic collaboration, seeking to generate public value solutions.

- The central objective was to obtain “Transformative solution ideas to public problems within the framework of the Open Government principles.” To this end, the objective, the expected outputs, the participants to be convened, and the development regions were previously defined, ensuring territorial representation.

- **Methodological Route and Key Phases:** The methodological design was structured in a clear route for the generation and validation of ideas, ensuring that the proposals responded to the problems prioritized in the preparatory stage. The methodological route included the following key phases:



Source: Public Management Secretariat - PCM

Choose Topic:

Based on the results of the Preparatory Phase, the public problems and contextual themes to be addressed in the workshop were selected.

Identify Needs (User Profile):

The User Profiles (archetypes) for each prioritized sector were complemented and validated. This initial work had been previously developed by the Public Management Secretariat team.

Choose Solution Attributes (User Stories):

Participants developed User Stories, specifying and justifying the minimum attributes that a solution should have, aligning them with the user profile needs (person-centered approach).

Generate and Prioritize Idea:

Multiple solution ideas were generated based on the guiding question: “How might we...?” (divergent thinking). Subsequently, these ideas were prioritized based on their impact and feasibility.

Prototype and Evaluate:

Participants developed a low-fidelity prototype of their solution and submitted it to evaluation among attendees, incorporating feedback immediately (iteration process).

- **Roles and Continuous Improvement:** To ensure the success of the dynamics at each table, key roles were defined:
 - » Facilitators: Methodological guides responsible for orienting participants and clarifying doubts, without imposing ideas.
 - » Rapporteurs: Responsible for documenting all contributions in digital records, a role supported by young people from previously trained civil organizations.

Additionally, a continuous improvement process was implemented through the After Action Review (AAR) after each workshop, which allowed for iterating and refining the methodology for the following workshops. As an indicator of the quality of the process, the satisfaction surveys of the 5 workshops obtained a very positive average of 4.7 out of 5.

- **Workshop Results:** During the seventh ordinary session of the Open Government Multistakeholder Forum, it was agreed to hold decentralized co-creation workshops in cities that would represent the territorial diversity of the country and have logistical facilities to convene various social actors. In this framework, workshops were held in the cities of Lima, Piura, Arequipa, and Iquitos, using the auditoriums of the Better Citizen Service Centers (MAC Centers) as meeting and dialogue spaces between representatives of the State, civil society, the academic sector, and the private sector.



Likewise, in line with the Open State approach that guides the VI PLAN, an additional workshop was held in Lima dedicated exclusively to the theme of Open Justice, taking advantage of the Judiciary’s commitment to strengthen the Open Government approach and actively join this edition of the Plan. This space aimed to gather citizen demands and collaboratively build proposals that strengthen transparency, accountability, and accessibility in the justice system, thus consolidating an important step toward the openness of all branches of the State.

The convening was disseminated through the institutional social media of the Public Management Secretariat (Facebook, X, and LinkedIn) and through the closed-circuit screens of the MAC Centers in the cities of Piura, Iquitos, and Arequipa.

Additionally, for each city a mapping of strategic actors was carried out, to whom direct invitations were sent. In parallel, registration was open to citizens through “Facilita Perú”, the comprehensive digital request platform of the Peruvian State.

The co-creation workshops were held between the months of May and July 2025, under the following detail:

Table No. 1
List of VI PLAN Co-creation Workshops

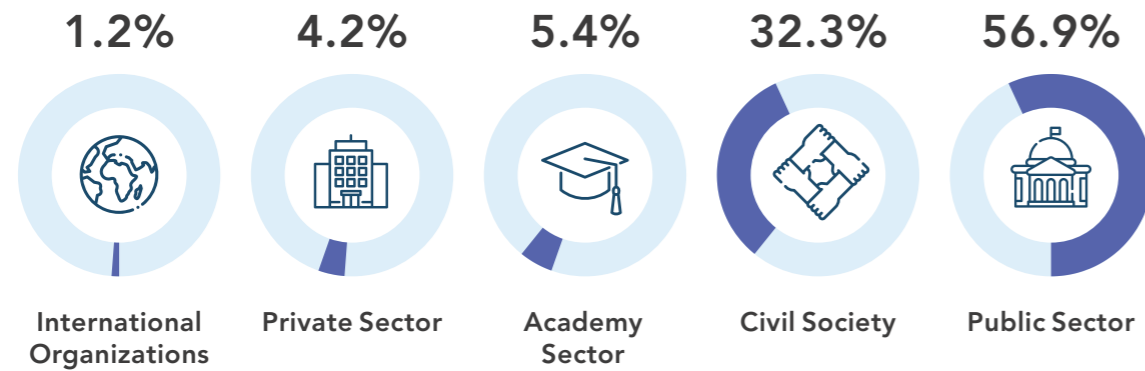
City	Date
Lima	May 23
Piura	June 5
Iquitos	June 12
Arequipa	June 20
Lima (Open Justice)	July 18

Table No. 2
No. of participants by city and gender

City	Date	No. of participants	Men	Women
Lima	05/23/2025	48	19	29
Piura	06/05/2025	29	14	15
Iquitos	06/12/2025	31	19	12
Arequipa	06/20/2025	27	14	13
Lima (Justicia Abierta)	07/18/2025	32	13	19
TOTAL		167	79	88

In total, 167 people participated, of whom 88 were women and 79 were men. Of these, 95 belonged to the public sector (56.9%), 54 to civil society (32.3%), 9 to the academic sector (5.4%), 7 to the private sector (4.2%), and 2 to international organizations (1.2%).

Figure No. 1
Type of participants



As a result of the five workshops held, 29 solution ideas were generated aimed at strengthening the principles of citizen participation, transparency, accountability, and public integrity. Of this total, 13 initiatives were focused on improving transparency and access to public information, 10 on strengthening citizen participation in public management, 4 on promoting accountability, and 2 on reinforcing institutional integrity as a pillar of trust between the State and citizens.

Figure No. 2
Solution Ideas by Predominant Principle



The following is the detail of the solution ideas according to the predominant Open Government principle based on the city where the workshops were held.

Table No. 3
Solution Ideas by Predominant Principle and City

City	Open Government Principle	No. of solution ideas obtained per principle
Lima	Public Integrity	1
	Citizen Participation	3
	Accountability	1
	Transparency and access to public information	4
Piura	Citizen Participation	2
	Accountability	1
Iquitos	Citizen Participation	2
	Transparency and access to public information	2
Arequipa	Citizen Participation	2
	Accountability	1
Lima (Open Justice)	Public Integrity	1
	Citizen Participation	1
	Accountability	1
	Transparency and access to public information	3
TOTAL		29

III. Internal Review Stage:

Following the co-creation workshops, an information systematization process was carried out, through which solution idea sheets were developed based on the inputs gathered in the co-creation canvases.

Each sheet included the following sections: name of the idea, place of ideation, identified problem, description of the proposal, way in which

it contributes to solving the problem, relevance to Open Government, and possible responsible parties for its implementation. This process was applied to the 29 solution ideas obtained. The sheets were subsequently shared with the members of the Multistakeholder Forum for their review and subsequent scoring.

IV. Validation and Prioritization Stage:

With the purpose of ensuring a transparent, technical, and participatory process, a prioritization methodology was designed based on five evaluation criteria: public relevance, impact, technical and legal feasibility, financial and operational feasibility, and innovation. Each criterion was evaluated using a scoring scale from 1 to 5, where 1 corresponds to very low relevance and 5 to very high relevance. It should be noted that the methodology was previously reviewed and approved by the Multistakeholder Forum.

Each representative of the Multistakeholder Forum member organizations reviewed the 29 sheets and assigned scores according to the established criteria, in addition to formulating qualitative observations. This information was collected through a virtual form, whose results allowed for obtaining a weighted average and developing a ranking of solution ideas.

- **Consensus, deliberation, and validation workshop:** On August 15, 2025, the consensus,

deliberation, and validation workshop was held, with the participation of the Multistakeholder Forum members. The space aimed to present the results of the prioritization process and qualitatively deliberate on the solution ideas generated during the co-creation workshops.

As a main result, a prioritized list of 18 solution ideas was obtained that would be considered as potential commitments of the VI PLAN. During this stage, the highest-ranked ideas in the ranking were debated, within the framework of a working session held with the technical support of GIZ, which allowed for validating their relevance and feasibility for incorporation into the Plan.

Review here the [reasoned response matrix](#) that contains the analysis and rationale for the selection of the solution ideas.

- **Presentation of ideas to entities:** Between August 28 and September 4, 2025, in-person meetings were held with nine public entities

identified as potentially responsible for the implementation of commitments:

- » Judiciary
- » Specialized Organization for Efficient Public Procurement (OECE)
- » Ministry of the Environment
- » Ministry of Economy and Finance
- » Ministry of Health
- » Ministry of the Interior
- » Ministry of Education
- » Presidency of the Council of Ministers: Secretariat of Public Integrity and Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation

During these spaces, the Public Management Secretariat team presented the fundamental concepts of Open Government, its relevance, the Action Plan, the co-creation process, and the prioritized ideas.

- **Commitment definition meetings:** From September 10 to 12, 2025, virtual meetings were held with seven organizations that confirmed their participation in the VI PLAN, committing to a total of 11 commitments. The commitment sheet format was shared with each sector, in order to facilitate the drafting and review process, and

the commitment sheet drafting workshop was convened with the technical teams.

- **Commitment sheet development:** On September 16, 2025, in coordination with the innovation team of the Public Management Secretariat, an in-person workshop was held aimed at strengthening the drafting of commitment sheets under a public innovation projects approach. Finally, between October 1 and 2, in-person commitment sheet presentation sessions were held, with the participation of the Multistakeholder Forum and the Open Government and Public Innovation expert, Álvaro Ramírez Alujas. The comments gathered during these sessions were systematized and sent to each responsible team, granting them a period of one and a half weeks for their resolution.

V. Approval and Dissemination Stage:

This stage involved preparing the reports that supported the approval of Peru's VI Open State Action Plan 2026–2027. Given the importance of having co-created proposals developed through a participatory and decentralized approach, with the involvement of entities beyond the Executive Branch, it was decided that the Plan would be approved by supreme decree. This approach has

been used since the IV Open State Action Plan, as this type of regulatory instrument represents the highest level of regulation within Peru's legal system. As such, it provides the VI Plan with a sustainability framework that will allow it to continue across different administrations and the various authorities responsible for its implementation.



Commitments

of the VI Open State Action Plan
2026 - 2027



List of Commitments

N°	Name of Commitment	Responsible Entity
1	Strategy of Itinerant Medical Campaigns: Health in Action (Mobile or Itinerant Surgical Medical Care).	Ministry of Health
2	Online appointments through MINSa Digital for users of first-level health facilities of the Ministry of Health in Metropolitan Lima.	Ministry of Health
3	Youth Volunteering “Information that Empowers”.	Ministry of Education
4	Activation of integrity pacts signed in procurement processes through institutionalized multistakeholder oversight mechanisms.	Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Secretariat of Public Integrity
5	Citizen guidance and innovation strategy in public complaint mechanisms “Public integrity close to you”.	Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Secretariat of Public Integrity
6	Transparent Judicial Window.	Judiciary
7	National Training and Capacity Building Program in Open Justice for Judges and Judiciary Staff.	Judiciary
8	Transparency in Solid Waste Management: Free-access module for information reported in SIGERSOL, available to citizens, sectors, local/regional governments, operating companies, researchers, and other users.	Ministry of the Environment
9	Develop a Public Procurement Observatory with a specialized module on public works.	Specialized Organization for Efficient Public Procurement
10	Design and implement a digital citizen participation governance model that strengthens the redesign of the Participa Perú Platform, consolidating it as a single, inclusive, and transparent channel for participatory processes at the national level.	Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Public Management Secretariat and the Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation
11	Design and implement the Public Information Access Platform (PAIP), as a single standardized digital channel for managing public information access requests, and approve a directive regulating its use.	Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, through the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Public Information, and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation

COMMITMENT N°

1

Strategy of Itinerant Medical Campaigns: Health in Action (Mobile or Itinerant Surgical Medical Care)

General information

Period: January 2026 – December 2026

Entity responsible for the commitment: Ministry of Health

Description of the commitment

What is the public problem that the commitment addresses?

The gap in specialized medical services, caused by the insufficient availability of health professionals, equipment, and installed capacity, especially in areas of difficult access, limits the resolving capacity of health facilities and forces patients to travel to other regions in search of medical care. This situation generates saturation of health services and causes prolonged waiting times for the assignment of medical appointments. Likewise, prolonged waiting lists for surgical interventions, caused by the limited availability of human resources, operating rooms, and surgical-medical materials, increase the risk of complications or permanent disability.

As a consequence, the population is forced to assume additional expenses to travel to other regions in search of specialized medical care or to access a surgical procedure, which directly impacts the timeliness, continuity, and efficiency of the health system.

What is the commitment?

The “Health in Action” commitment seeks to bring specialized health services closer to the most vulnerable populations through itinerant medical campaigns and surgical discharge sessions at public health facilities. This strategy not only contributes to reducing access gaps and waiting lists, but also strengthens the openness and transparency of the health sector by making available to citizens clear, updated, and verifiable information on the scheduling, coverage, and results of these interventions.

Through the publication of data on prioritized areas, selection criteria, specialties served, and number of beneficiaries, the commitment

promotes access to public information in health and facilitates the active participation of citizens, social organizations, and the media in the monitoring and evaluation of the execution of the campaigns.

In this way, Health in Action is consolidated not only as a health intervention, but as a concrete exercise of Open Government, in which transparency, accountability, and informed participation are integrated as pillars of a more accessible, integral, and people-oriented public management. In this regard, the following results are expected:

- Expanding the supply of specialized health services, prioritizing the most in-demand medical specialties in areas with vulnerable populations.
- Progressive reduction of waiting lists for low and medium complexity surgeries.
- Strengthening the resolving capacity of health facilities through the deployment of specialized mobile units.
- Improving population satisfaction regarding the information received, as well as the quality and timeliness of health services.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?

The “Health in Action” commitment seeks to address the gaps in timely access to specialized and surgical medical services in the most vulnerable areas of the country, bringing the State’s health supply closer to citizens through mobile medical care campaigns. These interventions make it possible to decongest waiting lists and ensure that people receive specialized care without the need to travel long distances or assume additional costs.

The commitment not only expands service coverage, but also introduces an openness and transparency component: before, during, and after each campaign, the Ministry of Health will make available clear and advance information on the prioritized areas, selection criteria, dates, and results obtained. This will allow citizens, local governments, social organizations, and the media to learn about, supervise, and evaluate the fulfillment of the objectives of each intervention.

In this way, the commitment resolves the problem of inequality in access to specialized care while strengthening trust in public management, by making progress visible, promoting informed participation of the population, and reporting on the impact of the actions carried out.

Why is the commitment relevant to the principles of Open Government?

The “Health in Action” commitment aligns with the principles of Open Government by promoting transparency, access to information, and accountability in the management of health services. Through the proactive and timely publication of information on itinerant campaigns such as: intervention areas, scheduled dates, available medical specialties, prioritization criteria, and number of care sessions conducted. It seeks to ensure that citizens can access, in a clear and understandable manner, the data linked to the execution of the program. Likewise, the commitment incorporates an informed citizen participation approach, by facilitating that local communities, social organizations, and media monitor and oversee the development of the campaigns, verifying equity in care and compliance with the waiting list reduction objectives.

In this way, MINSA MÓVIL: Health in Action, not only expands health service coverage, but also opens the sector’s processes to public observation, strengthening citizen trust in State management and promoting a culture of openness and responsibility in the use of public resources..

Actors Involved

MINSA, DIRESAS, GERESAS, DIRIS, local governments.

Commitment Program

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification Method	Start Date	End Date
1. Generate monthly statistical report: SETIPRESS, REFCON, SUSALUD, RENIEC, PAUS.	MINSA MÓVIL	A report with the activities carried out and the results obtained from the specialized and surgical medical campaigns.	January 2026	February 2026
2. Dissemination of results of the medical campaigns carried out and to be carried out monthly.	MINSA MÓVIL	Monthly scheduling of the campaigns. Records of the number of care sessions and/or campaigns in REUNIS.	March 2026	November 2026
3. Implement communication and sustainability strategy: » Prior to conducting the medical campaign. » Meetings with Diresas and local governments for the better development of the campaigns. » Improve processes based on the closing of previous campaigns.	MINSA MÓVIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Published press releases. Specialized medical campaign plan. 	March 2026	November 2026
4. Implement specialized and surgical medical campaigns (execution and closure).	MINSA MÓVIL	Report containing the following data: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Number of specialized medical campaigns carried out. Number of specialized medical care sessions per campaign. Number of surgical campaigns. Number of beneficiaries per surgical campaign. Consolidated satisfaction surveys per specialized and surgical medical campaign. 	March 2026	November 2026
5. Implemented solution and commitment fulfillment.	MINSA MÓVIL	Annual final implementation report available for free access to citizens. Reduction of waiting time by region and reduction of the surgical backlog.	December 2026	

Final Product

A public and accessible repository of information on the specialized medical outreach campaigns carried out by MINSA MÓVIL, "Health in Action," that compiles and publishes disaggregated data on the specialties provided, number of medical consultations, surgical procedures performed, priority areas, population served, and the results of citizen satisfaction surveys.

Result Indicators for the Sustainability of the Commitment

- Number of specialized medical campaigns carried out.
- Number of surgical medical campaigns carried out.
- Total surgical interventions carried out (major and minor surgeries).
- Number of medical care sessions per specialty.
- User satisfaction index.

Commitment monitoring information

Entity responsible for the commitment

Ministry of Health (MINSA)

Organic unit responsible for commitment monitoring

MINSA MÓVIL

COMMITMENT N° 2

Online Appointments through MINSAs Digital for Users of First-Level Health Facilities of the Ministry of Health in Metropolitan Lima

General Information

Period: January 2026 – December 2027

Entity responsible for the commitment: Ministry of Health

Description of the commitment

What is the public problem that the commitment addresses?

People must travel between health facilities to schedule available care appointments and many times turns are not respected nor is installed capacity utilized. The population of Metropolitan Lima is estimated at more than 10 million inhabitants as of June 2025. This figure represents 30.4% of the total population of Peru, which amounts to 34 million 350 thousand 244 inhabitants, according to INEI projections, where the persistence of significant inequalities in the allocation of resources and in urban development is also well known, affecting part of the population that lives in rural, marginal, and even dispersed conditions, despite being the capital of the country.

That said, the citizen of Metropolitan Lima who requires health care at a first-level health facility faces problems due to the lack of information on appointment availability. They usually have to travel or call several times to obtain information on health care, which generates loss of time, and there is also distrust regarding the possibility of accessing an online health care appointment, as they think it may be subject to favoritism or that it does not guarantee being seen without presenting a physical proof of the appointment. In this regard, in many first-level health facilities, patients (pregnant women, children, elderly adults) have to stand in long lines since the early morning hours in order to obtain a care appointment at their health facility. Not having accessible information means that obtaining a health care appointment requires investing time and money to stand in these long lines without the guarantee that upon arriving at the admissions window there will be available slots for care at the facility and the required specialty, which they need, this being more critical at the first level of health care, and which can generate complications in people's health conditions.

What is the commitment?

To improve access to information and health services provided by first-level health facilities in Metropolitan Lima, through the optimization of the online appointment module in MINSAs Digital, linked to the Electronic Clinical Records Information System (SIHCE) of MINSAs. Through this commitment, the Ministry of Health seeks to strengthen communication and transparency with citizens, facilitating that people can access in a simple, timely, and clear manner information on the availability of health care appointments, health services, and office hours at health facilities.

In this way, the goal is not only to improve the health user experience by making the platform design more user-friendly and inclusive, but also to reduce the information barriers that currently limit equitable access to health care, thereby promoting more open, transparent, and citizen-centered management.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?

The commitment proposes strengthening the use of the information system for managing online appointments for primary health care services through the "MINSAs Digital" platform. Through this system, citizens will have access to real-time, up-to-date information on appointment availability, specialists, schedules, and rescheduling at health care facilities in Metropolitan Lima, thereby improving transparency in appointment management and facilitating patient referral processes.

The Ministry of Health (MINSAs), in its governing role, seeks to guarantee more equitable, efficient, and timely access to health services. Thanks to the online appointment service, people will no longer need to travel or stand in long lines to access health care, being able to manage their appointment from their home or mobile device. This contributes not only to optimizing citizens' time, but also to improving the efficiency of the care system, reducing congestion at health facilities.

Likewise, the initiative is complemented with communication and dissemination actions so that citizens become aware of and use this digital service. In this way, transparency in the supply of public health services is promoted and citizen trust is strengthened by facilitating access to clear, timely, and verifiable information on available health care. Finally, all information will be recorded and managed through the Electronic Clinical

Records Information System (SIHCE) of MINSA, allowing for continuous monitoring of the level of adoption, use, and results of the initiative.

Why is the commitment relevant to the principles of Open Government?

The commitment directly contributes to the principle of transparency and access to public information, by allowing citizens to have clear, updated, and real-time information on the availability of health care appointments at first-level health facilities in Metropolitan Lima where MINSA’s SIHCE is used. Through the MINSA Digital platform, the goal is for people to be able to consult, schedule, and monitor their health care appointments autonomously and free of charge, strengthening citizen trust in public services and improving transparency in care processes.

Likewise, the publication of aggregated and anonymized information on appointment management will be promoted in the National Health Information Repository - REUNIS and on the National Open Data Platform, which will allow for public monitoring of the progress and results of the service, fostering accountability and the use of data for continuous improvement. In this way, the commitment contributes to the construction of a more open, transparent, and citizen-centered State, ensuring that people access health services with reliable, timely, and accessible information.

Actors Involved

Ministry of Health and Directorate of Integrated Health Networks of Metropolitan Lima.

Commitment Program

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification Method	Start Date	End Date
1. Health user consultation at the 04 DIRIS of Metropolitan Lima.	General Office of Information Technologies (OGTI)	Consultation report	January 2026	
	Integrated Health Network Directorates (DIRIS)			
2. Approved process of the Online Appointment Service through MINSA Digital.	General Directorate of Insurance and Service Exchange (DGAIN)	Certificate of conformity	January 2026	April 2026
	General Office of Information Technology (OGTI)			
3. Formulation of Communication Strategy from MINSA.	General Office of Communications (OGC)	OGC Report	January 2026	December 2027
	DIRIS			
4. Quarterly monitoring of the progress of online appointment service usage.	General Office of Information Technology (OGTI)	Monitoring report	April 2026	December 2027
5. Perception and satisfaction survey.	General Office of Information Technology (OGTI)	Perception and satisfaction survey	August 2026	September 2026
6. Solution redesign and field validation of the proposal.	OGTI	Update approval certificate	October 2026	November 2026
7. Measurement of indicators.	OGTI	Indicators report in REUNIS	April 2026	December 2027

Final Product

Online appointments requested through MINSa Digital to be seen at first-level health facilities of MINSa in Metropolitan Lima.

Result Indicators for the Sustainability of the Commitment

- Percentage of people who use the online appointment service provided by MINSa Digital who successfully complete their health care visit at first-level health facilities in Metropolitan Lima.
- First-level health facilities of MINSa in Metropolitan Lima that offer the online appointment service through MINSa Digital for health users in their jurisdiction (this may be the focus for the pilot and testing phase of the commitment’s implementation, to later scale and expand coverage to other health users, sectors, etc.).
- Percentage of people satisfied with the online appointment service provided by MINSa Digital to be seen at first-level health facilities in Metropolitan Lima.

Commitment monitoring information

Entity responsible for the commitment

Ministry of Health (MINSa)

Organic unit responsible for commitment monitoring

General Office of Information Technology (OGTI)

COMMITMENT N°

3

Youth Volunteering “Information that Empowers”

General information

Period: January 2026 – June 2027

Entity responsible for the commitment: Ministry of Education (MINEDU)

Description of the commitment

What is the public problem that the commitment addresses?

UA significant number of young people, especially those residing in rural communities and peripheral areas, face limited access to information on their rights, educational programs, scholarships, vocational guidance, and comprehensive training opportunities. This information gap reduces their capacity to make informed decisions about their educational, labor, and social future, and limits their possibilities for social and economic inclusion.

This situation is explained by social, economic, and educational factors, which are evidenced in the following gaps:

Information Access Gaps: According to data, 15.9% of young people live in rural areas (National Secretariat of Youth - SENAJU, 2025), and still have limited digital connectivity, which makes it difficult to access platforms that provide information on scholarships, training programs, and other educational resources. According to the results of the National Household Survey (ENAH0), 96.6% of young people residing in urban areas use the Internet, while in rural areas this figure rose to 86.2%, which evidences the digital gap between urban and rural areas of 10.4 percentage points. Likewise, digital skills are lower in rural areas.

Economic and Social Barriers: Young people residing in rural areas often face conditions of poverty and lack of economic resources, which limits them from accessing higher education or training programs.

Indicators:

- **Poverty:** 26.0% of the young population lives in poverty, which makes it difficult for them to access any type of training.

- **School enrollment rate:** In rural areas, the percentage of the young population aged 17 and 18 who complete secondary education is higher in urban areas (87.0%) than in rural areas (74.5%). Similar behavior is observed among young people aged 22 to 24 who complete higher education, which is significantly higher in urban areas (25.1%) than in rural areas (12.6%).
- **Youth employment:** 27.5% of urban young residents have formal employment, while in rural areas formal employment is 4.8%, the gap being quite significant; many times, they must work to support their families, which makes access to educational opportunities secondary.
- **Adolescent pregnancy:** 18.3% of women aged 15 to 19 residing in rural areas were mothers or were pregnant for the first time, and in urban areas this figure rose to 6.1%; which evidences the gap between rural and urban areas of 12.2 percentage points. Many pregnant adolescents drop out of school before completing secondary education; in rural areas, the problem is aggravated by the lack of nearby educational centers, stigmatization, and family pressure. Adolescent pregnancy between the ages of 15 and 19 has a direct and negative impact on the education and training of young people, affecting their personal, professional, and economic development. Although in urban areas there are more resources to mitigate its effects, in rural areas the barriers are greater, perpetuating inequality.

What is the commitment?

To formulate, approve, and implement a youth volunteering project called “Information that Empowers”, whose general objective is to contribute to reducing the information gap of secondary school students in rural and peripheral areas regarding the services, programs, and educational scholarships offered by the State from a life project approach, so that they make informed decisions about their future, expanding their possibilities for social, labor, and economic inclusion. The expected results are as follows:

- Third, fourth, and fifth year secondary school students from public educational institutions in rural and peri-urban areas, through a life-project approach, access clear, accessible, and culturally relevant information about the State’s educational offerings, understanding the requirements, procedures, and opportunities to apply for educational programs and scholarships.
- Young men and women strengthen their civic participation through volunteering, becoming role models and catalysts who support adolescents in building their life projects based on relevant information,

promoting spaces for dialogue among peers in their communities.

This will be carried out within the framework of three programs of the National Youth Secretariat:

- The Youth Volunteer Program is created through [Ministerial Resolution No. 263-2025-MINEDU](#), the Directive for the Youth Volunteer Program is approved, and it is established within the framework of Law No. 28238, General Volunteering Law. The Program aims to promote youth participation through the implementation of activities and volunteer projects that, through training and action, generate a positive impact on adolescents, youth, and the various stakeholders of the educational community. Its target population is young people between 15 and 29 years of age. The program is implemented at the national and local levels, and activities may be carried out in three modalities: virtual, in-person, and hybrid. Within the framework of the volunteer program, the benefits for volunteers are as follows:
 - » Receive a Certificate of Volunteer Service Days issued by SENAJU of the Ministry of Education for the activities or projects carried out within the Youth Volunteer Program.
 - » Access the different programs promoted by SENAJU to strengthen capacities, as well as various opportunities to improve employability.
 - » Obtain identification and attire that certify their status as volunteers, issued by SENAJU.
 - » Other benefits established in the General Volunteering Law, its Regulations, and its Amendments.
- The A-Gente de Cambio Program (“Service 6.1.4. Strengthening organizational capacities for youth participation” within the framework of Priority Objective No. 6 of the National Youth Policy) seeks to strengthen young people’s competencies so that they assume an active role as agents of change in their communities, promoting their well-being and mental health, the development of employability skills, and the full exercise of their citizenship from a perspective that recognizes identity and intercultural diversity.
- The Peruvian project of the Youth Volunteer Program of the Pacific Alliance, which is implemented with the support of the Pacific Alliance Cooperation Fund, managed in Peru by the Ministry of Education through the National Youth Secretariat.

How will the commitment contribute to addressing the public problem?

The issue of the information gap among the youth population in rural and peripheral areas is addressed through an intervention model based on capacity building for informed decision-making regarding their life projects and the mobilization of youth social capital through organized volunteering. The “Information that Empowers” project coordinates training, communication, and community advocacy initiatives. It is implemented across three operational levels:

Capacity Building: The core strategy involves training young volunteers on an informed decision-making approach for life project planning, educational opportunities, state programs, scholarships, and services. Subsequently, these volunteers facilitate learning sessions using interactive and gamified strategies to help local students utilize this information. In doing so, they become agents of change for informed decision-making in life project development, focusing on relevant, accessible, and culturally pertinent information (e.g., in local languages like Quechua). This ensures a decentralized, contextualized, and sustainable approach. Furthermore, they receive training in socio-emotional skills and key topics such as the right to information, community leadership, interculturality, digital tools (Aplijoven), and effective communication methodologies. Participants will receive a certificate of completion for the required academic hours.

Regarding participating high school students, they receive mentorship from the volunteers to strengthen their sense of agency in building their life projects by utilizing educational opportunities and services.

Content Production: Informational materials (graphic, digital, and audiovisual) are developed and adapted to local sociocultural contexts through focus groups. Furthermore, volunteers and participating high school students take part in production by writing scripts, recording videos, and creating process sheets for prioritized services.

Content Dissemination: The produced material will be disseminated by volunteers through workshops, local and regional fairs, public outreach, and broadcasting on local radio and TV, as well as digital platforms, including social media. This will foster peer-to-peer dialogue, where young people share information, resolve doubts, and strengthen their civic bonds through the exchange of experiences.

This comprehensive approach addresses the information deficit not only through data transfer but also by building capacity for the use of information in developing life projects, strengthening local capacities, and fostering youth citizenship through learning mentorship. Likewise, participating youth are expected to become leading actors in the democratization of access to opportunities, thereby contributing to the reduction of inequalities and improving their autonomy in decision-making regarding their educational and personal development. In this regard, the solution design and proposal validation phase is projected to be executed within the framework of the Peruvian project of the Pacific Alliance Youth Volunteer Program. For national scaling up, it will be incorporated as part of the Youth Volunteer Program projects implemented through services provided by the Ministry of Education.

Why is the commitment relevant to Open Government principles?

It strengthens transparency and access to public information, as volunteers disseminate information about scholarships, programs, and educational services at fairs, local radio, TV, and social media. Audiovisual and digital materials adapted to sociocultural contexts are produced, making it easier for students to better understand their rights and opportunities. Likewise, it contributes to closing the information usage gap for youth in rural and peripheral areas, enabling informed decision-making for the construction of their life projects.

On the other hand, it strengthens citizen participation since young volunteers (graduates, former scholarship recipients, community leaders) are facilitating agents, generating peer dialogue spaces between students and young people. The volunteers themselves and adolescent students participate in the production of content (scripts, videos, youth voiceovers). In this way, it is promoted that secondary school students not only receive information, but also interact with volunteers to resolve doubts and share experiences.

Actors Involved

For the successful development of the commitment, the following entities and organizational units of MINEDU will be engaged: National Scholarship and Educational Credit Program — PRONABEC (scholarship leaders, former scholarship recipients), General Directorate of Alternative Basic Education, Intercultural Bilingual Education, and Educational Services in Rural Areas — DIGEIBIRA (rural component), General Directorate

of Regular Basic Education — DIGEBR (vocational guidance service “Educación Te Escucha”), General Directorate of Higher University Education — DIGESU (articulation with universities and platform “Ponte en Carrera”), General Directorate of Technical-Productive and Higher Technological and Artistic Education — DIGESUTPA, General Directorate of Specialized Educational Services — DIGESE (educational networks), General Office of Communications — OGC (communications component), OGA (supply component), Local Educational Management Units — UGELEs in Metropolitan Lima, Institutes in Metropolitan Lima, Technical-Productive Education Center — CETPRO in Metropolitan Lima, Schools in Metropolitan Lima, SENAJU (Agent of Change Program, Youth Volunteering Program, Peruvian Youth Volunteering Project of the Pacific Alliance).

Other public entities: Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations (MIMP), Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion (MTPE), Ministry of Culture (MINCUL), Subnational Governments, Decentralized Educational Management Entities (IGEDs): Regional Education Directorates (DRE), Regional Education Management Offices (GRE), UGELEs, Educational Institutions (IE) at the national level.

Civil society: Regional Youth Councils — COREJU, Youth Organizations registered in the National Registry of Youth Organizations — RENOU, School Municipalities (EBR), Regional Participatory Education Council — COPARE (EBA), Metropolitan Student Committee — COMETE, Universities (at the national level), Institutes (at the national level), World Vision Peru, UNICEF Peru

Commitment Program

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification Method	Start date	End date
1. User-focused problem research.			January 2026	April 2026
1.1 Exploration and initial problem formulation.			January 2026	
1.2 Identification of actors formulation linked to the problem and previous volunteering experiences related to the solution.	SENAJU	Research report	February 2026	
1.3 User research.			March 2026	
1.4 Public innovation challenge.			April 2026	
2. Solution design and proposal validation.			May 2026	December 2026
2.1 Generate ideas and prioritize.			May 2026	
2.2 Pilot design (geographic scope: Lima and Piura, 3 or 4 educational services: scholarships, volunteering program, vocational guidance).	SENAJU	Design and validation report	June 2026	
2.3 Pilot implementation (geographic scope: Lima and Piura).			August 2026	
2.4 Pilot evaluation.			November 2026	
3. Communication and sustainability strategy.	OGC	Communication and sustainability report (indicators)	July 2026	December 2026

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification Method	Start Date	End Date
4. Implemented solution and commitment fulfillment.			January 2027	June 2027
4.1 Design of pilot scaling strategy to the national level.	SENAJU	Implemented solution and fulfilled commitment report.	January 2027	February 2027
4.2 Implementation of national strategy.			March 2027	May 2027
4.3 Evaluation of national strategy.				June 2027

Final Product

Youth volunteering project called “Information that Empowers” developed and implemented.

Result Indicators for the Sustainability of the Commitment

- Percentage of compliance with the activities of the schedule of the Youth Volunteering Project “Information that Empowers”.
- Number of young volunteers admitted to the Youth Volunteering Project “Information that Empowers”.
- Percentage of young people who access training on the training offerings of the annual capacity building plan for youth participation (Agent of Change).
- Percentage of young people who carried out the volunteering activities of the Youth Volunteering Project “Information that Empowers”.
- Number of school students who participate in the project’s dissemination activities.
- Percentage of school students who consider that the information received on the shared services is clear, accessible, and culturally relevant.
- Percentage of school students who express interest in accessing the shared services.
- Porcentaje de estudiantes escolares que manifiestan interés en acceder a los servicios compartidos.

Commitment monitoring information

Entity responsible for the commitment

Ministry of Education (MINEDU)

Organic unit responsible for commitment monitoring

General Office of Transparency, Public Ethics, and Anti-Corruption – OTEPA

COMMITMENT N°

4

Activation of Integrity Pacts Signed in Procurement Processes through Institutionalized Multistakeholder Oversight Mechanisms

General information

Period: January 2026 – December 2027

Entity responsible for the commitment: Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), through the Secretariat of Public Integrity (SIP)

Description of the commitment

What is the public problem that the commitment addresses? Public procurement is a risk context that could give rise to the occurrence of anti-ethical and corrupt practices. In this framework, public entities and suppliers are often resistant to citizen oversight mechanisms, to the detriment of public integrity and the general interest.

What is the commitment?

The [Law No. 32069](#) regulates Integrity Pacts in public procurement, where bidders commit to transparent conduct, accepting oversight and due diligence. In 2025, the Integrity Pact was defined as a formal agreement that obliges suppliers to act with probity during the selection process and, in the event of award, until the end of the contract. By September 2025, more than 47,515 bidders had signed these pacts, although it is required to standardize multistakeholder oversight mechanisms (not only citizen-based). The expected public value includes less corruption, greater trust, and efficiency in procurement.

In this regard, the Secretariat of Public Integrity, in the exercise of its governing role in national integrity and the fight against corruption, will develop guidelines to establish a standardized procedure that allows for institutionalizing multistakeholder oversight in procurement and/or execution processes of works, goods, and/or services, promoting its application through the integrity officers of public entities with the participation of representatives of the private sector and civil society. These guidelines will be coordinated with the General Directorate of Supply of the MEF, the governing body of the National Supply System.

The guidelines will be developed in clear formats and in citizen-friendly language, for which they will be socialized in expert judgment sessions and, where appropriate, with stakeholders. Likewise, they will be approved through a regulatory instrument. These will include:

- Criteria for the prioritization of procurement processes at the entity that activates the multistakeholder oversight mechanism.
- Criteria for the participation of representatives of public entities, the private sector (including guilds, universities, chambers, etc.), and civil society (NGOs, associations, etc.)
- Citizen participation mechanisms in general.
- Mechanisms to detect and manage possible conflicts of interest.
- Mechanisms for reporting alerts and complaints.
- Forms and mechanisms for the registration of activities and dissemination to citizens.
- Governance criteria.
- Monitoring and follow-up criteria.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?

By promoting oversight mechanisms on procurement processes relevant to citizens and involving the private sector (guilds, academia), the public sector (contracting public entity), and civil society representatives in joint oversight actions, so that trust and peer control are strengthened.

Why is the commitment relevant to the principles of Open Government?

A mechanism is institutionalized that brings together the four principles of open government: integrity, transparency, accountability, and citizen participation.

Actors Involved

Public entities, Secretariat of Public Integrity of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Ministry of Economy and Finance.

Commitment Program

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification Method	Start date	End date
1. Problem research with user focus and guidelines development.		Report	January 2026	Enero 2026
2. Definition of prioritized entities for the intervention through the pilot plan.	Undersecretariat of Strategic Management of Public Integrity	Document	January 2026	March 2026
3. Approval of guidelines for conducting multistakeholder oversight.		Regulatory document	January 2026	June 2026
4. Follow-up on the implementation of guidelines in entities for the pilot.	Undersecretariat of Strategic Management of Public Integrity	Work plan	July 2026	June 2027
5. Preparation of a follow-up report on the implementation of guidelines for conducting oversight in procurement and/or execution processes within the framework of the Integrity Pacts, established in the General Public Procurement Law, in the entities prioritized for the pilot.	Undersecretariat of Monitoring of Public Integrity	Report	July 2027	December 2027
6. Publication in the official gazette El Peruano, digital platform, social media, and dissemination campaign.	Secretariat of Public Integrity	Communication report	April 2026	December 2026
Follow-up on the implementation of the guidelines in the entities* included in the evaluation of the implementation of the Integrity Model. (*) In 2025, more than 500 entities at the three levels of government will be evaluated*	Undersecretariat of Monitoring of Public Integrity	ICP Report		December 2027

Final Product

Implementation report of guidelines for conducting multistakeholder oversight in procurement processes, within the framework of the Integrity Pacts established in the General Public Procurement Law.

Result Indicators for the Sustainability of the Commitment

- Number of multistakeholder oversight activities conducted in public entities at the three levels of government in accordance with the established guidelines.

Commitment monitoring information

Entity responsible for the commitment

Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM)

Organic unit responsible for commitment monitoring

Secretariat of Public Integrity (SIP)

COMMITMENT N°

5

Citizen Guidance and Innovation Strategy in Public Complaint Mechanisms “Public Integrity Close to You”

General information

Period: January 2026 – December 2027

Entity responsible for the commitment: Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), through the Secretariat of Public Integrity (SIP)

Description of the commitment

What is the public problem that the commitment addresses? In Peru, a large part of the citizenry is unaware of the official channels for reporting acts of corruption and often confuses them with claims or complaints, especially in peripheral and rural areas where guidance spaces are limited. The lack of clear information and institutional distrust reduce the use of mechanisms such as the Unified Digital Platform for Citizen Complaints (PDUDC) and weaken the State’s capacity to prevent and sanction corruption. Furthermore, the absence of a user-centered approach makes it difficult to identify the main access barriers and the reasons why many complaints do not succeed, which limits the effectiveness of the system and reinforces citizen distrust.

What is the commitment?

This commitment consists of designing and implementing a citizen guidance and innovation strategy in complaint mechanisms, which allows for strengthening access, trust, and the relevance of the public complaint system within the framework of the Integrity Model. The strategy will be multiplatform, integrating the PDUDC, Gob.pe, and Participa Perú as citizen guidance and accompaniment spaces, and the service channels of the Better Citizen Service Platform strategy.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?

The “Public integrity close to you” commitment seeks to reduce unfamiliarity with and distrust in complaint channels through a citizen guidance and public innovation strategy. The initiative contemplates the dissemination of clear information through printed and digital materials, as well as on platforms such as Gob.pe and Participa Perú, municipalities, and regional governments to provide guidance to citizens.

The strategy will be implemented in stages, beginning with a research

on the citizen experience to identify the main barriers on the complaint platform and define criteria that allow for differentiating complaints from claims. In a complementary manner, the regulatory and operational strengthening of the complaint channel will be promoted, ensuring that the improvements in citizen guidance are aligned with the Integrity Model and the standards governing its operation. Finally, the impact of the actions and the use of the information transmitted will be evaluated, promoting evidence-based continuous improvement that strengthens citizen participation, the usability of the channels, and trust in public institutions.

Why is the commitment relevant to the principles of Open Government?

The “Public integrity close to you” campaign strengthens Open Government because it improves citizen access to clear information on complaint channels, expands opportunities for participation in social oversight, strengthens accountability by increasing the use of said channels, and generates conditions to consolidate public integrity and the fight against corruption throughout the country. Likewise, it proposes improving the quality of information and guidance regarding complaints for acts of corruption, as well as access to complaint channels.

Actors Involved

Secretariat of Public Integrity, Public Management Secretariat, Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation, OPII PCM, MAC Program.

Commitment Program

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification method	Start date	End date
<p>1. Problem research with user-centered focus.</p> <p>Identify the most frequent reasons why complaints are archived, do not succeed, or are confused with claims. .</p> <p>Analyze the “citizen journey” (user journey) from when they detect an improper act until they decide to file a complaint.</p> <p>Gather perceptions from both citizens and public servants.</p>	<p>Secretariat of Public Integrity — Undersecretariat of Strategic Management of Public Integrity</p>	<p>Diagnostic report with identified gaps and citizen expectations.</p>	<p>January 2026</p>	<p>December 2026</p>
<p>2. Solution proposal design and validation with users.</p> <p>Deployment of the campaign in prioritized regions and allied municipalities.</p> <p>Guidance to staff who will support the dissemination of information through materials at the MAC Centers.</p>	<p>Secretariat of Public Integrity</p> <p>Office of Press and Institutional Image of PCM</p> <p>Public Management Secretariat</p> <p>MAC Program</p>	<p>Validation report with users from prioritized regions (testing). Guidance and dissemination toolkit (digital).</p>	<p>July 2026</p>	<p>December 2026</p>
<p>3. Communication and sustainability strategy.</p> <p>Involves the implementation of the strategy and dissemination of the campaign especially in the prioritized regions. The support of the MAC Centers will be required where applicable.</p>	<p>Secretariat of Public Integrity</p> <p>MAC Program</p>	<p>Communication and sustainability report. Evidence of activations, dissemination of materials, and active pages on Gob.pe and Participa Perú.</p>	<p>January 2027</p>	<p>December 2027</p>

Final Product

Documents with the citizen guidance strategy on public integrity implemented and validated through a user experience study on the relevance and accessibility of complaint mechanisms, which allows for continuous improvement and sustainability. The report will include:

- Evidence of dissemination in the proposed channels in the prioritized regions and municipalities, and digital platforms..
- Registry of staff trained in complaint guidance.
- Comparative statistics on PDUDC usage before and after the campaign.
- Results of citizen surveys on trust and clarity of complaint channels.
- Sustainability plan to maintain citizen guidance.

Result Indicators for the Sustainability of the Commitment

- % increase in visits to guidance pages on Gob.pe and Participa Perú.
- % of complaints submitted with complete information (relevance indicator).
- % of citizens who declare knowing the official complaint channels after the campaign.

Commitment monitoring information

Entity responsible for the commitment

Entity responsible for the commitment (PCM)

Organic unit responsible for commitment monitoring

Secretariat of Public Integrity (SIP)

COMMITMENT N°

6

Transparent Judicial Portal

General information

Period: January 2026 – December 2027

Entity responsible for the commitment: Judiciary (PJ)

Description of the commitment

What is the public problem that the commitment addresses?

Citizens, in their interaction with the justice system, face a significant barrier to accessing information. This problem manifests itself in:

- Complexity and technical language: Judicial resolutions and procedures use language that is incomprehensible to the average citizen, generating dependency on third parties and deep distrust in the system.
- Dispersion of information: To learn about the status of a case, the requirements for a procedure, or the location of a court, users must navigate multiple non-integrated web platforms (SERJUS, CEJ, etc.) or attend in person, which implies a significant investment of time and economic resources. This evidences a fragmentation of services that does not consider the user experience.
- Saturated service channels: The high demand for repetitive consultations overloads traditional service channels, such as the User Service Modules (MAU), through physical and/or virtual channels and telephone lines, resulting in long waiting times and limited responses. This, combined with the lack of a single mechanism with traceability for complaints and suggestions, undermines citizen trust and the perception of integrity.
- Opacity in management: The scarce availability of aggregated data on judicial management (caseload, resolution times, budget execution) in open formats prevents civil society and academia from carrying out effective social oversight and proposing evidence-based improvements.
- Digital and accessibility gap: Digital illiteracy and the technology access gap must be considered. A purely digital solution runs the risk

of amplifying existing inequalities if it is not designed with a focus on the characteristics, difficulties, and contexts of the various types of users. The challenge is not to “digitize bureaucracy,” but to redesign processes to make them simpler and more human.

This set of factors directly affects citizens, making them feel distant and unprotected by a system they perceive as slow, costly, and opaque, undermining their fundamental right of access to justice.

What is the commitment?

The commitment proposes the design, development, and implementation of a centralized digital platform (web and mobile) that facilitates transparent, accessible, and timely access to information and services of the Judiciary. This platform seeks to close the information gap between the justice system and citizens, placing the focus on the user experience and not solely on technology. The “Transparent Judicial Window” will integrate into a single access point key services such as the Justice in Your Hands Service (SERJUS), an Open Data Portal with anonymized judicial information, and a Unified Complaints and Suggestions Channel. Its central component will be a virtual assistant with artificial intelligence, capable of responding in clear and simple language to the most frequent queries on processes, procedures, deadlines, court locations, and case status.

The platform will be multilingual (Spanish and Quechua), accessible for persons with disabilities, elderly adults, and victims of violence, complying with accessibility standards validated by the National Council for the Integration of Persons with Disabilities (CONADIS). More than a digital tool, this commitment seeks to transform citizen service in the justice system, generating greater trust, transparency, and closeness between the Judiciary and citizens. In this regard, the following results are expected:

1. Simplified Procedures: Unified access to case and procedure consultations, saving travel time and costs through an inclusive platform, with user-centered design, multilingual (Spanish and Quechua), for persons with disabilities and elderly adults, victims of violence, with accessibility options for all services provided by the Judiciary.
2. Clear and Quick Responses: A virtual assistant with artificial intelligence that “translates” legal language and responds 24/7 to frequently asked questions, reducing the need for intermediaries. intermediarios.
3. Real Transparency: An open data portal with statistical and judicial

- management information, with relevant and reusable information that allows citizens to oversee and propose evidence-based improvements.
4. Trust and Security: A unified channel for complaints, grievances, and suggestions, which guarantees that the citizen’s voice is heard and addressed in accordance with the provisions issued by the Public Management Secretariat as the governing body in Service Quality.

The platform will be developed in an iterative and scalable manner, beginning with a minimum viable product (pilot) to then incorporate new functionalities based on direct user feedback.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?

The commitment proposes a comprehensive response to the problem, addressing it from its root and with a user-oriented approach:

- Faced with the complexity of language, the AI assistant translates technical-legal information into clear and understandable language, empowering citizens to understand their rights and processes without the need for intermediaries.
- Faced with dispersion, the platform unifies access to key services such as case consultations (SERJUS), procedure information (MAU), georeferenced court locations, and other services in a single point of contact, saving citizens travel time and costs and creating a fluid and coherent user experience.
- Faced with distrust, the complaints and suggestions channel offers a secure mechanism with online follow-up on their status, strengthening integrity, the fight against corruption, and citizen participation in the continuous improvement of the service, in accordance with the regulations established by the governing body.
- Faced with opacity, the Open Data Portal makes management transparent by publishing high-value information that allows citizens, the press, and researchers to observe the performance of the system and foster accountability and informed participation.
- Faced with the digital gap: The design will focus on accessibility and simplicity, with multilingual versions (Spanish and Quechua) and complying with standards for persons with disabilities and elderly adults. Alternative channels will be explored so as not to widen the gap.

Why is the commitment relevant to the principles of Open Government?

The Transparent Judicial Portal directly strengthens the principle of Transparency and Access to Public Information, by making available to citizens a single, accessible point to learn about relevant information on judicial services, procedures, and processes. Through its open data portal and its virtual assistant with artificial intelligence, the platform will allow access in a simple, clear, and real-time manner to anonymized judicial information, case status, court locations, and service channels, reducing the information asymmetry between the justice system and citizens. Likewise, the initiative promotes more open, inclusive, and comprehensible justice, by guaranteeing multilingual access with universal accessibility criteria, eliminating barriers for historically excluded groups. In this way, the commitment not only improves the availability and quality of public information, but also strengthens citizen trust in judicial institutions through accountability and the transparent and proactive visibility of judicial management.

Actors Involved

Public Entities:

- Judiciary of Peru (Lead Entity): Through the Directorate of Judicial Services of the General Management, with the support of the relevant organic units.
- Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM): Through the Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation, the Public Management Secretariat, and the Secretariat of Public Integrity, for compliance with its regulatory standards within the framework of their respective competencies.

Civil Society and Other Actors:

- Bar Associations of Peru: For the co-creation of data sets of interest, dissemination among their members, and promotion of the use of open data..
- Academic sector: For research and feedback and to promote the use of open data and support for vulnerable persons.
- Citizens: As a central actor in the research, design, validation, and testing phases of the solution.

Commitment Program

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification Method	Start Date	End Date
1. Phase 0: Problem research with user focus and process mapping. Public innovation tools will be used to understand the user experience and existing gaps.	Administrative Secretariat of Citizen Proposal Service / Statistics Sub-management	Findings report, recommendations, and main problems and dissatisfactions detected, which will serve as input for the design.	January 2026	February 2026
2. Phase I: Planning, Analysis, Solution Design, and Proposal Validation.	Directorate of Judicial Services / Information Technology Management / Statistics Sub-management	Phase I prototype validated with users, report of adjustments made based on their feedback, Functional Design and Architecture.	January 2026	June 2026
3. Phase I: Development, Testing.	Directorate of Judicial Services / Information Technology Management / Statistics Sub-management	System development and app integration of prioritized jurisdictional service.	May 2026	November 2026
4. Phase I: Implementation, deployment, maintenance.	Directorate of Judicial Services / Information Technology Management / Communications and Institutional Image Management	Pilot in a controlled environment, Official Launch, Dissemination, Training and Content Consolidation. Pilot lessons learned report.	December 2026	December 2026
5. Phase II: Analysis, Solution Design and Proposal Validation.	Directorate of Judicial Services / Information Technology Management / Statistics Sub-management	Phase II prototype validated by users, new Functional Design and Adapted Architecture.	January 2027	February 2027
6. Phase II: Development, Testing.	Directorate of Judicial Services / Information Technology Management / Statistics Sub-management	Development of new Phase II components, development of judicial app Phase II, new datasets on the Open Data Portal, single channel for complaints, grievances, suggestions, and claims, multilingual, in coordination with the governing body on these matters.	March 2027	October 2027

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification Method	Start Date	End Date
7. Phase II: Implementation, deployment, communication strategy and sustainability, maintenance, and continuous improvement.	Directorate of Judicial Services / Information Technology Management / Communications and Institutional Image Management	Pilot in a controlled environment, Official Launch, Behavior change-focused dissemination campaign, Continuous monitoring and improvement plan based on user experience, Training, and Final report on commitment fulfillment.	November 2027	December 2027

Final Product

“Transparent Judicial Portal” platform consolidated and operational, accessible via web and mobile, with its four implemented components: Virtual Assistant with AI, Open Data Portal, Unified Channel for complaints, grievances and suggestions, and multilingual and accessible interface.

This product is the result of an iterative co-creation process with citizens and its development and sustainability will be subject to budgetary allocation.

Result Indicators for the Sustainability of the Commitment

- Adoption rate: Number of monthly interactions carried out by unique monthly users with the Virtual Assistant.
- User satisfaction index: Percentage of user satisfaction with respect to the platform (Number of satisfied users / Number of surveyed users) x100.
- Reuse of open data: Number of downloads of datasets and third-party projects that use the portal’s APIs.
- Complaint management rate: Percentage of complaints received through the channel that have been referred within the timeframe established by the regulation (Number of complaints received that have been referred within the timeframe established by the regulation / Total complaints submitted through the unified channel) x100.

Commitment monitoring information

Entity responsible for the commitment

Judiciary (PJ)

Organic unit responsible for commitment monitoring

Directorate of Judicial Services (GSJ) of the General Management of the Judiciary

COMMITMENT N° 7

National Open Justice Capacity-Building Program for Judges and Staff of the Judicial Branch

General information

Period: January 2026 – November 2027

Entity responsible for the commitment: Judiciary Branch (PJ)

Description of the commitment

What is the public problem that the commitment addresses?

There is a significant gap between citizen demands for more transparent and accessible justice, and the institutional capacities of the system to respond to them. This gap is reflected in international measurements such as the Rule of Law Index of the World Justice Project, which evaluates factors such as civil and criminal justice.

The problem is aggravated by structural factors:

- Specific Capacity Deficit: Many magistrates and judicial operators lack training in open government and justice tools, which limits the implementation of effective reforms and the use of digital platforms.
- Organizational Culture and Resistance to Change: Hierarchy and traditional practices make it difficult to move from theory to action, perpetuating the perception of a distant and complex justice system.
- Composition of the Judiciary Branch: A high percentage of judges are provisional or supernumerary (approximately 50%), which underscores the urgency of standardized and continuous training in integrity and judicial openness from the beginning of their careers.
- Citizen Distrust: The lack of participation mechanisms and the use of excessively technical language in resolutions generate distrust and make citizen oversight difficult.
- Misaligned Incentives: The absence of a formal and articulated incentive system discourages innovation and the adoption of new judicial openness practices.

What is the commitment?

The commitment establishes a national training strategy with the objective of institutionalizing a culture of openness in the Peruvian justice system

through the systematic strengthening of the capacities of judges and judiciary staff in the principles of Open Government, and the creation of incentives that foster the translation of what has been learned into innovative practices in transparency, participation, integrity, and collaboration in the exercise of their functions. It seeks to generate a tangible change in the delivery of the justice service, beyond theoretical training, so that users can perceive and experience real improvements in their service and operation through:

- **Clear Sentences and Resolutions:** Judges applying plain language techniques, facilitating the understanding of their decisions without sacrificing legal rigor.
- **Empathetic and Effective Service:** Judiciary staff trained to interact with citizens using public innovation tools to understand and better address their needs.
- **Proactive Transparency:** Publication of judicial data in open and accessible formats, allowing analysis and reuse by citizens and the academic sector.
- **Participation Spaces:** Implementation of feedback and co-creation mechanisms for the continuous improvement of judicial services.

The training program will be developed in a modular and scalable manner, beginning with a first stage of basic knowledge to then consolidate a high-level training program for judges focused on:

1. **Robust Training Program:** With a curricular framework focused on plain language, active transparency, citizen participation, integrity, judicial ethics, and the use of open data and digital platforms. The course will culminate with a project where what has been learned is applied and will include a hands-on experience in a court from the perspective of a citizen.
2. **Incentives and Recognition System:** To promote and reward the implementation of good practices, generating an innovation ecosystem. Merit notes with a copy to the personal file will be included.
3. **Knowledge Management:** Creation of a system for participants to share and replicate successful applications of what has been learned, demonstrating tangible results, following the guidelines of the Public Management Secretariat (SGP) and in accordance with the regulations and directives for the training of judges.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?

This commitment attacks the root causes of the gap between justice and

citizens, which is not only technological, but fundamentally cultural and capacity-related:

- Faced with the lack of technical knowledge, the program equips judges and judiciary staff with specific competencies in areas such as plain language, open data, user-centered service design, and citizen participation. This transforms an abstract concept (“open justice”) into a set of practical tools applicable to daily work.
- Faced with resistance to change, the incentives system (recognitions, certifications, rewarding of good practices) generates positive motivation. Through recognition and visibility, it creates a multiplier effect and promotes a healthy competition to innovate in judicial openness.
- Faced with the fragmentation of efforts, the commitment establishes a national strategy and a common framework. It ensures that openness initiatives are not isolated and voluntary efforts, but part of a coherent and sustainable institutional policy, laying the foundations for deep and lasting cultural change.
- Faced with citizen distrust, by training staff who are in direct contact with users and who issue sentences, it directly impacts the quality of service. Clearer sentences, more accessible data, and a proactive attitude toward citizen participation are the direct results that rebuild legitimacy and trust in the system.

Why is the commitment relevant to the principles of Open Government?

This commitment is a fundamental pillar for Open Government by acting directly on the actors of the justice system.

- **Transparency:** It builds capacity in the publication of open data and the use of plain language in sentences, which allows citizens to understand and use judicial information.
- **Participation:** It provides methodological tools for judges and judiciary staff to actively involve citizens in the improvement of justice services.
- **Accountability and Integrity:** It strengthens judicial ethics and public integrity, key elements for officials to take responsibility for their decisions and actions.
- **Collaboration:** The incentives system and the recognition of good practices foster an ecosystem of innovation and collaboration among judicial offices to replicate successful initiatives.

Actors involved

Public Entities:

- **Judicial Branch of Peru (Lead Entity):** Through its General Management. It leads the curricular design of all new topics and incentive proposals, the execution of training sessions, and the implementation of the incentives system through its competent bodies for judiciary staff (not judges or justices).
- **Center for Judicial Research (CIJ) and Academy of the Magistracy (AMAG):** Key actors for incorporating these new topics into the initial and continuous training of magistrates and prosecutors, implementing the principles of open justice from the base and considering the hierarchical structure of the organization.
- **Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM):** Through the Public Management Secretariat, Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation, and Secretariat of Public Integrity, it provides the Open Government methodological framework and provides the training content to ensure its alignment with national standards and policies.

Civil Society and Other Actors:

- **Bar Associations of Peru:** They can act as judges in the good practices competition. Furthermore, within the framework of the Public Management Modernization Policy to 2030, they can provide training on plain language in sentences and legal advice to users on open government and open justice.
- **Universities:** They collaborate in the development of training modules and research the impact of open justice.

Commitment Program

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification Method	Start Date	End Date
1. Problem research with user focus. In-depth innovation tools will be applied (in-depth interviews, observation, focus groups) to understand real needs.	Human Resources Management in coordination with the Center for Judicial Research	Findings and training needs report identified from the user’s perspective, incorporated into the institutional PDP.	January 2026	February 2026
2. Design of the National Training Program and proposal validation. The proposal will be validated with end users to ensure its relevance.	Human Resources Management in coordination with AMAG, Bar Associations, and Universities	Official curricular framework, validated by users and experts.	February 2026	March 2026
3. Design and Implementation of the Incentives System and Knowledge Management.	Human Resources Management	Good practices competition bases designed and platform for sharing success cases implemented.	January 2026	March 2027
4. Communication and sustainability strategy. Execution of the Training Program, Phase I.	Communications and Institutional Image Management / Human Resources Management / CIJ	Training modules disseminated and executed. Report of adjustments made post-validation with users.	April 2027	June 2027
5. Launch and execution of the first edition of the Good Practices in Open Justice Competition, Phase I.	Administrative Secretariat of Citizen Proposal Service / Institutional Image Management	Registered participants.	July 2027	October 2027
6. Evaluation of results, institutionalization proposal, and replication mechanisms.	Human Resources Management	Final report with award ceremony, dissemination of results, and guide for the replication of good practices at the local level.	November 2027	December 2027

Final Product

“National Training Program in Open Justice” institutionalized and fully operational. This final product materializes in three verifiable components:

- Official Curricular Framework: A formal training program, with modules, materials, and an evaluation system, aligned with the contents of Servir’s capacity development course, approved and integrated into the Annual Capacity Building Plan of the Judiciary and AMAG.
- Operational Incentives System: “Annual Good Practices in Open Justice Competition” designed, regulated, and with its first edition completed.
- Critical Mass of Certified Servants: A first cohort of at least 100 judges and strategic judicial staff trained and certified, capable of acting as agents of change in their respective jurisdictions.

Result Indicators for the Sustainability of the Commitment

- Coverage and Certification Rate: Percentage of judges and judiciary staff who have completed and approved the national-level training program (Number of judges and judiciary staff who have completed and approved the national-level training program / Number of judges and judiciary staff enrolled in the Program) x100.
- Regional Coverage Rate: Percentage of trained staff per judicial district, with specific targets to guarantee decentralization.
- Incentives Adoption Level: Number of applications received annually for the Good Practices Competition.
- Practical Application Index: Number of good practices replication projects implemented at the local and regional level.

Commitment monitoring information

Entity responsible for the commitment

Judicial Branch (PJ)

Organic unit responsible for commitment monitoring

Human Resources Management (Training and Performance Sub-management) in coordination with the Center for Judicial Research and the Academy of the Magistracy (AMAG)

COMMITMENT N°

8

Transparency in Solid Waste Management: Free-access module for information reported in SIGERSOL, available to citizens, sectors, local/regional governments, operating companies, researchers, and other users

General Information

Period: January 2026 – December 2027

Entity responsible for the commitment: Ministry of the Environment (MINAM)

Description of the commitment

What is the public problem that the commitment addresses?

In Peru, citizens, local governments, and local authorities face limited availability of clear, accessible, and understandable information on solid waste management, which makes it difficult to know how the waste generated in their localities is collected, transported, treated, and disposed of. Currently, the Solid Waste Management Information System (SIGERSOL) concentrates the reports submitted by generating and operating companies; however, these are carried out on a quarterly or annual basis, which delays the public availability of data and generates inconsistencies between what is declared and what is actually managed. This gap prevents the population and local authorities from accessing timely and visual information on waste management, affecting citizen oversight, local decision-making, and the planning of actions against waste and environmental contamination problems.

Likewise, the information currently available is presented in technical language, barely understandable to citizens, which limits its use and educational potential. As a consequence, the absence of accessible and quality environmental information reduces transparency, weakens accountability, and prevents strengthening trust between citizens and the public institutions in charge of solid waste management.

What is the commitment?

The commitment consists of designing, co-creating, and implementing a public reporting and visualization module within SIGERSOL that makes available, in an open, timely, and understandable manner, the information recorded on generation, transport, treatment, valorization,

transfer, and final disposal of solid waste. The service prioritizes clear language, dashboards, and infographics, and downloads in open and interoperable formats, so that citizens and public entities can consult and use the data for citizen oversight, oversight, and decision-making purposes. The updating of information will follow the official SIGERSOL reporting calendar (quarterly/annual), with progressive improvements to reduce publication backlogs, according to regulatory and technical feasibility.

The objective of the commitment is to make available to citizens and subnational governments reliable and timely information on solid waste management, strengthening transparency, accountability, citizen participation, and evidence-based decision-making. The users of this module would be:

- Citizens and civil society (organized waste collectors, environmental groups): simple visualizations to understand the local situation and exercise social oversight.
- Local and regional governments: inputs for planning, oversight, and improvement of public cleaning service delivery.
- National government (governing bodies and OEFA): aggregated monitoring, coherence, and traceability of information.
- Generating and operating companies: feedback on their reports and data consistency.
- Academic sector and researchers: access to open data for analysis and proposals.

With the implementation of the commitment, the following is expected to be obtained:

- Public module in SIGERSOL with dashboards, maps, and infographics aligned with Open Government standards.
- Standardized and traceable data, supported by waste and economic activity catalogs, with automatic validations to improve quality and coherence.
- Greater use of information by citizens and subnational governments (evidenced in access metrics and public decision-making cases).

How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?

The commitment proposes the design, co-design, and implementation of a public reporting and visualization module within SIGERSOL, which will make validated, standardized, and traceable information on solid

waste management available to citizens and subnational governments in a clear, understandable, and visual format. This module will allow citizens to consult indicators, maps, and reports on the generation, transport, treatment, valorization, and final disposal of solid waste, presented in citizen-friendly language, with infographics and interactive dashboards that facilitate understanding of the environmental problem at the local level.

The solution will be built through a participatory co-design process, with virtual and decentralized workshops that gather input from the various actors —citizens, local governments, waste collectors, academia, and companies— ensuring that the service responds to their real needs. Likewise, the module will strengthen accountability by showing verifiable information on the responsible actors and the actions they carry out at each stage of waste management, reducing opacity and strengthening public trust. In this way, a shift will be made from a model centered on technical declarations to an open environmental information public service, oriented toward citizens, which promotes transparency, participation, environmental co-responsibility, and evidence-based decision-making.

Why is the commitment relevant to the principles of Open Government?

The commitment is relevant because:

- It publishes more information and improves its quality: solid waste management data will be opened, standardized and validated, available for public consultation.
- It improves access by the general public: the data will be available on a digital platform with visual indicators, interactive reports, and free access.
- It fights corruption: transparency in critical data (collection, transport, final disposal) limits spaces for improper practices in waste management.

Actors Involved

Public entities: Ministry of the Environment (MINAM) — General Directorate of Solid Waste Management, Regional Governments, Provincial and District Municipalities, Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation (SGTD) of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), to articulate interoperability and open government guidelines.

Civil society and academia: Waste collector organizations, environmental groups, and universities.

Commitment Program

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification Method	Start date	End date
1. Co-design and validation of the transparency module with citizens, local governments, and the private sector. Activities will include virtual feedback workshops and prototype adjustments based on findings.	MINAM – General Office of Information Technology (OGTI) in coordination with the General Directorate of Solid Waste Management (DGGRS)	Findings report and improvements incorporated into the final module design.	January 2026	December 2026
2. Pilot implementation with citizens, selected local and regional governments.	MINAM and pilot municipalities	Implementation report, lessons learned, and iterative service adjustments based on pilot user feedback.	January 2027	June 2027
3. Public citizen launch: Execution of the communication strategy that will position the platform.	MINAM – DGGRS, DGE CIA, and OGTI	Platform available for public access.	July 2027	December 2027
4. Evaluation and strengthening of interoperability between national government entities, local and regional governments for the benefit of citizens, and within the framework of the National Environmental Information System- SINIA.	MINAM – OGTI in coordination with regional/local governments	Interoperability report and implemented improvements.	July 2027	December 2027

Final Product

Free-access module for information recorded in SIGERSOL, which allows citizens, local and regional governments to access information on the generation, transport, treatment, and final disposal of solid waste, with validated indicators, full traceability, and availability in open and interoperable formats, aligned with Open Government standards with dynamic visualizations and indicators that facilitate citizen interpretation.

Result Indicators for the Sustainability of the Commitment

- Number of local and regional governments that use the platform for environmental decision-making.
- Level of consistency and standardization of information (reduction of duplicate or inconsistent records in SIGERSOL).
- Number of citizens and organizations that access public information through the reporting module (visits and/or downloads).
- User satisfaction in the use of the reporting module.

Commitment monitoring information

Entity responsible for the commitment

Ministry of the Environment (MINAM)

Organic unit responsible for commitment monitoring

General Office of Information Technology (OGTI), in coordination with the General Directorate of Solid Waste Management (DGGRS)

COMMITMENT N°

9

Develop a Public Procurement Observatory with a Specialized Module on Public Works

General Information

Period: January 2026 – December 2027

Entity responsible for the commitment: Specialized Organization for Efficient Public Procurement (OECE)

Description of the commitment

What is the public problem that the commitment addresses?

In many territories of the country, citizens do not yet actively engage in social oversight of public works and services, whether due to lack of awareness, distrust in institutions, or lack of motivation. This is aggravated by information opacity, since citizens do not have clear information on topics related to public procurement, progress of works, or those responsible for the works executed in their territory, which prevents effective oversight and limits the accountability of authorities.

As a consequence, a generalized perception of mismanagement (corruption, delays, stoppages, and non-compliance) has been consolidated, which directly affects the quality of life of the population, compromising the timely delivery of basic infrastructure (such as schools, hospitals, roads, sanitation, etc.).

What is the commitment?

A Public Procurement Observatory will be implemented that consolidates, analyzes, and disseminates key information on procurement processes at the national, regional, and local level, in which a particular module on public works will be included with a user-friendly design.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?

- It reduces the perception of information opacity, since citizens understand how works are executed, facilitating social oversight of the progress and expenditure of public works according to what has been programmed.
- It reinforces social oversight by offering open data and alert indicators

for irregularities in works.

- Increases the accountability of authorities and contractors by making the progress and delays of public works visible.
- Promotes more efficient, transparent, and accountable contract management, reducing opportunities for corrupt practices.
- Empowers citizens and social oversight organizations to demand better quality in public works.

Why is the commitment relevant to the principles of Open Government?

- Access to information: Improves the availability, quality, and usability of data on public procurement and public works.
- Citizen participation: Provides spaces for alerts and community participation in monitoring works based on information from the platform.
- Accountability: Makes the progress and results of public works transparent.
- Public integrity: Discourages corruption by exposing irregularities and promoting active social oversight.

Actors Involved

Public entities:

- Specialized Organization for Efficient Public Procurement (OECE)
- Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) – DGA, DGPM
- Office of the Comptroller General of the Republic (CGR)
- Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM) – SGTD

Civil society and strategic allies:

- Transparency and social oversight organizations

Commitment Program

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification Method	Start Date	End Date
I. Problem investigation with a user-centered approach 1. Methodological design and definition of the Observatory framework (includes indicators, data structure, and a specialized chapter on public works). 2. Review of international experiences that serve as the basis for the observatory framework. 3. Evaluation and historical data analysis (based on statistical information to identify main regions/entities with complaints). 4. Collection of complementary primary information (PBI) to identify potential users (entities, citizens, academia, authorities).	OECE (DGDIC, DSAT, DSEACE, OTI)	Report including the methodology, with an innovation approach, and the report of the evaluation findings.	January 2026	August 2026
.....				
II. Solution design and proposal validation 1. Development of documents detailing requirements. 2. Development of prototypes, testing, and validation with strategic actors whose contributions will be incorporated into the final product.	OECE (DGCDC, OTI) PCM (SGTD) MEF (DGPM and DGA)	Results report, including a report on validated prototypes.	July 2026	December 2026

Commitment Program

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification Method	Start Date	End Date
III. Communication and sustainability strategy 1. Development and implementation of the digital tool. 2. Pilot implementation of the Public Procurement Observatory in selected regions (dissemination and validation). Training for entities and citizens.	OECE (DGDIC, OTI)	Pilot results report + evidence of training sessions.	January 2027	October 2027
.....				
IV. Solution implemented and fulfillment of the commitment Public launch of the Public Procurement Observatory with a chapter on public works.	OECE (DGDIC)	Official publication on the institutional website.	November 2027	December 2027

Final Product

Public Procurement Observatory implemented and operational, with a specialized chapter on public works that allows online consultation, reports, and visualization of indicators in a user-friendly format for the general public.

Outcome Indicators for the Sustainability of the Commitment

- Number of unique users accessing the Observatory (monthly traffic).
- Percentage of time the Observatory is online and available to users.
- Level of citizen satisfaction regarding access to and usefulness of the information (surveys).

Information for Monitoring the Commitment

Entity responsible for the commitment

Specialized Organization for Efficient Public Procurement (OECE)

Organizational unit responsible for monitoring the commitment

Directorate of Data Management, Information, and Knowledge of Public Procurement (DGCDC)

COMMITMENT N° 10

Design and implement a governance model for digital citizen participation that strengthens the redesign of the Participa Perú Platform, consolidating it as a single, inclusive, and transparent digital channel for participatory processes at the national level

General Information

Period: May 2026 – December 2027

Entity responsible for the commitment: Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), through the Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation (SGTD) and the Secretariat of Public Management (SGP)

Description of the commitment

What is the public problem that the commitment addresses? In Peru, there is still a low level of digital citizen participation, reflecting structural, institutional, and technological limitations that affect the inclusion, coordination, and effectiveness of online participatory mechanisms. Although the Participa Perú Platform, created by Secretariat of Digital Government Resolution No. 001-2021-PCM/SGD, represents progress toward the institutionalization of digital participation, it still lacks a comprehensive governance model that guarantees its sustainability, interoperability, and alignment with the needs of citizens.

Opportunities for improvement have been identified related to the monitoring of proposals, the implementation of participation indicators, accessibility, and feedback to citizens. Likewise, it is necessary to strengthen its integration with other State systems to ensure traceability of contributions and their effective influence on public decision-making. These gaps highlight the need to strengthen Participa Perú as a digital channel to promote direct participation by civil society, the public and private sectors, academia, and citizens with proposals for achieving national objectives.

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What is the commitment?

The commitment includes the design and implementation of a governance model for digital citizen participation that establishes roles, responsibilities, management guidelines, and mechanisms for inter-institutional coordination and engagement with civil society, in order to ensure coherent, inclusive, and sustainable management of online participatory processes. Likewise, it includes the design, development, and implementation of the Participa Perú Platform, incorporating

accessibility, traceability, and usability standards that improve the citizen experience, strengthen transparency, and ensure the effective influence of contributions in public policies and services.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?

Governance will provide sustainability and legitimacy to the platform, preventing it from depending solely on isolated technological efforts. Likewise, the improved digital service will allow citizens to participate in an inclusive manner, with traceability of their contributions and verified responses from the State. Together, these actions will strengthen trust, increase citizen influence in public policies, and consolidate a single digital channel for citizen participation at the national level.

Why is the commitment relevant to the principles of Open Government?

The commitment responds to the principle of citizen participation by providing new opportunities for citizens to actively participate in State decision-making.

Actors Involved

Public entities:

- Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation (SGTD): Responsible for the design and approval of the governance model of the platform, which includes the design and development of the Participa Perú digital platform, incorporating service, accessibility, traceability standards, and nationwide deployment.
- Secretariat of Public Management (SGP): Co-responsible for the design of the governance model, in order to ensure clear rules, legitimacy, and institutional sustainability.
- Public entities at the national, regional, and local levels: Users and strategic partners in the adoption and deployment of the platform in their territories.

Civil society and strategic allies:

- Open Government civil society.
- Universities and research centers.
- Citizen collectives and professional associations.
- Youth networks.
- International cooperation and the private sector as technical and strategic partners.

Commitment Program

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification Method	Start Date	End Date
1. Citizen and State workshop for the co-creation of the governance model.	SGTD / SGP	Record of agreements	May 2026	July 2026
2. Workshop with citizens and State entities for prototyping the redesign of the platform.	SGTD / SGP	Record of agreements	May 2026	July 2026
3. Design of the governance model and management guidelines (preliminary consolidated version).	SGTD / SGP	Draft document	October 2026	December 2026
4. Definition of the functional and non-functional requirements of the digital service.	SGTD	Project sheet and records	October 2026	December 2026
5. Approval of the governance model and management guidelines.	SGTD / SGP	Approved document	January 2027	May 2027
6. Construction and testing of the Participa Perú platform.	SGTD	Functional prototype in Figma / beta version	January 2027	May 2027
7. Implementation of the adoption strategy and territorial deployment of the platform.	SGTD	Published strategy, training plan, and adoption reports	June 2027	December 2027

Final Product

- Governance model for digital citizen participation approved and published.
- Participa Perú Platform redesigned and launched into production.
- Territorial adoption and deployment strategy implemented.

Outcome Indicators for the Sustainability of the Commitment

- Percentage of citizen contributions that receive documented feedback.
- Percentage of participatory processes with complementary in-person or analog alternatives (to reduce digital gaps).
- Percentage of citizen contributions incorporated into commitments, policies, or public decisions.
- Number of public entities (national government, regional governments, and local governments) that implement processes on the Participa Perú Platform.
- Number of participatory processes launched on the platform per year.

Commitment monitoring information

Entity responsible for the commitment

Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM)

Organizational unit responsible for monitoring the commitment

- Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation (SGTD)
- Secretariat of Public Management (SGP)

COMMITMENT N°

11

Design and implement the Public Information Access Platform (PAIP) as a single, standardized digital channel for managing requests for access to public information, and approve a directive regulating its use

General Information

Period: January 2026 – December 2027

Entity responsible for the commitment: Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, through the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Public Information, and the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, through the Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation.

Description of the commitment

What is the public problem that the commitment addresses?

Currently, the forms for requesting access to public information are presented in different formats and without a centralized system that supports registration and tracking. This situation generates difficulties and a poor experience for citizens and the public in general, since they must access different platforms or forms depending on the entity from which they request public information, and also face a lack of uniformity in response procedures.

On the other hand, most public entities lack the technical and financial resources necessary to implement their own systems for managing requests for access to information. Likewise, the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Public Information (ANTAIP) faces limitations in measuring user satisfaction and effectively exercising its supervisory role regarding compliance with public entities' obligations to provide public information.

What is the commitment?

The commitment seeks to strengthen the exercise of the right of access to public information through the creation of a single national digital platform that allows citizens and the public in general to submit, manage, and track their requests for access to public information in a simple, standardized, and transparent manner.

Through PAIP, the process will be centralized, ensuring a uniform user

experience and more efficient management by public administration entities. In addition, the commitment includes the approval of a directive regulating the use of the platform for the proper handling of requests for access to public information, promoting uniformity, traceability, and compliance with the current legal framework.

How will the commitment contribute to solving the public problem?

The implementation of PAIP will eliminate the dispersion and heterogeneity of the forms used by entities, providing citizens and the public in general with a single, agile, and standardized digital channel to exercise their right of access to public information.

PAIP will be implemented as a digital channel complementary to the in-person mechanisms established by Law No. 27806, Transparency and Access to Public Information Law, ensuring the inclusion of all citizens and not restricting the right of access to public information. Likewise, the platform will facilitate traceability and supervision of compliance with deadlines and procedures by public entities, strengthening the supervisory function of ANTAIP.

Why is the commitment relevant to the principles of Open Government?

It strengthens transparency and access to public information by improving the accessibility and quality of public information.

Actors Involved

- Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUSDH), through the Directorate General for Transparency, Access to Public Information, and Protection of Personal Data (DGTAIPD), which exercises the National Authority for Transparency and Access to Public Information (ANTAIP).
- Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM), through the Secretariat of Government and Digital Transformation (SGTD).

Commitment Program

Milestone Activity	Responsible Organic Unit	Verification Method	Start Date	End Date
1. Construction and testing of the Public Information Access Platform (PAIP).	PCM/SGTD	Functional prototype in Figma / beta version	June 2026	December 2026
2. Pilot phase and transition to production (training, implementation, feedback collection, and incorporation of improvements).	PCM/SGTD and MINJUSDH/ANTAIP	Pilot results report	July 2026	December 2026
3. Implementation (creation, editing, and review of accesses; training and communication to entities and citizens).	MINJUSDH/ANTAIP	Report	July 2026	December 2026
4. Preparation and approval of the regulatory framework for PAIP.	MINJUSDH/ANTAIP	Draft directive for the use of the Platform	January 2027	June 2027
5. User guide and guidance pages.	PCM/SGTD	Published guide and pages on gob.pe	January 2027	June 2027
6. Support and transfer (support management and improvements).	PCM/SGTD	Support tickets	July 2027	December 2027

Final Product

- Public Information Access Platform (PAIP) redesigned and launched into production. Directive regulating the use of the platform approved and published.
- Adoption and deployment strategy for the digital service implemented.

Outcome Indicators for the Sustainability of the Commitment

- Number of entities integrated into the platform.
- Number of requests submitted and managed through PAIP.
- Percentage of users who positively rate the user experience.
- Availability of reports generated by PAIP for the preparation of the Annual Report to Congress.

Commitment monitoring information

Entity responsible for the commitment

Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINJUSDH)
 Presidency of the Council of Ministers (PCM)

Organizational unit responsible for monitoring the commitment

DGTAIPD (MINJUSDH) and SGTD (PCM)



Good Practices



During the co-creation process of the VI PLAN, various experiences were developed that allowed consolidating valuable and replicable learnings for future participation processes and collaborative formulation of public policies. These good practices reflect the effort to strengthen the openness of the State, guarantee the effective participation of citizens, and promote viable, innovative commitments aligned with the principles of Open Government. Below are the main practices and lessons learned that summarize the methodological, institutional, and participatory advances achieved throughout the process:

Effective decentralization of citizen participation:

The development of workshops in different regions of the country —such as Piura, Iquitos, Arequipa, and Lima— allowed collecting diverse perspectives and making visible the specific problems of the territories. This practice strengthened the inclusive nature of the process, by bringing Open Government closer to realities outside the capital. Territorial diversity contributed valuable nuances to the identification of problems and solutions, enriching the final commitments. Likewise, this experience reaffirms the importance of institutionalizing sustained territorial participation spaces, which are not only activated in co-creation processes, but are maintained as permanent channels of dialogue between the State and citizens.

Use of digital tools to expand participation and transparency:

The use of digital platforms such as Facilita Perú for participant registration, as well as the active dissemination on the institutional social networks of the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, strengthened the transparency of the process and expanded participation opportunities. These tools allowed people and organizations from different regions, even without the possibility of attending in person, to stay informed, register, and participate in the stages of the process. This digital approach proved to be a good practice for guaranteeing the traceability of decisions and open access to process information.

Incorporation of the public innovation approach and agile methodologies:

The VI PLAN introduced, in a more explicit manner, the public innovation approach in the commitment formulation process, employing agile and user-centered methodologies. These tools facilitated more collaborative dynamics in the workshops and allowed building solutions with a more practical and results-oriented approach. The use of techniques such as guided brainstorming, prioritization by impact and feasibility, and the visual formulation of commitment sheets, contributed to clarifying proposals and promoting more implementable commitments.

Strengthening dialogue between public entities and civil:

One of the main lessons learned from the process was the consolidation of technical dialogue spaces between the responsible entities and civil society representatives, facilitated by the SGP. This approach allowed reaching consensus on the proposals, improving their viability, and strengthening trust among the actors involved. Furthermore, the continuous technical support from the SGP proved key to guaranteeing the coherence of the commitment sheets with the principles of Open Government and the standards of the OGP.

Interinstitutional articulation and inclusion of strategic sectors:

The co-creation process of the VI PLAN involved a diverse set of public entities — ministries, constitutionally autonomous bodies, and branches of the State— which allowed incorporating innovative and cross-cutting themes, such as public integrity, access to justice, health, education, and environmental management. This interinstitutional articulation demonstrated that Open Government is not an agenda exclusive to one sector, but rather a principle that can permeate different areas of public management, generating more comprehensive commitments with high potential for impact.

Institutional learning and sustainability of the process:

The co-creation process of the VI PLAN not only allowed building new commitments, but also strengthening institutional capacities both within the technical team of the Secretariat of Public Management and among the participating entities. The knowledge acquired on participatory methodologies, drafting of measurable commitments, and articulation with non-state actors constitutes an asset that can be transferred to future editions and to other participatory processes. This experience reaffirms the need to document, systematize, and share the learnings of the process in order to guarantee its sustainability over time and continue advancing toward a more open, collaborative, and innovative State.

Conclusion

The co-creation process of the VI Open State Action Plan 2026–2027 reaffirms Peru’s commitment to consolidating a more transparent, participatory, integrity-driven, and citizen-oriented public management. The diversity of actors involved, the richness of the debates, and the quality of the commitments reached demonstrate that Open Government is not just a policy, but a living practice that strengthens the bond between the State and society, and that drives the continuous improvement of public services and accountability.

However, the learnings obtained also highlight the need for a National Open Government Strategy that provides sustainability, coherence, and long-term vision to the efforts carried out. This strategy will make it possible to articulate the various initiatives currently underway, ensure their alignment with national policies and international standards —such as those of the OGP and the OECD— and promote an institutional culture of openness at all levels of the State. In this way, Peru will be able to advance toward an Open Government model capable of responding effectively, inclusively, and collaboratively to the demands of citizens.



Gobierno del Perú



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