



## CCO REVEALS PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES FOR PERU IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

- Peru obtains a high valuation in the Financing of politics axis (2.05), and in International legal cooperation (2.01).

However, it has a very low value in the Strengthening of Democratic Governance axis, as it does not promote the inclusion of vulnerable groups (1.1) and promote gender equality (1.44) in anti-corruption strategies.

**Perú, October 18, 2021.** On this day DESCO, along with 12 civil society organizations of Peru, as part of the Citizen Corruption Observatory (CCO), presented the report results of the follow-up on the Lima Agreement “**Democratic Governance against Corruption**”, signed at the VIII Summit of the Americas in 2018, which aims at keeping a direct fight against corruption in the Americas.

Among the findings of the report, it is revealed that Peru has made significant progress in the fight against corruption, such as the adoption of regulations and plans that promoted, for example, the modernization of the current control systems of transparency, open and electronic government standards, as well as the control of private financing to political parties; measures that were mostly in force prior to the signing of the Lima Agreement. These advances have materialized in recent years into the creation of special commissions such as Lava Jato and the establishment of legal cooperation with other States, facilitating the work of prosecutors and other authorities in charge of large corruption cases linked to recent governments; likewise, the creation of the National Board of Justice was achieved to replace the delegitimized National Council of the Magistracy.

Despite these achievements, the Peruvian State still lacks mechanisms and a comprehensive, decentralized policy, with a gender and intercultural approach that allows the active participation of vulnerable populations (women, indigenous peoples, Afro-descendants, LGBTBI community, disabled people) and the public as a whole, to achieve better results in the fight against corruption and to reduce the inequalities linked to this scourge. On the other hand, there are also limitations to implement citizen monitoring and surveillance policies at the regional and local level, which is reinforced by the use of a non-inclusive and unfriendly official language, the non-implementation of appropriate technologies aimed at people with disabilities; and the fact that biased policies that are not in accordance with the reality and needs of each population or community are still in force.

Among its recommendations, the information collected shows the need to raise awareness among the population and authorities about the negative impact of corruption, which reinforces existing inequality gaps such as gender and the exclusion of vulnerable populations; it is necessary to motivate and establish priorities to facilitate greater citizen participation in the fight against corruption. Likewise, to strengthen the technical capacities of the authorities in charge of regional and local governments, in order to optimize the tools to reduce corruption, not only punitive but also preventive.

### About the Citizen Corruption Observatory (CCO):

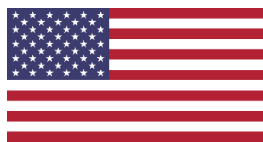
The Citizen Corruption Observatory (CCO) is an alliance between civil society organizations and social actors of the continent, created with the purpose of allowing the follow-up to the agreements adopted by the governments of the hemisphere at the VIII Summit of the Americas, held in Lima, Peru in 2018. It also promotes citizen participation in the fight against corruption.



Due to the achievements made in the last electoral process, it is important to strengthen mechanisms for a better control of the organisms in charge of the Oficina Nacional de Procesos Electorales (ONPE) [National Office of Electoral Processes], regarding the financing of the campaign of political parties; likewise, to promote the allocation of capacities to the authorities to carry out effective sanctioning actions. Lastly, it is important to adopt preventive measures for acts of corruption, making it necessary to simplify current administrative mechanisms and prevent bad practices rooted within public institutions.

The analysis was done by identifying the regulatory and practical developments in order to comply with the Lima Agreement in 19 countries of the region. Subjects related to the reinforcement of democratic governance were considered; transparency, access to information, protection of whistle-blowers, and human rights, including freedom of expression; financing of political organizations and election campaigns; prevention of corruption in public works and public procurement and contracting; and international legal cooperation, the fight against bribery, international corruption, organized crime, and money laundering, and asset recovery.

The CCO is a shared effort between the **Citizen Forum of the Americas (CFA)**, the **Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy (LACND)**, **national chapters of Transparency International (TI) in Latin America** and **over 150 Civil Society Organizations** in the Americas to promote citizen participation and to monitor the progress of the governments measures and their challenges, as well as to research, document and systematically analyze evidence on the effectiveness of the anti-corruption efforts in the region.



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