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TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY PROJECT

ANNUAL FY 2010–2011
MONITORING AND EVALUATION REPORT

October 2011

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DISCLAIMER

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AC	Acción Ciudadana (Guatemala chapter of Transparency International)
ACU	Anticorruption Unit
AFU	Administrative Felonies
AGO	Attorney General´s Office
ASIES	Asociación de Investigación y Estudios Sociales
CEG	Centro de Estudios de Guatemala
CIEN	Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales
CG	Comptroller General
CGC	Contraloría General de Cuentas
CICIG	UN International commission against Impunity and Corruption in Guatemala
CIEN	Centro de Investigaciones Económicas Nacionales
CNUCC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
CSO	Civil Society Organization
COTR	Contracting Officer’s Technical Representative
FOIL	Freedom of Information Law
GAM	Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo
GOG	Government of Guatemala
IACC	Inter-American Convention against Corruption
IDPP	Institute for Public Defense
IR	Intermediate Result
LLR	Lower Level Result
MCC	Millennium Challenge Corporation
MESICIC	Committee of Experts of the Follow-up Mechanism of the IACC
MP	Public Ministry
MPJ	Movimiento Pro Justicia (Pro Justice Movement)
MSME	Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprise
NGO	Non-governmental Organization
PTI	Proyecto Transparencia e Integridad (Transparency and Integrity Project)
RRF	Rapid Response Fund
SUB-IR	Sub Intermediate Result
UAI	Unidades de Acceso a la Información Pública
UNCAC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VP	Vice President

Introduction

USAID / Guatemala Transparency and Integrity Project (PTI) is a five year, US\$8,692,314.87 contract between the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and ARD, Inc. of Burlington, Vermont, USA.

The Transparency Project in Guatemala is a continuation of previous USAID's investments to strengthen national government transparency and accountability efforts. It is a recent outgrowth of the multi-country Anti-corruption, Transparency and Accountability Program in Central America and Mexico. Previous USAID's efforts have had notable success, such as the passage of the Freedom of Information Act by Guatemala's Congress, the dissemination of such law to encourage its implementation, and the creation and strengthening of Access to Information Units (UAs) in selected public administration entities.

The objective of the PTI is to support the GoG to combat corruption and strengthen systems of transparency and accountability, contributing to a more transparent, responsive government, and democratic Guatemala state. PTI will support efforts to increase the demand for transparency working with civil society (CSOs, private sector, and media), strengthen the capacity of key government institutions to promote a more transparent and accountable public sector ("supply side"), strengthen control entities of the Guatemala state to combat corruption, and support the modernization of regulations related to political parties finance.

This Monitoring and Evaluation Report includes a brief description of the Project's major results vis-à-vis the original PTI Performance Monitoring Matrix, approved by the COTR in August 2010.

The Program's ***most significant achievements*** this year include:

- Increased capacity of Executive Branch institutions to implement anti-corruption measures through support for improved systems and staff training;
- Training for 520 citizens across more than 10 departments and a dozen civil society organizations on anti-corruption-related themes;

- Advocacy and technical support resulting in concrete changes in the process for selecting new justices to serve on the Guatemalan Constitutional Court;
- A more than 100% increase in the rate of executed arrest warrants over 2010;
- Training on for 90 public servants on the application of the IACC in public service; and
- Direct technical and financial support for six Guatemalan civil society organizations to engage in social auditing initiatives to detect and curb corruption.

In almost all cases, the program achieved or surpassed proposed indicator targets for FY11. The following descriptions provide clear details about project progress during the year, by indicator.

However, the program encountered external challenges in the implementation process, including:

External

- There is no single, integrated National Transparency Plan. Therefore, all anti-corruption and transparency actions are piecemeal and often work in isolation of one another.
- Processes for the appointment of high-level government authorities, including the Attorney General, Comptroller General and Director of the Public Defense Institute were mired in controversy, leading to significant delays and jeopardizing the country's fragile institutions.
- The electoral process increased the degree of sensitivity in the political and institutional environment, slowing PTIs progress and requiring increased political sensitivity and savvy.

In addition, in compliance with Task Order, Section F - Deliveries or performance, section F.8 USAID PROPERTY IN THE CUSTODY OF CONTRACTORS- a property report is attached to the Annual Monitoring and Evaluation Report (Annex 1). The property report contains the following information: description, serial number, acquisition cost, date of acquisition, estimated life span, and estimated salvage value.

Performance Monitoring Charts

SO: Ruling Justly: More Responsive, Transparency Governance

Indicator: Guatemala's percent change on the Transparency International (TI) Corruption Perception Index (CPI) (Context Indicator).

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 - July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y2	
3.4 (2009)	3.5	3.2	-.3	<p>DEFINITION: Degree to which corruption is perceived to exist in society. Transparency International's (TI) Corruption Perception Index (CPI) ranks countries by their perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys. A higher score on a scale from 0 to 10 means less (perceived) corruption.</p> <p>COMMENTS: This is a context indicator about which the GTIP will report in its M&E Annual Report, but for which the Project cannot be held directly accountable due to the large number of factors besides USAID Guatemala assistance which affect the corresponding performance and score reported by each source. Transparency International's (TI) Corruption Perception Index (CPI) was first released in 1995. Baseline for this exercise will be the 2009 Score of 3.4 points over a maximum of 10. Transparency International Corruption Perception Index methodology does not establish yearly target scores; the methodology only provides yearly actual scores. In order to be consistent with USAID's criteria of establishing Performing targets to measure commitments to focus on a result, a target of 3.5 points was determined. Although a modest increase, it does represent a positive change in expected transparency performance of GoG. Annual Scores reflect country data from a given calendar year, not necessarily equal to USAID fiscal year.</p>

In FY11 Guatemala saw a decrease in its score on Transparency International's Corruptions Perceptions Index (CPI).

CPI is an aggregate indicator that ranks countries in terms of the degree to which corruption is perceived to exist among public officials and politicians. It is a composite index drawing on corruption-related data by a variety of

independent and reputable institutions. The 2010 CPI measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption in 178 countries and territories. Nearly three quarters of the 178 countries in the index score below five, on a scale from 10 (highly clean) to 0 (highly corrupt).

Given its methodology, the CPI is not suitable for monitoring progress (or lack of progress) over time. The only reliable way to compare a country's score over time is to go back to individual survey sources, each of which can reflect a change in assessment. Year-to-year changes in a country/territory's score could result from a changed perception of a country's performance, a change in the ranking provided by original sources or a change in the CPI's methodology. Wherever possible, TI has identified those changes in scores that can be identified in the sources themselves.

Among the 28 countries from the Americas included in the 2010 CPI, only 7 scored 5 or above while 23 scored below 5, indicating a serious corruption problem. In the Central American region, Guatemala scored above Nicaragua and Honduras and below El Salvador, Panama and Costa Rica. In 2010, Guatemala's CPI score was 3.2, representing a decrease of -.2 since the 2009 index, with a decrease in rank from 84 to 91.

Guatemala CPI Scores: 1999- 2010

Country / Año	1999	00	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10
Guatemala	3.2	N/A	2.9	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.2

Despite the recent passage of the Access to Public Information Law in September 2008 and PTI efforts to strengthen institutional transparency, weak state institutions, poor governance practices and excessive influence of private interests continue to undermine equitable and sustainable development in Guatemala. The country continues to struggle to develop and implement measures to comply with the Inter American and United Nations Conventions Against Corruption.

SUB IR 2.1 – Citizens better informed and capable to oversee and fight against corruption.

Indicator: Number of concrete changes in government processes resulting from social audit activities.

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 – July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Target	Actual	Y2	
0 (2009)	8	6	-2 (75%)	<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>Citizen's capability to effectively fight against corruption is measured through whether their oversight actions result in desired change. Civil society organizations and their affiliates will be the vehicles for social auditing and oversight activities.</p> <p>COMMENTS:</p>

PTI achieved 75% of the target for this indicator in FY11, with 6 concrete changes reported out of a proposed total of 8. Given that a large proportion of PTI’s support focuses on legislative process, and the length of time that such processes take, full achievement of the target was not possible in FY11. Nonetheless, as subsequent indicator descriptions demonstrate, significant progress was made across the legislative agenda. A description of key changes follows.

- 1) Changes to facilitate voter participation in general elections [2 changes reported]

The National Register of Persons (Renap) is the governmental agency that maintains key citizen records– including birth and death certificates– and issues all Guatemalan citizens with a Personal Identification Document (DPI). The DPI is required in order for citizens to vote. Renap has been notoriously slow in issuing DPI and there have been multiple complaints regarding the accuracy of citizen records. Given the September elections– and the potential anomalies that these deficiencies could present, PTI subcontracted the Latin American Faculty of the Social Sciences (FLACSO) to conduct a study regarding the magnitude of the purported problems provide and concrete recommendations to improve the DPI process and clarify as many errors as

possible prior to the general elections. As a result of the study findings (highlighted under the following indicator), FLACSO provided a series of recommendations for Renap and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) to support and facilitate the effective registry of new individuals and to verify and correct its database to ensure that personal information is accurate. As a result of the activity, PTI achieved two key changes: 1) voter registration was temporarily opened in local Renap offices to facilitate and expedite the registration process prior to general elections in September; and 2) at the same time Renap began to review and correct inaccurate data from the DPI and electoral registries. These are small but significant changes that have a direct impact on the transparency and results of the 2011 general elections.

2) Changes in Constitutional Court Justice selection process [4 changes reported]

Through PTI support for ongoing public advocacy, four public entities adopted transparent processes to select new Constitutional Court justices for the 2011–2016 term. PTI provided a subgrant to Movimiento Pro Justicia (MPJ) to develop clear and transparent criteria to guide justice selection. Criteria included public transparency, merit-based selection (based on past professional and ethical performance) and objectivity. MPJ worked with other civil society agencies to advocate for adoption of the criteria through public campaigns as well as direct meetings with leaders of the Guatemalan Bar Association, the Supreme Court, the Superior Council of the University of San Carlos (CSU) and the Guatemalan Congress. Each of these institutions adopted the processes that MPJ promoted, resulting in transparent processes widely lauded by the Guatemalan public.

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.

Indicator: Number of Social Auditing Activities carried out with project support.

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 – July 2011)	VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
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Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y2	
0 (2009)	5	9	+4	DEFINITION: "Social auditing" activities are those activities undertaken by citizens to intervene in the supervision, follow-up, and monitoring of public affairs, for the purpose of verifying that the principles of transparency, efficiency, effectiveness, equity, soundness, execution, and quality, among others, are adhered to. Citizen participation in these activities is a means to prevent and control corruption by rendering public actions subject to citizen scrutiny. "Activities" are defined as a specific action, function, or sphere of action.
				COMMENTS:

PTI surpassed the target for this indicator in FY2011. A description of key achievements is included below.

1) Social Audit of the list of Personal Identification Documents (DPI) from the National Register of People (Renap)

The National Register of Persons (Renap) is the governmental agency charged with maintaining the Unique Register of Identification of all people in Guatemala and maintaining accurate and up-to-date records regarding their civil status from birth to death. Renap is also responsible for issuing all Guatemalan citizens with a Personal Identification Document (DPI). The functions of Renap have recently been called into question in the Guatemalan press regarding the quality of data obtained, as well as the procedures and processes for issuing the DPI. Particular concerns have focused on Renap's backlog and the possibility that a high proportion of Guatemala's large youth population- especially those who have turned 18 since Renap's creation in 2005- will not receive their DPI prior to the upcoming elections in September.

In order to support improvements in Renap, PTI subcontracted the Latin American Faculty of the Social Sciences (FLACSO) to complete a study of Renap's DPI process to identify possible inconsistencies, anomalies and errors and provide an estimate of the voting-age population that has yet to receive its DPI. The study resulted in three key findings: (1) 8.9 percent of the sample received their DPI with errors, including inaccurate birthdates and names, among others; (2) in general, the sample indicated that individuals wait approximately 90 days to receive their DPI after registering, an important consideration given that other documents- including passports and drivers

licenses– are delivered on the same day. This is particularly troubling since those people who solicit their DPI in a period shorter than three months prior to general elections will be unable to vote; and (3) only approximately 30% of young people between 18 and 22 have registered to receive their DPI, likely leading to their exclusion in the September elections. The primary reasons given for not registering included lack of time (40%), lack of interest (15%), lack of information (28%), distance (7%) and others (9%).

As a result of these findings, FLACSO provided a series of recommendations for Renap and the Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) to support and facilitate the effective registry of new individuals: (1) Renap needs to verify and correct its database to ensure that personal information is accurate– this is particularly important to facilitate smooth and participatory elections; (2) the time for delivery of the DPI should be shortened and systematic audits conducted as part of Renap’s normal procedures as a way to identify bottlenecks and take corrective action; (3) Renap and TSE should take joint action to promote voter registration, especially for people between the ages of 18 and 22; and (4) importantly, the Guatemalan Congress should promote a law to ensure that all voting age citizens are automatically registered to vote at the time that they seek their DPI, thus facilitating voter registration without undue delay or obstacle. PTI discussed the results of the study with officials from Renap and the TSE to facilitate the necessary corrective measures. As a result of the study and PTI’s advocacy, voter registration was temporarily opened in local Renap offices. At the same time Renap has begun to review and correct inaccurate data from the DPI and electoral registries.

2) Program for Transparency in Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Guatemala

FUNDESA is a private, non-profit think tank made up of businessmen and women whose purpose is to contribute to sustainable, integral democratic development in Guatemala. FUNDESA has developed multiple programs focused on long-term economic

and social transformation and has advocated over the last five years for increased transparency in Guatemala's monetary and fiscal policy using the Financial Standards Indicators published by the eStandards Forum (eSF). eSF is a private entity managed by the Financial Standards Foundation (FSF) in New York whose mission is

Index- Standards Compliance	PAN	ES	CR	GUA	HN
	36.7	33.3	32.5	30.8	16.7
1. Data Dissemination	30	100	100	10	30
2. Transparency in Monetary Policy	100	100	60	60	0
3. Transparency in Fiscal Policy	0	60	60	10	30
4. Legal Frameworks for Bankruptcy	0	0	10	0	10
5. Accounting and financial reporting	10	30	60	60	60
6. Corporate Governance	60	10	0	0	0
7. Auditing	60	10	60	60	60
8. Money Laundering	60	30	30	30	30
9. Payment and dispute resolution	0	30	0	30	10
10. Bank regulation	80	0	10	80	30
11. Stock regulation	30	30	0	0	0
12. Supervision of Insurance activities	10	0	0	30	30
Ranking (among 93 countries)	59	64	65	68	82

to monitor and report on global economic, financial and political conditions of countries around the world based on the belief that the best way out of poverty is through economic development based on responsible private investment and supported by effective public institutions and public policy.

As part of its activities, eSF generates country documents- based on existing data- that provide investors, governments, donor partners and other interested stakeholders with a clear idea of each country's compliance with international standards in areas such as bankruptcy law, corporate governance, transparency and dissemination of information regarding fiscal and monetary policy. eSF develops an index that measures the progress of dozens of countries across 12 key variables within three categories: [1] Macro economic policy: a) data dissemination; b) transparency in monetary policy; c) transparency in fiscal policy [2] Institutional and market infrastructure: a) legal frameworks for bankruptcy; b) accounting practices; c) corporate governance; d) auditing

practices; e) money laundering; and f) systems for compensation payments; and [3] Financial regulation and supervision: a) bank supervision; b) stock regulation; c) securities regulation

In the most recent index, published in December 2010, Guatemala ranks 68 out of 93 countries– in the bottom third– with a total score of 30.83 out of 100, demonstrating that there are large obstacles to overcome. Within the Central American region, only Honduras had a lower score. Comparative scores for Central America are included in the table above.

Given Guatemala's low score, FUNDESA has advocated with the Bank of Guatemala to generate improvements in the areas with the greatest challenges. PTI supported FUNDESA with a sub grant to develop and implement an advocacy strategy focused on improving Guatemala's performance across the key indicators of the index as an avenue for increasing investment, increasing employment and ultimately reducing poverty. FUNDESA coordinated several meetings and workshops with government authorities, journalists and experts to present the eSF index scores and open dialogue regarding short and long-term measures for improving data dissemination and increasing transparency in fiscal policy in particular. FUNDESA also contracted an expert to develop a policy document with concrete recommendations for policymakers. The document was published and distributed to relevant authorities from the Bank of Guatemala, the National Statistics Institute and the Ministry of Public Finance to support use of recommendations for improved public policy. It is also available for public use for think tanks, academics, students and other interested stakeholders in the principal libraries in Guatemala City, in public and private universities, as well as on the website of CIEN, FUNDES y FLACSO, making it a searchable element of the worldwide web. To ensure its dissemination, FUNDESA developed a communications package including the printed document as well as a video copy of the public presentation of results. The document and its recommendations generated important information and understanding among public officials regarding relevant technical themes and international standards for transparency in fiscal and monetary policy included in the index. If relevant authorities take the necessary measures to improve performance, Guatemala's international standing could improve, leading to increased investment and employment opportunities.

3) Defining Corruption Indicators affecting micro, small and medium enterprises

According to the Central American Bank for Economic Integration (BCIE) in Central America, micro, small and medium enterprises (MIPYMES) have become a mainstay of the region's economies. In Guatemala alone, MIPYMES constitute an important segment of the national economy, representing 98 percent of all businesses, thus playing an important role in national income and employment generation. The Foundation for Economic and Social Development (FUNDES) was founded in Panama in 1984 as a vehicle for promoting private sector development in the region. FUNDES began working in Guatemala in 1988 and since then has worked to strengthen the capacity of small and medium enterprises, improve their integration into markets and support sector transformation as well as improved business climate. In its 20-year trajectory, FUNDES has identified government corruption as a principle obstacle to the growth and consolidation of MPYMES. While corrupt practices are well known, very little work has been done to document the frequency and magnitude of the problem. Given the importance of MIPYMES, it is of primordial importance to promote policies that support and protect them, especially given their vulnerability to corruption.

To identify the risk factors and propose strategies to mitigate and reduce MIPYMES' vulnerability, PTI signed a sub agreement with FUNDES to identify common risks and pitfalls and train MIPYMES to reduce their vulnerability to corruption. The experience was systematized through a lessons learned document.

Through participatory meetings with 68 business owners in June and July FUNDES identified key vulnerability factors confronted by MIPYMES. Key findings include:

- Sixty four percent of participant businesses have received bribe requests from the government since 2010.
- MIPYMES confront several obstacles when dealing with government, including unnecessary bottlenecks as well as burdensome administrative requirements and unnecessarily long processes. These challenges provide a strong incentive for corruption.

- Most acts of corruption occur at the beginning of the contracting process.
- The government agencies perceived to participate most in corruption include Ministries, decentralized entities such as the Guatemalan Internal Revenue Service (SAT) and security authorities.
- According to MIPYMES, corruption leads to high losses, large opportunity costs and low profitability¹
- Almost half (47%) of MIPYMES participants are unaware of where or how to denounce acts of corruption
- Seventy four percent of participants have never denounced corrupt acts in the past
- MIPYMES participants from the vulnerability assessment believe that a website, telephone line or public service window might be possible ways to denounce corrupt acts.

Using these results as a starting point, FUNDES developed an Anticorruption Practices Manual for Small, Medium and Micro enterprises, including the commitment to denounce corrupt acts as a key part of improving business practices and outcomes and as a sectoral commitment to reduce corruption and increase transparency. The manual was distributed to MIPYMES participants and they received training in its key components. FUNDES provided PTI with a document identifying key lessons learned from the process. These include: (1) in future processes of this nature, MIPYMES from multiple sectors should be included to ensure greater representation; (2) as a recommendation moving forward, it would be worth working with key business associations to incorporate anti-corruption plans and actions within their ongoing activities, acting as a support mechanism and ensuring wider impact; (3) given the general nature of this initial vulnerability analysis, it would make sense to conduct more detailed analyses within specialized business sectors in order to better understand the nuance affecting MIPYMES across the gamut of business activities and ventures.

¹ The government often goes through the motions of public licititation for business, even when contract arrangements have already been established through corrupt means (e.g., contracts given to the brother of a public employee). This situation results in losses for MIPYMES because they spent time and money responding to the licititations and ensuring sufficient stocks to respond in a timely fashion in the case that they are awarded the contract.

4) Application of LAIP as a tool for social auditing [1 process resulting in 134 Access to Information requests/social audits]

In April 2008 the Law on Access to Public Information came into effect, facilitating citizen participation in national and local affairs by making key information

Location	No. Of requests	With response	Without response
Jalapa	29	24	5
Chiquimula	22	14	8
Sololá	41	22	19
Chimaltenango	20	20	0
Suchitepéquez	22	14	8
Total	134	94	40

available to the public. To support application of the law, PTI signed an agreement with the Group for Mutual Support (GAM) to train members of civil society in the purpose and process to request public information and how to use that information as a social auditing tool. GAM trained 113 citizens (47 male, 66 female) from across the five regions of Jalapa, Chiquimula, Sololá, Chimaltenango and Suchitepéquez in LAIP and how to use it as a social auditing tool. As a result of the training, participants initiated 134 social auditing processes through requests for public information. As indicated in the table at right approximately two thirds of the requests received responses, while approximately one third are still pending. The majority of requests were submitted to Municipal offices as well as Ministries of Education; Health; Communications, Infrastructure and Housing; TSE and Renap or other direct service providers. It is hoped that citizens will continue to follow up on requests until they receive a response.

Case Study: Request for Public Information Regarding Highways in Jalapa

In the Department of Jalapa– East of Guatemala City– 11 communities’ access to basic services– including health care, education and jobs– have been extremely limited as a result of the significantly poor state of the regions’ roads. Using their newly acquired knowledge of the Law on Access to Public Information and with the support of the Group for Mutual Support (GAM), a group of citizens has requested information regarding highway maintenance from the Municipality of Jalapa; the Ministry of Communications, Infrastructure and Housing; and the Departmental Council for Development. The group was not happy with the results they received, feeling that all institutions evaded their responsibility to provide clear answers. As a result, this group of citizens– who were unaware of LAIP before PTI intervention– are now planning to use the law to conduct a full audit of public financing for highways in Jalapa.

5) Advocacy to ensure transparency in the process of selection of new members for the Constitutional Court for the 2011–2016 term.

PTI signed an agreement with Movimiento Pro–Justicia (MPJ) to support and monitor the election of new magistrates to the Constitutional Court in Guatemala during a four–month period, based on internationally accepted standards for selection of public officials, including public transparency, merit–based selection (based on past professional and ethical performance) and objectivity. Magistrates in Guatemala are selected for a term of five years. Five magistrates are selected by each of the following bodies: through a process based on pluralism in the selection of judges for the constitutional court. Given their 10–year trajectory accompanying selection processes of public officials, this exercise built on MPJ’s tested experience and proven legitimacy in public processes in Guatemala. MPJ worked together with the NGO commissions Foro Guatemala and Convocatoria Ciudadana– comprised of over 60 CSOs– in the development of an advocacy platform to ensure transparency in the selection processes. Their advocacy efforts included requests for private hearings with each entity to provide clear criteria for selection of judges (transparency, objectivity and merit–based appointments) followed by publicity campaigns urging transparent selection processes.

a) Advocacy in the General Assembly of Guatemala’s National Bar Association. The General Assembly of the Guatemalan Bar Association selects 1 magistrate for the CC. One of the principle challenges in the selection of public servants in Guatemala is the lack of transparency in campaign finance for candidates for public positions. MPJ conducted multiple meetings with all magistrate candidates to discuss the importance of transparency in campaign finance. Ultimately candidates agreed to limit their investment in publicity to a maximum of Q70,000 (approximately US \$9000) and to publicly identify all donors in their campaigns. All candidates complied with these commitments.

b) Advocacy with Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ). The CSP selects 1 magistrate for the CC. MPJ worked closely with the magistrates and the president of the Supreme Court to establish clear parameters and standards for selection of candidates for the constitutional court. This resulted in a public ruling in which the justices stated their support for a process ruled by transparency; publicity; merit–based selection (including a strong performance record and a record of

ethical behavior); open voting processes; objectivity and independence. Ultimately, the CSJ conducted the selection process in a highly transparent way, following the key steps outlined by MPJ: (1) public call for candidacy; (2) presentation of candidacies with full requested documentation; (3) initial evaluation of candidates based on clear criteria; (4) publication of preliminary list of candidates in communications media; (5) open social auditing process and public hearings to receive objections and for the candidates to defend their positions; (6) short-listing of six of candidates; (7) publication of short-listed candidates and final selection based on absolute majority vote.

c) Advocacy with the Superior Council of the University of San Carlos (CSU). The Superior Council participates in the selection of 1 magistrate to the Constitutional Court. MPJ worked with the CSU to urge transparency in the selection process, emphasizing the importance of independence, objectivity and merit-based decision-making. In part as a result of MPJ's efforts, the CSU adopted a transparent selection process, including a public call for candidacies; reception of candidacies; publication of the list of aspiring candidates; receipt of evidence-based objections; notification of candidates regarding objections; selection of a principal magistrate and his substitute² and congressional notification regarding selected candidates. It is important to note that by increasing the transparency of the process, unsuitable candidates were quickly vetted.³ Unlike past selection processes, where magistrate selection occurred behind the closed doors of the CSU this time all but two members (38 of 40) of the CSU published their votes. The public nature of the process surprised the public, arguably increasing confidence in the selection process.⁴ This marks a strong precedent for future transparency efforts in the selection of public officials.

d) Advocacy with the Guatemalan Congress. The Guatemalan Congress selects 1 magistrate for the CC. MPJ has advocated closely with the Guatemalan Congress for over 10 years to support multiple legal processes and the transparent selection of high-ranking public officials. For the selection of magistrate MPJ worked closely with the President of Congress to urge the

² In Guatemala A magistrate and a substitute magistrate are selected. The substitute plays an important role in some judicial decisions, as the Guatemalan constitution requires 7 rather than five votes in select judicial processes.

³ Véase http://www.prensalibre.com/noticias/justicia/magistrados-CC-eleccion-Usac-Mauro_Chacon-Juan_Carlos-Medina_Salas-integracion-justicia_0_440956043.html

⁴ Véase http://www.prensalibre.com/noticias/Sorprende-escogencia-magistrados-Usac_0_441555872.html

adoption of standards of transparency in the selection process.⁵ Subsequently, MPJ and the President of Congress sponsored open forums in which potential candidates presented their formal applications. Finally, Congress conducted its vote publicly ensuring maximum transparency in the process. Like in the processes described above, the process was handled in a transparency manner, including a public call for applications; reception of candidacies and documents; and selection based on merit.

e) Advocacy with the President's Office and the Cabinet. The President selects on magistrate for the CC. MPJ initiated its advocacy efforts with the President's Office by issuing a letter requesting a meeting with the President regarding the selection of magistrates to the Constitutional Court.⁶ The letter, which never received a response from the President's Office, requested public transparency and objectivity in the selection of magistrates. Given the president's apparent secretiveness,⁷ public pressure for transparency increased. A group of 39 university students sought legal recourse to force the President to select the magistrate based on a transparent process; however, this effort proved fruitless. At the same time, MPJ appealed to the United Nations Special Rapporteur for the Independence of Judges,⁸ which published a press release in March demanding transparency in the selection of magistrates, especially on the part of the President's Office.⁹ The President also ignored this request. The President was quoted as saying, "...I instruct the cabinet ministers what to do, and I make the decision. Period...." Ultimately, the President's final magistrate selection was harshly criticized as a result of the alleged close personal family ties between the selected candidates and the President's family. The lack of transparency in the selection process resulted in a loss of credibility in the President and the Cabinet.

⁵ Véase Diario de Centro América del 4 de febrero de 2011, página 1.

⁶ Véase la Carta suscrita por el Movimiento Pro Justicia dirigida al Presidente de la República datada 21 de enero de 2011.

⁷ Véase http://www.prensalibre.com.gt/noticias/Sociedad-civil-demanda-transparencia-Colom_0_433756648.html

⁸ Véase http://www.prensalibre.com/noticias/justicia/naciones_unidas-colom-magistrados_0_437356443.html

⁹ Véase <http://www.ohchr.org/sp/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=10792&LangID=S>

Indicator: Number of People affiliated with non-governmental organizations receiving USG supported anti-corruption training. (USG FACTS – GJD 2.4 “F” List indicator).

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 - July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y2	
1634 (2008)	500 250W/250M	515 262W/251M	+15 +12W/+1M	<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>Persons may not be from government. Training refers to all training or education events, whether short-term or long-term, in country or abroad. Data will be disaggregated by Gender.</p> <p>COMMENTS:</p> <p>USG FACTS - GJD 2.4 "F" List indicator. FY2009 Baseline is established in 1,634 (726 F908 M). Baseline data corresponds to achieve outputs for FY2009 under former USAID Guatemala Transparency and Anticorruption Program (contract DFD-1-03-03-00139-00).</p>

PTI surpassed its targets for this indicator in FY11. Details about training activities are included below.

1) Training for CSO and GoG leaders at Transparency International’s 14th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) [4 people trained: 2 male, 2 female]

Transparency International’s 14th International Anti-Corruption Conference (IACC) was held in Bangkok, Thailand from November 10–13, 2010. PTI provided support for the participation of four representatives from Guatemala: Ms. Alma Aguilar, Mr. Emanuel Callejas, Mr. Francisco Viau and, Congresswoman Rosa Maria de Frade. PTI selected participants for the meeting based on: (1) their participation with PTI activities; (2) relevance of the meeting to their daily functions in Guatemala; (3) no previous participation in TI’s IACC; (4) leadership skills, experience and influence; and (5) knowledge of English (the language of the IACC).

The conference provided participants with updated information on transparency and new tendencies in corruption. In addition, participants had opportunities to learn about corruption in terms of climate change and in compliance with the Millennium Goals. In December PTI staff met with

conference attendees to discuss the experience and identify innovative practices for replication in Guatemala. As a result of their participation in the IACC, one of the participants was asked to participate in the Global Youth Forum Against Corruption held in Nairobi in April. At the same time, as a result of her experience in the forum the congresswomen Rosa María de Frade together with members of Guatemalan civil society formed the Roundtable for Transparency, Accountability and Quality of Public Expenditure as an avenue to develop concrete proposals to improve transparency in public spending.

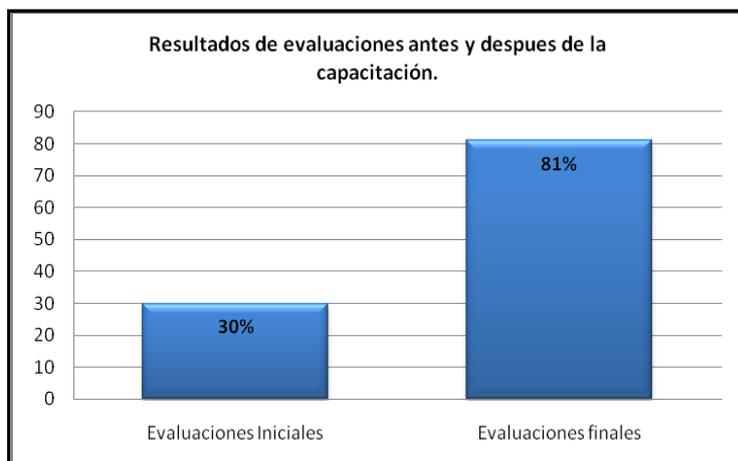
2) Citizens trained in the Law of Access to Information [128 citizens trained: 93 male, 35 female]

PTI awarded a subgrant to Acción Ciudadana (AC) to train members of civil society in the Law on Access to Public Information as a tool for social auditing. The training is focused on CSOs, civic groups or individuals that conduct social auditing activities. Participants included the following:

Location	Organizations	No. of People Trained
Panajachel, Sololá	Social Auditing Commissions of the Community Development Committee; Cruseños for Transparency	14: 5 female, 9 male
San Pablo, San Marcos	Community members	34: 17 female, 17male
Quetzaltenango, Quetzaltenango.	Community members	18: 4 female, 14 male
Tucurú, Alta Verapaz	Civil Society Associations Santa Teresita, Pajjá, Raxquí, Agrícola Nueva Esperanza	27: 1 female, 26 male
Guatemala City	Center for Law, Policy and Social Science	7: 1 female, 6 male
San Andrés Villa Seca, Retalhuleu	Members of Community Development Committees	28 (7 mujeres – 21 hombres)

The training was organized to provide an opportunity for information exchange, understanding and use. The first step included an explanation of the principles of the right to access information and the contents of the Law; the second step was a participatory analysis of the law to ensure understanding; and the third step included the completion of access to information requests. In accordance with USAID’s Mission Order MO 253 “Training for Development/Visa Compliance for Exchange Visitors”, which includes a signed letter of agreement as well as initial and final evaluations to gauge learning.

- 3) Citizens trained in Access to Public Information as a tool for social auditing through San Carlos University Open Courses (in Spanish: Cursos Libres) program [22 citizens trained: 7 male, 15 female]



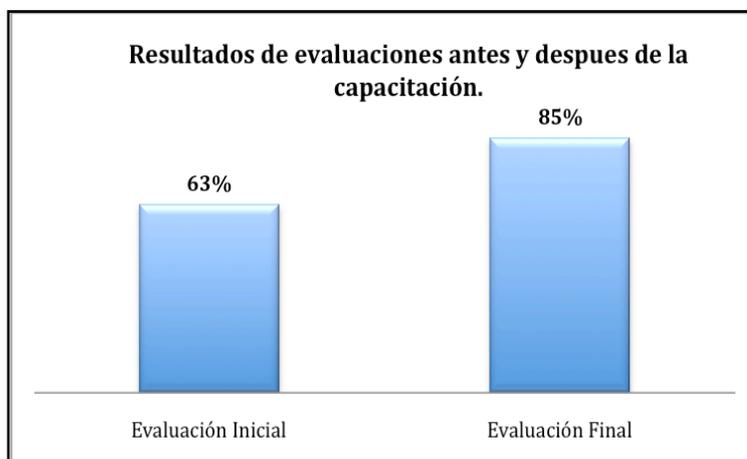
In February PTI offered a course through San Carlos University's Open Courses¹⁰/ Adult Education program entitled Access to Public Information as a Tool for Social Auditing. The course was prepared by PTI staff and conducted for 10 Saturdays between March and May. The

objective of the course was to train interested citizens on the Law on Access to Public Information to enable them to complete requests for information through Access to Information Units at government offices. Participants in the Curso Libre included university students in the social sciences, union members, secondary students, and other interested citizens. In accordance with USAID's Mission Order MO 253 "Training for Development/Visa Compliance for Exchange Visitors", which includes a signed letter of agreement as well as initial and final evaluations to gauge learning. The results of initial final evaluations are included in the graphic above; participants increased their knowledge of International Conventions and LAIP by 51%. As a final requirement for the course, each student completed a request for information.

¹⁰ 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.

4) Youth from San Marcos Trained in the LAIP [48 youth trained: 33 male, 15 female]

During the second quarter of the year PTI organized training for 48 youth from Paz Joven, a national organization that promotes democratic participation and a culture of peace. The objective of the training was to increase youth understanding of LAIP and



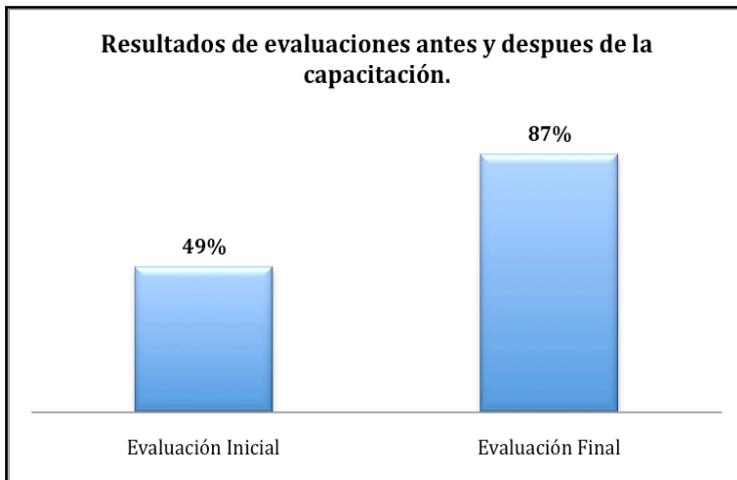
how to access information for use in local social auditing activities. The methodology included a presentation to describe LAIP, analysis of its contents and application, and the completion of requests for public information based on participant interests as a practical exercise. As the graphic at left shows, participants increased their knowledge by 22 percent.

5) Participants from local women’s organizations in Morales, Izabal trained in LAIP [11 people trained: 3 male, 8 female]

In April PTI facilitated training for the Municipal Committee for Women (COMUJER) en Morales, Izabal in the east of Guatemala. COMUJER is an organization that promotes the participation of women in decision-making and the municipal level. Given their interest in conducting social auditing activities, COMUJER requested PTI support for training in themes related to corruption, transparency and the use of LAIP and information requests for social audits. PTI provided the theoretical content about the topics with special emphasis on IACAC and UNCAC as well as LAIP, and then guided participants through the process of developing requests for information. In total, participants completed 11 information requests regarding municipal projects paid for with public funds.

Information requests completed by COMUJER:

1. Copy of the contract for a project to increase water access to Arapahoe Viejo village
2. Physical and financial status report of project for dragging the River Bobos
3. Request for the organizational chart of the municipality of Morales
4. Costs for the road construction project in El Mitehal neighborhood
5. Investment figures for municipal water projects
6. Information regarding a drainage project in Herman Patria neighborhood
7. Status of the purchase of land for a football field in the Nuevo Arriba community
8. Information regarding road construction on Río Blanco street
9. Status report regarding classroom construction in the Aldea Creek Zarco School

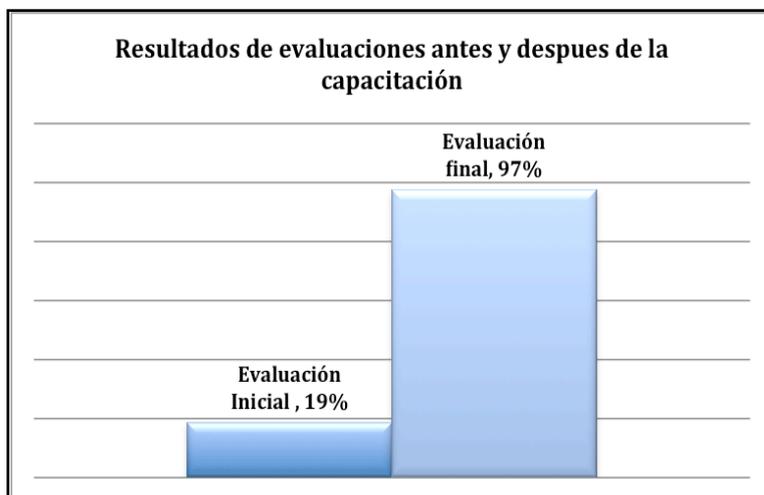


At the time of this report, no responses had been received regarding any of the requests. To ensure use of the concepts from the training, participants agreed to: (1) follow up on their requests; (2) create an inter-institutional transparency plan; (3) establish a roundtable to develop an advocacy training

center for Izabal in coordination with the CSO Ernesto Shneider Troyer, the Catholic Church's Social Development arm and local NGO Foster Parent Plan; and (4) work with other stakeholders in Izabal to strengthen social networks in support of improved municipal transparency. In accordance with USAID's Mission Order MO 253 "Training for Development/Visa Compliance for Exchange Visitors", which includes a signed letter of agreement as well as initial and final evaluations to gauge learning. As the graphic above demonstrates, participants in the training increased their knowledge regarding IACAC, UNCAC and LAIP by 38%.

6) Students from the University of San Carlos Law School trained on LAIP [157 students: 62 male, 95 female]

In March PTI established an agreement with the University of San Carlos' School of Social Sciences, Faculty of Law to provide training for law students regarding LAIP. PTI chose this group as a result of the important potential role they will eventually play in supporting, defending and



advising about citizens' right to access state information. The training program was divided into two sessions. In the first session, students received theoretical information regarding LAIP and completed information requests to increase their practical understanding of the process. The second session was used to reflect on the process and describe the procedures to follow in the case of a negative response to a completed request for information. In accordance with USAID's Mission Order MO 253 "Training for Development/Visa Compliance for Exchange Visitors", which includes a signed letter of agreement as well as initial and final evaluations to gauge learning. As the graphic above shows, participants increased their knowledge by 78 percent.

7) Training for civil society groups in Jalapa, Chiquimula, Sololá, Chimaltenango and Suchitepéquez in LAIP [113 citizens trained: 47 male, 66 female]

In April 2008 the Law on Access to Public Information came into effect, facilitating citizen participation in national and local affairs by making key information available to the public. To support application of the law, PTI signed an agreement with the Group for Mutual Support (GAM) to train members of civil society in the purpose and process to request public

Location	No. Trained
Jalapa	21: 21 female
Chiquimula	17: 9 female, 8 male
Sololá	37: 20 female, 17 male
Chimaltenango	20: 12 female, 8 male
Suchitepéquez	18: 4 female, 14 male

information and how to use that information as a social auditing tool. GAM trained 113 citizens from across the five regions of Jalapa, Chiquimula, Sololá, Chimaltenango and Suchitepéquez in LAIP and how to use it as a social auditing tool. The evidence of increased knowledge among participants in this case was the completion of requests for access to information, discussed above under social auditing activities.

8) Journalists trained in Transparency and Anti-Corruption themes [12 journalists trained: 6 males, 6 females]

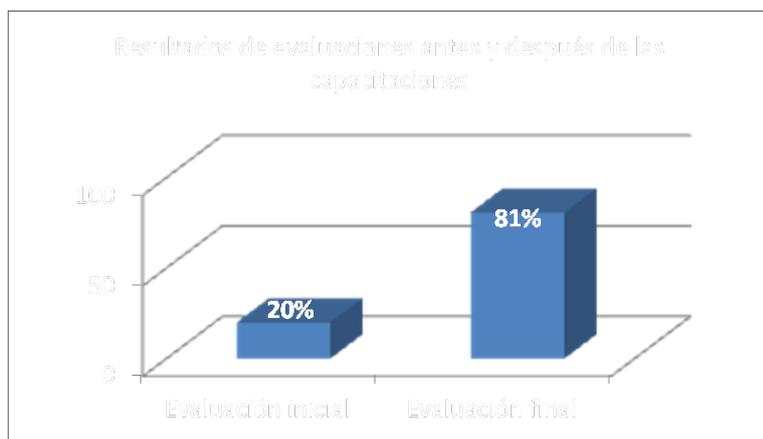
Recognizing the nascent capacity of Guatemalan journalists to effectively cover issues related to corruption and transparency– and in an attempt to encourage increased coverage of such themes– PTI developed, financed and implemented a practical training course for journalists using PTI staff and expert local and international consultants. The course– directed at investigative journalists from across the national mass media in Guatemala– takes place between February and July and is recognized and credentialed through the University of San Carlos' School of Communications. The course focused on specific themes such as campaign finance and impunity, as well as providing reliable sources of data regarding corruption. At the end of the cycle, journalists were expected to use their new knowledge to develop articles or other media productions related to corruption and transparency in Guatemala. The methodology utilized included an hour of classroom training, followed by questions, answers and discussion. Complementary reading materials were also provided. A total of 12 journalists from 9 communications media including the national dailies Siglo XXI, Nuestro Diario, Al Día; television programs Plaza Pública, Guatevisión, T13 Noticias, and radio programs Radio TGW, Radio Universidad and Radio Punto participated in the process. As a result of the training, participant journalists have developed multiple media pieces regarding corruption and transparency.

9) Training program for women leaders [20 women trained]

PTI provided a subgrant to Vital Voices– Guatemala chapter to train women youth leaders from urban and rural areas in themes related to transparency, anti-corruption, public administration and public policy. Hillary Clinton and former Secretary of State Madeleine Albright initiated Vital Voices to promote progress and increase women's potential around the world. Working in over 80

countries, Vital Voices seeks to connect emerging women leaders from around the world, providing the training and resources to unleash their potential to positively impact the contexts in which they live. Vital Voices requested participants to apply to the training program through a competitive process. They received 134 applications and selected 24 participants between the ages of 20 and 45 from across 12 departments of the country (Alta Verapaz, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango, Chiquimula, Guatemala, Huehuetenango, Jutiapa, Quetzaltenango, Sacatepéquez, San Marcos, Sololá y Suchitepéquez).

The training consisted of two key modules. The first, “Discover a New Life” sought to educate, empower and inspire women through motivational speakers and the opportunity to visit and learn about key public institutions such as Congress and the TSE. Meetings complemented these visits with female



Congressional leaders and female business leaders. Through the second module, “Policy Training for Female Leaders” the women learned about public policy, Guatemalan decentralization, economics and public administration. To complement this

module, women also participated in dinner conferences with women from the Embassies of Switzerland, Colombia, Chile, Argentina and the United States as well as a visit to the Special Court for Victims of Femicide.

Participants increased their knowledge in the training topics by 61%. In addition to the new knowledge of the participants, the training provided an important opportunity for women leaders from across Guatemala to discuss key issues, share experiences and develop a network, focusing on the use of these new skills to more effectively and actively participate in local initiatives, including social auditing and advocacy for increased transparency.

LLR 2.1.2 – Private sector more active and committed with the fight against corruption.

Indicator: Number of Activities carried out in alliance with Private Sector entities that promote GoG transparency.

Baseline Value	Y2 FY11 (Oct 2010 - July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Baseline YR	Target	Actual	
0 (2009)	3	3	0	<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>"Private sector" refers to firms, chambers and/or other groups of the corporate sector whose ownership is private and whose shares may not be offered for public subscription. The private sector is that part of the economy which is both run for private profit and is not controlled by the state. Activities are defined as a specific action, function, or sphere of action.</p> <p>COMMENTS:</p>

PTI achieved its target on this indicator in FY11.

1) Capacity building for the newspaper daily Siglo 21.

With the objective of strengthening investigative journalism in Guatemala, PTI undertook a process to build the capacity of investigative journalism staff within the “Under the Microscope: unit of the Siglo 21 newspaper. Despite Siglo 21’s wide readership (the paper reaches more than half of the departments in Guatemala through a daily circulation of 22 thousand print editions and has a strong online presence) its investigative journalism efforts are weaker than the other major national dailies. Siglo 21’s investigative journalism team currently consists of an editor, a co-editor and two reporters who also participate in other activities. The other major dailies– La Prensa Libre and El Periódico– have a longer tradition of investigative journalism and highly experienced investigative journalists. At the same time Siglo 21’s owners, Gonzalo and Luis Marroquín have expressed interest in turning Siglo 21 into a reference point for investigative journalism. In this context, in May 2011 PTI/USAID and Corporación de Noticias (Siglo 21’s corporation company) signed a letter of agreement to strengthen Siglo 21’s investigative journalism capacity through a hands-on, participatory process.

Broadly speaking, the strengthening process has laid the methodological groundwork of investigative journalism for the members of the team and improved the skill sets, use of available tools and resources to produce case-based investigative reporting that relies on information gathering, research, additional sources and classifying data. That said, and in light of the comments provided by the consultants, the Project is compelled to develop a second phase for the strengthening process that will enable the team to reinforce the knowledge base they acquired then set realistic and attainable goals based on the human and budgetary resources available at the paper.

2) Publication and dissemination of the Financial Standards Indicators Index.

PTI supported FUNDESA to publish and disseminate the results of the Financial Standards Indicators index published by the eStandards Forum (eSF). The document has been published and distributed to relevant authorities from the Bank of Guatemala, the National Statistics Institute and the Ministry of Public Finance to support use of recommendations for improved public policy. It is also available for public use for think tanks, academics, students and other interested stakeholders in the principal libraries in Guatemala City, in public and private universities, as well as on the website of CIEN, FUNDES y FLACSO, making it a searchable element of the worldwide web. Through this work PTI supports improved public policy to foster increased private investment, increased employment and economic development.

3) Support to identify and combat key corruption practices affecting MIPYMES

Through PTI support FUNDES organized participatory meetings with 68 small businesses to identify key vulnerability factors confronted by Small, Medium and Micro enterprises (MIPYMES). FUNDES used the results from the sessions to develop a lessons learned document and an Anticorruption Practices Manual for MIPYMES, including the commitment to denounce corrupt acts. By supporting increased transparency and reduced corruption, PTI will contribute to improved business practices and outcomes, supporting sustained private sector growth.

LLR 2.1.3 – Mass media publishes high quality information to control corruption and promote accountability.

Indicator: Number of articles / media productions published as result of journalists / media training activities.

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 – July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y2	
0 (2009)	12	18	+6	<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>A media/news production on transparency and/or anticorruption is a piece presented in a print, Internet or other mass media such as newspaper, newsletter, news magazine, radio, TV, etc. Training refers to the acquisition of knowledge, skills, and competencies as a result of the teaching of vocational or practical skills and knowledge that relates to specific useful skills.</p> <p>COMMENTS:</p> <p>Published media productions to be counted are those resulting from Project direct intervention (journalist/media training activities).</p>

PTI surpassed its targets on this indicator in FY11.

1) Media Publications resulting from training for Journalists in Transparency and Anticorruption themes [12 newspaper articles, 4 radio/television programs]

Through the training discussed above under LLR2.1.1, participant journalists were required to present a report or media production regarding a corruption or transparency-related topic in order to receive their diploma from the University of San Carlos School of Communications. This training cycle achieved two key objectives: (1) to improve the investigative journalism capacity of the mass media journalists in Guatemala in themes related to corruption; and (2) to ensure that the public has access to information regarding corruption (or suspected corruption) cases and their effects in Guatemalan society. This activity resulted in 12 newspaper articles / radio/television programs.

Item	By-line	Media	Title	Publication Date
1	Edwin Iquique	T 13 Noticias	Public Ministry: Why are they dropping cases?	20 Jul 2011
2	Veraliz Martinez	T 13 Noticias	Public Ministry: Why are they dropping cases?	20 Jul 2011
3	Claudia Suseth Casasola Fonseca	Siglo 21	Corruption: country fails to comply with 9 out of 12 commitments	26 Feb 2011
4	Byron Vasquez	Siglo 21	Individuals accused of corruption should reimburse funds	28 Feb 2011
5	Emilio Pacheco	Nuestro Diario	Co-op in Huehuetenango: Q82 million stolen	14 Mar 2011
6	Alberto Cardona	Guatevision	Zeta Organized Crime Group involved in Los Cocos Massacre	06 Jun 2011
7	Marco Antonio Avendano	Al Dia	Wiretapping effective in bringing down criminal groups	23 Jul 2011
8	Luis Escobar	Nuestro Diario	Criminals carrying Weapons	06 Mar 2011
9	Paola Gonzalez	Plaza Publica	The Country (and the Isthmus) for Contraband	05 Jul 2011
10	Leidy Velasquez	Radio Universidad	Political Party Financing	12 Jun 2011
11	Astrid Blank	Guatevision	How are Money Laundering Networks Operating in Guatemala	28 Jul 2011
12	Evelyn de Leon	Radio TGW	Law on Illicit Enrichment Fails to Pass	28 Jul 2011

2) Throughout the process to strengthen, the investigative unit of Siglo Veintiuno, the Project provided assistance to the “Under the Microscope” team to plan, draft, edit and publish six pieces of investigative journalism printed by Siglo Veintiuno, as follows:

- a. Title: ZETAS Origins Traced Back To U.S.–Trained Military Group (EEUU Entreno a grupo military precursor de zetas), published: May 18, 2011.
- b. Title: ZETAS Launch Psychological Warfare To Control Territory (Zetas Lanzan guerra psicologica por control territorial), published: May 22, 2011
- c. Title: Political Parties Hamper Effective Oversight by TSE (Partidos impiden al TSE hacer eficiente fiscalizacion electoral), published: May 30, 2011

- d. Title: Reconstruction Efforts: Q3,533.8 million in the Hands of 15 Companies (De reconstrucción, 15 firmas manejan Q3,533.8 millones), published: June 20, 2011
- e. Title: Politicians Questioned on Jalapa Kingpin filing Appeals (Políticos cuestionados al amparo del cacique de Jalapa), published: July 18, 2011
- f. Title: Highway Stretch Not Damaged By Agatha Included Under Reconstruction (Incluyen como reconstrucción tramo que no fue dañado por Agatha), published: July 25, 2011

SUB IR 2.2 – Key Executive Branch Institutions with increased capacity to oversee and implement anti-corruption measures.

Indicator: Number of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented by the Executive Branch (USG FACTS – GJD 2.4 “F” List indicator / Disaggregated).

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 - July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Baseline YR	Target	Actual	
0 (2009)	3	4	+1	<p>DEFINITION: Anticorruption measures may include new laws, regulations, procedures, consultative mechanisms, oversight mechanisms, investigative/prosecutorial initiatives, public information initiatives, civil society initiatives, and other measures taken -in any sector- with the objective of increasing transparency about public decision making, conflicts of interest, resource allocation, etc; decreasing impunity for corrupt acts; increasing demand for reform or awareness of the problem; increasing knowledge about corruption and its costs; and reducing opportunities for corruption. Only anticorruption measures implemented in the Executive Branch will be counted.</p> <p>COMMENTS: Disaggregation of USG FACTS - GJD 2.4 "F" List Indicator.</p>

PTI surpassed its targets on this indicator in FY11.

1) Archive manual for the Guatemalan Office of the Vice Presidency

Since the passage of the Law on Access to Information (LAIP), state institutions have an increased need to properly order and manage institutional archives to

facilitate effective response to requests for information. The Commission for Transparency and the Fight Against Corruption requested support from PTI to strengthen its archives. In September 2010, PTI hired the consultant Ana Elisa Corado Guzmán to support the development, design, management and organization of a new archive system for the Office of the Vice President through the development of an archive manual.

To do this she completed an assessment, which she then used to develop a draft archive manual (Manual de Organización y Funciones del Archivo de la Vicepresidencia de la República de Guatemala) with four key objectives: 1) provide administrative units in the Office of the Vice President a clear conceptual framework for understanding the importance of well-managed archives; 2) provide clear guidance for VP staff regarding appropriate data and information management protocols; 3) establish a clear organizational structure in the VP archives to ensure appropriate controls and management; 4) establish clear mission, vision and operational objectives for the archives. To guarantee effective use of the protocols, PTI organized a training session using the new manual. In total 22 public officials participated in this training session. At the same time, once the manual establishes clear guidelines, the assumption is that this will create pressure on the Vice President's Office to provide sufficient space for the archive. PTI will follow up on the need for physical space through its work with the UAIs, which works closely with the archive office.

2) Manual for the Open Wolf Program

In order to facilitate electronic requests for information within the context of the LAIP, the Commission for Transparency and the Fight Against Corruption, the Guatemalan Community for Free Software, the Ministry of Economy, the Guatemalan Technical Institute for Training and Productivity (INTECAP) and the Director General of Training for the Office of Municipal Development (INFOM) began the process of developing a Workflow On Line Facility (Open Wolf) to automate and facilitate citizen access to information while protecting the personal data of the person requesting information. Although the Open Wolf system was developed in FY10 and operational early in FY11, there was no manual to support its effective use. As a result, PTI supported the development of the Open Wolf Users' Manual to support effective rollout of the system as

part of PTI's Plan for Strengthening Access to Information Units. PTI hired the Guatemalan consulting firm Rojo y Azul Global, S.A to develop the manual, which was delivered to the Commission for Transparency and the Fight Against Corruption on July 28, 2011 for use in staff training and orientation to the system. Although Open Wolf is not an obligatory system, it has been adopted by 14 Access to Information Units and has proven to facilitate their work significantly.¹¹

3) Procedure manuals for Access to Information Units

As a result of the passage and application of the LAIP, the GoG has been obliged to create new institutional structures to promote transparency in public management, including the creation of Public Information Units (UAI) that serve as contact point between citizens and state institutions supporting and guaranteeing access to public information. As part of its ongoing Plan for Strengthening the UAI, PTI conducted a capacity assessment to identify strengths and gaps within the existing units. One of the most significant gaps identified was the lack of a clear user manual for UAI staff regarding appropriate protocols to effectively manage requests for information. The lack of this manual creates several challenges, including: (1) it violates a key norm from the Comptroller General's Office regarding the need for clear procedural and process manuals; and (2) not having a manual facilitates discretionary actions by public employees, decreasing transparency and increasing the potential for corruption. As a result of this finding, PTI hired the Guatemalan consulting firm Rojo y Azul Global, S.A to develop a UAI Users' Manual to describe the process and activities that should be completed by public employees within the UAI to comply with the LAIP. The introduction of the Users' Manual will help standardize processes across the UAI and increase transparency in UAI operations. Once the manual was completed, UAI were invited to participate in training based on the Users' Manual.

¹¹ Ministerio de Gobernación; Ministerio de Ambiente; Ministerio de Trabajo; Ministerio de Comunicaciones; Ministerio de Salud; Secretaría de Asuntos Agrarios; Secretaría de Bienestar Social de la Presidencia; Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional; Secretaría Privada de la Presidencia; Instituto de Defensa Público Penal; Congreso de la República; Instituto de Fomento Municipal; Fondo de Tierras; Vicepresidencia de la República.

4) Training program for UAIs

State institutions need ongoing training in order to effectively implement transparency measures. The LAIP in its article 51 obliges public institutions to establish ongoing training programs for relevant staff through courses, workshops and training sessions. To support this process, PTI conducted a capacity assessment (mentioned above) One of the primary gaps identified was the lack of a training program within the UAIs.

Office of the Ombudsman for Human Rights
Office of the Vice Presidency
SEGEPLAN
State Secretariat for Intelligence
Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE)
Ministry of the Interior
Ministry of Economy
Judicial Branch
Secretariat of Agrarian Affairs
National Council on Adoptions
Ministry of Energy and Mining
Ministry of National Defense
Ministry of External Relations
Institute for Public Defense
Ministry of Culture and Sport
Ministry of Communications, Infrastructure and Housing
Ministry of Public Finance
Secretariat for Social Welfare
Secretariat for Food Security and Nutrition

As a result, PTI signed an agreement with the Center for National Economic Studies (CIEN) for the creation and implementation of a training program consisting of five key modules: 1) Administrative transparency and anticorruption efforts; 2) Application of the LAIP; 3) Exceptions to Access to Public Information; 4) Application of Habeas Data; and 5) Archive Access and Management. Training was provided to 40 public employees from across the 19 UAIs in early July. As part of their commitment, the UAI employees agreed to replicate the training program to other staff members within their UAIs. The UAIs that participated in the training program can be seen in the table above right.

LLR 2.2.1 – Freedom of Information Law widely disseminated and implemented by the Executive Branch and other national institutions.

Indicator: Access to Information Index in the Executive Branch

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 - July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y2	
.52 (2008)	NA	NA	NA	<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>Access of Information Index measures degree of compliance of Access to Information Law by Executive Branch Institutions in Guatemala. Universe of this study involve 38 institutions that compose the Executive Branch. Methodology for the development of Access to Information Index involves the evaluation of six main areas. This evaluation will measure compliance with the law regarding the information to be made public on the internet and/or to have readily accessible in Access Information Units, and the information to be made available upon public request. The six main areas of are: 1) Transparency obligations, specifically the publicity of information required to be presented through institutional web page (articles 10 and 11); 2) General dispositions, specifically regarding the update of information (article 7); 3) Access to Information Units existence and operation (articles 19 and 20); 4) Performance in responding Access to Information Requests, and information delivery (articles 18, 20, 25, 26, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43 y 44); 5) Compliance and Quality of Reports to be presented before the Ombudsman Office (article 48); and 6) Implementation of Training programs (article 51). The Unit of Measure: Score that ranges from 0 to 1, where one reflects the highest degree of compliance.</p> <p>COMMENTS:</p> <p>The Access to Information Index for the Executive Branch in Guatemala is carried out bi annually.</p>

This indicator will be reported in FY13 once the index has been revised and administered again.

Indicator: Number of UAIs receiving technical assistance from the Project.

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 - Sept 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y2	
0 (2009)	6	19	+13	<p>DEFINITION: Access to Information Units (UAI) are formal offices specifically constituted for the implementation of FOIL in each public institution. This indicator refers to the number of UAI agencies that have received technical assistance and/or training provided by the Project. "Technical Assistance" is defined as a relationship in work or education settings in which an expert with specific technical/content knowledge provides information to address an identified need. Specific goals are designed to utilize recognized 'best practices' by organizations or individuals seeking answers to specific questions. Technical Assistance is customized to meet the needs of the client, and offers solutions to a specific identified challenge.</p> <p>COMMENTS:</p>

PTI surpassed its target for this indicator in FY11.

1) Capacity building for Executive Branch UAIs [19]

To strengthen the UAIs, in May PTI organized a meeting with representatives of each unit to complete a participatory capacity assessment (described above) of physical infrastructure; administration and human resources; and information management performance. This capacity assessment was used to develop the UAI Strengthening Plan, focused on the following deliverables: 1) Development of a UAI User's Manual; 2) Development of the Open Wolf User's Manual; and 3) Development and delivery of training modules for UAIs. As mentioned earlier, these products were developed through contracts with Guatemalan consulting firm Rojo y Azul Global S.A. and a subcontract with the CIEN. PTI currently implements the UAI Strengthening Plan with 19 UAI.

In the next reporting period PTI will continue supporting the UAIs through capacity strengthening activities to ensure application of LAIP. PTI will also ensure institutionalization/adoption of the newly developed manuals. At the same time, the project will support the development and distribution of LAIP

CD with an easy-to-use interactive menu to facilitate navigation of and understanding of the law and its application.

LLR 2.2.2 – A National Anti-corruption Body created and functioning.

Indicator: Law initiative for the creation of a National Anti-corruption Body.

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 - July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Baseline YR	Target	Actual	
No (2009)	YES	N/A		<p>DEFINITION: Development of Legal framework by which a national anticorruption body of Guatemala is proposed to be created. This anticorruption body is expected to replicate the Secretary of the Public Function in Mexico model. Legal framework proposal will be in the form of a Law to be approved by Congress.</p> <p>COMMENTS: The Transparency and Integrity Project will provide technical assistance to GoG Commission for Transparency and against Corruption under the responsibility of the Vice President in the development of the legal framework proposal by which a national anticorruption body is created.</p>

This indicator has been modified to more accurately reflect the country and program context and will not be reported in this period. The new indicator will be reported in FY12.

LLR 2.2.3 - International Anticorruption Treaties disseminated and implemented by GoG strengthened.

Indicator: Number of recommendations of the IACC Committee of Experts addressed by the GoG

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 - July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Baseline YR	Target	Actual	
11 (2008)	15	19	+4	<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>The Committee of Experts recommendations are limited to only a few of the areas covered by the IACC. Recommendations are intended to improve specific areas identified as a weakness of IACC compliance. Recommendations addressed are those that have been undertaken or are in process of being implemented by the GoG.</p> <p>In September 2005, the OAS Committee of Experts identified 15 recommendations for Guatemala in connection with the first round of implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption.</p> <p>More recently, in June 2008 the OAS Committee of Experts on the Inter-American Convention against Corruption issued a second set of recommendations, adding 11 new recommendations to the 15 preexisting ones, 26 in total.</p> <p>COMMENTS:</p> <p>A new set of recommendations is expected as outcome of the third round evaluation.</p>

In March 2011, the Committee of Experts (CoE) released its third-round report on Guatemala's progress implementing the Inter American Convention against Corruption (IACC). The report includes a follow-up analysis on the status of the first and second round recommendations as well as a series of new recommendations regarding articles III, VIII, IX, X and XIII of the Convention. In total, the Committee of Experts has provided the GoG with a total of 36 recommendations through the three completed rounds. In most cases, each Committee recommendation includes a series of sub-recommendations, called measures. The Committee has provided a total of 68 measures.

In each progress report, the Committee of Experts qualifies Guatemala's progress in addressing each recommendation by evaluating the degree of implementation of the measures of each recommendation, qualifying the GoG as unresponsive, partially responsive or completely responsive. By this standard, only those recommendations for which the GoG has responded completely to all measures can be considered as being fully addressed by the

GoG. Given the number and complexity of the recommendations and their corresponding measures (e.g., some measures involve the passage of new legislation, which is a lengthy and complex process that can take years in some cases), PTI asserts that a simple accounting of the number of recommendations fully addressed will not accurately demonstrate GoG progress. Instead, to provide a more nuanced view of GoG progress, PTI has developed a simple IACC Achievement Index based on the three reports of the Committee of Experts. The index is a systematic tool to gauge GoG progress based on a calculated numeric score for each recommendation. The index allows for individual analysis of each recommendation as well as an aggregate score demonstrating Guatemala's overall IACC performance.

PTI assigned simple, unweighted scores to each measure included in the third round report using the evaluations provided by the Committee of experts– (1) unresponsive, (2) partially responsive, and (3) completely responsive. Unresponsive measures were assigned a 0, partially responsive measures were assigned a 0.5 and completely responsive measures were assigned a 1. The sum of the scores divided by the total number of measures for each recommendation provides an aggregate score– or degree of achievement– for each recommendation, with 1 being complete compliance and 0 being non-compliance. PTI then calculated a total aggregate score for GoG achievement by adding the individual recommendation scores and dividing by the total number of recommendations included. By using an index, PTI and partners gain a clearer, more precise and nuanced sense of GoG progress on the IACC in a simple, easy-to-read format.¹²

Based on the analysis of the index scores, and in line with the third round report, the GoG has partially addressed a total of 14 of the 36 recommendations from all three rounds. At the same time, the GoG has fully addressed five of the 36 recommendations. In total, the GoG has partially or fully addressed a total of 19 recommendations. For the full GoG IACC Achievement Index scorecard, see Annex H.

¹² It is important to note that “progress” here is measured by the degree of compliance with the recommendations of the Committee of Experts– which focus on the establishment of frameworks, processes, legislation and other tools. However, *use* of these tools to actually improve transparency and reduce corruption are not measured within the CoE reports or PTIs index.

In FY11, PTI supported 5 of the IACC recommendations. The recommendations to which PTI contributed, as well as the type of support provided, are included in the Table below:

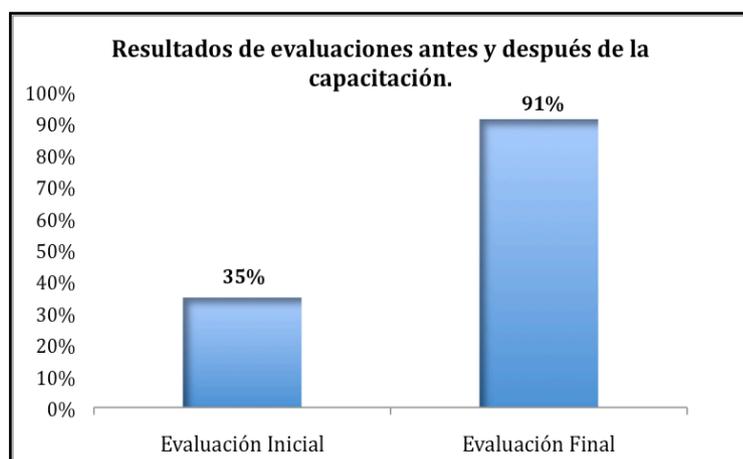
MESICIC RECOMMENDATIONS SUPPORTED BY PTI	TYPE OF SUPPORT PROVIDED
Strengthen the implementation of laws and regulatory systems to preserve and ensure appropriate use of public resources.	Through grant award 004- to the Centro de Estudios de Guatemala (CEG)- PTI promoted the approval of the law on Illegal Enrichment, which is pending adoption.
Strengthen existing GoG mechanisms to ensure that public officials denounce acts of corruption about which they have knowledge..	PTI supported a capacity assessment of the units within the Executive Branch responsible for the receiving and acting on allegations of corruption. The diagnostic identifies key actions for strengthening their operational capacity.
Strengthen mechanisms for citizen access to information	PTI strengthened the capacity of 19 UIP through training consisting of five modules. At the same time, the representatives of each unit received additional training support and accompaniment.
Strengthen and continue implementing mechanisms that encourage civil society / NGO participation in public management and reduce norms that may act as a disincentive to their participation..	PTI has promoted active citizen participation through support to various CSOs, to conduct social auditing and training for civil society organizations.
Design and implement, where appropriate, training programs to support public officials in the application of systems, norms, measurements and mechanisms with the objective of ensuring relevant knowledge and skills for their effective application.	During FY11 PTI trained public officials to better understand international anti-corruption conventions and their application in public service.

Indicator: Number of Government Officials receiving Project supported anti-corruption training, specifically related to areas of intervention derived from International Anti-corruption Treaties.

Baseline Value	Y1 (Oct 2010 - July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y1	
0 (2009)	75 30W/45M	90 26W/64M	+15 -4W/+19M	<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>Persons must be from government. Training refers to all training or education events, whether short-term or long-term, in country or abroad. Data will be Disaggregated by Gender.</p> <p>COMMENTS:</p> <p>Anti-corruption conventions and instruments are of key importance. These texts, agreed by governments, recognize corruption as a worldwide and cross-border problem, and express a high-level political commitment to address the problem collectively. The conventions/instruments establish rules and standards (many of them binding) that promote domestic action and facilitate international cooperation. Many of them adopt a comprehensive approach to corruption, calling for a wide range of measures to prevent it, measures to punish it when it occurs, measures to check corruption-related money laundering and facilitate the return of assets acquired through corrupt means; and measures to provide assistance to countries where required. The most comprehensive of them is also the most recent, the landmark United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) from 2003, global in its reach and with the most extensive approach to addressing the corruption problem.</p>

PTI surpassed the target for FY11. Details about training activities for government officials are included below.

1) Government Officials trained on International Anticorruption Treaties [51 officials trained: 36 male, 15 female]



Guatemala is committed—through the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACAC) and the United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC)—to adopt the necessary measures to combat corruption and increase transparency in public

administration. One of these commitments is to increase public access to state information. The Planning and Programming Secretariat of the President's Office (SEGEPLAN)– responsible for the UAI in the President's Office– requested PTI support to train UAI staff as part of its commitment to the IACAC and UNCAC. Training was conducted in Guatemala in February; subsequently, in June, the same training was provided for SEGEPLAN staff in the departments of Totonicapán, Quiché, Jutiapa, Quetzaltenango, Chiquimula, Petén, Zacapa, Retalhuleu, Huehuetenango, Alta Verapaz, Izabal, Jalapa, San Marcos, Chimaltenango, El Progreso, Santa Rosa, Sololá, Sacatepéquez, Escuintla y Baja Verapaz.

The objectives of the training were: 1) to increase knowledge among UAI staff of the IACAC and the UNCAC; 2) to increase knowledge and understanding of the Law on Access to Information; and 3) to increase utilization of SEGEPLAN's information management tool, MANTIS. Responsibility for training was shared between PTI's Transparency Specialist, the Executive Secretary of the Commission for Transparency and Against Corruption and the chief of SEGEPLAN's UAI. As the graphic on the left shows, participants in the training increased their knowledge by 56 percent.

This training was particularly important for SEGEPLAN staff in remote areas such as Santa Cruz Barillas, Huehuetenango, Ixcán, Quiché and Petén, since they had never received any previous training regarding transparency or access to information. During the rest of FY11 and into FY12, PTI will conduct monitoring and follow-up visits to ensure replication of the training modules to staff that were not present in the trainings.

2) Training for Public employees from the TSE on the IACAC/UNCAC and the Law Against Money and Asset Laundering [39 public servants trained: 11 female, 28 male]

The Supreme Electoral Tribunal (TSE) was established in 1985 and is responsible for organizing and administering elections in Guatemala. Given their role as the guarantors of democratic processes in Guatemala, PTI worked closely with the TSE to organize training for TSE staff regarding the role of public employees in the application of the IACAC and UNCAC as well as the Law Against Money and Asset Laundering. PTI developed the training program and

hired an expert in Money and Asset Laundering to present the information to 39 TSE authorities, technical and administrative staff, including staff from the Inspector General’s Unit, Planning, Internal Audit, the General Secretary’s Office, the Finance Office, Citizen’s Registry and a magistrate from the TSE. The training lasted three hours and included presentations by Alvaro Ferrandino, PTI’s Chief of Party, as well as Gabriel Gómez, Magistrate of the Supreme Court of Justice. In addition, participants had the opportunity to ask questions and clarify concepts. At the end of the training participants were expected to be able to:

- Identify Guatemala’s commitments to the IACAC and UNCAC;
- Identify preventive measures established in the UNCAC;
- Describe the action promoted in the UNCAC to effectively and efficiently prevent and combat corruption;
- Describe key concepts related to corruption such as influence trafficking, blackmail, bribery, conflicts of interest, nepotism and illicit enrichment;
- Identify the relevant Guatemalan legal frameworks to combat money and asset laundering; and
- Identify the institutions and individuals responsible for applying the law against money and asset laundering.

LLR 2.2.4 – Mechanisms to pursue allegations of corruption established and working in key GoG institutions.

Indicator: Number of existing mechanisms (units) that pursue administrative felonies and allegations of corruption that receive Project technical assistance.

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 - July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Target	Actual	Y2	
0 (2009)	3	0	-3	DEFINITION: A "mechanism that pursues administrative felonies, and allegations of corruption" is a process undertaken- through its completion- to investigate and/or process administrative felonies and corruption allegations. The indicator refers to existing mechanisms adopted in institutions of the Executive Branch that are to be supported by the Project. COMMENTS:

				Projects intervention will be limited to strengthening existing mechanisms (units), new mechanisms (units) are not expected to be created.
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PTI did not achieve the targets for this indicator in FY11. However, in the period PTI financed a diagnostic study to identify units within the Executive Branch that receive and follow-up on alleged corruption cases and to identify gaps in existing practices. The findings of the capacity diagnostic are described below. The gaps identified will be used to develop and implement a capacity building plan for each identified unit in FY12.

1) Study regarding the number of units/mechanisms that receive and follow-up on corruption allegations

In September 2010, PTI hired the consultants María Isabel Bonilla y Ruth Hernández, to develop a diagnostic study of the Units that receive and follow-up on alleged corruption cases in the Executive Branch and its corresponding offices. The diagnostic identified five units within the Executive that currently do so including: 1) the Interior Ministry; 2) the Ministry of Finance; 3) the Ministry of Education; 4) the Ministry of Communications, Infrastructure and Housing; and 5) the Secretariat for Executive Coordination of the President’s Office. The study also identified weaknesses in the way that these offices handle alleged corruption cases. In particular, none of the offices currently has a “clearinghouse” or other unit responsible for filing, classifying and processing cases (including identifying valid cases and discarding those without foundation).

To strengthen these areas the consultants recommended three principle activities: 1) training and consciousness-raising so that citizens can differentiate between acts of corruption and bad service (there have been reported cases of corruption that have actually turned out to be complaints regarding the quality of service provision); and 2) training for staff of the identified units to effectively receive, process and follow-up on alleged cases/complaints.

In the following reporting period PTI will provide training to authorities from the existing units in the reception, classification and processing of

complaints/alleged corruption cases and provide a manual to support these functions.

SUB IR 2.3 – A more active role of Key Oversight Entities promoted.

Indicator: Number of USG-supported anti-corruption measures implemented by Key Oversight Entities (USG FACTS – GJD 2.4 “F” List indicator / Disaggregated).

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 - July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y2	
0 (2009)	2	3	+1	DEFINITION: Anticorruption measures may include new laws, regulations, procedures, consultative mechanisms, oversight mechanisms, investigative/prosecutorial initiative, public information initiatives, civil society initiatives, and other measures taken (in any sector) with the objective of increasing transparency about public decision making, conflicts of interest, resource allocation, etc; decreasing impunity for corrupt acts; increasing demand for reform or awareness of the problem; increasing knowledge about corruption and its costs; and reducing opportunities for corruption. Only refers to anticorruption measures implemented in the Key Oversight Entities.
				COMMENTS: Disaggregation of USG FACTS - GJD 2.4 "F" List Indicator.

PTI surpassed the targets for this indicator in FY11.

1) Bilateral Agreement between the Comptroller General’s Office and the Public Ministry (MP)

Given the allegations on the part of social organizations and communications media against the previous Comptroller General, PTI provided a subgrant to MPJ to monitor the election process for the new Comptroller. When the new Comptroller, Nora Segura de Delcompare, was elected and took on the position, PTI began to meet with her to gauge her interest in Project technical support. During that process, she expressed the need to establish improvement in the inter-institutional relationship between the Comptroller General’s Office and the Public Ministry. To support her request, PTI facilitated a meeting between the Attorney General, Doctor Claudia Paz y Paz, and the Comptroller and their respective advisors to begin dialogue and lay the foundation for shared interventions. Both agency representatives recognized the need to establish

permanent coordination and communication mechanisms. As a result, PTI supported a series of meetings to develop clear and efficient communications protocols. On March 24, 2011, the Comptroller General's Office and the Public Ministry publicly signed a bilateral agreement to support the application of the law and promote transparency and the fight against corruption. In particular, the agreement establishes a protocol through which the results of (forensic) audits conducted by the Comptroller's Office can be transmitted to the Public Ministry for criminal investigation and eventual processing of identified cases of corruption.

2) Law Reform 4323 for the Organic Law of the Legislative Branch for the Nominal Electronic Vote

In Guatemala, Congressional votes have traditionally been private, with a simple show of hands, undermining the democratic process by legitimizing secrecy in the legislative process. To support increased transparency, PTI worked with Congressional leaders and civil society to advocate for legal reforms introducing an electronic- and fully transparent- voting process in the National Congress. PTI provided financial support for multiple roundtable discussions and public fora to encourage discussion and refinement to the proposed measure and to encourage public opinion regarding the reform. The legislative process regarding this reform was highly publicized, increasing visibility and public awareness, and thus exerting pressure on Congress to act decisively. The process of selection of magistrates to the CC was an important opportunity for PTI to leverage project resources to achieve greater impact since MPJ also advocated for open voting as part of their overall strategy to increase transparency in the selection of magistrates to the CC. It is also important to note that the current election cycle was an important factor in the approval of the measure; in an election year very few potential candidates want to appear as working against increased transparency. The position of the Congressional Commission for Transparency was strengthened through the passage of this law because it was one of the only congressional commissions to achieve passage of important legislation during the legislative period.

LLR 2.3.1 – Regulatory framework and ad hoc legislation to combat corruption is promoted by the Congress in performing its oversight role.

Indicator: Number of transparency / anticorruption bills promoted by Congress receiving Project assistance.

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 - July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y2	
1 (2009)	4	4	0	<p>DEFINITION: "Bill" is a draft of a legislative proposal, which, when it has been passed by the Legislative Assembly becomes law.</p> <p>COMMENTS: The Project expects to support Congress in the "promotion" of transparency / anticorruption bills. "Promotion" activities are all of which urge the adoption of the abovementioned bills.</p>

PTI achieved the stated target for this indicator in FY11.

1) Promotion of transparency and anticorruption legislation [4 bills]

PTI provided CEG with a donation to promote multiple anticorruption and transparency bills through advocacy and technical assistance, including a study of the political and legislative landscape; political mapping; meetings with the President of the Congressional Commission for Transparency (charged with promoting and advancing transparency and anticorruption bills in Congress); roundtable discussions to bring relevant stakeholders together to discuss and finalize technical inputs for bills;; and public forums. Through these activities PTI promoted 4 key anticorruption bills through the sub agreement with CEG.

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b) Promotion of bill 4094: the Law on Public Trust Funds

Trust funds are a relatively unregulated financial instrument in Guatemala, often used to circumvent established controls for the use of public funds. By opening a trust fund– which requires only the signature of a representative of the interested party, a representative of the bank, and an auditor in order to move funds– state entities have sought to increase “agility” in contracting processes, ultimately evading standard procurement and purchasing processes and enabling corruption. Based on GoG procurement standards there are clear checks and balances to ensure transparency in the award and management of state contracts. By establishing and using trust funds these controls are avoided, facilitating significant corruption, including contracts awarded to family members of public officials. In order to close this large loophole in the law, PTI supported the promotion of the bill for the Law on Public Trust Funds (Bill 4094) to better regulate the use of public trust funds and to ensure that expenditure derived from them adheres to GoG procurement standards. Because trust funds are a useful mechanism for facilitating expenditure for time-sensitive government activities and programs– such as in health– Bill 4094 seeks to improve regulation and adherence to existing norms rather than eliminate trust funds as a vehicle for public finance. Trust funds are a useful mechanism to ensure that time-sensitive bilateral or multilateral donations such as money from the Global Fund are available within a reasonable

timeframe (rather than requiring that they pass through the cumbersome and time-consuming central government budget). Nonetheless, with this proposed reform the money within any state-established trust funds is still subject to GoG procurement rules, eliminating or reducing significantly the chances of misuse.

PTI provided funding and technical accompaniment for three stakeholder roundtables to support discussion and refinement of the proposal. Bill 4094, which originally included 117 articles,¹³ was presented to the Congressional Commissions for Finance and Currency and Economy and Foreign Commerce for their review and approval in 2009 and has not moved forward since. The Ministry of Public Finance and SEGEPLAN have reviewed and provided their feedback on the bill for incorporation into the bill. At the same time, since the introduction of the original version of the bill Rosa María de Frade has presented a new version that includes additional provisions.¹⁴ These two bills—along with the observations received—now need to be discussed, combined and refined and then reviewed and approved by the relevant commissions before moving forward to a vote, representing a long process ahead. Given the current electoral cycle and subsequent changes in Congress and other institutions there is likely to be very little movement on the bill over the next several months.

c) Bill 4182– Reforms to the law of the Executive Branch; Organic Law on Budget; Law on Development NGOs; and the Law on State Contracts

This group of laws seeks to regulate the use of NGOs as a means of circumventing established standards for managing public funds. NGOs, like public trust funds, have frequently been established in Guatemala as way to channel money for seemingly legitimate state activities into corrupt acts, such as providing business opportunities to family members, friends or phantom companies. In order to close legal loopholes and avoid contradictions in the law, all relevant laws need to be modified. As a result PTI has supported reforms to four key laws, all of which regulate NGOs. PTI provided financial support and accompaniment for over 20 roundtable work groups, bringing

¹³ Véase <http://www.comision-transparencia.info/wp-content/uploads/2010/06/Iniciativa-4094-Ley-de-Fideicomisos-Publicos-OK.pdf> consultada al 29 de junio de 2011.

¹⁴ Véase documento adjunto.

together actors from across the legislative aisle and across sectors (including health, education and infrastructure) to incorporate their feedback into the final working legislative reform proposals, strengthening them and making them more viable. As a result of the participation of multiple actors, the reforms now also include a proposal to improve information sharing systems across government agencies to ensure that multiple state agencies do not execute the same activities (e.g. public officials in XX municipality decide to build a bridge already constructed by the national government in order to channel the money destined from that project into their own pockets). This proposal seeks to link information systems between key agencies of the GoG, including SEGEPLAN, the Ministry of Finance and the National Tax Agency (SAT).

The original bill was introduced to the Congressional plenary in March 2010 and has passed through several stages of review and discussion, including the roundtables mentioned above as well as review by the Congressional Finance and Currency Commission and the NGO and Cooperation Commission. Rosa Maria de Frade has developed a new version of the bill incorporating discussions and feedback from the various roundtables mentioned above. It is unlikely that the process will move forward over the next several months as a result of the upcoming elections and subsequent change in government.

d) Introduction of “illegal enrichment and connected crimes” into the Guatemalan Penal Code

Given the ubiquitous nature of corruption in Guatemala and high-profile cases such as that of Portillo, this timely reform seeks to comply with the UNCAC/IACAC and typify illegal “enrichment and connected crimes” within the Guatemalan penal code. This reform would create stiff penalties for illicit enrichment, including the misuse of public funds or assets for personal gain. PTI provided financial and technical support for a dozen roundtable discussions, meetings and working groups to gather feedback from key congressional figures as well as public officials from the Comptroller General’s Office and the Public Ministry as well as key international actors including the CICIG and the US Embassy. PTI also paid for two radio publicity spots to create public pressure on Congress to discuss and subsequently pass the law.

When efforts to establish this reform first began, three different bills were presented before Congress by distinct legislative blocks. These were ultimately combined, refined and presented before (and approved by) the relevant Congressional Commissions in 2008. As part of its support, PTI proposed further modifications to the bill. All legislative blocks as well as civil society, CICIG and the US Embassy in Guatemala have supported these modifications and provided additional feedback not move forward substantially over the next several months as a result of elections and the subsequent change in government.

LLR 2.3.2 - Mechanisms to pursue corruption cases are established and functioning in the Anticorruption Unit of the Attorney General Office.

Indicator: Number of executed arrest warrants in corruption related cases increases.

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 - July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Baseline YR	Target	Actual	
15 (2009)	22	55	+33	<p>DEFINITION: A warrant for arrest is typically issued by a judge after a request by the police or other law enforcement agency. Arrest warrants must include evidence of probable cause that a specific crime was committed by a specific person. Increment in executed arrest warrants is directly proportional to effective criminal investigation.</p> <p>COMMENTS: FY2011 will be 2 months shorter. Rate of apprehension will increase from 1.7 per month in FY 2010 to 2 per month in FY2011. The Transparency and Integrity Project expects to strengthen the Anticorruption Unit capacity by providing targeted technical assistance, training programs, and promoting institutional development and interinstitutional (multi agency) coordination mechanisms.</p>

PTI surpassed the target for this indicator by more than 100% in FY11. Details regarding project support are included below.

The structure of the Guatemalan justice system and, in particular the criminal process reflects a fundamental objective that is to identify those responsible for committing criminal acts. One of the main challenges faced by the Public Ministry, and in particular the Office of Administrative Offences and the

Prosecutor against Corruption, is that of carrying out their tasks in criminal investigations because they must obtain the information needed to identify a person or persons responsible for the crime. This requires that the information regarding the circumstances of the crime and the people involved is strong enough to convince the Judge to issue an arrest warrant as an avenue to proceed to criminal proceedings.

In FY11 PTI supported the development of improved criminal investigation methods to increase the level of effectiveness of the Office. In part as a result of PTI support, 55 arrest warrants were issued in FY11. In FY12, PTI will provide continued support to: (1) strengthen criminal investigation; (2) support improved forensic audit services; (1) improve financial reporting; (4) improve criminal intelligence analysis; and (5) strengthen the quality of research carried out by the Anti-Corruption Prosecutor.

LLR 2.3.3 – Comptroller General Improves its performance in selected areas of intervention.

Indicator: The new elected Comptroller General adopts a work plan as result of project intervention that includes an operational transparency / anticorruption component.

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 – July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Baseline YR	Target	Actual	
0 (2009)	1	0	-1	<p>DEFINITION: A "work plan" is a strategic management tool used to improve performance by outlining direction, priorities, and resources by the Office of the Comptroller General to implement a series of activities. The work plan must include an "operational" component of transparency and anticorruption measures to be undertaken. "Operational" refers to specific and quantifiable actions for which resources- material, personnel, work space, etc- are allocated.</p> <p>COMMENTS: The Comptroller General Election Process begins four months before the new elected Comptroller General takes office in October 2010. During this period of time, the Project will support Civil Society Organizations to advocate for the development of a Transparency component/section to be included into the work plan of whichever candidate becomes the Comptroller General.</p>

The majority of PTIs efforts focused on supporting CSOs to audit the process of election of the new Comptroller General and improving coordination between the Comptroller General Office and the Public Ministry. These efforts–combined with the large workload of the Comptroller’s Office this year in preparation for elections–¹⁵ impeded progress on this indicator. For FY12 this indicator has been modified to more accurately reflect the context and operating environment in Guatemala.

SUB IR 2.4 – A more transparent political party financing system established and working.

Indicator: Number of Electoral Audit Mechanisms strengthened as result of project intervention.

Baseline Value	Y2 (Oct 2010 - July 2011)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y2	
10 (2009)	2	2	0	<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>The word “audit” is derived from the Latin <i>auditus</i> (hearing) and is defined by the Oxford English Dictionary as an “official examination of accounts with verification by reference to witnesses and vouchers. To make an official systematic examination of (accounts) so as to ascertain their accuracy.” From the earliest citations until the present epoch there is a close relationship between the concepts of audit, accountability, accounting, and accuracy. An “audit mechanism” is a process undertaken- through its completion for the systematic examination of data as to ascertain its accuracy. An “audit mechanism” may be manual or electronic.</p> <p>COMMENTS:</p>

1) Improvement of TSE electoral auditing functions

PTI hired a consultant (Mario Chavez) to develop an Operations Manual for the TSE Internal Mail System for Electoral Audit. The Internal Mail System is the mechanism through which electoral audits obtain supporting documentation from voting booths and centers across Guatemala. This documentation– key

¹⁵ The Comptroller General’s Office is responsible for verifying that individuals seeking election do not have outstanding debts with the State. This election season they have processed 9996 such requests, occupying a significant portion of their time. These requests needed to be processed by July 12, 2011.

instruments of the Internal Mail System, completed at voting centers by local TSE authorities– facilitates electoral auditing, verification and cross comparison between actual votes and the official results emanating from voting centers. In its current form, the Internal Mail System does not have a standard operating manual to describe the systematic process and procedure for verifying votes.

To develop the manual, the consultant completed a diagnostic evaluation of the TSE electoral audit process. The diagnostic found that: (1) the TSE has insufficient human resources to effectively use the Internal Mail System; (2) the TSE does not have sufficient IT infrastructure or capacity to effectively carry out electoral audits; (3) the electoral auditing function of the TSE will be insufficient to handle the upcoming elections. Using this information as a guide, the consultant developed the manual to improve the Internal Mail System given these existing gaps. The Manual clearly describes the key processes and milestones required for the system to work properly during general elections and referenda, including internal communication protocols, reception and monitoring activities, administrative tasks, information processing and management protocols, temporary archiving and final adjudication of public offices. The purpose of the Operations Manual is to establish clear and concise guidelines regarding basic procedures and processes to ensure the Internal Mail System functions effectively. The manual– developed with visual maps and flowcharts– will facilitate understanding among both permanent and temporary staff regarding appropriate documentation, how it should be used and who should participate in the Internal Mail System. The manual is a technical guide directed for use among permanent and temporary staff of the TSE during elections.

In addition to the manual, the consultant provided a series of recommendations based on the diagnostic study: (1) development and implementation of an integral management information system (MIS) that permits staff at all levels to effectively conduct key tasks; (2) conduct ongoing and discrete training for permanent and temporary staff of the TSE; and (3) consider the Internal Mail System as a key function for electoral audit. The consultant also recommended software design specifications to facilitate MIS design, as well as draft Terms of Reference for a consultant to construct, test and launch the MIS.

The manual was completed and delivered to the Electoral Auditor General's satisfaction in early March 2011. Shortly thereafter, the consultant conducted training for 16 electoral audit staff of the TSE in use of the Internal Mail System using the new manual as a guide. The Electoral Auditor General requested that, given security concerns as a result of the sensitive nature of the electoral auditing process, the manual not be published for wide distribution.

2) Support to the General Electoral Audit Office to ensure effective audit of voting results from general elections

Within the Operations Manual for the Internal Mail System, the consultant developed a systematic and standard process for verifying final voting results and declaring final winners in elections. Given the importance of this part of the electoral process for democracy (and citizen trust in democratic institutions) in Guatemala, this component of the manual was given special emphasis. The final decision regarding voting outcomes (naming officials elected through democratic votes) is the responsibility of the TSE together with Departmental Electoral Boards and the Electoral Board of the Central District. The Electoral Auditor General's Office is responsible for ensuring transparency in the process.

The confirmation of election results is one of the most important parts– and certainly the desired end result– of election processes. The follow-up and verification process during elections facilitates the identification of errors or anomalies in the voting process and corrections in voting tabulations prior to final confirmation of winning candidates. This module of the Operations Manual includes a glossary of key terms and ideas within the verification process, explains the system for validating or disqualifying votes and describes special cases involving vacancies and substitutions. This portion of the manual is meant to help avoid mistakes and misinformation during the electoral process. As mentioned above, the consultant provided training for 16 TSE staff on the Operations Manual, placing particular emphasis on the procedures for verifying and declaring final election winners.

ANNEX 1 PROPERTY REPORT

PROPERTY IN THE CUSTODY OF TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY PROJECT

DATE	CANT.	DESCRIPTION	Cost In QUETZALES	Cost In US Dollars	Salvage value	Estimated life/years	CURRENT VALUE US\$	SERIAL NUMBER	CODIGO DE INVENTARIO
October 6, 2009	1	Leather Executive Chair	Q 1,006.25	\$ 121.53	\$ -	5	\$ 72.92	N/A	TRANSP/001
October 6, 2009	1	Leather Executive Chair	Q 1,006.25	\$ 121.53	\$ -	5	\$ 72.92	N/A	TRANSP/002
October 6, 2009	1	Leather Executive Chair	Q 1,006.25	\$ 121.53	\$ -	5	\$ 72.92	N/A	TRANSP/003
October 6, 2009	1	Leather Executive Chair	Q 1,006.25	\$ 121.53	\$ -	5	\$ 72.92	N/A	TRANSP/004
October 6, 2009	1	Leather Executive Chair	Q 1,006.25	\$ 121.53	\$ -	5	\$ 72.92	N/A	TRANSP/005
October 6, 2009	1	Bookcase	Q 1,071.43	\$ 129.40	\$ -	5	\$ 77.64	N/A	TRANSP/006
October 6, 2009	1	Bookcase	Q 1,071.43	\$ 129.40	\$ -	5	\$ 77.64	N/A	TRANSP/007
October 6, 2009	1	Bookcase	Q 1,071.43	\$ 129.40	\$ -	5	\$ 77.64	N/A	TRANSP/008
October 6, 2009	1	Bookcase	Q 1,071.43	\$ 129.40	\$ -	5	\$ 77.64	N/A	TRANSP/009
October 6, 2009	1	Bookcase	Q 1,071.43	\$ 129.40	\$ -	5	\$ 77.64	N/A	TRANSP/010
October 6, 2009	1	Two-drawer file cabinet Black	Q 625.00	\$ 75.48	\$ -	5	\$ 45.29	N/A	TRANSP/011
October 6, 2009	1	Two-drawer file cabinet Black	Q 625.00	\$ 75.48	\$ -	5	\$ 45.29	N/A	TRANSP/012
October 6, 2009	1	Two-drawer file cabinet Black	Q 625.00	\$ 75.48	\$ -	5	\$ 45.29	N/A	TRANSP/013
October 6, 2009	1	Two-drawer file cabinet Black	Q 625.00	\$ 75.48	\$ -	5	\$ 45.29	N/A	TRANSP/014
October 6, 2009	1	Executive Desk	Q 1,785.71	\$ 215.67	\$ -	5	\$ 129.40	N/A	TRANSP/015
October 6, 2009	1	Executive Desk	Q 1,785.71	\$ 215.67	\$ -	5	\$ 129.40	N/A	TRANSP/016
October 6, 2009	1	Executive Desk	Q 1,785.71	\$ 215.67	\$ -	5	\$ 129.40	N/A	TRANSP/017
October 6, 2009	1	Executive Desk	Q 1,785.71	\$ 215.67	\$ -	5	\$ 129.40	N/A	TRANSP/018
October 6, 2009	1	Executive Desk	Q 1,785.71	\$ 215.67	\$ -	5	\$ 129.40	N/A	TRANSP/019
October 6, 2009	1	Workstation for 4 people	Q 3,482.14	\$ 420.55	\$ -	5	\$ 252.33	N/A	TRANSP/020
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers and arms	Q 366.07	\$ 44.21	\$ -	5	\$ 26.53	N/A	TRANSP/021
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers and arms	Q 366.07	\$ 44.21	\$ -	5	\$ 26.53	N/A	TRANSP/022
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers and arms	Q 366.07	\$ 44.21	\$ -	5	\$ 26.53	N/A	TRANSP/023
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers and arms	Q 366.07	\$ 44.21	\$ -	5	\$ 26.53	N/A	TRANSP/024
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 24.91	N/A	TRANSP/025
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 24.91	N/A	TRANSP/026
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 24.91	N/A	TRANSP/027
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 24.91	N/A	TRANSP/028
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 24.91	N/A	TRANSP/029
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 24.91	N/A	TRANSP/030
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 24.91	N/A	TRANSP/031
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 24.91	N/A	TRANSP/032
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 24.91	N/A	TRANSP/033
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 24.91	N/A	TRANSP/034
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 24.91	N/A	TRANSP/035
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 24.91	N/A	TRANSP/036
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 24.91	N/A	TRANSP/037

October 6, 2009	1	bookcase w/mini-blinds filling with 5 spaces	Q	3,061.61	\$ 369.76	\$ -	5	\$ 221.86	N/A	TRANSP/078
October 6, 2009	1	bookcase w/mini-blinds filling with 5 spaces	Q	3,061.61	\$ 369.76	\$ -	5	\$ 221.86	N/A	TRANSP/079
October 6, 2009	1	rectangular table for meetings 12 people	Q	2,778.58	\$ 335.58	\$ -	5	\$ 201.35	N/A	TRANSP/080
October 6, 2009	1	rectangular table for meetings 15 people	Q	4,910.71	\$ 593.08	\$ -	5	\$ 355.85	N/A	TRANSP/081
October 6, 2009	1	Office Table for printers	Q	586.61	\$ 70.85	\$ -	5	\$ 42.51	N/A	TRANSP/082
October 6, 2009	1	Office Table for printers	Q	586.61	\$ 70.85	\$ -	5	\$ 42.51	N/A	TRANSP/083
October 6, 2009	1	Office Table for printers	Q	586.61	\$ 70.85	\$ -	5	\$ 42.51	N/A	TRANSP/084
October 6, 2009	1	Office Table for printers	Q	586.61	\$ 70.85	\$ -	5	\$ 42.51	N/A	TRANSP/085
October 6, 2009	1	Living Room Furniture with coffeetable	Q	4,487.50	\$ 541.97	\$ -	5	\$ 325.18	N/A	TRANSP/086
October 13, 2009	1	Secretarial L-Desk	Q	1,582.23	\$ 191.09	\$ -	5	\$ 114.65	N/A	TRANSP/087
October 13, 2009	1	Secretarial L-Desk	Q	1,582.23	\$ 191.09	\$ -	5	\$ 114.65	N/A	TRANSP/088
October 13, 2009	1	Secretarial L-Desk	Q	1,582.23	\$ 191.09	\$ -	5	\$ 114.65	N/A	TRANSP/089
October 8, 2009	1	Secretarial L-Desk	Q	1,582.23	\$ 191.09	\$ -	5	\$ 114.65	N/A	TRANSP/090
October 14, 2009	1	Round Table 6 people	Q	795.54	\$ 96.16	\$ -	5	\$ 57.70	N/A	TRANSP/091
October 14, 2009	1	Photocopier Cannon B/N	Q	5,266.96	\$ 636.88	\$ 0.06	3	\$ 212.33	21DQ501399	TRANSP/092
October 13, 2009	1	Metallic Cabinet	Q	884.82	\$ 106.99	\$ -	5	\$ 64.19	N/A	TRANSP/093
October 27, 2009	1	Multifunctional Equipment I Brother MFC-8460	Q	4,187.50	\$ 506.35	\$ 0.05	3	\$ 196.97	U6-1508L8J814643	TRANSP/094
October 29, 2009	1	Projector Multimedia EPSON S6+	Q	4,957.80	\$ 604.61	\$ 0.06	3	\$ 235.19	S/N L5TF962977L	TRANSP/095
December 21, 2009	1	Electric typewriter Olympia KT-1000	Q	950.00	\$ 116.13	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 45.17	298286-A	TRANSP/096
December 21, 2009	1	Printer HP Laser Jet P2035n	Q	1,970.94	\$ 238.04	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 92.60	CNB9T41067	TRANSP/097
December 21, 2009	1	Printer HP color laser Jet CP1515n	Q	2,938.86	\$ 354.93	\$ 0.04	3	\$ 138.07	CN-CC8C20CF	TRANSP/098
December 21, 2009	1	Server DELL	Q	33,468.75	\$ 4,042.12	\$ 0.40	3	\$ 1,572.38	2NH27L1	TRANSP/099
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q	11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 530.90	00162-671-040-086	TRANSP/100
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q	11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 530.90	00162-671-011-886	TRANSP/101
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q	11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 530.90	00162-67D-975-454	TRANSP/102
December 21, 2009	1	Laptop DELL	Q	10,593.83	\$ 1,279.45	\$ 0.13	3	\$ 497.71	00162673-114478	TRANSP/103
December 21, 2009	1	Printer HP Laser Jet P2035n	Q	1,970.94	\$ 238.04	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 92.60	CNB 9X38091	TRANSP/104
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q	11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 530.90	00162-671-011-891	TRANSP/105
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q	11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 530.90	00162-671-040-088	TRANSP/106
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q	11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 530.90	00162-671-011-892	TRANSP/107
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q	11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 530.90	00162-671-011-889	TRANSP/108
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q	11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 530.90	00162-671-011-888	TRANSP/109
December 21, 2009	1	Printer Cannon Pixma Ip 1900	Q	266.19	\$ 32.15	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 12.51	K10328	TRANSP/110
January 4, 2010	1	Guillotine Swingline	Q	599.00	\$ 72.26	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 37.34	P081681	TRANSP/111
January 14, 2010	1	Stapler Swingline	Q	399.00	\$ 48.13	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 24.87	90002	TRANSP/112
January 18, 2010	1	Enroller TASHIN	Q	1,812.50	\$ 218.90	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 113.13	HP210	TRANSP/113
January 18, 2010	1	Telephone Plant Panasonic	Q	4,982.14	\$ 601.71	\$ 0.06	3	\$ 310.96	9DBFN037747	TRANSP/114
January 23, 2010	1	Principal Phone	Q	843.75	\$ 101.90	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 52.66	9IBCD048922	TRANSP/115
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q	322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 13.02	9CAKE344308	TRANSP/116
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q	322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 13.02	9CAKE344307	TRANSP/117
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q	322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 13.02	9BBKE343649	TRANSP/118
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q	322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 13.02	9BBKE343475	TRANSP/119

October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q	322.25	\$	39.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	13.02	9CAKE344323	TRANSP/120
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q	322.25	\$	39.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	13.02	9BBKE343440	TRANSP/121
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q	322.25	\$	39.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	13.02	9BBKE343815	TRANSP/122
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q	322.25	\$	39.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	13.02	9CAKE344133	TRANSP/123
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q	322.25	\$	39.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	13.02	9BBKE343432	TRANSP/124
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q	322.25	\$	39.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	13.02	9BBKE343430	TRANSP/125
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q	322.25	\$	39.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	13.02	9CAKE344084	TRANSP/126
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q	322.25	\$	39.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	13.02	9BBKE343434	TRANSP/127
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q	322.25	\$	39.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	13.02	9CAKE344118	TRANSP/128
December 28, 2009	1	Router wireless Linksys Cisco	Q	535.00	\$	65.09	\$	0.01	3	\$	25.32	WRT54G2	TRANSP/129
February 9, 2010	1	Executive Desk	Q	1,785.71	\$	221.00	\$	-	5	\$	147.34	N/A	TRANSP/130
February 10, 2010	1	Dining room furniture 6 people	Q	1,425.00	\$	175.93	\$	-	5	\$	117.29	N/A	TRANSP/131
February 10, 2010	1	Leather Executive Chair	Q	1,006.25	\$	125.31	\$	-	5	\$	83.55	N/A	TRANSP/132
December 21, 2009	1	Leather Executive Chair	Q	1,006.25	\$	125.31	\$	-	5	\$	83.55	N/A	TRANSP/133
December 21, 2009	1	Laptop DELL	Q	10,593.83	\$	1,279.45	\$	0.13	3	\$	497.71	00186710-179184	TRANSP/134
January 4, 2010	1	Refrigerator MABE 009	Q	3,284.00	\$	400.49	\$	-	5	\$	260.36	238CZ064G137	TRANSP/135
January 4, 2010	1	Headphones	Q	75.00	\$	9.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	3.52	N/A	TRANSP/136
January 4, 2010	1	Headphones	Q	75.00	\$	9.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	3.52	N/A	TRANSP/137
January 4, 2010	1	Headphones	Q	75.00	\$	9.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	3.52	N/A	TRANSP/138
January 4, 2010	1	Headphones	Q	75.00	\$	9.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	3.52	N/A	TRANSP/139
January 4, 2010	1	Headphones	Q	75.00	\$	9.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	3.52	N/A	TRANSP/140
January 4, 2010	1	Headphones	Q	75.00	\$	9.06	\$	0.00	3	\$	3.52	N/A	TRANSP/141
May 6, 2010	1	Router Turbonett Thomson	Q	-	\$	-	\$	-	3	\$	-	TG585v7	TRANSP/142
May 12, 2010	1	Executive Chair	Q	1,062.50	\$	133.48	\$	-	5	\$	95.67	N/A	TRANSP/143
March 18, 2010	1	Pedestal Fan Cool Select.	Q	199.99	\$	25.22	\$	-	5	\$	17.23	N/A	TRANSP/144
June 25, 2010	1	Laptop hp ProBook	Q	11,098.21	\$	1,397.76	\$	0.14	3	\$	778.13	CN-DO14029J	TRANSP/145
June 25, 2010	1	Laptop hp ProBook	Q	11,098.21	\$	1,397.76	\$	0.14	3	\$	778.13	CN-DO1132PCF	TRANSP/146
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q	410.71	\$	51.79	\$	0.01	3	\$	28.83	4B1010P30467	TRANSP/147
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q	410.71	\$	51.79	\$	0.01	3	\$	28.83	4B1010P30481	TRANSP/148
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q	410.71	\$	51.79	\$	0.01	3	\$	28.83	4B1010P30480	TRANSP/149
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q	410.71	\$	51.79	\$	0.01	3	\$	28.83	4B1010P30522	TRANSP/150
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q	410.71	\$	51.79	\$	0.01	3	\$	28.83	4B1010P30417	TRANSP/151
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q	410.71	\$	51.79	\$	0.01	3	\$	28.83	4B1010P30484	TRANSP/152
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q	410.71	\$	51.79	\$	0.01	3	\$	28.83	4B1010P30538	TRANSP/153
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q	410.71	\$	51.79	\$	0.01	3	\$	28.83	4B1010P30532	TRANSP/154
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC-BR1500LCD	Q	1,116.07	\$	140.74	\$	0.01	3	\$	78.35	3B1008X13129	TRANSP/155
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC-BR1500LCD	Q	1,116.07	\$	140.74	\$	0.01	3	\$	78.35	3B1012X59517	TRANSP/156
June 21, 2010	1	Printer Canon, iP2700	Q	312.50	\$	39.31	\$	0.00	3	\$	21.88	OC32772-DB01-01	TRANSP/157
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550 P	Q	410.71	\$	51.79	\$	0.01	3	\$	28.83	3B006X73715	TRANSP/158
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550 P	Q	410.71	\$	51.79	\$	0.01	3	\$	28.83	4B1010P3284	TRANSP/159
August 12, 2010	1	PRINTER EPSON LX-300+II	Q	1,763.39	\$	221.81	\$	0.02	3	\$	135.57	G8DY459480	TRANSP/160
March 18, 2010	1	Pedestal Fan Cool Select.	Q	199.99	\$	25.22	\$	-	5	\$	17.23	N/A	TRANSP/161

March 18, 2010	1	Pedestal Fan Cool Select.	Q	199.99	\$ 25.22	\$ -	5	\$ 17.23	N/A	TRANSP/162
March 18, 2010	1	Pedestal Fan Cool Select.	Q	199.99	\$ 25.22	\$ -	5	\$ 17.23	N/A	TRANSP/163
September 2, 2010	1	Microwave oven NNST778S	Q	1,249.11	\$ 156.14	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 69.76	6A40020130	TRANSP/164
August 31, 2010	1	Mini voice recorder 0017102, SONY	Q	891.96	\$ 111.50	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 72.48	ICDUX200FSCLA	TRANSP/165
August 31, 2010	1	Floor Fan color gray	Q	200.89	\$ 25.11	\$ -	5	\$ 16.32	N/A	TRANSP/166
August 31, 2010	1	Floor Fan color gray	Q	200.89	\$ 25.11	\$ -	5	\$ 16.32	N/A	TRANSP/167
August 31, 2010	1	Floor Fan color gray	Q	200.89	\$ 25.11	\$ -	5	\$ 16.32	N/A	TRANSP/168
August 31, 2010	1	Floor Fan color gray	Q	200.89	\$ 25.11	\$ -	5	\$ 16.32	N/A	TRANSP/169
August 31, 2010	1	Floor Fan color gray	Q	200.89	\$ 25.11	\$ -	5	\$ 16.32	N/A	TRANSP/170
September 3, 2010	1	Camera Canon Digital	Q	5,736.60	\$ 717.08	\$ 0.07	3	\$ 239.07	2762B003(BA)	TRANSP/171
September 10, 2010	1	Video Camera Recorder DCR-SR68	Q	3,214.24	\$ 401.78	\$ 0.04	3	\$ 133.95	1238089	TRANSP/172
March 18, 2010	1	Pedestal Fan Cool Select.	Q	199.99	\$ 25.22	\$ -	5	\$ 17.23	N/A	TRANSP/173
October 6, 2010	1	UPS-APC BE750G	Q	691.96	\$ 85.74	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 56.67	3B1007X30020	TRANSP/174
October 6, 2010	1	UPS-APC BE750G	Q	691.96	\$ 85.74	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 56.67	3B1005X31535	TRANSP/175
October 6, 2010	1	UPS-APC BE750G	Q	691.96	\$ 85.74	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 56.67	3B1007X30815	TRANSP/176
Octubre 27, 2009	1	Vehicle Jeep Patriot	Q	150,216.50	\$ 18,296.77	\$ -	5	\$ 10,978.06	1J8FFN8W58D688816	TRANSP/177
September 25, 2006	1	Vehicle Ford Explorer XLT 2006	Q	191,142.50	\$ 25,117.28	\$ -	5	\$ -	1FMEU73E26UB56760	TRANSP/178
October 26, 2010	1	Telephone Iridium Satellite LLC	Q	541.00	\$ 68.22	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 40.93	IRID0015G	TRANSP/179
October 27, 2010	1	Hard disc Externo, Samsung	Q	940.00	\$ 118.54	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 71.12	DISCEXTET1TB	TRANSP/180
February 4, 2011	1	Multiline Phone	Q	776.25	\$ 101.47	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 87.10	OICCD291851	TRANSP/181
February 11, 2011	1	Executive Desk	Q	1,350.00	\$ 176.47	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 137.26	N/A	TRANSP/182
February 11, 2011	1	Executive Desk	Q	1,350.00	\$ 176.47	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 137.26	N/A	TRANSP/183
February 11, 2011	1	Executive Desk	Q	1,350.00	\$ 176.47	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 137.26	N/A	TRANSP/184
March 17, 2011	1	Metal and glass bookcase	Q	1,200.00	\$ 156.86	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 126.37	N/A	TRANSP/185
April 06, 2011	1	Executive Chair	Q	1,812.20	\$ 236.89	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 197.42	N/A	TRANSP/186
April 06, 2011	1	Executive Chair	Q	1,812.20	\$ 236.89	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 197.42	N/A	TRANSP/187
April 15, 2011	1	Cordless Phone	Q	320.00	\$ 41.83	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 34.86	0KBBC001467	TRANSP/188
April 15, 2011	1	Cordless Phone	Q	320.00	\$ 41.83	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 34.86	0KBBC001464	TRANSP/189
March 21, 2011	1	UPS-APC BE550G	Q	467.00	\$ 61.05	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 49.18	3B1047X65204	TRANSP/190
March 21, 2011	1	UPS-APC BE550G	Q	467.00	\$ 61.05	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 49.18	3B1036X13197	TRANSP/191
March 21, 2011	1	UPS-APC BE550G	Q	467.00	\$ 61.05	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 49.18	3B1036X14072	TRANSP/192
March 21, 2011	1	UPS-APC BE550G	Q	467.00	\$ 61.05	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 49.18	3B1047X65211	TRANSP/193
March 21, 2011	1	CPU-DELL	Q	7,443.90	\$ 973.06	\$ 0.10	3	\$ 783.90	JWH28P1	TRANSP/194
March 21, 2011	1	CPU-DELL	Q	7,443.90	\$ 973.06	\$ 0.10	3	\$ 783.90	JWJ69P1	TRANSP/195
March 21, 2011	1	CPU-DELL	Q	7,443.90	\$ 973.06	\$ 0.10	3	\$ 783.90	JWJ7NP1	TRANSP/196
June 09, 2011	1	Presidential Chair	Q	1,650.00	\$ 212.36	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 188.76	N/A	TRANSP/197
June 09, 2011	1	Presidential Chair	Q	1,650.00	\$ 212.36	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 188.76	N/A	TRANSP/198
June 09, 2011	1	Presidential Chair	Q	1,650.00	\$ 212.36	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 188.76	N/A	TRANSP/199
June 09, 2011	1	Presidential Chair	Q	1,650.00	\$ 212.36	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 188.76	N/A	TRANSP/200
July 27, 2011	1	Paper shredder	Q	1,699.00	\$ 220.65	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 202.27	F0032890	TRANSP/201
July 28, 2011	1	Filing cabinet	Q	625.00	\$ 81.17	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 74.41	N/A	TRANSP/202
July 28, 2011	1	Filing cabinet	Q	625.00	\$ 81.17	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 74.41	N/A	TRANSP/203

July 28, 2011	1	Floor Fan	Q	255.00	\$ 33.12	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 30.36	N/A	TRANSP/204
July 28, 2011	1	Floor Fan	Q	255.00	\$ 33.12	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 30.36	N/A	TRANSP/205
July 28, 2011	1	Floor Fan	Q	255.00	\$ 33.12	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 30.36	N/A	TRANSP/206
July 28, 2011	1	Cordless Phone	Q	385.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 45.84	1DBQC027755	TRANSP/207

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