

ANALYSIS OF PUBLIC POLICIES FOR PROCEDURAL CELERITY IN ALIMONY PROCEEDINGS, IN A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE LAWYER OF LIMA EAST

Nury Yanet Sanchez Ocampo¹

¹Universidad César Vallejo, Lima , Peru
<https://orcid.org/0009-0002-2779-195X>

lsilvesm@gmail.com¹

Abstract

The study analyzes public policies aimed at promoting procedural celerity in alimony proceedings processed in a Justice of the Peace in East Lima. The purpose of the study is to evaluate the effectiveness of the measures implemented to guarantee timely justice and effective compliance with the right to alimony. In the Peruvian context, these processes are imperative for safeguarding the well-being of children and adolescents. However, significant delays persist that affect access to justice and protection for beneficiaries. A qualitative approach, bolstered by a meticulous documentary analysis and a systematic review of sources indexed in Scopus and Redalyc, was employed to identify the primary structural, regulatory, and administrative barriers impeding the efficient processing of files. The findings indicate deficiencies in inter-institutional coordination, inadequate human and technological resources, and an inconsistent implementation of the digital mechanisms established by the Judiciary. The proposed strategies encompass a multifaceted approach, including the comprehensive digitalization of processes, the continuous training of judicial personnel, and the institutionalization of alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. The implementation of these measures would facilitate the optimization of judicial management and the enhancement of access to justice in matters pertaining to maintenance. This, in turn, would contribute to the adherence to the principle of the best interests of the child.

Keywords: *Procedural speed, alimony processes, public policies, Justice of the Peace Lawyer, East Lima, access to justice, alternative dispute resolution.*

1. Introduction

The study of public policies that prioritize the efficiency of food processes within the framework of the Justice of the Peace of East Lima is a foundational area of research. This research enables the measurement of the effectiveness of government actions that seek to ensure accessible and fair justice. In Peru, legal processes related to alimony are of critical importance in ensuring the rights of children and adolescents are protected. These processes serve to guarantee compliance with the economic and ethical responsibilities that are essential for facilitating their optimal development. However, despite the regulatory and administrative progress achieved in recent years, the judicial situation exhibits a clear slowness in the processes that negatively impacts the beneficiaries, creating vulnerability and inequality in access to justice (Fernández, 2021).

The analysis of public policies plays an instrumental role in assessing their effectiveness. This is because it can not only modify institutional structures, but also facilitate the identification of social problems, needs, and the development of viable solutions based on the current reality (Amritanshu & Shukla, 2021). Consequently, policy study entails more than legal review; it necessitates an interdisciplinary approach that integrates problem-solving, institutional cooperation, and the evaluation of the outcomes achieved. As Tasente (2020) notes, this process unfolds through interconnected phases: problem identification, decision-making, policy implementation, and monitoring and evaluation. This systematic approach enables the

identification of discrepancies between the formulation of the policy and its effective execution, thereby ensuring the efficacy and integrity of the policy implementation process.

A multitude of studies have examined the impact of financial and budgetary resources on the effectiveness of the judicial system. These studies have observed that an augmentation in budgetary resources does not invariably result in a substantial enhancement in procedural efficiency. In this context, Flores et al. (2022) indicate that delays in judicial processes persist even in situations of budget increases, suggesting that difficulties in speeding up processes are due more to structural, organizational, and cultural issues than to the simple availability of economic resources. This finding underscores the necessity of formulating more comprehensive public management strategies that address the regulatory, technological, and human aspects of the judicial system concurrently.

The present study identifies the slow resolution of alimony cases as the primary problem, which is primarily due to the inadequate number of justices of the peace, the excessive caseload, the lack of judicial and administrative support personnel, as well as the scarcity of material and technological resources. These limitations impede the ability to adhere to judicial decisions in a timely manner, adversely impacting children and undermining the principle of the best interests of the child, as stipulated in the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNICEF, 1989). Furthermore, while management tools and legal frameworks aimed at safeguarding vulnerable groups do exist, their implementation has been disparate and frequently lacks systematic evaluation.

Since 2016, the Executive Council of the Judiciary has implemented the National Plan for Access to Justice for Persons in Vulnerable Situations 2016-2021 (Administrative Resolution No. 090-2016-CE-PJ), which is regarded as the primary instrument for managing effective access to justice in the country. This plan places particular emphasis on the needs of minors, a particularly vulnerable group, and aims to expedite alimony procedures. However, the results obtained in the judicial district of East Lima, specifically in the Sixth Justice of the Peace of San Juan de Lurigancho, indicate that the implementation of these policies has not achieved the desired efficiency. In fact, a high procedural burden and significant delays in the creation and execution of judgments persist.

In this sense, the objective of this work is to study the structural, regulatory, and operational barriers that hinder the speed of food processes in East Lima. The objective of this study is to examine the alignment between public policies formulated and their practical implementation within the judicial system. The investigation will identify the factors contributing to the delays in judicial procedures, the application of legal sentences, and the adherence to the right to food. In this context, procedural speed is defined as the ability of the judicial system to ensure a resolution that is expeditious, efficient, and fair of cases, guaranteeing that judicial decisions are timely and effective.

Moreover, public policies pertaining to food justice serve as the foundational framework that guides the operations of state and judicial institutions. These policies have a direct impact on the design, execution, and evaluation of procedures, thereby influencing the institutional capacity to meet social demands in a fair manner. Consequently, examining the relationship between public policies and procedural speed not only enables the identification of deficiencies in judicial management, but also facilitates the development of sustainable proposals that enhance the governance of the justice system and ensure the effectiveness of fundamental human rights.

In the case of the Justice of the Peace of East Lima, the need to enhance procedural efficiency is of particular importance due to the substantial number of pending alimony cases, the inadequate infrastructure, and the deficient allocation of human resources. This situation

underscores the necessity for contemporary public administration, underpinned by digital instruments, standardized procedures, and ongoing training for judicial personnel. Consequently, this article proposes an exhaustive analysis of the regulatory, institutional, and operational framework that governs alimony processes in this judicial district. The objective of this analysis is to develop proposals for improvement that contribute to a more accessible, efficient, and focused justice system on the well-being of children and adolescents in Peru.

The relevance of this research is substantiated by its theoretical, practical, methodological, and social implications. From a theoretical standpoint, it contributes to extant knowledge through the critical analysis of public policies applied to the judicial field, proposing an integrative vision that links public management, law, and governance. From a pragmatic standpoint, the findings of this study can inform the development of institutional strategies that enhance feeding processes, thereby benefiting vulnerable children. In terms of methodology, the combination of desk analysis and systematic review ensures the validity of the study and provides a solid basis for future research on procedural justice. Finally, its social justification lies in the search for a more efficient, equitable, and humane administration of justice, in line with the principle of the best interests of the child. As argued by Sampieri (2014), Arias (2012), Hernández, Fernández, and Baptista (2014), and Salinas and Cárdenas (2009), all scientific research must respond to a social need and provide concrete solutions to problems that affect collective well-being. This study assumes this purpose with academic and ethical commitment.

For this reason, it is imperative to enhance the efficiency and efficacy of the Justice of the Peace of East Lima's proceedings to ensure the expeditious, equitable, and efficient resolution of alimony cases. This measure is crucial for ensuring uninterrupted access to legal services and safeguarding the rights of children and adolescents

2. Theoretical framework

The study of procedural celerity in alimony proceedings is predicated on a multidimensional theoretical basis that combines elements of law, public management, and judicial policy. Comprehension of the interaction between these components is essential for analyzing the impact of public policies on the efficiency of judicial processes and the guarantee of fundamental rights of children and adolescents in vulnerable situations.

Public policies and the management of justice

Public policies are defined as the set of measures and decisions that governments implement to address social problems and promote general welfare. According to Lahera (2006), such policies ought to be oriented towards the attainment of quantifiable outcomes that can be continuously evaluated and improved. In contrast, Boneti (2017) asserts that their fundamental objective is to address citizens' needs through the effective management of public services. In the domain of justice, public policies are designed to ensure not only the adherence to established rules but also the efficacy of institutions, transparency, and equitable access to judicial services.

In the context of Peru, the management of public policies in the judicial field is developed through tools such as the National Plan for Access to Justice for Persons in Vulnerable Condition 2016-2021 (Administrative Resolution No. 090-2016-CE-PJ), which highlights the imperative need to ensure effective judicial protection and shorten procedural times in cases of alimony. The present policy is consistent with the Brasilia Rules and the UN 2030 Agenda, particularly with regard to Sustainable Development Goal No. 16, which advocates for the establishment of institutions that are solid, transparent, and accessible.

Procedural speed and access to justice

Procedural celerity is a fundamental legal principle that implies that the State has the responsibility of the relevant parties to ensure that the procedures in question are both quick and effective. This is to be accomplished by avoiding any and all delays that are not justified and which violate the right to effective judicial protection. Li, Zhang, and Zhao (2021) posit that the efficiency of the judicial system is closely linked to the ability of courts to enforce decisions in a reasonable timeframe, which has a direct impact on citizens' trust in the justice system. In a similar vein, Directive 2011/99/EU of the European Parliament establishes criteria for expeditious implementation of food decisions, thereby serving as an indicator for the protection of children's fundamental rights.

In the Peruvian context, the Ombudsman's Office (2018) has observed that alimony-related processes frequently extend beyond six months to reach a judgment and can extend up to fifteen months to be executed, a situation that has a significant impact on the well-being of child beneficiaries. These delays underscore systemic issues within the judicial system, including but not limited to a shortage of personnel, excessive workloads, and inadequate digitization of case files. Fernández (2021) corroborates the assertion that the absence of economic and technological resources persists as a formidable impediment, despite the implementation of certified management systems, such as ISO 9001:2015, within the Superior Court of Justice of the North of Lima.

Alimony law and child protection

The right to receive alimony is guaranteed by the Political Constitution of Peru and by the Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNICEF, 1989), which establishes that the well-being of the child is of the utmost importance. Within the domestic context, the Children and Adolescents Code (articles 92 and 93) establishes the responsibility of the State and parents to provide sustenance, education, and comprehensive well-being for children. Beloff (2001) and O'Donnell (2001) concur that this perspective treats children as full rights-holders, rather than as mere subjects of protection. Consequently, any delay in judicial proceedings constitutes a direct violation of their fundamental rights.

At the institutional level, the National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents 2012–2021, in conjunction with the Brasilia Rules, reinforces this commitment, establishing that priority should be given to children and adolescents in accessing justice. Comprehensive protection is contingent upon the implementation of equitable resolutions that are expeditious and capable of enforcement. This imperative has been recognized by national jurisprudence and the guidelines of the Judiciary, which have endeavored to enhance this aspect through technological modernization and the simplification of procedures.

Judicial modernization and digital justice

Confronted with the inherent challenges of the judicial system, Peru's Judiciary has instituted reforms with the objective of digitizing procedures. Directive No. 007-2020-CE-PJ (Administrative Resolution No. 167-2020-CE-PJ) established a streamlined and virtual process for alimony claims, incorporating the Electronic Notification System (SINOE) and conducting virtual hearings through digital platforms. According to Bocanegra (2020) and Priori (2019), these actions represent a step towards digital justice by reducing travel and processing times. However, they also underscore the importance of improving the training of judicial personnel and the technological infrastructure to ensure their effectiveness.

Furthermore, the Third Cassation Plenum (Cassation No. 4664-2010-Puno) underscores the protective role of judges in family matters and the application of the principle of *favor minoris*,

which prioritizes the rights of the beneficiary in cases of doubt or conflict. The objective of these measures is to establish a more humane and efficient justice model that aligns with the emerging social realities resulting from digitalization and the pandemic.

Doctrinal approach and comparative perspective

A comparative analysis of relevant studies in the region reveals that the issue of slowness in processes is not exclusive to Peru. Research in Brazil (Leite et al., 2021) and Latin America demonstrates that deficiencies in coordination between institutions and resource management act as structural obstacles, thereby impeding the effectiveness of the judicial system. Consequently, the enhancement of institutional capacities, the promotion of inter-institutional collaboration, and the integration of judicial technologies have been identified as pivotal strategies to attain a more efficient and equitable justice system.

According to Ramírez, Salgado, and Fernández (2022) as well as García and López (2023), the implementation of legislative and administrative reforms must be accompanied by the establishment of mechanisms for continuous evaluation and professional training. This approach is necessary to ensure that public policies are effectively translated into tangible benefits for the population.

The research is of significant importance because it employs a multifaceted analysis, encompassing theoretical, normative, and practical dimensions, with the objective of fortifying the public policy management system. This endeavor is undertaken to expedite alimony processes, with a particular focus on children and adolescents who often find themselves grappling with circumstances of poverty and other forms of vulnerability. Furthermore, as it will establish a standard to which magistrates and judicial servants will aspire to enhance their effectiveness, productivity, and the predictability of results in the administration of justice, it will possess a significant social benefit.

The theoretical underpinnings of the proposed model, its contribution to existing knowledge, and the development of an improvement proposal based on an analysis of public policies for procedural celerity in alimony proceedings, as implemented by a justice of the peace lawyer in East Lima, are all crucial elements in the study. The proposed model is designed to focus on processes, people, and technology, with the aim of enhancing communication channels and facilitating access to justice as an integral component of public policies and the effective utilization of the resources they provide.

Practical justification is a concept that can be applied in the pursuit of modifications to public policies within the administration of justice of the Judiciary. The objective of these modifications is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of alimony processes. It has been identified that there are still weaknesses and critical aspects in the current system that are contributing to undue delays in the processing of these matters. The implementation of these modifications is expected to optimize the procedures, thereby ensuring access to justice in a timely manner for the benefit of children, girls, and adolescents.

The methodological justification section of this study will serve as a valuable resource for future researchers, providing a comprehensive overview of the theories employed, the identified risk factors, and the jurisprudence analyzed in these cases. This research was conducted using a combination of in-depth interviews and a thorough documentary analysis, a methodological approach that enabled the researchers to delve deeper into the subject matter while avoiding potential biases. The primary objective of this study is to contribute to the enhancement of judicial efficiency and the facilitation of a streamlined and expeditious administration of justice.

According to Sampieri (2014), the rationale behind the study must be articulated, including the underlying reasons and the logic behind the study's design.

Arias (2012), Hernández, Fernández, and Baptista (2014), and Salinas and Cárdenas (2009) concur that all research must possess a certain social relevance, managing to be transcendent for society and denoting social scope or projection.

The Taxonomy of Public Policies:

Public policies are organized into different categories and subcategories, each aimed at addressing specific aspects of the functioning of the judicial system and legal assistance, with the aim of improving access to justice and procedural efficiency.

With regard to justice and procedural policies, strategies, and actions, the focus is on enhancing the functionality of the judicial system. Within the aforementioned category, two primary subcategories are particularly salient. The initial mechanism pertains to the implementation of streamlining procedures, encompassing reforms and procedures designed to reduce case resolution times and optimize judicial processes. The second subcategory is judicial capacity-building, which encompasses initiatives to improve the infrastructure of the judicial system. This includes training and human resource development. The goal of these initiatives is to increase the effectiveness and responsiveness of the system to the demand for judicial services.

Conversely, legal aid policies prioritize the provision of legal services to ensure that individuals have access to the justice system. These policies encompass provisions for legal counsel and representation, signifying the allocation of legal services to individuals lacking the financial means to secure private counsel. This ensures the equitable protection of all individuals' rights. Furthermore, legal counseling services for alimony cases are emphasized, as these services are specific programs designed to assist individuals in comprehending their rights and obligations in proceedings pertaining to child support and care.

With regard to institutional coordination policies, the emphasis is on enhancing collaboration and communication among the various entities involved in the administration of justice. A significant subcategory within the broader framework is the exchange of information among institutions. This subcategory aims to establish effective channels for the dissemination of data and knowledge among judicial agencies, police, and other relevant actors. The establishment of these channels is intended to enhance coordination and prevent duplication in intervention strategies, thereby contributing to the efficiency and effectiveness of the justice system. Moreover, it encompasses the establishment of inter-institutional training programs, which are designed to enhance the competencies of professionals operating within diverse institutional settings. These programs seek to cultivate a shared comprehension of legal processes and procedures.

In the final analysis, procedural speed represents a critical aspect within the judicial system. This term refers to the need to implement reforms and measures that will accelerate the processing of cases. This includes enhancing the efficiency of judicial management and ensuring that system resources are utilized in an optimal manner to reduce waiting times and ensure a timely response to requests for food and other legal matters. Procedural speed is of critical importance in ensuring the accessibility and efficacy of the justice system. It is imperative to avoid delays that may cause harm to the parties involved in judicial proceedings.

3. Methodology

The present study employs a qualitative approach, characterized by a non-experimental, descriptive, and basic design. Its objective is to analyze the normative, structural, and managerial elements that influence the procedural speed of alimony processes in the Justice of the Peace Lawyer of East Lima. This methodological approach is pertinent to the comprehension of intricate

social and legal phenomena, wherein data are interpreted within a stipulated context and variables are not subjected to manipulation (Hernández, Fernández, & Baptista, 2014).

The primary objective of the study was to assess the efficacy of public policies enacted by the Judiciary to ensure the expeditious and efficient management of food processes. The investigation entailed the identification of barriers, deficiencies, and prospects for institutional enhancement.

Design and methodological approach

The non-experimental and cross-sectional design enabled the analysis of the facts as they occur in the judicial reality, without intervening in the ongoing processes. The qualitative approach facilitated the attainment of an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon. This was achieved through the interpretation of official documents, legal norms, and complementary interviews. The incorporation of a structured content analysis, as opposed to direct statistical measurements, was instrumental in this endeavor.

A systematic review of the literature was conducted in accordance with the PRISMA 2020 protocol, with the objective of synthesizing the extant scientific evidence on public policies, procedural celerity, food justice, and the protection of children's rights. The search strategy encompassed a range of international databases, including Scopus, Redalyc, Scielo, and DOAJ. In addition, the strategy encompassed legal doctrines and official documents from the Judiciary of Peru and the Ombudsman's Office.

Population, sample and selection criteria

The population of analysis was comprised of the public policies and regulations implemented between 2016 and 2024 related to alimony processes in the Justices of the Peace of East Lima.

The sample was delineated in accordance with its thematic pertinence, encompassing official documents, indexed academic studies, and judicial decisions pertinent to the subject.

The inclusion criteria were:

- Documents and articles published between 2016 and 2024.
- Studies focused on procedural speed, access to justice and food processes.
- Peer-reviewed academic sources (Scopus, Redalyc, Scielo).
- Normative and administrative documents of the Judicial Branch of Peru.
- The exclusion criteria considered:
- Publications without academic or institutional support.
- Studies with approaches outside the administration of justice or public policy.
- Duplicate items or without verifiable information.

Techniques and instruments

Two main data collection and analysis techniques were applied:

Documentary analysis: exhaustive review of laws, directives, institutional reports, judgments and scientific articles related to procedural celerity and alimony processes.

Qualitative interviews: The study was conducted with judicial actors (i.e., magistrates, judicial assistants, and legal specialists) with the purpose of identifying perceptions of procedural efficiency and institutional limitations.

In order to systematize the findings of the regulatory and scientific reviews, a document analysis guide was used as a support instrument. A PRISMA data extraction matrix was also used, in which the relevant variables were recorded. These variables included the type of policy applied, average resolution time, compliance with judgments, and level of procedural congestion.

Information processing and analysis

The collected data underwent a rigorous process of organization, encompassing thematic coding and content analysis. This methodological approach enabled the identification of recurring patterns and categories pertinent to judicial management, administrative efficiency, and the impact of public policies. The interpretation was carried out through triangulation of sources (doctrinal, institutional, and empirical) to guarantee the validity and reliability of the results.

Concurrently, the proposal of an exploratory meta-analysis of quantitative studies reporting data on average resolution times and compliance with judgments in alimony proceedings in Peru and Latin America was put forth. In light of these considerations, the potential implementation of statistical synthesis techniques employing random effects, utilizing specialized software such as R or RevMan, was contemplated. This approach was deemed conducive to enhancing the comparative interpretation of the findings.

Ethical aspects

The study's development was guided by the ethical principles of academic integrity, transparency, and data protection. All data utilized in this study were obtained from public sources or via authorized access. Interviews were conducted in accordance with informed consent protocols, ensuring the confidentiality of participants and the exclusive academic utilization of the results.

4. Results and discussion

The velocity of alimony proceedings has been a subject of extensive study and regulation at the international level. Directive 2011/99/EU of the European Parliament, which prioritizes the mutual recognition of decisions related to food, aims to facilitate a swift and effective implementation of decisions among Member States (European Union, 2011). Li et al. (2021) underscore the significance of agile judicial systems in safeguarding food rights, observing that protracted processes can have substantial ramifications for beneficiaries (Scopus).

In the context of Brazil, Leite et al. (2021) propose a model to analyze public policies and their impact on multidimensional development. The aim of this model is to understand how these policies can promote social transformation. This model underscores the concepts of endogeneity and governance mechanisms, emphasizing the pivotal role of local actors in promoting equity, sustainability, and active participation. It further highlights their involvement in the formulation of policies through participation, consensus-based decision-making, and shared management. The findings suggest that this approach offers a comprehensive framework for assessing the effectiveness of policies in enhancing social conditions, indicating that their implementation can result in more participatory and equitable governance.

In Peru, recent reforms and studies have focused on enhancing the efficiency of food processes. In their 2022 study, Ramírez et al. examined the implementation of mechanisms aimed at streamlining judicial procedures in alimony cases. This analysis revealed both advances and limitations in judicial practice (Scopus). García and López (2023) also discuss the current challenges in the enforcement of alimony judgments and suggest improvements in public policies to address these problems (Scopus). Fernández (2021) conducted a study to determine whether effective public policy management can ensure the timely processing of child support cases in the Superior Court of Justice of Northern Lima, which has obtained ISO 9001:2015 certification for its quality management system in this area. The methodology employed was descriptive and correlational, incorporating inductive, quantitative, and qualitative approaches. The data were collected through surveys of district judges. The results indicated that, despite the existence of a management system designed to facilitate child support requests, its implementation is suboptimal

due to deficiencies in economic, technological, material, and human resources within the judiciary. This hinders the effective implementation of policies.

Recent studies conducted at the local level in East Lima have indicated that congestion and inadequate resources play a pivotal role in determining procedural speed. Gómez and Ruiz (2022) explore specific management problems in this court, highlighting the need for reforms to improve efficiency in the processing of alimony cases (Scopus). Vásquez (2023) conducted an investigation into the deficiencies in coordination between local institutions and proposed solutions to optimize the food justice system in the region (Scopus). The problematic reality reveals that the Justice of the Peace of East Lima faces significant problems in the processing of alimony proceedings, such as the lack of procedural celerity, which results in prolonged delays that affect the beneficiaries, mainly minors who depend on alimony for their well-being. Inadequate enforcement of maintenance awards has been demonstrated to exacerbate food insecurity and failure to comply with judicial obligations.

With regard to the maintenance cases in particular, delays in resolution are of particular concern, as they engender considerable uncertainty and stress for the beneficiaries. Additionally, difficulties in executing maintenance orders have been observed, resulting in deficiencies that directly impact the fulfillment of maintenance obligations. The overarching objective of this initiative is to enhance the procedural efficiency and efficacy of public policies in the Justice of the Peace system in East Lima, thereby ensuring the expeditious and effective resolution of alimony cases. The specific objectives of this initiative include the following:

- The reduction of waiting times in the resolution of cases through the implementation of mechanisms that will expedite the process
- The improvement of the enforcement of alimony judgments by means of the strengthening of coordination between the court and the institutions responsible for enforcement

The relevance of this research stems from its contribution to the enhancement of the public policy management system for alimony processes, with the objective of enhancing the speed of these processes and thereby benefiting children and adolescents in situations of vulnerability. Furthermore, it is poised to establish a new standard for enhancing the effectiveness, productivity, and predictability of justice administration outcomes. This assertion is supported by the works of Sampieri (2014), who underscores the necessity to substantiate the study, and the approaches of Arias (2012), Hernández, Fernández, and Baptista (2014), and Salinas and Cárdenas (2009), who accentuate the significance of social relevance in research.

In the context of public policies, these categories and subcategories are methodically organized with the objective of addressing specific aspects of the judicial system and legal assistance. A range of strategies have been developed to enhance the efficacy of the judicial system. Among these strategies, there is a focus on the implementation of mechanisms that aim to streamline procedures and fortify judicial capacity. Legal aid policies are designed to ensure adequate access to legal services and legal guidance for alimony cases. In contrast, institutional coordination policies aim to enhance collaboration among the various entities involved in the administration of justice. These policies promote the exchange of information and inter-institutional training. Procedural speed is a critical aspect that requires reforms and measures to expedite the processing of cases and ensure a timely response, avoiding delays that could harm the parties involved in judicial processes.

The protection of children and adolescents has evolved significantly since the adoption of the Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989. This convention established a paradigm of comprehensive protection and recognition of children's rights. This approach has been endorsed

by the Political Constitution of Peru and the Code of Children and Adolescents, which reinforce the obligations to guarantee adequate conditions for the development of minors. However, the Ombudsman's Office has identified significant delays in the judicial process for obtaining alimony in Peru, exacerbating the vulnerability of minors due to the lack of trained judges and adequate resources.

The National Plan of Action for Children and Adolescents (2012-2021) and the National Plan for Access to Justice for Persons in Vulnerable Situations (2016-2021) aim to implement and strengthen the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of the Child. These plans guarantee the right to food and improve access to justice. The 2030 Agenda for the Sustainable Development Goals underscores the significance of ensuring access to justice and the eradication of social and economic inequalities.

The alimony process is of paramount importance in ensuring the well-being of children. Law No. 28439 of 2004 introduced a series of reforms that streamlined this process by eliminating the requirement for legal representation to sign legal documents and by enabling the electronic filing of legal documents. In response to the novel Coronavirus (SARS-CoV-2) pandemic, a streamlined and virtual process for alimony claims was implemented, with the objective of enhancing procedural efficiency and ensuring the protection of the best interests of the child. The research methodology employed is of a basic, non-experimental, and descriptive nature. It utilizes a qualitative approach that is based on historical and bibliographic data. The objective of this methodology is to analyze the characteristics of the problem and to propose recommendations.

5. Conclusions

The study demonstrated that the swiftness of judicial processes is a pivotal factor in ensuring the right to food and comprehensive protection of children and adolescents in Peru. Delays in legal proceedings, shortcomings in the implementation of court decisions, and shortages of human and technological resources continue to represent key barriers to prompt access to justice in maintenance cases. In this context, procedural celerity must be regarded not only as an administrative objective, but also as a constitutional principle and an ethical commitment on the part of the State to ensure the effective protection of fundamental rights.

The findings suggest that the implementation of regulatory and administrative initiatives, including the National Plan for Access to Justice for Persons in Vulnerable Situations (2016–2021) and Directive No. 007-2020-EC-PJ on Simplified and Virtual Processes, has not yielded the anticipated outcomes. This is attributable to deficiencies in coordination among relevant entities and the absence of systematic evaluations, as well as inherent weaknesses in local judicial administration. The process of system modernization must address the prevailing technical, logistical, and cultural constraints that continue to impede process efficiency.

Consequently, it is concluded that the digitalization of justice is essential to increase the effectiveness of alimony procedures. The implementation of electronic systems for management, notification, and archiving has been demonstrated to result in substantial reductions in processing times and enhancements in transparency. However, this modernization must be accompanied by continuous training programs for judges, judicial assistants, and administrative staff. The objective of these programs is twofold: first, to strengthen digital skills, and second, to foster an institutional culture that values the efficiency and quality of the judicial service.

Furthermore, it has been identified that the absence of a public policy of constant evaluation limits the durability of the reforms implemented. It is recommended that permanent monitoring and feedback mechanisms be established to evaluate the real impact of procedural speed policies. Additionally, performance indicators based on international standards should be incorporated. The

integration of these tools would facilitate the optimization of internal processes, affirm the traceability of files, and increase citizen confidence in the justice system.

From a social perspective, the results of this research underscore the relevance of perceiving procedural speed as a pivotal factor for the well-being of children and families. Prolonged delays in the resolution of alimony cases can have serious psychological, emotional, and economic consequences for minors, impacting their integral development. Consequently, food justice must be comprehended not solely as a judicial process, but also as a public policy of social protection that necessitates coordinated action between the Judiciary, the Ministry of Women and Vulnerable Populations, and the Ombudsman's Office.

It has been determined that enhancing procedural speed necessitates a collaborative commitment between sectors. To that end, it is imperative to adopt a systemic vision that integrates modern public management, digital governance, a culture oriented towards achieving results, and a commitment to prioritizing the best interests of the child. In light of the findings of this study, the following areas of study are recommended for future investigation:

1. The quantitative measurement of the effects that digitalization has on the duration of judicial processes.
2. The comparative study of efficient international food justice systems.
3. The creation of performance metrics that include legal, technological and social aspects.

In summary, the efficacy of public policies designed to expedite judicial processes is contingent upon their capacity to integrate law, technology, and administration, thereby facilitating a more efficient, accessible, and equitable judicial system. The implementation of a digital justice system, supported by ethical and people-centered administration, will contribute to reducing judicial slowness. Furthermore, it will help restore public trust in institutions and ensure the full exercise of the right to food. The right to food is the foundation of social development and equity in the country.

The implementation and expansion of digital processes is imperative. The utilization of digital platforms for the presentation and processing of food claims should be continued and expanded. Digitalization has the potential to markedly reduce waiting times and enhance the efficiency of the judicial process. Furthermore, training must be provided to users to facilitate their adaptation to these novel systems.

It is imperative to fortify the training of judicial personnel. It is imperative to allocate resources towards the ongoing professional development of judicial and administrative personnel with regard to the administration of alimony cases. The implementation of proper training has been demonstrated to enhance efficiency and effectiveness in the resolution of cases, as well as in the enforcement of sentences.

Optimizing Coordination between Institutions: The establishment of formal mechanisms to improve coordination between the court and other institutions responsible for enforcing alimony judgments is imperative. The establishment of communication protocols and the implementation of information exchange systems have been demonstrated to facilitate the resolution of coordination issues and expedite the execution of sentences.

It is imperative to augment the resources at the disposal of the judiciary. It is imperative to advocate for a substantial augmentation in the allocation of economic, technological, and human resources to the judiciary, thereby ensuring the effective management of alimony cases. Investment in infrastructure and technology has the potential to alleviate congestion in courthouses and improve responsiveness.

It is imperative to facilitate access to legal services for beneficiaries. The implementation of programs that ensure access to legal counsel and representation for all parties involved in alimony cases is imperative, particularly for those who lack the financial resources to secure private legal defense. This may encompass the augmentation of complimentary legal aid services and the fortification of legal counseling programs.

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