



Mesa de Concertación
para la Lucha contra la Pobreza

Round Table for the Fight against Poverty – MCLCP(1)

For a dignified life for all



¹ MCLCP for the Spanish '*Mesa de Concertación para la Lucha Contra La Pobreza*' .

The term '*concertación*' carries the meaning of a 'concerted effort', which is not clearly conveyed in the translation 'round table'.

PERU:

The MCLCP and its experience in the agreement of public policy

Federico Arnillas Lafert

President

Round Table for the Fight against Poverty (MCLCP *[\[1\]](#))

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The Round Table for the Fight Against Poverty

The institutional framework of the experience



- **The MCLCP is created in January of 2001 as a result of the agreement between different organizations from the civil society and the Government of Democratic Transition**, chaired by Don Valentin Paniagua.
 - In 2000, in the middle of a deep moral and institutional crisis, Don Valentín Paniagua assumed, in his capacity of President of the Congress, the Presidency of the Country, with a mandate to carry out a process of fair elections and return to democracy. In fulfilling this mandate, the task of making democracy a solid foundation for long-term development prevailed. The creation of the MCLCP and the commitment made by civil society enactors that are part of it, responds and is located in that perspective, linking an approach of rights, poverty reduction, democracy and participation.

**THE MCLCP IS AN INSTITUTION RECOGNIZED BY LAW
AND UNITES STATE AND CIVIL SOCIETY**

The Round Table for the Fight Against Poverty

The institutional framework of the experience



- As can be seen in the founding agreements, state enactors and civil society assume the perspective of the Declaration of the Millennium Development Goals. a commitment with the need to link social objectives with economic objectives, a decentralized and participatory perspective of the State, a concern for transparency and access to public information, and the development of program proposals for each territory, among other commitments.
- The Round Table adopted since its creation a national and decentralized structure that early foreshadows the current decentralized organization of the Peruvian State implemented after the constitutional reform of 2002.

How the MCLCP is formed?



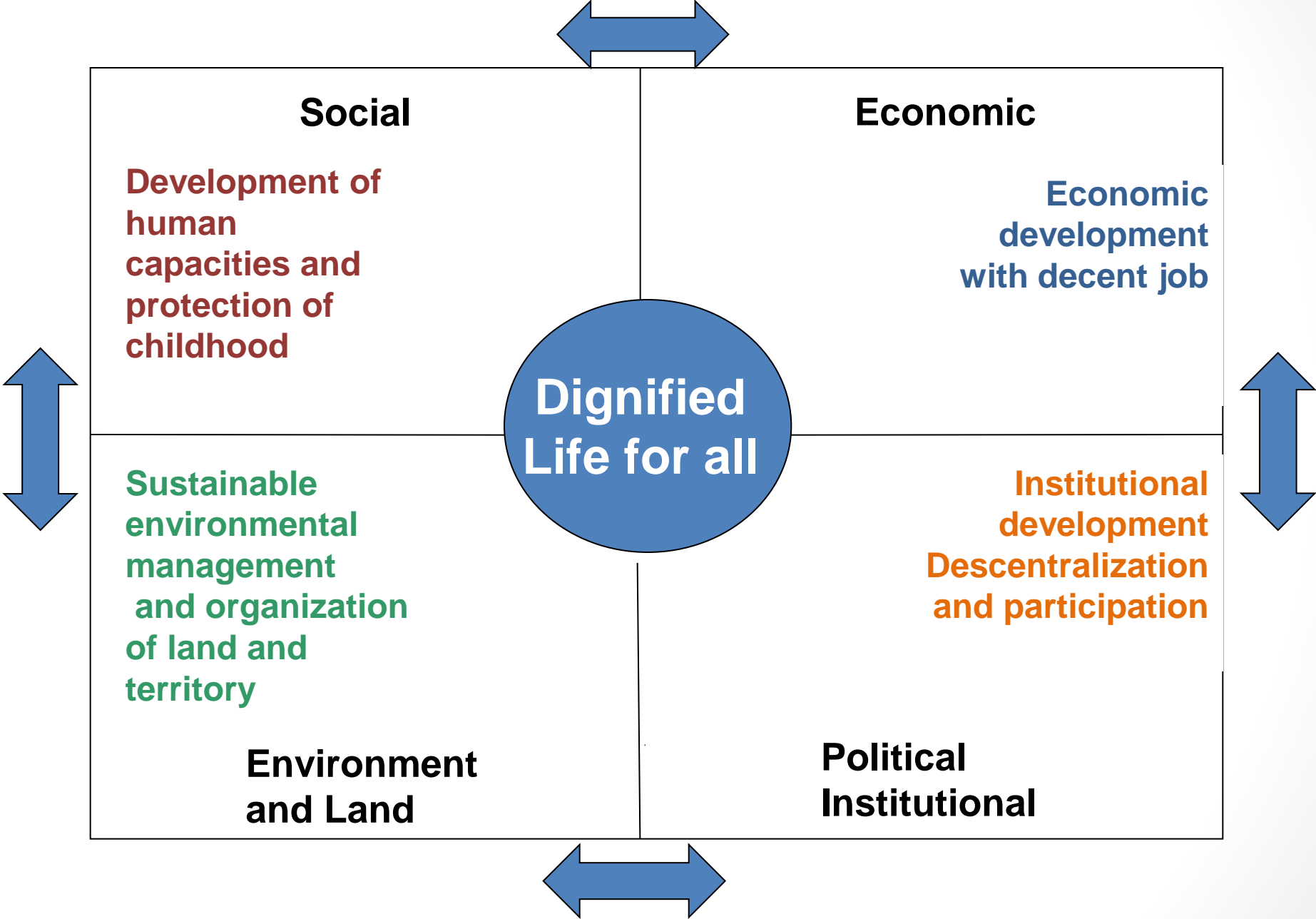
National Executive Committee

President of the MCLCP	
On Representation of the State	On behalf of civil society
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presidency of the Council of Ministers. • Ministry of Economy and Finance • Ministry of Education • Ministry of Health • Ministry of Women • Ministry of Agriculture • Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion. • Ministry of Justice • Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion • Ministry of Production • Association of Municipalities of Peru- AMPE • REMURPE • National Assembly of Regional Governments-ANGR. • Ombudsman 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • National Association of centers-ANC • National Conference of Social Development- CONADES. • General Confederation of Workers of Peru CGTP. • National Confederation of Private Business Associations- CONFIEP. • National Federation of Women Organized for Life and Integral Development -CONAMOVIDI. • Interfaith Committee of Peru • Caritas of Peru • The United Nations Development Program (UNDP) • UNICEF • Foreign Entities Coordinator for International Cooperation -COEECI.

The national and decentralized system of round tables includes:

- The MCLCP with its National Executive Committee, and the working and monitoring groups of national public policies.
- 26 Regional round tables with their respective regional executive committees and working groups
- Provincial Round Tables
- District Round Tables

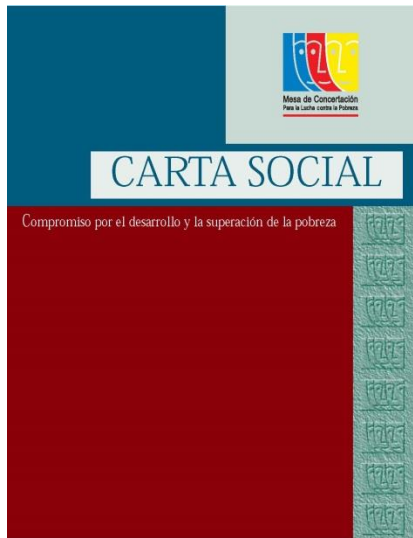
INTEGRAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT AND THE FIGHT AGAINST POVERTY



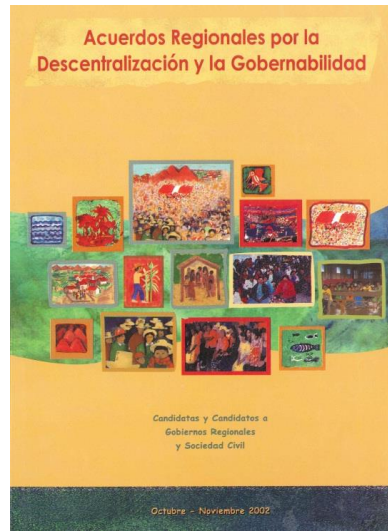
The experience of consensus building and concerted monitoring of policies and public budgets

The starting point, itinerary (in three stages) and assessment
of an experience

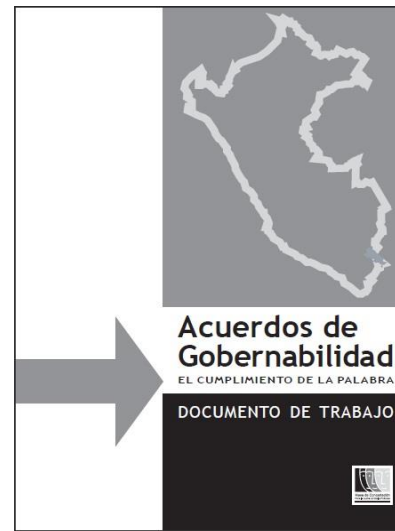
The experience of consensus building and concerted monitoring of policies and public budgets



BASE AGREEMENT
2001



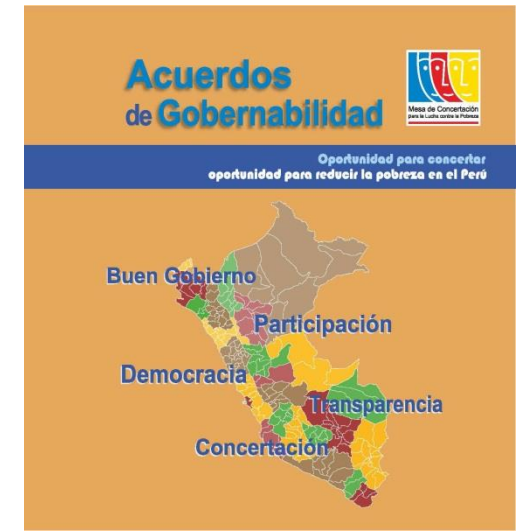
ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN
2002



ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN
2006



ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN
2010/2011

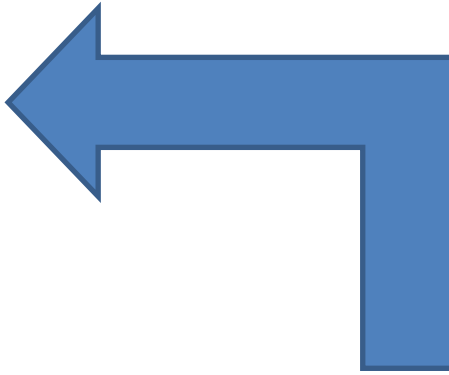


ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN
2014

Human rights violated

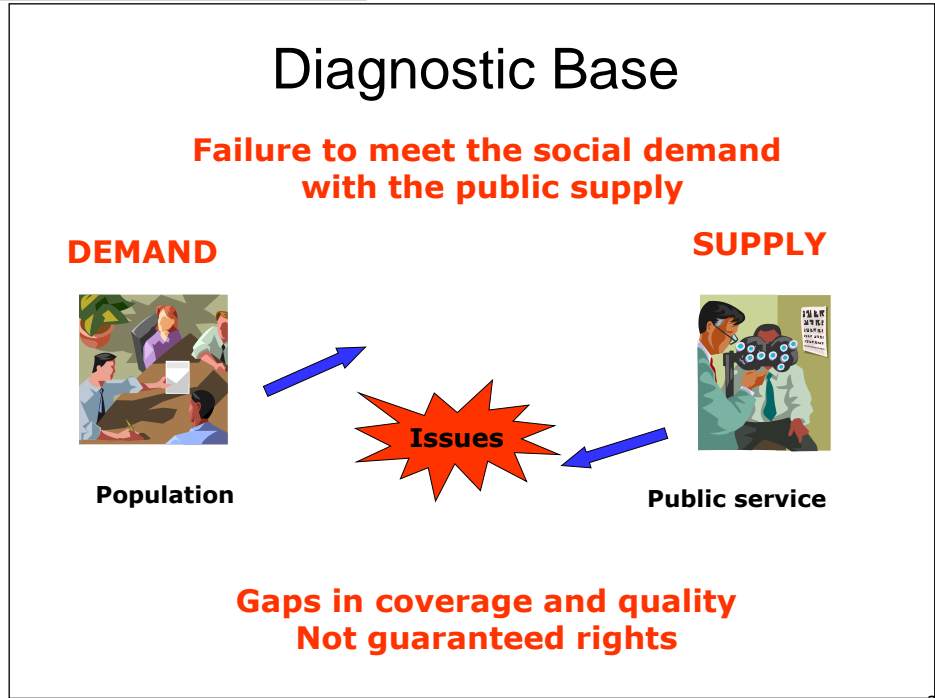
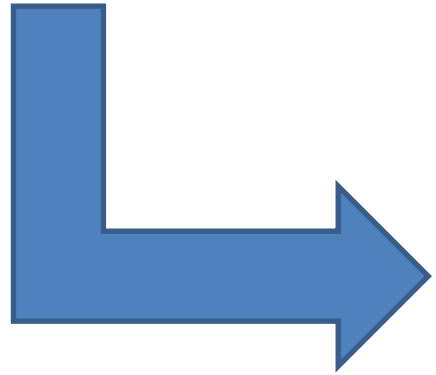
- High rates of maternal and neonatal mortality
- Poverty and deep inequalities
- high rate of chronic malnutrition
- High rate of poverty and extreme poverty
- Children and adults undocumented, especially in rural areas
- Low learning achievement in schools
- High unemployment and underemployment rate
- Clientelistic / partisan use of assistance programs
- Isolated populations or with severe problems in accessing basic services and markets
- Various forms of abuse and exploitation.
- Inequality of public expenditure.

BASELINE



Mesa de Concertación para la Lucha contra la Pobreza

There is a wide gap / distance between: the rights enshrined in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and its legislative developments and the situation of children and adolescents



No political priority for children and adolescents

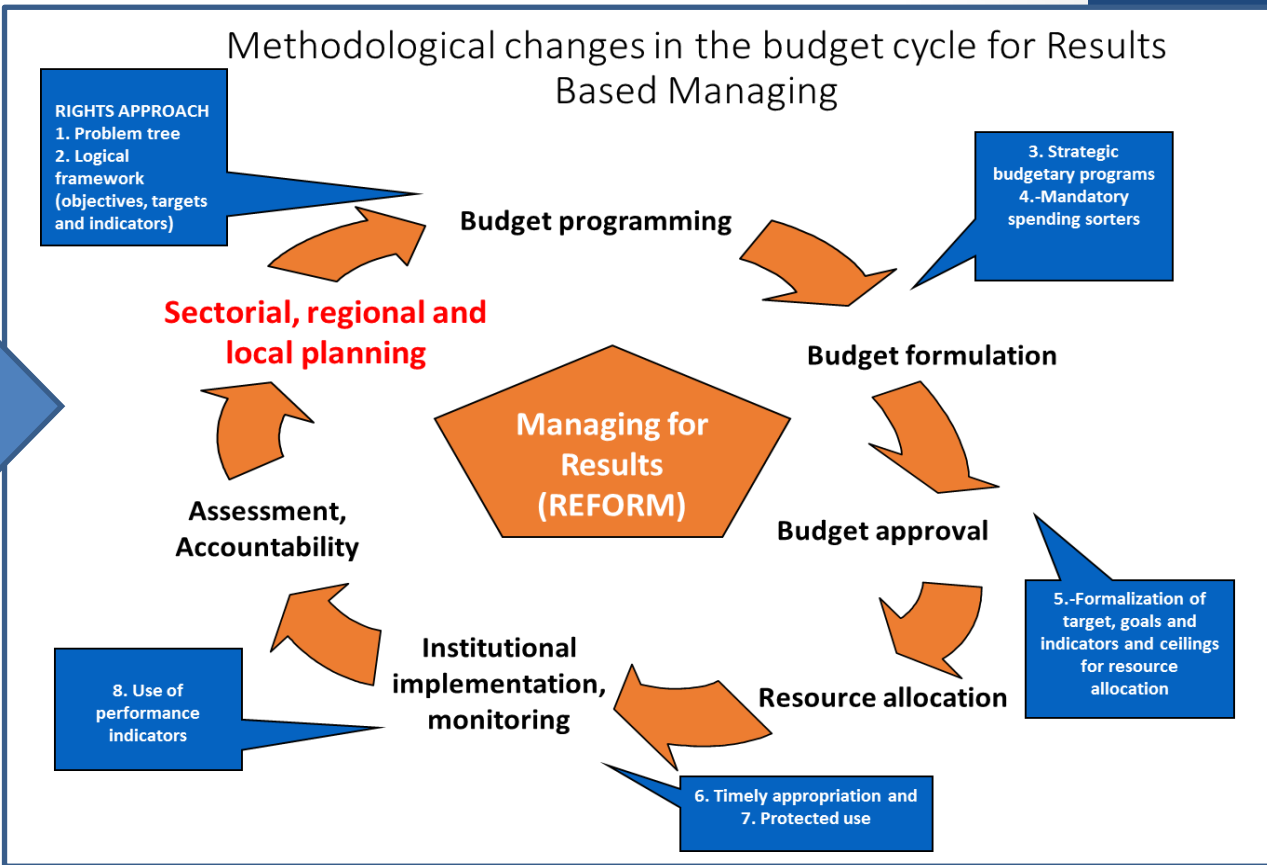
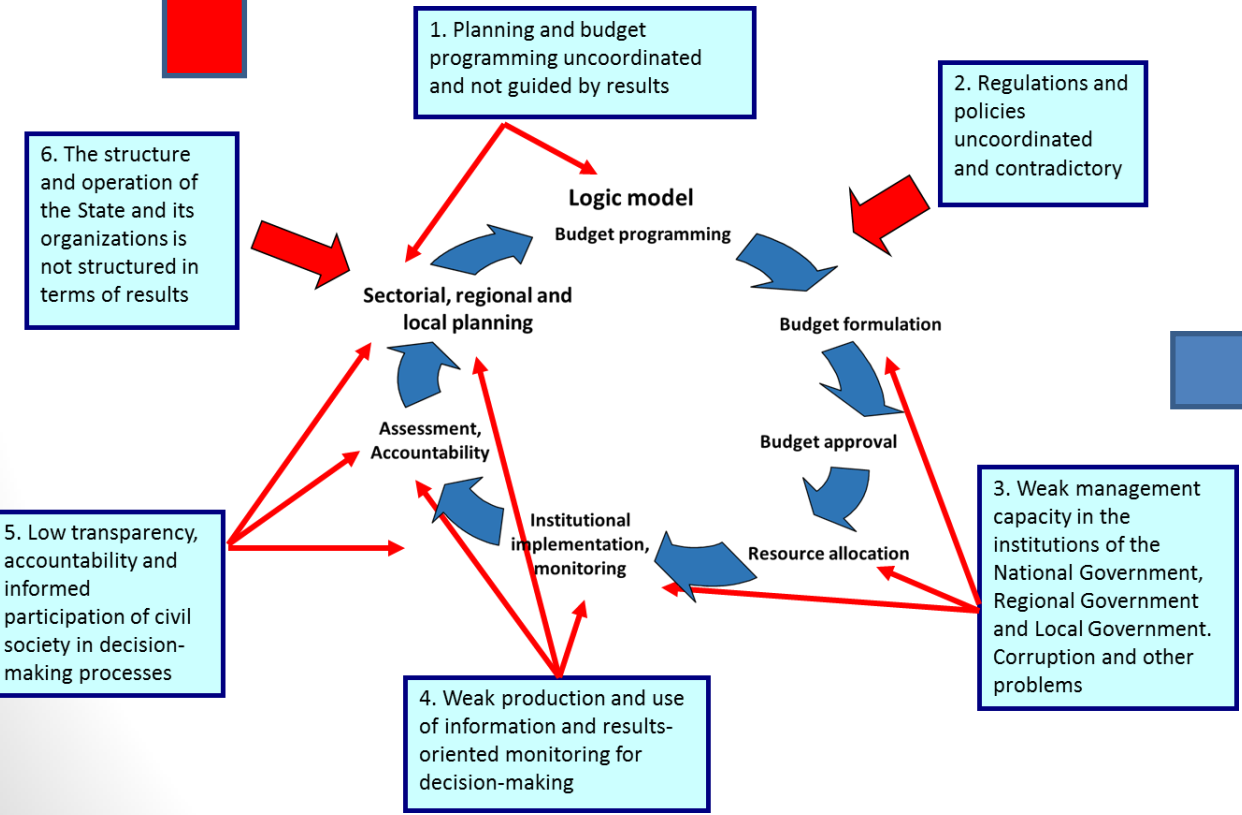
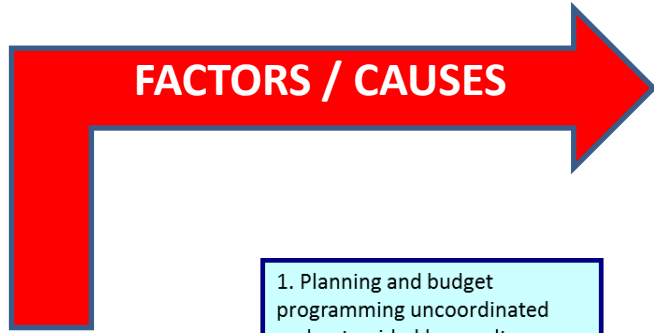
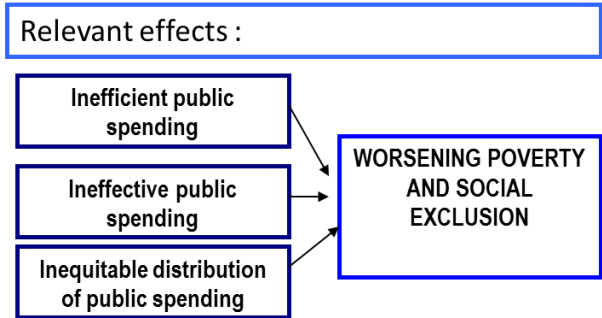
There is no transparency in government budget information, coverage and quality of services and living conditions of the population.

There are issues of effectiveness, efficiency and quality in the State action. No rights are guaranteed. Public expenditure does not contribute to improving quality of life of the population

Contents of change:

Statement of the central problem

The budget does not contribute to the effectiveness and quality of public expenditure because it does not uphold the rights or plans to guarantee them, and is not oriented to achieving and measuring results for the population.



First Stage (2001-2005)

- ❑ Institutionalize mechanisms for dialogue and consultation
- ❑ Transparency (access to public information)
- ❑ Concerted planning
- ❑ Participatory Budgeting

Second Stage (2005-2007)

- ❑ Priority activities related to universal services.
- ❑ Expenditures classifier to see how spending is done
- ❑ Protected Activities. So that money is not taken for other purposes
- ❑ Fiscal Priority Rule for allocation of resource

Third Stage (2008-2014)

- ❑ Managing for results
- ❑ Strategic budget programming,
- ❑ Physical Targets linked to financial goals, to track spending.
- ❑ Territorialized goals
- ❑ Monitoring indicators: outcome and output.
- ❑ Policing by citizens

Alliances and actions of incidence/ Citizen campaigns/ Governance arrangements / Skills development

What is it that we call "concerted monitoring"?



- We use the term "concerted monitoring" to refer to the **joint effort** conducted by representatives of **public sector institutions and civil society** - in the various levels and/or sectors that both types of institutions can acquire - to:
 - **Understand and analyze the performance of the State in compliance with its key roles** linked to recognize and guarantee the rights of the population and
 - Direct from that knowledge and analysis the propositions and recommendations **for the better compliance of these roles and the greater well-being of the population** associated with them.
- The process that follows - in whole or in part - may be subject to a concerted monitoring **in one or multiple public policies**. Starting from the formalization of the right, to the identification of outcomes in the living conditions of the population; going through: the definition of objectives, indicators, targets, intervention strategies, resource allocation, expenditures, etc.

What is it that we call "concerted monitoring"?



- The central assumptions which support this joint effort are:
 - **The shared interest** by representatives of the public sector and civil society to guarantee all people all their rights, in terms of equity.
 - **The recognition of the role(s) that both parts have**, to achieve the common objective(s)
- Concerted monitoring has been developed and is used by the State and civil society enactors involved in the Round Table for the Fight against Poverty (MCLCP) pertaining to the effectiveness, efficiency, and equity of the public action.

Who participates in the working groups linked to the Monitored Tracking of Strategic Budget Programs?



For the State:

Ministry of Economy and Finance; Ministry of Health-MINSA; Social Security Peru-ESSALUD, Program for the Reform of Health-PARSALUD II Sector; Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations-MIMP, Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion, Ministry of Education, CNE, Ombudsman

For the organizations of civil society:

CARE Peru; Future Generations; PRISMA Charitable Association; Plan International, Peruvian Society of Pediatrics; Peruvian Society for Adolescent and Youth; College of Obstetricians of Peru / Regional College of Obstetricians III Lima Callao; College of Nurses of Peru; Association of Citizens for the Prevention of Communicable Diseases-ACPET, NGOs TIPACOM, Peruvian Institute for Responsible Parenthood-INPPARES; Centre for the Promotion and Defense of Sexual and Reproductive Rights-PROMSEX.

For the cooperation agencies:

United Nations Population Fund - UNFPA; United Nations Children's Fund - UNICEF; Pan American Health Organization-OPS, and United States Agency for International Development-USAID Peru.

Coordination:

Round Table for the Fight against Poverty

(*) This list unfortunately does not include all the organizations that have participated and/or participate in the working groups that are responsible for the monitoring of the budgetary programs both at the national level and, as the case may be, in the regions of the country; nor does it include the organizations that are members of the NEC or in its case the REC. We apologize for any involuntary omissions.

Examples of normative changes associated to incidence, consensus building and monitoring

First Stage (2001-2005)

- **Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information (2001).** Formalizes agreement of access to information about budget execution. SIAF
- **Constitutional Reform Act (2002)** Establishes a decentralized regime and the use of "concerted plans" and "participatory budgeting"
- **Decentralization Framework Act (2002).** Regularization of the "Pilot Participatory Budget Operation" (PP)
- **Participatory Budget Framework Act (2004)** Regulates the development of the processes of the Participatory Budget

Second Stage (2005-2007)

- **Laws 28652 and 28653.** Laws of Budget and Balance for FY 2006, respectively. These laws establish priority activities for children and introduce the use of classifiers of expenditure; protect spending and give priority to the allocation of resources for priority activities in budgetary appropriations.
- **Monitoring established breach of the Law of Equilibrium.**
- **Law No. 28927 and Law 28929,** Public Sector Law of Budget and Balance for Fiscal Year 2007. Executive projects are modified to ratify priorities in favor of children and provide the implementation of results based budgeting for the entire public sector, starting with the priority activities for children

Other examples of regulatory changes associated to advocacy, consensus building and concerted monitoring

Third Stage (2008-2014)

- **Law No. 29142, Public Sector Budget Law for Fiscal Year 2008 and equilibrium Law**
 - ✓ Orders the implementation of the first 5 SBP (Strategic Budget Programs), defines 4 new programs to work with and defines institutional responsibilities in various aspects of the implementation of RBM (Results Based Management).
- **Law N° 29289, Public Sector Budget Law for Fiscal Year 2009**
 - ✓ Strengthens the Institutionalization of the RBM, by including it in the Law 28411; defines and develops institutional responsibilities; includes 6 new SBP.
- **Law No. 29465 and Law No. 29626 Public Sector Budget Laws for Fiscal Years 2010 and 2011 respectively**
 - ✓ Maintains and expands the consolidation of the Institutionalization of results based management (RBM) through various amendments to the Law 28411

The National Executive Committee (NEC) of the MCLCP since its establishment, reviews every year the draft budget law of Balance and Debt. From that review have emerged a set of agreements and recommendations that in its time were presented to Congress; parts of which were at the time incorporated both to the Budget Laws and / or balance; and to the Law 28411, General Law of budget management system

TO ACHIEVE RESULTS

Link rights, plans, policies and budget ... link physical targets and financial goals ... and track ... concerted monitoring



Population and priority areas

Children in poverty especially from rural and urban marginal areas

RIGHTS	MOST IMPORTANT ACTIVITIES	STRATEGIC BUDGET PROGRAMS
Right to life	Care of the pregnant woman	"Maternal and Neo natal Health"
	Neonatal care for the newborn of less than 29 days	
Right to develop to its full capacity	Care for the child of less than 5 years	"Coordinated Nutrition Program"
	Attention of EDA* and IRA*	
	Safe water supply and monitoring and control of quality of drinking water	
Right to a name	Registration of Births and identity	"Population access to identity"
Right to education	Control of attendance of teachers and students	"Learning Achievement at the end of Cycle III"
	Priority education to children from ages 5 to 7 years	
	Mathematics and reading comprehension training by the end of the first cycle of primary school	
	Supervision, monitoring, educational counseling, teacher training	
	Care for school infrastructure at risk	
Right of rural populations to have access to basic services and markets	Transport and communications	"Access to basic social services and market opportunities"

About the methodology and the products of concerted monitoring

Key points reviewed

- Design of the program: (Assumptions and logic of intervention)
- Results achieved in the quality of life of people.
- Operation / effective service enhancements (coverage and quality).
- Allocation and budget execution in terms of balance (internal to the budget program), equity (redistributive role of the state) and progress in decentralization).
- Other aspects of management that influence the achievement of results

What is assumed / required

- The opening the dialog and transparency of the state and civil society
- Articulation with agents and with other monitoring/advocacy promoters.
- Conclusion of proposals and review of national and international literature.
- Access and review of existing information (budget, administrative records and others sources)
- Articulation of a national network of concerted monitoring.

Products

- Alerts: Emphasize a theme or aspect (positive or negative) that requires special attention
- Report: Deepens one aspect within a budget program
- Annual balances: Look at the performance of the overall program budget but can also delve into some aspect(s)
- Includes analysis of the subject and a set of policy recommendations aimed at stakeholders.

THE MCLCP ONLY RECOGNIZED AS PRODUCT OF CONCERTED MONITORING THE MATERIAL THAT HAS BEEN TAKEN TO DISCUSSION AND WHOSE RECOMMENDATIONS HAVE BEEN APPROVED BY CONSENSUS FOR THE RESPECTIVE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Linking "concerted monitoring" with "consensus policy".



- In the experience of the MCLCP an interdependent relationship exists between "concerted monitoring" and "consensus policy". This interdependence is revealed as such when processes are seen in time.
- The interaction of state agents and civil society can generate a virtuous cycle of continuous improvement of public policy when:
 - their interactions allow to identify the problems in the operation of policies from the point of view of achieving improvements in the living conditions of the population,
 - reference to these problems is not considered a threat by the public operator, and
 - when both parties cooperate in finding solutions to the problems encountered.
- The experience of state agents and civil society involved in the MCLCP has been valued as very timely for the conclusion of proposals: the electoral process, the formulation and approval of plans of territorial or sectorial development, and the approval of budget processes.
 - In the elections of 2002, 2006, 2010, and 2011 (and in the process of 2014) "governance arrangements" have been promoted, which have been in turn monitored

Contributions of Concerted Monitoring to the Public Management.



- Gives consistency to the actions of the State by associating: rights, policies, plans, budgets, implementation, monitoring and allowing monitoring during time of interventions.
- Strengthens the culture of transparency and accountability in governance assessment
- Improves the efficiency, efficacy and effectiveness of public policy
- Legitimizes the participation of civil society in governance.
- Contributes to the development and empowerment of the citizens
- Contributes to enhance the use and access to public information.
- Contributes to improve the quality of information for decision making.
- Generates common commitments between politicians, technicians and organized civil society. Which in turn contributes to the sustainability of policies in time.



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Round Table for the Fight against Poverty – MCLCP

For a dignified life for all

www.mesadeconcertacion.org.pe

Thank you

ANEXO

APPROVED DOCUMENTS BY THE NEC REGARDING CONCERTED MONITORING BY DATE BETWEEN 2011-2014 (*) (**)

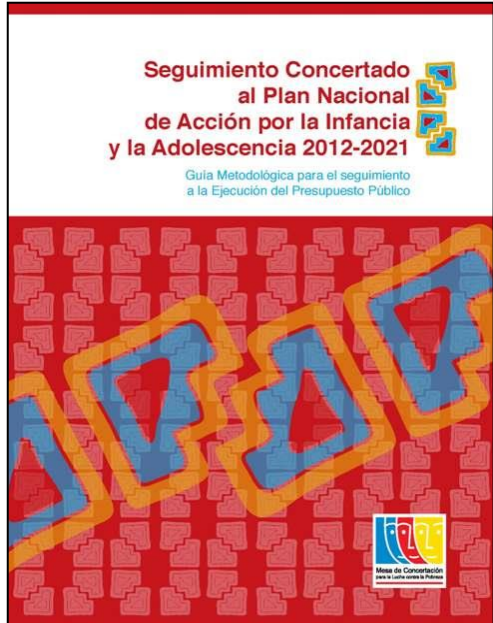
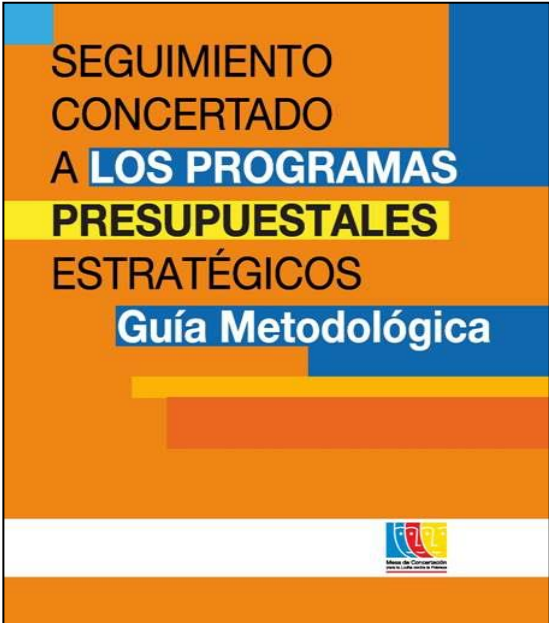
DATE	APPROVED DOCUMENTS BY THE NEC OF THE BCBFAP
2014	
16/09/2014	Report on the results of the DHS PPR AL I Semester 2014, and Recommendations agreed at the MCLCP on Nutrition and Maternal and Neonatal Health
28/08/2014	Balance of the Agreements of Regional Governance in Education 2011-2014.
28/08/2014	Report of the "Campaign for Good Beginning of the School Year 2014"
22/07/2014	2013 Balance of Policies and Management Strategies to meet the goals for Child Nutrition
10/07/2014	Maternal and Neonatal Health Program. Balance and Prospects 2013 under the Regional Governance Agreements 2015-2018
17/06/2014	Document Base for formulating Governance Agreements 2015-2018 local level
06/05/2014	Alert "Status of vaccination for children under three years" - Articulated Nutrition Program
29/04/2014	Alert distribution situation of TB PAN basket
10/04/2014	Report "Status of Health and Survival Woman Pregnant Women and Newborn 2012-2013" - Maternal and Neonatal Health Program
2013	
19/12/2013	Report "The Teen Pregnancy. A problem of public health and human rights." Maternal and Neonatal Health Program
20/08/2013	Alert Anemia
18/07/2013	Report Campaign Good Start School Year
04/07/2013	Report 2012 of Concerted Monitoring of the Articulated Nutrition Program
06/06/2013	Balance 2012 Budget concerted Monitoring for the Education Program Learning Outcomes
23/05/2014	Balance 2012 Budget concerted Monitoring for the Tracking of Maternal and Neonatal Health Program
2012	
22/11/2012	Alert about Bill Budget 2013 and its Impact on the Implementation of Maternal and Neonatal Health Program"
19/07/2012	Annual Budget Balance Achievements Learning Programme taking into account the recommendations
28/06/2012	Alert of concerted Monitoring Agreed on the status of the "inmovilization of the distribution of multimicronutrient for children aged 6 to 36 months in 16 regions of the country"
28/06/2012	Balance 2011 Concerted monitoring to the Articulated Nutrition Program
21/06/2012	Balance of Year 2011 Budget Concerted Monitoring of the Maternal and Neonatal Health Program
22/05/2012	Alert on "Prevention of teenage pregnancy." Maternal and Neonatal Health Program
16/02/2012	Report Concerted two purposes of Maternal and Neonatal Health Monitoring Program: normal delivery and care delivery complicated non-surgical. January-October 2011 period.

2011	
27/10/2011	Proposals approved the Draft Law on Financial Balance and Budget 2012.
20/10/2011	Analysis Report and Recommendations on the Draft Law on Public Budget 2012. Tracking Concerted Policy about Nutrition and Maternal and Neonatal Health
06/10/2011	Monitoring of the recommendations contained in the Alert No. 01-2011-SC / PSMNN on increasing maternal deaths in five regions, instructing the crew of MCLCP reprocessing of recommendations according criteria and suggested consensus.
29/09/2011	Monitoring Report Concerted two purposes of Maternal and Neonatal Health Program: population has access to family planning methods and healthy families informed about their sexual and reproductive health. January-July 2011 period.
01/09/2011	Monitoring Report about Service offered to "Children with Iron Supplement and Vitamin A" - PPE Articulated Nutrition
30/06/2011	Proposals for changes in the Classifier Functional Programmatic of the Public Budget, for submission to the Ministry of Finance, the ministries involved in the management of budget programs and the Committee on Transfer.
28/06/2011	Proposals for the first hundred days in office developed by member institutions of the Campaign All for the Children. Vote for Children Now, incorporating the changes suggested in the session.
15/06/2011	Alerta N° 1-2011-SC/PSMNN, on increasing maternal deaths in five regions.
03/05/2011	Annual Report 2010 Concerted Strategic Budget Tracking the Maternal and Neonatal Health Program
03/05/2011	Annual Report 2010 Concerted Monitoring the Nutritional Articulated Strategic Budget Program
03/05/2011	Annual Report 2010 Concerted Monitoring the Achievements of the Learning Program to End the Cycle III EBR
15/02/2011	Agreed Agenda macroeconomic policy and improvement of living conditions from 2011 to 2016
15/02/2011	Agenda for the Rights of Children 2011-2016
15/02/2011	Agenda for Integral Development of Rural Areas and Poverty Reduction 2011-2016

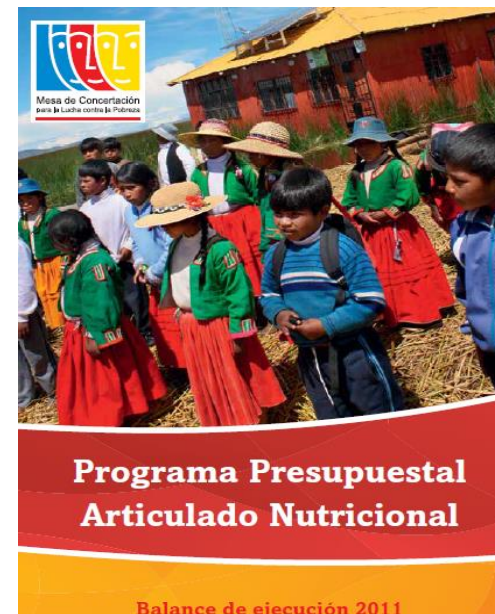
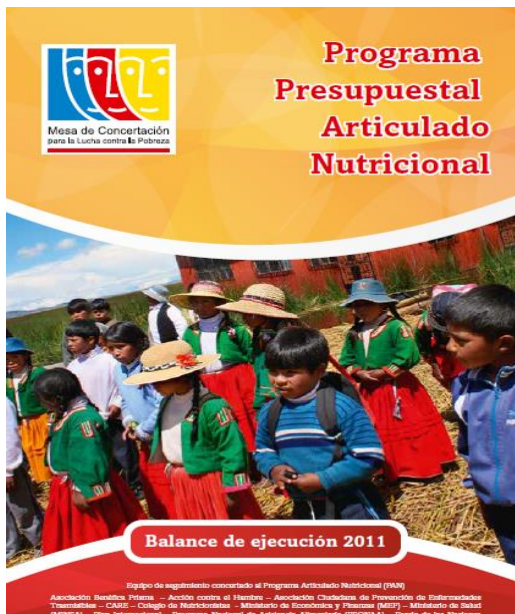
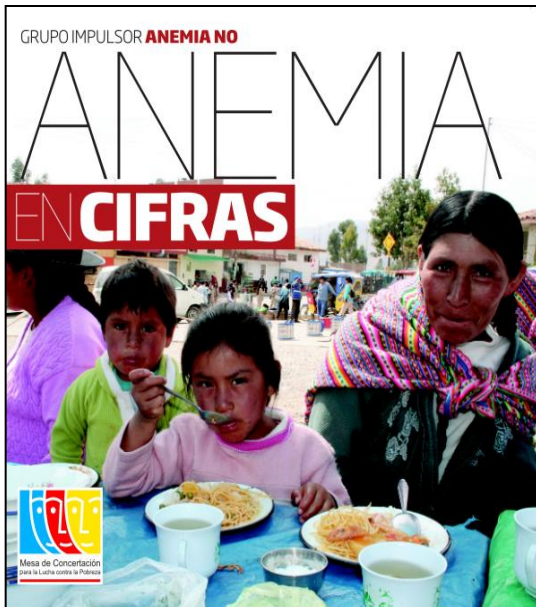
Proposed "Agendas" for children included, rural populations and macro economic submitted in the process of harmonization of policies with the parties participating in the national elections of 2011 and proposed "Base Document" to consultation with the parties and regional and local movements in the electoral process 2014. It should be noted that the "agendas" of 2011 were formulated based governance arrangements entered into in the regional elections of 2010. Not included reports of concerted monitoring made in regions of the country.
Documents available on the website of the BCBFP

Processes and "tools" to support and promote concerted monitoring of public spending

Development of capacities, citizen campaigns, and concerted monitoring



THE ROUND TABLE PROMOTES THE DEVELOPMENT OF CAPACITATION FOR CONCERTED MONITORING AND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF AGREEMENTS ON GOVERNANCE

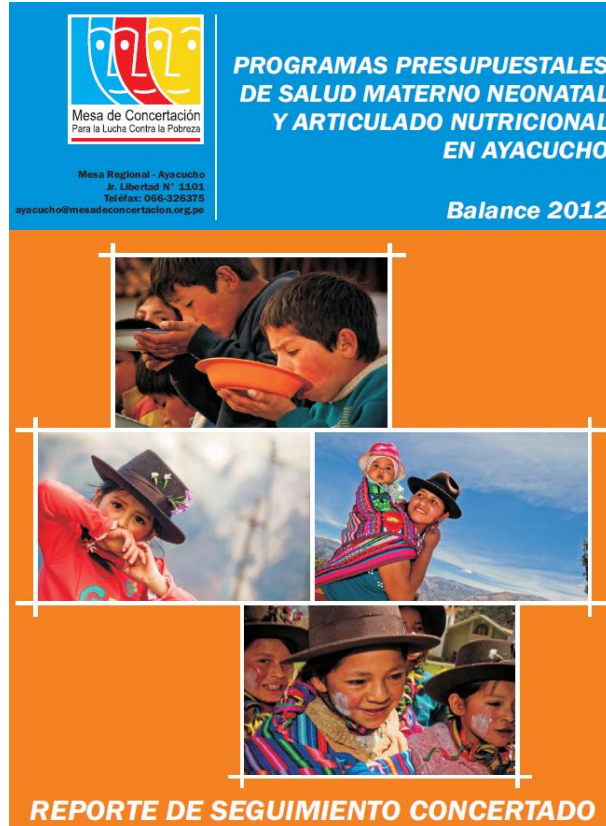


THE AGREEMENTS ARE ALSO MONITORED THROUGH CONCERTED MONITORING AND THE RESULTS ARE TRANSMITTED



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Articulation of a National Network of Concerted Monitoring - MCLCP



All Regional Round Tables develop monitoring actions. There are 12 teams that are articulated in a national network of concerted monitoring.