



# PERU REPORT

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Monitor of the Lima and Los Angeles  
Commitments

Citizen Corruption Observatory

**September 2024**

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*This project is possible thanks to the support of the Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs of the Department of State of the United States.*

*A grant from The United States Department of State funded this document. These opinions, findings and conclusions stated herein are those of the authors and do not necessarily reflect those of The United States Department of State.*



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## LIST OF ACRONYMS

CCO	Citizen Corruption Observatory
CEPLAN	National Center for Strategic Planning
JCO	Judiciary Control Office
MH	Ministry of Health
NJB	National Justice Board
ONPE	National Office of Electoral Processes
Redlad	Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy
Sunedu	National Superintendence of Higher Education

You can access the Country Report carried out in Phase 1 at [this link](#).



## INTRODUCTION

### What is the CCO?

The Citizen Observatory of Corruption (CCO) emerged in 2020, through a coalition of civil society organizations and social actors on the continent, created to allow monitoring of compliance with the commitments adopted by the governments of the hemisphere at the VIII Summit of the Americas and promote citizen participation in the fight against corruption.

The CCO is the result of the collaboration between the Citizen Forum of the Americas (CFA), the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy (Redlad), chapters of Transparency International (TI) in Latin America and civil society organizations that act in 19 countries on the continent. **Redlad and the Citizen Forum of the Americas are platforms for dialogue, exchange, strengthening, communication and advocacy of civil society that operate throughout the region.**

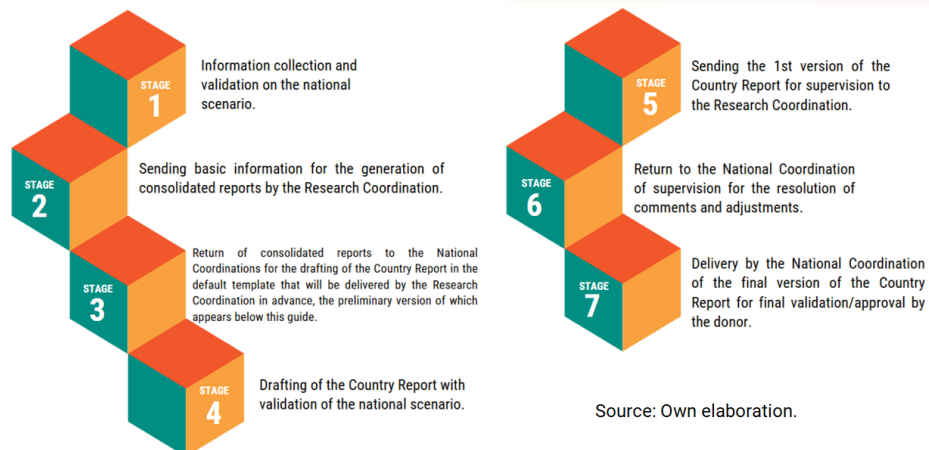
Phase 1 of the CCO was carried out between November 2020 and June 2021, in which more than 150 organizations from society participated, to obtain an analysis and assessment of the status of the Commitments assumed at the Lima Summit.

In this new Phase, CCO 2 has 3 objectives:

- Support the Latin American and Caribbean Network for Democracy (Redlad) and the Citizen Forum of the Americas (CFA) to continue promoting the participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the next Summit of the Americas.
- Support the strengthening of the capacity of CSOs to promote citizen agendas participate in policy promotion and monitor government commitments.
- Support inter-American efforts to strengthen respect for Human Rights and democratic governance, including the hemispheric anti-corruption approach.

This document is framed in the strengthening of capacities through advice and technical support at the strategic and implementation levels, monitoring of results and strengthening the capacities of Redlad and CFA members.

A schematic graph is presented with the methodology that will be used to prepare the Country Report on this occasion.



## COLLABORATIVE WORK METHODOLOGY

For monitoring of the commitments of the VIII Summit and the IX, the CCO designed a unified methodology that allows the weighting of the results obtained and a comparison between the countries that make up this consortium. For the investigation of each country, the **National Scenario** consolidated and at least ten civil society organizations and representatives of different population groups and topics that address this process of monitoring the commitments assumed by the countries of the region. For this purpose, a four-stage process was generated.


- **Collection of information based on previously designed indicators that analyze regulatory and practical issues of the prioritized commitments of both Summits under analysis.** For the normative indicators, the latest version of each norm was investigated on official sites, including the Constitution and laws of national scope. Regarding the practice indicators, at least one request for public information from competent authorities was requested from the national scenarios, three interviews with specialists and analysis of secondary sources –official reports on compliance with commitments, academic and CSO studies, reliable journalistic sources– supported by empirical evidence. In addition, research of experiences was added on concrete advances, social conflicts, violations of rights and good practices, placing special emphasis on how they affect, positively or negatively, the most vulnerable population groups, a special focus of the CCO's work.
- **Weighting of results obtained, qualifying each commitment to generate the bases for the comparative work that animates the CCO as a regional initiative.** Three criteria were established to analyze: the relevance, which accounts for the opportunity and convenience of the actions that governments take to fight corruption; the effectiveness, that is, to what extent the actions carried out by governments promote the fight against corruption; Sustainability that values the continuity over time of these actions and commitments.
- **Data validation by the National Scenarios:** a distinctive element of the CCO that is given a special space in the following section.
- **Collaborative analysis of the validated results and the production of this Country Report.** Once the investigation was completed, the countries submitted the information to the Research Coordination, which processed the data and generated graphic information so that each national scenario could narratively report the status of the fight against corruption based on the commitments assumed with a special focus on the assumption of the perspective of citizenship and the exercise of fundamental rights, especially about the most vulnerable population groups.

**Under the leadership of the Transparency International-Redlad-Citizen Forum alliance,** the scope of exchange, learning and analysis that allowed the collection and validation of data in Phase 1 was renewed, with organizations specialized in human rights, anti-corruption, work in territory and hemispheric spaces.

Focal points:



### Methodology

- 
- Queries
  - Public Information Requests
  - Workshops
  - Interviews
  - Meetings
  - Validations



Country Report with the perspective of population groups



**CCO**  
Collaborative advocacy on anti-corruption policy





## COUNTRY CONTEXT

Recent [opinion polls](#) confirm the profound deterioration of Peruvian democracy. Even though this is not a new fact, it is important to highlight it as an underlying factor in the serious problems of governability that Peru currently shows. Indeed, if the [Americas Barometer](#) showed that in 2023, only 19% declared themselves satisfied or very satisfied with it, today only 13% are satisfied with its operation in the country and, 53% of respondents, reaching up to 64% in rural Peru, show low support.

Despite this, the authorities of the branches of government do not consider this situation and, at best, choose to conceive democracy as a mere electoral matter, without considering issues that are at the very heart of the legitimacy of the rulers, such as guarantees for human rights and the very high perception of corruption in the state apparatus.

In this connection, although Peru developed important regulations to combat corruption and strengthen Open Government, instruments such as the [National Plan for Integrity and the Fight against Corruption](#) and important sectoral measures that would allow a greater degree of integrity in public functions, many of the efforts were declining in the last two years in which, in addition to the fact that norms in this regard have not been further developed, much of the progress made has been reversed; for example, along with the practical deactivation of the High-Level Commission for the Fight against Corruption, a new National Plan has not been designed to replace the one that ended in 2021.

Alarm bells should have been ringing when Mathias Cormann, Secretary General of the OECD, visited us in 2023 to present the country's economic report. He said that [if we wanted to join the OECD, we had to implement deep institutional reforms](#), focusing on, among other things, strengthening the independence and efficiency of the judiciary and advancing the digitalization and interoperability of court information systems. A comprehensive strategy should also be implemented to reduce corruption, which hinders the government's ability to implement policies, collect taxes and enforce laws and regulations. Along these lines, the OECD also considered that a fragmented civil service limited the State's ability to carry out much-needed public investment and provide high-quality public services. At the same time, it was necessary to restructure fiscal decentralization and reduce informality.

None of that happened. On the contrary, in October 2023 the Peruvian authorities received a letter from the president of its [Working Group on Bribery in International Business Transactions, Daniëlle Goudriaan](#), recommending that the Peruvian State ensure that the law that weakens effective collaboration was not enacted. This law was finally approved by insistence by the Congress of the Republic in March of this year. When it received the letter from the OECD, the Executive had observed the signature of the law, questioning that the term for the conclusion of the agreement of effective collaboration is 8 months, extendable up to 16 months in cases of criminal organizations.

There were other concerns from the OECD, including asking the government to guarantee an "effective and operational" National Justice Board (NJB), as well as the submission of the "record of convictions in complex cases of corporate bribery, in particular the cases carried out by the Lava Jato Special Team." Despite the request, the Government's actions to defend the institutionality of the NJB against the attacks of Congress were minimal. Parliament even managed to disqualify councilors Aldo Vásquez and Inés Tello.



On the other hand, as in other countries in the region, crime and illegal economic activities have become a major threat to the rule of law. While Peru has not been included in the comparative analyses due to lack of information, according to the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics, our [homicide rate was 7.4 per 100,000 inhabitants in 2019 and for the following year 5.8](#); a decrease that was recorded by all countries in the region as a consequence of the pandemic. In this regard, whilst coca-growing areas were scenes of intense subversive violence three decades ago, it is currently difficult to assume that a decisive "stock of violence" exists there. For analysts, Peru's role in the drug trafficking chain is essentially the cultivation and production of cocaine, but abstracting from the distribution and marketing functions, which is where the best conditions for the consolidation of mafia groups and disputes between them would originate, thus increasing the probability of violence.

However, these views have not considered the evidence that has been presented in recent years. For example, [court cases such as "the white collars of the port"](#) would suggest that the "absence of violence" would be a consequence of a "more equitable and broader" redistribution of coca income, via the permeability of the state apparatus, especially the judicial apparatus, to the interests of these illicit businesses.

Another crucial issue for sectors such as Health is state procurement. The state procurement system in Peru faces several challenges. According to an [analysis by the Comptroller General of the Republic](#), the main problems are: (1) abuse of exemptions: there are contracts without a selection process, which can lead to non-transparent decisions; (2) uncompetitive processes: which can result in the selection of suppliers that do not offer the best value for money; (3) poor contractual execution: especially in the execution of public works, which can lead to delays and additional costs.

In addition, the problems of public procurement lie mainly in the deeply-entrenched corruption in the state apparatus, overpricing of contracts, poor contract administration, bodies in charge of contracting with personnel who are unaware of the regulations, and a lack of ethics and integrity when carrying out their functions.

Similarly, the central aspect regarding environmental issues is Peru's non-ratification of the Escazú Treaty, an important regional agreement for several reasons, including better protection of human rights and the environment, guaranteeing access to information, public participation, and access to justice in environmental matters in Latin America, promoting the defense of environmental defenders rights and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples and local communities, among others.

For Peru, the provisions of the Escazú Treaty are very important, mostly concerning human rights defenders, especially in the Amazonian territories, who face real threats on the ground, without adequate environments having been built for their safety. These leaders continue to face significant risks in their work, especially from activities such as illegal mining and logging or drug trafficking in Peru. Despite efforts, the defense of human rights remains a seriously risky activity in the country. Since 2011, 220 human rights defenders have been murdered and 960 criminalized.

An obvious difficulty is the absence of an adequate legal framework for sectoral coordination within the central government, as well as the incorporation of regional and local governments into the protection system. Even so, the basis of everything lies in the comprehensive fight against illegal economic activities, in which the main aspect to be addressed is the high degree of impunity that surrounds them.







# VIII Summit

Lima (2018)



## Theme 1: Reinforcement of Democratic Governance

2. Strengthening judicial autonomy and independence, following applicable inter-American and universal standards on this matter, to promote respect for the rule of law and access to justice as well as to promote and encourage policies of integrity and transparency in the judicial system.

7. Promoting gender equity and equality and women's empowerment as a cross-cutting goal of our anti-corruption policies, through a task force on women's leadership and empowerment that will actively promote cooperation among inter-American institutions and synergies with other international agencies.

8. Including different vulnerable groups in defining measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, recognizing the serious impact it has on these populations.

11. Furthering codes of conduct for public officials that contain high standards of ethics, honesty, integrity, and transparency, using as a point of reference the "Guidelines for the Management of Policies for Probity in the Public Administrations of the Americas" and urging the private sector to develop similar codes of conduct.

## Theme 2: Transparency, Access to Information, Protection of Whistleblowers, and Human Rights, including Freedom of Expression

13. Continuing to strengthen national anti-corruption measures or systems and enhancing conditions for the effective participation of civil society, social organizations, academia, the private sector, citizens, and other social actors in monitoring government performance, including the development of prevention mechanisms, channels for reporting possible acts of corruption and facilitating the work of watchdogs including other citizen oversight mechanisms, and incentivizing the adoption of digital means of participation.

14. Promoting and or strengthening the implementation of national policies and plans, and as appropriate subnational plans in the areas of open government, digital government, open data, fiscal transparency, open budgeting, digital procurement systems, public contracting and a public registry of state suppliers, considering towards that end the participation of civil society and other social actors.

15. Consolidating the autonomy and independence of high-level oversight bodies.

22. Protecting whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption from intimidation and retaliatory actions.

## Prioritized commitments

### Theme 3: Financing of Political Organizations and Election Campaigns

25. Encouraging adoption and/or strengthening of measures that promote transparency, accountability, appropriate accounting, and use of the banking system for income and expenditures of political organizations and parties, especially those related to their electoral campaigns, in order to guarantee the licit origin of the contributions and penalizing anyone involved in accepting illicit contributions.

### Theme 4: Prevention of Corruption in Public Works and Public Procurement and Contracting

29. Promoting the inclusion of anti-corruption clauses in all state and public-private-partnership contracts and establishing registers of natural and legal persons involved in acts of corruption and money laundering with a view to ensuring that they are not contracted.

### Theme 5: International Legal Cooperation; the Fight Against Bribery, International Corruption, Organized Crime, and Money Laundering; and Asset Recovery

37. Promoting the broadest possible cooperation among judicial, police, and prosecutorial authorities, financial intelligence units, and administrative authorities in investigations and procedures related to offenses of corruption, money laundering, and transnational bribery and corruption.

41. Furthering the adoption or strengthening of measures through relevant institutions to enable the freezing, seizure, and confiscation of proceeds of corruption.



### A. Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance

3. Support free and fair elections with full respect for state sovereignty, through the following measures, in accordance with domestic law:

D. Promote the rights of citizens to choose their leaders in free and fair elections, which are periodic, based on universal suffrage and the secret ballot, and carried out in a transparent manner, by implementing measures to facilitate the ability of all political parties, including those in opposition, to stand for election, promoting the full and equal participation of women, and removing, where applicable, barriers to women running for political office.

4. Protect press freedom and the full exercise of civil rights, including freedom of association, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of expression, and promote the free exchange of ideas, information, and thought as fundamental principles of representative and participatory democracies, in keeping with international human rights treaties, promoting the establishment, in all areas of government, of mechanisms that promote transparency and access to public information.

7. Take concrete actions, with the participation and collaboration of civil society, to improve the promotion and protection of human rights defenders, including those working on environmental matters, to include:

A. The development of consultative processes, particularly regarding the enactment of laws, public policies, development projects, and the creation of a safe and enabling environment for civil society to work.

12. Continue meeting the commitments undertaken at the Eighth Summit of the Americas, in particular the Lima Commitment on Democratic Governance Against Corruption, while reaffirming our commitment to treaties such as the UN Convention against Corruption, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the InterAmerican Convention Against Corruption, and taking the following actions:

A. Promote gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and anti-corruption measures, from the planning process through to implementation, follow-up, and assessment.

G. Identify, develop, and maintain statistics, including disaggregated statistics on gender and other relevant variables to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of transparency and access to information policies and provide for public access to these statistics for independent evaluation.

13. Continue implementing recommendations received through the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC); reporting annually to MESICIC on progress made addressing these recommendations; and fostering the participation of civil society, the private sector, and social actors in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including initiatives that encourage public consultations, education and awareness, promote citizen participation in decision-making processes, and enable civil society to engage in monitoring and oversight, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation.

14. Integrate commitments emanating from the Summit of the Americas and from other relevant forums relating to the promotion of transparency and combating corruption into Open Government Partnership National Action Plans, as applicable, including: actions to strengthen fiscal transparency and prevent financial crimes, and strengthen openness of public information and data in open formats from the design stage.

17. Adopt appropriate measures to address the political commitments in the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/S-32-1, which approved the political declaration "Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation", as well as continue to advance the outcomes achieved in the preparatory process for this special period of this General Assembly, including, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation, to:

D. Develop and implement measures consistent with the UN Convention against Corruption that establish criminal or, when applicable, civil administrative liability of legal persons that engage in acts of transnational bribery offenses.

G. Empower young people to propose ideas with a view to preventing and combating corruption based on outcomes of the Youth Forum in the framework of the preparatory process of the 2021 special period of sessions of United Nations General Assembly Against Corruption.

23. Promote regional mechanisms to facilitate meaningful participation of civil society and social actors, including women's and youth organizations in monitoring the implementation of the Summit commitments.

24. Foster multi-stakeholder forums for dialogue among the public sector, the private sector, and civil society, including women's and youth organizations and social actors, to strengthen democratic practices, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, anticorruption, and open government efforts, including:

F. Promoting parliamentary engagement as an integral part of the Summits process through ParlAmericas, the interparliamentary organization of the Hemisphere, and other parliamentary organizations.



## B. Action plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas

9. To promote the use of public and pooled procurement mechanisms for medicines, diagnostics, and supplies to further affordability, sustainability, expertise, and development of existing health budgets in an effective, efficient, and inclusive manner, taking into account national legislation and regional and sub-regional commitments.

## C. Regional agenda for Digital Transformation

3. Develop a set of public policies that will allow us to promote digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, and access to education and culture, to digital services provided in trustworthy and secure conditions, to open and public information, and to financial services to promote universal access and accessibility to digital content and products, as well as promote citizen participation through digital tools and means.

17. Accelerate digital government transformation and support the simplification of administrative procedures and modernization of public services, as well as strengthen the quality of digital literacy and digital citizenry, always taking into consideration the protection of citizens personal data.

21. Further a strategy of open data and public information that facilitates interoperability in the region, strengthening collaboration and active participation among States, civil society, the private sector, and academia towards an open-government approach.

30. Foster the discussion of standards and the exchange of best practices in the areas of cybersecurity and protection of users and consumers, as well as citizens in general, on cybercrime prevention in line with the provisions of international and regional instruments, such as the Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe (Budapest Convention), where applicable, with participation of the private sector, academia, and other stakeholders.

## D. Accelerating the clean, sustainable, renewable, and just energy transition

2. Emphasize the need to incorporate an inclusive approach in the processes of digitalization, democratization, and decentralization, within the sustainable and just energy transition strategies of our countries, taking into account gender equity and equality, empowerment of women, and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, and persons with disabilities.

3. Advance implementation among participants of the Global Methane Pledge, through international cooperation including by strengthening technical and financial support, and the development of comprehensive and sectoral, transparent, and verifiable country-level methane mitigation action plans.

## E. Our sustainable green future

1. To advance the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, national deforestation and conservation commitments, and regional efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and conserve, sustainably manage, and use ecosystems, we commit to strengthen our efforts to:

F. Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities working on environmental matters, in collaboration with stakeholders, to draw up and approve plans by the Tenth Summit of the Americas to: 1) respond to and collect information from environmental defenders about threats or incidences of violence, in keeping with domestic legislation; 2) enact, as appropriate, and enforce laws to protect human rights defenders working on environmental matters and the resources they defend; and 3) carry out and implement environmental assessments, according to existing domestic legislation.

6. To promote responsible production and consumption patterns, consistent with domestic laws, through the strengthening of government procurement systems and the inclusion of sustainability criteria, as appropriate, in the procurement of goods, services, and public works; as well as through the promotion of initiatives to strengthen market capacities that reduce adverse effects on the environment.

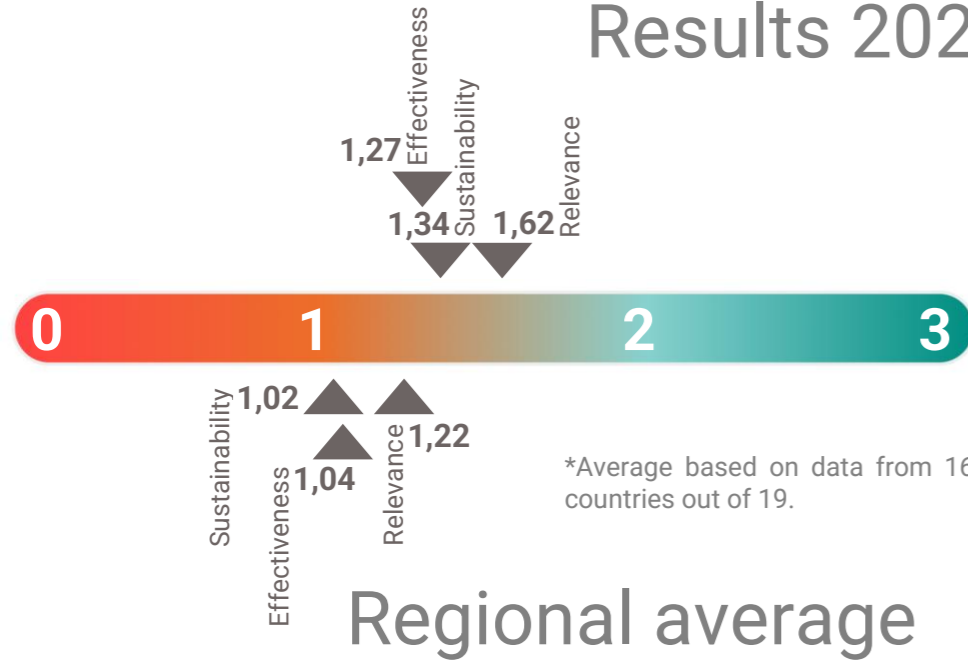


# VIII Summit

Lima (2018)

## SUMMARY OF GENERAL RESULTS

### Results 2024



## INCLUSION OF POPULATION GROUPS

**BEST SCORE 2024** Commitments No. 7 (46%)



**WORST SCORE 2024** Commitments No. 8 (11%)

## THEMES

**BEST SCORE 2024** • Financing of Political Organizations and Election Campaigns

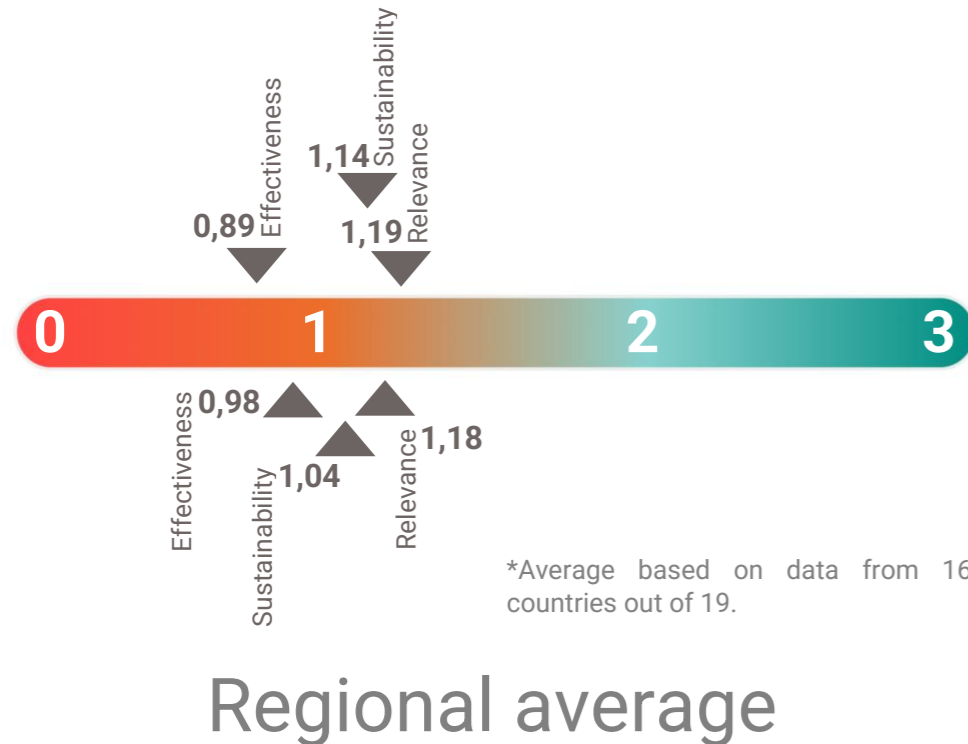
**WORST SCORE 2024** • International Legal Cooperation

## COMMITMENTS

**BEST SCORE 2022 - 2024** • Both phases: No. 25

**WORST SCORE 2022 - 2024** • 2022: No. 29  
• 2024: No. 8

### Results 2024



## IX Summit

Los Angeles (2022)

## INCLUSION OF POPULATION GROUPS

**BEST SCORE 2024** Commitments No. 3 from Plan A (79%)



**WORST SCORE 2024** Commitments No. 12 (A), 17 (G) y 23 from Plan A (0%)

## THEMES

**BEST SCORE 2024** • Health and Resilience

**WORST SCORE 2024** • Democratic Governance

## COMMITMENTS

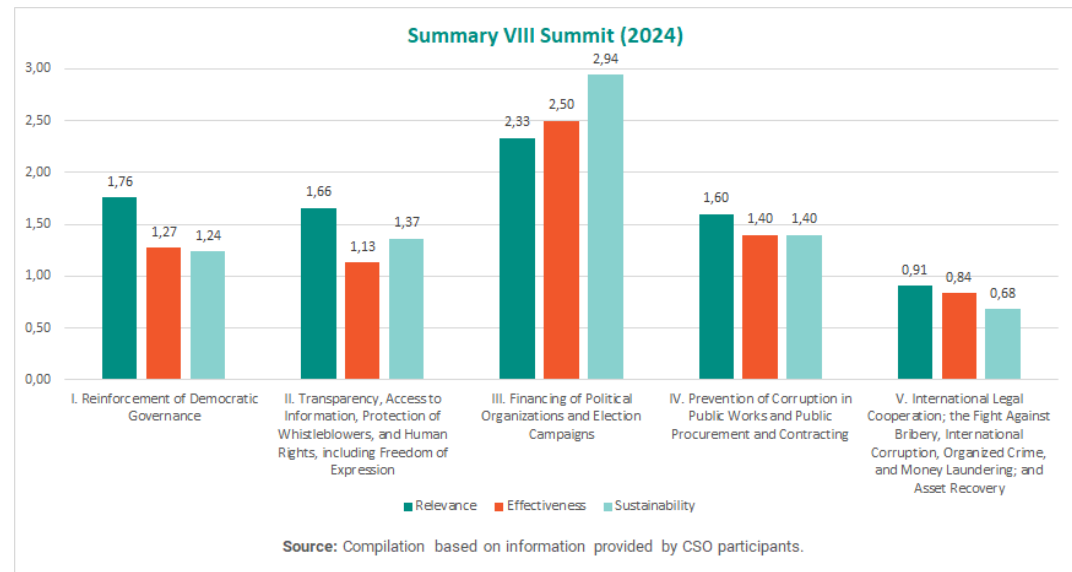
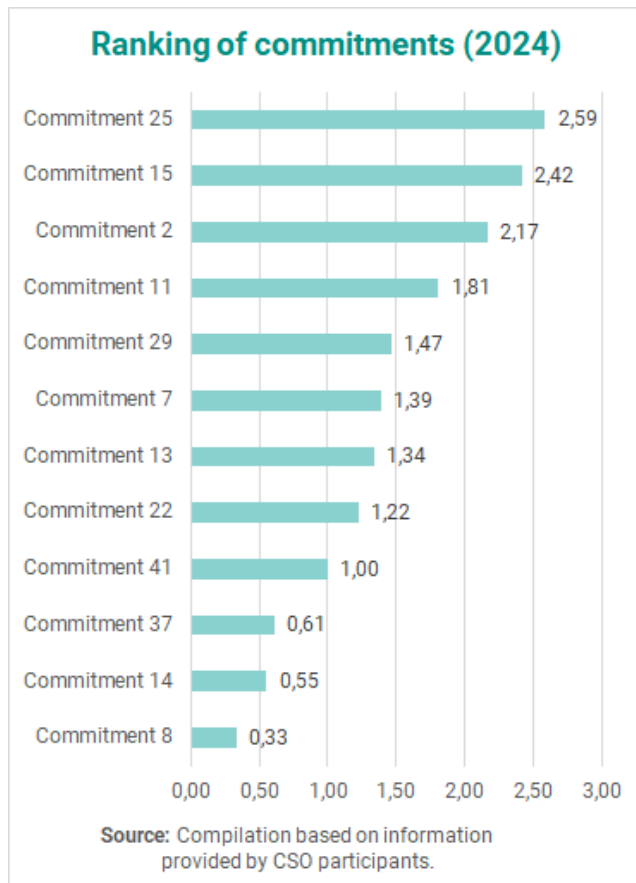
**BEST SCORE 2024** • No. 9 from Health and Resilience Plan

**WORST SCORE 2024** • No. 12 (A), 13, 17 (G) y 23 from Democratic Governance Plan

# VIII Summit

## Lima (2018)

“ Democratic governance in Peru has suffered serious setbacks in the last two years, caused fundamentally by the institutional weakening of the Peruvian State, which in turn has been significantly affected by a political system made up of organizations that are far from the minimum requirements demanded of a political party. ”



### Recommendation for Commitment No. 2 on Strengthening of Democratic Governance

Promote respect for the rule of law and access to justice, defending its alignment with the international commitments assumed in this area. Monitoring the pressure exerted by political authorities on judges counteracting the politicization of justice.

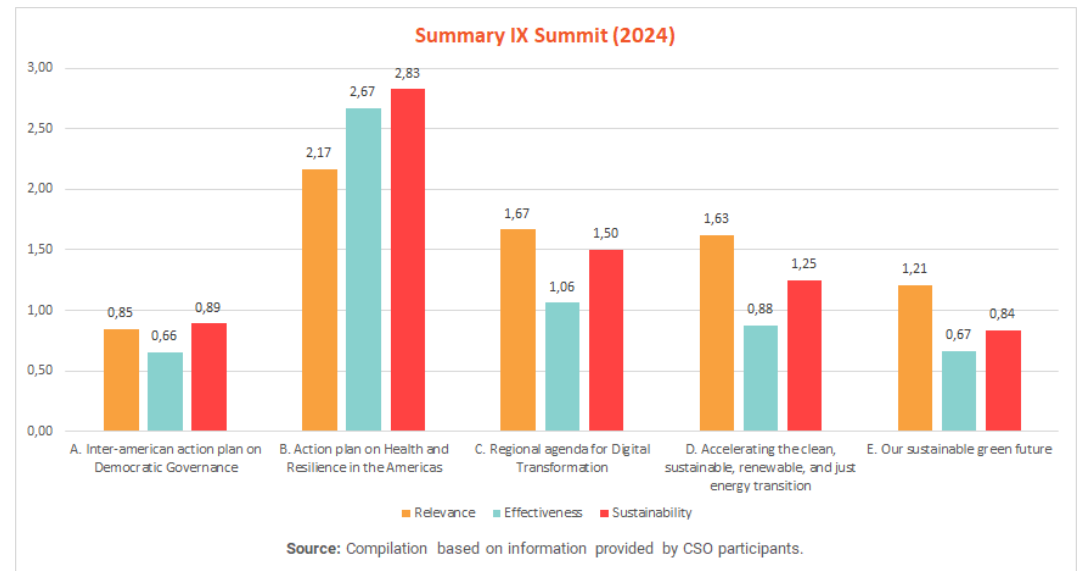
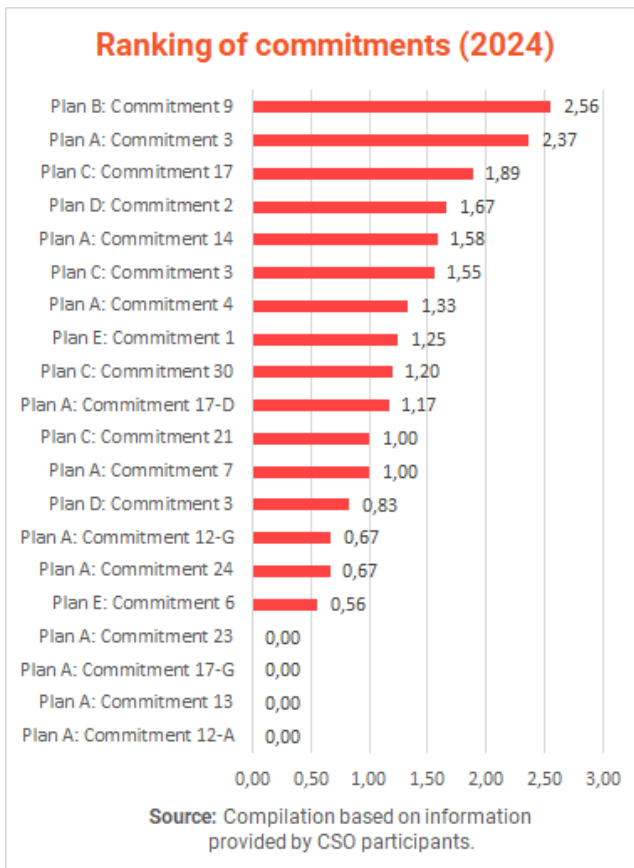




# IX Summit

## Los Angeles (2022)

“ Human rights defenders continue to face significant risks in their work. In this regard, the fragile situation of environmental defenders threatened by activities such as mining and illegal logging or drug trafficking in Peru is well known. There is consensus on the importance of approaching State entities to seek their protection. ”



### Recommendation for Commitment No. 23 of the Inter-American Plan of Action on Strengthening Democratic Governance

Encourage more women's organizations to join spaces fighting corruption. Empower youth based on the Youth Forum and their participation in public and private spaces for dialogue.





# Results

## VIII Summit

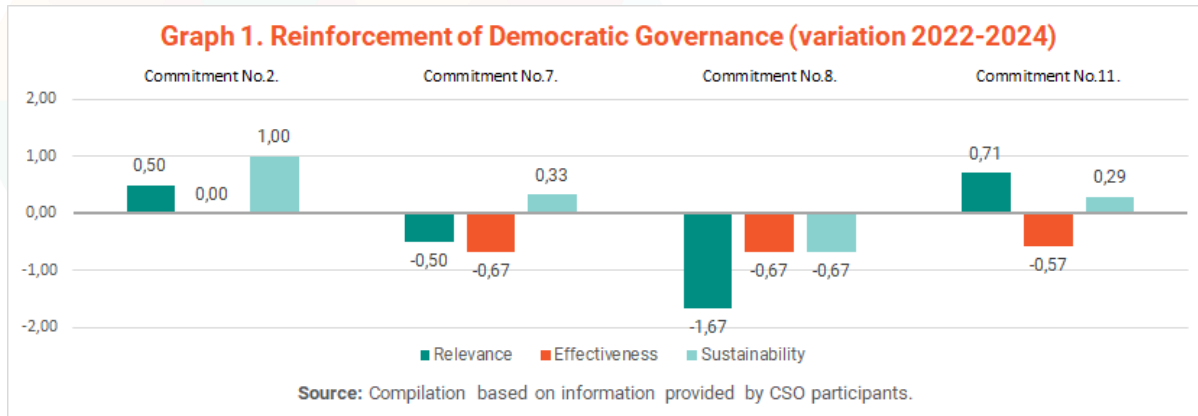
Lima (2018)

[www.occ-america.com](http://www.occ-america.com)



## RESULTS OF THE VIII SUMMIT

### Reinforcement of Democratic Governance



For the most part, democratic governance in Peru has suffered serious setbacks in the last two years, caused mainly by the institutional weakening of the Peruvian State, which in turn has as an important factor in a political system made up of organizations that are far from the [minimum requirements demanded of a political party](#).

Accordingly, one of the dimensions that has been most affected is the judicial system, which suffers from a series of structural deficiencies that the current situation has aggravated, resulting in the [very low levels of citizen approval it has](#).

This way, the Peruvian State took [several measures to strengthen the autonomy and independence of the judicial system](#). However, the results are not as expected because the fundamental factor identified as the problem to be resolved, that is, the political influence that looms over judges and magistrates, has not been able to be controlled.

On the other hand, in 2021 the [reform of the justice system was approved](#), one of its priority objectives is to progressively reduce the provisional status of judges and prosecutors, that is, those who did not have an appointment and could be removed at the end of their contracts.

Considering this situation, this year the National Board of Justice has been calling for a series of competitions for the selection and designations of judges and prosecutors, seeking to alleviate this serious situation.

Another fundamental aspect considered by the process of reforming the justice system was the reduction of corruption, an issue that concerns not only judges but also administrative staff and law firms. The diagnoses carried out consider that acts of corruption can be grouped into two types: economic and political, the latter characterized by the pressure and influence exerted by political authorities on magistrates.

On this issue, the questions focus on the precariousness of the evidentiary mechanisms, while the internal control body (JCO) leaves much to be desired in terms of its effectiveness.

Furthermore, specialists consider that one of the determining factors of the crisis in the justice system is what they call "[the judicialization of problems](#)", that is, the tendency to resort to judicial bodies to seek to resolve any situation, conflict or claim that arises in everyday life, considerably increasing the procedural burden, which cannot be processed adequately.

In this discouraging situation, one positive thing that should be highlighted is the progress made in the last two years in promoting codes of conduct for those who work in the State, to guarantee adequate standards of ethics, probity, integrity, and transparency, taking as a reference the "Guidelines for the Management of Integrity Policies in Public Administrations of the Americas."

On the promotion of gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women in anti-corruption policies, neither the National Policy on Integrity and Fight against Corruption of 2017, nor the National Plan on Integrity and Fight against Corruption 2018-202, included an explicit gender focus. The lack of mainstreaming gender in integrity and anti-corruption policies and plans means not recognizing how [corruption unequally impacts women in all their diversity, limiting their opportunities and the effective exercise of their rights](#). Therefore, it is necessary to continue working to fully incorporate the gender perspective into anti-corruption policies in Peru.

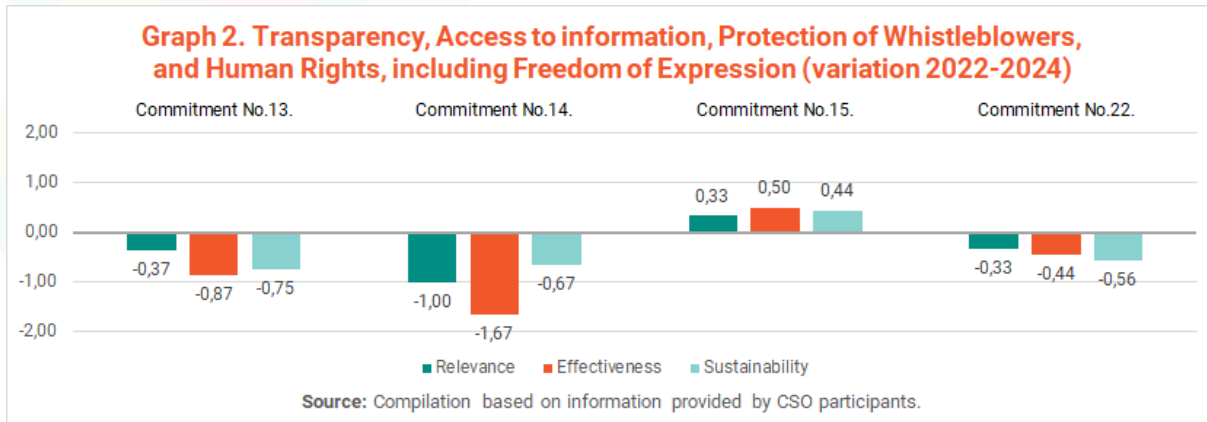
Also, on the inclusion of the various groups in a situation of vulnerability in the definition of measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, there is no regulatory development, even though the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN) has developed a vulnerability index that is useful for focusing public policies on the population in that situation.

In this regard, there are many challenges. Among them, is the need to strengthen coordination between the sectors of the State and between its different levels. On the other hand, the promotion of international cooperation should also be deepened to generate budgetary support and technical assistance.

## EXPERIENCES

The protocol for the action of judges of the peace for the application of the [Law to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence against Women and Members of the Family Group \(Law No. 30364\)](#), is an instrument that describes the activities for the correct exercise of their functions in matters of violence against women and members of the family group. It describes the moment in which the justice of peace intervenes, in the protection and/or sanction phase, as well as its responsibilities (receiving complaints, granting protective measures and precautionary measures, coordinating the execution of measures, complying with the protocol). The work of the justices of peace is voluntary, covers territories where ordinary justice does not reach, and the justice of peace.

## Transparency, Access to Information, Protection of Whistleblowers, and Human Rights, Including Freedom of Expression



The national integrity and anti-corruption policy and plan in force until 2021 contemplated, in a generic manner, the participation of civil society in their respective strategies. Even so, the implementation of both did not mean any progress.

It should be noted that the Peruvian State, through CEPLAN, has a diagnosis of citizen participation in various public policies, which points out opportunities that should be taken advantage of. However, these have not been taken into account in the last two years.

Regarding Open Government, no significant progress has been identified in the last two years, but it should be recalled that between 2016 and 2021, open government plans were approved that established specific commitments to promote transparency and citizen participation. In addition, the creation of the Multi-Stakeholder Forum should be highlighted, a space for dialogue and cooperation between the State, civil society, and other relevant actors, to advance the implementation of Open Government.

Concerning Digital Government, Peru has generated various digital platforms for procedures, online services, and access to government information, until 2021. Among the novelties in these last two years, we have the approval of the [National Policy for Digital Transformation to 2030 \(PNTD\)](#), in July 2023, determining the objectives and those responsible for achieving the digital transformation of the country.

Relating to open data, Peru has a National Open Data Platform (PNDA), created by Emergency Decree 007-2020 and managed by the Presidency of the Council of Ministers. The National Strategy for Open Government Data of Peru 2017-2021 was administered from there. In the following years, there was no further regulatory and institutional development in this regard.



## EXPERIENCES

*Monitoring public works for the construction of the Iquitos support hospital.*

In 2017, the Regional Government of Loreto began construction to remodel the Iquitos support hospital, also known as the "People's Hospital." It is located in the Belén neighborhood, where the [poverty and inequality index is high](#). The work is delayed and is scheduled to be completed in 2026.

The delay in putting the hospital into operation is causing problems for vulnerable populations, expanding the possibilities of increasing the risks to preserving life.

By exposing people's vulnerability, public institutions are recognizing rights and social justice.

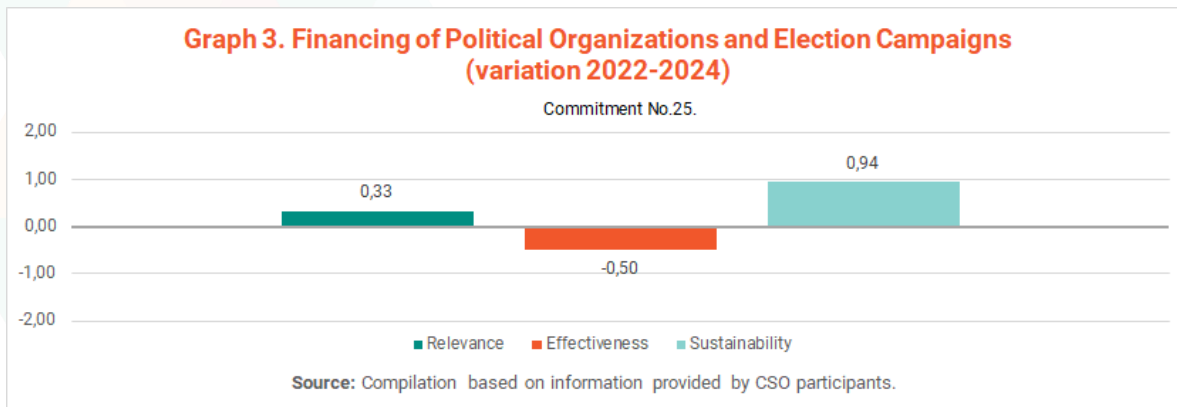
Regarding fiscal transparency and open budgets, the most significant space is the Economic [Transparency Portal](#), administered by the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF). The regulatory design for this issue was implemented two decades ago, and the only new development in the last two years is Emergency Decree 006-2024, which establishes extraordinary measures for fiscal sustainability and efficiency of public spending during Fiscal Year 2024.

On electronic systems for public purchases and contracts, the [Central Public Procurement Office - PERU COMPRAS](#) has implemented Electronic Catalogs. However, there are several challenges such as the very significant gap in infrastructure and digital connectivity, which excludes many people.

Concerning the autonomy of the higher control bodies, there have been very significant setbacks. Very notable cases are the Constitutional Court, the Ombudsman's Office, the Comptroller General of the Republic, and the National Superintendence of Higher University Education SUNEDU. Regarding the former, criticism is directed at the issuance of a series of rulings that, in practice, have broken the rule of law. In the case of the Ombudsman's Office, [the election of its head was carried out amid serious questions](#). Likewise, the election of the new Comptroller General produced strong controversies. Finally, the gradual dismantling of SUNEDU's powers has [eliminated any quality control](#) of the services offered by the country's universities and higher institutes.

Finally, there were serious setbacks in the protection of whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption. Among the facts and decisions taken around this, the [warnings made by the OECD](#) stand out for their importance on the dangers generated by the weakening of effective collaboration, which finally happened when the [Congress of the Republic approved Law No. 31990 in March of this year](#).

## Financing of Political Organizations and Election Campaigns



The Axis of Financing of Political Organizations and Electoral Campaigns considers only Commitment No. 25, "Financing of political parties," which in Phase 1 had an average rating of 2.05.

In the evaluation carried out for Phase 2, it was identified that the actions of the Peruvian government to comply with this commitment are considered to be of little relevance, and present setbacks in effectiveness and sustainability.

Among the greatest advances of this commitment is the publication of [Management Resolution No. 000402-2022-GSFP/ ONPE](#) mentions that the ONPE (National Office of Electoral Processes) is in charge of monitoring the accountability processes, as well as managing and giving access to the "Claridad" platform, where political parties or organizations must register their accountability. In addition, through Resolution [JEFATURAL-PAS N°001748-2024-JN/ONPE](#) ONPE is charged with verifying the illicit origin of campaign resources. This function includes the verification process to detect whether or not a political party has committed a crime of illicit financing during the campaign.

In terms of regulations, Peru is required to report on campaign financing and this information is public. These are some of the reasons why the government's actions are considered pertinent and consistent with the country's needs. However, it is widely believed that the regulations have not been effective when applied.

The Peruvian government, through the ONPE, has presented improvements and updates to the transparency portal "Claridad", through which citizens can access information on the financial transactions of political parties. Three basic modules have been designed to learn about the party finances of a political organization: a) Private Financing Module, b) Direct Public Financing Module, and c) [Indirect Public Financing Module. These improvements, according to the ONPE, respond to the need to implement modernization processes](#) and make access and navigation through the platform more user-friendly. In addition, it responds to the recommendations received by different political actors such as political organizations, journalists specialized in data management, and academic researchers.

However, the statements made by political parties are not credible and leave room for suspicion on misuse of public funds. The information provided by the parties is not clear about the expenses incurred and is published in difficult-to-read formats.

Furthermore, while it is true that the ONPE has the power to impose sanctions and, in some cases, has permanently suspended public funding for some political parties, it must also be said that it has limited resources to carry out the verifications.

Finally, sustainability is considered to be very complicated due to the fragility of the legislation, and also because the will of the political authorities prevails over the attitude of electoral officials.

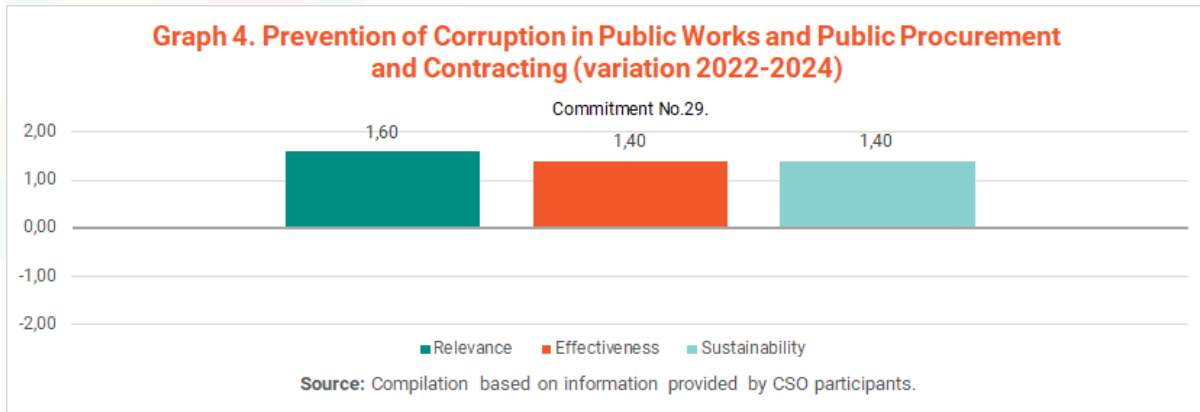
## EXPERIENCES

### *ONPE sanctions political parties for not submitting financial information*

The political party Acción Popular was sanctioned to pay a fine of 40.3 tax units, equivalent to S/ 199,485, for not having complied with presenting its annual financial information (IFA 2021) within the established legal period, reported the National Office of Electoral Processes (ONPE).

The Office of Oversight of Party Funds determined the existence of liability of Acción Popular due to the fact that it did not submit its 2021 financial information within the period provided by law, on July 1, 2022, which is why the omission of conduct classified as an infraction in numeral 4 of literal c) of article 36 of the Law on Political Parties (Law N° 28094) and its amendments was configured in March 2023.

## Prevention of Corruption in Public Works and Public Procurement and Contracting



Anti-corruption clauses [are being incorporated in a mandatory manner](#) in the concession contracts signed by the State with private companies. In addition, the factors underlying the problem of public-private partnerships in Peru have been identified, as for the anti-corruption clause.

Concerning the records of natural and legal persons linked to acts of corruption and money laundering, the National Superintendence of Public Registries (Sunarp) of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights administers the Registry of Legal Persons and the Registry of Natural Persons. However, the records of persons linked to acts of corruption and money laundering are not available to citizens.

Regarding the implementation of anti-corruption clauses in Peru, they must be incorporated in a mandatory manner in all concession contracts signed by the State with private companies, as established in the supreme decree that creates the Integrity Strategy of the Executive Branch for 2022.

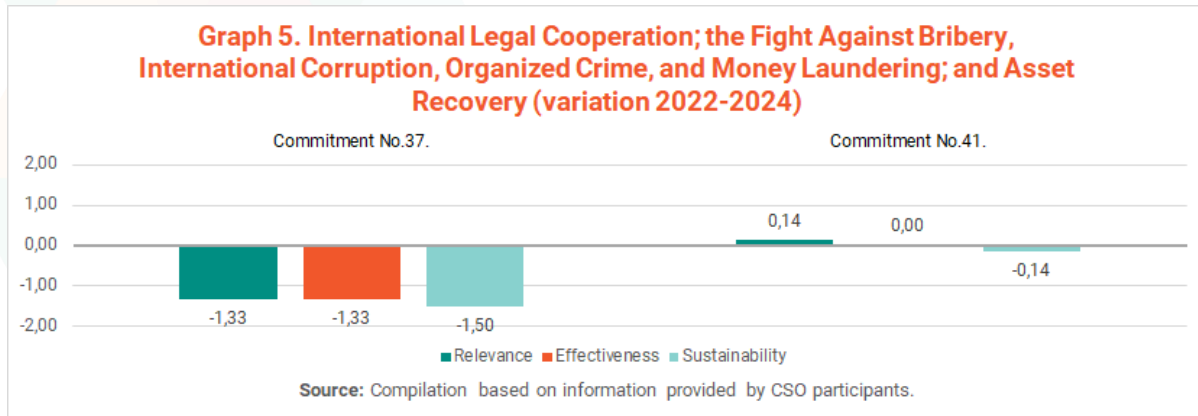
The implementation of anti-corruption clauses presents several challenges, including structural problems of corruption, the lack of development of joint action protocols that hinder the coordinated intervention of public entities, the lack of specialization of anti-corruption magistrates, the wide gap of impunity existing in the face of corruption, among others.

### EXPERIENCES

The Regional Government of Loreto [approves and adopts a directive](#) (N° 020-2023-GRL- GGR-GRA-OELSG) which establishes rules and procedures to implement integrity standards in public procurement, based on the one presented by the Transparent Public Investment Project and the Loreto Integrity Network.

Young people and other participants in the Loreto Integrity Networks find in this directive an option for the sustainability of their multi-stakeholder monitoring work on public works.

## International Legal Cooperation; the Fight against Bribery, International Corruption, Organized Crime, and Money Laundering; and Asset Recovery



The Axis of International Legal Cooperation; Combating Bribery, International Bribery, Organized Crime and Money Laundering considers Commitment No. 37 “Cooperation between judicial authorities, police, prosecutors, intelligence units and administrative authorities” and Commitment No. 41 “Extension of domain”, which in Phase 1 denoted a classification of 1.97 and 2.05, respectively.

In the evaluation carried out for Commitment No. 37 during Phase 2, it was identified that the actions of the Peruvian government to comply with this commitment are considered to be of little relevance and with a low level of effectiveness, in addition to being unsustainable. However, some progress has been made, such as the [signing of a Cooperation Agreement between the Republic of Peru and the General Secretariat of the Organization of American States for the Fight against Corruption](#). As well as the creation of the Task Force group with citizen participation and the [Network of Prosecutors for International Judicial Cooperation of the Public Prosecutor's Office \(RED - OCJIE\)](#), through which it seeks to promote procedures and develop mechanisms to contribute to and facilitate international judicial cooperation.

For Commitment No. 41, relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability have negative numbers. Although reports have been issued on the applicability of mechanisms to identify the impact of corruption and orders to implement legal provisions to safeguard public resources, the main public institutions and political organizations abuse their power, to undermine regulations that sought to prevent corruption, to benefit political leaders involved in acts of corruption such as Lava Jato and Odebrecht.

### EXPERIENCES

The District Committee for Citizen Security (CODISEC) is an instance of dialogue, coordination, and development of policies, plans, programs, directives, and activities related to citizen security, at the district and provincial level. The Canta district brings together the Commissioner and the Local Authority together with other public and civil society entities to organize the actions that are deployed on special occasions and daily matters. Civil society took the initiative to create a WhatsApp group "Alert Board of the Chillón Valley", to articulate rapid actions in the face of accidents, suspects, and social problems such as road management, event organization, among other aspects.





# Results

## IX Summit

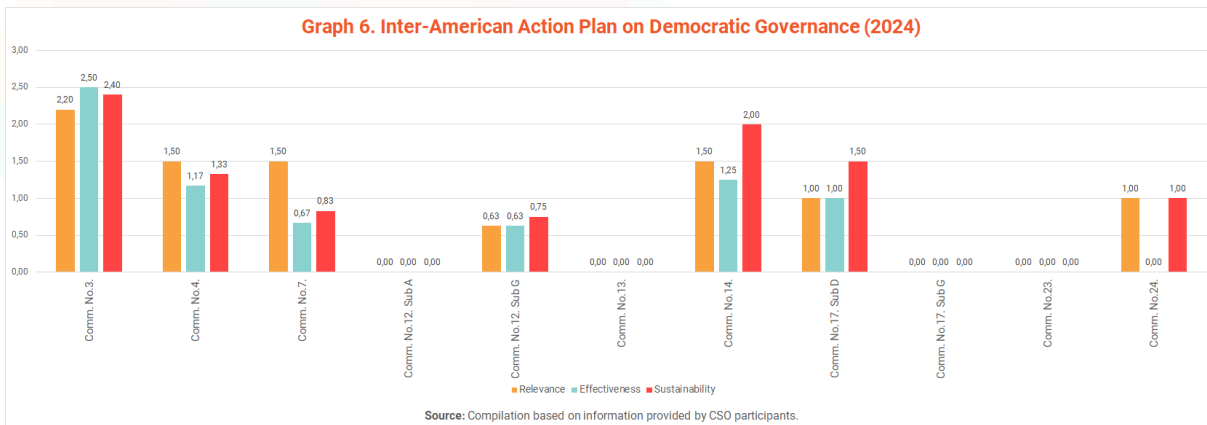
Los Angeles (2022)

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## RESULTS OF THE IX SUMMIT

### Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance



As a rule, Peru has free and fair elections. The last general elections (2021) [were considered acceptable by international observers](#). However, it should be noted that until recently, legislation required political parties to hold simultaneous and mandatory open primary elections (PASO), which allowed citizens to elect the people candidates for Congress and the Presidency. This strengthened the internal democracy of political parties and gave citizens more voice and power in the selection of pre-candidates. Currently, [the PASO were definitively eliminated by Congress in December 2023](#). Today, political parties can implement them voluntarily, and it is no longer an indispensable requirement to continue in the electoral race.

In addition, in these last two years, the [political pressure exerted from Congress against the authorities of the National Office of Electoral Processes \(ONPE\)](#) and the National Elections Jury has been increasing, using as a pretext unjustified suspicions of manipulation of the 2021 general elections.

On the other hand, although the 1993 Constitution guarantees freedom of expression, in recent years citizens have perceived disinformation generated by the media, especially by the large media outlets based in Lima. In the 2021 general elections, they [claimed that there was electoral fraud and did not recognize the failure of candidate Keiko Fujimori in the elections against Pedro Castillo](#).

[Police violence against journalists](#) should also be highlighted, especially during the anti-government protests that began in December 2022. The Inter-American [Commission on Human Rights \(IACHR\) has warned of “massacres” in Peru](#) during these protests.

Similarly, it is worth noting the widespread stigmatization of citizens by the mainstream media. [The term “sell-out press” has become more popular, and the media have labeled protesters as “violent” or “terrorists”](#).



In relation to the protection of press freedom, the available information allows us to affirm that it faces major challenges, such as constant attacks and violence against journalists and media outlets. The negative impacts produced by the high concentration of media ownership, the precarious working conditions of journalists and threats from political power must also be considered.

Regarding the exercise of freedom of assembly in Peru, it should be noted the latent dangers posed by ambiguous regulations, that is, regulations that, under the pretext of maintaining public order, can be used to restrict peaceful gatherings, since in some cases police interventions in protest demonstrations have been excessive.

Another issue is that **human rights defenders** continue to face **significant risks** in their work. In this regard, the fragile situation of environmental defenders threatened by activities such as mining, illegal logging, and drug trafficking in Peru is well known. There is consensus on the importance of approaching state entities to seek their protection. [Since 2011, 220 human rights defenders have been murdered and 960 criminalized.](#)

While there are important advances, such as the [Intersectoral Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders \(2021\)](#) and the [Booklet on protection mechanisms prepared by the Ombudsman's Office](#); an obvious difficulty is the absence of an adequate legal framework for sectoral coordination in the central government, as well as the incorporation of regional and local governments into the protection system. It must be understood that the basis of everything lies in the comprehensive fight against illegality, in which the main aspect to be addressed is the high degree of impunity that surrounds it, especially in activities such as drug trafficking, illegal logging, and mining.

As for compliance with the commitments made at the VIII Summit of the Americas, in particular, the Commitment to Lima on Democratic Governance against Corruption, although Peru has had an acceptable performance, but faces several challenges to fully comply with this commitment.

On the other hand, Peru has adopted several measures to address the political commitments of the United Nations General Assembly Resolution A/RES/S-32-1. During the IX Session of the Conference of the States Parties (COSP) of the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), [Peru presented a resolution that was approved unanimously.](#)



## EXPERIENCES

Since March 2021, ONPE has collected apprenticeships from international cases. It [created the Working Group on the Rights of Trans Persons](#) in October 2021, it received support from International IDEA and civil society organizations to present a first updated version in May 2022. And a final update in September 2022.

The latter changed its name to include non-binary people, promoting the suffrage of trans and non-binary people as voters, but also to protect their political and civil rights when exercising roles as electoral observers, members of a polling station, representatives of political organizations, staff of electoral bodies, journalists and representatives of public entities.



The resolution presented by Peru, together with Colombia, Egypt, and the United Arab Emirates, was co-sponsored by more than 20 countries from all five continents. This resolution represents a significant step forward in strengthening the UNCAC, the main international and universal instrument against corruption.

In addition, Peru [has signed a new cooperation framework with the United Nations](#), which prioritizes the accompaniment and support to the country in four strategic priorities: well-being of people and equality in access to opportunities, environmental management, climate change and risk of disasters, competitiveness and inclusive and sustainable productivity, and effective democratic governance and equitable exercise of citizenship.

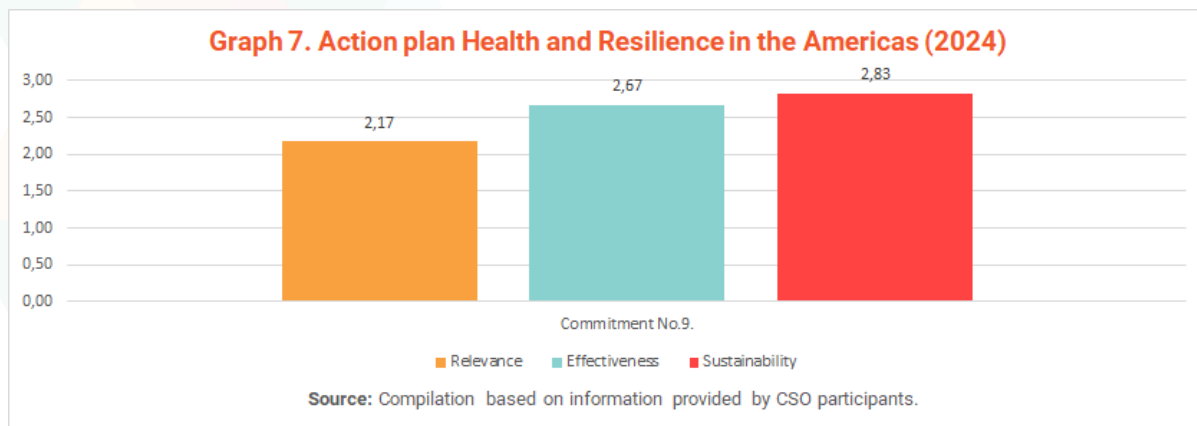
Regarding the channels for reporting and denouncing possible acts of corruption, Peru has implemented a [Citizen Complaints Platform in the Presidency of the Council of Ministers \(PCM\)](#), which allows citizens to report possible acts of corruption or lack of ethics committed by personnel of a State entity. Another measure has been the [modification of protection rules for whistleblowers](#), to facilitate and encourage good faith reporting of acts of corruption and to sanction reports made in bad faith. In addition, a Directive [for the management of reports was approved](#), which seeks to strengthen the analysis of risks that affect public integrity as part of the preventive approach to corruption.

Finally, Peru has been actively promoting multi-stakeholder forums to [facilitate dialogue between the public sector, the private sector, civil society, and other social actors](#). However, concerning the Lima Commitments, [civil society has only been called upon, by the OAS](#), to be informed of the results of the VIII Summit, the follow-up and implementation phase of the Lima Commitment, and to discuss the work being carried out in the prevention and fight against corruption.

Likewise, it must also resolve some obstacles to fulfill its anti-corruption [commitments](#). Something fundamental, among them, is taking actions to increase citizen confidence in the government caused, amid other factors, by the high degree of impunity that exists. Furthermore, in the past two years, there has been no significant regulatory, institutional, or management development in the Peruvian State, which increases the existing barriers in the relations between the State and society. Associated with this, are the very high efficiency costs caused by corruption.



## Action Plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas



The Action Plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas is the axis with the highest rating among those considered by the IX Summit of the Americas. This axis includes Commitment No. 9 “Promote public and joint procurement of medicines and diagnostics with more efficient and inclusive health budgets,” which is highly relevant, effective, and sustainable.

The Ministry of Health (MH) of Peru has established [rules on the acquisition of goods and services](#) by the public sector. These standards are a compilation and systematization work for permanent consultation for better administration of state resources. For the control of health acquisitions, several authorities that have jurisdiction, among them is the MH, the National Health Superintendence (SUSALUD), and the National Health Authority.

In terms of anti-corruption, it has been considered that contracts in the Health sector should include anti-corruption clauses. In addition, information on contracts and budgets is public.

All of these measures are considered effective and aligned with the commitments of the Los Angeles Summit, as well as projecting sustainability.

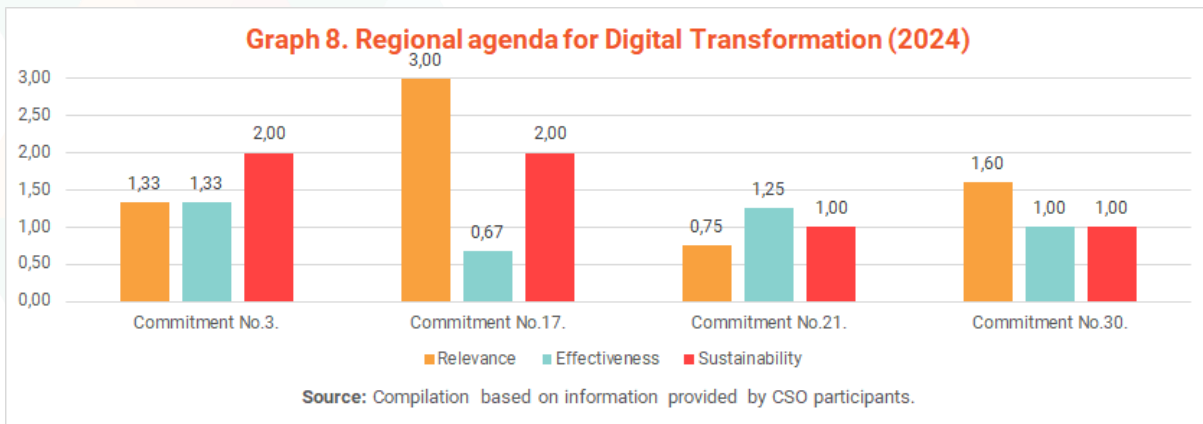
## EXPERIENCES

Sebastián married his partner Rodrigo outside the country and they both decided to spend their honeymoon in Bali. Her husband arrived earlier and was carrying pills with his respective prescription. At the airport, he was detained and when Sebastián arrived, he was also detained. [Both were discriminated against for their condition as trans men and mistreated. Rodrigo died.](#) The Bali police blackmailed them for money to release him.

Sebastián returned to Peru, psychologically and physically affected. The process of repatriating his husband's body was very cumbersome and it was the community itself that collaborated to make this possible.



## Regional Agenda for Digital Transformation



The Regional Program for Digital Transformation axis includes Commitment No. 3 “Digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, public and open information and citizen participation through digital media”; this presents a high relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability. It also includes No. 17 “Digital transformation of the government and simplification of administrative procedures”, which has medium-high relevance and a medium effectiveness and sustainability. In addition, No. 21 “Data and public information opening strategy with an open government approach”, shows medium-high relevance, low effectiveness, and medium sustainability. Finally, No. 30 “Prevention of cybercrime with international instruments such as the Budapest Convention” has medium relevance, low effectiveness and medium sustainability.

In the case of Commitment No. 3, it should be noted that, in the current year 2024, the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights has approved the Regulations of the Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information, to guarantee the fundamental right of access to public information. Just as in 2023, the National Policy on Digital Transformation to 2030 was approved, which indicates in its objective 6, to guarantee citizen participation in digital environments as a means to empower actors and promote the exercise of rights and obligations.

For the advancement of Commitment No. 17, it is considered that, in 2023, Supreme [Decree N° 075-2023-PCM was published](#), by which the Regulations of Legislative Decree N° 1412 is modified, is the Legislative Decree that approved the Digital Government Law, approved by Supreme [Decree N° 029-2021-PCM](#), to complement and specify the documentary procedures via the State’s digital platform “Mesa Digital Peru”. In addition, the national policy mentioned in the previous paragraph includes digital literacy to guarantee access to all people and communities. Even so, although the regulatory framework is supposed to be pertinent, effective, and sustainable, the practical solutions turn out to be only moderately pertinent and effective, because their scope is limited and they are not very sustainable.

## EXPERIENCES

### Mafias in the sale of personal data

The Peruvian National Police, through the High Technology Crime Investigation Division (Divindat), dismantled [Los Cyber del Cercado](#). The gang was engaged in the sale of personal data obtained illegally.

Preliminary information suggests that the criminals recruited their victims through agents located near the offices of the National Registry of Identification and Civil Status (Reniec). After collecting all the information, it was put up for sale for 15 soles. The data obtained could be used by cybercriminals to commit anything from bank fraud to identity theft.

In the follow-up to Commitment No. 21, it was found that in the case of Peru, there is a [Quick Guide for opening Government Data](#). This guide is aimed at state agents in charge of implementing open data in their entities. This guide describes the process from the inventory of information to publication in the National Open Data Portal. In addition, for regional collaboration, there is the Open Government Multi-Actor Forum, which is a space for permanent dialogue and collaboration between government, civil society, and other non-governmental actors through which the priorities to be implemented in the country are proposed as part of the commitments assumed by the Peruvian State in the Open Government Action Plans, as well as to follow up on its commitment.

In Peru, measures and regulations on data openness, Access to Public Information, and active transparency do provide for the participation of various actors in the process of opening information.

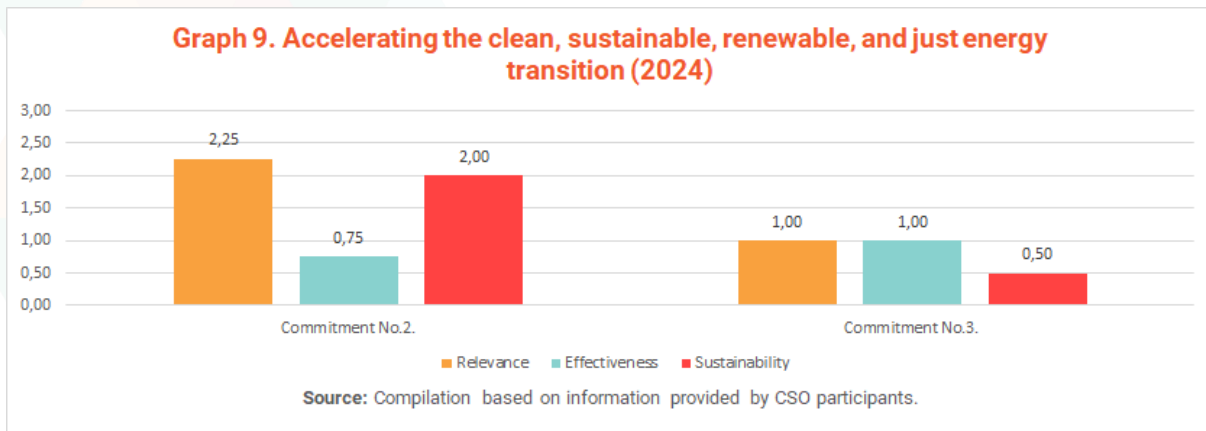
The effectiveness of these actions has been restricted due to limited dissemination and the parties involved.

Finally, regarding Commitment No. 30, it can be stated that in 2023, [Ministerial Resolution N° 0270-2023-JUS](#) was approved in Peru, publishing the draft of the New Regulations of the Personal Data Protection Law (Law N° 29733), which seeks to keep pace with the changes and digital transformation, e-commerce, artificial intelligence, etc. that may jeopardize the protection of personal data. Also, in that year, [Legislative Decree N° 1614](#) was approved, which amended the Computer Crimes Law, to Prevent and Address Cybercrime (Law N° 30096) to complement the punitive measures and specify the crimes of web impersonation. There is also [Legislative Decree No. 1591](#) which also modified the same law to promote the safe and responsible use of digital technologies by girls, boys and adolescents.

However, **the legislation did not consider the participation of the private sector or civil society**, which reduces the effectiveness of the actions taken to fulfil the commitment.



## Accelerating the Clean, Sustainable, Renewable, and Just Energy Transition

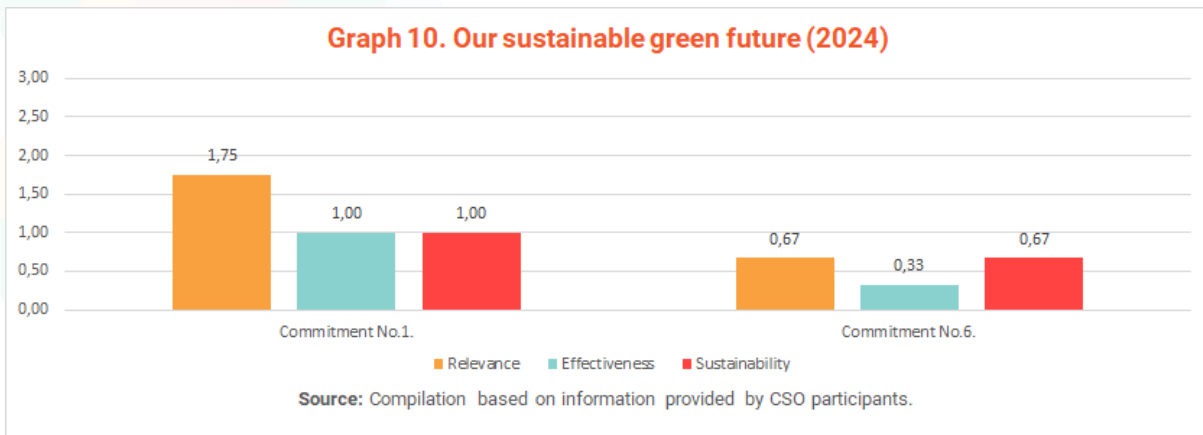


The Accelerating the Clean, Sustainable, Renewable and Just Energy Transition axis includes Commitment No. 2 “Inclusive approach to digitalization, democratization, and decentralization processes in a sustainable energy transition strategy”, which has low relevance, effectiveness, and sustainability. This axis also includes Commitment No. 3 “Implementation of the Global Commitment on Methane”, which has medium relevance, but low effectiveness and sustainability.

In the case of Commitment No. 2, it is noteworthy that there is a [declaration from the Ministry of Energy and Mines of Peru](#) which proposes to make an energy transition towards cleaner and more sustainable sources. However, this process is not participatory, nor does it consider mechanisms for prior consultation, participation and/or social control of population groups and communities.

In the case of Commitment No. 3, it is worthy of note that, since 2023, there has been a [provision for the preparation and monitoring of climate change mitigation and adaptation plans in companies providing sanitation services](#), which provides factors for methane emissions.

## Our Sustainable Green Future



The Sustainable and Green Future axis includes Commitment No. 1 “Promoting the Glasgow Leaders Declaration on Forests and Land Use F) Protection for human rights defenders”. This axis also includes No. 6, “Promoting responsible production and consumption patterns by strengthening government procurement systems and the inclusion of sustainable criteria, reducing adverse effects on the environment”. Both are relevant on average, but have low effectiveness and sustainability.

In the case of Commitment No. 1, it can be highlighted that [there are regulations that recognize the rights of indigenous peoples](#) over their territories, but these are contradictory in the same [Law N° 31973 Approved in 2024](#), known as the Anti-Forestry Law. Law N° 31973 modifies the land classification procedure to legalize agricultural activities that alter the climatic and environmental order, in addition to violating the rights of indigenous peoples settled on these territories by not being properly consulted and informed about the activity that is intended to be promoted. Environmental defenders are unprotected and are victims of mafias that operate criminal activities.

To advance Commitment No. 6, Peru has specific provisions related to public procurement in the environmental sector, including the State Procurement and Acquisition Law (Law N° 26850), which establishes the basic standards for the processes of contracting and acquiring goods, services, or public works. In addition, [Supreme Decree 009-2014-MINAM](#), aims to ensure sustainable use, conservation of natural resources, and environmental quality for the benefit of people and the environment.

## EXPERIENCES

Santiago Contoricón, an Ashaninka leader and member of the Puerto Ocopa Self-Defense Committee, was [vilely murdered by hitmen on April 8, 2023](#). The causes of the murder are associated with his constant defense of the communal territory of Puerto Ocopa against illegal logging, and also for his collaboration with the Sinchis (special forces of the National Police), to stop and eradicate drug trafficking and Shining Path subversion in this difficult-to-access area. The situation worsens in areas far from state administration, where criminal gangs commit crimes expecting total impunity.



# Recommendations

**for the commitments  
acquired in the two  
revised Summits**

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## RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ACTION

### VIII Summit

Theme 1. Reinforcement of democratic governance	
Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 2: Strengthening judicial autonomy and independence	Promote respect for the rule of law and access to justice, defending its alignment with international commitments in this area. Monitoring the pressure exerted by political authorities on magistrates. Counteracting the politicization of justice.
Commitment No. 7: Promoting gender equity and equality and women's empowerment as a cross-cutting goal of our anti-corruption policies.	The effective inclusion of the gender approach as a transversal line in the conception and implementation of anti-corruption public policies is required.
Commitment No. 8: Including different vulnerable groups in defining measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, recognizing the serious impact it has on these populations.	Develop mechanisms that allow the disclosure and inclusion of information on groups in vulnerable conditions, leading to the targeting and regulation of assertive public policies.
Commitment No. 11: Furthering codes of conduct for public officials that contain high standards of ethics, honesty, integrity, and transparency.	Follow up on the implementation of codes of conduct of state agents, strengthening the mechanisms for reporting. Strengthen the internal control mechanisms of the entities that administer justice.

Theme 2. Transparency, access to information, protection of whistleblowers, and human rights, including freedom of expression	
Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 13: Continuing to strengthen national anti-corruption measures or systems and enhancing conditions for the effective participation.	Design of strategies for the participation of civil society in the fight against corruption through its inclusion in spaces such as observatories and other control mechanisms.
Commitment No. 14: Open Government, digital government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Ensure the participation and representativeness of civil society. The Multi-Stakeholder Forum is a space that should be taken advantage of.</li> <li>• Develop regulations for the National Strategy for Open Government Data and adopt measures to grant more oversight power to the citizenry.</li> <li>• Reduce the infrastructure and digital connectivity gap.</li> </ul>
Commitment No. 15: Consolidating the autonomy and independence of high-level oversight bodies.	Reverse the setbacks in the competencies and powers of agencies such as the Constitutional Court, Ombudsman's Office, Comptroller General of the Republic, and Sunedu, and strengthen these bodies.
Commitment No. 22: Protecting whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption from intimidation and retaliatory actions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Promote sufficient institutionalism to protect whistleblowers.</li> <li>• Promote public awareness campaigns that stimulate and improve the conditions for the presentation of complaints.</li> </ul>

<b>Theme 3. Financing of political organizations and election campaigns</b>	
<b>Action</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Commitment No. 25: Financing of political parties.	Clarify and strengthen the corresponding sanctions for non-compliance with accountability deadlines. Accountability reports should be published in a legible format.

<b>Theme 4. Prevention of corruption in public works and public procurement and contracting</b>	
<b>Action</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Commitment No. 29: Anti-corruption clauses in State contracts.	The development of guidelines and protocols to help companies develop and apply appropriate anti-corruption measures should continue; implement integrity pacts; apply efforts to enforce the commitments assumed in international instruments such as those established at the Conference of the States Parties to the United Nations Convention against Corruption, among others.

<b>Theme 5. International legal cooperation; the fight against bribery, international corruption, organized crime, and money laundering; and asset recovery</b>	
<b>Action</b>	<b>Recommendation</b>
Commitment No. 37: Cooperation between judicial authorities, police, prosecutors, intelligence units and administrative authorities.	Work must be done on the sustainability of inter-institutional cooperation.
Commitment No. 41: Domain Extinction.	It is necessary to strengthen the regulations to carry out the procedure for seizure, confiscation, or forfeiture of assets resulting from corruption.

**Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance**

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 3: Free and fair elections. D) Right of citizens to freely elect their leaders.	Strengthen the party system by encouraging internal democracy; exercise the defense of institutionality and the autonomy of the bodies involved in electoral processes.
Commitment No. 4: Freedom of the press and exercise of civil rights.	It is necessary to guarantee freedom of expression and the exercise of investigative journalism without restrictions and with access to information of public interest, creating spaces for dialogue and debate. Denounce violence against journalists and alternative media.
Commitment No. 7: Participation of civil society and protection of human rights defenders. A) Development of consultative processes with civil society.	Guarantee State protection for human rights and environmental defenders. Detection of illegal economies that impact habitats and community rights.
Commitment No. 12: Continue with the commitments of the VIII Summit on democratic governance. A) Equity and gender equality in measures against corruption.	Strengthen the processes initiated to mainstream the gender approach in public policies; diagnoses are required to make visible the vulnerability of women, hence the importance of developing reliable statistical bases.
Commitment No. 12: Continue with the commitments of the VIII Summit on democratic governance. G) Prepare statistics to evaluate the effectiveness of transparency and access to information policies.	Continue promoting mechanisms that guarantee transparency and access to information in all governmental spheres, reinforcing the principle of accountability.
Commitment No. 13: Implement MESICIC recommendations.	Continue to follow up on the agreements reached at the VIII Summit and prepare progress reports on their implementation.
Commitment No. 14: Action Plans of the Summit of the Americas and the Alliance for Open Government.	It is necessary to develop initiatives that strengthen fiscal transparency and reduce the possibility of financial crimes, promoting accountability.
Commitment No. 17: Adopt measures of the UN Assembly Declaration on International Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Corruption. D) Establish criminal liability for acts of transnational bribery.	Improving and strengthening anti-corruption policies and strategies, which involve the exchange of information and the design of legal instruments to facilitate the fight against criminal acts at the international level.
Commitment No. 17: Adopt measures of the UN Assembly Declaration on International Cooperation to Prevent and Combat Corruption. G) Empower young people in the fight against corruption.	Promote the participation of young people in decision-making, oversight, and control in public management and administration processes.
Commitment No. 23: Promote the participation of civil society, including women and youth organizations.	Encourage more women's organizations to join the fight against corruption. Empower youth based on the Youth Forum and their participation in public and private dialogue spaces.
Commitment No. 24: Stimulate multi-stakeholder forums to strengthen democratic practices, the fight against corruption and open government. F) Promote parliamentary involvement through ParlAmericas.	Promote participatory spaces for dialogue that are inclusive (social actors in their diversity, especially those in vulnerable situations), that contribute to decision-making, considering their particularities.

### Action Plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 9: Promote public and joint procurement of medicines and diagnostics with more efficient and inclusive health budgets.	Continue with the correct application of regulations in the acquisition processes of medicines and medical devices, as well as other processes carried out for the health sector.

### Regional Agenda for Digital Transformation

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 3: Digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, public and open information and citizen participation through digital media.	Continue to make progress in access to public information through digital tools and media.
Commitment No. 17: Digital transformation of the government and simplification of administrative procedures.	Plan broader digital literacy programs to ensure that they reach the target population groups.
Commitment No. 21: Open data and public information strategy with an open government approach.	Opening up data and public information requires a dissemination strategy that provides citizens with the opportunity to follow up.
Commitment No. 30: Cybercrime prevention with international instruments such as the Budapest Convention.	Cybercrime prevention must include the participation of the private sector and civil society.

### Accelerating the Clean, Sustainable, Renewable, and Just Energy Transition

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 2: Inclusive focus on digitalization, democratization and decentralization processes in a sustainable energy transition strategy.	It is important that the transition to clean, sustainable and renewable energy includes the participation and consultation of population groups and communities.
Commitment No. 3: Implementation of the Global Commitment on Methane.	The Congress of the Republic is urged to repeal or modify Law N° 31973, known as the Anti-forestry Law, which reduces the options for accessing less polluting energies that avoid the emission of these gases.

### Our Sustainable Green Future

Action	Recommendation
Commitment No. 1: Promoting the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forests and Land Use. F) Protection for human rights defenders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Congress of the Republic is urged to ratify and implement the Escazú Agreement.</li> <li>The Congress of the Republic is urged to repeal or amend Law N° 31973, known as the Anti-Forestry Law, which violates the rights of indigenous peoples.</li> </ul>
Commitment No. 6: Promote responsible production and consumption patterns by strengthening government purchasing systems and the inclusion of sustainable criteria, reducing adverse effects on the environment.	Strengthen regulations that promote sustainable public procurement.



# Conclusions References and annexes

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## CONCLUSIONS FROM POPULATION GROUP PERSPECTIVES

Peru is a paradoxical case: on the one hand, although it shows a serious stagnation in institutional development and the effectiveness of public policy management in the last two years, it cannot be denied that in the previous periods, there were considerable efforts to consolidate the democratic system, even though the legitimacy of the elected authorities never reached a minimally acceptable level since democracy was reinstated in 2001.

On the other hand, we have had as a result increasingly weak reactions from the State to social demands, something that was fully evident between 2020-2021, when the pandemic revealed the extreme precariousness of the health system, incapable of providing basic services to the population; also of an educational system that could not successfully implement the continuity of classes remotely due to the lack of infrastructure and capacity of teachers.

Likewise, the pandemic also showed that we had invisible population groups in extremely precarious situations, such as older adults, children, people of different sexual orientations, and others. For them, adequate security and care systems had not been established that would allow them to lead a dignified life. Furthermore, the hard-won progress in reproductive health, inclusive sexual education, and women's empowerment began to recede rapidly, under the influence of conservative ideas that were taking positions in key decision-making spaces.

These unsatisfactory responses from the State are explained by the growing deinstitutionalization of public bodies, which has several dimensions, including the blurring of the areas of competence of each branch of the State, such that mutual control and the balance of powers became unnatural. Associated with this, the autonomous bodies that must guarantee results in a series of key aspects for the exercise of democracy also deteriorated: this is what has happened with the Constitutional Court, the Ombudsman's Office, and, especially, with the electoral bodies - the National Elections Board and the National Office of Electoral Processes - which, for eminently political purposes, seek to weaken them and undermine citizen confidence in them.

What is happening with the Judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office is particularly serious. Peru is experiencing a situation of judicialization of politics, seriously affecting the integrity of judges and prosecutors. Integrity and mechanisms against corruption have become innocuous, as revealed by Daniëlle Goudriaan (OECD) when she referred to how extremely serious the approval of [Law N° 31990](#) would be which distorted effective collaboration, and that was finally approved. Likewise, it is worth highlighting the seriousness of the approval of [Law N° 32107](#), which grants impunity to those who have committed crimes against humanity before 2002, as well as the situation experienced by human rights defenders, especially indigenous leaders who resist environmental deprecation in their territories.

Finally, the preeminence of informality and illegal spaces are essential data to understand the difficulties that democratic quality currently faces in Peru. The State's response to them is criminalization, without addressing the social, economic, and even cultural conditions that underlie these activities.

This situation leads to the assertion that integrity and anti-corruption measures must be designed and implemented considering the situations described.



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## ANNEXES

## VIII Summit

### Theme 1: Strengthening Democratic Governance

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
2. Strengthen judicial autonomy and independence following the inter-American and universal standards applicable in the matter, to promote respect for the rule of law and access to justice, as well as promote and promoting policies of integrity and transparency in the judicial system.	0.50	-1.42	0.00	-1.77	0.00	-1.92
7. Promoting gender equity and equality and women's empowerment as a cross-cutting goal of our anti-corruption policies, through a task force on women's leadership and empowerment that will actively promote cooperation among inter-American institutions and synergies with other international agencies.	1.17	-0.16	1.00	-0.47	1.00	-0.53
8. Including different vulnerable groups in defining measures to strengthen governance and combat corruption, recognizing the serious impact it has on these populations.	1.17	0.02	0.33	-0.67	0.83	-0.32
11. Furthering codes of conduct for public officials that contain high standards of ethics, honesty, integrity, and transparency, using as a point of reference the "Guidelines for the Management of Policies for Probity in the Public Administrations of the Americas" and urging the private sector to develop similar codes of conduct.	1.43	-0.42	0.00	-1.85	0.00	-1.77

### Theme 5: V. International Legal Cooperation; Fight Bribery, International Bribery, Organized Crime and Money Laundering

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
37. Promoting the broadest possible cooperation among judicial, police, and prosecutorial authorities, financial intelligence units, and administrative authorities in investigations and procedures related to offenses of corruption, money laundering, and transnational bribery and corruption.	3.00	1.15	2.50	0.42	1.33	-0.67
41. Furthering the adoption or strengthening of measures through relevant institutions to enable the freezing, seizure, and confiscation of proceeds of corruption.	0.86	-1.06	0.86	-1.45	0.57	-1.35

### Theme 2: Transparency, Access to Information, Protection of Whistleblowers and Human Rights

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
13. Continuing to strengthen national anti-corruption measures or systems and enhancing conditions for the effective participation of civil society, social organizations, academia, the private sector, citizens, and other social actors in monitoring government performance, including the development of prevention mechanisms, channels for reporting possible acts of corruption and facilitating the work of watchdogs including other citizen oversight mechanisms, and incentivizing the adoption of digital means of participation.	2.25	-0.06	1.63	-0.52	1.13	-0.87
14. Promoting and or strengthening the implementation of national policies and plans, and as appropriate subnational plans in the areas of open government, digital government, open data, fiscal transparency, open budgeting, digital procurement systems, public contracting and a public registry of state suppliers, considering towards that end the participation of civil society and other social actors.	2.33	2.33	2.00	0.00	2.17	-0.14
15. Consolidating the autonomy and independence of high-level oversight bodies.	1.63	-0.52	1.50	-0.27	2.14	0.14
22. Protecting whistleblowers, witnesses, and informants of acts of corruption from intimidation and retaliatory actions.	2.33	0.25	2.33	0.33	0.78	-1.14

### Theme 3: Financing of Political Organizations and Electoral Campaigns

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
25. Encouraging adoption and/or strengthening of measures that promote transparency, accountability, appropriate accounting, and use of the banking system for income and expenditures of political organizations and parties, especially those related to their electoral campaigns, in order to guarantee the licit origin of the contributions and penalizing anyone involved in accepting illicit contributions.	2.81	0.81	1.06	-1.17	0.00	-1.92

### Theme 4: Prevention of Corruption in Public Works, Contracting and Public Purchases

Commitment	R	+-	E	+-	S	+-
29. Promoting the inclusion of anti-corruption clauses in all state and public-private-partnership contracts and establishing registers of natural and legal persons involved in acts of corruption and money laundering with a view to ensuring that they are not contracted.	1.20	-0.26	0.80	-1.05	0.80	-0.82

IX Summit

Theme 1: Inter-American Action Plan on Democratic Governance				
Commitment	Sub commitment	R	E	S
3. Support free and fair elections with full respect for state sovereignty, through the following measures, in accordance with domestic law:	D. Promote the rights of citizens to choose their leaders in free and fair elections, which are periodic, based on universal suffrage and the secret ballot, and carried out in a transparent manner, by implementing measures to facilitate the ability of all political parties, including those in opposition, to stand for election, promoting the full and equal participation of women, and removing, where applicable, barriers to women running for political office;	2.00	1.50	1.10
4. Protect press freedom and the full exercise of civil rights, including freedom of association, freedom of peaceful assembly, and freedom of expression, and promote the free exchange of ideas, information, and thought as fundamental principles of representative and participatory democracies, in keeping with international human rights treaties, promoting the establishment, in all areas of government, of mechanisms that promote transparency and access to public information.		0.67	0.67	2.00
7. Take concrete actions, with the participation and collaboration of civil society, to improve the promotion and protection of human rights defenders, including those working on environmental matters, to include:	A. The development of consultative processes, particularly regarding the enactment of laws, public policies, development projects, and the creation of a safe and enabling environment for civil society to work;	1.83	1.83	1.33
12. Continue meeting the commitments undertaken at the Eighth Summit of the Americas, in particular the Lima Commitment on Democratic Governance Against Corruption, while reaffirming our commitment to treaties such as the UN Convention against Corruption, the UN Convention against Transnational Organized Crime, and the InterAmerican Convention Against Corruption, and taking the following actions:	A. Promote gender equity and equality and the empowerment of women and girls, and anti-corruption measures, from the planning process through to implementation, follow-up, and assessment;	1.33	0.67	1.00
	G. Identify, develop, and maintain statistics, including disaggregated statistics on gender and other relevant variables to evaluate the effectiveness and impact of transparency and access to information policies and provide for public access to these statistics for independent evaluation;	1.63	1.14	1.71
13. Continue implementing recommendations received through the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC); reporting annually to MESICIC on progress made addressing these recommendations; and fostering the participation of civil society, the private sector, and social actors in the prevention of and fight against corruption, including initiatives that encourage public consultations, education and awareness, promote citizen participation in decision-making processes, and enable civil society to engage in monitoring and oversight, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation.		1.00	0.60	1.00
14. Integrate commitments emanating from the Summit of the Americas and from other relevant forums relating to the promotion of transparency and combating corruption into Open Government Partnership National Action Plans, as applicable, including: actions to strengthen fiscal transparency and prevent financial crimes, and strengthen openness of public information and data in open formats from the design stage.		1.75	1.25	1.25
17. Adopt appropriate measures to address the political commitments in the UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/S-32-1, which approved the political declaration "Our common commitment to effectively addressing challenges and implementing measures to prevent and combat corruption and strengthen international cooperation," as well as continue to advance the outcomes achieved in the preparatory process for this special period of this General Assembly, including, as appropriate and according to domestic legislation, to:	D. Develop and implement measures consistent with the UN Convention against Corruption that establish criminal or, when applicable, civil administrative liability of legal persons that engage in acts of transnational bribery offenses;	1.50	0.00	1.00
	G. Empower young people to propose ideas with a view to preventing and combating corruption based on outcomes of the Youth Forum in the framework of the preparatory process of the 2021 special period of sessions of United Nations General Assembly Against Corruption.	2.50	2.50	2.00
23. Promote regional mechanisms to facilitate meaningful participation of civil society and social actors, including women's and youth organizations in monitoring the implementation of the Summit commitments.		0.00	0.00	0.00
24. Foster multi-stakeholder forums for dialogue among the public sector, the private sector, and civil society, including women's and youth organizations and social actors, to strengthen democratic practices, respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, anticorruption, and open government efforts, including:	F. Promoting parliamentary engagement as an integral part of the Summits process through ParlAmericas, the interparliamentary organization of the Hemisphere, and other parliamentary organizations.	0.67	0.33	1.33



Theme 2: Action Plan on Health and Resilience in the Americas			
Commitment	R	E	S
9. To promote the use of public and pooled procurement mechanisms for medicines, diagnostics, and supplies to further affordability, sustainability, expertise, and development of existing health budgets in an effective, efficient, and inclusive manner, taking into account national legislation and regional and sub-regional commitments.	3.00	3.00	2.83

Theme 5: Our Sustainable Green Future				
Commitment	Sub commitment	R	E	S
1. To advance the Glasgow Leaders' Declaration on Forest and Land Use, national deforestation and conservation commitments, and regional efforts to halt and reverse deforestation and conserve, sustainably manage, and use ecosystems, we commit to strengthen our efforts to:	F. Strengthen the protection of human rights defenders, particularly indigenous peoples and local communities working on environmental matters, in collaboration with stakeholders, to draw up and approve plans by the Tenth Summit of the Americas to: 1) respond to and collect information from environmental defenders about threats or incidences of violence, in keeping with domestic legislation; 2) enact, as appropriate, and enforce laws to protect human rights defenders working on environmental matters and the resources they defend; and 3) carry out and implement environmental assessments, according to existing domestic legislation;	2.00	1.00	1.00
6. To promote responsible production and consumption patterns, consistent with domestic laws, through the strengthening of government procurement systems and the inclusion of sustainability criteria, as appropriate, in the procurement of goods, services, and public works; as well as through the promotion of initiatives to strengthen market capacities that reduce adverse effects on the environment.		2.00	1.33	1.33

Theme 3: Regional Agenda for Digital Transformation			
Commitment	R	E	S
3. Develop a set of public policies that will allow us to promote digital inclusion, citizen cybersecurity, and access to education and culture, to digital services provided in trustworthy and secure conditions, to open and public information, and to financial services to promote universal access and accessibility to digital content and products, as well as promote citizen participation through digital tools and means.	3.00	3.00	3.00
17. Accelerate digital government transformation and support the simplification of administrative procedures and modernization of public services, as well as strengthen the quality of digital literacy and digital citizenry, always taking into consideration the protection of citizens' personal data.	2.67	2.33	2.33
21. Further a strategy of open data and public information that facilitates interoperability in the region, strengthening collaboration and active participation among States, civil society, the private sector, and academia towards an open-government approach.	2.75	1.25	2.25
30. Foster the discussion of standards and the exchange of best practices in the areas of cybersecurity and protection of users and consumers, as well as citizens in general, on cybercrime prevention in line with the provisions of international and regional instruments, such as the Convention on Cybercrime of the Council of Europe (Budapest Convention), where applicable, with participation of the private sector, academia, and other stakeholders.	2.20	1.40	2.20

Theme 4: Accelerating the Clean, Sustainable, Renewable, and Just Energy Transition			
Commitment	R	E	S
2. Emphasize the need to incorporate an inclusive approach in the processes of digitalization, democratization, and decentralization, within the sustainable and just energy transition strategies of our countries, taking into account gender equity and equality, empowerment of women, and respect for the rights of indigenous peoples, people of African descent, and persons with disabilities.	0.75	0.50	0.75
3. Advance implementation among participants of the Global Methane Pledge, through international cooperation including by strengthening technical and financial support, and the development of comprehensive and sectoral, transparent, and verifiable country-level methane mitigation action plans.	1.50	1.00	1.00

