



USAID
FROM THE AMERICAN PEOPLE

GUATEMALA

TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY PROJECT

QUARTERLY REPORT
(JANUARY 1 – MARCH 31, 2011)

APRIL 2011

This publication was produced for review by the United States Agency for International Development.

It was prepared by Tetra Tech ARD.

Prepared for the United States Agency for International Development, USAID Contract Number DFD-I-00-08-00067-00, Task Order 02, Guatemala Transparency Program, under the Encouraging Global Anticorruption and Good Governance Effort (ENGAGE) Indefinite Quantity Contract (IQC).

Tetra Tech ARD Principal Contacts:

Alexandra Forrester
Project Manager
Tetra Tech ARD
Burlington, Vermont
Tel.: 802-658-3890
aforrester@ardinc.com

Antonio Iskandar
Senior Technical Advisor/Manager
Tetra Tech ARD
aiskandar@ardinc.com

TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY PROJECT

QUARTERLY REPORT
(JANUARY - MARCH 2011)

APRIL 2011

DISCLAIMER

The authors' views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect the views of the United States Agency for International Development or the United States Government.

CONTENTS

CONTENTS.....	I
ACRONYMS.....	III
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY.....	IV
RESUMEN EJECUTIVO.....	XIV
1.0 NARRATIVE REPORTING.....	1
1.1 CONTRACTUAL REPORTS AND DELIVERABLES.....	1
1.2 ACTIVITY REPORTING.....	1
1.2.1 Sub-IR 2.1: Citizens Better informed and capable to oversee and fight against corruption.....	1
1.2.2 Sub-IR 2.2: Key Executive Branch's Institutions strengthened and with increased capacity to oversee and implement anti- Corruption measures.....	30
1.2.3 Sub-IR 2.3: A more active role of key oversight entities promoted.....	36
1.2.4 Sub IR 2.4: A more transparent political party financing system established and working.....	48
1.3 SPECIAL ACTIVITIES:.....	51
2.0 SUB-GRANT PROGRAM.....	53
3.0 RAPID RESPONSE FUND.....	54
4.0 GENDER SECTION.....	55
5.0 TRAINING.....	56
5.1 GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.....	56
5.2 PEOPLE AFFILIATED WITH NON – GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS.....	58
6.0 SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.....	59
6.1 SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (CONSULTANTS).....	59
6.2 SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE / INTERNATIONAL SUBCONTRACTS (CONSULTANTS).....	60
6.3 SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (HOME OFFICE).....	60
7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION EFFORTS.....	61
8.0 SPECIAL REPORTING.....	62
8.1 ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES.....	62
8.2 ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS.....	62
8.3 "KEY ISSUES" REPORTING.....	63
8.4 LIST OF REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE CLEARINGHOUSE.....	69
ANNEXES.....	70

ANNEX A. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDED 3/31/2011	71
ANNEX B. MPJ’S STUDY ASSESSMENT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LAW ON NOMINATION COMMITTEES	72
ANNEX C. ILICIT ENRICHMENT LAW PROPOSAL.....	73
ANNEX D. GAM’S TRAINING PROGRAM “APLICACION OF THE ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION LAW”	74
ANNEX E. MPJ’S ADVOCACY PLAN.....	75
ANNEX F. A DOCUMENT OUTLINING THE LIMITATIONS ON DISCRETIONARY APPOINTMENTS OF JUSTICES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT (2011-2016)	76
ANNEX G. GUIDELINES TO EVALUATE APPLICANTS THROUGHOUT THE PROCESS TO SELECT CANDIDATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT (2011-2016)	77
ANNEX H. TRANSPARENCY GUIDELINES FOR CAMPAIGN FINANCING AT THE GUATEMALA BAR ASSOCIATION WHEN ELECTING CANDIDATES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	78
ANNEX I. MPJ’S APPEAL TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC HEADLINED “THE PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA MUST GUARANTEE THE APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT WHO ARE QUALIFIED, HONORABLE AND INDEPENDENT” 79	
ANNEX J. LETTER OF UNDERSTANING (LOU) BETWEEN FLACSO AND RENAP	80
ANNEX K. FINAL REPORT BY PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS ON ACCIÓN CIUDADANA’S STRENGTHENING PROJECT.....	81
ANNEX L. “ACCESS TO INFORMATION” – USAC’S OPEN COURSE PROGRAM	82
ANNEX M. “ACCESS TO INFORMATION” TRAINING PROGRAM FOR COURSE DIRECTED TO STUDENTS USAC’S LAW SCHOOL.....	83
ANNEX N. LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING (LOU) BETWEEN PTI/USAID AND CORPORACIÓN DE NOTICIAS (SIGLO XXI).....	84
ANNEX O: “TRANSPARENCY AND ACCESS TO INFORMATION” TRAINING PROGRAM IMPARTED TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS - SEGEPLAN	85
ANNEX P: “INTERNATIONAL CONVENTIONS AGAINST CORRUPTION & MONEY LAUNDERING” TRAINING PROGRAM IMPARTED TO PUBLIC OFFICIALS – SUPREME ELECTORAL TRIBUNAL (TSE).....	86
ANNEX Q:COMMITTEE OF EXPERTS OF THE MECHANISM FOR FOLLOW- UP ON THE PLEMENTATION OF THE INTER-AMERICAN CONVENTION AGAINST CORRUPTIONREPORT ON IMPLEMENTATION IN THE REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA OF THE CONVENTION PROVISIONS SELECTED FOR REVIEW IN THE THIRD ROUND, AND ON FOLLOW-UP TO THE RECOMMENDATIONS FORMULATED IN PREVIOUS ROUNDS.....	88
ANNEX R: DIAGNOSTIC ASSESSMENT OF THE PROSECUTOR UNITS ON ADMINISTRATIVE FELONIES AND AGAINST CORRUPTION	88
ANNEX S: BILATERAL COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED BETWEEN THE OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL AND THE PUBLIC MINISTRY.....	89
ANNEX T: “MAIL DELIVERY”OPERATIONAL HANDBOOK	90

ACRONYMS

AC	<i>Acción Ciudadana</i> (Guatemalan chapter of Transparency International)
ACU	Anticorruption Unit
ADP	<i>Amigos para la Paz y el Desarrollo</i>
AFU	Administrative Felonies Unit
AGIP	<i>Asociación Guatemalteca de Investigadores del Presupuesto</i>
AGO	Attorney General's Office
ASIES	<i>Asociación de Investigación y de Estudios Sociales</i>
CEG	<i>Centro de Estudios de Guatemala</i>
CGO	Controller General's Office
CICIG	UN International Commission against Impunity and Corruption in Guatemala
CIEN	<i>Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales</i>
COCODES	Community Councils for Development
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DCE	Diane Cromer Enterprises
DGO	Democracy and Governance Office
FUNDES	<i>Fundación Latinoamericana para el Desarrollo</i>
FUNDESA	<i>Fundación para el Desarrollo</i>
FOIL	Freedom of Information Law
GAM	<i>Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo</i>
GoG	Government of Guatemala
IACC	Inter-American Convention Against Corruption
IDPP	Institute of Public Defense
IFES	International Foundation for Electoral Systems
IR	Intermediate Result
IREX	International Research and Exchanges Board
LLR	Lower-Level Result
LOU	Letter of Understanding
MATADOR	Media Assistance Utilizing Technological Advancements and Direct Online Response
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MESICIC	Committee of Experts of the Follow-up Mechanism
MPJ	Pro Justice Movement
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise
PTI	<i>Proyecto de Transparencia e Integridad</i> (Transparency and Integrity Project)
RRF	Rapid Response Fund
SUB-IR	Sub Intermediate Result
UNCAC	United Nations Convention Against Corruption
USAID	United States Agency for International Development

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Guatemala Transparency and Integrity Project (PTI), funded by USAID/Guatemala, is a two-year effort awarded to ARD, Inc. with a budget of \$ 4,088,679.00 through July 2011 (Contract No. DFD-I-00-08-00067-00, Task Order No. 02). This Quarterly Performance Report covers the period of January through March 2011 and summarizes activities undertaken during this period.

Background:

A group of civil society organizations backed by the international community waged an intense battle this past January to demand transparency and disclosure throughout the process to select qualified and impartial justices for the new 2011-2016 term of the Constitutional Court in Guatemala. Soon after taking the bench on the high court, the new Justices will be deciding whether certain individuals are constitutionally barred from running for presidential office.

On Friday, March 13, the individuals selected to represent the Executive, Congress, the Supreme Court of Justice, the Supreme University Council of San Carlos University and the Guatemala Bar Association were sworn in as justices to the Constitutional Court.

The wife of President Alvaro Colom, Sandra Torres, announced her intentions to run as the presidential candidate for her party (a two-party front of the *Unidad Nacional de la Esperanza* (UNE) and the *Gran Alianza Nacional* (GANA)). Her announcement came as no surprise since most pundits had been speculating about her intentions to succeed her husband in office ever since he was sworn in, back in January 2008. Her intentions to run for highest office have sparked heated debate surrounding the legality of her candidacy based on Article 186 of the Constitution which bars immediate family (fourth degree of kinship or second degree of affinity) of the incumbent President or Vice President from running.

For many months now, members of their political party and the First Couple themselves have been claiming that Article 186 of the Constitution refers to blood relatives and argued, therefore, that the limitation does not prohibit her candidacy merely because they are married. They also vehemently denied any intentions to divorce, yet on March 11, the couple announced their separation. The decision has sparked outrage and criticism by many segments of society, particularly Guatemala's urban classes. Not only has the criticism been based on the legality of the situation, but it has also been argued as a moral issue. Throughout, the Colom couple's political party has backed their intention to divorce and defended the decision.

The incoming Constitutional Court justices will take office on April 14 –albeit several new members of the Court have been singled out already as partial to President Colom and his wife. The process to

select the new justices was not entirely free of discrepancies, but it is too soon to cast doubts on the impartiality of the new Court until the bench has handed down a ruling or voted on a case.

In regard to activity within the Legislative Branch this quarter, congressional proceedings were constantly hampered by public officials, such as the Ministers of Health and Education, being called in to testify before Congress and slowed progress on the legislative agenda. Similarly, many members of Congress are focusing their efforts on re-election campaigns. Opposition from the *Partido Patriota (PP)* is also making itself felt in Congress as the polarization between the President's allies and the PP is evidenced by difficulties in reaching agreements on many legislative issues.

Framed within the context described above, the Project highlights the following activities for the current reporting period:

SUB-IR 2.1 CITIZENS BETTER INFORMED AND CAPABLE TO OVERSEE AND FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

LLR 2.1.1 PTI issued a total of ten sub-grants this quarter to Guatemalan civil society organizations (CSOs) in the total amount of US\$591,854.77. The bulk of sub-grant activities focused on empowering Guatemalan citizens to promote positive change within their communities and increase citizen awareness regarding the efforts required to fight against corruption and demand increased transparency. Grant-program beneficiaries include: Accion Ciudadana (AC), the DESC Foundation, the ProJustice Movement (MPJ), the Center for Guatemala Studies (CEG), Vital Voices Guatemala (VV) and the Mutual Support Group (Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo GAM) -all are USAID/Guatemala strategic partners.

Project-assisted activities carried out by grant recipients include the following results worth specific mention:

- ◆ MPJ managed outstanding advocacy efforts during the process to select justices to the Constitutional Court. The coalition was successful in creating positive impacts among four of the five selection bodies whereas, with no legal obligation to do so, each of the four entities opted to implement procedures that kept to the spirit of the regulations under the Law on Nomination Commissions in applying principles of transparency, disclosure and impartiality during the process. Not only were the efforts very successful, but the entire process came as a result of an unprecedented coalition led by the ProJustice Movement along with *Convocatoria Ciudadana* and *Foro Guatemala*. In sum, the three coalitions combined proved that more than 50 independent civil society organizations representing the entire political spectrum could join forces behind a common cause.

- The Center for Guatemala Studies made a push for a legislative agenda focused on transparency and anti-corruption issues, with particular emphasis on the following items:
 1. Law against Illicit Enrichment, including definitions for the specific felonies encompassed by the legislation
 2. Law on Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)
 3. Law on Trust Funds
 4. Law on the National Archives
 5. Bill No. 4323 entitled “Mechanisms for Transparency and Accountability in Parliamentary Management.”

- Vital Voices completed the process to select scholarship recipients to participate in a Training and Political Mentorship Program. A total of 24 candidates were selected ranging from ages 20 to 45 from several Guatemalan provinces; e.g., Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Jutiapa, Quetzaltenango, Sacatepequez, San Marcos, Solola and Suchitepequez. Interestingly, a number of the scholarship recipients have indicated that they are planning to run for office during the upcoming elections.

San Carlos University launched its program of open courses on February 26. The program of open-access courses is a social project intended to raise awareness and share knowledge among every student, at all levels and include anyone in general who desires to increase understanding in certain subjects.

The program of college-level courses is open to the general public and the student population as a social project to increase the knowledge base for all students, at all educational levels, but open to professionals and average citizens as well. In this spirit, the Project provided assistance to offer a course entitled “Access to Public Information as a tool for Social Auditing.”

Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) completed its contract on March 31 to institutionally strengthen Accion Ciudadana. The objective of PwC technical assistance and training was to optimize resources and operations within the human resources department and improve financial and administrative procedures. The deliverables included a diagnostic assessment evaluating corporate culture and environment, organizational structure, salary scale and financial and administrative procedures. As a result, the consultants redesigned a number of procedures and policies within the financial and administrative management area, in human resources and regarding procurement along with travel and per diem policies. As a result, all policies and procedures now meet USAID requirements and standards. This qualitative improvement has had an immediate, very tangible and positive impact, yielding very positive results for the organization. To wit, the technical assistance to strengthen Accion Ciudadana led to USAID granting funds that will be administered directly by the organization to implement a project on Guatemala’s upcoming national elections.

LLR 2.1.2 The Project has continued to work with both the traditional private sector organizations, as well as with the emerging private sector, to identify activities for joint coordination.

As a result, the Project received a grant program proposal from FUNDESA to develop specific recommendations that would enable Guatemala to increase its scores and ranking on the Financial

Standards Index published by eStandards Forum. The recommendations would focus primarily on increasing compliance with key standards for sound financial systems based on transparency in the categories of a) dissemination of statistics and data, and b) transparency in fiscal policy.

FUNDESA plans to apply significant effort to working immediately with the National Statistics Institute, the Ministry of Public Finance and other government agencies such as the Central Bank and the Bank Superintendence to increase their understanding regarding the areas in which Guatemala is scoring poorly. As a result, they expect that correcting deficiencies regarding transparency and applying international standards and methodologies will yield positive results in the medium term and allow public officials to implement recommendations and take measures to increase the country's ranking on the Index by ten positions within two years.

The Project accepted a grant program proposal from, FUNDES, to work with the emerging private sector of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Guatemala in developing a diagnostic assessment to enable PTI to determine the degree to which these companies are victimized by corruption. Results from the diagnostic assessment will become the basis for upcoming activities with the emerging private sector, particularly in determining how MSMEs are bearing the hidden costs of corruption.

LLR 2.1.3 The Project redoubled its efforts to strengthen investigative journalism among the media outlets in Guatemala with a focus on transparency and anti-corruption. With that intent, PTI has set up technical assistance to strengthen the investigative unit known as “Under the Microscope” (*Bajo la Lupa*) at a major daily, Siglo Veintiuno. Another prong of the approach is a Project effort focused on providing assistance to set up a post-graduate program on Investigative Journalism at Rafael Landivar University (URL).

Both efforts aim to support the initiative of Guatemalans themselves in seeking to strengthen investigative journalism capabilities in the country in order to increase and improve public oversight to limit corruption and foster accountability. In addition, both the leadership at the Siglo Veintiuno and the authorities from the Communications Department at URL are spearheading efforts that professionalize and acknowledge the importance of Guatemalan journalists in playing such a significant role.

To this end, the Project has prepared letters of understanding to be signed with each organization. The documents list the specific objectives and expected results from each endeavor and identify the commitments assumed by each party.

IREX is a PTI implementing partner in strengthening the role of the communication media to expose corruption using investigative techniques and journalism reporting. It is a non-profit international organization that specializes in designing and implementing innovative leadership programs to foster pluralistic development at the civil society level. IREX has identified and pre-selected the international experts that will support the above-mentioned Project activities.

The Project also built upon successful efforts from the previous reporting period to continue the Professional Development Program for Journalists on transparency and anti-corruption. The second

side to this strategic approach includes Reflection Circles, or roundtable discussions on transparency issues, for columnists and opinion shapers. The Key note speakers in both programs represent a well-respected array of political pundits, experts and government officials that are acknowledged for their contributions in shaping public opinion. The participants include:

- ◆ **Dr. David Bahamondes**, Legal Counsel, CICIG;
- ◆ **Congressman Anibal Garcia**, sponsored the legislative initiative on illicit enrichment;
- ◆ **Dr. Ricardo Gil Lavedra**, jurist and Argentine Congressman, Founder of the Argentine Anti-corruption Bureau;
- ◆ **Dr. Manuel Garrido**, Head of Investigation and Litigation, CICIG;
- ◆ **Dr. Hector Rosada Granados**, political analyst and international consultant on security and justice;
- ◆ **Javier Monterroso**, Private Secretary, Public Ministry, and
- ◆ Congressman **Oliverio Garcia Rodas**, Chair, Congressional Committee on Constitutional Issues.

SUB-IR 2.2 KEY EXECUTIVE BRANCH INSTITUTIONS STRENGTHENED AND WITH INCREASED CAPACITY TO OVERSEE AND IMPLEMENT ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES

LLR 2.2.1 A total of 19 Access-to-Information Units signed on for the PTI technical assistance program to strengthen them, as follows:

- 1) Office of the Vice President of the Republic
- 2) Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition
- 3) Presidential Secretariat for Planning and Programming
- 4) Secretariat for Strategic Intelligence
- 5) Secretariat for Social Welfare
- 6) Secretariat for Agrarian Affairs
- 7) Ministry of Foreign Relations
- 8) Ministry of National Defense
- 9) Ministry of the Interior
- 10) Ministry of Public Finance
- 11) Ministry of Energy and Mining
- 12) Ministry of Economy
- 13) Ministry of Sports and Culture
- 14) Ministry of Communications, Infrastructure, and Housing
- 15) National Adoption Council
- 16) Public Defense Institute
- 17) National Congress
- 18) The Judiciary
- 19) Supreme Electoral Tribunal

Beginning in January, the Project set up individual site visits to each Unit joining the program. During the site visits, PTI presented the overall objectives of the program and went into specific details pertaining to each Unit. This set the foundation for creating channels of communication and enabled the Project to gain increased understanding of the limitations or specific requirements for each participating Unit. Along with the specifics as discussed, the site visits are particularly important so that the Project may provide timely and effective assistance tailored to each Unit whenever possible.

The technical assistance to strengthen the Access-to-Information Units will be provided in the following areas: 1) organizational structure, 2) training programs, 3) processes and procedures, 4) information systems, 5) file and document management and archives, and 6) infrastructure.

LLR 2.2.2 PTI continued its efforts this period to provide technical assistance to the National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Commission under Vice President Espada and directed by Dr. Silvio Gramajo.

The Project consultant, Jorge Alvarado, completed his contract deliverables which include a number of suggestions to review and modify public policy in terms of transparency and anti-corruption measures.

PTI provided technical assistance to the National Anti-corruption and Transparency Commission to draft Legislative Bill No. 4307 (on the Law on National Archives). The proposed legislation was submitted to the full Congress and referred to the National Special Committee on Transparency and to the Committee on Integrity for review.

The Project expert, Ana Corado, responsible for a consultancy to strengthen the Office of the Vice President regarding its archives, completed the Handbook on Organizing and Operating the Archives of the Office of the Vice President of Guatemala. This effort constitutes an important tool to provide form and function to the archive unit within the General Secretariat of the Office of the Vice President. The Project ensured that the Vice Presidential staff was appropriately trained in the use and content of the Handbook.

LLR 2.2.3 The Project was successful this quarter in training 61 public servants on the subject of international agreements and conventions against corruption. The training was broken down as follows:

1. Training activity for personnel from the Presidential Secretariat for Planning and Programming (Secretaria de Planificacion y Programacion de la Presidencia – SEGEPLAN).
2. Training activity for public officials from the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (Tribunal Supremo Electoral – TSE).

In addition, it is particularly important to point out that the OAS Committee of Experts for the Follow-up Mechanism to Implement the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (MESICIC) adopted Guatemala's report on implementing the Convention. The report was adopted during the 19th Meeting of the Committee which concluded on March 25 and Guatemala is now among the fourth group of countries that are being evaluated during the Third Round to analyze the Mechanism.

As adopted, the report was based on the Follow Up Report on the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption prepared by Accion Ciudadana in a joint effort with other CSOs. PTI provided support for this endeavor throughout the last quarter of 2010.

LLR 2.2.4 Prior to designing technical assistance for the units and mechanisms set up to process the complaints being lodged to report corruption within the Executive Branch, the Project hired two consultants, Maria Isabel Bonilla and Ruth Hernandez, to conduct a diagnostic assessment. They will identify, map and categorize the current administrative felonies and then define specific action items as part of technical assistance “packages” that will be used to strengthen the mechanisms and units.

This quarter, the consultants continued their work on the diagnostic assessment and delivered a draft version in March. The Project team provided input and expects the final version in April. Once the report is completed, PTI will share the findings and recommendations with authorities from the Executive.

SUB-IR 2.3 A MORE ACTIVE ROLE OF KEY OVERSIGHT ENTITIES PROMOTED

LLR 2.3.1 With the backing of a large group of CSOs, this quarter was marked by Congresswoman Rosa Maria de Frade, chairing the National Special Commission on Transparency, being joined by Congressman Francisco Contreras, to launch a public campaign entitled “Visible Congress.” The campaign is intended to increase support to sponsor legislative bill No. 4323 on Mechanisms for Transparency and Accountability in Parliamentary Management.

The campaign is backed by a number of USAID/Guatemala strategic partners from civil society, including FUNDESA, GAM, the ProJustice Movement (an alliance that includes FADS, Madres Angustias and the Myrna Mack Foundation), Un Joven Mas, the National Integrity Network, Jovenes por Guatemala, Paz Joven and the Center for Guatemala Studies, all expressing support for legislative proposal No. 4323.

As part of the activities covered by a PTI grant, the Center for Guatemala Studies (CEG) organized a forum on February 15 to promote transparency and anti-corruption issues as part of the legislative agenda. CEG led the effort, but was joined by other important stakeholders such as CICIG, the private sector, CSOs and youth organizations to demand that Congress begin implementing roll-call voting with the use of an electronic election panel. The forum was presided over by Roberto Alejos, President of the National Congress.

In a parallel effort, CEG also worked this quarter to implement a strategy with Congress on transparency and anti-corruption measures by promoting several items of proposed legislation, as follows:

- 1. legislation to define and sanction the felonies under the Law Against Illicit Enrichment (LEI)**
- 2. Law on Non-Governmental Organizations**
- 3. Law on Trust Funds**
- 4. Law on the National Archives**

In support of the process, the Project contributed to the technical working group on the Law Against Illicit Enrichment (Ley contra el enriquecimiento ilícito -LEI), as well as to set up the working groups on Transparency and Quality of Public Expenditures. The latter is broken down into specialized task forces that

enable CSOs to join efforts with the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary to assess the situation in terms of public investments, detect weaknesses and identify any need for reforms that would allow greater transparency and expose corruption, as follows:

- Task Force on Health;
- Task Force on Education;
- Task Force on Infrastructure;
- Task Force on Security and Justice, and
- Task Force on Legal Reforms.

At this point, the Project has already concluded that the National Special Commission on Transparency set up in Congress has been strengthened by virtue of its role in presiding over these task forces and has the support of public authorities at the highest levels, such as the Attorney General, the Comptroller General, the Minister of the Interior and several Vice Ministers. Similarly, representatives from the international community and well-respected leaders from civil society have indicated their support.

LLR 2.3.2 One of the strategic components of the Project efforts to strengthen the two Public Ministry Units that address corruption issues is to provide technical assistance on specific cases. In addition, the Project has designed training programs and other activities that contribute to overall institutional strengthening.

Now that Dr. Claudia Paz y Paz has been in office this quarter as the new Attorney General and head of the Public Ministry, she has identified a need and requested that PTI broaden its support to include a new category of assistance entitled “Communication: Transparency in handling Information and the Media.”

In addition, the Project also worked this quarter to provide training on an IT tool known as Analysts Notebook I2. The training took place from January 24-28 and covered criminal intelligence analysis for complex cases and graphing data pertinent to the case, such as criminal networks, phone records, associations, etc.

LLR 2.3.3 Nora Segura has been in office as the new Comptroller General and the Project quickly sought opportunities to assess her willingness to receive PTI technical assistance. Some of those preliminary discussions centered on the need to improve inter-institutional relations between the Office of the Comptroller General and the Public Ministry.

During an unprecedented event on March 8, the Attorney General and the Comptroller General, Dr. Claudia Paz y Paz and Nora Segura de Delcompare, respectively, were joined by their technical advisors to take the first steps toward inter-institutional cooperation. At the time, both parties acknowledged the need to set up permanent coordination mechanisms between their organizations on a technical level. Furthermore, they also saw the need for regular working sessions to design protocols for mechanisms that enable a timely and effective flow of information to coordinate activities. Their objective then is to set up the mechanisms for fluid and efficient information flows in a timely manner and allow the institutions to coordinate activities, particularly (forensic) audits, that may ultimately end up at the Public Ministry for criminal investigation into charges of corruption.

A few weeks later on March 24, the Office of the Comptroller General and the Public Ministry signed a Bilateral Cooperation Agreement that confirms their common objectives and expected results and details the commitments made by each party. The signing ceremony received media coverage and was attended by members of the diplomatic corps and personnel from both institutions.

Working in alliance with the World Bank, the Project has coordinated efforts to monitor progress and update a diagnostic assessment previously carried out by USAID to evaluate the Office of the Comptroller General. The joint effort reflects the interests of both USAID and the World Bank in following up on previous activities. The shared expectation is that the diagnostic assessment will become the basis for a strategic approach now that new leadership has taken over this important government agency. Preliminarily, the joint efforts will focus on strengthening institutional capabilities to conduct forensic audits and on how to set up close coordination with the Public Ministry to improve the quality of investigations into administrative felonies. As a result, the World Bank began the process this quarter to hire a consulting firm for the diagnostic assessment.

SUB IR 2.4: A MORE TRANSPARENT POLITICAL PARTY FINANCING SYSTEM ESTABLISHED AND WORKING

This is a transitional component towards a technical assistance project that specifically targets the issue, PFI provided support for the Auditing Department of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (Tribunal Supremo Electoral –TSE) in drafting an operations manual for the Delivery System for Electoral Audits that includes reports with regard to appointments for public office.

The Project procedural expert, Mario Chavez, began conducting a series of interviews and document reviews prior to developing an Operational Handbook on a Mail Delivery System for the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. The deliverables included: 1) a diagnostic assessment on TSE Auditing Unit procedures, and 2) an Operational Handbook for the TSE mail delivery system.

The mail delivery system (“correo propio”) is the term coined in Spanish) is a mechanism specifically designed to audit electoral results and that generates documentation to support, verify and oversee the voting tabulation and election results. The system scrutinizes ballot and voting poll results from each one of the election districts all over Guatemala and compares them with the tabulations produced by the IT Department.

The Operational Handbook for the TSE Mail Delivery System is designed to provide clear and concise guidelines on procedures and basic operations to perform mail delivery. The Handbook also describes the specific tasks as mandated by law that must be conducted by the Electoral Auditor during a general election or popular referendum. The Handbook is a technical tool designed for use by the TSE permanent staff or temporary hires during an election cycle.

The Project organized a training activity on March 10 at the TSE facilities on how to correctly apply the Handbook. A total of 16 staff members from the Electoral Audit unit attended the training and took advantage of the opportunity to discuss their impressions with the consultant or request clarification on procedures to conduct the actual audit during the elections.

The following narrative sections on the Sub-IRs, LLRs and Special Activities provide greater detail on these and other activities carried out during the period covered by this report.

RESUMEN EJECUTIVO

El Proyecto de Transparencia e Integridad (PTI) de USAID Guatemala, ejecutado por ARD, Inc. según Contrato No.DFD-I-00-08-00067-00, Orden de Trabajo No. DFD-I-02-08-00067-00. Es un esfuerzo de dos años, con un presupuesto asignado de \$4,088,679.00, vigente hasta el mes de Julio del 2011. Este Informe Trimestral cubre el período de Octubre a Diciembre del 2010 y resume las actividades realizadas durante este período.

Contexto:

Desde el mes de enero del 2011, Organizaciones Sociales y la comunidad internacional emprendieron una campaña intensa para demandar, transparencia y responsabilidad en las elecciones de magistrados, para lograr una conformación de la Corte de Constitucionalidad (CC) imparcial y eficaz. La Corte de Constitucionalidad (CC), máxima instancia jurídica de Guatemala para el periodo 2011-2016, que definirá la legalidad de las eventuales candidaturas de varios aspirantes a la presidencia.

El viernes 13 de marzo del 2011, los nuevos Magistrados que integrarán la CC quedaron designados por El Ejecutivo, el Congreso, la Corte Suprema de Justicia (CSJ), el Consejo Superior de la Universidad de San Carlos (USAC) y el Colegio de Abogados y Notarios de Guatemala (CANG).

La Primera dama de la Nación, Sandra Torres anunció, en el mes de marzo, que será candidata a la Presidencia de la República por parte de la Unidad Nacional de la Esperanza (UNE) y la Gran Alianza Nacional (GANAN). El anuncio no sorprendió, pues se especulaba con su candidatura desde el inicio del gobierno de su esposo, Álvaro Colom, en enero del 2008. Este anuncio generó un fuerte debate en relación a la legalidad de la candidatura, críticas debidas a que el artículo 186 de la Constitución prohíbe ser candidatos a parientes (dentro del cuarto grado de consanguinidad y segundo de afinidad) del Presidente o Vicepresidente de turno.

Aunque la pareja presidencial, así como integrantes de la Unidad Nacional de la Esperanza (UNE), aseguraban que tal limitación no afectaría a la primera dama —argumentando que el matrimonio no constituye grado— y negaban que se contemplara el divorcio como una opción, el 11 de marzo Torres y Colom solicitaron su separación. Tal decisión generó malestar y críticas entre algunos sectores sociales, especialmente urbanos, que cuestionaban, no solo la legalidad de ese acto, sino también su moralidad, mientras partidarios de la UNE, defendían la decisión.

El 14 de abril asumirá una nueva CC, entre cuyos magistrados hay personas señaladas de tener afinidad con el presidente Colom y su esposa. El proceso de elección no estuvo libre de cuestionamientos, pero habrá que esperar a que la nueva Corte tome posesión para evaluar sus actos y su independencia.

La actividad en el Congreso de la República estuvo marcada por interpelaciones que obstaculizaron el avance en la agenda legislativa, a los ministros de economía y salud. Asimismo, muchos diputados están enfocados en buscar la reelección. La polarización entre el PP y la UNE también se ve reflejada en el Legislativo, lo que dificulta aún más los acuerdos.

Dentro de las actividades realizadas que sobresalen para el periodo reportado se incluyen las siguientes:

SUB-IR 2.1 “CIUDADANOS MEJOR INFORMADOS Y CAPACES DE EJERCER PROCESOS DE VEEDURÍA CIUDADANA Y LUCHA CONTRA LA CORRUPCIÓN”

LLR 2.1.1 Durante este período el PTI ha otorgado un total de diez sub-donaciones a organizaciones de la sociedad civil guatemalteca por un monto total de US\$591,854.77. El objetivo principal de las actividades es el de empoderar ciudadanos guatemaltecos a promover cambios positivos en sus comunidades e incrementar la concientización ciudadana respecto a los esfuerzos necesarios para combatir la corrupción y demandar transparencia. Los donatarios son: Acción Ciudadana (AC), Fundación DESC, el Movimiento Pro Justicia (MPJ), Centro de Estudios de Guatemala (CEG), Voces Vitales Guatemala (VV) y el Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo (GAM) todos ellos socios estratégicos de USAID Guatemala.

Dentro de los resultados relevantes derivados de las intervenciones de los proyectos de donación se mencionan los siguientes:

- ◆ El Movimiento Pro Justicia logró una incidencia extraordinaria en el proceso de designación de Magistrados de la Corte de Constitucionalidad. La coalición impactó a 4 de los 5 entes designantes, para que, sin estar obligados legalmente, implementaran procedimientos que redunden en la aplicación de la Ley de Comisiones de Postulación, particularmente los principios rectores de transparencia, publicidad y objetividad. Esta incidencia se logró con una convergencia impresionante de coaliciones que convergieron con el Movimiento Pro Justicia: Convocatoria Ciudadana y Foro Guatemala, que en su conjunto suman más de cincuenta organizaciones de la sociedad civil del más amplio espectro político.
- El Centro de Estudios de Guatemala (CEG) se impulsó en apoyo a la gestión legislativa de la agenda en materia de Transparencia y Lucha contra Corrupción, en particular promueve las siguientes leyes/iniciativas:
 1. Ley para la tipificación del delito de enriquecimiento ilícito
 2. Ley de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales (ONG´s)
 3. Ley de Fideicomisos
 4. Ley de Archivos
 5. Iniciativa 4323 - “Mecanismos para la Transparencia y Rendición de Cuentas en la Gestión Parlamentaria”:
- Voces Vitales concluyó el proceso de selección de candidatas que serán receptoras de una beca para participar en la Proyecto de Capacitación y Mentoría Política. 24 candidatas fueron seleccionadas. Ellas tienen entre 20 y 45 años de edad y provienen de los departamentos de Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Jutiapa, Quetzaltenango, Sacatepéquez, San Marcos, Sololá y Suchitepéquez. Dentro de las candidatas hay varias que aspiran ser electas a cargos públicos en las próximas elecciones.

El 26 de febrero de 2011 se inauguró el programa de cursos libres universitarios de la Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala. El programa de “cursos libres universitarios” es un proyecto social, que tiene como objetivo, difundir áreas de conocimientos, a todo estudiante, de todos los niveles, profesionales, así también al pueblo en general que desee ampliar sus conocimientos en determinadas materias del saber. El PTI aporta en esta iniciativa con la implementación del curso “Acceso a la información pública como herramienta de auditoría social”.

El 31 de marzo, Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) finalizó la ejecución de su contratación, en la que se enmarca el Fortalecimiento de Acción Ciudadana. PwC proveyó servicios de asistencia técnica y capacitación a Accion Ciudadana con la finalidad de fortalecer sus recursos y operaciones en materia de políticas de recursos humanos y procedimientos financieros – administrativos. Para dicho efecto, realizó un Diagnostico Institucional, evaluó el Clima y la Cultura, la Estructura Organizacional, la Escala Salarial y los Procesos Administrativos - Financieros. Se rediseñaron procedimientos/políticas, en materia de Gerencia Financiera y Administrativa, Recursos Humanos, Compras y Viáticos y Gastos de Viaje, según requerimientos y estándares de USAID.

El resultado de esta intervención fue sumamente positivo. Tras el desarrollo de la asistencia técnica para el fortalecimiento de Acción Ciudadana, USAID ha otorgado fondos para ser administrados directamente por esta organización e implementar un proyecto en materia electoral.

LLR 2.1.2 Durante este trimestre el Proyecto de Transparencia e Integridad trabajó con Organizaciones del Sector Privado Tradicional y Sector Privado Emergente a fin de definir acciones a ejecutar en conjunto.

En ese sentido se prepararon propuestas de proyectos de donación para apoyar a FUNDESA a fin de elaborar recomendaciones puntuales para que Guatemala mejore su puntuación y posicionamiento en el Índice de estándares financieros del eStandards Forum, específicamente a través de trabajar en fortalecer la transparencia en los subíndices de: 1) Diseminación de estadísticas y datos, y 2) Transparencia de política fiscal.

FUNDESA considera importante hacer un esfuerzo, para que, a corto plazo, autoridades del Instituto Nacional de Estadísticas, del Ministerio de Finanzas Públicas y otras instituciones relacionadas como la Superintendencia de Bancos y el Banco de Guatemala, conozcan a mayor profundidad los aspectos en los cuales Guatemala está siendo mal evaluada y corregir con ello las deficiencias en transparencia, en base a una metodología técnica de carácter internacional. En un mediano plazo se espera que las autoridades retomen las recomendaciones, tomen las medidas necesarias y el país suba por lo menos 10 posiciones en el índice a dos años plazo.

Con FUNDES será el facilitador de la interacción con el sector privado emergente - micro, pequeña y mediana empresa (MIPYME) en Guatemala a fin de desarrollar un diagnóstico que nos permita al PTI conocer el grado de victimización de este sector en relación a casos de corrupción. Los resultados servirán para poder diseñar futuras intervenciones con el sector, especialmente con el sector emergente para internalizar el costo de la corrupción para las MIPYME.

LLR 2.1.3 Con el objetivo de contribuir a fortalecer el trabajo de investigación de los medios de comunicación en Guatemala, en el marco de la temática de transparencia y lucha contra la corrupción, el

Proyecto Transparencia e Integridad de USAID, apoyará el fortalecimiento del módulo de investigación “Bajo la lupa” del diario Siglo Veintiuno y la creación de una especialización de un año sobre “Periodismo Investigativo” en la Universidad Rafael Landívar (URL).

Estos procesos tienen como objetivo apoyar iniciativas que busquen el fortalecimiento de las capacidades de investigación periodística en el país a fin de mejorar e incrementar los sistemas de control público para combatir la corrupción y promover la rendición de cuentas; así como apoyar los esfuerzos que la dirección del diario Siglo Veintiuno y el departamento de Ciencias de la Comunicación de la Universidad Rafael Landívar vienen haciendo para profesionalizar el trabajo de las y los periodistas guatemaltecos en materia de periodismo investigativo.

A fin de formalizar ambas intervenciones, se prepararon Cartas de Entendimiento a suscribir con Siglo Veintiuno y la Universidad Rafael Landívar. Dicho documento especifica los objetivos y resultados previstos, así como los compromisos que asume de cada una de las partes.

IREX, socio implementador del PTI en acciones de fortalecimiento del rol de los medios de comunicación para exponer la corrupción utilizando técnicas de investigación y reportaje del periodismo investigativo, es una organización internacional sin fines de lucro que se especializa en diseñar e implementar programas innovadores de liderazgo con el objetivo de mejorar la calidad en la educación, fortalecer medios de comunicación independientes y promover el desarrollo pluralista de la Sociedad Civil, identificó y preseleccionó a los consultores internacionales para las acciones anteriormente mencionadas.

Durante el periodo del trimestre reportado, el PTI continuó con la implementación de el *Ciclo de Actualización para Periodistas en materia de Transparencia y Lucha contra la corrupción* y el segundo, el *Círculo de Reflexión de Columnistas sobre temas de Transparencia*. Las siguientes personalidades, expertos y funcionarios públicos ampliamente reconocidos, fueron los disertantes principales de estos espacios:

- ◆ **Doctor David Bahamondes**, Asesor Legal CICIG
- ◆ **Diputado Aníbal García**, Diputado ponente de la ley sobre enriquecimiento ilícito.
- ◆ **Doctor Ricardo Gil Lavedra**, Jurista y Diputado argentino. Fundador de la Oficina Argentina Anticorrupción.
- ◆ **Doctor Manuel Garrido**, Jefe de Investigación y Litigio CICIG
- ◆ **Doctor Héctor Rosada Granados**, Analista político y Consultor internacional en materia de seguridad y justicia.
- ◆ **Licenciado Javier Monterroso**, Secretario Privado del Ministerio Público
- ◆ **Diputado Oliverio García Rodas**, Presidente, Comisión Legislación y Puntos Constitucionales

SUB-IR 2.2 “INSTITUCIONES DEL ORGANISMO EJECUTIVO FORTALECIDAS Y CON MAYOR CAPACIDAD DE IMPLEMENTAR Y SUPERVISOR MEDIDAS ANTI-CORRUPCIÓN”

LLR 2.2.1 Diecinueve Unidades de Acceso a la Información se matricularon en el Programa de Asistencia Técnica para el Fortalecimiento de las mismas. Las Unidades de Acceso a la Información inscritas son las siguientes:

1. Vicepresidencia de la República
2. Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional
3. Secretaria de la Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia
4. Secretaría de Inteligencia Estratégica del Estado
5. Secretaria de Bienestar Social
6. Secretaria de Asuntos Agrarios
7. Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
8. Ministerio de la Defensa Nacional
9. Ministerio de Gobernación
10. Ministerio de Finanzas Públicas
11. Ministerio de Energía y Minas
12. Ministerio de Economía
13. Ministerio de Cultura y Deportes
14. Ministerio de Comunicaciones, Infraestructura y Vivienda
15. Consejo Nacional de Adopciones
16. Instituto de la Defensa Pública Penal
17. Congreso de la República
18. Organismo Judicial
19. Tribunal Supremo Electoral

A partir del mes de enero del 2011, el PTI realizó visitas a todas las unidades de información que manifestaron interés en ser parte de las unidades a fortalecer. El propósito de la visita fue presentar los objetivos y pormenores del plan de fortalecimiento, iniciar una relación cercana que permitiera una mejor comunicación; y, conocer al detalle expectativas y requerimientos específicos de cada unidad. Lo anterior permitirá que el apoyo brindado sea eficaz y personalizado.

El Programa de asistencia técnica para el fortalecimiento de las Unidades de Acceso a la Información contempla intervenciones para mejorar las siguientes áreas: 1) Estructura Organizacional, 2) Programas de Capacitación, 3) Procesos y Procedimientos, 4) Sistemas de Información, 5) Administración y archivo de información y documentos y 6) Infraestructura.

LLR 2.2.2 Durante este periodo, el Proyecto de Transparencia e Integridad continuó proveyendo asistencia técnica a la Comisión Nacional por la Transparencia y contra la Corrupción, a cargo del Vicepresidente Rafael Espada y bajo la dirección ejecutiva del Dr. Silvio Gramajo.

El Consultor Jorge Alvarado entregó su producto final. El producto incluye sugerencias a fin de revisar la política de transparencia y combate a la corrupción, los cuales podrán ser considerados por la Comisión para fundamentar posibles cambios a la estrategia presentada en Noviembre del 2010.

La iniciativa de ley 4307 (Ley Nacional de Archivos), generada por la Comisión Nacional por la Transparencia y contra la Corrupción, con el apoyo técnico del Proyecto de Transparencia e Integridad, fue conocida por el pleno del Congreso de la República y enviada a la Comisión Extraordinaria Nacional por la Transparencia y a la Comisión de Probidad para su revisión.

La consultora Ana Corado, a cargo de la consultoría para fortalecer a la Vicepresidencia de la República en materia de archivos, desarrollo y entrego un “Manual de Organización y Funciones del Archivo de la Vicepresidencia de la República de Guatemala”. Este es un instrumento importante que le da forma y contenido a la unidad de archivo a cargo de la Secretaría General de la Vicepresidencia. El personal de la Vicepresidencia fue capacitado respecto el contenido del manual.

LLR 2.2.3. Durante el periodo reportado se logró capacitar a 61 funcionarios públicos en el tema de Convenciones Internacionales Contra la Corrupción. Esto se realizó a través de las siguientes actividades:

1. Capacitación dirigida a funcionarios públicos de la Secretaria de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia – SEGEPLAN.
2. Capacitación dirigida a funcionarios públicos del Tribunal Supremo Electoral – TSE.

Cabe resaltar que el Comité de Expertos del Mecanismo de Seguimiento de la Implementación de la Convención Interamericana contra la Corrupción (MESICIC) de la OEA adoptó el informe sobre la implementación de este tratado en Guatemala, en el marco de la decimotava reunión de dicho Comité que concluyó el 25 de marzo de 2011 y corresponden al cuarto grupo de países que son evaluados en la Tercera Ronda de Análisis del Mecanismo.

El informe adoptado utilizó como referencia el Informe de Seguimiento de la Convención Interamericana Contra la Corrupción realizado por Acción Ciudadana en coordinación con otras organizaciones de la sociedad civil; ejercicio apoyado por el PTI en el último trimestre del año 2010.

LLR 2.2.4. A fin de proveer asistencia técnica a los mecanismos y/o unidades receptoras de denuncias de corrupción, el Proyecto contrató a las consultoras María Isabel Bonilla y Ruth Hernández para desarrollar un diagnostico para identificar, mapear y agrupar los mecanismos y/o unidades receptoras de denuncias de corrupción y delitos administrativos existentes, así como delinear las líneas de acción pertinentes para el diseño de “paquetes” de asistencia técnica para el fortalecimiento de los mismos.

Durante el trimestre transcurrido la consultoras continuaron con la elaboración del diagnostico de unidades/mecanismos de recepción de denuncias de corrupción en el Organismo Ejecutivo. En el mes de marzo se entregaron el primer borrador del diagnóstico, al cual se le hicieron observaciones, se espera para finales del mes de abril contar con la versión final del documento. Una vez finalizado el informe, se prevé presentar el informe a autoridades del Organismo Ejecutivo.

SUB-IR 2.3 “FOMENTO DE UN ROL MÁS ACTIVO DE LOS ÓRGANOS DE CONTROL”

LLR 2.3.1 En el periodo reportado, El 25 de enero del 2011, la Diputada Rosa María de Frade, Presidenta de la Comisión Extraordinaria Nacional por la Transparencia, y el Diputado Francisco Contreras, en alianza con un gran número de Organizaciones de la Sociedad Civil iniciaron una campaña pública, denominada

“Congreso Visible”, para la aprobación de de la Iniciativa 4323 -“Mecanismos para la Transparencia y Rendición de Cuentas en la Gestión Parlamentaria”.

Dentro de las Organizaciones de Sociedad Civil que apoyan la iniciativa 4323, se encuentran FUNDESA, GAM, Movimiento Pro Justicia (FADS, Madres Angustiadas y la Fundación Myrna Mack), Un Joven Más, Red Nacional por la Integridad, Jóvenes por Guatemala, Paz Joven y CEG, todos socios estratégicos del PTI/USAID Guatemala.

El 15 de febrero del 2011, en un foro organizado por el Centro de Estudios de Guatemala (CEG), en el marco del desarrollo del proyecto de donación, financiado por el PTI, para el impulso y promoción de la Agenda Legislativa en materia de Transparencia y Lucha contra la Corrupción, la Comisión Internacional Contra la Impunidad en Guatemala (CICIG) se unió en un foro público con el sector empresarial, organizaciones civiles y de la juventud para pedir al Congreso de la República el voto nominal por medio de un sistema electrónico. . El foro fue presidido por el Licenciado Roberto Alejos, Presidente del Congreso de la República.

Asimismo, el Centro de Estudios de Guatemala (CEG) continuó implementando la estrategia para la promoción de la Agenda Legislativa en materia de Transparencia y Anticorrupción, priorizando así las siguientes:

- 1. Ley para la tipificación del delito de enriquecimiento ilícito (LEI)**
- 2. Ley de Organizaciones No Gubernamentales (ONG's)**
- 3. Ley de Fideicomisos**
- 4. Ley de Archivos**

Para dicho efecto, se apoyó la Mesa técnica sobre la iniciativa de Ley contra el enriquecimiento ilícito (LEI), así como la instalación de las Mesas de Transparencia y Calidad del Gasto Público que se subdividen en mesas temáticas especializadas con el objetivo de las mesas es crear interrelación entre Sociedad Civil, el Órgano Legislativo, Ejecutivo y Judicial para evaluar la situación con relación al gasto público, sus debilidades y las necesidades para impulsar reformas normativas que permitan mayor transparencia y combate contra la corrupción.

- Mesa de Salud
- Mesa de Educación
- Mesa de Infraestructura
- Mesa de Seguridad y justicia;
- Mesa de Reforma Legal

A la fecha la Comisión Nacional Extraordinaria por la Transparencia del Congreso de la República se ha visto fortalecida al presidir éstas mesas que han contado con la participación de funcionarios del más alto nivel, como lo es la Fiscal General, la Contralora General de Cuentas, el Ministro de Gobernación y Viceministros de Estado. Asimismo, representantes de la Comunidad Internacional y dirigentes reconocidos y respetados de Organizaciones Sociales.

LLR 2.3.2 De conformidad a la estrategia para el fortalecimiento de las unidades a cargo de la persecución de la corrupción dentro del Ministerio Público, el PTI continua con la implementación de acciones a fin de proveer asistencia técnica a casos concretos; desarrollar programas de capacitación y actividades encaminadas a promover el fortalecimiento institucional.

Adicionalmente, tras la designación de Claudia Paz y Paz como Fiscal General y Jefe del Ministerio Público en diciembre del 2010, y a su requerimiento, el PTI ha adicionado, al apoyo que presta a la institución, una nueva categoría en apoyo: “Comunicación: transparencia en la información y manejo de medios”.

Durante el presente trimestre específicamente en la semana comprendida del 24 al 28 de enero se realizó la capacitación sobre la herramienta informática Analyst’s Notebook I2, la cual permite realizar el análisis de inteligencia criminal de casos complejos, así como graficar cualquier clase de información que contiene el caso (asociaciones criminales, llamadas y telecomunicaciones, eventos, etc).

LLR 2.3.3 La Licenciada Nora Segura fue electa Contralora General de Cuentas y una vez en posición de su cargo, se iniciaron los acercamientos por parte del PTI para determinar el grado de apertura de la nueva autoridad para recibir asistencia técnica por parte del proyecto. Durante estos acercamientos, se enfatizó en la necesidad de establecer mejoras en la relación interinstitucional entre el Ministerio Público MP y la Contraloría General de Cuentas CGC.

En una reunión histórica, el 8 de marzo, la Fiscal General y Jefa del Ministerio Público, la Doctora Claudia Paz y Paz, a la Contralora Nora Segura de Delcompare y sus respectivos asesores sostuvieron un primer acercamiento. En esta ocasión, ambas representantes reconocieron la necesidad de establecer mecanismos de coordinación permanente entre los equipos técnicos de sus instituciones por lo que se decidió iniciar una serie de reuniones entre ambos equipos de trabajo para el diseño de un protocolo que estableciera los mecanismos que permitan el flujo eficiente y oportuno de información y la coordinación de actividades especialmente las relacionadas con la realización de auditorías (forenses) y su remisión al Ministerio Público para eventuales investigaciones criminales de delitos de corrupción.

El 24 de marzo de 2011 se llevó a cabo, la firma de un Convenio de Cooperación Bilateral entre la Contraloría General de Cuentas y el Ministerio Público, a fin de dejar plasmado los objetivos y resultados previstos, así como los compromisos que asume de cada una de las partes. Esta actividad se realizó con la presencia de miembros del cuerpo diplomático, medios de comunicación y funcionarios de ambas instituciones.

El PTI continúa trabajando en alianza con el Banco Mundial a fin de monitorear el desarrollo y actualización de diagnóstico previamente desarrollado por USAID para determinar la situación actual de este órgano de control estatal. Esta iniciativa se desarrollará conjuntamente con el Banco Mundial, siendo que ambas instituciones, USAID y el Banco Mundial tienen interés en esta actividad y participarán en el seguimiento y evaluación de la misma. Con esta herramienta se podrá establecer estrategia de intervención con las nuevas autoridades recién electas. Preliminarmente, se sugiere continuar trabajando en el fortalecimiento de las capacidades de auditoría (forenses) de esa institución y su relación con el Ministerio Público para aumentar la calidad de las investigaciones administrativas a cargo de la Contraloría que deben ser remitidas al Ministerio Público para su procesamiento. Durante el periodo reportado, el Banco Mundial inició el proceso para la contratación de la empresa consultor a cargo del diagnóstico.

SUB-IR 2.4 “SISTEMA DE FINANCIAMIENTO DE PARTIDOS POLÍTICOS, QUE SE ENCUENTRE ESTABLECIDO Y FUNCIONANDO, MÁS TRANSPARENTE”

Este un componente de transición a un proyecto de asistencia técnica específico en la materia, el PTI logra apoyar a la Auditoría del TSE en la elaboración de un Manual operativo para el Sistema de Correo Propio de la Auditoría Electoral que incluye el reporte de la asignación de cargos públicos.

En consecución de la consultoría a cargo del experto en procesos, Mario Chavez, se realizaron una serie de entrevistas y análisis de documentos, el consultor contratado para llevar a cabo el Manual Operativo del Correo Propio del Tribunal Supremo Electoral TSE. Dicha consultoría finalizó con la entrega de: 1) un diagnóstico sobre la situación de los procesos en la unidad de Auditoría del TSE y 2) Un Manual Operativo del “Correo Propio” del TSE.

Específicamente, el “Correo Propio” es un mecanismo por medio del cual la Auditoría Electoral obtiene los documentos de respaldo que permitan verificar y fiscalizar los resultados de los escrutinios de votos de las elecciones generados por la Dirección Informática confrontados con los resultados oficiales derivados de la revisión de escrutinios en cada departamento de la República de Guatemala.

El Manual Operativo del Correo Propio tiene como objetivo establecer de manera clara y concisa, los procedimientos y procesos básicos para el funcionamiento del “Correo Propio”, el cual establece actividades específicas que deben ser desarrolladas por mandato legal por el Auditor Electoral durante el proceso de elecciones generales y consultas populares. Dicho manual, es una herramienta técnica y está dirigido para el personal permanente o temporal que el TSE contrate para apoyar el desarrollo del proceso electoral.

El día 10 de marzo en las instalaciones del TSE se llevó a cabo una capacitación para el uso del Manual Operativo del Correo Propio. En la capacitación participaron 16 personas que pertenecen a la unidad de Auditoría Electoral y que tuvieron un espacio de intercambio con el consultor para dilucidar dudas sobre los procedimientos o información que se maneja por parte de esa unidad para la auditoría del proceso electoral.

Estas y otras actividades a reportar durante este período se encuentran descritas en la sección narrativa de SUB-IRs, LLRs y actividades especiales.

1.0 NARRATIVE REPORTING

1.1 CONTRACTUAL REPORTS AND DELIVERABLES

Quarterly Report for period starting October 1 2010 through December 31, 2010 was submitted on January 31, 2011 in accordance with Task Order reporting specifications.

1.2 ACTIVITY REPORTING

1.2.1 SUB-IR 2.1: CITIZENS BETTER INFORMED AND CAPABLE TO OVERSEE AND FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

Under this Sub-IR, PTI is facilitating access to technical and financial resources for civil society organizations (CSOs), media outlets, and the private sector to increase their capacity to fight against corruption.

Activities and tasks described under this section will be mentioned under other Lower-Level Results (LLRs). They are noted under this section to demonstrate the entirety of the work plan and each LLR result, and to illustrate how civil society participation and capacity is being improved and strengthened through the development of several activities.

LLR 2.1.1: INCREASE AND STRENGTHEN PARTICIPATION OF CSO IN WATCHDOG ACTIVITIES AND OVERSIGHT OF PUBLIC RESOURCES AND FUNCTIONS OF PUBLIC AUTHORITIES

PTI established a sub-grants program to implement activities under this LLR.

By the end of this reporting period, PTI had awarded ten sub-grants to local organizations for a total amount of US\$591,854.77.

The following descriptions summarize the objectives and development of the ongoing grant awards.

1. Pro-Justice Movement (*Movimiento Pro Justicia -MPJ*). PTI awarded a sub-grant to the Pro-Justice Movement on September 28, 2010 totaling US \$98,753.15 (Q780,149.85), to guarantee legality, transparency, disclosure and public awareness of the processes to select the Attorney General and Comptroller General.

The Project aims to further the participation of civil society in the election of public officials. This grant focuses on the direct intervention of civil society in the selection of the Attorney General and Comptroller General, crucial to transparency and the Guatemalan justice system.

The Project specifically improved the technical and objective evaluation ability of the Nomination Committee for Attorney General, and Nomination Committee for Comptroller General.

As previous reports have described, the nomination and selection process to appoint high-level authorities was long, drawn out and plagued by political wrangling. The Pro Justice Movement was awarded the grant to monitor

the process to appoint the Attorney General; this second initiative followed a first to elect the AG after Constitutional Court voided the first election and ordered a new process.

After months of delay and under public scrutiny, candidates were selected and appointed at the beginning of the month of December to head the Public Ministry (MP in Spanish), and the National Office of the Comptroller General (Contraloria General de Cuentas de la Nación – CGN).

Claudia Paz y Paz took office as Attorney General and head of the Public Ministry for the next four years and will direct criminal investigation and prosecution. Nora Segura is the new Comptroller General for the next period and will oversee the execution of Guatemala’s budget.

During this period, MPJ advocated within the Guatemalan Congress in order to optimize and generate parameters and patterns to be followed in future election processes, and continued to inform the population about lessons learned of election processes.

Table 1 describes the activities and targets met during the reporting period.

Table 1 - Key Objectives, Developments, and Results

◆ Objectives	◆ Development
<p>Advocate within the Guatemalan Congress in order to optimize and generate parameters and patterns to be followed in future election processes.</p>	<p>MPJ and the President of the National Congress of Guatemala joined efforts to organize a panel discussion on January 11. The panelists presented lessons learned in regard to applying the Law on Nomination Commissions during the election procedures in place as of 2009 to appoint a number of key officials (Justices of the Supreme Court, Justices to the Court of Appeals, Director of the Public Defense Institute, Attorney General and Comptroller General).</p> <p>The activity was presided over by the President of the National Congress, Roberto Alejos, joined by the Chairwoman of the Justice Commission, Nineth Montenegro, along with several members of the Nomination Commissions to share their experiences.</p>
<p>Results</p>	<p>The Law on Nomination Commissions is viewed as positive and as a spearhead in the effort to break through the secrecy that surrounded the appointments of higher authorities in the past.</p> <p>The process to discuss and assess the way in which the law was applied led to the conclusion to recommend modifications to the Law on the Nomination Commissions. The modifications are the next step in order to guarantee a transparent process, to design an appropriate method to score and rank applicants and an effective way to measure the applicants’ integrity and honorability –all in timely fashion. As priorities, the modifications must address issues such as: cases in which the chairperson heading the Nomination Commission detects a conflict of interest when an individual is both applicant and member of the Commission; procedures to replace members, campaign financing issues at the Guatemala Bar Association (Colegio de Abogados y Notarios de Guatemala), a need</p>

	<p>to improve upon the parameters for candidate qualifications, a need for specific criteria to assess integrity and honorability, simplified voting procedures and the need for a preliminary process to select short-listed candidates among a large number of applicants.</p> <p>The discussions produced an interesting proposal in that the effort should focus on developing specific regulations tailored to each one of the Commissions rather than use a blanket approach. (See Annex B).</p>
--	--

2. Center for Guatemala Studies (Centro de Estudios de Guatemala -CEG). PTI awarded a sub-grant to the local NGO Center for Guatemala Studies (CEG) on November 15, 2010 for a total of US\$76,890.51 (Q607,434.95) to increase transparency in Guatemala through the promotion and advancement of the Transparency Legislative Agenda. The Project has three specific objectives:

Table 2 describes the activities and targets met during the reporting period

Table 2 - Key Objectives, Developments, and Results

Objectives	Development
<p>Provide technical assistance and support to the Legislative Transparency Commission to promote the Transparency Legislative agenda through implementation of an advocacy strategy.</p>	<p>The Project awarded grant GTIP 004 entitled <i>Assistance and Support for the Legislative Agenda on Transparency and Anti-Corruption</i> to the Center for Guatemala Studies (CEG) to advance the following legislative initiatives:</p> <p>1. Law on NGOs developing public works. This law attempts to regulate the practice of diverting State funding to non-government organizations in order to avoid national procurement and contracting regulations. This legislation is key in regard to ensuring transparency in the use of public funds.</p> <p>The proposal aims to combine two bills with very similar content (No. 4181 submitted by Congressman Gudy Rivera and No. 4182 submitted by Congresswoman Rosa Maria de Frade). The strategy is an attempt to circumvent the vote against Bill No. 4182 by including it under No. 4181 which was accepted. CEG has prepared a review of the proposed strategy based on the commonalities between both bills, as well as on the differences that should be addressed when combining them, and submitted it to Congresswoman Rosa Maria de Frade.</p> <p>2. Law on Public Trust Funds. Dating back to the 1990s, a number of public entities opted to use a trust fund mechanism, regulated by banking legislation, to avoid compliance with national procurement and contracting regulations.</p>

CEG has been working with the Congressional Committees on Monetary Issues and Finance and on Economy and Foreign Trade to promote the legislation.

3. Law Against Illicit Enrichment. In order to comply with regulations stemming from Guatemala's ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption as well as from the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, Guatemala must define additional crimes that include illicit enrichment, among others.

An intense strategy developed this quarter to advocate on behalf of approving legislation against illicit enrichment and building consensus among key stakeholders to modify legislative bills 3894, 3919 and 3963. The proposals have been combined; see the attached document (see Annex C) for a description of the commonalities and a summary of the modifications. The document will be debated at a public event organized by the Sectoral Task Force on Security and Justice on April 11, 2011. At the event, the Task Force will officially launch their efforts on behalf of legislation against illicit enrichment and use the opportunity to gather strategic advisors, members of Congress and their staffers working on the issue, among others, to promote the initiative.

Some of the specific modifications pertaining to the Criminal Code include introducing or modifying descriptions to criminalize the following conduct:

- Destruction of public records;
- Misuse of information;
- Abuse of authority;
- Failure to perform duties;
- Failure to comply with requirements to file affidavits on personal assets;
- Falsifying information on personal asset affidavits;
- Disobedience;
- Revealing State secrets;
- Illegal appointments;
- Abuse of function;
- Passive bribery;
- Active bribery;
- Active trans-national bribery;
- Embezzlement of funds;
- Embezzlement by conversion;
- Misappropriation;
- Misuse of funds;
- Illicit enrichment;
- Use of fronts or a straw man;

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Trafficking in influence; - Fraud; - Illegal appropriation of commissions or fees; - Misuse of government property; - Inappropriate billing; - Misuse of privileged information; - Obstruction of criminal proceedings; - Breach of duty by member of the Public Ministry and the Judiciary; - Delaying justice, and - Obstruction of justice.
<p>CSOs and the International Community lobby Congress to approve law initiatives to increase transparency in Guatemala.</p>	<p>The international community has been an active participant on the Task Forces on Transparency and Quality of Public Investment working on the following legislative proposals:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law Against Illicit Enrichment • Law on NGOs developing public Works • Law on Public Trust Funds <p>The task forces include participants from a number of key actors/international cooperation agencies, as follows: Pan American Health Organization and the USAID Dialogue Project on the Health Task Force; and the World Bank on the Infrastructure Task Force.</p> <p>In similar fashion, representatives from CSOs specializing in justice and security are active participants on the Security Task Force along with key public officials such as the Attorney General, the Minister of the Interior and the Comptroller General.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Results</p> 	<p>CEGs advocacy strategy, described in previous reports, has produced a strengthened Special National Commission on Transparency in the National Congress which solidly established the Task Force on the Law Against Illicit Enrichment (LEI), as well as the task forces on Transparency and Quality of Public Investment to work on specific areas of concern, as follows:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) health; 2) security and justice; 3) infrastructure; 4) education, and 5) legal reforms to the National Procurement Law, the Law to Establish the Office of the Comptroller General and the System to Sanction Public Officials. <p>The Task Forces on Transparency and Quality of Public Investment are building consensus among a wide array of organizations along the entire length of the political spectrum. A case in point is that the committee working on security and justice has managed to unite participants from the extreme left and the far right behind this</p>

	<p>common objective.</p> <p>In addition, the consensus has managed to bring together divergent priorities behind a single effort: leftist participants are in favor of transparency while the right is in favor of working to combat corruption. The process of building consensus has provided an opportunity where society as a whole can converge to lay claim to regulatory frameworks that both foster transparency and promote the fight against corruption.</p> <p>The international community is playing a significant role on the task forces: Pan American Health Organization and the USAID Dialogue Project work on Health; and the World Bank is on the Infrastructure committee. National actors and stakeholders are also vigorously participating through CSOs specializing in justice and security issues on the Security task force and have garnered significant support from high-level authorities.</p>
--	--

3. Vital Voices Guatemala (VVG): PII awarded a sub-grant to VVG on November 15, 2010, totaling US \$86,303.17 (Q681,795.00) to carry out a training program in the area of political participation for emerging rural, urban, indigenous and/or university women leaders to provide them with theoretical concepts and hands-on training that contribute to their personal growth, share their work and achievements, foster the creation of a broad network of contacts, and provide them with the necessary tools to recognize and take advantage of the opportunities that exist to actively participate and lead in their country’s political processes, including social auditing and oversight.

Table 3 describes the activities and targets met during the reporting period.

Table 3 - Key Objectives, Developments, and Results

Objectives	Development
<p>To carry out a training program that will empower 20 mentees by providing them with different activities that enhance their problem-solving and leadership skills, improve their ability to conduct themselves in professional environments, and strengthen their aptitude to define objectives, reach goals and develop and implement their projects. Participants are expected to develop projects (in the areas of: transparency and anticorruption training, as well as social auditing) to be carried out in their communities.</p>	<p>By February 18, 2011, Vital Voices had received a total of 134 applications to participate in the training program. The following criteria was applied to review the applications:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Capability to replicate knowledge; 2. Prior experience or training in citizen participation; 3. Vision of the project; 4. Achievements to date; 5. Relevance of the organization represented; 6. Education, and 7. Age. <p>A total of 29 candidates were identified following the initial screening and the evaluation process proceeded with a telephone interview. Following the interview process, a total of 24 candidates were selected as scholarship recipients to participate in the Political Training and Mentorship Program. The</p>

	<p>recipients range in ages from 20 to 45 and come from the departments (provinces) of Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Jutiapa, Quetzaltenango, Sacatepequez, San Marcos, Solola and Suchitepequez.</p> <p>The program is based on one weekly session per month in April, May and June to conduct two training modules focused on developing personal and technical skills for project management.</p>
Results	24 emerging women leaders were selected to participate in the political training program.

4. Mutual Support Group (Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo -GAM): PTI provided a grant totaling US\$ 50, 132.50 (Q. 401,060.00) to the civil society organization, GAM, to contribute to exercising the right to access public information as a tool for social auditing and oversight. The grant will support training for members of CSOs to prepare and track information requests, as well as to draft and distribute regular reports that disseminate the information acquired.

Table 4 describes the activities and targets met during the reporting period.

Table 4 - Key Objectives, Developments, and Results

Objectives	Development
<p>Train individuals from CSOs in Chiquimula, Jalapa, Chimaltenango, Solola, Suchitepequez and Guatemala to request public information from national or local government agencies based on effective application of the law on access to public information.</p>  <p>Training participants at the Access to Public Information workshop organized by GAM in Chimaltenango.</p>	<p>This quarter, GAM began implementing their project on “Training and Analysis to apply the Law on Access to Public Information.” (see Annex D)</p> <p>The training was held as scheduled, broken down into four sessions/workshops as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> I. Orientation; II. Analysis of the Law on Access to Public Information; III. Tracking requests for public information, and IV. Identifying and following cases. <p>During its first month, the training program gathered over 100 participants representing various CSOs from a broad selection of municipalities from five target provinces in Guatemala: Jalapa, Chiquimula, Solola, Chimaltenango and Suchitepequez.</p> <p>The first of four sessions of the training program, held in each one of the provinces listed above, took place from March 22-31. The event included 119 participants.</p>
Support social auditing and oversight efforts by exercising the right to access	The training methodology is based on participants filling out the information request forms that will aid in their social auditing and

public information.	<p>oversight efforts.</p> <p>GAM has filed 38 requests for information in March with the purpose of monitoring resources allotted for reparations to victims of armed conflict.</p> <p>Results from the monitoring and watchdog efforts will be published next quarter on the following website: http://areadetransparencia.blogspot.com.</p> <p>The blog was set up to raise awareness about GAM's efforts related to the promotion of transparency; particularly in regard to the training program, the information requests submitted directly by GAM and the watchdog reports. This social networking mechanism is one of the elements contained in GAM's work plan.</p>
Draft and regularly report in public on official responses to requests for public information.	The activities to set up public events to present results based on official responses to requests for public information will be reported next quarter.
Results	<p>The first of four training sessions included 119 participants from various parts of the country.</p> <p>GAM submitted 34 requests for public information to be used for social auditing or watchdog purposes.</p> <p>A blog was created to publish the outcomes from activities supported by the grant.</p>

Process to Elect the Constitutional Court – Political Context Analysis

Guatemala's political constitution defines the Constitutional Court as the supreme authority on interpreting constitutional law. The Justices are in office for a five-year term.

The high court plays a vital role in guaranteeing the democratic system in the country by ruling whether or not laws that are challenged are in fact unconstitutional.

The process to elect constitutional court justices has long been viewed as one of cronyism allowing political or personal interests to take precedence over those of the nation as a whole.

As stated in the Constitution and described in the Law on Appeals, Personal Appearances and Constitutionality, the election of justices to the Court must take place sixty days after the opening session of Congress (January 14) and the justices must be sworn in ninety days later on April 14.

Five bodies are mandated to appoint their representatives to the Constitutional Court: San Carlos University Supreme University Council, the Supreme Court of Justice, the National Congress of the Republic, the President of the Republic in Council of Ministers and the Guatemala Bar Association, which votes to elect a representative from among its members.

The process to select nominees must be both public and rigorous, just as the procedures to appoint justices to the Supreme Court and to the Appellate Court have been and as was the process to

appoint the Attorney General and the Comptroller General.

No doubt that the Law on the Nomination Commissions describes a procedure that has proven to be transparent, equitable and merit-based, and which, mutatis mutandis, must be applied also when selecting the justices to the Constitutional Court. In addition to issuing a public appeal for qualified candidates, citizen oversight of the process and careful vigilance of the voting and selection procedures should be public as well.

In the current political context and given the fact that candidates aspiring to public office may be constitutionally-barred from running, the composition of the Constitutional Court at this time appears vulnerable to manipulation by possible interests vested in overruling the constitutional limitations restricting candidacies. This fact alone underlines the importance of independent jurisprudence and opinion. Nonetheless, the fact that justices to the Court will be in office for five years to hear landmark cases and review appeals of general significance is paramount, regardless. It is essential that the Constitutional Court be comprised of justices that are educated, courageous and independent.

5. ProJustice Movement (Movimiento pro Justicia -MPJ) PTI awarded a sub-grant to the Pro-Justice Movement on February 03, 2011, totaling US\$44,409.35 (Q. 349,945.71) to publically advocate to ensure that the principles of the Nomination Committees Act are applied throughout the process to select the justices to the Constitutional Court (CC) for the 2011-2016 term.

Table 5 describes the activities and targets met during the reporting period.

Table 5 - Key Objectives, Developments, and Results

Objectives	Development
<p>Promote application of the guiding principles behind the Nomination Committees Act in the process to appoint the Constitutional Court while observing international standards on transparency to select qualified candidates.</p>	<p>In order to foster a firm application of the guiding principles behind the Nomination Committees Act as pertains to appointing justices to the Constitutional Court while observing international standards on transparency in identifying the most qualified applicants, the ProJustice Movement is implementing an advocacy strategy based on public appeals to each one of the nominating bodies.</p> <p>The justices to the Constitutional Court are named by five electoral bodies:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. General Assembly of the Guatemala Bar Association (Asamblea del Colegio de Abogados y Notarios de Guatemala -CANG), 2. San Carlos University Superior University Council (Consejo Superior Universitario de la Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala), 3. Supreme Court of Justice, 4. National Congress of the Republic, 5. President of the Republic. <p>ADVOCACY EFFORTS BEFORE THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE GUATEMALA BAR</p>



ASSOCIATION

MPJ conducted advocacy actions targeting the President of the Guatemala Bar Association regarding the election of the Constitutional Court justices. In general, the effort focused on discussing the importance of transparency in financing the campaigns of the members of the Bar seeking election as representatives to the Constitutional Court. The meetings were attended by almost all of the candidates.

In addition, the candidates pledged their intention to keep their funding transparent and set up maximum limits for campaign financing.

The results from the Bar Association voting surprised many when the leading candidate seen as having the support of the Executive Branch did not win.

ADVOCACY EFFORTS AT THE SUPREME UNIVERSITY COUNCIL (CSU) OF SAN CARLOS UNIVERSITY

It is noteworthy that the demand for transparency and public participation during the process proves that the advocacy efforts before the Supreme University Council are effective and produced outstanding results.

The procedure approved by CSU included a public announcement seeking qualified candidates; a process to receive applications, listings of potential candidates and published list; a process to file objections and to inform candidates of objections against their application; presentation of evidence for disqualification and acknowledgement by CSU regarding the objections and evidence; election of the justice and an alternate, and notification of the election results to Congress.

A salient feature of this complex process is the fact that the principle of transparency was explicit throughout.

The rigorous process enabled the ProJustice Movement to file an objection against one of the candidates and led to the candidate withdrawing from the race on election day.

The situation provoked a reaction among the general public that had perceived the candidate who withdrew as the front-runner and, in addition, were generally surprised to see that 38 of the 40 Council members voted openly and publicly. In the past, the election had





taken place behind closed doors and the voting was confidential.

ADVOCACY AT THE SUPREME COURT OF JUSTICE

The Supreme Court of Justice published a document entitled “Foundation and Procedures for the Supreme Court of Justice to elect a Magistrate and an Alternate to the Constitutional Court for the 2011-2016 Term”, which stated:

“(…) although no legal procedure is foreseen for the Supreme Court of Justice to elect a representative and an alternate to said Court, any nation governed by the Rule of Law must ensure that all public decisions be made on the basis of transparency and reasoning. In light of this, the process to elect the above-mentioned justices will be governed by the following principles: a) transparency; b) disclosure; c) nominations based on merit, qualifications, ethics and aptitude; social auditing; e) open and acknowledged voting; f) professional excellence; g) objectivity; h) independence (…)”

The document specifically reflects the requests made by MPJ during their meeting on January 18 with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. The document is based on the underlying principles of transparency, disclosure, oversight and open voting.

Having acknowledged these principles in the official documentation implicitly validated MPJ’s position and oversight role and directly impacted the way in which this key entity conducted itself throughout the election process.

As approved by the CSJ, the procedure included publications announcing the election, receiving applications and documentation, scoring the qualifications, publishing the results, encouraging social oversight and procedures to submit objections in writing, evaluating applications, short-listing six candidates and publishing the election results based on an absolute majority vote.

ADVOCACY AT THE NATIONAL CONGRESS OF GUATEMALA

Congressional Agreement No. 2-2011 called for elections of a justice and an alternate to the Constitutional Court.

The notification for elections was based on the principles of disclosure and transparency.

In a joint effort with the President of Congress, ProJustice Movement



	<p>organized an activity on March 2 to present the candidates and their work plans.</p> <p>The voting in Congress took place openly and in person as described under Article 95 of the Congressional Regulations which ensured the maximum degree of transparency throughout the process.</p> <p>As approved by the legislature, the election procedure included a public announcement for candidates, receiving the applications and documentation and the open election.</p> <p>ADVOCACY EFFORTS BEFORE THE PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC IN COUNCIL OF MINISTERS</p> <p>Despite requests for a meeting with the President to discuss his selection of a candidate to the Constitutional Court, the ProJustice Movement received no reply. The letter requested an opportunity to express MPJ’s expectations in terms of transparency, disclosure and objectivity throughout the process.</p> <p>The veil of secrecy surrounding the President’s selection was harshly criticized by public opinion and generated pressure to ensure transparency.</p> <p>Unfortunately, the President’s attitude was quite the opposite to the point that he was reputed to have said that in regard to appointing a justice to the Constitutional Court: “(...) The Ministers report to me, I make the decisions, the subject is closed (...)” which is clearly antagonistic to any opposing opinions as defined by Article 195 of the Constitution.</p> <p>A group of 39 law students and an attorney, Alfonso Carrillo, made several attempts to appeal the process, but were unsuccessful.</p> <p>The ProJustice Movement was successful in obtaining a press release dated March 3 from Gabriela Knaul, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers stating her commitment to seeing transparency throughout the process to select the justices to the Constitutional Court, beginning with the President.</p>
<p>To promote the convergence of various civil society organizations in advocacy activities that call for the implementation of the guiding principles of the Nominating</p>	<p>The process to advocate for transparency in selecting the Constitutional Court was based on a strategic advocacy plan (see Annex E) to encourage coalitions and common platforms under a unified approach.</p> <p>A concerted effort to bring in other coalitions was one of the key</p>

<p>Committees Act throughout the process to select the Constitutional Court.</p>	<p>components of the advocacy strategy as defined specifically by PTI and as implemented by MPJ --with considerable success.</p> <p>The strategy encouraged MPJ to modify its stance somewhat -- it is an organization that usually avoids alliances even when sharing common objectives with other groups.</p> <p>Their acceptance of this broad-coalition approach in developing the strategy for advocacy represents significant progress in PTI efforts to promote alliances on transparency issues.</p> <p>The strategy was successful on two fronts, the advocacy itself and the broader coalition among ProJustice Movement, <i>Foro Guatemala</i> and <i>Convocatoria Ciudadana</i> to optimize communications and advocacy efforts whether carried out as individual organizations or as part of a concerted effort among the greater alliance, as follows:</p> <p>Foro Guatemala is made up the following 18 member organizations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alianza Evangelica de Guatemala, • Asociacion de Investigacion y Estudios Sociales (ASIES) • CACIF, • CGTG, • Conferencia Episcopal de Guatemala, • CONFECOOP, • FADS, • Foro Maya, • Fundacion Myrna Mack, • GAM, • ICCPG, • Madres Angustiadas, • CCPM, • UGT, • URL, • USAC, • ASOREMA-UICN <p>Convocatoria Ciudadana is a group of 44 organizations, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alianza Evangelica de Guatemala • Alianza internacional para la consolidacion de la paz • Asociacion de Investigacion y Estudios Sociales (ASIES) • Asociacion Politica de Mujeres Mayas (Moloj) • Agexport • Asociacion de Azucareros de Guatemala • ASOREMA
--	---

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Centro de Estudios de Guatemala (CEG) • Consejo de Organizaciones Mayas de Guatemala (COMG) • Comite Coordinador de Asociaciones Agricolas, comerciales, Industriales y Financieras (CACIF) • Guatemala’s Jewish Community • Confederacion Nacional de Cooperativas (CONFECOOP) • Convergencia Civico Politica de Mujeres • Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales (FLACSO) • Familiares y Amigos contra la Delincuencia y el Secuestro (FADS) • Federacion de la Pequeña y Mediana Empresa Guatemalteca (FEPYME) • Fundacion Myrna Mack and Helen Mack • Fundacion Pro Paz • Fundacion Sergio Paiz Andrade • Fundacion Soros • Fundacion para el Desarrollo de Guatemala (FUNDESA) • Fundacion KUKULCAN • Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo (GAM) • Grupo Barometro • Instituto de Estudios para el Desarrollo Sostenible (IEPADES) • Instituto DEMOS • Incidencia Democratica (IDEM) • Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Fiscales (ICEFI) • Jovenes por Guatemala, Pedro Cruz • Organismo Naleb’ • Movimiento Nacional por la Integridad • Movimiento Civico Nacional • Movimiento Pro Justicia • Madres Angustiadas • Pastoral Social de la Conferencia Episcopal • Pilas con tu Voto • Rafael Landivar University • Un Joven Mas • Camara de Industria de Guatemala • Camara del Agro • Camara de Finanzas • Camara de Comercio • MeImportaguatemala.org • Joven Emergente
Results	<p>ProJustice Movement advocacy efforts to select justices to the Constitutional Court were extraordinarily effective. The coalition exceeded expectations and managed to have an impact on four of the five bodies electing representatives to the Court.</p>

An almost unprecedented unification of efforts by a coalition of organizations joined ProJustice Movement: Convocatoria Ciudadana and Foro Guatemala. The broad coalition combined more than 50 separate groups from civil society representing the whole spectrum of political ideologies from the far left to the extreme right and everything in between, including academia by way of the Latin American Faculty for Social Sciences (FLASCO), Rafael Landivar University and San Carlos University of Guatemala.

To implement the strategy, the coalition applied some technically-significant instruments for the advocacy efforts, as described below:

1. A document outlining the limitations on discretionary appointments of justices to the Constitutional Court (2011-2016) (See Annex F);
2. Guidelines to evaluate applicants throughout the process to select candidates to the Constitutional Court (2011-2016), including five annexes pertaining to the score card, criteria for psychological assessments, interview guide, weighting factors for interview results and guidelines to assess integrity and honorability (See Annex G);
3. Transparency guidelines for campaign financing at the Guatemala Bar Association when electing candidates to the Constitutional Court (See Annex H).

In addition, the coalition issued a press release of significance, in an appeal to the President of the Republic headlined “*The President of Guatemala must guarantee the appointment of Justices to the Constitutional Court who are qualified, honorable and independent*” (See Annex I). The press release dated February 8 was issued on behalf of more than 50 organizations behind the ProJustice Movement, Foro Guatemala, Convocatoria Ciudadana and Guatemala Visible.

PTI provided assistance for the advocacy efforts through the Rapid Response Fund to finance a portion of the media outreach activities targeting the five entities mandated to appoint justices to the Constitutional Court.

The ProJustice Movement has also made another significant contribution by reporting the findings from a study they conducted to assess the effectiveness of applying the Law on Nomination Committees (Annex B). The report is based on a self-evaluation of the organization’s advocacy efforts to ensure that the regulations were appropriately applied during the process to elect the representatives to the Court.

Activities supported through the Rapid Response Fund to facilitate Civil Society Organizations' access to technical and financial resources to participate in watchdog activities and oversight of public resources and functions of public authorities.

Pro Justice Movement's Public Awareness Campaign

In addition to the grant provided to the ProJustice Movement as described above for advocacy efforts to appropriately apply the principles behind the Law on Nomination Committees during the process to elect justices to the Constitutional Court for the 2011-2016 term, MPJ requested Project support for a public awareness campaign through media outlets to underline the advocacy efforts taking place at the institutional level and exert pressure through a public appeal for transparent and appropriate procedures throughout the process while relying on international standards as well as those specifically described in Guatemala's Constitution and in the Law on Appeals, Personal Appearances and Constitutionality.

The Transparency and Integrity Project approved the request on February 16 to support the ProJustice Movement in designing and publishing a media campaign stressing the underlying principles of transparency in appointing or electing the justices and alternates to the Constitutional Court. PTI provided US\$50,000.00 for radio spots on major stations (*Radio Emisoras Unidas, Radio Sonora, Radio Punto*) and press coverage (*Prensa Libre, Siglo XXI, El Periodico, La Hora*). The awareness campaign ran in the media from February 28 through March 14 and reached approximately 800,000 individuals residing in Guatemala's urban areas.

SEÑOR PRESIDENTE DE LA REPÚBLICA:

EL SISTEMA DE JUSTICIA NO ES UN JUEGO. Es su obligación designar a la Corte de Constitucionalidad magistrados independientes, idóneos e intachables.

Su responsabilidad es con Guatemala y con nadie más.

MOVIMIENTO PRO JUSTICIA
MADRES **FADS**

Translator's Note:

Heading reads: to the President of the Republic:

Text on left reads The Justice System is not a toy.

Text on right reads: You are required to appoint justices to the Constitutional Court who are independent and qualified candidates beyond reproach. Your responsibility lies with Guatemala and no one else.

**Outcomes of the Election Process for the new Constitutional Court
Political Context Analysis**

The new justices appointed to the highest office at the Constitutional Court of Guatemala for the 2011-2016 term will rule on the interpretation of constitutional limitations restricting the candidacy of certain individuals aspiring to public office, including that of the wife of President Alvaro Colom. The Justices were elected or appointed on March 13 and will be sworn in to office on April 14.

By a vote of 103 to 40, Congress elected Alejandro Maldonado Aguirre, a current member of the

Court, as Chief Justice and Maria de los Angeles Araujo as alternate.

The President of Guatemala called a press conference to announce his appointment of Gloria Porres (at that point Secretary General of the Public Ministry) as Justice and Hector Trujillo as alternate.

The Judiciary voted to re-elect the current Constitutional Court Justice Roberto Molina Barreto to another term and Carmen Maria Gutierrez as alternate. The voting went 12 to one in favor of Barreto, while Gutierrez was unanimously elected. Molina Barreto had been appointed as Justice to the Court by President Oscar Berger (2004-2008).

San Carlos University of Guatemala elected Mauro Chacon as justice. His sister, Gladys Chacon was a current member of the Court and had publically expressed her support for President Colom and his wife Sandra de Colom. Hector Perez was appointed as alternate.

The Guatemala Bar Association (Colegio de Abogados y Notarios de Guatemala -CANG) held the election in two rounds to select the justice and alternate to the high court. Hector Hugo Perez Aguilera was elected as Justice and Ricardo Antonio Sandoval as alternate.

Opinions expressed by various political analysts and stakeholders converge around the fact that the independence of the new Court is key to ensuring that the institution recovers lost ground and is reinstated as the maximum authority to interpret Constitutional law while objectively ruling on cases involving human, social and cultural rights.

Marco Antonio Canteo represents the Human Rights Convergence group and has expressed his perception that the Constitutional Court was created precisely to defend the democratic order and represents an important political reality in the country. He points out, however, that certain forces are at play within the Court that must be scrutinized and a number of rulings may be questionable.

"It would appear that any case before the Court that lacks political underpinnings or significant social impact is resolved by the Court quite independently. When a case has political or social implications, however, the Court has found it difficult to assert its independence in the past and the results are quite evident," states Canteo.

Canteo also stated during the interview that his impression is that it is "evident" that the CC, as keeper of the third power of government, has been subject to the influence of certain groups in power and he considers that the country must continue to strengthen the appointment or selection procedures in place, as well as seriously consider reforming the constitution to improve the model of judiciary Independence.

An opposition leader, Congresswoman Nineth Montenegro, stated that the justices selected by national entities comprise "a Court tailor-made to the interests of the political party currently in office and this will become quite evident as soon as they make the first rulings of their term."

Carmen Aida Ibarra from the ProJustice Movement considers that, with the exception of the appointment made by the Executive, congratulations are in order following the election of Perez Aguilera and Alvarado Sandoval, as well as the "other Justices on the Court." All were elected by a majority vote in each entity and USAC. The results "must ensure (that the Justices) have the strength to hand down independent rulings, not only as they face the first hot issues surrounding presidential candidacies, but during their entire term ahead", she emphasized.

According to Luis Felipe Linares, an analyst from the Association for Social Study Research (Asociacion de Investigaciones de Estudios Sociales -Asies), the new Court "is comprised of honorable individuals." He maintains that their rulings will not only "demonstrate their impartiality

regarding electoral concerns," but "will also have to make evident their impartiality regarding other issues to come before the Court in regard to economic and financial decisions."

Eleonora Muralles represents the ProJustice Movement and considers that the new Justices will maintain objectivity and demonstrate their independence when they hand down rulings on Constitutional interpretation.

"The Justices will have to go beyond a mere reading of the letter of the law to seek the spirit in which it was expressed, they must comprehend the underlying intentions of the Constitutional Assembly when the definitions were established," states Muralles.

Ramon Cadena is the Director of the International Commission of Jurists and is of the opinion that the new Justices face a number of priorities to rule on landmark cases, but more specifically, their greatest challenge lies in deciding the constitutional limitations on presidential candidacies.

"We are all aware of a number of constitutional limitations regarding the candidacy of individuals who intend to run for presidential office and we would hope that the CC will rule independently to defend the Constitution," he stated.

Cadena added that independent rulings in these cases would set an extremely important precedent by the CC. Nonetheless, the decision would in no way ensure that other cases before the court, pertaining to human, economic, social and cultural issues, would be decided independently as well.

Social Audit to verify the quality data in order to guarantee transparent, fair and free elections, conduct a Two-way audit of: a) citizens' personal data based on National Identity Documents (DPI) issued by the National Registry of Persons (RENAP) and registered on Guatemala official voter registration records, and b) RENAP National listings of Personal Identity Documents.

In order to guarantee transparent, fair and free elections, PTI initiated the procurement process on October 28, 2010 to contract *Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales* (FLACSO, Spanish acronym) to conduct a two-way audit of: a) the personal data of citizens based on the Personal National Identity Document (DPI) issued by the National Registry of Persons (RENAP) and registered on Guatemalan Voter Registration records, and b) RENAP's national list of Personal Identity Documents to confirm the quality of the data. The Project awarded the sub-contract on December 17, 2010.

The two-way audit will focus on improving the institutional performance and increase transparency and accountability. It will also guarantee a legitimate and updated Citizen Registry which is a key factor not just for the 2011 General Election, but also to provide Guatemalans with confidence in their current personal identification and records.

FLACSO is expected to apply the two-way methodology which, according to NDI: "entails selecting a national random sample of names and addresses of persons on the voter registration list and contacting those individuals in the field; a second step includes contacting a random sample of eligible voters on the street and determining what proportion of these people is included on final voter registration listings. The reliability of the voter registration list would be ascertained by confirming the identity and addresses of the people in the sample. A systematic analysis of data from both of these activities would provide answers to critical questions: Does the official final voter registration list include all eligible voters? By how much does the official list fall short? Are

there particular segments of the population that are omitted from the list? Are there names on the list that should not be on the list?”

On March 9, 2011 PTI received FLASCO’s preliminary report detailing the progress made to date under the audit process. The process began on February 4 when FLASCO and RENAP signed an agreement detailing the commitments of both organizations in conducting the audit. (See Annex J). The following section describes the salient points of the process:

Obstacles: Claiming they are required to keep personal records confidential, RENAP did not authorize disclosing exact address information for the individuals in their data base. To overcome the limitation, FLASCO proceeded to set up a parallel system to identify domiciles based on information records from Community Development Councils (Consejos Comunitarios de Desarrollo -COCODEs).

Methodology: The methodology was designed by the National Democratic Institute (NDI) and FLASCO tailored it to its specific audit needs. The methodology is known as a two-way approach because it is based on two types of sample populations. The sample in one direction originates directly from the RENAP data base and is randomly selected. The process includes steps to locate the individuals at their reported address, request to see their identification document, and compare the document information to the data from RENAP data bases. This direction confirms the quality of the information safeguarded on RENAP data bases.

The sample in the second direction originates by identifying any individual over 18 that resides in the same community as one of the individuals from the first simple. The randomly-selected individual is interviewed and asked to show a DPI. One of two things takes place: a) the individual has not yet obtained a DPI and that fact is recorded to track the number of individuals without DPIs or identify obstacles they are encountering when attempting to get the document, or b) the individual has a DPI, the data is noted and later compared to those from the RENAP data base to confirm that the DPI accurately contains the individual’s information or where discrepancies may lie.

Technical data: The audit was conducted nation-wide which implies that the sample was designed to encompass all geographic regions and all population segments in Guatemala. The sample was taken from 312 municipalities.

The sample size in the first direction was 1,200 individuals, 900 of which were randomly selected; 150 were from a sample of young individuals and another 150 were individuals over age 70. The sample size for the second direction was the same.

The field work was distributed into three regions:

- a. Center: the departments, or provinces of Guatemala, Sacatepequez and Chimaltenango
- b. Southwestern: the departments of Huehuetenango, San Marcos, Quetzaltenango, Quiche, Solola, Retalhuleu, Suchitepequez and Escuintla.
- c. Northeastern: the departments of Santa Rosa, Jalapa, Jutiapa, Chiquimula, Zacapa, El Progreso, Baja Verapaz, Alta Verapaz, Izabal and Peten.

FLACSO will share the conclusions and recommendations with RENAP in order to improve the quality of their records. The Project expects that the information in the final report will provide RENAP with the necessary

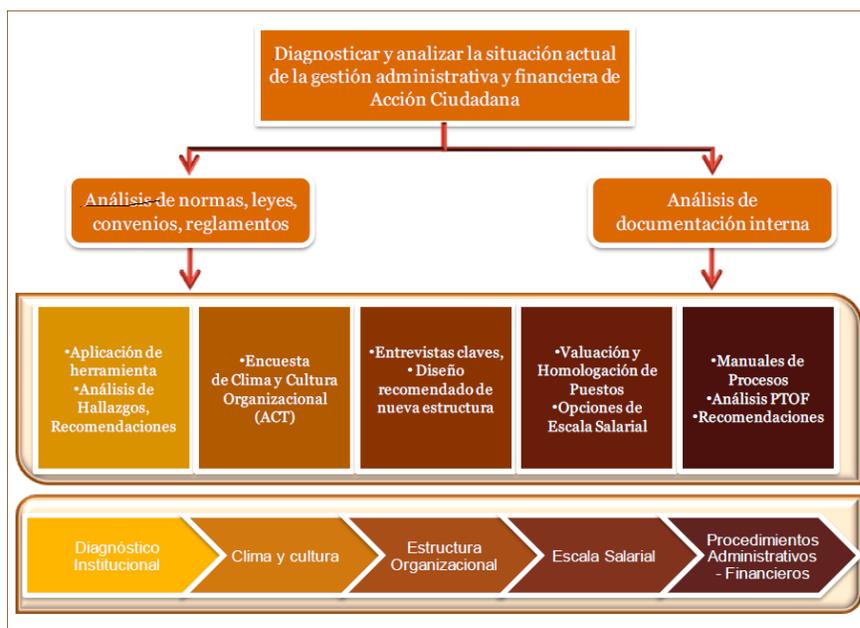
tools to increase transparency and improve the quality of its records. In turn, the process will allow Guatemalan citizens to entrust RENAP with their data and personal information.

Strengthen selected Civil Society Organizations to Increase Organizational Performance and Sustainability

The local chapter of Transparency International since 2006, Accion Ciudadana (AC) is a CSO established in 1996 and a USAID strategic partner to promote active and committed citizen participation in building democratic institutions in Guatemala and promote transparency in public administration.

The Project signed a contract on November 12 with Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) to provide technical assistance and training to Accion Ciudadana to strengthen operations and human resource policies along with financial and administrative procedures.

Following a diagnostic assessment which included evaluating the “corporate culture”, environment, organizational structure, payscale and financial-administrative procedures, PwC findings led to redesigning the procedures and policies to fall in line with USAID requirements and standards, as follows:



Financial management

- accounting procedures;
- payroll, consulting fees, bank balances, financial reports and accounting statements;
- annual external audits, and
- information safeguards.

Human resources

- human resource operations and procedures;
- policies to develop terms of reference and evaluate personnel, and
- data base on consultants and staff.

Procurement

- standardized procurement procedures that are competitive and criteria-based decisions with authorization levels in accordance with the amount of procurement.

Per Diem and travel expenses

- preparing and settling travel expenses based on standard policies that define specific amounts and set timeframes to present travel reports.

The PwC report presented the following conclusions:

- ✓ Accion Ciudadana now has procedures and policies in place that enable it to comply with USAID regulations.
- ✓ The organization is committed to management continuing to actively strengthen the institution.
- ✓ Accion Ciudadana has a revised Strategic Plan in place.
- ✓ The re-designed procedures are being implemented and are currently in the “learning phase.”

The effort produced positive results as described in the PwC final report included in the annexes (See Annex K). On the heels on the technical assistance provided to strengthen Accion Ciudadana, USAID has granted funds to be administered directly by that organization to implement a project for the upcoming national elections in Guatemala.

In that vein, PTI provided Accion Ciudadana with a copy of its Grants Management Manual for their use and application toward grant components.

Training Activities

Training Young people from the Youthful Peace (Paz Joven) and Youth Pastoral (Pastoral Juvenil) in San Pedro Sacatepequez, San Marcos, Guatemala.

The Project organized a training activity on February 10 on the right to access public information. A total of 48 young people (15 women and 33 men) from the Youthful Peace and Youth Pastoral groups participated. PTI provided the training at the request of Youthful Peace who considers the issue to be extremely relevant to their group to build skills among their members. This is the second time the Project has organized an activity with the Youthful Peace civil society organization.



Participantes del taller “Acceso a la Información como herramienta de auditoría social” redactando solicitudes de información pública (San Pedro Sacatepéquez, San Marcos, Guatemala)

The content of the Law on Access to Information, Decree 57-2008 was the main focus of the training, but participants were also given an opportunity to do hands-on exercises in applying the Law to submit requests for public information.

Open courses at San Carlos University: Access to Information as a tool for Social Auditing

San Carlos University launched a series of courses open to the public on February 26.

The program of open-access courses is a social project intended to raise awareness and share knowledge among every student, at all levels and include anyone in general who desires to increase understanding in certain subjects.

The program dates back to 1997 and one of its distinguishing characteristics is that it is provided free of charge with no fees for enrollment, tuition or certification.



Students participate as the University launches a series of courses open to the public. February 26, 2011.

Among the courses being offered during the first semester is one entitled “Access to public information as a tool for Social Auditing.” The course was prepared and taught by Ana Castro, a member of the PTI technical team, in nine sessions on Saturdays from 11:00 to 12:30, beginning March 5.

During the reporting period, she has taught four of the nine sessions (see Annex L) to a total of 75 students.

Training Program for Students from the Law School, San Carlos University



Law School students at San Carlos University receive training on Access to Public Information as a Social Auditing Tool”

This quarter, PTI developed a training program for law students from several universities in Guatemala on access to public information. (See Annex M for further details on the training program content).

The first portion was broken down into two sessions on March 22 and 28 to train law students at varying points in their studies, from San Carlos University (3rd, 5th and 7th semester). The session covered background, principles and procedures for the law on access to public information and assignments included submitting actual requests. At the end of the training, the

students had learned how to apply their knowledge and enforce their right to access public information. Once the entire program is completed, the Project expects to have trained a total of 280 future professionals in how to “access public information as a social auditing tool.”

Special Activity

Setting up a coalition of CSOs working on transparency

The PTI technical team has taken initial steps and begun researching best practices in social auditing or watchdog activities to ascertain how CSO coalitions in Latin America have successfully fostered transparency and combated corruption. Based on successful experiences in Peru, Paraguay, Bolivia and El Salvador, the Project is working to assess their mechanisms and critical paths to be able to set up similar coalition-based efforts in Guatemala

A CSO coalition working on transparency issues would raise additional awareness among citizens in general regarding corruption and its effects on society. In addition, it would generate a sense of civic responsibility for greater ownership of oversight and watchdog activities to increase demand for accountability and transparency in the use of public funds. To that end, PTI plans to contact an expert to deliver a design proposal and provide support during the process of developing the coalition as described.

Table 7 summarizes the activities planned to be undertaken during next reporting periods.

Table 7 - LLR 2.1.1 Planning for Next Quarter

Lower-Level Result (LLR) 2.1.1 Increase and strengthen participation of CSO in watchdog activities and oversight of public resources and functions of public authorities.												
Activities	FY 2010 – 2011											
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
Continue to implement sub-grant with Centro de Estudios de Guatemala (CEG) to increase transparency in Guatemala through the promotion and advancement of the Transparency Legislative Agenda.												
Continue to implement sub-grant with VITAL VOICES to train Emerging Women Political Leaders.												
Continue to implement sub-grant with GAM to contribute to exercising the right to access public information as a tool for social auditing by training members of civil society organizations, support the development and monitoring of information requests and prepare and disseminate regular reports on the results of the exercise.												
Continue to implement sub-grant with the ProJustice Movement in advocating efforts to ensure that the underlying principles of the Nomination Committees Act be applied in the process to appoint Justices to the Constitutional Court (CC) 2011-2016.												
Allocate funding to support the design and execution of CSO counterpart initiatives to detect and curb corruption, including but not limited to: CIEN, FUNDESA, FUNDES.												
Continue to implement the Standard Training Program for Civil Society Organizations regarding Access to Information that result in increased knowledge and requests to access public information.												

LOWER-LEVEL RESULT 2.1.2: PRIVATE SECTOR MORE ACTIVE AND COMMITTED WITH THE FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

The Project has continued to work with both the traditional private sector organizations, as well as with the emerging private sector, to identify activities for joint coordination.

As a result, the Project received a grant program proposal from FUNDESA to develop specific recommendations that would enable Guatemala to increase its scores and ranking on the Financial Standards Index published by eStandards Forum. The recommendations would focus primarily on increasing compliance with key standards for sound financial systems based on transparency in the categories of a) dissemination of statistics and data, and b) transparency in fiscal policy.

FUNDESA plans to apply significant effort to working immediately with the National Statistics Institute, the Ministry of Public Finance and other government agencies such as the Central Bank and the Bank Superintendence to increase their understanding regarding the areas in which Guatemala is scoring poorly. As a result, they expect that correcting deficiencies regarding transparency and applying international standards and

methodologies will yield positive results in the medium term and allow public officials to implement recommendations and take measures to increase the country’s ranking on the Index by ten positions within two years.

The Project accepted a grant program proposal from another private-sector organization, FUNDES, to work with the emerging private sector of micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) in Guatemala in developing a diagnostic assessment to enable PTI to determine the degree to which these companies are victimized by corruption. Results from the diagnostic assessment will become the basis for upcoming activities with the emerging private sector, particularly in determining how MSMEs are bearing the hidden costs of corruption. The findings will lay the foundation for the design of future activities in the area.

Table 8 summarizes the activities planned to be undertaken during next reporting periods.

Table 8 - Planning for Next Quarter for LLR 2.1.2

Lower-Level Result (LLR) 2.1.2: Private Sector more active and committed with the fight against corruption												
Activities	FY 2010 – 2011											
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
Develop recommendations to improve Guatemala’s Financial Standards Index Score.												
Develop diagnostic assessment to assess the degree of victimization that the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Sector bears from effects of corruption.												

LOWER-LEVEL RESULT 2.1.3: MASS MEDIA PUBLISHES HIGH QUALITY INFORMATION TO CONTROL CORRUPTION AND PROMOTE ACCOUNTABILITY

Strengthening the role that the mass media can play in exposing corruption through the use of investigative journalism and techniques is one of the Project’s expected results (SUB-IR 2.1, Lower Level Result LLR 2.1.3). The Work Plan for the second year of Project implementation (FY2010-2011) was approved on October 25 and includes several activities to provide continuity to training and capacity- building efforts from prior USAID activities. These activities included developing and implementing a program to strengthen the existing investigative units (also referred to as modules) at the major media outlets in the country. PTI has taken the lead in exploring opportunities to build on these efforts and develop capacities in the media to report news, write opinions and editorials or print special and/or investigative reports to expose corruption and foster transparency.

One of the opportunities the Project has identified led it to support the investigative unit at the Siglo Veintiuno daily. The newspaper has a section entitled “Under the Microscope” (*Bajo la Lupa*) to address transparency issues and contribute to the fight against corruption. In addition, the Project has worked with Rafael Landivar University (URL) to develop a one-year post graduate program on Investigative Journalism.

Both efforts will lead to strengthened capacities in investigative journalism in the country in order to improve and increase the systems in place for public oversight to combat corruption and promote accountability. In addition, the process supports the efforts that both the *Siglo Veintiuno* management and the Communication

Sciences department at Rafael Landívar University are undertaking to elevate and professionalize the work carried out by Guatemalans performing investigative journalism.

Siglo Veintiuno – Strengthening the investigative journalism unit “Under the Microscope” (Bajo la lupa)”

Prior to undertaking the activities described above to build capacity in a media outlet, the Project performed a diagnostic assessment regarding the current state of investigative journalism in Guatemala. The Project concluded that radio and television outlets currently in operation lack investigative journalism teams as such, having reporters merely cover a variety of sources while occasionally being requested by editorial teams to do a somewhat superficial investigative piece. This situation is aggravated by the fact that the reporting segments during most news programs are too short. Only the Guatevision cable channel is currently producing a weekly news report “*A Fondo*” (In Depth) that provides deeper analysis of current events, although it is not actually investigative journalism per se.

In sum, only the print media outlets have really undertaken the creation of specific units or modules to do investigative journalism. The *El Periodico* daily has a team of six journalists led by an editor and a director to publish weekly investigative reports on Mondays. On the other hand, the *Prensa Libre* newspaper made a decision two years ago to dismantle their investigative unit as such and rather re-distribute investigative journalism pieces across the board to all their reporters based on the context and on their particular field of expertise. *Siglo Veintiuno*, however, decided to reactivate its original investigative module and requires support to assist and strengthen the process to pull the team together and set up work methodologies.

As a result of this analysis and based on a direct request from *Siglo Veintiuno* management that PTI provide assistance and support to strengthen investigative journalism capabilities, the Project opted to design the first phase of this undertaking to strengthen the *Siglo Veintiuno* unit and may lead the Project to consider future activities in this area to work with other mass media outlets.

The *Siglo Veintiuno* daily has set up a four-person investigative team made up of an editor, an assistant editor and two reporters/writers. Despite the fact that the module was set up during the early years after the newspaper was founded (1990), management made a decision to suspend publication of investigative articles. Following the sale of the newspaper last year to Luis and Juan Carlos Marroquin, the module was reinstated. One of the objectives of the new leadership at *Siglo Veintiuno* is to “turn the daily into a standard bearer in the field of investigative journalism in Guatemala.”

The Project plans to strengthen the unit by providing training and support in investigative journalism, identifying the current strengths and weaknesses in the unit then design and implement mechanisms and work strategies to gather and systematically process information in order to publish at least six investigative reports on issues pertaining to corruption in Guatemala.

In addition, the Project issued a public request for applications for a short-term consultancy in investigative journalism, but none of the submissions met the necessary criteria so PTI has opted to seek an international consultant for the task.

This quarter, the Project organized six working sessions to coordinate efforts to strengthen the investigative journalism unit at the daily. The sessions included the following participants: Gonzalo Marroquin Godoy, President (CEO); Luis Marroquin Godoy, Editorial Director; Carlos Castañaza, Editor-in-Chief; Lesly Veliz, Editor of the Investigative Unit “Under the Microscope” (“Bajo la Lupa”), Alejandra Marroquin Rey Rosa, Assistant to the Director and Marielos Monzon, PTI.

The exchange of information and coordination meetings enabled the Project to set up an agreement with the daily to strengthen the investigative unit. The agreement stipulates that the Project will work directly with the newspaper staff assigned to the Unit and that the purpose of the Project's support is to improve upon the quality of what the Unit has been producing to date. An area of particular importance is the newspaper's concern to ensure its editorial independence throughout the process. Therefore, decisions on any issues being considered for investigation under Project-supported activities will be made jointly with the newspaper management.

In addition to strengthening the unit, the Project will provide a training course for other journalists and editorial staff on "Computer-assisted Journalism."

To finalize the arrangements described above, the Project prepared a letter of understanding between *Siglo Veintiuno* and USAID which lists the objectives of the activities and expected results as well as the commitments agreed upon by each one of the parties. The letter of understanding is currently under review by USAID and was approved by the *Siglo Veintiuno* Board. In addition, the Project drafted a document detailing the current status of the investigative unit and the agreements that have been reached.

In addition, the Project has made all the necessary logistical and administrative arrangements with Tetra Tech ARD. HO and with IREX—the organization sub-contracted to select and contract consultants for the process—to jointly decide the following: selecting the team for the consultancy component, developing a work plan and administrative tasks for the hiring process. At the time of this writing, the process is underway. Two journalists from the U.S., Douglas Farah and Steven Dudley, were hired to lead the process and deliver a work plan for review and approval by the newspaper, as well as by IREX, and by the PTI technical team member responsible for the activity. *Siglo Veintiuno* management is in agreement with the consultants that were selected and has reviewed the proposed work plan.

The Project is awaiting both parties to sign the letter of understanding (See Annex N) and USAID approval of the contracting to roll out the activities designed to strengthen *Siglo Veintiuno's* investigative journalism unit.

Rafael Landivar University (URL) – Post-graduate Program

In regard to specializing in the field of investigative journalism at the university level, the Project has held several meetings to explore the possibility of supporting this effort at any one of the universities in Guatemala offering degrees in communication sciences or journalism. Rafael Landivar University expressed immediate interest in light of their recent decision to offer various fields of specialization for the students in the Department of Communication Sciences in their School of Humanities. They are currently moving forward in the process.

URL is currently offering a two-year master's degree in Strategic Communication and Institutional Image Management and is working on one program to specialize in Innovative Information Technology and another in Developmental Communication. In light of their work to offer students these two previously-described programs, the University was quick to express their interest to work with the USAID Transparency and Integrity Project to develop a third specialization and studies program for a degree in investigative journalism.

URL statutes require that a post-graduate degree of that nature be accredited through a foreign university. This fact reinforces the positive aspects of hiring a U.S. consultant to develop the curriculum and document the proposal for "partner" universities in the U.S. that could assist in developing the specialization program.

Based on fact that both parties (PTI and URL) shared common interests that converged around a program to offer a degree in investigative journalism in Guatemala, the process has advanced quickly to reach an agreement.

Given that the URL administrative procedures required to approve a specialization program could take up to six months, the Project considers that the initial phase for this activity will focus on the proposal for the curriculum along with a diagnostic assessment of potential foreign universities to partner the program. Once the University has approved the specialization, the second phase would cover implementation.

To date, the Project has developed a proposal that fits the conditions described above and has identified a U.S. consultant, Steve Coon, who meets the criteria and has the necessary qualifications to develop the proposed study program. A draft letter of understanding is pending review and approval by both parties. The consultant has been vetted by both the Communication Sciences Department and the Post Graduate Master's Degree Program of the School of Humanities.

As soon as USAID completes its review and approval of the proposed letter of understanding, it will be forwarded to URL for review and approval by the following authorities: Legal Counsel, Department of International Relations, Dean of Academics and the Dean. Once the letter is approved and signed by both parties, the Project will proceed to hire the consultant and carry out the activities.

The PTI team member working on Communications and Inter-Institutional Relations has open and fluid channels of communication with both the *Siglo Veintiuno* management and the Communication Sciences Department at URL. Every effort will be made to build up momentum and keep the activities on schedule by having regular meetings and site visits, digital communication on project updates and permanent referrals to the work plans.

Ongoing Professional Development Activities for Journalists on Transparency and Anti-Corruption Issues and the Roundtable Discussions (Circles of Reflection) for Columnists on Transparency Issues

As described in the previous Quarterly Report, the Project worked in November and December 2010 to set up two different approaches to foster professional development and discussion on issues pertaining to transparency and the fight against corruption. Both approaches reflect PTI's strategy to explore opportunities that arise as a means through which the Project builds capacity in mass media outlets to publish articles, print opinion columns or special reports highlighting transparency and anti-corruption efforts.

The first approach is entitled "Ongoing Professional Development for Journalists on Transparency and Anti-Corruption Issues". The second is based on roundtable discussions "Reflection Circles for Columnists on Transparency Issues." In setting up both approaches, the Project paid a number of visits to media outlets, advocating and raising awareness in regard to the activity among the communication media organizations, columnists and then carried out activities to design, plan and coordinate the programs.

A total of 26 journalists from 14 major communication media (press, radio and television) have registered for the Ongoing Professional Development program. The participants either work as reporters on security and justice issues or perform investigative journalism. Every two weeks, the journalists will attend a two-hour period during which an expert will lecture on a specific subject followed by a period for remarks or question and answers. The Ongoing Professional Development program is backed by the School of Communications Sciences at San Carlos University.

At the time of this writing, the Program has covered five sessions on the following subjects:

Table 9 – Ongoing Professional Development Sessions to Date

Tema	Expositor/es
"Political Financing, Groups in Power and Transparency"	Senator Rafael Michelini <i>Frente Amplio</i> , Uruguay
Proposed Legislation on Illicit Enrichment	Dr. David Bahamondes , Legal Counsel, CICIG Congressman Anibal Garcia , sponsor of legislative bill on illicit enrichment
Transparency Challenges facing Latin America	Dr. Ricardo Gil Lavedra , Jurist and Member of Congress, Argentina, Founder of the Anti-Corruption Bureau
National and International Legal Framework on Anti-Corruption	Dr. Manuel Garrido , Director of Investigation and Litigation, CICIG
Corruption Networks in Guatemala: Organization and Modus Operandi	Dr. Hector Rosada Granados , Political Analyst and International Consultant on Security and Justice
Proposals to Reform the Public Ministry	Javier Monterroso , Private Secretary, Public Ministry Congressman Oliverio Garcia Rodas , Chair, Legislative and Constitutional Issues Committee

As a requirement prior to completing the course, the program requires participating journalists to publish at least one article covering a corruption or transparency issue by the end of June. The Project is pleased to report that to date, participants have already had more than 12 articles and several investigative reports published on the subjects.

The following table lists the articles or reports that were published by program participants.

Table 10 – Articles / Media Reports published as result of Journalism professional development Activities

Articles / Media Reports published as a result of Journalism Professional Development				
No.	Media	Title	Journalist	Publication Date
1	<i>Nuestro Diario</i>	Urgent Call against Impunity: Public Forum confirms that Unity is Key	Claudia Vasquez	12/17/2010
2	<i>La Revista</i>	Rafael Michelini: The issue is not about complaining that justice is unfair in Guatemala. The point is that we have to focus on what needs to be done to ensure that tomorrow is less unjust than today	Irene Yague	01/07/2011
3	<i>Canal Antigua A las 8:45 News Program</i>	Senator from Uruguay lectures on transparency	Juan Luis Font	12/14/2010
4	<i>Canal Antigua A las 8:45 News Program</i>	Political financing, groups in power and transparency	Juan Luis Font and Claudia Mendez	12/14/2010
5	<i>T13 News Program</i>	The fight for transparency	Allan Martinez Montt	12/18/2010
6	<i>Guatevision Television Program Dialogos</i>	A struggle against corruption and impunity	Haroldo Sanchez	12/23/2010
7	<i>Official Gazette: Diario de Centroamerica</i>	Recommendation on establishing an anti-corruption agency in Guatemala	Maby Lopez	12/16/2011

8	<i>Siglo 21</i>	Corruption: the country complies with 9 out of 12 commitments	Suseth Casasola	02/06/2011
9	<i>Siglo 21</i>	RGL, Jurist: Those convicted of corruption should reimburse the State	Byron Vasquez	02/28/2011
10	<i>Nuestro Diario</i>	Q. 82 million disappear from a Co-operative	Emilio Pacheco	03/24/2011
11	<i>Nuestro Diario</i>	No reports as yet on the Co-op case	Emilio Pacheco	03/15/2011
12	<i>Nuestro Diario</i>	"They should be reporting" ...Following the Co-op case	Emilio Pacheco	03/16/2011

In a similar vein, the Reflection Circles (roundtable discussions) for columnists provide an opportunity for discussion and analysis where opinion-shapers can nourish reflection and debate the grounds on which they frame their opinions and enrich their analysis of current events. Because it is subjective, the activity does not require participants to publish columns on specific subjects, but rather encourages them to do so if they wish. The Project is aware of the fact that these particular participants publishing opinions in a variety of media carry a great deal of political weight and influence. For this reason, the opportunity to raise awareness or exchange information among them may influence public opinion in general, but may also directly impact on their spheres of influence.

The Reflection Circles for Columnists have met three times from January through March and included 18 influential columnists or opinion makers that are published in the following newspapers: Prensa Libre, Siglo 21, La Hora, Diario de Centroamerica and El Periodico.

Inter-Institutional Coordination:

The Project's efforts to foster alliances are particularly noteworthy this period. PTI has approached a number of national and international organizations or agencies working on transparency, anti-corruption and impunity issues.

In order to achieve maximum impact and reach the Project objectives, PTI has been working on setting up an inter-institutional group to support the strategic approach to increase the quality of communication. The members of the group share common goals in regard to vision, objectives and the commitment to fight against corruption and impunity. The Project has fostered agreements from a programmatic standpoint to share planning, design and coordination activities and optimize economic resources such as funding to invite international experts to address public gatherings or logistical support for events or activities, among others. This type of coordination is evidenced by the Project's work with journalists and columnists, as well as by the process to support and strengthen the Public Ministry (further details available under LLR 2.3.2).

There are two specific areas in which the Project has been successfully leading inter-institutional coordination efforts. The first effort is headed by Alvaro Ferrandino and Marielos Monzon, from PTI, along with the political counselor from CICIG, Anibal Gutierrez, and the Director for the Guatemala Studies Center (CEG), Sandino Asturias. At a higher level, the Project is coordinating efforts with the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), the United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the Guatemala Studies Center (CEG), the Institute for Comparative Studies of Criminal Sciences of Guatemala (ICCPG), USAID/Guatemala projects, including PTI and those implemented by NDI and IFES on electoral issues. Marielos Monzon is the PTI team member responsible for both coordination efforts.

Table 11 summarizes the activities planned to be undertaken during next reporting periods.

Table 11 - Planning for Next Quarter for LLR 2.1.3

Lower-Level Result (LLR) 2.1.3: Mass media publishes high quality information to control corruption and promote accountability												
Activities	FY 2010 – 2011											
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
Continue implementing reflection circles (roundtables) for columnists, and carry out program for journalists to promote Transparency and Anticorruption matters vis a vis the current political situation in Guatemala												
Initiate activities under sub-contract with IREX to work with specific newspapers and media outlets to upgrade their existing capacity to conduct investigative journalism and to promote investigative journalism curricula in mass media programs with selected universities in Guatemala.												

1.2.2 SUB-IR 2.2: KEY EXECUTIVE BRANCH’S INSTITUTIONS STRENGTHENED AND WITH INCREASED CAPACITY TO OVERSEE AND IMPLEMENT ANTI-CORRUPTION MEASURES

PTI provides technical assistance to information units in the Executive Branch to implement the recently enacted Access to Information Law, strengthen the Executive Secretariat of the National Transparency and Anti-Corruption Commission, support GOG compliance with the IACC and UNCAC, and strengthen mechanisms for lodging allegations of corruption and administrative felonies.

LOWER-LEVEL RESULT 2.2.1: FREEDOM OF INFORMATION (FOI) LAW WIDELY DISSEMINATED AND IMPLEMENTED BY THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH AND OTHER NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

The Project scheduled four activities this quarter to provide continuity to the plan to strengthen Access to Information Units (UIPs), particularly those in the following agencies:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 17) Office of the Vice President of the Republic | 26) Ministry of Public Finance |
| 18) Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition | 27) Ministry of Energy and Mining |
| 19) Presidential Secretariat for Planning and Programming | 28) Ministry of Economy |
| 20) Secretariat for Strategic Intelligence | 29) Ministry of Sports and Culture |
| 21) Secretariat for Social Welfare | 30) Ministry of Communications, Infrastructure, and Housing |
| 22) Secretariat for Agrarian Affairs | 31) National Adoption Council |
| 23) Ministry of Foreign Relations | 32) Public Defense Institute |
| 24) Ministry of National Defense | 33) Supreme Electoral Tribunal |
| 25) Ministry of the Interior | 34) Congress |
| | 35) The Judiciary |

Building on the Project’s activity from November 30, 2011 when PTI publicly presented its plan to strengthen the UIPs, the technical team visited each of the access to information units this quarter that had expressed interest in participating in the institutional-strengthening program. During the visits, the Project reviewed the objectives of the program and provided more specific details to encourage close communication and ties with the offices. In turn, the visits enabled PTI to gain a deeper understanding of the expectations and specific requirements in each case so that, whenever possible, Project assistance can be provided in a timely fashion tailored to specific needs.

Table 12 below summarizes the various components contained in the Institutional Strengthening Plan:

Table 12 – UIP Strengthening Strategy

Infrastructure and Operational Structure:	Each UIP will be assessed regarding physical layout and access; i.e., office space, direct user-access to official records on site. Additionally, the evaluation will determine whether the UIP is readily identifiable and accessible to the public (for example, posting directions on websites, proper signage, etc.) and whether the operational structure is adequate to the task.
IT equipment and capacity:	Each UIP will be assessed regarding IT support and capabilities to fulfill its role. PTI considers the following as minimum equipment requirements: one computer terminal and link for each employee; a scanner to digitalize information; a printer, and a fax. The capacity to automatically generate data or comply with requests based on software capabilities and electronic devices will be assessed based on the ability to perform three basic tasks: a) data input (collecting information); b) data processing, and c) creation (producing and sharing results). Project support to perform the basic IT tasks will produce, among other things, improved compliance (in terms of both the quality and timeliness of the information) and improved capability to submit annual reporting to the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman.
Human Resources:	The Project will evaluate training programs (those currently in place as well as future requirements). Human resource capacity building will be based on a training program developed by PTI that can be adapted to any one of the government agencies.
Information management in regard to official records and to specific requests for information:	The Project will assess the ability of each UIP to manage official records. This will include an assessment of the current situation regarding data posted on official websites and the procedures in place to update it on a regular basis. In addition, the assessment will identify the archive systems in place to coordinate, organize, administer, safeguard and systematize those public records that they are responsible for keeping. Similarly, PTI will seek to improve efficiency and quality when processing requests for public information. To do so, the Project will produce handbooks and procedures manuals or update those currently in use.

In implementing the strategic plan described above, the Project performed the following activities:

a) *Monitoring UIP websites:*

As a complementary approach to the actual UIP site visits, the Project also began to monitor the UIP websites. PTI used the very same mechanisms that Accion Ciudadana used for the 2010 Access to Information Index that it generated on agencies in the Executive Branch. This will have a direct impact on improving scores on the Index and optimizing results in general. The UIPs have taken a positive approach

to receiving feedback from PTI and taking into consideration Project recommendations to improve their websites.

b) Competitive bidding process to hire a consulting firm to provide technical assistance to strengthen information management performance regarding official records and requests for public information:

The Project took on several tasks this quarter to hire a consulting firm to provide specific support to strengthen UIPs in regard to their physical layout and operational structure; the use of IT systems; official record management, and compliance with requests for information. Three companies submitted proposals and were evaluated prior to the final selection of *Rojo y Azul Global Sociedad Anonima*. PTI expects to sign the contract with them in April for the following deliverables:

- ✓ Physical layout evaluation reports for each UIP and a description of operational structures;
- ✓ User manual to access information through the use of “Open Wolf” learning software;
- ✓ Document containing the procedures as described in the Law On Access to Public Information;
- ✓ Procedures manual for each one of the 19 UIPs that covers all of the procedures as described in the Law on Access to Public Information, and
- ✓ Check list to verify compliance with archive management requirements (Article 20, Paragraph 5 of the Law on Access to Public Information) for each one of the UIPs listed in the scope of work for the consulting contract.

c) Review grant proposal submitted by the National Center for Economic Research (CIEN) to develop a UIP training program:

To strengthen the UIPs through human resource capacity building, PTI will work jointly with the National Center for Economic Research (CIEN) to develop five training modules, as follows:

- Administrative Transparency and Anti-Corruption Efforts
- Applying the Law on Access to Public Information
- Exceptions to Accessing Public Information
- Applying Habeas Data
- Accessing and Managing Archives.

The five modules are combined into a single training program for all 19 UIPs participating in the PTI strengthening program. The Project foresees that the UIPs will take ownership of the program content through the training activities and will put the principles into practice and replicate them throughout their institutions. This component complies with Article 51 of the Law on Access to Public Information which describes an obligation to “set up ongoing professional development programs for public servants in regard to the right to access public information.”

Table 13 summarizes the activities that will be undertaken during upcoming reporting periods.

Table 13 - LLR 2.2.1 Planning for Next Quarter

Lower-Level Result (LLR) 2.2.1: Freedom of Information (FOI) Law widely disseminated and implemented by the Executive Branch and other national institutions.												
Activities	FY 2010 -2011											
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
Continue implementing a strategy to strengthen Access to Information Units within the Executive Branch. The strengthening strategy will make improvements to the UAI in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Organizational structure Training programs Processes and procedures Information systems Record management and archiving Infrastructure 												

LOWER-LEVEL RESULT 2.2.2: A NATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION BODY CREATED AND FUNCTIONING

As reported last quarter, the Project is working to support the National Transparency and Anti-Corruption Commission in developing public policy to promote transparency. This quarter, the Project consultant, Jorge Alvarado delivered his final report on the subject. His findings include suggestions to modify existing public policy affecting transparency and encouraging anti-corruption measures. The suggestions will be shared with the Commission with the expectation that they may review and modify the strategy they presented in November 2010.

This quarter, the Project also provided technical assistance to the National Transparency and Anti-Corruption Commission regarding Legislative Bill No. 4307 for a National Archives Law which was submitted to Congress and presented to the Special National Commission on Transparency and Integrity for review.

The Project consultant, Ana Elisa Corado has been working to strengthen the Office of the Vice President of the Republic in its responsibilities regarding archive management and development. She developed a Handbook on Organizing and Operating the Archives of the Office of the Vice President of Guatemala (See Annex) which includes guidelines for archiving procedures and organizational requirements. The Project considers the handbook to be a significant contribution that will provide form and function to the Archive Unit within the General Secretariat of the Office of the Vice President. PTI provided assistance to set up a training activity for personnel from the Office of the Vice President to apply the handbook. Participants included: a) secretarial and administrative staff from the various units in the Office of the Vice President, b) professional staff and officials responsible for documentation and producing information resources, and c) public administration officers and professionals that create, use and maintain documents while in office. A total of 22 public servants participated in the training on how to use and apply the handbook.

Table 14 summarizes the activities planned for upcoming reporting periods.

Table 14 - LLR 2.2.2 Planning for Next Quarter

Lower-Level Result (LLR) 2.2.2: A National Anticorruption Body created and functioning												
Activities	FY 2010 -2011											
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
Provide technical assistance and support to develop and implement transparency measures to be adopted by Executive Branch Institutions including, but not limited to, archiving procedures.												

LOWER-LEVEL RESULT 2.2.3: INTERNATIONAL ANTI-CORRUPTION TREATIES DISSEMINATED AND IMPLEMENTATION BY THE GOG STRENGTHENED

The Project was successful this quarter in training 61 public servants on the subject of international agreements and conventions on anti-corruption. The training took place during two separate activities, described below.

Training personnel from the Presidential Secretariat for Planning and Programming (Secretaria de Planificacion y Programacion de la Presidencia – SEGEPLAN)

The Project organized a training activity on February 23 entitled “Transparency and Access to Information.” The program included specific content on international anti-corruption conventions and agreements (See Annex O on the training program).



SEGEPLAN public officials participate in training activity on international anti-corruption agreements and access to public information

The 23 participants are public officials working in SEGEPLAN and their training included special presentations by Ana Castro, PTI expert on transparency issues and Julia Artiga, the head of SEGEPLAN’s Public Information Unit (UIP).

It is important to point out the SEGEPLAN UIP is one of the units participating in the PTI strengthening program. The Project used the training opportunity to specifically build capacity among the Unit personnel that attended the event, thereby optimizing the overall strengthening effort.

Training for Public Officials from the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (Tribunal Supremo Electoral – TSE)



Alvaro Ferrandino, PTI COP goes over international agreements on anti-corruption issues for the technical and administrative staff from the Supreme Electoral Tribunal

The Supreme Electoral Tribunal prepares to face a critical period in 2011 as it complies with its legal mandate to organize and oversee national and Central American Parliament elections this year. In light of this responsibility, those public officials working to audit the process in one fashion or another, must perform their duties effectively and efficiently to ensure the transparency of the entire process. The Project responded to this challenge by setting up key training components in regard to Guatemala as a State Party to international conventions to prevent and fight corruption. PTI organized an activity on March 31 entitled “International Conventions Against Corruption and the Law Against Money and Asset Laundering” (See

Program in (Annex P). A total of 38 individuals attended the training and the participants included TSE officials, as well as technical and administrative personnel. The activity included special presentations by Supreme Court Justice Gabriel Gomez, who specializes in mechanisms to prevent money laundering and by Dr. Alvaro Ferrandino, PTI Chief of Party.

Special Report

The OAS Committee of Experts for the Follow-up Mechanism to Implement the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (MESICIC) adopted report on implementing this mechanism from Guatemala, during the 18th Meeting of the Committee which concluded on March 25, 2011 (See Final Report for the Republic of Guatemala (Annex Q).

This report presents a review of implementation in the Republic of Guatemala of the provisions of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption selected by the Committee of Experts of the Follow-up Mechanism (MESICIC) for review in the Third Round. The report also examines follow-up to the implementation of the recommendations that were formulated to the Republic of Guatemala by the MESICIC Committee of Experts in the previous rounds, which are contained in the reports on that country adopted by the Committee.

The Committee prepared the report based on the responded questionnaire by the Vice President of the Republic. For its review, the Committee took into account the information provided by the Republic of Guatemala in its response of August 13, 2010; and additional information requested by the Secretariat. The Committee also reviewed information and documents received from the civil society organization Acción Ciudadana (“Civic Action”), the national chapter of Transparency International in Guatemala, drawn up in collaboration with other organizations and submitted by that organization.

The work carried out by Acción Ciudadana, supported by PTI, made a significant contribution to the final report prepared by the Committee of Experts for the Republic of Guatemala.

Table 15 summarizes the activities to be undertaken during upcoming reporting periods.

Table15 - LLR 2.2.3 Planning for Next Quarter

Lower-Level Result (LLR) 2.2.3: International Anticorruption Treaties disseminated and implemented by the GoG strengthened.												
Activities	FY 2010 – 2011											
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
Develop and Implement an International Anti-corruption treaties (IACC, and UNCAC) training workshop directed to Public Officials												
Promote coordination with other international organizations working in the same areas (IACC and UNCAC)												

LOWER-LEVEL RESULT 2.2.4: MECHANISMS TO PURSUE “COMPLAINTS OF CORRUPTION” ESTABLISHED AND WORKING IN KEY GOG INSTITUTIONS

The Project consultants, Maria Isabel Bonilla and Ruth Hernandez, continued their work this quarter to complete the diagnostic assessment on the units and mechanisms set up to process complaints that are filed to report corruption within the Executive Branch. In March, they delivered the preliminary version of their findings for reviews and comments and the Project expects to see the final version at the end of April. The Project plans to share the final report with authorities from the Executive.

Table 16 summarizes the activities that will be undertaken during the next reporting period.

Table 16 - LLR 2.2.4 Planning for Next Quarter

Lower-Level Result (LLR) 2.2.4: Mechanisms to pursue “complaints of corruption” established and working in key GoG institutions.												
Activities	FY 2010 – 2011											
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
Finalize assessment to identify, map, and group existing mechanisms/units by category, and develop generic guidelines to design technical assistance programs to strengthen selected mechanisms/units.												
Disseminate assessment report among Executive Branch Public Officials.												

1.2.3 SUB-IR 2.3: A MORE ACTIVE ROLE OF KEY OVERSIGHT ENTITIES PROMOTED

Under this Sub-IR, PTI has focused its institutional-strengthening activities to support a more significant role and increased effectiveness by the government agencies that play an oversight role, including the National Congress, the Public Ministry and the Office of the Comptroller General. The Project is working to improve their organizational structure, internal regulations and methodologies in order to optimize performance in complying with their mandates and implement measures that encourage transparency and fight corruption.

LOWER-LEVEL RESULT 2.3.1: REGULATORY FRAMEWORK AND AD HOC LEGISLATION TO COMBAT CORRUPTION IS PROMOTED BY THE CONGRESS IN PERFORMING ITS OVERSIGHT ROLE

On January 25, 2011, Congresswoman Rosa Maria de Frade, who chairs the Special National Commission for Transparency, was joined by Congressman Francisco Contreras to set up an alliance among a large group of CSOs to launch a public awareness campaign entitled “Visible Congress”. The alliance was set up to advocate for approval of Legislative Bill No 4323 on “Mechanisms to foster Transparency and Accountability throughout Legislative Operations.”

The proposed legislation would reform Congressional regulations so as to create a personalized voting record for each representative. The process is significant in that it would apply electronic voting technology

(now widely in use by legislative bodies all over the world) to allow citizens to identify and track real-time performance of their elected representatives.

Congreso Visible



More than five years have elapsed since international donors contributed over

Q7 million to install an electronic voting panel. To date, most of the votes in Congress are conducted by a show of hands. In addition to allowing possible manipulation of the quorum, this method doesn’t establish or track the personal voting record of each member of Congress. Congressional regulations do, nonetheless, stipulate roll-call voting, but only when requested by six or more members.

Citizens are entitled to know how members are voting and representing the interests of their constituents, and whether their elected representatives are voting consistent with their election platforms, stated values and principles, and keeping their campaign promises. This type of public disclosure leads to informed voters better capable of exercising their right to choose their representatives in upcoming elections.

The proposed legislation describes the following reforms to Congressional regulations and statutes:

- Electronic voting: based on an electronic system to conduct an open election using a roll-call vote during every election in Congress on all legislative bills, decrees, resolutions and items for resolution. Should the reforms be approved, every member of Congress would place their vote using the electronic system. The system tracks each individual’s vote and allows for public disclosure of the voting results. The system generates three listings: the names of those that

voted in favor; the names of those that voted against and the names of those that were absent or abstained.

- **Open Roll Call Vote:** If for any reason the electronic system were to fail, the election would take place using a roll call to openly voice a vote out loud. The only requirement to conduct the voting in this manner would be that the President of Congress announces it. Three listings would be produced: the names of those that voted in favor; the names of those that voted against, and the names of those that were absent. The voting would be explicit so as to leave no doubt as to the intention of the voter.
- **Repeal the ability to conduct a vote by a show of hands or through the use of anonymous ballots:** Unlike previous attempts to reform voting procedures, the proposed legislation abolishes voting by a show of hands. The current method effectively eliminates any chance of generating public and individual voting records, it maintains a certain degree of anonymity regarding those that voted in favor or against and allows for possible manipulation of the quorum. In addition, the reform proposes a repeal of all secret ballot voting.
- The proposal includes specific mention to put the reforms into effect immediately, particularly in light of the fact that there are important issues on the floor awaiting upcoming votes.

Legislative Bill No. 4323 is a proposal for reforms that would greatly impact on accountability issues and transparency in voting by the members of the National Congress.

A number of CSOs have rallied behind Bill No. 4323, and the following are also PTI/USAID strategic partners: FUNDESA, GAM, ProJustice Movement (FADS, *Madres Angustiadas* and the Myrna Mack Foundation), *Un Joven Mas*, National Integrity Network, Youth for Guatemala, Youthful Peace and CEG.

On February 15, the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (Comision Internacional Contra la Impunidad en Guatemala -CICIG) joined in with the organized private sector, CSOs and youth groups to request the National Congress to apply the use of an electronic system to track roll-call voting.



The Head of CICIG, Francisco Dall'Anese, was emphatic in stating that no longer should people abide a double moral standard in Congress. He was referring to the fact that legislators say one thing in public, but are doing the opposite behind closed doors.

The public event was organized by the Center for Guatemala Studies (CEG) through a PTI grant to foster and promote a legislative agenda focused

on transparency and anti-corruption measures. The event included a panel discussion moderated by Roberto Alejos, President of the National Congress.

As described earlier under LLR 2.1.1, the Center for Guatemala Studies continued to promote the following legislative bills addressing transparency issues and will support the Congressional Transparency Committee to see them passed.

1. **Law on Illicit Enrichment:** in order to comply with regulations stemming from Guatemala's ratification of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption as well as from the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption, Guatemala must define additional crimes that include illicit enrichment, among others.
2. **Law on Non-Government Organizations:** attempts to regulate the practice of diverting State funding to non-government organizations in order to avoid national procurement and contracting regulations. This legislation is key in regard to ensuring transparency in the use of public funds.
3. **Law on Public Trust Funds:** dating back to the 1990s, a number of public entities opted to use a trust fund mechanism, regulated by banking legislation, to avoid compliance with national procurement and contracting regulations.
4. **Law on Archives:** in light of the fact that Congressional Decree No. 1768 is obsolete and overtaken by events, the Law on Access to Public Information regulates a new system for national archives and is considered essential to promote appropriate legislation and replace outdated regulations.

CEG developed an advocacy strategy to promote transparency issues throughout the Legislative Agenda and, as a component of the strategy, the Project has provided assistance to set up a technical working group on the illicit enrichment legislation before Congress (LEI in Spanish).

An intense strategy developed this quarter to advocate on behalf of approving legislation against illicit enrichment and building consensus among key stakeholders to modify legislative bills 3894, 3919 and 3963. The proposals have been combined; see the attached document (see Annex C) for a description of the commonalities and a summary of the modifications. The document will be debated at a public event organized by the Sectorial Task Force on Security and Justice on April 11, 2011. At the event, the Task Force will officially launch their efforts on behalf of legislation against illicit enrichment and use the opportunity to gather strategic advisors, members of Congress and their staffers working on the issue, among others, to promote the initiative.

Some of the specific modifications pertaining to the Criminal Code include introducing or modifying descriptions to criminalize the following conduct:

- Destruction of public records;
- Misuse of information;
- Abuse of authority;
- Failure to perform duties;
- Failure to comply with requirements to file affidavits on personal assets;
- Falsifying information on personal asset affidavits;
- Disobedience;
- Revealing State secrets;
- Illegal appointments;
- Abuse of function;

- Passive bribery;
- Active bribery;
- Active trans-national bribery;
- Embezzlement of funds;
- Embezzlement by conversion;
- Misappropriation;
- Misuse of funds;
- Illicit enrichment;
- Use of fronts or a straw man;
- Trafficking in influence;
- Fraud;
- Illegal appropriation of commissions or fees;
- Misuse of government property;
- Inappropriate billing;
- Misuse of privileged information;
- Obstruction of criminal proceedings;
- Breach of duty by member of the Public Ministry and the Judiciary;
- Delaying justice, and
- Obstruction of justice.

In addition, PTI has provided assistance for the Working Group on Transparency and Quality of Public Investment, which is sub-divided into the following specialized task forces:

- a) Health (reviewing proposed legislation on NGOs and trust funds);
- b) Education (reviewing proposed legislation on NGOs and trust funds);
- c) Infrastructure (reviewing proposed legislation on trust funds);
- d) Security and justice (reviewing modifications to administrative and procurement procedures for military industry, budget implementation for the National Civilian Police and the Penitentiary System, among others), and
- e) Legal Reforms (reviewing proposed legislation on NGOs, modifications and criteria for trust funds, government procurement, internal regulations for the Office of the Comptroller General and the System of Sanctions for Government Officials).

The working groups are intended as an opportunity for civil society to join forces with the Legislative, Judiciary and Executive branches in assessing the current status of public expenditures, identify weaknesses and promote regulatory reforms required for greater transparency and increased anti-corruption measures.

At this point, the Project considers that the National Special Commission on Transparency that was established in the Congress has been strengthened through its work in presiding over the task forces. The Commission has the support of government officials at the highest levels, including the Attorney General, the Comptroller General, the Minister of the Interior and a number of vice-ministers. In addition, several representatives from the international community and well-known and reputable civil society leaders have expressed their support as well.

Institutional Strengthening

Under the Memorandum of Understanding between the USG and the National Congress, the Project is providing assistance to strengthen the Access to Information Unit (UIP). This is part of the Plan to Strengthen Access to Public Information Units under LLR 2.2.1.

In addition, the Project is also contributing to drafting the terms of reference to request proposals from organizations specializing in archive management and PTI remains in constant communication with the Office of the President of Congress to track progress.

Table 17 summarizes the activities planned to be undertaken during upcoming reporting periods.

Table 17 - LLR 2.3.1 Planning for Next Quarter

Lower-Level Result (LLR) 2.3.1: Regulatory framework and ad hoc legislation to combat corruption is promoted by the Congress in performing its oversight role.												
Activities	FY 2010 – 2011											
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
Evaluate and design technical assistance project to strengthen Congressional Archiving and Record Administration practices.												
Implement strengthening strategy within the Access to Information Unit in Congress. Strengthening strategy will aim to improve the UAI, as follows <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational Structure • Training Programs • Processes and procedures • Information systems • Record management and archiving, • Infrastructure 												
Continue work with members of Congress championing transparency and anticorruption legislation to set the agenda on the matter and to establish alliances with the Executive Branch, CICIG, media, private sector, CSOs, and other key stakeholders. This will include public advocacy, workshops, and development of short papers (White papers), among others.												

LOWER-LEVEL RESULT 2.3.2: MECHANISMS TO PURSUE CORRUPTION CASES ARE ESTABLISHED AND FUNCTIONING IN THE ANTI-CORRUPTION UNIT OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL’S OFFICE

Institutional Context at the Public Ministry

Following Dr. Claudia Paz y Paz Bailey’s appointment as Attorney General and head of the Public Ministry, the institution has seen a number of changes. The transition period included staffing adjustments, as well as structural and operational modifications. To a greater or lesser degree, the transition has had an impact on how the Project implements activities with these organizations, as described in the following paragraphs.

Public Ministry

Structural and operational shifts within the Public Ministry reflect a principal change: the abolishment of Secretariat for Technical Coordination along with its direct responsibility to oversee technical coordination and follow up on implementing the Attorney General’s instructions throughout all prosecutor units, at both centralized and district levels.

As a result of having dismantled the technical Secretariat, the Secretary General of the Public Ministry was handed overall responsibility. To avoid confusion and separate the duties regarding that office’s original administrative management role vs. the new technical oversight role, the Attorney General established an Under Secretary position for Coordination to take over the technical duties.

In addition, Dr. Paz y Paz set up a new Secretariat for International Relations and Cooperation which will be responsible for external relations with the donor community, the diplomatic corps and international legal coordination.

Personnel are facing uncertainty and have seen a number of changes in staffing during the reporting period that have affected overall operations at the Public Ministry.

At this point, the most significant changes include the departure of Gloria Porras, the former Secretary General, who is now President Colom's appointment as Constitutional Court Justice. Mynor Melgar took her former position when he left behind his job as Director of the Office of Criminal Investigation (Dirección de Investigaciones Criminalísticas -DICRI). His former position has remained unfilled.

The Attorney General has brought in a number of trusted associates and appointed Arturo Aguilar as Secretary for International Affairs and Cooperation along with Javier Monterroso as Private Secretary to replace Fanuel Garcia who had been in that position for the last three years.

In addition, the Prosecutor Unit for Administrative Felonies and the Prosecutor Unit against Money Laundering have new leadership, Aura Marina Perez Muller and Rolando Rodenas, respectively. Additional adjustments include the resignation of the head of the Prosecutor Unit against Drug Activities and his deputy transferring to the Prosecutor Unit in Chinautla.

The restructuring has led to a significant degree of instability in several departments, at both the management as well as operational levels. The staff seems uncertain about whether the restructuring is complete or whether to expect continued changes in the future. Similarly, certain responsibilities and tasks are being reassigned and producing backlogs or delays affecting the work in the prosecutor units as they struggle to adjust to a new organizational structure and procedures.

A description is provided below of the specific activities described in the Work Plan and carried out under this LLR. The activities fall into three general categories, as follows:

- technical assistance for specific issues;
- training, and
- institutional strengthening activities.

In addition, PTI received a request from Dr. Paz y Paz after she took office as Attorney General and head of the Public Ministry in December 2010 to expand Project support to her institution. She asked that the Project consider a new category of activities under "Communications: transparency in information and media management."

Technical assistance for specific issues

Again this quarter, the Project focused its efforts to work on specific cases with the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor Unit. The first objective was to identify those cases that had seen significant progress in criminal investigation and, therefore, more likely to result in an arrest warrant. The Project also heeded a request from the head of the Unit to evaluate his office's overall performance this quarter and identify areas for improvement. Therefore, prior to describing some of the progress the Unit has made regarding specific cases, the Project framed the situation first in terms of the statistics and results from the evaluation of the Unit.

The SICOMP tracking system for Public Ministry cases produced data showing that the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor Unit handled a total of 28 cases this quarter.

Of these 28 cases, the Unit completed 6 of the cases, equaling 21% of the total caseload, by filing indictments.

Averaging twelve per month, the Prosecutor Unit requested a total of 36 arrest warrants this period. In response to the requests filed by the Public Ministry, the corresponding judges issued a total of nine court orders to apprehend individuals. Of the nine court orders, a total of six resulted in arrests by the National Civilian Police.

Framed by this context then, the Project provided support and technical assistance for a number of specific cases this quarter. As factors in deciding which cases to assist, the Project looked at the likelihood of obtaining an arrest warrant along with, the degree of progress being made in the investigation and successful analysis. The Project provided assistance to a total of 19 cases this quarter.

Training



The Project organized a week-long training event this period from January 24-28. The training focused on the information tool known as Analyst’s Notebook I2 and addressed criminal intelligence analysis for complex cases, in addition to graphing techniques for criminal networks, phone calls, associations, etc.

Twelve staff members from the Public Ministry Prosecutor Units (against Corruption and on Administrative Felonies) and the Analysis Unit attended the training. The training included a practical hands-on session to apply the theoretical knowledge.



Upon completing the training, participants received a document certifying their understanding of Analyst’s Notebook I2. The certification leaves no doubt as to their expertise and will support future applications of the tool among the various agencies in the Judiciary.

Activities that Promote Institutional Strengthening

The consultants hired through the DPK Home Office, Rodrigo Gutierrez and Marly Vasquez presented the findings from their diagnostic assessment of the Prosecutor Units on Administrative Felonies and Against Corruption. PTI met with the consultants to review the content and conclusions and provide Project input for the final version (See Annex R).

Over the course of the next reporting period, the Project will present the conclusions and recommendations from the reports on the respective Prosecutor Units to the Public Ministry and will begin to develop plans to implement the recommendations.

Analysis Software for the Prosecutor Unit against Corruption

This quarter the Project continued to see progress under Julio Quintana’s consultancy to develop and implement software for the Prosecutor Unit against Corruption.

The consultant is developing three components simultaneously that will make up the information analysis module for the Unit. The first component is based on previous work to increase capacity and broaden the scope of SICOMP 2 (Public Ministry Information and Case Management System 2.0). The second component then builds up a central repository of data structured in such a way as to generate information analysis. The third component comprises work to develop the actual information analysis function enabling users to search and request data that will return key elements for the cases being investigated at the Unit.

The following chart describes the systematic approach underlying the activities this quarter for each one of the three components.

a) Broadening the scope of data on financial documents

Activities	Results
Analyze and design expansions for data on financial documents	Expansions designed for data registries on financial documents that allow information to be analyzed and cross-referenced.
Design a data base to increase operations and data collection	Entity-relation model created to increase data collection
Develop (software) tailored to functions and increased data collection from financial documents	A new version of SICOMP2 includes additional screen views for financial document data

b) Design and build Central Repository

Activities	Results
Design a central repository for data in such a way as to facilitate information management	Preliminary version of central repository is in place for the information analysis module
Design process to extract, transform and load information from a consolidated SICOMP data base into the central repository.	Processes in place to load mass data.
Coordinate activities through SICOMP authorities to request and use the IT resources required to load mass data.	Server assigned to implement the system to extract, transform and load mass data onto the Central Repository to house the data base for the information analysis module. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Server configured for trial runs. • First testing phase completed to load mass data.

c) Design and build Information Analysis Module

Activities	Results
Set up development framework	Tools installed to develop information analysis module. Handbook on tools configured for solutions.
Design and analyze the first version of the information analysis module. Development (building and programming) of the first version of the information analysis module.	Model developed on system presentation and operations. First version of the information analysis module completed.

Assist the Public Ministry in strengthening transparency when managing information and media:

As described earlier in this report, PTI received a request from the Attorney General, Dr. Paz y Paz, to assist the Public Ministry in strengthening the social communication unit and increase transparency in accessing and handling information. The Project began to coordinate and plan activities for this purpose during the reporting period.

The PTI team has set up close coordination with Arturo Aguilar, Secretary for International Relations at the Public Ministry and advisor to the Attorney General, to begin to develop a comprehensive communications strategy based on transparent handling of information and media management. In addition, the Project joined forces with UNDP and CICIG to bring in an Argentine expert, Oscar Feito. The consultant, who specializes in communications and access to public information, will perform a diagnostic assessment prior to developing a strategy paper for the Public Ministry.

This quarter, the Project technical consultant working on communications and inter-institutional relations implemented the first phase of this effort and oversaw the general coordination and details pertaining to the visit by the Argentine expert. The agenda included organizing the information systematically and designing the critical path. In addition, a one-week interview phase provided an opportunity for the expert to discuss the situation with key stakeholders and both national and international actors. The interview process yielded a number of ideas, lessons learned and information required to frame a communications strategy, which was then presented over the course of two working sessions with the Attorney General for her feedback. In addition, the Project had another two working sessions with the Secretary, Arturo Aguilar, to factor in his observations. To provide support and assist the process, PTI set up a working group including a representative from CICIG, a representative from UNDP, the PTI technical expert, Marielos Monzon and the PTI COP Alvaro Ferrandino.

To date, the international expert Oscar Feito has submitted his draft strategy paper for PTI revisions prior to submitting it to the Public Ministry Secretary for his comments.

During the next quarter, the Project plans to have the PTI consultant on communications and inter-institutional relations provide assistance to implement the strategy.

Table 18 summarizes the activities that will be undertaken during upcoming reporting periods.

Table 18- LLR 2.3.2 Planning for Next Quarter

Lower-Level Result (LLR) 2.3.2: Mechanisms to pursue corruption cases are established and functioning in the Anti-Corruption Unit of the Attorney General's Office.												
Activities	FY 2010 – 2011											
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
Continue providing technical assistance to specific cases being worked on by the Anticorruption Unit and the Administrative Felonies Unit, in order to apply the implementation of "General Instruction 01.2006", which contains the Criminal Investigation Methodology.												
Discuss ACU and AFU diagnostic results with Attorney General in order to begin to develop and implement strategy/action plan to strengthen the ACU and AFU.												
Continue providing technical assistance and support in the development of software to simplify the use of Criminal Investigation Methodology.												
Provide in-kind grant of "Analyst's Notebook 8.5" software licenses.												
Continue developing and implementing pending training modules for the Anticorruption Unit.												
Develop and implement a training program for the Administrative Felonies Unit.												
Continue identifying and developing measures for institutional strengthening.												
Design and support interagency strategy to strengthen coordination activities between the Public Ministry and the CGO that results in a more efficient handling of corruption cases and will thereby strengthen forensic auditing actions in Guatemala.												

LOWER-LEVEL RESULT 2.3.3: OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER GENERAL (CGC) IMPROVES ITS PERFORMANCE IN SELECTED AREAS OF INTERVENTION.

Institutional Context – National Office of the Comptroller General

The situation in this organization is similar to what the Public Ministry is facing. Nora Segura was appointed as Comptroller General recently and she made a number of adjustments and personnel changes to improve day-to-day operations in fulfilling the control and audit roles performed by the agency.

Notably, Leyla Lemus was appointed as Legal Counsel and Celvin Galindo as Inspector General. These individuals have always been close advisors to the Comptroller General. Vilma Xicara, new to the fold, was brought in to replace Lucrecia Chinchilla as head of the International Cooperation division.

Building on these staffing changes, the Comptroller General is also striving to re-engineer her organizational structure as approved in Agreement No. A-006-2010. The new structure was developed around a redistribution of audit operations under a group of departments that now report to the Deputy Comptroller for Quality in Public Expenditures, as follows:

Technical Assistance Department
 Government Audit Department
 Municipal Audit Department
 Special Entity Audit Department
 Trust Fund Audit Department
 Public Infrastructure Audit Department
 Division of Quality in Public Expenditures
 Monitoring and Early Warning Unit

On the heels of Nora Segura’s appointment as Comptroller General, the Project approached her to confirm her willingness to receive PTI technical assistance. During the preliminary meetings, she stressed the importance of improving inter-institutional relations with the Public Ministry.

Taking advantage of the opening, the Project set up a working lunch on March 8 between the Attorney General and the Comptroller General, Dr. Claudia Paz y Paz and Nora Segura de Delcompare, respectively. They were joined by their technical teams in an unprecedented step to begin coordination efforts between their agencies.



A bilateral cooperation agreement is signed between the Office of the Comptroller General and the Public Ministry of Guatemala. On the left, Nora Segura de Delcompare, Comptroller General. On the right, Dr. Claudia Paz y Paz, Attorney General and Head of the Public Ministry

During the meeting, both officials acknowledged the need to set up permanent coordination mechanisms between their technical teams and opted to schedule a series of meetings to design a protocol for the purpose. Their objective is to have mechanisms in place that enable fluid and efficient information flows in a timely manner and allow the institutions to coordinate activities, particularly (forensic) audit, that will ultimately end up at the Public Ministry for criminal investigation into charges of corruption.

The new relationship was officially acknowledged on March 24 through a Bilateral Cooperation Agreement signed between the Office of the Comptroller General and the Public Ministry (See Annex S). The signing ceremony was attended by members of the diplomatic community, communication media and representatives from both agencies.

Now that the Agreement has been signed, the technical work teams from both institutions have set up the schedule for their meetings beginning in April. The Project is providing technical and financial support for the effort and, in addition, PTI will work with both agencies to ensure that a contact point is designated in each and that those individuals are prepared to oversee and follow up on the activities to comply with the terms of the Cooperation Agreement. In order to ensure high quality and sufficient authority to move the process forward with the Public Ministry in a timely manner, the Comptroller General has made it clear during the initial meetings that she expects to see someone high-level from her staff as the contact person. In light of this, the it appears likely that the Deputy Comptroller will be the contact person.

In a parallel effort, PTI set up coordination efforts with the Office of the Comptroller General to move forward in conducting an institutional assessment that will be financed by the World Bank based on terms of reference that were developed by the Project.

Table 19 summarizes the activities planned to be undertaken during the next reporting period.

Table 19 - LLR 2.3.3 Planning for Next Quarter

Lower-Level Result (LLR) 2.3.3: Controller General Office improves its performance in selected areas of intervention.												
Activities	FY 2010 – 2011											
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
Explore opportunities to provide technical assistance and support to the Comptroller General's office in order to improve performance.												
Design and support interagency strategy to strengthen coordination activities between the Public Ministry and the CGO that results in a more efficient handling of corruption cases and will thereby strengthen forensic auditing actions in Guatemala.												

1.2.4 SUB IR 2.4: A MORE TRANSPARENT POLITICAL PARTY FINANCING SYSTEM ESTABLISHED AND WORKING

This is a transitional component towards a technical assistance project that specifically targets the issue, PTI provided support for the Auditing Department of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (*Tribunal Supremo Electoral – TSE*) in drafting an operations manual for the Delivery System for Electoral Audits that includes reports with regard to appointments for public office.

The Project consultant began work last November to evaluate the mail delivery process to send voting booth results to the electoral audit center and has recently been developing the mail delivery handbook for the process as well as designing the specifications for the mail delivery software (*Correo Propio* in Spanish).

Following a number of meetings to review the preliminary versions, the consultant hired to deliver an Operational Handbook on a Mail Delivery System for the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) provided his final report, including:

a) *A diagnostic assessment on TSE Auditing Unit procedures*

The principal findings from the diagnostic assessment are as follows:

- the need to develop and implement a comprehensive information system focused on the mail delivery function that would enable personnel with limited training and experience, to perform the tasks;
- provide training in a timely manner for both permanent staff and temporary hires, and
- use the mail delivery system as a component of a platform designed to carry out audit procedures during the electoral process.

b) Operational Handbook on a Mail Delivery System for the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE)

The Operational Handbook is intended to provide clear and concise guidelines on procedures and basic operations to perform mail delivery (“Correo Propio” is the term coined in Spanish to safeguard and deliver ballots and voting poll results). The Handbook also described the specific tasks as mandated by law that must be conducted by the Electoral Auditor during a general election or popular referendum. The Handbook is a technical tool designed for use by the TSE permanent staff or temporary hires during an election cycle.

More to the point, the Mail Delivery is a mechanism that provides the Electoral Audit with documents to support, verify and audit voting results. The votes are received and tabulated by the IT department and cross-referenced with the official numbers from the voting polls provided by each election center throughout Guatemala.

The Handbook guides the personnel responsible for the Electoral Audit by providing the documentation to be applied throughout the election cycle, handling requirements, responsible entities and appropriate procedures (flowchart).

The Handbook was completed and delivered to the Electoral Auditor on March 3 and satisfactory receipt was officially acknowledged in writing to PTI on March 9. (See Annex T). In follow up, the Project provided support to hold a training activity on March 10 at the TSE facilities on how to correctly apply the Handbook. A total of 16 staff members from the Electoral Audit unit attended the training and took advantage of the opportunity to discuss their impressions with the consultant or request clarification on procedures to conduct the actual audit during the elections.

c) Software design specifications for the Mail Delivery system

The consultant also provided a deliverable on the terms of reference to contract professional services to design, develop and implement an IT system to track the mail delivery. The software would include controls for every step of delivery, and in addition, present election results.

Training

The TSE is responsible for supervising party expenditures, but has not been strong in policing, as some lawmakers have pointed out. In a 2004 study conducted by the Carter Center in Atlanta, investigators concluded that Guatemala had one of the Western Hemisphere's least-regulated party financing systems. "Rules for the disclosure of the parties' campaign contributions are, moreover, non-existent. In a country characterized by an extremely unequal distribution of income and wealth, this system maximizes the potential for those with money to determine the outcomes of election contests and shape policy to their own



Training workshop participants are informed about international conventions and agreements against corruption and money laundering

advantage, disregarding the will of the voters," reads the report.

Weak legislation to regulate and monitor campaign contributions means that there is no hard data to indicate the real origin of monies used to finance campaigns in Guatemala. Many suspect that contributions are derived from illegal activities such as money laundering, corruption, and drug trafficking.

As previously reported under LLR 2.2.3, the Project organized a training workshop on March 31 on international agreements and conventions against corruption and on the Law Against Money and other Asset Laundering in Guatemala. A total of 37 public officials, along with TSE technical and administrative personnel attended the event. Most of the participants work very closely on auditing and overseeing political organization financing.

In light of their significant expertise on the subject, the Project COP, Dr. Alvaro Ferrandino, joined Supreme Court Justice Gabriel Gomez in providing presentations for the participants.

Institutional Strengthening

The Access-to-Information Units Strengthening Plan described earlier under section LLR 2.2.1 includes mention of Project assistance to the TSE Access-to-Information Unit. The strategy is designed to improve UAIs in the following areas:

- Organizational Structure
- Training Programs
- Processes and procedures
- Information systems
- Record management and archiving,
- Infrastructure

Based on the importance of optimizing the technical assistance and resources provided to the TSE by the USAID Election Project being implemented by the International Foundation for Electoral System (IFES), PII set up a coordinating mechanism between both projects. The coordinating mechanism allows for close communication and coordination to share information on activities from both projects with TSE, particularly those concerning the Electoral Audit process.

Table 20 summarizes the activities planned for upcoming reporting periods.

Table 20 - LLR 2.4 Planning for Next Quarter

Lower-Level Result (LLR) 2.4: A more transparent political party financing system established and working.												
Activities	FY 2010 – 2011											
	Q1			Q2			Q3			Q4		
	O	N	D	J	F	M	A	M	J	J	A	S
Implement strengthening strategy within the Supreme Electoral Tribunal's Access-to-Information Unit. Strengthening strategy will aim to improve UAIs in the following areas: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organizational Structure • Training Programs • Processes and procedures • Information systems • Record management and archiving, • Infrastructure 												

1.3 SPECIAL ACTIVITIES:

PRESIDENTIAL COMMISSION AGAINST MONEY AND OTHER ASSET LAUNDERING AND TERRORISM FINANCING IN GUATEMALA.

Presidential Decree No. 132-2010 dated May 6, 2010, officially created the Presidential Commission Against Money and other Asset Laundering and Terrorism Financing in Guatemala, heretofore referred to as the Commission, which includes the following members:

- Vice President of Guatemala, presides and coordinates;
- Minister of Foreign Relations;
- Minister of the Interior;
- Secretary of Strategic Intelligence for the President;
- General Director of Civilian Intelligence;
- Superintendent for Tax Administration, and
- Bank Superintendent.

Because of certain legal and regulatory restrictions, the following members are on the Commission as invited guests: the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court; the Attorney General and any other individuals that the Commission may chose to include.

The Commission is responsible for coordinating activities and ensuring inter-agency cooperation to prevent, control, oversee and sanction any crimes involving money or other asset laundering as well as financing terrorism and to ensure full support and compliance with legislation in effect.

The Commission Coordinator, Vice President Espada, requested PTI to provide financial assistance to hire a consultant for the strategic planning process as well as to develop a risk assessment in regard to money and asset laundering. Over the reporting period, the Project hired the consultant to begin work next quarter.

As of March 1, the Project initiated activities in response to the request of the Vice President to support the Commission by contracting a consultant, Carlos Patricio Rodriguez, to deliver the following:

- a) Support to develop the Comprehensive Strategy Plan for the Presidential Commission against Money and other Asset Laundering and Terrorism Financing in Guatemala;
- b) Develop a national diagnostic risk assessment in terms of money and other asset laundering and financing terrorism in Guatemala. The evaluation must assess government institutions and consider preventive measures to restrict money laundering through political party funding and campaign financing.
- c) Both the comprehensive strategy plan and the national diagnostic evaluation and risk assessment should be factored into a Work Plan for the Commission.

MCC INDICATORS

As indicated by the Contracting Officer in a communication dated February 3, 2011, USAID/Guatemala has decided to cancel the Additional Activity “MCC Indicators” under this Task Order that would support Government of Guatemala efforts to become eligible for program funding from the Millennium Challenge Account (MCA).

2.0 SUB-GRANT PROGRAM

The sub-grants program was established to advance activities that lead to the achievement of LLRs. The total amount of the sub-grant component is US \$754,898.00. To date, ten sub-grants have been awarded for US\$591,854.77 to local CSOs. The main objective of funding these activities is to empower Guatemalan citizens to make positive changes in their communities and raise citizens' awareness of efforts to combat corruption and promote transparency. Please refer to **Section 2, under LLR 2.1: "Citizens Better informed and capable to oversee and fight against corruption"** to find summary of major activities carried out under the grants component during this reporting period.

Grantee	Grant No.	Title of Activity	Period of Performance		Budgeted Amount	Estimated Month Expense March 2011**	Expense to Date	Remaining Balance
			Starting Date	Finalizing Date				
Acción Ciudadana	001	Access to Information	January 4, 2010	December, 2010	\$99,994.33	\$0.00	\$102,239.83	-\$2,245.50
Fundación DESC	002	Corruption Networks Diagnosis / Methodology	February 22, 2010	Agust 30, 2010	\$34,490.76	\$0.00	\$34,490.76	\$0.00
FADS	003	Attorney General Election Process	February 5, 2010	March 27, 2011	\$72,530.81	\$0.00	\$72,530.81	\$0.00
CEG	004	Transparency Legislative Agenda	January 1, 2010	June 15, 2011	\$76,890.51	\$10,201.60	\$28,896.36	\$37,792.55
Acción Ciudadana	005	2010 Access to Information Index	June 28, 2010	December, 2010	\$29,654.84	\$0.00	\$29,654.84	\$0.00
Acción Ciudadana	006	ICAC Shadow Report	June 28, 2010	June 1, 2011	\$27,772.31	\$0.00	\$27,772.31	\$0.00
Pro Justicia	007	AG and CG Election Processes	September 28, 2010	March 27, 2011	\$57,453.15	\$5,000.00	\$47,783.04	\$4,670.11
Vital Voices	008	Political Mentorship	November 15, 2010	July 15, 2011	\$98,753.15	\$14,723.68	\$20,653.75	\$63,375.72
GAM	009	Access to Information	February 22, 2011	July 21, 2011	\$50,132.50	\$0.00	\$8,013.07	\$42,119.43
FADS	013	CC	February 3, 2011	June 3, 2011	\$44,182.41	\$7,613.31	\$10,613.57	\$25,955.53
Totals					\$591,854.77	\$37,538.59	\$382,648.35	\$171,667.83

3.0 RAPID RESPONSE FUND

PTI Rapid Response Fund (RRF) mechanism is designed as a flexible tool to provide technical assistance, training, and commodities in response to unanticipated opportunities and/or crises, which impact PTI implementation throughout the life of the project. The RRF will provide targeted in-kind and financial support.

As stipulated in the Mission Statement, all activities to be financed by the RRF must contribute to the achievement of the objectives of the program as specified in the Sub-Intermediate Results (Sub-IRs) and serve to strengthen the inter-institutional relationship of program stakeholders. The total amount of the RRF component is US \$220,000.00.

Please refer to **Section 2** to find the detailed description of awards that were active during the reporting period.

To date, five awards have been granted for a total amount of US\$170,282.43.

Grantee	Grant No.	Title of Activity	Period of Performance		Budgeted Amount	Estimated Month	Expense to Date	Remaining Balance
			Starting Date	Finalizing Date		Expense April 2011 ¹		
Movimiento Pro Justicia	001	IDPP	January 4, 2010	December, 2010	\$15,687.50	\$0.00	\$12,712.39	\$2,975.11
FLACSO	002	DPI	February 22, 2010	August 30, 2010	\$97,010.13	\$0.00	\$48,694.18	\$48,315.95
Movimiento Pro Justicia	003	Attorney General Election Process	February 5, 2010	March 27, 2011	\$3,140.00	\$0.00	\$3,136.97	\$3.03
Movimiento Pro Justicia	004	Transparency Legislative Agenda	January 1, 2010	June 15, 2011	\$50,000.00	\$0.00	\$48,332.40	\$1,667.60
		Support to develop the Comprehensive Strategy Plan for the Presidential Commission against Money and other Asset Laundering and Terrorism Financing in Guatemala	February 28, 2011	June 8, 2011	\$8,444.80	\$0.00	\$0.00	\$8,444.80
Vice-Presidencia	005							
Totals					\$174,282.43	\$0.00	\$112,875.94	\$61,406.49

4.0 GENDER SECTION

There were no specific activities planned and/or carried out under any Sub-IR or LLR for this crosscutting theme during this quarter.

A total of 34 women, including both Civil Society Representatives and Public Officials have been trained during reporting period (January 2011 to March 2011).

5.0 TRAINING

5.1 GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Element:		GJD 2.4 - Anti-corruption Reforms				
Indicator Title:		Number of Government Officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training.				
Definition:		People must be from government. Training refers to all training or educational events whether short-term or long-term, in country or abroad.				
Training Events						
01	Name of Training Program	International Anticorruption Conventions and access to public information				
	Field of Study	International Anticorruption Conventions				
	Relationship to T.O. Objectives	Lower Level Result 2.2.3. International Anticorruption Treaties disseminated and implementation by GoG strengthened. Number of Government Officials receiving Project supported anti-corruption training, specifically related to areas of intervention derived from International Anticorruption Treaties.				
	Offered By:	PTI and the Secretary of Planning and Programming of the Presidency – SEGEPLAN-				
	Directed To:	Public officials of the Secretary of Planning and Programming of the Presidency –SEGEPLAN-				
	Start Dates:	February 23	End Date:	February 23	Total No. of Training hrs.	8 hrs.
	Total No. of Participants	23	No. of Male Participants	14	No. of Female Participants	9
	Estimated Cost	Q. 5, 628 .08 (US\$708.82) *exchange rate 7.65		Estimated Cost per person	Q. 244.69 (US\$ 30.81) *exchange rate 7.65	

Element:		GJD 2.4 - Anti-corruption Reforms				
Indicator Title:		Number of Government Officials receiving USG-supported anti-corruption training.				
Definition:		People must be from government. Training refers to all training or educational events whether short-term or long-term, in country or abroad.				
Training Events						
02	Name of Training Program	International Anticorruption Conventions and Anti-money Laundering Law				
	Field of Study	International Anticorruption Conventions				
	Relationship to T.O. Objectives	Lower Level Result 2.2.3. International Anticorruption Treaties disseminated and implementation by GoG strengthened. Number of Government Officials receiving Project supported anti-corruption training, specifically related to areas of intervention derived from International Anticorruption Treaties.				
	Offered By:	PTI and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal TSE				
	Directed To:	Staff and administrative personnel of the TSE				
	Start Dates:	March 31	End Date:	March 31	Total No. of Training hrs.	3 hrs.
	Total No. of Participants	38	No. of Male Participants	28	No. of Female Participants	10
Estimated Cost	Q. 3, 799.00 (US\$496.60) *exchange rate 7.65		Estimated Cost per person	Q. 99.97 (US\$ 13.06) *exchange rate 7.65		

5.2 PEOPLE AFFILIATED WITH NON – GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS

Element:		GJD 2.4 - Anti-corruption Reforms				
Indicator Title:		Number of people affiliated with non-governmental organizations receiving USG supported anti-corruption training.				
Definition:		People may not be from government. Training refers to all training or educational events whether short-term or long-term, in country or abroad.				
Training Event						
02	Name of Training Program	Access to Public Information				
	Field of Study	Access to Public Information				
	Relationship to T.O. Objectives	SUB-IR 2.1 Citizens better informed and capable to oversee and fight against corruption. LLR 2.1.1 Increase and strengthen participation of Civil Society Organizations in watchdog and social auditing activities and oversight of public resources and functions of public authorities.				
	Offered By:	Transparency and Integrity Project				
	Directed To:	Member of the Civil Society Organization Paz Joven and Pastoral Juvenil				
	Start Dates:	February 10	End Date:	February 10	Total No. of Training hrs.	6 hours
	Total No. of Participants	48	No. of Male Participants	33	No. of Female Participants	15
Estimated Cost	Q 6631.49 (US\$ 835.20) *exchange rate 7.94		Estimated Cost per person	Q 138.15 (US\$ 17.40) *exchange rate 7.94		

6.0 SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

6.1 SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (CONSULTANTS)

Consultant/Specialist	Description of Consultancy/Technical Assistance	Date
María Isabel Bonilla	Conduct assessment to identify, map, and group existing mechanisms/units within the Executive Branch that pursue allegations of corruption according to their typology and develop a generic guideline for designing a technical assistance program to strengthen selected mechanisms/units.	September 7, 2010 to January 7, 2011
Ruth Hernandez		September 7, 2010 to January 7, 2011
Rebecca Kronick	Support in reporting obligations, grant management and RRF administration.	September 22, 2010 to March 25, 2011
Ana Eliza Corado	Study the archiving and recordkeeping situation in the Vice-Presidency, develop a recordkeeping policies and procedures manual, assist the Vice-Presidency in the implementation of the procedures manual in reference.	September 20, 2010 to July 31, 2011
María de los Angeles Monzón	Implementation of a reflection circle for columnists, and actualization program for journalists to promote Transparency and Anticorruption matters vis a vis current political situation in Guatemala.	November 9, 2010 to July 31, 2011
Alejandro Sanchez Garrido	To provide support and assistance to the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala.	November 12, 2010 to July 31, 2011
Jorge Alvarado	Assist the GoG Commission for Transparency and the fight against corruption in the preparation of a Transparency Policy.	November 12, 2010 To February 4, 2011
Oscar Poroj	Design and implement a training module on appeal process according to Guatemala's legislation for the Anticorruption Unit of the Attorney General's Office	November 15, 2010 To January 20, 2011

Consultant/Specialist	Description of Consultancy/Technical Assistance	Date
Luis Felipe Saenz	Design and implement a training module in banking procedures, and asset identification and recuperation according to Guatemala's legislation for the Anticorruption Unit of the Attorney General's Office.	November 15, 2010 to February 9, 2011
Mario Chavez	Assist the Audit Unit of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) in developing a procedural manual for the Mail Delivery.	November 30, 2010 to February 4, 2011
Carlos Patricio Rodriguez	Assist the GoG Commission in the development of a Comprehensive Strategy Plan for the Presidential Commission against Money and other Asset Laundering and Terrorism Financing in Guatemala; and a National diagnostic risk assessment in terms of money and other asset laundering and financing terrorism in Guatemala. The evaluation must assess government institutions and consider preventive measures to restrict money laundering through political party funding and campaign financing.	February 28, 2011 to June 8, 2011

6.2 SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE / INTERNATIONAL SUBCONTRACTS (CONSULTANTS)

Consultant/Specialist	Description of Consultancy/Technical Assistance	Date
Rodrigo Gutierrez Godinez under DPK	Diagnosis and development of strengthening plan for the Anti-Corruption Unit of the Attorney General's Office	July 5 – September 30, 2010
Marly Catalina Vasquez Ventura under DPK	Diagnosis and development of strengthening plan for the Office of Administrative Felonies Unit of the Attorney General's Office	July 5 – September 30, 2010
Julio Antonio Quintana under DPK	Software for collecting criminal intelligence and analysis, to strengthen the investigation of crimes of corruption	July 5, 2010 – January 15, 2011

6.3 SHORT-TERM TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE (HOME OFFICE)

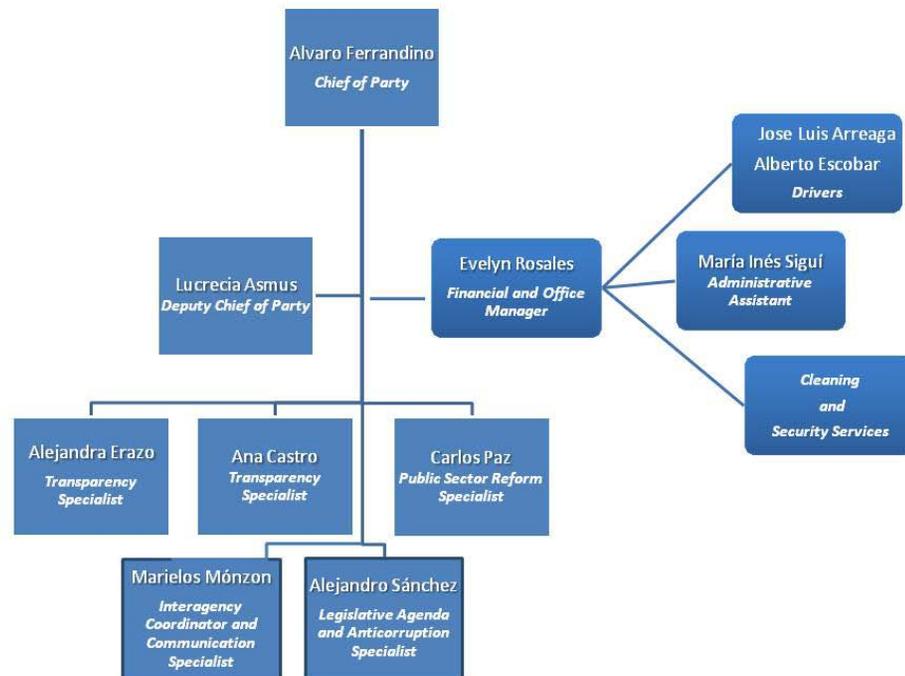
Not Applicable

7.0 MONITORING AND EVALUATION EFFORTS

Monitoring and Evaluation Efforts will be reported in next quarterly report.

8.0 SPECIAL REPORTING

8.1 ADMINISTRATIVE ISSUES



María Alejandra Erazo was hired to substitute Wolfgang Ochaeta.

Rebecca Kronick, Short Term – CCN Consultant, in charge of supporting PTI in reporting obligations, grant management and RRF administration, presented resignation effective March 18, 2011.

8.2 ENVIRONMENTAL REGULATIONS

There will be no impact on the environment under this project. The scope of work of the project is mainly technical assistance and training.

8.3 “KEY ISSUES” REPORTING

The PTI has been requested to report on the following three key Issues:

Anticorruption

This Key Issue cuts across all Functional Objectives and relates to activities that discourage corrupt practices by promoting transparency and accountability in the use of public resources and authority. These activities may be carried out in any or all development sectors. Preventive reforms and enforcement measures targeting government (e.g., procurement, financial management, and auditing functions; transparent budgeting and budget tracking; regulatory reform; merit - based civil service reforms and asset declaration for public authorities; freedom of information; transparency in the management of extractive and natural resources; electoral processes and financing issues; anticorruption authorities; and judicial processes), as well as building monitoring, advocacy, and oversight capacity in civil society organizations, legislatures, academia, the press, and the private sector should be included.

A total of 19 Access-to-Information Units signed on for the PTI technical assistance program to strengthen them.

Beginning in January, the Project set up individual site visits to each Unit joining the program. During the site visits, PTI presented the overall objectives of the program and went into specific details pertaining to each Unit. This set the foundation for creating channels of communication and enabled the Project to gain increased understanding of the limitations or specific requirements for each participating Unit. Along with the specifics as discussed, the site visits are particularly important so that the Project may provide timely and effective assistance tailored to each Unit whenever possible.

The technical assistance to strengthen the Access-to-Information Units will be provided in the following areas: 1) organizational structure, 2) training programs, 3) processes and procedures, 4) information systems, 5) file and document management and archives, and 6) infrastructure.

PTI continued its efforts this period to provide technical assistance to the National Anti-Corruption and Transparency Commission under Vice President Espada and directed by Dr. Silvio Gramajo.

The Project consultant, Jorge Alvarado, completed his contract deliverables which include a number of suggestions to review and modify public policy in terms of transparency and anti-corruption measures.

PTI provided technical assistance to the National Anti-corruption and Transparency Commission to draft Legislative Bill No. 4307 (on the Law on National Archives). The proposed legislation was submitted to the full Congress and referred to the National Special Committee on Transparency and to the Committee on Integrity for review.

The Project expert, Ana Corado, responsible for a consultancy to strengthen the Office of the Vice President regarding its archives, completed the Handbook on Organizing and Operating the Archives of the Office of the Vice President of Guatemala. This effort constitutes an important tool to provide form and function to the archive unit within the General Secretariat of the Office of the Vice President. The Project ensured that the Vice Presidential staff was appropriately trained in the use and content of the Handbook.

The Project was successful this quarter in training 61 public servants on the subject of international agreements and conventions against corruption. The training was broken down as follows:

- Training activity for personnel from the Presidential Secretariat for Planning and Programming (Secretaria de Planificacion y Programacion de la Presidencia – SEGEPLAN).
- Training activity for public officials from the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (Tribunal Supremo Electoral – TSE).

With the backing of a large group of CSOs, this quarter was marked by Congresswoman Rosa Maria de Frade, chairing the National Special Commission on Transparency, being joined by Congressman Francisco Contreras, to launch a public campaign entitled “Visible Congress.” The campaign is intended to increase support to sponsor legislative bill No. 4323 on Mechanisms for Transparency and Accountability in Parliamentary Management.

The campaign is backed by a number of USAID/Guatemala strategic partners from civil society, including FUNDESA, GAM, the ProJustice Movement (an alliance that includes FADS, Madres Angustiadas and the Myrna Mack Foundation), Un Joven Mas, the National Integrity Network, Jovenes por Guatemala, Paz Joven and the Center for Guatemala Studies, all expressing support for legislative proposal No. 4323.

As part of the activities covered by a PTI grant, the Center for Guatemala Studies (CEG) organized a forum on February 15 to promote transparency and anti-corruption issues as part of the legislative agenda. CEG led the effort, but was joined by other important stakeholders such as CICIG, the private sector, CSOs and youth organizations to demand that Congress begin implementing roll-call voting with the use of an electronic election panel. The forum was presided over by Roberto Alejos, President of the National Congress.

In a parallel effort, CEG also worked this quarter to implement a strategy with Congress on transparency and anti-corruption measures by promoting several items of proposed legislation, as follows:

- 1. legislation to define and sanction the felonies under the Law Against Illicit Enrichment (LEI)**
- 2. Law on Non-Governmental Organizations**
- 3. Law on Trust Funds**
- 4. Law on the National Archives**

In support of the process, the Project contributed to the technical working group on the Law Against Illicit Enrichment (Ley contra el enriquecimiento ilícito -LEI), as well as to set up the working groups on Transparency and Quality of Public Expenditures. The latter is broken down into specialized task forces that enable CSOs to join efforts with the Legislative, Executive and Judiciary to assess the situation in terms of public investments, detect weaknesses and identify any need for reforms that would allow greater transparency and expose corruption, as follows:

- Task Force on Health;
- Task Force on Education;
- Task Force on Infrastructure;
- Task Force on Security and Justice, and

- Task Force on Legal Reforms.

At this point, the Project has already concluded that the National Special Commission on Transparency set up in Congress has been strengthened by virtue of its role in presiding over these task forces and has the support of public authorities at the highest levels, such as the Attorney General, the Comptroller General, the Minister of the Interior and several Vice Ministers. Similarly, representatives from the international community and well-respected leaders from civil society have indicated their support.

One of the strategic components of the Project efforts to strengthen the two Public Ministry Units that address corruption issues is to provide technical assistance on specific cases. In addition, the Project has designed training programs and other activities that contribute to overall institutional strengthening.

Now that Dr. Claudia Paz y Paz has been in office this quarter as the new Attorney General and head of the Public Ministry, she has identified a need and requested that PTI broaden its support to include a new category of assistance entitled “Communication: Transparency in handling Information and the Media.”

In addition, the Project also worked this quarter to provide training on an IT tool known as Analysts Notebook I2. The training took place from January 24-28 and covered criminal intelligence analysis for complex cases and graphing data pertinent to the case, such as criminal networks, phone records, associations, etc.

Nora Segura has been in office as the new Comptroller General and the Project quickly sought opportunities to assess her willingness to receive PTI technical assistance. Some of those preliminary discussions centered on the need to improve inter-institutional relations between the Office of the Comptroller General and the Public Ministry.

During an unprecedented event on March 8, the Attorney General and the Comptroller General, Dr. Claudia Paz y Paz and Nora Segura de Delcompare, respectively, were joined by their technical advisors to take the first steps toward inter-institutional cooperation. At the time, both parties acknowledged the need to set up permanent coordination mechanisms between their organizations on a technical level. Furthermore, they also saw the need for regular working sessions to design protocols for mechanisms that enable a timely and effective flow of information to coordinate activities. Their objective then is to set up the mechanisms for fluid and efficient information flows in a timely manner and allow the institutions to coordinate activities, particularly (forensic) audits, that may ultimately end up at the Public Ministry for criminal investigation into charges of corruption.

A few weeks later on March 24, the Office of the Comptroller General and the Public Ministry signed a Bilateral Cooperation Agreement that confirms their common objectives and expected results and details the commitments made by each party. The signing ceremony received media coverage and was attended by members of the diplomatic corps and personnel from both institutions.

Working in alliance with the World Bank, the Project has coordinated efforts to monitor progress and update a diagnostic assessment previously carried out by USAID to evaluate the Office of the Comptroller General. The joint effort reflects the interests of both USAID and the World Bank in following up on previous activities. The shared expectation is that the diagnostic assessment will become the basis for a strategic

approach now that new leadership has taken over this important government agency. Preliminarily, the joint efforts will focus on strengthening institutional capabilities to conduct forensic audits and on how to set up close coordination with the Public Ministry to improve the quality of investigations into administrative felonies. As a result, the World Bank began the process this quarter to hire a consulting firm for the diagnostic assessment.

The Project procedural expert, Mario Chavez, began conducting a series of interviews and document reviews prior to developing an Operational Handbook on a Mail Delivery System for the Supreme Electoral Tribunal. The deliverables included: 1) a diagnostic assessment on TSE Auditing Unit procedures, and 2) an Operational Handbook for the TSE mail delivery system.

The mail delivery system (“correo propio”) is the term coined in Spanish) is a mechanism specifically designed to audit electoral results and that generates documentation to support, verify and oversee the voting tabulation and election results. The system scrutinizes ballot and voting poll results from each one of the election districts all over Guatemala and compares them with the tabulations produced by the IT Department.

The Operational Handbook for the TSE Mail Delivery System is designed to provide clear and concise guidelines on procedures and basic operations to perform mail delivery. The Handbook also describes the specific tasks as mandated by law that must be conducted by the Electoral Auditor during a general election or popular referendum. The Handbook is a technical tool designed for use by the TSE permanent staff or temporary hires during an election cycle.

The Project organized a training activity on March 10 at the TSE facilities on how to correctly apply the Handbook. A total of 16 staff members from the Electoral Audit unit attended the training and took advantage of the opportunity to discuss their impressions with the consultant or request clarification on procedures to conduct the actual audit during the elections.

For additional information review Section 1, Narrative Reporting – Sub IR 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4 of this report.

Media

This Key Issue cuts across all Functional Objectives. “Mass Media Outreach Activities” use mass media (newspapers, magazines, radio, television, Internet, text messaging, and/or other media) to disseminate information about any Objective, Program Area, or Program Element (e.g., health or education) typically involving the production of media materials and purchase of broadcast airtime, newspaper column space, and/or web pages. Ideally, media outreach activities may also include some parallel media capacity building (often called ‘media as an end’ activities) in order to enhance the future self - sustainability of the media message campaign by partner media outlets after funding for the media message campaign comes to an end. Examples of media outreach activities include media campaigns to increase public awareness about HIV/AIDS, Avian Influenza, and/or other diseases (under Program Area 3.1); radio soap operas intended to mitigate tensions among diverse groups after a conflict (under Program Area 1.6) or provide basic information on the rule of law (under Program Area 2.1); and media campaigns to promote gender equity, reduce domestic violence, or combat human trafficking. This Key Issue captures activities focused on media as a means, whereas Program Element 2.4.2 captures activities primarily aimed at strengthening the media as an end.

The Project redoubled its efforts to strengthen investigative journalism among the media outlets in Guatemala with a focus on transparency and anti-corruption. With that intent, PTI has set up technical assistance to strengthen the investigative unit known as “Under the Microscope” (*Bajo la Lupa*) at a major daily, Siglo Veintiuno. Another prong of the approach is a Project effort focused on providing assistance to set up a post-graduate program on Investigative Journalism at Rafael Landivar University (URL).

Both efforts aim to support the initiative of Guatemalans themselves in seeking to strengthen investigative journalism capabilities in the country in order to increase and improve public oversight to limit corruption and foster accountability. In addition, both the leadership at the Siglo Veintiuno and the authorities from the Communications Department at URL are spearheading efforts that professionalize and acknowledge the importance of Guatemalan journalists in playing such a significant role.

To this end, the Project has prepared letters of understanding to be signed with each organization. The documents list the specific objectives and expected results from each endeavor and identify the commitments assumed by each party.

IREX is a PTI implementing partner in strengthening the role of the communication media to expose corruption using investigative techniques and journalism reporting. It is a non-profit international organization that specializes in designing and implementing innovative leadership programs to foster pluralistic development at the civil society level. IREX has identified and pre-selected the international experts that will support the above-mentioned Project activities.

The Project also built upon successful efforts from the previous reporting period to continue the Professional Development Program for Journalists on transparency and anti-corruption. The second side to this strategic approach includes Reflection Circles, or roundtable discussions on transparency issues, for columnists and opinion shapers. The Key note speakers in both programs represent a well-respected array of political pundits, experts and government officials that are acknowledged for their contributions in shaping public opinion.

For additional information review Section 1, Narrative Reporting - LLR 2.1.3 of this report.

Civil Society and Community Mobilization

This Key Issue cuts across all Functional Objectives and relates to activities aimed at strengthening the capacity of civic groups, community based organizations, professional associations, grassroots organizations, and other non - governmental advocacy groups to contribute to an active civil society, articulate and represent their members’ interests and those of the public at large. Activities aim to strengthen citizen participation in public life; provide civic education; enable citizens and civil society to serve as reform advocates, monitor government processes, provide services, and function as anticorruption watchdogs; and increase government accountability to its constituents.

PTI issued a total of ten sub-grants this quarter to Guatemalan civil society organizations (CSOs) in the total amount of US\$591,854.77. The bulk of sub-grant activities focused on empowering Guatemalan citizens to promote positive change within their communities and increase citizen awareness regarding the efforts required to fight against corruption and demand increased transparency. Grant-program beneficiaries include: Accion Ciudadana (AC), the DESC Foundation, the ProJustice Movement (MPJ), the Center for Guatemala Studies (CEG), Vital Voices Guatemala (VV) and the Mutual Support Group (Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo GAM) -all are USAID/Guatemala strategic partners.

Project-assisted activities carried out by grant recipients include the following results worth specific mention:

- ◆ MPJ managed outstanding advocacy efforts during the process to select justices to the Constitutional Court. The coalition was successful in creating positive impacts among four of the five selection bodies whereas, with no legal obligation to do so, each of the four entities opted to implement procedures that kept to the spirit of the regulations under the Law on Nomination Commissions in applying principles of transparency, disclosure and impartiality during the process. Not only were the efforts very successful, but the entire process came as a result of an unprecedented coalition led by the ProJustice Movement along with *Convocatoria Ciudadana* and *Foro Guatemala*. In sum, the three coalitions combined proved that more than 50 independent civil society organizations representing the entire political spectrum could join forces behind a common cause.
- The Center for Guatemala Studies made a push for a legislative agenda focused on transparency and anti-corruption issues, with particular emphasis on the following items:
 1. Law against Illicit Enrichment, including definitions for the specific felonies encompassed by the legislation
 2. Law on Non-Government Organizations (NGOs)
 3. Law on Trust Funds
 4. Law on the National Archives
 5. Bill No. 4323 entitled “Mechanisms for Transparency and Accountability in Parliamentary Management.”
- Vital Voices completed the process to select scholarship recipients to participate in a Training and Political Mentorship Program. A total of 24 candidates were selected ranging from ages 20 to 45 from several Guatemalan provinces; e.g., Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Jutiapa, Quetzaltenango, Sacatepequez, San Marcos, Solola and Suchitepequez. Interestingly, a number of the scholarship recipients have indicated that they are planning to run for office during the upcoming elections.

Pricewaterhouse Coopers (PwC) completed its contract on March 31 to institutionally strengthen Accion Ciudadana. The objective of PwC technical assistance and training was to optimize resources and operations within the human resources department and improve financial and administrative procedures. The deliverables included a diagnostic assessment evaluating corporate culture and environment, organizational structure, salary scale and financial and administrative procedures. As a result, the consultants redesigned a number of procedures and policies within the financial and administrative management area, in human resources and regarding procurement along with travel and per diem policies. As a result, all policies and procedures now meet USAID requirements and standards. This qualitative improvement has had an immediate, very tangible and positive impact, yielding very positive results for the organization. To wit, the technical assistance to strengthen Accion Ciudadana led to USAID granting funds that will be administered directly by the organization to implement a project on Guatemala’s upcoming national elections.

For additional information review Section 1, Narrative Reporting - LLR 2.1.1 of this report.

8.4 LIST OF REPORTS SUBMITTED TO THE DEVELOPMENT EXPERIENCE CLEARINGHOUSE

ANNEXES

ANNEX A. QUARTERLY FINANCIAL REPORT FOR QUARTER ENDED 3/31/2011

Line Item	Contract Budget	Total Billings as of Dec-10	Billings for Jan-11	Billings for Feb-11	Billings for Mar-11	Billings Qtr. Ending 03/31/11	Amount Remaining	Projected Costs Quarter Ending 06/30/2011
Labor								
ARD Short Term USN & Home Office Backstopping	\$ 131,333	\$ 109,439.50	\$ 3,378.87	\$ 4,785.50	\$ 2,727.25	\$ 10,891.62	\$ 11,001.88	\$ 11,946.00
Short Term US Consultants	\$ 75,907	\$ 27,400.00	\$ (20,434.00)	\$ -	\$ -	\$ (20,434.00)	\$ 68,941.00	\$ 29,025.00
Short Term (TCN-CNN) Consultants	\$ 228,327	\$ 37,681.03	\$ 16,008.70	\$ 12,375.00	\$ 38,629.87	\$ 67,013.57	\$ 123,632.40	\$ 98,993.83
Long Term (TCN-CNN) Professional Staff (include COP)	\$ 872,777	\$ 540,810.50	\$ 29,218.69	\$ 28,120.59	\$ 39,884.79	\$ 97,224.07	\$ 234,742.37	\$ 111,600.21
Long Term (TCN-CNN) Support Staff	\$ 183,572	\$ 118,951.66	\$ 8,071.81	\$ 7,687.44	\$ 8,870.45	\$ 24,629.70	\$ 39,990.50	\$ 25,167.81
Total Labor	\$ 1,491,916	\$ 834,282.69	\$ 36,244.07	\$ 52,968.53	\$ 90,112.36	\$ 179,324.96	\$ 478,308.15	\$ 276,732.85
Travel, Transportation & Per Diem	\$ 111,152	\$ 29,119.40	\$ 844.35	\$ 219.80	\$ -	\$ 1,064.15	\$ 80,968.65	\$ 4,179.00
Allowances	\$ 83,276	\$ 70,004.05	\$ 1,285.58	\$ 1,314.16	\$ 1,876.13	\$ 4,475.87	\$ 8,795.92	\$ 12,399.39
Equipment	\$ 63,056	\$ 59,435.33	\$ 31,608.91	\$ 2,447.40	\$ 3,005.34	\$ 37,061.65	\$ (33,441.27)	\$ 3,362.72
Other Direct Costs	\$ 455,514	\$ 223,559.31	\$ 10,455.76	\$ 2,584.70	\$ 9,161.48	\$ 22,201.94	\$ 209,753.02	\$ 31,897.23
Activity Costs	\$ 179,310	\$ 99,148.73	\$ 253.72	\$ 5,748.73	\$ 2,016.29	\$ 8,018.74	\$ 80,161.27	\$ 13,300.00
Grants	\$ 754,898	\$ 284,382.58	\$ 25,779.48	\$ 20,554.38	\$ 52,708.10	\$ 99,041.96	\$ 371,472.96	\$ 215,858.11
Subcontracts	\$ 588,450	\$ 32,912.19	\$ 39,738.06	\$ 22,127.33	\$ -	\$ 61,865.39	\$ 493,672.42	\$ 158,719.19
Indirect Costs	\$ 130,336	\$ 62,199.72	\$ 3,776.77	\$ 2,201.41	\$ 9,278.00	\$ 15,256.18	\$ 52,880.17	\$ 15,699.27
Rapid Response Fund	\$ 230,772	\$ 12,712.38	\$ 32,129.82	\$ 19,701.34	\$ 48,189.70	\$ 100,020.86	\$ 218,059.62	\$ 62,982.49
Total Cost	\$ 4,088,679	\$ 1,707,756.38	\$ 182,116.52	\$ 129,867.78	\$ 216,347.40	\$ 528,331.70	\$ 1,852,591.31	\$ 795,130.25

ANNEX B. MPJ'S STUDY ASSESSMENT ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF THE LAW ON NOMINATION COMMITTEES

ANNEX C. ILICIT ENRICHMENT LAW PROPOSAL

ANNEX D. GAM'S TRAINING PROGRAM "APPLICATION OF THE ACCESS TO PUBLIC INFORMATION LAW"

ANNEX E. MPJ'S ADVOCACY PLAN

ANNEX F. A DOCUMENT
OUTLINING THE LIMITATIONS
ON DISCRETIONARY
APPOINTMENTS OF JUSTICES
TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL
COURT (2011-2016)

ANNEX G. GUIDELINES TO
EVALUATE APPLICANTS
THROUGHOUT THE PROCESS
TO SELECT CANDIDATES TO
THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT
(2011-2016)

ANNEX H. TRANSPARENCY
GUIDELINES FOR CAMPAIGN
FINANCING AT THE
GUATEMALA BAR
ASSOCIATION WHEN
ELECTING CANDIDATES TO
THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

ANNEX I. MPJ'S APPEAL TO
THE PRESIDENT OF THE
REPUBLIC HEADLINED "THE
PRESIDENT OF GUATEMALA
MUST GUARANTEE THE
APPOINTMENT OF JUSTICES
TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL
COURT WHO ARE QUALIFIED,
HONORABLE AND
INDEPENDENT"

ANNEX J. LETTER OF UNDERSTANDING (LOU) BETWEEN FLACSO AND RENAP

ANNEX K. FINAL REPORT BY
PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS
ON ACCIÓN CIUDADANA'S
STRENGTHENING PROJECT

ANNEX L. “ACCESS TO INFORMATION” – USAC’S OPEN COURSE PROGRAM

ANNEX M. “ACCESS TO
INFORMATION” TRAINING
PROGRAM FOR COURSE
DIRECTED TO STUDENTS
USAC’S LAW SCHOOL

ANNEX N. LETTER OF
UNDERSTANDING (LOU)
BETWEEN PTI/USAID AND
CORPORACIÓN DE NOTICIAS
(SIGLO XXI)

ANNEX O: “TRANSPARENCY
AND ACCESS TO
INFORMATION” TRAINING
PROGRAM IMPARTED TO
PUBLIC OFFICIALS -
SEGEPLAN

ANNEX P: “INTERNATIONAL
CONVENTIONS AGAINST
CORRUPTION & MONEY
LAUNDERING” TRAINING
PROGRAM IMPARTED TO
PUBLIC OFFICIALS –
SUPREME ELECTORAL
TRIBUNAL (TSE)

ANNEX Q: COMMITTEE OF
EXPERTS OF THE MECHANISM
FOR FOLLOW-UP ON THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN
CONVENTION AGAINST
CORRUPTION
REPORT ON
IMPLEMENTATION IN THE
REPUBLIC OF GUATEMALA OF
THE
CONVENTION PROVISIONS
SELECTED FOR REVIEW IN
THE THIRD ROUND, AND
ON FOLLOW-UP TO THE
RECOMMENDATIONS
FORMULATED

IN PREVIOUS ROUNDS

ANNEX R: DIAGNOSTIC
ASSESSMENT OF THE
PROSECUTOR UNITS ON
ADMINISTRATIVE FELONIES
AND AGAINST CORRUPTION

ANNEX S: BILATERAL
COOPERATION AGREEMENT
SIGNED BETWEEN THE
OFFICE OF THE
COMPTROLLER GENERAL AND
THE PUBLIC MINISTRY

ANNEX T: “MAIL DELIVERY” OPERATIONAL HANDBOOK

U.S. Agency for International Development
Guatemala
Km 6.5 Final Boulevard Los Proceres
Santa Catarina Pinula
Guatemala, C.A.
Tel: (+502) 2422-4000; Fax: (+502) 2422-4585
<http://www.usaid.gov/gt>