

NEWSLETTER

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VIDEO SURVEILLANCE TECHNOLOGY FOR THE NATIONAL BOARD OF JUSTICE

The National Board of Justice has just elected the two supreme prosecutors who will join the highest-ranking body of the Public Ministry. After the public competition and the swearing-in ceremony, will take place the election of the new Attorney General of the Nation. As a constitutionally autonomous body, the National Board of Justice oversees a series of ratification, appointment, or sanction processes as important as this one and which, due to their nature, are subject to necessary scrutiny. The Improvement Program of Justice Services - Eje No Penal supports the work of the Board. By equipping it with technology for proper change management, the Program as

been managing and financing the acquisition and installation of a closed-circuit television (CCTV) for the headquarters of the National Board of Justice. With the return of face-to-face activities, there will be a greater flow of visits to the institution, so it is necessary to have an intelligent solution of identification equipment for people and vehicles.

This is just one of the major projects that the Eje No Penal Program plans to implement with one of the most important justice sector entities in the country. Eng. Freddy Aramburú García is the head of the project and in the following lines he tells us more about this important acquisition.

Participant institutions:

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Eng. Freddy Aramburú García, Project Manager - JNJ, Eje No Penal

ELECTRONIC SECURITY SYSTEM FOR THE NATIONAL BOARD OF JUSTICE (JNJ)

INTERVIEW TO:

ENG. FREDDY ARAMBURU GARCIA
*Project Manager - JNJ Improvement Program of
 Justice Administration Services - Eje No Penal*

1. What is the integrated video surveillance system for the National Board of Justice?

It is an intelligent solution of identification equipment for persons and vehicles entering the Headquarters of the National Board of Justice. Several dozen cameras of various types and functions have been envisaged, including facial recognition and license plate recognition. In addition, a surveillance center has been acquired and the entity has incident response protocols. It consists of a network of intelligent monitors with biometric identification and a thermal detector. They are distributed in the entrances of each floor of the headquarters, including access to the basement.

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It is managed by a control center which is in charge by specialized security personnel, within the functions of the General Office of Administration.

2. Why is it important for the JNJ to have this video surveillance system?

With the return of face-to-face activities, there will be an increase in the visits of Magistrates and the public that carry out procedures in the entity. The cameras, due to the pandemic, will make it possible to identify temperature thresholds of people. An investment of about nine hundred thousand soles has been estimated over three years, including installation, training, and maintenance.

3. What has been the participation of the Improvement Program of Justice Services - EJE NO PENAL as a facilitator for the JNJ to have this equipment?

The Program was part of three stages:

- At first, it has collaborated in the design of the solution engineering National Board of Justice.
- In a second stage, it has collaborated with the development of the award process.
- And finally, financing. In addition, it will accompany both the installation of the equipment and the implementation of the solution through supervision.

4. In what other institutions in the country is this system used?

Due to public safety conditions and the pandemic, its use can be observed privately in banks and clinics daily. In the public sphere, it has been employed for a decade in the Congress of the Republic, the Judiciary, and modern entities of the Executive Branch.



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5. What other projects are being developed with the National Board of Justice?

There are three projects of special impact:

- A Diploma in Digital Management of Judicial Services, to generate Digital Transformation capacities in the entity's key personnel.
- A reengineering of the three constitutional processes: selection, evaluation, and sanction of judges.
- A comprehensive design of the entity's essential systems.

For these three activities, it is expected that there will be a competitive national and international offer. Also, given the governing nature of the entity in the Peruvian Justice Administration System, it is planned for the third quarter 2022 to have a study of international consultants, a prospective study that will allow the establishment of a new horizon or even a new structure that would allow plenary constitutional mandate to be fully complied with within the current technological framework that establishes that justice is not a place but a service. And, must be added the best possible service.

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Eng. Freddy Aramburú García, Project Manager - JNJ, Eje No Penal

FIFTH INTEROPERABILITY MEETING

On Thursday, June 2, the fifth interoperability meeting was held with those responsible for the Information Technology (ICT) areas of the beneficiary institutions. The meeting was developed by Dr. Oscar Zapata Alcázar, Executive Coordinator of the Executing Unit 003 of the Improvement Program of Justice Services - Eje No Penal and included the participation of officials from the Constitutional Court, the Judiciary, the National Board of Justice, the Ministry of Justice, the Academy of the Magistracy, and the Public Ministry.

The appointment took place after 08 months of intense work within the two Executing Units (003-MINJUSDH and 002-PJ) that make up the Program. The objective was to facilitate and deliberate the interoperability process that is being developed within each of the beneficiary



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institutions that make up the justice system in Peru. The Executive Director of Executing Unit 003, Economist Rodolfo Albán Guevara, highlighted the importance of the presence of international organizations that support and finance these projects.

“This fifth call for the meeting of technology managers has become an important space for information exchange, for discussion on the dimensions of interoperability. It is also important to provide details of the progress achieved because of the coordinated work within the framework of the programs that are financed under the two PILLARS: the World Bank, which supports the implementation of the Eje No Penal, and the Inter-American Development Bank, which is the cooperating source of the Eje No Penal,” said Alban Guevara.

The agenda raised governance issues and provided information on the status of the projects being developed by the Executing Unit 003-MINJUSDH. The Constitutional Court is the institution that leads the digital transformation in the sector and is the one with the greatest progress. To date, the Constitutional Court has acquired a series of technological advances for the implementation of the electronic judicial file thanks to the intervention of the Improvement Program - Eje No Penal and has managed to digitize 100% of its files.

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redesign service and the subcomponent called process monitoring system,” said Oscar Zapata Alcázar, Executive Coordinator of the Improvement Program - Eje No Penal.

The importance of interoperating

Interoperability is the ability of information technology systems to manage and administer the processes they support, with respect to data exchange, to share information online. For entities to enter this process, they need their information to be orderly, clear, and secure, but many of our institutions are not yet in that condition.

“We need to exchange information to improve our own and be able to respond in the best way, with the greatest speed, opportunity and security to the citizen who demands optimal and better attention,” said Zapata Alcázar.

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A redesign of processes with technological support is required and that is the work being led by the Improvement Program - Eje No Penal. To equip beneficiary institutions of a technology park that allows its virtualization, and in this way, entities can relate digitally, first by making a check list of each of the information needs they have. Interoperability models in the country and in the world exist and work perfectly like bank-to-bank apps, for example. This, transferred to the justice sector, requires a single Documentary Processing Platform and Reception Desk, which we already have, but which needs to be enhanced.

Interoperability has four streams for universal benefits:

1. Agility and quality of service through automation: We have become accustomed to a justice system that takes too long; this is unusual. Everyone has a digitization process underway, Chile, Brazil, etc. has it and we are in the process to achieve it.
2. Cost reduction for entities and citizens: this is the consequence of a process redesign. The easier the processes are, the more we will be surprised at the speed with which they are generated.
3. Increased transparency: Because information delivery capacity is more versatile and faster.
4. Comprehensive vision of public and private services: we have cases in Peru where we do interact with institutions such as vaccines against COVID 19 or the digital vaccination certificate. Services processed through SUNAT, RENIEC or SUNARP are also good examples.

“We have important progress between the Constitutional Court and the National Board

of Justice at the level of information exchange. Interoperability initiatives in their respective functional line systems and through operational management procedures, through document processing systems. The same has been initiated in the National Board of Justice and in the MINJUSDH. This space is consolidating itself as a benchmark for this type of coordination and exchange of good practices and experiences,” said Rodolfo Albán Guevara, Executive Director of the Executing Unit 003 of the Improvement Program - Eje No Penal.

Governance

To be able to interoperate, it is necessary to consider the regulatory aspects of governance and, as we have already seen, technological aspects. The success of an institution is the success of all the others, so regulating and standardizing the exchange of data includes all the actors involved adopting obligations and coordinating so that it is feasible to move forward jointly with the needs of digital transformation.



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The ability to deliver information is more versatile and faster.

Regarding the regulatory framework:

- Supreme Decree approving the Regulations of Emergency Decree No. 006-2020 that creates the National System of Digital Transformation published on September 25, 2021. What was once a possibility, today is a requirement, we must digitize as a rule.
- Supreme Decree 164-2021- PCM published on Saturday, October 16, 2021, which approves the General Government Policy for the period 2021-2026 and in its line of intervention 5.3.1 seeks to simplify and integrate computer systems and applications to improve the administration of the State in the service of citizens. The same standard considers government and its digital transformation as one of its fundamental axes, assuming the commitment to accelerate the digital transformation of the public sector, boos-

ting the technology ecosystem to strengthen the country's digital governance.

“A few years ago, a very preliminary initiative was developed between the Judiciary and the Constitutional Court. What happened at that time is that the file that was formed in the Constitutional Court stayed there and the file returned to the Judiciary without all the actions that had been followed in the Constitutional Court. The result that was achieved was that the file returned to the Judiciary in full so that everyone would benefit, especially the user,” said Felipe Paredes San Román, Executive Director of Executing Unit 002. “I remember this experience in which I participated as a very limited effort with a very clear result. Today we are starting long-standing processes that will have early victories” Paredes San Román concluded.

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