CONCEPTS:

- Set of norms that reveal public will, and that have a specific goal.
- It is said to be public because it has the participation of other social groups apart from government entities. It is a collective agreement.
It is a government act that wishes to change or transform reality or the existing social environment.
“They are patterns that, based on public interest, govern the actions and administrative decisions that focus on the solution of social problems.”
“Public policy is an intentioned sequence of actions carried out by an actor or group of actors about an issue that affects them, and this would be developed by government entities or by its officials.”
Public policies involve laws, ordinances, regulations, directives and practices.

Citizen engagement is essential in public policy making and its success.
STAGES IN PUBLIC POLICY MAKING:

- Origen
- Design
- Implementation
- Evaluation
Project Citizen: is an instrument or pedagogic tool addressed to form better people, better citizens.
THANKS TO P.C

- We can acquire a better understanding of the problems that affect our community, and we are able to commit ourselves to a change and contribution in order to get a better society.
- We can go from a simple denouncement or collective claim to an active participation in public policy making.
Gangs

Poor sanitary conditions in schools

School discrimination

Dangerous streets near schools
PUBLIC POLICIES IN PERU

- ARE ADDRESSED THROUGH:
  - The State Powers (executive, legislative, judicial)
  - The Regional Government
  - The Local Government
The first stage of P C identifies the problem

- Only **one** is chosen among various options
- the one that affects us directly
- the one that we can address and whose solution we can find
In the second stage of Project Citizen, an analysis of the existing public policies is made.

An evaluation of the existing public policies related to the identified issue is made (advantages and disadvantages).
One or more public policies are proposed as an alternative to the existing ones (advantages and disadvantages)
In the third stage of Project Citizen the chosen public policy is proposed and defended.
In the fourth stage of Project Citizen we start an ACTION PLAN, where we include:

- Letters and visit reports to the authorities
- Collection of signatures
- Pacific walks
- Press conferences, etc
How can we make public policy from Project Citizen?
Problem (example) :
Accumulation of waste near schools
The State Constitution

Criminal code (crimes against public health, crimes against ecology)

Environmental regulations

Ministry of Health regulations

Municipal regulations
The municipal norm is chosen as the best alternative and thus an “Ordinance” is offered as an agreed upon proposal.
EXISTING NORM THAT SUPPORTS OUR INICIATIVE
ORGANIC LAW OF MUNICIPALITIES – LAW 27972:

Article 80 paragraph 3 of the OLOM
“Sanitation, salubrity and health”

Article 111 of the OLOM
“Participation and neighborhood monitoring”
FOR THE “ACTION PLAN” STAGE

- We can look for the Mayor’s support and intervention

- Supporting norms: Art.20 of the OLOM
  “Powers of the Mayor”
  Par 1 “Defend and ensure the rights and interests of the municipality and the neighbors”

Par 4 “Propose ordinance projects and agreements to the Municipal Council”
IT IS IMPORTANT TO BEAR IN MIND THAT:

- The norm we choose should have 3 conditions:
  - legality
  - viability
  - sustainability
FOR THE “ACTION PLAN ” STAGE

- Alternative: address the council deputy in charge of the Environment and City Services Commission of the Municipality

- Supporting norms:
  Art. 10 of the OLOM
  “Powers and duties of the council deputies ”
  Par 1 “Propose ordinance projects and agreements”

  Par 6 “Maintain communication with the social organizations and the neighbors in order to inform and propose the municipal council solutions to the problems”
Thank You!!!

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