
TRANSPARENCY IN THE INDC: THE CASE OF THE PERUVIAN ENERGY SECTOR



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TRANSPARENCY IN THE INDC: THE CASE OF THE PERUVIAN ENERGY SECTOR

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Made in Peru.

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

BaU	: Business as Usual
CAN-LA	: Climate Action Network - Latin America
CEPLAN	: National Center for Strategic Planning
CIF	: Climate Investment Funds
COP	: Conference of the Parties
DGCCDRH	: Directorate General of Climate Change, Desertification and Water Resources
ENPCC	: National Prospective Team for Climate Change
FCPF	: Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FIP	: Forest Investment Program
GHG	: Greenhouse Emissions
GFLAC	: Climate Finance Group for Latin America and the Caribbean
INDC	: Intended Nationally Determined Contributions
MAPS	: Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios
MCVS	: Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation
MEF	: Ministry of Economy and Finance
MINAGRI	: Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation
MINAM	: Ministry of the Environment
MINCU	: Ministry of Culture
MINEDU	: Ministry of Education
MINEM	: Ministry of Energy and Mines
MINJUS	: Ministry of Justice and Human Rights
MINSA	: Ministry of Health
MRE	: Ministry of Foreign Affairs
MTC	: Ministry of Transport and Communications
NAMA	: Nationally Appropriate Mitigation Actions
NUMES	: Program for the Development of a New Sustainable Energy Matrix
OSF	: Open Society Foundations
PCM	: Presidency of the Council of Ministers
PlanCC	: Project Planning for Climate Change
PRODUCE	: Ministry of Production
RER	: Renewable Energy Resources
RLIE	: Latin American Network on the Extractive Industries
UNFCCC	: United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change



PHOTO:
Cristina
López

Acknowledgments

With twelve years of institutional life, Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales (DAR) is a non-profit civil association committed to the construction of governance, sustainable development and the promotion of indigenous rights in the Amazon. Under the 2013- 2017 Institutional Strategic Plan, the priority intervention lines revolve around four aspects for socio-environmental management: (i) promote the implementation of instruments of socio-environmental management in public administration; (ii) promote actions for monitoring and promoting sustainable investments in the Amazon basin; (iii) have an impact on the sustainable management of the Amazon ecosystems, and (iv) to integrate the right of indigenous peoples in the development policy.

To achieve this, DAR reinforces its work in the country through the coordination of sub national levels - especially in the regions of Loreto (through a decentralized office), Ucayali, Madre de Dios and Cusco, national levels through programs for Ecosystems and Rights, Socio-Environmental Management and Investments, and international levels through the Amazon program.

This publication is part of an institutional effort from DAR and its members to promote good governance in the Amazon Region and to apply transparency in the constitution process of national contributions in the energy sector in the country, as part of its international commitments to tackle Climate Change.

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Introduction

Energy has historically been one of the most important resources for economic and social development around the world. Economic and social agents demand its production, transport and distribution; while one of the objectives of States and specialized companies is to meet this demand. However, without adequate public policies, safeguards and respect for human rights, energy production can mean a danger for both climate and society.

Faced with those obstacles, States and international organizations propose measures to mitigate these effects. Making these measures explicit in public policies, in terms of climate change mitigation and adaptation, and ensuring commitment from the State to comply with them, are the main challenges.

The main objective of the present study is to measure and characterize the transparency level in each one of the threads within the constitution of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDCs) to fight climate change, emphasizing those mitigation measures regarding energy production. The INDCs were developed by the Ministry of Environment of Peru and delivered to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) in April 2016.

In other words, we will analyse the transparency of the five threads which made up the INDC of Peru. There were: (i) the Project Planning for Climate Change (PlanCC), (ii) the Multisector Commission for Design of National Contribution of Peru, (iii) the submission of the INDC Proposal for Public Consultation, (iv) the process of Public Consultation, and (v) the final delivery of the INDC before the United Nations.

The document is divided into two large parts. The **first part** covers the theoretical framework with the definition of concepts such as energy, governance and transparency. In the case of the latter concept, in addition, we raised the indicators that will serve to measure quantitatively and understand qualitatively, the transparency around each of the threads described. It also includes a section on the methodological design of the study and another one where the development and evolution of INDCs is described. In the **second part**, the study describes each one of the threads (its objectives and organization); it measures transparency as well as qualitative characterization.

For the development of this text, **three methodological tools** are used. In the first instance, **the documentary review**. The implementation of this instrument was used to know the structure and dynamics of the threads through official documents and those produced by other participating organizations.

Secondly, we used the **semi-structured interview** addressed to civil society experts and authorities from Ministry of Environment; this qualitative tool was applied in order to characterize the strengths and weaknesses around the transparency of the aforementioned threads.; Moreover, this interview was used to design the third qualitative tool.

Thirdly, a **quantitative survey** was applied to energy experts and connoisseurs of the INDC constitution process; twenty questions were made, divided into five parts, taking as a reference the threads mentioned. This tool was used to quantify the transparency in each one of the threads.

As a **general conclusion, it** has been identified that, while the formation process of the INDC contributions in Peru (for the quantitative and qualitative and documentary empirical evidence) has had opportunities for information, coverage of topics, level of detail of the topics and availability of information; within each of the threads, it has been able to observe critical characteristics with relation to transparency. That is, limited transparency – and, therefore, participation – in the specific processes for decision-making in the INDCs.

Another important flaw found – which still characterizes national processes and public institutions – was the lack of intercultural information and the timely inclusion of vulnerable populations. Such is the case of indigenous peoples, the most affected by climate change.

However, some threads had most critical characteristics than others in terms of transparency. The threads of the PlanCC, the Document for Public Consultation (presentation of the report of the Multisector Commission) and the Public Consultation Process included several channels for access to information, but these included practices which affected transparency.

On the other hand, the threads for the Multisector Commission and the INDCs Presentation to the United Nations were identified as the most critical. Each one of their indicators presented low performance levels regarding transparency.

Transparency is a primary focus of the governance in the mining-energy sector, because it is the capacity of the public bodies to provide information, documents, policies and decision-making processes of management, conservation and sustainable use of mining-energy natural resources and it includes the possibility to verify its accuracy by the citizens. To that extent, transparency becomes a means for citizens to exercise the right of access to public information and participation.

Regarding climate change issues, particularly those linked to energy commitments, it is crucial to continue to promote transparency and the proper exercise of the right of access to public information, because of the importance for the country of the funds directed towards climate change and by the plight that exists at the global level regarding this topic.

In this regard, **Transparency in the INDC: The Case of the Peruvian Energy Sector** is linked to DAR's work on climate change as it presents the transparency analysis in five spaces correlated to the construction of the INDC in mitigation at the national level. This publication shows that we must still prioritize the implementation of transparency and related regulations.

DAR, with support from the Open Society Foundations (OSF), implemented the project "Promoting Good Governance and Transparency in the Mining-Energy Sector", with the objective of contributing to mining-energy governance in support of the Peruvian State in the improvement of their instruments, transparency policies and access to information. In order to deepen the analysis of energy transparency, this publication has been prepared to provide recommendations in the field of climate change processes conducted in the country that can contribute to governance.

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1

NATIONALLY EXPECTED AND DETERMINED CONTRIBUTIONS



The Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) are the goals adopted by the international community (countries) (MINAM, 2016) to the United Nations, with the objective of reducing greenhouse gas emissions (Höhne, Ellermann, & Li, 2014), which should not exceed a temperature of two degrees Celsius in the planet with regards to the pre-industrial era (MINAM, 2016); it also has the aim of generating resilience measures to climate change impacts. In this manner, these contributions are borne of the global need to establish commitments to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (GHG), **mitigation** and to develop mechanisms for the management of climate change risks, **adaptation** (MINAM, 2015).

According to what was established in the Paris Agreement and the decisions derived from the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), in the last year, the INDCs have become more relevant, as they are the stake to achieving the global objective of reducing GHG. Therefore, in order to contribute to the halting of global warming, it is necessary to observe the INDCs in each country. These contributions have included two aspects: mitigation and adaptation.

- The contribution in mitigation refers to GHG reduction measures that countries can offer to the world, through sectoral activities of consensual mitigation within their own countries (MINAM, 2015).
- The contribution in adaptation involves the whole process to adjust to natural or human systems affected by the impacts of Climate Change (CARE, 2016).

It is important to point out that, while mitigation measures are compulsory in contributions, adaptation measures were left to each country's discretion to define their inclusion. The production process of these commitments lasted approximately three years. But it has not yet finished as the UNFCCC is still defining the clearer statements that must be contained in the INDCs with regards to transparency and means for implementation.

The parties (countries) agreed at the **19th Meeting of the Conference of the Parties (COP19)**, held in Warsaw (2013), to initiate or intensify the preparation of their respective contributions so that these nationally determined contributions could be presented before the start of the meeting in Paris in 2015, which was made effective by several countries (Höhne, Ellermann, & Li, 2014, pág. 1). The final result of the COP19 indicated that the contributions should be raised mainly regarding mitigation measures.

During the **20th Conference of the Parties**, held in Lima (2014), the general elements to be contained in the INDCs were defined. A time limit was established for 2030, as well as the determination of the Parties to strengthen

adaptation actions. In addition, the parties were invited to consider the communication of their planning efforts in adaptation or the inclusion of an adaptation component into their INDCs¹ (Republic of Peru, 2015; UNFCCC, 2016b). In addition to that, key elements were developed for the subsequent Paris Agreement (UNFCCC, 2016c). The presentation of the INDCs for developed countries and those that were prepared had a March 2015 deadline, and October 2015 for the rest of countries.

In the **21st Conference of the Parties**, held in Paris, the Paris Agreement was published, which opts for national contributions, such as the “world response to climate change”. Each one of the parties shall communicate its contributions and update them every five years, increasing their ambition. It is deemed that, in 2018, a global evaluation of all the contributions will take place to comprehend if, jointly, the increase of temperature by 2 degrees can be avoided, thus guiding the preparation of contributions for 2020, date when implementation will begin.

Why was the development of the INDC by countries and its subsequent submission to the UNFCCC important?

These proposals developed by the countries formed the key input to the negotiations undertaken in 2015, with a view to the Paris climate agreement. These were used to create the new international agreement that was finally adopted on 14 December 2015, which was referred to by some as the “First Universal Agreement in the history of Climate negotiations” (Planelles, 2015). This agreement, which will be enforced in 2020, becomes essential after the limited achievements of the Kyoto Protocol.

The Kyoto Protocol, adopted in 1997, was a significant attempt by the international community to limit greenhouse gas emissions

(GHG)². The first period of this Protocol entered into force in 2005 and expired in 2012 (Bodansky, 2011). It made great progress but also had strong weaknesses, mainly due to the fact that it did not constrain many of the major GHG emission producers.

The United States, responsible for about 19 percent of global emissions, never ratified the Protocol; China, the largest producer of carbon dioxide, and other countries with rapidly growing economies, including India and Brazil, did not impose any restriction on their GHG emissions (Harvard Kennedy School, 2010). The second period began in January 2013 and will end in 2020 (UNFCCC, 2016c), when the outline of the INDCs will be enforced.

Each country determined its INDCs through internal processes. There were no guidelines from the UNFCCC as to how these should be prepared. The countries established their contributions according to their national priorities, circumstances and capacities (World Resources Institute, 2016). Thus, countries were able to choose the level of detail in its INDC, providing a range of technical features to increase the clarity, transparency and understanding (World Resources Institute, 2016).

At the global level, there were 147 Parties (75% of all the parties to the UNFCCC) which responded to this invitation until October 1st 2015. Together, they represent approximately 86% of the greenhouse gas emissions worldwide in 2010 (UNFCCC, 2016). Subsequently, 40 more countries presented their contributions³. Peru submitted its recommendations in September 2015, in the middle of a process that had successes but also criticism, mainly from the civil society.

The Peruvian State has defined the process of constitution of their INDC, as one which has had a solid base of information of the work on Climate Change since the year 2003; which

1. Paragraph 12 of Decision 1/CP.20

2. The UNFCCC was established in 1992. Since 1995, the countries started developing negotiations to strengthen the global response to climate change; and, two years later, in 1997, adopted the Kyoto Protocol.

3. Number reported until April 2016

allowed to raise viable scenarios that meet strict criteria for the selection and analysis, with a participatory process with internal discussions on the proposals included in the sectoral planning, for which it has been considered the plans, programs and existing instruments. This formulation process, according to the position of the Peruvian State has generated more than 100 meetings at the political and technical level, incorporating the advice of more than 300 experts (Republic of Peru, 2015).

On the other hand, from the civil society's point of view, the contents and the scenarios that were raised have not had a planning process which encourages participation from social actors, specifically indigenous peoples most affected before the Climate Change who demanded greater inclusion in this process. Moreover, there were scenarios where submitted projects were not feasible due to the socio-environmental impacts that would be generated to the territories. Finally, these scenarios were not prioritized in the final definitive proposal from the Peruvian State.

After the end of the development process of the INDC, the Peruvian State submitted it to the UNFCCC, the official communication which indicates the contributions of the country both in terms of mitigation as well as in adaptation. With regard to the first case, **Mitigation**, the Peruvian State is committed between 1 January 2021 and 31 December 2030 to:

- **A reduction of 30% of greenhouse gases emissions (GHG) planned for the year 2030, as part of a Business as usual (BAU) scenario. The Peruvian State considers that a 20% reduction will be implemented through investments and expenses with internal resources, public and private (proposal is not conditioned), and that the remaining 10% will be subject to the availability of external international financing and favourable conditions (conditional proposal) (Republic of Peru, 2015).**

With regards to the second case, **Adaptation**, the Peruvian State has committed itself to the following:

- **To achieve a major objective to 2030: “Peru adapts to adverse effects and takes advantage of the opportunities that imposes the Climate Change”. Under this vision, a scope, objectives and targets for each sector/system have been defined. In addition, it has identified five cross-cutting areas in which we should act to address adaptation efficiently: disaster risk management; resilient infrastructure; approach towards poor and vulnerable populations; gender approach and promotion of private investment in adaptation to Climate Change. Goals were put forth for each one of the areas. (Republic of Peru, 2015).**

These contributions (mitigation and adaptation) were constructed by the Peruvian State through a similar process although with some differences. In the particular case of contributions in mitigation (which includes the energy sector), the process of its Constitution included at least five threads: i) PlanCC; ii) Multisector Commission; (iii) Document for Public Consultation; (iv) Public Consultation Process; and, (v) Submission of INDCs to the United Nations. This process served to identify the projection of GHG emissions based on six sectors (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, and forestry and waste disposal); as well as to identify mitigation options that were part of the selected scenario.

The central objective of this text is to quantify and understand the transparency in each one of these threads that produced projections of emissions and their respective mitigation measures.



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Liliana
García / DAR

2

CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

2.1

ENERGY SECTOR, CLIMATE CHANGE AND PUBLIC POLICIES



Energy is a key resource for economic and social development of societies at the world level (Stern, 2010). That is why private companies and society actors demand this resource; while the State, together with certain economic stakeholders, have established as a priority goal to meet this demand through the construction of different mechanisms to put at the disposal of the first as much energy as possible with the aim of continuing to grow economically (Kuijpiers, van Huijstee, & Wilde-Ramsinga, 2014). In this context, has developed the energy sector.

This sector is in charge of the State and private companies, each one with its own responsibilities and aims to develop primary activities, secondary and tertiary oriented toward the management of the energy resources of a country.

However, today there is a new political and economic context: the fall in the price of minerals, oil and in the demand for investment. Mining-energetic industries have generated negative effects due to the inexistence of adequate safeguards, the infringement of rights, the

weakening of socio-environmental standards and the accentuation of the lack of transparency.

Mining-energy activities are developed on the basis of the exploitation of natural resources that are the property of the nation. The present leaders must prevent the disappearance and preserve the productivity of such natural resources, so that they can benefit not only to the current generations of citizens, but also future generations.

These are causing significant income for States and, due to this governments are aggressively encouraging investments through policies of flexibility of socio-environmental standards, regulations and institutions, and cutbacks in territorial rights and public consultation of indigenous peoples. This indiscriminate promotion has produced negative economic impacts, environmental damage, labour instability, criminalization of protests and strong social conflicts with subsequent deaths and grave injuries.

In the same vein, energy production and related activities which are not adequately supervised can in future represent a danger for climate, with the largest of all being climate change (IEA, 2015). Climate Change is a global variation, significant and persistent (decades to more) in weather patterns (such as rainfall or temperature). Unlike the climate variability from the

“natural internal processes within the climate system”, the direct or indirect source of this abnormal change are the activities carried out by human beings, associated with the emission of GHGs, including the production of energy (The Core Team Writing; Pachauri, Rajendra; Meyer, Leo, 2015).

Regarding this threat, States and international organizations are designing and running a series of public policies aimed at ensuring that the activities of the society, including the production of energy, have the least possible impact on the climate. That is, through public policies and strategies that seek the resolution of problems in question

through arrangements made by the authorities of one or more institutions of the State.

These plans are carried out with the aim of articulating the interests of groups with different expectations and social, political and economic interests. Public policies come to form a broad process of materialization, through actions of the works or actions to take, since the concretization of these plans will be carried out through the performance of the public managers (Alza, 2012).

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2.2

GOVERNANCE AND ITS ELEMENTS

Public policies, including those aimed at reducing the impact of Climate Change, must be incorporated and implemented taking into account the elements of governance, because it ensures the participation of all actors of both the State and civil society, in an orderly and systematic manner, around public decision-making.

Governance is the set of rules and bodies that define and promote the actions of the actors, in order to create a link between state institutions and society efficiently (Gamboa, 2014, pág. 34). The elements of this concept are: (i) Transparency and access to information; (ii) Planning; (iii) Management Capacity; (iv) Coordination; (v) Participation; (vi) Accountability; and (vii) Public Integrity.

Transparency is the promotion by the public sector, to put at free use the information (documents, data, plans, etc.), in a clear and understandable manner, regarding the activities of State entities so that the population is able to access and verify what has been done by them (Ombudsman, 2010; 2010a; 2012). The right of access to information allows any person access to information in control of the State and is governed by the principles of maximum disclosure, maximum publicity and good faith.

For its part, **planning** is the organized process in which strategies are formulated for

decision-making and to solve problems in a particular sector. These strategies are given thanks to the work of developing, approving, executing, monitoring and evaluating policies, plans, programs or projects for which there is a clear vision of the process, which leads to clear up doubts about the honesty in with which these are built and to check if these are, indeed, efficient (Crozier, 1969; March et al. 1997).

Management capacity is the ability to strengthen and improve the structure of an institution which can be evidenced in the implementation or in their performance, in addition to adequately managing human resources achieving its development (DAR, 2012).

Coordination is the work of articulating a communication and arranging means and forces between the different levels of government, within each sector and among them, in order to coordinate strategies for solution in the face of conflict (Mintzberg, 1984; Stein et al. 2006; Allison, 1992)

Participation is a right that encourages citizens to be part of the decision-making policies which affect it. It also means the creation of incentives that can eliminate the institutional obstacles that prevent the inclusion of various sectors of the population to be part of a particular process (Gamboa, 2014).

Accountability is the mechanism by which civil society can require State institutions to provide information and justification for the use of public funds, policies and plans made. What we are seeking is for the entities to assume responsibility on the transparency with which an organization is working; in addition, it is a way to strengthen institutions and citizen

rights' regarding the monitoring of public officials (Gamboa, 2014).

Finally, **public integrity** is the transparent and ethical behaviour of public officials and institutions,

regulating the principles, duties and prohibitions and strengthening entities in their work against corruption (Gamboa, 2014).



PHOTOS:
1. Patricia Patrón / DAR
2. Cristina López

2.3

THE TRANSPARENCY OF PUBLIC POLICIES AND THEIR INDICATORS

Transparency is one of the main criteria for the achievement of good governance in the processes of public policies, including the reduction of Climate Change in the constitution of the INDC.

When is there transparency and what are its indicators?

Transparency in public policy exists when each one of its threads produces information to the public

or to interested groups in a timely manner, complete with sufficient detail, which is available through different media (OECD, s/f). Others have defined transparency as the publicizing of the elections within the public policies; and the availability and growing delivery of timely information to the public, through comprehensive, relevant, high quality and reliable data on the activities of government (Ginsberg, Carey, Halchin, & Keegan, 2012).

According to these definitions, we have raised the following indicators of transparency: (i) timeliness of information; (ii) coverage of the issues; (iii) level of detail; and, (iv) availability of information. Below we define each one of them.

TABLE N° 1.
TRANSPARENCY INDICATORS IN PUBLIC POLICIES

INDICATORS	DEFINITION
Opportunity	Institutions or the State provide information regarding documents or processes in a timely manner. It is more transparent when it provides information in a timelier manner. It is said to be appropriate when the information is provided during the process in question or immediately thereafter.
Topic Coverage	Institutions or the State provide information regarding documents or processes in the most comprehensive manner possible. It is said to be complete when it covers the greater amount of aspects touched during the development of the process.
Detail Level of Topics	Institutions or the State provide information regarding documents or processes of the more detailed manner and in the correct language. There are cases in which the State provides vast information about all the processes, but this is not adequately detailed or does not have the correct language. So it is said that the State is more transparent when the information provided has sufficient detail and when the information provided is the appropriate language.
Availability	Institutions or the State provide information on the documents or processes through the greater amount of media and access. It is said that the State is more transparent when it provides information by the greatest number of possible means, are these electronic, analogue or paper.

Self-preparation, on the basis of Ginsberg, Carey, Halchin, & Keegan, 2012; OECD, s/f; OECD, 2005.

This is a first analysis of transparency in the commitments of Peru regarding climate change, having chosen these early indicators. It is necessary to clarify that other indicators are also relevant to transparency, such as quality, accessibility, relevance, reliability, clarity, interculturalism, comprehensible information, among others, which have not been taken into account in this approach.

When measuring transparency about public policy processes, as in this case, it is necessary to identify before what is the

public policy and the threads that comprise it. Thus, **public policy that is analysed is the realization of national contributions.** In the case of the threads, it is useful to the perspective of the logical model. This model describes what the public policy is trying to achieve and the steps through which the policy assumes its objectives are achieved. This model consistently brings together the relevant inputs, activities, outputs and outcomes (OECD, 2005).

The **inputs** are resources that are required to formulate and implement policy. In our case, this thread refers to the PlanCC. The activities are the set of actions to implement and develop the policy; in this case, the actions developed have been identified by the Multisector Commission to design the national contribution of the Peruvian State (OECD, 2005, pág. 47).

The **outputs** are tangible and immediate products made available to a target group by the policy. In our case, we have identified the output as the delivery of the document for public consultation (OECD, 2005, pág. 47). The intermediate outcomes are defined as those benefits or changes in participants as a result of the policy (OECD, 2005, pág. 47); in our case, it is the public consultation process. The final outcome is a change at the organizational or systemic levels (OECD, 2005); in our case, we have identified the delivery of the national contributions of the Peruvian State to the United Nations. Precisely, we will measure the transparency of each one of these threads.

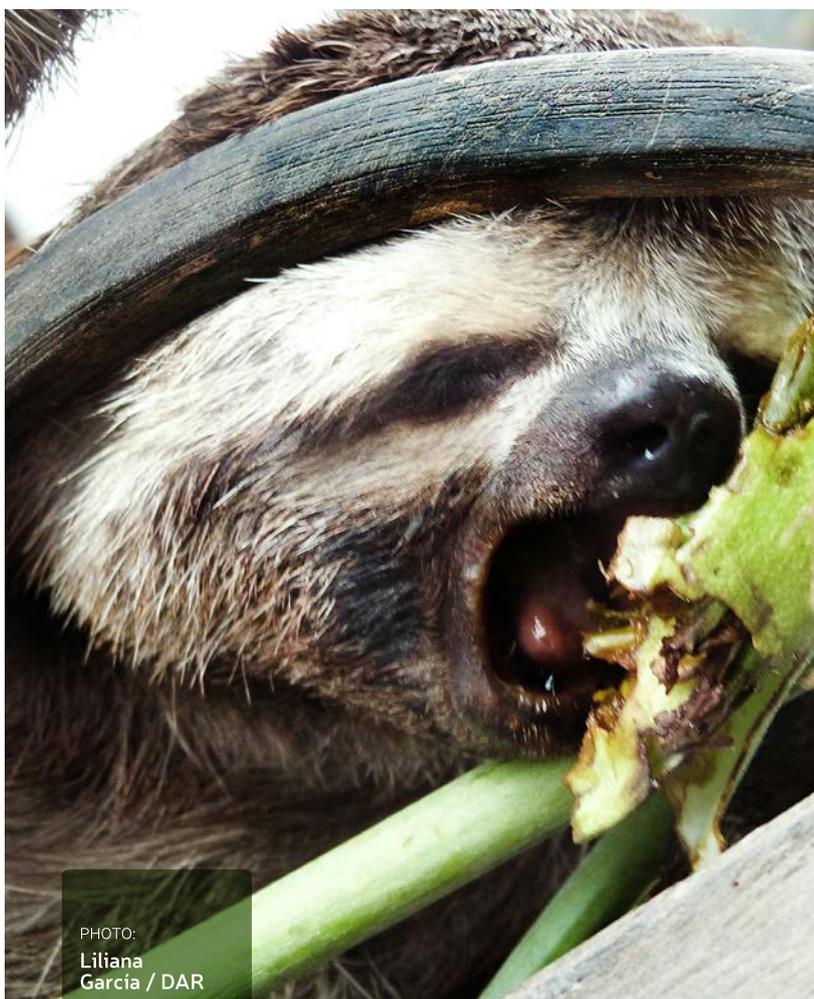
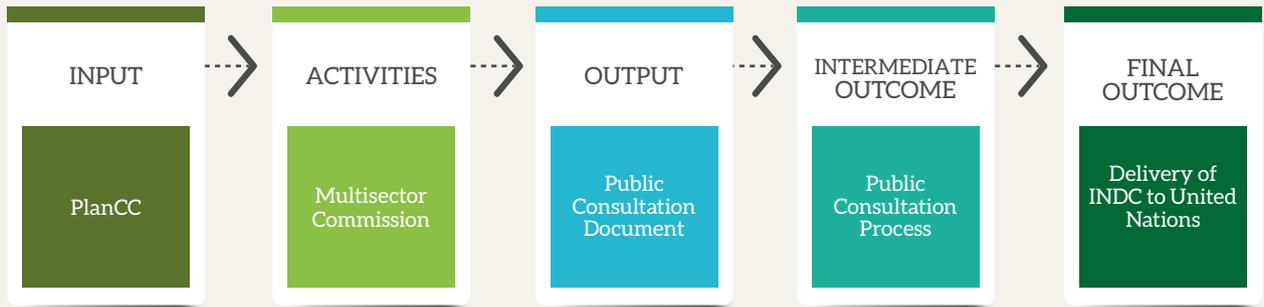


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Liliana
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Figure N° 1.
 LOGICAL MODEL FOR INDCs PROCESSES – PERU



Self-preparation



PHOTOS 1 and 2:
 Cristina López

PHOTO 3:
 Sébastien Snoeck



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3

METHODOLOGICAL DESIGN

3.1

CONSTRUCTION AND VALIDATION OF DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

The theoretical reference above has been used throughout the implementation of all the methodological tools. The present study collected three types of data: qualitative, documentary and quantitative. Each of these

tools has been constructed for data collection. In the first case, guides were developed of semi-structured interviews with approximately fifteen questions and were applied to ten experts participating in the process of constitution of the INDC (four of them belonging to non-governmental organizations). This tool was applied between the months of January and March of 2016; the process of validation of this tool was the implementation prior to an expert in order to pilot the sequence and relevance of the questions.

In the second case, documentary review guides were applied to management reports and regulations with regards to the INDC process mainly produced between the years 2014 and 2016. In the third case, we developed a questionnaire with 20 questions whose aim was to poll experts who participated or were involved in the process of constitution of the INDCs. This questionnaire was sent via Google Form and was applied between the months of February and March 2016. The validation of this last tool was given through the application of a pre-test to two experts. The experts surveyed were twelve.



PHOTO:
DAR

3.2

ANALYSIS METHODS AND TRIANGULATION STRATEGY

The qualitative and documentary data were analysed as case studies; for the quantitative part, as descriptive statistics.

What is the triangulation type and subtype of the data collected and analysed?

The triangulation design used was the sequential mixed with quantitative emphasis and the specific subtype was the one first developed qualitatively with the ultimate goal to build and implement the quantitative tools. The scientific notation of this triangulation is “which->how”. In the study developed, the main tool was the questionnaire quantitative; but for its composition, the semi-structured interviews and documentary review were first applied.

Figure N° 2.
SUBTYPE OF TRIANGULATION: MIXED WITH SEQUENTIAL
QUANTITATIVE EMPHASIS, WHICH DEVELOPS FIRST QUALITATIVELY



Self-preparation on the basis of Creswell, 2013.

Hereafter, a summary of the scores obtained by each one of the threads, result of the survey of experts, in annex number 2 we can find the detail of the achievement of these scores.

Table N° 2.
**TRANSPARENCY MEASUREMENTS FOR THE INDC
 CONSTITUTION PROCESS SUBPROCESS IN PERU**

NUMBER	THREAD	SCORE
1	PlanCC	13,33
2	Multisector Commission	8,33
3	Document for Public Consultation	12,00
4	Public Consultation Process	11,00
5	INDCs Presentation to the United Nations	8,00
Total		52,67

Self-preparation.

Note. The optimal score of transparency of the entire process is 100. The Peru INDC constitution process obtained a little more than half. Each one of the threads, in terms of optimum transparency should have obtained 20; some were very much more than half; others were not.



PHOTO:
 Cristina López



PHOTO:
Joan Grofols

4

TRANSPARENCY ANALYSIS IN THE CONSTITUTION FOR NATIONAL CONTRIBUTIONS (INDCs)

4.1

PROJECT PLANNING FOR CLIMATE CHANGE (PLANCC)

The determination of emissions and of the respective mitigation scenarios demands a great deal of specialized scientific know-how (UNFCCC, 2016b). For the Peruvian case, the PlanCC constituted one of the most important technical backgrounds, which served as a basis for the development of the INDC for Peru. According to the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), the proposal for mitigation contribution was built considering as its basis “appropriate mitigation measures for each country [...]; initiatives that were being implemented or planned by the sectors; forest programs and the Forest Investment Program; and the diagnostic study prepared in the framework of the Project Planning for Climate Change (PlanCC), which included a prospective analysis with scenarios for long-term mitigation, among other instruments” (MINAM, 2015).

What is PlanCC?

It was part of an international cooperation program called MAPS (Mitigation Action Plans and Scenarios). This is a collaboration program between developing countries (Colombia, South Africa, Brazil, Chile and Peru) raised to establish evidence basis for the long-range transition toward robust economies that are characterized by being efficient in terms of carbon and capable in terms of climate resilience (MAPS, 2016).

The PlanCC is basically a Peruvian MAPS project and was defined as a project of the Peruvian Government -funded by international cooperation- which had, as its main objective, the building of technical and scientific bases, as well as capabilities to explore the feasibility of “clean” or “low carbon” development and mainstreaming of Climate Change in the planning of the country’s development (PlanCC, 2016). This plan was designed with two specific objectives: (i) the need to design sectoral mitigation options, to implement in Peru for 2021 and 2050; and, (ii) to estimate the costs and potential for reduction of emissions of the options.

The PlanCC was divided into three phases: (i) pre-investment, dedicated to the formulation of the study per

se; (ii) planning, where the policies based on the study carried out in Phase I were designed; and, (iii) implementation, the final stage in charge of implementing public policies. Only phase I was completed at due date, with a duration from April 2012 (presentation of the draft) until July 2014 (presentation of results)⁴.

Phase I focused on the preparation of a study in order to determine what the possible scenarios were which the country could face depending

evaluation would be undertaken to determine its priority.

These options are determined between two views, the BaU (business as usual) or sustainable development. In addition, at this stage, according to the information published by the MINAM, the PlanCC, despite being a project of international cooperation was chaired in its first phase, by a Steering Committee composed of the Ministry of the Environment (MINAM), the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MRE), the Ministry of Economy and Finance (MEF) and the National Center for Strategic Planning (CEPLAN).

This plan also promoted actions of participation and interaction among a team of researchers and representatives from the public sector and several from the private sector, which were ultimately used to build jointly GHG emissions scenarios and identify mitigation options for the aforementioned six sectors. In this process, however, there was no active participation by indigenous peoples, who demanded it in subsequent events of civil society.

The PlanCC had three research lines: The Research Team (EI), National Prospective Team on Climate Change Mitigation (ENPCC) and the Technical Advisory Groups (GTC). The ENPCC was responsible for making decisions with respect to what would be the orientation and data that would be taken for the implementation of the study.

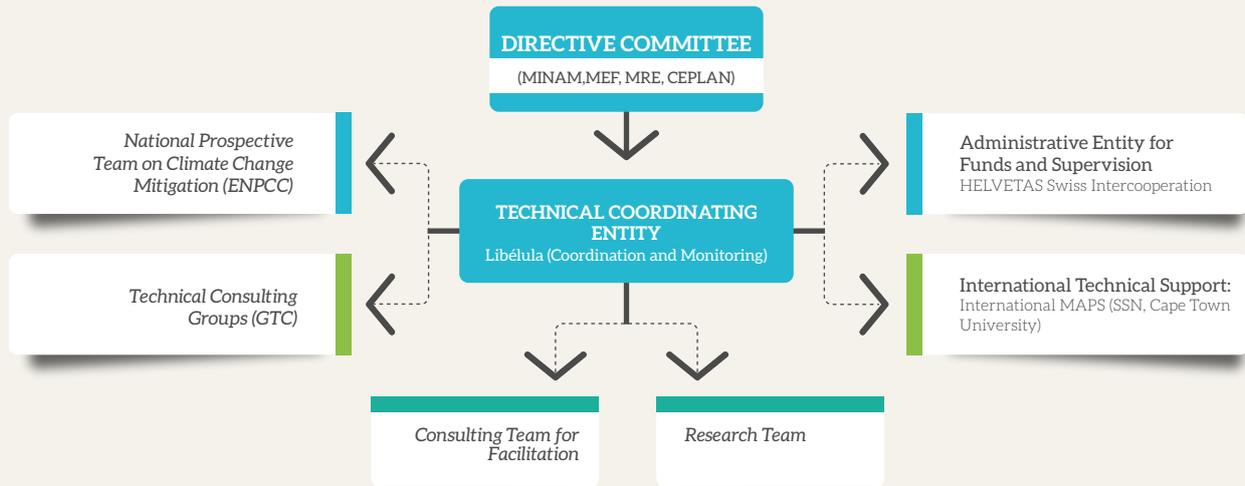
on mitigation options to be taken between the years 2021 and 2050. These options were divided by sectors: (i) energy, (ii) transport, (iii) industrial processes, (iv) agriculture, (v) forestry, and (vi) waste; an



FOTO:
Asunta
Santillan / DAR

4. During the preparation of this study, Phase II began.

Figure N° 3.
 ORGANIZATION OF PLANCC PHASE I



Source: PlanCC, s/f.

How did the proposals on mitigation from the PlanCC become one of the main sources for the constitution of the Peru INDC?

The PlanCC was not planned to be one of the sources of the Peru INDC, but an input, this was only possible to the extent that the process had been legitimized by the work developed in the rigorous taking into account the limits of information and technical elements. These characteristics were important for MINAM, according to those interviewed for this study, considering it as the main point of reference and source of information

for the constitution of the INDC. However, in a first moment the MINAM, to receive criticism of the PlanCC by civil society actors, said in a statement that this did not present or contained public policies and that if it is considered to be an important input for decision-making, does not constitute a formal proposal of the Peruvian Government⁵.

In spite of this, according to those interviewed for this study, the main decision-makers had constant technical support of the proponents of this project during the formation of the INDC; there was, in that sense, a technical support and a transfer of knowledge.

5. See: <http://www.minam.gob.pe/notas-de-prensa/proyecto-PlanCC-diagnostico-con-recomendaciones-que-deben-ser-evaluadas-por-el-estado-peruano/>

What was the level of transparency of this thread according to our methodology used?

According to the experts surveyed for this study, the PlanCC was the

thread that has had a better result in terms of transparency of the five measured. Of the 20 possible points that could have received this thread, it obtained 13.33 points. Of the four indicators that make up the concept, the indicator of coverage of topics reported is the highest score: 4.17.

Table N° 3.
RESULTS ON TRANSPARENCY INDICATORS: PLANCC

	INDICATOR	EXPLANATION	SCORE
1	Opportunity	Point your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The reports on 'mitigation scenarios of Climate Change in Peru in 2050 written in the framework of the PlanCC were immediately available finished the development process".	3,17
2	Topic Coverage	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The reports published in the framework of the PlanCC had information on all relevant issues (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, land use and waste)".	4,17
3	Detail Level of Topics	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The reports published in the framework of the PlanCC had profound and detailed information on all relevant issues (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, land use and waste)".	3,17
4	Availability	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The reports on 'mitigation scenarios of Climate Change in Peru to 2050' written in the framework of the PlanCC were possible find through different media (physical or web page)".	2,83
Total			13,33

Self-preparation.

The PlanCC is a project that was characterized by the participation of State actors, as well as various social stakeholders and academics. This was positive for the transparency of its implementation and its results. The issues it addressed and

reported are highlighted, as well as the timeliness of the information to which the actors had access to as well as the level of detail of these reports. This is due to the number of actors who were able to participate in the process in some way.

However, indigenous organizations which would be the most affected or involved in the proposals outlined by the PlanCC, criticized this process because they argued that not participated⁶.

What were the reasons for these criticisms?

In the framework of the PlanCC, identified more than 100 mitigation options, initially by the research teams that were analysed and discussed by groups of experts (GTC) and by the National Team of foresight to Climate Change (ENPCC), who selected 77 options that appear in the “Catalogue of 77 Mitigation Options” to be evaluated quantitatively, and which includes the energy interconnection with Brazil and large hydroelectric plants, such as Inambari, Pakitzapango, Mainique IV and V to export power to Brazil (see measurement No. 12 of the energy sector in the catalogue).

An important remark is that Inambari and Pakitzapango⁷ have been two controversial projects, to have been paralyzed by the large impact that they were going to generate in the Amazon and, above all, to the territories of indigenous peoples. Civil society and Indigenous organizations spoke before them, made various analyses from civil society and finally, the Peruvian government did not approve these projects.

Subsequently, a positive aspect is that three scenarios were analysed in the PlanCC (Speed, Savings and Sustainability) according to criteria of cost, feasibility and emissions reduction, and in consensus, the ENPCC identified the “Sustainable Scenario” as the most suitable for ensuring the quality of life of future generations in Peru. This scenario includes 33 options, between those that do not figure measure #12 of the energy sector. This information about scenarios can be found in the document “mitigation scenarios of Climate Change in Peru in 2050. Analysis of Results”⁸.

In the phase of dissemination and socialization of mitigation options and scenarios to gather comments and suggestions, civil society organizations participated in order for large reservoirs not to be included in the catalogue, as it was not believed to be an option for mitigation. To leave it in this document could send the wrong message, as, although they were not prioritized alternatives in the PlanCC, they were considered as acceptable options to mitigate climate change.

It is necessary to point out that these options were collected from a previous work done by the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MINEM) for the “Program for the Development of a New Sustainable Energy Matrix (NUMES)”, a financial loan to the energy strategy of Peru provided by the IDB during a four-year period since 2009. Officials indicate that it was difficult to

6. See: <http://careashaninka.org/noticias/estado-peruano-considera-construir-central-hidroelectrica-en-pakitzapango-para-el-2021/>, <http://careashaninka.org/noticias/amazonia-ashaninkas-exigen-respeto/>, <http://careashaninka.org/noticias/pakitzapango-cinismo-climatico-una-opcion-responsable/> and <http://careashaninka.org/noticias/reiteramos-nuestro-rechazo-al-proyecto-del-plan-cc/>.

7. See: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/OB-YU2tbv724ySHRNaldnZXVzaGc/edit>.

8. See: http://www.PlanCCperu.org/IMG/pdf/analisis_de_resultados_vf2.pdf.

think of contributions from the energy sector or coordinate with officials of the MINEM for the construction of the PlanCC, since the sector already had previous work.

This shows a lack of articulation or joint work between sectors, where it is shown that, in processes performed or directed by the MINAM, the MINEM does not intervene and vice versa. Another striking aspect is that the PlanCC was not binding, but an input for the definition of the Peru INDC, for this reason, it is possible that officials of the MINEM did not provide due importance.

In this manner, another criticism from the civil society was also directed not only to the consultant who worked this sector within the Plan, but to the weakness of the MINAM to incorporate to this sector and to the lack of commitment from the energy sector to generate renewable energy resources (RER). So they proposed a further strengthening of MINAM as the governing entity of the topic of Climate Change and the obligation of the sectors to undertake further commitments by RER or energy efficiency: to raise the RER percentage from 5% to 15% as part of the commitments of Peru by 2021, or to reach the goal of 5 per cent RER participation in the electricity generation matrix - which has not been reached from 2009 until 2014 (Legislative Decree No. 1002). In both cases, the approach is to describe in detail the steps and mechanisms to be used to assume RER commitments which will contribute to climate change policies.

In spite of this, the people interviewed claim that, unlike

other international processes, this particularly had participation of both political actors (decision makers), as well as various social actors interested in the subject, as well as an important set of academic sectors (policy communities) in each of the sectors touched; although with almost no involvement from indigenous sectors. If participation and dialogue had existed with indigenous organizations from an early phase to incorporate their recommendations, from the planning stage of the process, the proposals of the large hydroelectric power stations of the Peru-Brazil Energy Agreement had not been incorporated, closing the climate of uncertainty and mistrust between them.

Furthermore, this project had problems around the availability of the information at the beginning. This is understandable to the extent that it was not a project thought as a source or main resource for the constitution of the INDC. It became the source given the needs and capacities of the Peruvian State and the characteristics of the project. At the beginning, it was intended as a tool for their subsequent discussion on smaller spaces. Therefore, the availability of information was only to the scope of the set of actors and not to the general public. Hence, this proposal was not adopted as a regulation and was not binding.

4.2

MULTISECTOR COMMISSION FOR DESIGN OF NATIONAL CONTRIBUTION OF PERU



he PlanCC was a space which conflated state, private and social actors with the aim of producing, in a participatory manner, empirical evidence for the configuration of mitigation scenarios, without which these meant any legal bond. Since it was a quantification exercise and the elaboration of proposals, everything was funded by international cooperation.

Subsequently, the results of this experience were adapted and used in the next thread, the work of the Multisector Commission. It is worth noting that the COP20 being held in Lima generated more involvement from state and civil society actors regarding climate change.

The Multisector Commission for Design of National Contribution of Peru (R. M. N° 129-2015-PCM) was composed of ministries with the objective of achieving a proposal of the INDC, as part of international work driven by the UNFCCC to GHG reduction. In this regard, the Multisector Commission had a temporary nature, and was responsible for developing the technical report that contained the country commitments, according to the decisions of COP19 and COP20, facing the climate agreement which would be approved in Paris (COP21) (MINAM, 2015).

According to its creation standard:

- The Multisector Commission aims to develop within the time limits referred to in the regulations and mandates international standards on the subject, the technical report which contains the proposal of the planned contributions and certain at national level to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, which will include the adaptation, the level of national ambition, their sectoral goals, feasibility, the horizon of work, implementation strategy and mechanisms for monitoring (PCM, 2015).

This commission was composed of twelve ministries including the MINAM who presided over the Commission and whose overall direction of Climate Change, Desertification and Water Resources (DGCCDRH) occupied the Technical Secretariat. The other ministries members were: (i) Ministry of Foreign Affairs; (ii) Ministry of Agriculture and Irrigation; (iii) Ministry of Economy and Finance; (iv) Ministry of Energy and Mines; (v) Ministry of Transport and Communications; (vi) Ministry of Production; (vii) Ministry of Housing, Construction and Sanitation; (viii) Ministry of Health; (ix) Ministry of Education; (x) Ministry of Culture; and (xi) The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights (MINAM, 2015).

Before the development of the public consultation have been developed two meetings at the level of the Multisector Commission. The installation of this Commission took place on 28 April 2015, at this first



1
**Second Meeting
Multisector
Commission - INDC**



2
**Fourth Meeting
Multisector
Commission - INDC**

PHOTOS 1 and 2:
Ministry of the
Environment
/ Flickr

meeting attendees were exposed to the process of elaboration of the above-mentioned report; and it was agreed the management of the relevant information, furthermore, the Technical Secretariat also took note of the contributions and comments of the members of the Commission.

The second meeting of this committee was held on 28 May 2015 (MINAM, 2015). At this meeting, the MINAM presented the first INDC proposal. After the exhibition gave rise to the statements of the representatives for comments or clarifications.

The meetings of the Commission were closed discussions involving representatives of the different

portfolios (deputy ministers, directors, officials and technical specialists) on the proposal that the MINAM presented as Technical Secretariat. In this regard, the MINAM developed the initial proposal, on which the other ministries participants discussed and raised changes, criticisms or improvements.

In accordance with the provisions of article 9 of the Supreme Resolution that establishes its creation, this committee was valid until 21 September of the same year. The central objective of this phase was to give political legitimacy to the commitments proposed by the MINAM among the different sectors.

Figure N° 4.
WORK SESSIONS OF MULTISECTOR COMMISSION BEFORE THE START OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION



Self-preparation.

After the coordination between the ministries, the first draft of the INDC was completed, and was submitted to public consultation so that the citizenry could be involved in the process.

According to the results of the opinion poll applied to the experts, the work of the Multisector Commission at this stage was not what adequately transparent. In

fact, this thread is ranked as the second least transparent of the five measured, out of twenty possible points, it only obtained 8.33. Of the four transparency indicators about the work of this commission, the lower result was the level of detail; which means that little is known about the very development of the working sessions of the Commission before the delivery of the document for public consultation.

Table N° 4.
RESULTS ON TRANSPARENCY INDICATORS: MULTISECTOR COMMISSION

INDICATOR	EXPLANATION	SCORE
1 Opportunity	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The information (for example, the minutes) on the working sessions of the Multisector Commission were known immediately after their implementation".	1,83
2 Coverage of topics	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "In the working sessions of the Multisector Commission most sectors or relevant ministries participated (for example, relating to energy, transport, industry, agriculture)".	3,00
3 Level of detail of the Topics	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "I had access to detailed information about the working sessions of the Multisector Commission".	1,67
4 Availability	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The information (for example, the minutes) on the working sessions of the Multisector Commission are available through various means (physical or web page)".	1,83
Total		8,33

Self-preparation.

**Second Meeting
Multisector
Commission - INDC**



PHOTO:
Ministry of the
Environment / Flickr

Why did this thread around transparency receive such a low rating?

The most highly rated feature around the transparency of this Multisector Commission is the active participation of an extensive set of ministries (11 in total) that were able to provide their comments on the proposals of INDC offered by the MINAM. The other indicators were minimally valued.

were the biggest critics: MEF and MINEM; but that was not known due to the scarcity of information on this process.

In that same vein, according to those interviewed for this study, these ministries had the concern about what they considered to be a possible negative influence on the micro and macro processes and in the current productive structure. This partial secrecy on information and partial dialogue with external actors, according to the experts polled, made the information not known in a timely manner or in detail, and the availability of information was scarce. Moreover, this could also mean that there was influence from some sectors on the final proposal, which does not reflect the demands appropriate for our context.

This meant, in addition, that there has not been a balance on the construction of the proposal with observers and with participation from

the civil society. A member from the civil society interviewed argues that it “has been extremely closed to the sectors and people with power of decision, I do not have the information that has been open to civil society organizations (...) because it was like a different body, very far away, which developed and decided”.

It must be understood that the Multisector Commission was a space for the discussion of state actors (the twelve ministries mentioned) and that **many times in these spaces, there are discussions and oppositions. This does not mean that they should cease to be transparent.** According to the people interviewed for this study, several ministries criticized the proposals raised by MINAM. Two of them



Fourth Meeting Multisector Commission - INDC

PHOTO: Ministry of the Environment / Flickr

4.3

DOCUMENT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

After the two working sessions, the Multisector Commission presented the document entitled "Participatory Building of National Contribution: Proposal of Peru (INDC) for Public Consultation: Climate responsibility to increase competitiveness and improve socio-environmental behaviours". That

document was the proposal of contributions conformed⁹ by the Multisector Commission.

The submission of this report was in the framework of the public consultation. The Plan of National Public Consultation was presented at the second meeting of the Multisector Commission, made on 28 May 2015, and through R. M. N° 146-2015-MINAM dated 4 June 2015, provided for the publication of the aforementioned document, containing the preliminary proposal INDC and the public consultation plan.

Figure N° 5.
PRESENTATION DATE OF DOCUMENT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION



Self-preparation.

The abovementioned document contains five headings and three annexes. The five headings were: (i) International Context; (ii) National Contribution of Peru: "Country Program for Mitigation and Adaptation to Climate Change"; (iii) proposed contribution in mitigation (including Energy); iv) Proposed Contribution in Adaptation; and, (v) Construction process of this proposal for contribution.

The annexes were: (i) Annex 1: Description of mitigation scenarios and projects considered; (ii) Annex 2: Detail of the proposed contribution in adaptation; and, (iii) Annex 3: Background and Situation of the "voluntary commitments" submitted to the UNFCCC (2010/2011) and their relationship with the "national contributions" to be presented in 2015.

9. See: <http://www.minam.gob.pe/wp-content/uploads/2015/06/contribucion-INDC21.pdf>.

The presentation of the document, according to the applied survey of experts, is the second thread considered as the more transparent. This thread, obtained 12 points, of twenty possible. Of the four indicators measured, which obtained

a greater score was the coverage of topics; while the lowest score was obtained by the indicator level of detail of the topics, as shown in the following table.

Table N° 5.
 RESULTS OF TRANSPARENCY INDICATORS: DOCUMENT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

INDICATOR	EXPLANATION	SCORE
1 Opportunity	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The document 'Participatory Building of National Contribution', was available immediately after its launch was announced".	3,17
2 Coverage of topics	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The document 'Participatory Building of National Contribution' covered all relevant issues (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, land use and waste)".	3,67
3 Level of detail of the Topics	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The language used in the document for public consultation was understandable to all kinds of public".	2,33
4 Availability	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The publication 'Participatory Building of National Contribution'" was possible to find through different media (physical or web page)".	2,83
Total		12,00

Self-preparation.

The opportunity of information was the second indicator with the highest score, this is due to the fact that immediately after having been announced the proposed document was published by different media dissemination and showed the topics that would be presented in the proposal. However, according to those interviewed and polled,

the document had a fundamental problem: the type of detail of the topics presented, specifically the language used.

The document had as its sole objective to be understood and discussed by any type of Spanish-speaking public, such as groups of interest, the civil society and the

4.4

PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

general public in different points of the country, so that they are then able to transmit their comments. Another language was not used, so it did not consider the cultural diversity that our country has and could not be read by all concerned actors, such as indigenous peoples who speak another language.

Furthermore, the language used was very technical, at such a level that only specialists could understand

this. This restricted the discussion and thus prevented the arrival of the largest possible amount of feedback. An interviewed person, for instance, argued that “many of the criticisms regarding the INDC had to do with it being very technical. (...) for a public consultation, you cannot deliver such a technical document, I think that it is very sharp criticism for the Direction of Climate Change [from MINAM, Technical Secretary of the Multisector Commission]”.

the theme of Climate Change due to proximity of the COP20 in Lima. In 2015, the objective changed, since the essential thing was for interest groups to participate in the discussion process of the INDC constitution.



nce the Multisector Commission presented the document, the public consultation process began. We must emphasize that the United Nations did not require the development of this thread, its development was voluntary in the case of Peru; other countries did not develop this process, and contributions were established by State actors, oftentimes with support from some specific sectors of society.

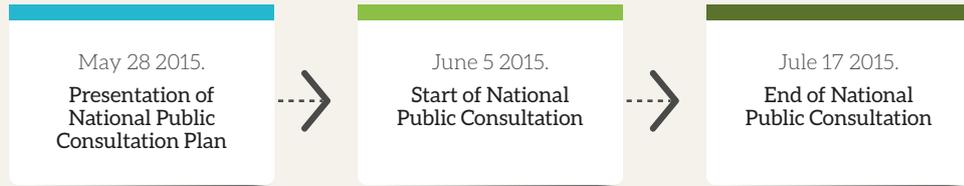
In the case of Peru, the public front of the COP20/COP21 of the MINAM was commissioned to develop the strategy for that, through different instruments, acquainting the contributions and criticisms of civil society toward the proposal raised by the Multisector Commission. This Public Front was valid throughout the Peru COP Presidency (2014-2015). During 2014, this Front had, as its main objective, the strengthening of the capacities of interest groups in

According to the Multisectoral Commission final report, three (3) breakfast meetings gathering many actors were organized prior to the formal start of the Public Consultation. The first breakfast happened on May the 19th, the second on the 20th and third on the 22nd of the same month. 25 people participated to these three meetings, including private sector leaders, opinion leaders and former government officials with extensive experience. Additionally, a workshop was held with national indigenous peoples representatives, as preparation and assurance of their constituents in the macro-regional workshops (Comisión Multisectorial, 2015).

The thread of the national public consultation began with the presentation of the Plan of National Public Consultation, held on 28 May 2015, which allowed the gathering of opinions and suggestions from 5 June until 17 July 2015¹⁰.

10. It should be noted that in parallel to the process of public consultation, the team of the General Directorate of Climate Change, Desertification and Water Resources (DGCCDRH), which had the technical secretary of the Multisector Commission, continued with the process of consultation and technical coordination with the ministerial sectors (Comisión Multisectorial, 2015).

Figure N° 6.
KEY DATES OF PUBLIC CONSULT SUBPROCESS



Self-prepared.



PHOTO:
Patricia
Patrón/ DAR

There were three types of participants for activities related to public consultation: (i) the other ministries and sub national governments; (ii) interest groups and/or organized civil society; and, iii) the citizenry in general.

Table N° 6.
PARTICIPATING STAKEHOLDERS IN THE PUBLIC CONSULT SUBPROCESS

	LEVEL	PARTICIPANTS
1	Government: sectors, regional and local governments	Includes Ministries, programs, regional offices and provincial and district municipalities.
2	Interest groups and/or organized civil society	Includes NGOs, youth organizations and of gender, indigenous peoples, trade unions, federations, entrepreneurs, business associations, international cooperation and the Academy.
3	Citizenship in general	Contemplating the citizen in general, informative workshops and through the MINAM website.

Self-prepared on the basis of Comisión Multisectorial, 2015.

Public consultation was carried out in three ways: (i) Meetings with interest groups; (ii) Regional and macro-regional workshops; and, iii) consultation through the MINAM website and Bureau.

The meetings with interest groups were held between June and July 2015 in Lima. There were 21 informative meetings with interest groups, with participation from 278 people belonging to the public sector, the private sector, civil society and academia. Technicians in charge of the development of the contribution proposal were involved, with the objective of explaining in detail to each of these organizations.

Then, there were macro-regional workshops conducted in five regions: (i) Provinces of Lima, ii) San Martín, iii) Cusco, (iv) Piura and (v) Junín. These workshops had participation from 440 representatives from 25 regions and different interest groups (civil society, public sector, academia and the private sector).

On the other hand, the submission of proposals or comments regarding the first draft of the report of the Multisector Commission could be delivered at the MINAM's front desk, through their web portal or through institutional email. Through these three means, 120 comments were received.

Table N° 7.
ACTIVITIES CARRIED OUT RELATED TO PUBLIC CONSULTATION

	ACTIVITY	DESCRIPTION	PLACE	NUMBER
1	Informative meetings with groups of Interest	Informative meetings and dialogue with representatives of the interest groups.	Lima	21 Briefings
2	Macro-Regional Workshops	Decentralized workshops carried out during July with representatives from interest groups at the regional level.	Regions	5 macro-regional workshops
3	Institutional Portal and Reception Bureau of MINAM	The following formats can be found in the MINAM's institutional web portal: (a) for comments on the INDC proposal, b) for initiatives and projects to join the INDCs and; (c) for commitments of citizen volunteers. A specific email address was created to receive comments or questions of process, and documents were received physically at the MINAM Bureau (front desk).	Web	120 comments received

Self-prepared on the basis of Comisión Multisectorial, 2015.

According to the expert survey applied, the consultation process was the third thread considered as the most transparent. This thread obtained 11 points, of twenty possible. Of the four indicators measured, the one which obtained a greater score was "Availability" ("by various means, I know about the performance of the activities of the public consultation on the INDC"); while the lowest score was the indicator "Detail Level of Topics" ("The language used in the activities of public consultation was understandable to the public").

Table N° 8.
RESULTS OF TRANSPARENCY INDICATORS: PUBLIC CONSULTATION PROCESS

INDICATOR		EXPLANATION	SCORE
1	Opportunity	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The activities for public consultation were properly planned in terms of time".	2,50
2	Topic Coverage	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "In the events of public consultation of the proposed INDC, information provided covered all relevant issues (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, land use and waste)".	3,00
3	Detail Level of Topics	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The language used in the activities of public consultation was understandable to the public".	2,17
4	Availability	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "by various means (physical or web page), I know about the performance of the activities of the public consultation on the INDC".	3,33
Total			11,00

Self-prepared.

As in the previous thread, according to those interviewed and polled, the consultation process obtained an important valuation around the indicators proposed, except in the type of detail of the topics: specifically, the language used in the consultation process. The possibility existed that, although the language of the document submitted was very technical, in the very process of public consultation the language used would have been a translation into one more understandable for the various target audiences.

But that did not happen; according to the MINAM staff themselves, the language used in the various meetings mentioned was technical without translation differentiated to public individuals. This hampered the correct communication (especially in the macro-regional workshops) and the reception of comments, which was the most important objective. An interviewee said: "I must recognize that as public officials (...), the people did not

have the capacity to translate what was in that proposal, it made the people [ask] "and do you eat this?", super hard (interviewed person)".

In addition, the process was limited by the short time of the development of the public consultation. The most pressing factor was time. This process began on Friday 5 June and ended on Friday 17 July 2015, which includes a little more than a month to be able to collect the comments of 25 regions in five regional workshops and thirteen working meetings with key actors, without counting the briefing sessions with citizens.

In spite of these communication problems, according to those interviewed, there was merit in the provision of all the technical equipment of the MINAM responsible for public consultation, especially the meetings with civil associations, interest groups and reception of communications in different points of the country, despite the multiple existing constraints.

4.5

PRESENTATION OF INDCS THE UNITED NATIONS

After a period of public consultation and of having developed adjustments by the Multisector Commission, the President Mr. Ollanta Humala, presented in New York City (United States) the final document with the national contributions of Peru before the UNFCCC. This document was presented at the Summit for Sustainable Development conducted by the United Nations in September 2015, complying with the deadline provided by the UNFCCC.

Of the five processes measured, the INDCs presentation to the United Nations was the least transparent process according to the survey of experts. Of the twenty possible points to obtain, this thread only got eight points. The two indicators with the lowest scores referred to opportunity and availability. That is to say, the majority of experts did not agree with the phrase “the ‘Proposal for INDC’ delivered by the Peruvian State to the United Nations was available before its effective delivery”, and “I could have access to the proposal sent by the Peruvian State to the United Nations through different media (physical or web page), before it would be effective”.



Table N° 9.
RESULTS ON TRANSPARENCY INDICATORS: INDCs PRESENTATION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

INDICATOR	EXPLANATION	SCORE
1 Opportunity	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The 'Proposal for INDC' delivered by the Peruvian State to the United Nations was available before its effective delivery".	1,83
2 Topic Coverage	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "Technical evidence that supported the 'Proposal of the INDC' was available before it was delivered by the Peruvian State to the United Nations".	2,17
3 Level of Detail of Topics	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "There was access to the detailed technical evidence that supported the proposal by the Peruvian State to the United Nations, before it would be effective".	2,17
4 Availability	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "I could have access to the proposal sent by the Peruvian State to the United Nations through different media (physical or web page), before it would be effective".	1,83
Total		8,00

Self-prepared.

The official content of the Intended National Determined Contribution (INDC) report is a twelve-page text that raises contributions in the field of mitigation for Peru, the proposals in terms of adaptation, as well as cross-cutting approaches (Republic of Peru, 2015). **The INDCs presentation from the Peruvian State at the UNFCCC**, according to the persons interviewed for this study, was carried out with **high levels of safeguarding of information**. After the public consultation process, the final document was not pre-published before being sent to the UNFCCC, nor has it triggered a feedback process from the MINAM towards the non-governmental

organizations which participated in the public consultation process.

Once the public consultation concluded, interest groups, the civil society and the general public have not had news regarding the INDC until their delivery by the President of the Republic to the UNFCCC, in New York. It is unknown how much of what was discussed in several public consultation spaces was included. On the other hand, once published, it was noted that the document was too small, was incomplete, there were several items that were not included, especially actions identified by the energy sector to reach the INDC's mitigation goal.

In this regard, a civil society member interviewed for this study noted that “in the closure of the public consultation, our concern has always been how they were going to include contributions [of the public consultation process], and here we have seen a significant gap. It has been sent to the Secretariat of the Framework Convention, but there was no previous presentation here, there was not a presentation of the contributions and the results, if they were joined or not, and the problem is that the final document of the contributions is so brief, so short, that, until last year, we could not see what had been added or not. In the technical report, which has just been presented this year, it was more or less mentioned what the measures are going to be. The document submitted to the Convention has twelve pages, it does not specify much what these measures are; in the case of energy - which is one of the most important sectors after forestry-, there is no mention of what the measures will be for the reduction of emissions. The assessment is that in terms of transparency, it has not been a transparent or participatory process”.

Another(a) Member(a) of civil society argues that “there was not a reading on what happened (...), that we do not know, we know that we have had the spaces to participate, we have seen, we sat down with the MINAM and until there. We do not know what could have happened in the ministry, the discussions I guess may have been intense but we do not know how and in what way were discarded some elements, I think that we are not going to know either.”

However, it is telling that in the interest of the international image of the country, the contributions from Peru have been submitted within the deadline established by the United Nations. Finally, the Multisector Commission presented recently on 30 December 2015 - almost two months after-, its final report (Supreme Resolution N° 129-2015-PCM) with more than 120 pages which specify, in a comprehensive manner, the situation, criteria and targets around mitigation, adaptation, and cross-cutting approaches. It is still not clear how much of what was discussed at the public consultation was included



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Valeria
Urbina / DAR

5 CONCLUSIONS

First. The quantitative and qualitative empirical evidence and documentation shows that as a global process, the conformation of the contributions of the Peru INDC , presented different stages: information opportunities, coverage of topics, level of detail of the topics and availability of information. However, within each of the threads **critical characteristics in relation to transparency can be observed**. It is worth to emphasize that some threads were most critical characteristics than others in terms of transparency.

Second. The threads: “PlanCC”, “Document for Public Consultation” and “Public Consultation Process” obtained the highest scores compared to their transparency levels. However, within each of these threads, practices took place which affected their levels of transparency and prevented greater scores.

Third. In the first case, the PlanCC had initial problems around information availability at the beginning of its execution and did not include, in its initial process, the active participation of indigenous peoples affected by many of the initial proposals. In the second case, Document for Public Consultation, the report had a fundamental problem: the language used in that document was very technical, which limited the understanding of the largest number of people possible. In the third case, the public consultation process, it was developed with a fundamental problem around transparency: the language used in the various meetings mentioned was technical without translation into a simple language differentiated to public individuals. In the entire process, other languages were not used to reach more actors at the national level.

Fourth. On the other hand, the threads “Multisector Commission” and “INDCs Presentation to the United Nations” were identified with a low level of performance in terms of transparency, in the moment directly related to decision-making. Each one of their indicators shows low levels, so they are considered as the most critical threads.

Fifth. With regards to the “Multisector Commission”, this thread achieved a low level because they suffered from a partial safeguarding of information and little dialogue with external actors, this made what was discussed in this space, according to the experts polled, not known in a timely manner, or learned at detail, and that the availability of information was scarce. This was in part due to the limited participation of non-state actors in this space.

Sixth. With regards to the “INDC Presentation from the Peruvian State to the UNFCCC”, the evidence indicates that it was conducted with high levels of safeguarding of information; after the public consultation process, the final document, before the presentation to the UNFCCC, was not pre-published or activated a feedback process from MINAM towards non-governmental organizations which had participated in the public consultation process. The Peruvian State presented, surprisingly, the contributions of the INDC before the UNFCCC without giving notice to any social actor who had participated in the public consultation, and without giving account of how much of what was contributed was included.



PHOTO:
Cristina
López

6 RECOMENDATIONS

First. It is necessary that the public documents produced by the State related to Climate Change and Energy, given their technical nature, have multiple versions according to the audience to which they are addressed. For the general public, it is necessary for the content to be translated into simple language, in such a way as to be understood by the greatest number of people. While for connoisseurs, the language can be technical. In addition, Spanish should not be the only language used, other mechanisms should also be used to reach population in remote areas of the country - taking into account their cultural characteristics.

Second. It is necessary that the public events organized by the State related to Climate Change and Energy, given their technical nature, have multiple formats according to the audience. For the public in general, it is necessary for descriptions and explanations to be translated into simple language (presentations, dash boards, brochures, etc.) in such a way that can be understood by the greatest number of people; it should also provide for the use of other languages in order to include the participation of indigenous populations. While for the experts on these themes, events can contain a more technical language.

Third. It is necessary for topics discussed in inter-ministerial or intergovernmental discussion spaces (such as the Multisector Commission), to be quickly reported through different media (hearings, workshops, radio shows, television shows or, preferably, via web) with sufficient detail. Moreover, non-state actors (such as indigenous peoples and organizations, grass-roots organizations, social movements, among others) can be represented in these spaces to help in information dissemination. In an investigated case, it was easy to have access to the Commission records, but it would be better for the sake of transparency that these are uploaded automatically. With regards to information detail, the verbatim records of these multiple spaces were quite summarized, it is required to be as detailed as possible.

Fourth. It is necessary that all final documents submitted for public consultation (and the contributions of the INDC), is then subject to feedback from the staff to the social actors; also, public officials must specify how the contributions raised by non-State actors have been included in the documents after public consultations; and not to be included arises because it has not been done. Finally, before the promulgation or final presentation of any document subject to public consultation, the State must pre-publish the document. What is discussed in the processes of public consultation must have specific effects on the documents submitted to this process.

Fifth. During the whole process of construction of proposals or policies linked to Climate Change, it is necessary to promote the active participation of the largest number of interested actors, such as, indigenous peoples who are the most vulnerable population facing these changes, and the regional governments, who have coordinating mechanisms for the reception of climate-related funds. In this manner, each thread includes the intercultural approach and the greater involvement of regions, through workshops, hearings and other spaces, so that the final proposals and policies of the government have been legitimized and supported by the population.

Sixth.

According to the decision from COP21 and the Paris Agreement, the INDCs will no longer be considered “intended” and will become commitments from countries. There are fewer than four years left before 2020 for the Peruvian government to define through which specific actions it will reach the proposed goals from the INDCs. This process supposes a new discussion with different state and non-state actors for achieve the ambitious goals and guarantee the preparation of the country for climate change effects. In this measure, it is important to ensure transparency in all the (re)formulation processes of the commitments as well as the strategies and national plans derived from them, taking into consideration the four assessed criteria.



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Annexes

Annex N° 1

PROBE TO EXPERTS

Survey on the Transparency in the constitution process of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) in Peru

Receive the most cordial greeting from Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Naturales. We would like to thank you for having agreed to complete this probe. For us, your participation is very important, because it allows us to develop a study on the transparency of the constitution process of the Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC) of Peru between the years 2014 and 2015.

Instructions: This probe is composed of five blocks which include four closed simple questions, reaching a total of twenty questions. Completing the form should not take more than 15 minutes. We hope that all the questions are answered, as the system is configured so that all the questions are filled. It is important to mention that the answers here provided will be reserved and will bring in an aggregate form. The answers are raised as ranges that go from "Strongly Disagree" (1) to "Completely Agree (5)". The form includes an optional section for comments. If you wish, you can make comments in that box. Once finished, press the blue button on 'Submit'.

Reiterating our appreciation, we invite you to begin completing the probe.

*Required [Mandatory]

Names and Surnames (Optional)

Your answer

STEP 1: PlanCC

Point your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “The reports on ‘mitigation scenarios of Climate Change in Peru to 2050’ written in the framework of the PlanCC were immediately available finished the process of elaboration” *

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “The reports published in the framework of the PlanCC had information on all relevant issues (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, land use and waste)”. *

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “The reports published in the framework of the PlanCC had profound and detailed information on all relevant issues (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, land use and waste)”. *

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “The reports on ‘mitigation scenarios of Climate Change in Peru to 2050’ written in the framework of the PlanCC were possible find them through different media (physical or web page)”. *

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

STEP 2: MULTISECTOR COMMISSION

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “The information (for example, the minutes) on the working sessions of the Multisector Commission were known immediately after their implementation”. *

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “In the working sessions of the Multisector Commission participated most sectors or relevant ministries (for example, relating to energy, transport, industry, agriculture)”.*

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “I had access to detailed information about the working sessions of the Multisector Commission”.*

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “The information (for example, the minutes) on the working sessions of the Multisector Commission are available through various means (physical or web page)”.*

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 Completely Agree

STEP 3: REPORT FOR PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “The document ‘Building participatory manner the national contribution’, was available immediately after it was announced its launch”.*

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “The document ‘Building participatory manner the national contribution’ covered all relevant issues (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, land use and waste)”.*

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “The language used in the document for public consultation was understandable to all kinds of public”.*

Strongly disagree 1 2 3 4 5 Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement:
“The publication “Building participatory manner the National Contribution” it
was possible to find them through different media (physical or web page)”. *

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

STEP 4: THE PROCESS OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “The
activities of the public consultation were properly planned in terms of time”. *

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “In the
events of public consultation of the proposed INDC, information provided covered all
relevant issues (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, land use and waste)”. *

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “The
language used in the activities of public consultation was understandable for all public”.

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following
statement: “by various means (physical or web page), I know about the
performance of the activities of the public consultation on the INDC”. *

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

STEP 5: DELIVERY OF THE DOCUMENT OF THE INDC TO UNFCCC

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement:
“The ‘Proposal for INDC’ delivered by the Peruvian State to the United Nations was available before that this would be effective delivery”. *

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement:
“technical evidence that supported the ‘Proposal of the INDC’ was available before they were delivered by the Peruvian State to the United Nations”. *

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement:
“There was access to the detailed technical evidence that supported the proposal by the Peruvian State to the United Nations, before this would be effective”. *

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: “I could have access to the proposal sent by the Peruvian State to the United Nations through different media (physical or web page), before this would be effective”.

1 2 3 4 5
Strongly disagree Completely Agree

CONCLUDING REMARKS

Optional

Comment

Your answer

SUBMIT

Annex N° 2

TRANSPARENCY MEASURING PROCESS IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PERU INDC

Each one of the experts received a survey with twenty phrases. These sentences were classified around the five threads studied, which in turn are sub-classified in four dimensions.

The experts had to rate each one of these phrases between 1 to 5, with 1 meaning “strongly disagree” and 5 meaning “totally agree”. The experts who responded to this probe were twelve and their replies (every sentence) were averaged. For example, to the first sentence, the experts selected their level of agreement between the numbers 1 and 5, the response of the twelve experts were averaged resulting 3.17. Subsequently, the researchers in charge of the study joined all averages belonging to each thread. For example, in the case of the PlanCC thread, they joined the average scores obtained and joined the four averages (3,17+4,17+3,17+2,83), resulting in 13.33.

TRANSPARENCY MEASUREMENT WITH INDICATORS OF ALL THE THREADS IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE PERU INDC

THREAD	INDICATOR	LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING PHRASE	SCORE OBTAINED
PlanCC	Opportunity	The reports on 'Mitigation Scenarios for Climate Change in Peru in 2050' written in the framework of the PlanCC were available immediately after the development process was finished.	3,17
	Topic Coverage	The reports published in the framework of the PlanCC had information on all relevant issues (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, land use and waste).	4,17
	Level of detail of Topics	The reports published in the framework of the PlanCC had profound and detailed information on all relevant issues (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, land use and waste).	3,17
	Availability	The reports on 'Mitigation Scenarios for Climate Change in Peru in 2050' written in the framework of the PlanCC were possible to find through different media (physical or web page).	2,83
			Total

THREAD	INDICATOR	LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING PHRASE	SCORE OBTAINED
Multisector Commission	Opportunity	The information (for example, minutes) on the working sessions of the Multisector Commission were known immediately after their implementation.	1,83
	Topic Coverage	Most sectors or relevant ministries participated in the working sessions of the Multisector Commission (for example, relating to energy, transport, industry, agriculture).	3,00
	Level of detail of Topics	I had access to detailed information about the working sessions of the Multisector Commission.	1,67
	Availability	The information (for example, minutes) on the working sessions of the Multisector Commission are available through various means (physical or web page).	1,83
		Total	8,33
Multisector Commission Report	Opportunity	The document 'Participatory Building of National Contribution', was available immediately after its launch was announced.	3,17
	Topic Coverage	The document 'Participatory Building of National Contribution' covered all relevant issues (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, land use and waste).	3,67
	Level of detail of Topics	The language used in the document for public consultation was understandable to all kinds of public.	2,33
	Availability	Note your degree of agreement or disagreement with the following statement: "The publication 'Participatory Building of National Contribution' was possible to find through different media (physical or web page).	2,83
		Total	12,00

THREAD	INDICATOR	LEVEL OF AGREEMENT WITH THE FOLLOWING PHRASE	SCORE OBTAINED
Public Consultation Process	Opportunity	The public consultation activities were properly planned in terms of time.	2,50
	Topic Coverage	In the public consultation events of the proposed INDC, information provided covered all relevant issues (energy, transport, industrial processes, agriculture, land use and waste).	3,00
	Level of detail of Topics	The language used in the activities of public consultation was understandable for all public.	2,17
	Availability	Through various means (physical or web page), I know about the performance of the public consultation activities on the INDC.	3,33
			Total
Presentation to the United Nations	Opportunity	The 'Proposal for INDC' delivered by the Peruvian State to the United Nations was available beforehand, so it would be effectively delivered.	1,83
	Topic Coverage	Technical evidence which supported the 'Proposal of the INDC' was available before it was delivered by the Peruvian State to the United Nations.	2,17
	Level of detail of Topics	There was access to the detailed technical evidence that supported the proposal by the Peruvian State to the United Nations, before this would be effective.	2,17
	Availability	I could have access to the proposal sent by the Peruvian State to the United Nations through different media (physical or web page), before this would be effective.	1,83
			Total

Self-preparation.

Finally, the final scores for each dimension were added. Thus, the scores obtained in each thread were joined (PlanCC, Multisector Commission, Document for Public Consultation, Public Consultation Process and INDC Presentation to the United Nations) resulting in a total of 52.67.

**MEASUREMENT OF THE TRANSPARENCY BY THREAD IN THE
 PROCESS OF CONSTITUTION OF THE INDC - PERU**

NUMBER	THREAD	SCORE
1	PlanCC	13,33
2	Multisector Commission	8,33
3	Document for Public Consultation	12,00
4	Public Consultation Process	11,00
5	INDC Presentation to the United Nations	8,00
Total		52,67

Self-preparation.

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D E R E C H O
A M B I E N T E Y
R E C U R S O S
N A T U R A L E S

Law, Environment and Natural Resources (Derecho, Ambiente y Recursos Natuales, DAR)

DAR is a non-profit civil organization which primary purpose is to help achieve the well-being and the socio-environmental equity of the Amazon, through knowledge management, incidence on public policy, the empowerment of stakeholders, the strengthening of institutions, and the promotion of social oversight at the national, regional and local levels.

MISSION

DAR is committed to build governance, sustainable development and to promote indigenous rights in the Amazon.

SOCIO-ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AND INVESTMENT PROGRAM (PROGRAMA DE GESTIÓN SOCIO-AMBIENTAL E INVERSIONES)

The program promotes the implementation of socio-environmental management tools within the public management, and promotes sustainable and equitable investment for the Amazon. It focuses its efforts on actions that promote the institutionalization of the National System of Environmental Impact Assessment (SEIA, in Spanish), the implementation of Strategic Environmental Assessment (EAE, in Spanish) initiatives, and the change of attitude among stakeholders for an effective social and environmental management as well as an appropriate land use planning. Furthermore, DAR undertakes actions aimed at promoting good practices in energy and transport: the improvement of Peru's energy planning and the implementation of safeguards for both sectors.

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