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TRANSPARENCY AND INTEGRITY PROJECT

ANNUAL (FY 2009-2010) MONITORING AND
EVALUATION REPORT

OCTOBER 2010

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DISCLAIMER

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

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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 Economicas Nacionales
CNUCC	United Nations Convention against Corruption
CSO	Civil Society Organization
COTR	Contracting Officer's Technical Representative
FOIL	Freedom of Information Law
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 de 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 two year, US\$4,088,679 contract (with option period of three additional years) 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 (UAIs) 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 financing political parties.

This Monitoring and Evaluation Report includes a brief description of the Project's major results vis-à-vis the Performance Monitoring Matrix, composed of 18 indicators, that were approved by the COTR on August 31, 2010.

The Project's ***most significant achievements*** this year included:

- Improved technical and objective evaluation ability of the Postulations Committee for Attorney General, Public Defense Director, and Comptroller General, through advocacy and technical support resulting in concrete changes in the process for selecting key public officials,
- Public access to formerly classified information through application of the Law on Access to Information,
- Support for the development and application of the Access to Information Index using indicators aligned with the new Law on Access to Information,
- Training on Access to Information and related tools for 649 members of Guatemalan Civil Society, and
- An 8% increase in the rate of executed arrest warrants from 2009.

The full range of achievements in the program represents 100% of the planned targets for the year. However, the program encountered both external and internal challenges in the implementation process that merit explanation, 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.
- The Commission for Transparency and the fight against Corruption- the project's principal counterpart in the Executive Branch - experienced a great deal of instability in 2010. A new Executive Director was named in April- several months later than expected and a full six months into FY2009-2010. This delay led to subsequent bottlenecks in program implementation.
- The complex and relatively unstable political context in Guatemala compounded the existing challenges of working in a program of this nature. Some key examples of this type of challenge include:
 - Open and ongoing confrontation between the President and the private sector and media, making PTI's work all the more important, but also all the more sensitive.
 - 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. These challenges have had an ongoing and profound impact on the activities of the project. However, they have also represented an opportunity to work within the new legal framework for political appointments and reinforce PTI's ongoing efforts to support transparency and anticorruption efforts.
 - The upcoming electoral process has increased the degree of sensitivity in the political and institutional environment, slowing PTI's progress and requiring increased political sensitivity and savvy.

Internal

- It took six months to fully staff the PTI project team, leading, naturally, to delays in implementation.
- The budget realignment process to facilitate hiring short-term contractors for program tasks and deliverables was also completed only two and a half months prior to the end of FY09-10.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y1	
3.1 (2008)	3.5	3.4	-1	<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 PTI 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.</p> <p>Transparency International's (TI) Corruption Perception Index (CPI) was first released in 1995. The baseline for this exercise will be the 2009 Score of 3.4 points over a maximum of 10. The 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>

Guatemala's CPI 2009 Score: **3.4**

On November 19, 2009 Transparency International released the 2009 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)¹, a measure of domestic, public sector corruption.

Transparency International's Corruptions Perceptions Index (TI-CPI) is an aggregate indicator that ranks countries according to 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 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) measures the perceived levels of public sector corruption in 180 countries and territories, the same number as the 2008 CPI.

¹ CPI information was extracted from Transparency International's web page, Corruption Perception Index information section http://www.transparency.org/policy_research/surveys_indices/cpi/2009

A composite index, the CPI is based on different expert and business surveys. However, not all surveys include all countries. The main reason for using an aggregated index of individual sources is that a combination of sources measuring the same phenomenon is more reliable than each source taken separately. The 2009 CPI draws on 13 polls and surveys from 10 independent institutions. The corresponding rankings show how one country compares to others included in the index. The CPI score indicates the aggregate perceived level of public-sector corruption in a country/territory.

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.

The vast majority of the 180 countries included in the 2009 Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) score below five. Overall results in the 2009 index are of great concern because corruption continues to lurk where opacity rules, where institutions still need strengthening and where governments have not implemented anti-corruption legal frameworks. With the vast majority of countries in the 2009 index scoring below five, the corruption challenge is undeniable.

Among the 31 countries from the Americas included in Transparency International's (TI) 2009 *Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI)*, 10 scored above 5 (on a scale from 0 to 10, where 0 is perceived to be highly corrupt and 10 is perceived to have low levels of corruption) while 21 scored less than 5, indicating a serious corruption problem. Overall, nine countries failed to exceed a score of 3, indicating rampant corruption. **Guatemala** was the only country in the region that showed a substantial increase in its CPI score.

Guatemala 2009 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	TBD

Country rank for Guatemala is No. 84, showing a .3 point increase over the 2008 score. Although there is a -0.1 variance between the planned target and the achievement, Guatemala has nonetheless experienced a significant increase from 2009.

The recent passage of the Access to Public Information Law on September 23, 2008 was a factor that positively impacted the CPI score increase in 2009, especially given the fact that the passage of the law reversed failed attempts to pass this type of legislation in Guatemala in previous years. This law and its subsequent implementation will lay the foundations for future transparency and governance work in Guatemala.

However, throughout Latin America- including Guatemala- weak institutions, poor governance practices and the excessive influence of private interests continue to undermine best efforts to promote equitable and sustainable development. Additionally, Latin American journalists face an increasingly restrictive environment with several countries passing or proposing legislation aimed at silencing critical coverage, which hampers overall freedom of press and the crucial ability to report on corruption and its impact. Both civil society and the media play a key role in preventing and fighting corruption. Weakening them, particularly at a time when democratic institutions are also being challenged in several countries, limits the possibility of achieving lasting prosperity and reducing inequality.

One of the biggest challenges confronting Guatemala is that the country has not developed and implemented sufficient measures to comply with either the Inter American or 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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y1	
0 (2009)	5	5	0	DEFINITION: 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.
				COMMENTS:

I. Modification of the selection process for the Director of the Office of Public Defense

Congress created the Office of Public Defense in 1997. The Office is led by a Director who is selected by Congress from among a list of candidates proposed by the Postulation Committee. The Postulation Committee is composed of the President of the Supreme Court, the representative of the Office for the Defense of Human Rights, a representative of Guatemalan Bar Association, a representative from the Deans of Guatemalan law schools, and a representative of Guatemalan Public Defenders.

Beginning April 6, 2010, the Office began the process of selection of a new Director. It is important to clarify that this is the second selection process; the first one was annulled by the Congress following the detection of various anomalies, including the inclusion of unqualified candidates in the process as well as the use of non-transparent practices for ranking and selecting from among candidates.

Within this context, PTI supported *el Movimiento Pro Justicia (MJP)* in the development and submission of recommendations to the Postulation Committee regarding standard minimum competencies for the Director as well as clear criteria and processes for ranking candidates. Specifically, Pro Justicia developed both a ranking scale and standard verifiable indicators for evaluating the professional merits of candidates for the position, placing special emphasis on the professional experience and academic training in criminal justice, human rights and constitutional law. The purpose of the new criteria and tools is to ensure that the candidates- and, ultimately, the person selected as Director- comply with the standards of honorability and technical capacity as well as appropriateness for the successful exercise of public service intended in the Constitution.

After reviewing the MPJ proposal, on April 27 the Postulation Committee adopted the recommendations. This will increase transparency in the selection process, facilitating solid oversight and public scrutiny over the process and its outcome.

2. Modification of the Selection Process for Comptroller General

The Comptroller General of Accounts is in charged with ensuring appropriate financial oversight (internal financial controls) of state offices and institutions. The Comptroller's General Office is supervised by a Comptroller General who is appointed by Congress from a list of six candidates selected by the Postulation Committee. The Postulation Committee is comprised of: a representative from the country's universities; the deans of national universities with degree programs in accounting and auditing; an equivalent number of representatives appointed by the General Assembly of the National Association of Economists, Accountants, Auditors and Business Administrators.

In early September 2010, the Postulation Committee began the selection process for the new Comptroller General. Through support from PTI, the Movimiento Pro Justicia (MPJ) recommended a series of modifications to the selection process, including the development of minimum qualifications / competencies for the candidates for the position as well as standard criteria and procedures for ranking (and ultimately selecting) candidates.

MPJ presented its recommendations before the Postulation Committee in late September. As a result of the recommendations, the Postulation Committee made the decision to review and modify the selection criteria and processes for the position of Comptroller General. For this purpose, they requested copies of the draft tools developed by MPJ. The proposal provides a clear path to increasing objectivity in the selection process and helping ensure that the new Comptroller General operates according to the highest possible ethical and professional standards.

3. Modification of the Selection Process for Attorney General

The Attorney General's Office is the entity charged with ensuring strict application of the law and represents the state in criminal prosecution. The Attorney General's Office is directed by an Attorney General who is appointed by the President from a list of six candidates put forward by a Postulation Committee. The Postulation Committee is comprised of the President of the Supreme Court of Justice, the Deans of Guatemalan law schools, the President of the Guatemalan Bar Association and the President of the Honorable Tribunal of the Guatemalan Bar Association.

In January 2010 the Postulation Committee began the process of selection of a new Attorney General. With support from PTI, the MPJ made an oral proposal before the Postulation Selection Committee regarding the key competencies necessary for the Attorney General and provided a key tool to facilitate ranking and final selection. In particular, MPJ emphasized the need to focus on candidates' expertise and academic credentials as well as their experience in criminal justice, human rights and constitutional law. Following more than two months of review and analysis, the Postulation Committee made the decision to modify the selection criteria and procedures for Attorney General. By accepting the proposal the Committee has increased the emphasis on criminal justice as a key determinant in the selection of the Attorney General. Prior to these changes, candidates for Attorney General were not required to demonstrate expertise in these areas.

4. Constitutional Court ruling regarding “Mi Familia Progresada”

In August 2010, in an historic ruling, the Constitutional Court in Guatemala accepted an appeal by Acción Ciudadana, finding that the data regarding beneficiaries of the Conditional Cash Transfer program “Mi Familia Progresada” (My Family is Making Progress – MFP) should be made available to the public. This decision by the Court is not only an important step forward for the transparency and accountability of the MFP program, but also sets a precedent for a large number of requests for public information by civil society which have not yet been met.

“Mi Familia Progresada” is a program that makes conditional cash transfers to enhance access to basic services directed to people living in poverty. The program seeks to improve the quality of life for impoverished families, increase school attendance of children between six and fifteen years old, and ensure the health of pregnant women and children under the age of five. To date 592,132 families are beneficiaries of the program.

To put the relevance of this decision in context, on April of 2009, the Guatemalan Congress passed the access to information law. One of the provisions of the law allows the government to “reserve” information from the public (keep it confidential) if the information’s content could put public welfare in jeopardy. In short order, Government institutions- including the Mi Familia Progresada program- began using the “reserve provision” to hide information from public scrutiny. Despite the fact that the access to information law (article 10) requires government institutions to publish lists of beneficiaries of social programs, the Ministry of Education – the agency responsible for the program– withheld data about program beneficiaries, arguing that revealing the identity of beneficiaries would put them at risk of falling victim to clientelistic political practices.

The lack of accountability in MFP has opened the floodgates of public scrutiny. MFP is a highly visible- and highly publicized- GoG program. However, the government’s unwillingness to publicly disclose program beneficiary data- coupled with the discovery of alleged irregularities in targeting and selection- raised concerns that Mi Familia Progresada could be manipulated for clientelistic (political) purposes.

With this decision by the Constitutional Court, the resolution by the Ministry is provisionally suspended. Although the ruling has yet to be ratified by the Supreme Court, it sets an important precedent by halting efforts to withhold public information and represents an important step forward for access to information as a fundamental right in Guatemala.

This case is particularly important because the target was not to obtain information for formal institutional auditing purposes; instead the appeal was meant to reinforce citizens’ right to access information. Based on the ruling, the Ministry of Education was required to make MFP beneficiary information accessible to both mass media outlets and individual who request it. The case has taken on additional importance because the Minister of Education did not comply with the ruling, leading to his removal from office – is the first time in Guatemala’s history that a Minister is removed from office for contempt of court.

5. De-classification of information by the Ministry of the Interior

In 2009 the Ministry of the Interior invoked the “reserve clause” of the Law of Access to Information by creating two resolutions to restrict public access to information in two cases. The first case restricted public access to information regarding the number of policemen assigned to each of the 333 municipalities in the country; the number of police patrol vehicles assigned to each municipality and the number of municipalities that do not have patrol vehicles. The second, restricted access to information regarding administrative contracts for the purchase of equipment,

weapons, and other police materials. In both cases, the Ministry justified the decision to reserve the information based on concerns that it could be used by organized crime to facilitate criminal activity.

In early February 2010 Acción Ciudadana worked in coordination with the President of the Transparency Commission of Congress to present an appeal for review before the Minister of the Interior requesting annulment of the resolutions because neither case adhered to essential criteria for restricting information access established in the Law of Access to Information. First the cases did not specify the basis on which such information should be classified; second, the information did not meet the definition of National Security Information established by article 9 of the Law on Access to Information.

In early March, the Ministry of the Interior revoked the earlier resolutions, making public the previously classified information.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Baseline YR	Target	Actual	
0 (2009)	5	5	0	<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>"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.</p> <p>COMMENTS:</p>

1) Increased demand for information (support for 43 local processes)

The Law on Access to Public Information was adopted on September 23, 2008 and took full effect in April 2009. But after more than six months of validity, its implementation has been hampered by two factors: reluctance or unwillingness of some public officials and low levels of citizen demand of information.

To increase citizen demand for public information, PTI signed a grant agreement with Acción Ciudadana to support civil society organizations to use of the Law on Access to Information as a tool for social auditing. Under the grant agreement, Acción Ciudadana provided training and technical assistance to civil society agents supporting social audit activities.

Between March and August 2010, Acción Ciudadana recorded 43 requests for information, ranging from requests of municipal budgets to information regarding beneficiaries of the National Compensation Program. Given the complexity of the formats in which some of the requested information was presented, Acción Ciudadana provided assistance in the interpretation of data for use in social auditing.

2) Development and Application of the Access to Information Index in the Executive Branch

Acción Ciudadana developed the methodology for the Access to Information Index with support from PTI. The 2010 Index is the third exercise of this type developed by Acción Ciudadana. It measures the degree of compliance with the Access to Information Law among 38 institutions of the Executive Branch in Guatemala. Specifically, the Index measures compliance across six domains: 1) Transparency obligations, specifically the publicity of information required to be presented through institutional web pages; 2) General availability, specifically regarding the update of information; 3) The existence and functionality of Access to Information Units (AIUs); 4) Performance in responding Access to Information Requests, and information delivery; 5) Compliance and Quality of Reports to be presented before the Ombudsman Office; and 6) Implementation of Training programs. For each domain a score of 0 to 1 is assigned, where one reflects the highest degree of compliance.

The calculation of the index itself is a social auditing activity through which AC assess compliance of the law by Executive Branch institutions. One part of the methodology is a practical exercise through which AC requests information and compares response time with time frames established in the Law. AC also analyzes the specific information provided for quality and relevance. By publishing results of the Index, AC hopes to motivate Institutions to continue implementing actions to strengthen their UAs and fully comply with the Law.

3) Follow up report on implementation of the Inter American Convention against Corruption

Guatemala ratified the Inter-American Convention against Corruption on June 4, 1996, and deposited its instrument of ratification on July 3, 2001. Guatemala signed the Declaration on the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption on December 19, 2001. The Follow-Up Mechanism is an instrument that allows the Member States of the OAS who have ratified the Convention to promote its implementation and follow up on the commitments agreed to in the Convention. According to Chapter V of the Rules of Procedure and Other Provisions civil society organizations may "present, through the Secretariat, documents with specific and direct information related to... implementation...of the provisions selected for review within the framework of a round. They may also present documents with information related to the implementation of the recommendations formulated by the Committee to the State Party in previous rounds..."

In 2010, PTI supported Acción Ciudadana in the development of the Third Independent Report to assess Round Three of the Convention's Follow-up Mechanism. The report was prepared by Acción Ciudadana in coalition with 5 other CSOs, including: (1) Asociación Guatemalteca de Investigadores del Presupuesto; (2) Myrna Mack Foundation; (3) Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo; (4) Red Nacional por la Integridad; and (5) Dirección de incidencia Pública de la Vice-Rectoría de investigación y Proyección de la Universidad Rafael Landívar.

Provisions selected for review within the framework of the third round evaluation were:

- Denial or prevention of favorable tax treatment for expenditures made in violation of the anticorruption laws (article iii of the convention)
- Prevention of bribery of domestic and foreign government officials (article iii of the convention)
- Transnational bribery (article viii of the convention)
- Illicit enrichment (article ix of the convention)
- Notification of criminalization of transnational bribery and illicit enrichment (article x of the convention)
- Extradition (article xiii of the convention)
- Follow-up on the recommendations formulated in the national reports in previous review rounds

The Third Independent Report was presented to the MESISIC on August 13, 2010. The examination process by MESICIC has not yet concluded.

By supporting these reports the Project has a clear understanding of pending actions to be undertaken by the GOG to comply with the Convention and more effectively combat corruption. This information provides a “map” of the way forward, which PTI will use to support GoG anticorruption priorities.

4) Oversight of Attorney General Election Process by Movimiento Pro Justicia (MPJ)

PTI awarded a US\$75,000 sub-grant to MPJ to increase public oversight of the election process of the Attorney General In support of LLR 2.1.1. Movimiento Pro Justicia (Pro-Justice Movement) is a respected civil society coalition comprised of multiple Guatemalan CSOs that have been proactive in justice and human rights movements in Guatemala, including Myrna Mack Foundation, FADS (Association of Families and Friends Against Delinquency and Kidnapping), and la Agrupación de Madres Angustiadas.

Through this activity, MPJ sought to increase civil society participation in the election of public authorities. The activity focused on three key interventions: (1) the institutionalization of a platform monitor the election of the Attorney General- including opportunities for public input and opinion; (2) The creation of a tool that enables objective evaluation of candidates according to a clear set of required competencies for the position; and (3) the development and implementation of an Advocacy Campaign to inform the public, and generate public opinion in favor of a transparent selection process. Finally, the desired goal of this process is the selection of a professionally competent and appropriate candidate for the position.

The principal achievement resulting from these activities was the development of a tool to objectively evaluate candidates for the position. The Postulation Committee for the approved and adopted the evaluation criteria presented by Pro Justicia. Key criteria included: 1) professional qualifications, 2) academic background, 3) philanthropic background; and 4) ethical behavior.

MPJ developed periodic reports to record the monitoring process and results.

5) Oversight of the election process of the Public Defense Institute Director

The Public Defense Institute is responsible for public defense in Guatemala. It was created in 1997 as part of the Peace Accords, which established the need for an autonomous body to defend citizens. The Institute has operational autonomy, working independent of the three branches of government. In Guatemala the system of public defense includes both public defense attorneys working within the Institute as well as court-appointed public defenders.

In February 2010, the Congress annulled the election of Remberto Ruiz as Director of the Institute of Public Defense (IDPP) following an order by the Constitutional Court based on complaints against him presented by CICIG and Civil Society Organizations which found him unfit to fulfill inherent duties of public office.

Movimiento Pro Justicia (MPJ) requested the support of PTI to monitor the election process of new nominees for the position. Using the Rapid Response Fund (RRF) - a mechanism designed as a flexible tool to provide technical assistance, training, and commodities in response to unanticipated opportunities and/or crises- the PTI awarded MPJ US\$14,687.50 on May 3, 2010, to carry out monitoring and advocacy activities.

In April 2010 MPJ presented the Postulation Committee with a suggested set of core competencies for the Public Defense Institute Director as well as a tool to facilitate objective evaluation and ranking of candidates. Both instruments were designed to emphasize professional experience and academic training in the areas of penal justice, human rights, and constitutional matters. By evaluating candidates based on clear professional standards and selection criteria, MPJ sought to ensure that the selected candidate would meet the necessary requirements of honorability, capacity, and suitability to fulfill the duties. The Postulation Committee ultimately modified the selection process, incorporating the technical and process elements presented by MPJ.

The election process for the Public Defense Institute Director is ongoing.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Baseline YR	Target	Actual	
1634 (2008)	430 172W/258M	649 255W/394M	+219 +83W/+136M	<p>DEFINITION: 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: USG FACTS - GJD 2.4 "F" List indicator. FY2009 Baseline is established in 1,634 (726 F908 M). Baseline data corresponds to achieved outputs for FY2009 under former USAID Guatemala Transparency and Anticorruption Program (contract DFD-1-03-03-00139-00).</p>

- 1) Training for Civil Society on the Law on Access to Information:
481 people trained (296 men; 185 women)

Since January 2010, PTI has supported Acción Ciudadana to train 481 people on the content of the Law on Access to Public Information, responding to the need to raise public demand for information from public institutions. The training used a participatory methodology comprised of 16 hours of readings, lectures and hands-on activities meant to facilitate both understanding of key concepts and application of new knowledge. As a final element of the training, participants

completed draft requests for information for use in their communities of origin. According to Acción Ciudadana's training reports the training sessions resulted in 43 draft requests for information, which have been used as key inputs in ongoing social auditing activities. This demonstrates the application of acquired knowledge.

The training provided meets the requirements established in USAID's MISION ORDER NO 253 "Training for Development/Visa Compliance for Exchange Visitors," which includes the signing of a commitment letter and measures participant learning through initial and final evaluations.

2) Training for Youth on Access to Information and Social Audit:
94 youth (53 men; 41 women)

Paz Joven, a youth coalition that conducts social auditing activities, currently conducts a certificate course for its associates that include a module entitled "The Access to Information Law as a Tool for Conducting Social Auditing Activities". In early September, PTI supported the implementation of this module by designing course syllabi and printing course materials, and providing training to 94 youth from the group. The learning objective was to increase understanding and use of the principles and content of the Law of Access to Public Information by encouraging requests for information as a tool for social audit. Participants in the course came from across different departments of Guatemala: Sololá, Sacatepéquez, Santa Rosa, Suchitepéquez, Retalhuleu, San Marcos, Huehuetenango, Totonicapán, Quiche, Jutiapa, Zacapa, Chiquimula, El Progreso, Chimaltenango, Alta Verapaz, y Baja Verapaz.

The training provided meets the requirements established in USAID's MISION ORDER MO 253 "Training for Development/Visa Compliance for Exchange Visitors," which includes the signing of a commitment letter and measures participant learning through initial and final evaluations.

3) Training for Youth on the United Nation Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC):
74 people trained (45 men; 29 women)

In August PTI trained 74 people about the United Nations Convention against Corruption. By training CSO representatives in the content of the UNCAC, PTI provides them with important tools for them to actively advocate for an improved institutional environment in Guatemala.

Participants were organized in 8 discussion tables, where each table discussed a topic of the convention. Specialized consultants for each topic were invited to lead the discussions, with the objective of leading the group in identifying the degree of Guatemala's fulfillment of the Convention.

The participants came from the departments of Guatemala, Sololá, Sacatepéquez, Santa Rosa, Suchitepéquez, Retalhuleu, San Marcos, Huehuetenango, Totonicapán, Quiche, Jutiapa, Zacapa, Chiquimula, El Progreso, Chimaltenango, Alta Verapaz, y Baja Verapaz. All training participants are part of the *Red Nacional por la Integridad*, an organization with the objective of integrating youth into the promotion of democratic practices.

The training provided meets the requirements established in USAID's MISION ORDER MO 253 "Training for Development/Visa Compliance for Exchange Visitors," which includes the signing of a commitment letter and measures participant learning through initial and final evaluations.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y1	
0 (2009)	0	0	N/A	<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>

As scheduled, this indicator will be monitored and reported in FY2011.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y1	
0 (2009)	0	0	0	<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>

As scheduled, this indicator will be monitored and reported in FY2011.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Baseline YR	Target	Actual	
0 (2009)	3	3	0	<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>

1) Bill of Law regarding National Archives/information management

PTI supported the Commission for Transparency and the fight against Corruption through the development of a law regarding the use, documentation and storage of information. The passage and implementation of the Law on Access to Information led to discussions regarding public archives. While this is a topic that does not consume much public space, it is a necessary and urgent matter because a public information management system would capture and safeguard the country’s “institutional memory” while helping ensure and support transparency in public management.

The project sponsored a series of workshops with archivists from across multiple state institutions to support the Executive Director of the Commission for Transparency and the fight against Corruption in the development of draft of a National Archives Bill. The draft includes six key components. First, it establishes the creation of archival units within all public institutions. These units would be managed based on a basic set of standard operating principles and overseen by a single new entity charged with quality control and application of standards. Second, the bill establishes clear criteria regarding the classification of state documents and vests the final decision regarding classification in the Ministry of the Interior. Currently, criteria for classification are unclear and based on the discrepancy of each institution. Third, a special presidential archive would be established for the storage and management of all documents generated by the Presidency. The destruction or extraction of any of these documents would be illegal. Fourth, the bill would establish an inter-library loan system, allowing transnational lending/borrowing of historical documents. Fifth, the bill envisions legal sanctions for infractions of the norms and standards.

The draft was delivered to Congresswoman Rosa Maria de Frade, President of the Congressional Transparency and Anticorruption Commission in August, for her to review- together with the Commission- and draft into a formal bill to present before Congress.

2) Implementation of the IACC Follow-Up Mechanism

According to the official registry of the OAS General Secretariat, Guatemala ratified the Inter-American Convention against Corruption on June 4, 1996, and deposited its instrument of ratification on July 3, 2001. In addition, Guatemala signed the Declaration on the Follow-Up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICICC Spanish acronym) on December 19, 2001. The purpose of the MESICICC is to promote the implementation of the IACC and contribute to the achievement of its objectives; to provide follow-up to established commitments and analyze the implementation process and outcomes; to facilitate technical cooperation and information sharing; and to harmonize legislation of the State Parties of the Convention. The MESICICC includes an evaluative process based on successive “rounds,” (or timetables) within which State parties must analyze the implementation and achievement of key identified provisions. The mechanism for evaluating performance is a national report- submitted to and evaluated by a third party *Committee of Experts* at OAS- that identifies gaps and makes concrete recommendations regarding improvement. Guatemala has undertaken three rounds of analysis within the MESICICC- in 2005, in 2008 and again in 2010.

PTI supported the 2010 analysis by financing and planning logistics for a meeting of 33 GoG civil servants at the end of July at the request of the Commission for Transparency and the fight against Corruption. Input developed from that meeting was used to develop the 2010 GoG Report. The report was submitted to the Committee of Experts of the AOS in mid August and can be viewed on the OAS website: http://www.oas.org/juridico/spanish/mesicic3_gtm.htm. Recommendations and analysis regarding the progress report are forthcoming from the Committee of Experts.

3) Implementation of Follow-Up Mechanism of “The Guatemala Declaration for a Region Free of Corruption”

In November 2006 during the 12th International Anticorruption Conference, the Presidents of Central America, Belize, Panama and the Dominican Republic drafted and adopted the “Guatemala Declaration for a Region Free of Corruption” the purpose of which was to harmonize regional anticorruption policy and legislation by 2010 within the framework of international legal instruments and based on local and regional realities. In Guatemala, the Commission for Transparency and the fight against Corruption is responsible for ensuring its implementation, and providing necessary follow up support.

In order to support the Declaration’s follow-up and implementation, Transparency International designed a questionnaire to facilitate evaluation of State compliance. The first questionnaire was completed in 2008. In September, the Commission for Transparency and the fight against Corruption requested PTI support to complete the second round of evaluation. The Project provided technical assistance to complete the questionnaire- that comprises a final appraisal of the achievement of commitments within the Declaration- in September 2010. The results of the appraisal will be presented in the Central American Forum on Transparency as well as in Transparency International’s 14th International Anticorruption Conference on.

The Declaration itself evaluates compliance across 14 key state commitments that address transparency and anticorruption concerns in Guatemala. Some of the most important advances in Guatemalan have been: (1) the creation and passage of the Law on Access to Public Information, which entered into effect in April 2009; (2) The development of The Commission for Transparency

and the fight against Corruption, charged with supporting anticorruption efforts in the Executive Branch; (3) reforms to the state procurement laws which have resulted in improved processes and clear regulations to increase transparency.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Baseline YR	Target	Actual	
.52 (2008)	0.60	.60	0	<p>DEFINITION: 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: The Access to Information Index for the Executive Branch in Guatemala is carried out bi annually.</p>

Guatemala’s score on Acción Ciudadana’s Access to Information Index in the Executive Branch in 2010 is **0.60** based on a scale of 0 to 1, where 1 reflects the highest degree of government compliance of the access to information law. This score demonstrates Guatemala’s need to continue strengthening public institutions to both guarantee citizens’ right of access to information and the effective implementation of the access to information legal framework.

Specifically, the Index measures compliance across six domains: 1) Transparency obligations, specifically the publicity of information required to be presented through institutional web pages; 2) General availability, specifically regarding the update of information; 3) The existence and functionality of Access to Information Units (AIUs); 4) Performance in responding Access to Information Requests, and information delivery; 5) Compliance and Quality of Reports to be presented before the Ombudsman Office; and 6) Implementation of Training programs. For each domain a score of 0 to 1 is assigned, where one reflects the highest degree of compliance.

Of particular note, the government received the highest scores in two areas: Performance in responding to requests and Compliance and Quality of Reports, suggesting that the GOG has achieved a high degree of compliance in these areas.

Four domains achieved a score of **0.6 or higher**:

- (1) Transparency obligations: 0.65;
- (2) General availability: 0.66;
- (3) Performance in responding Access to Information Requests: 0.70;
- (4) Compliance and Quality of Reports: 0.80

The other two domains-Implementation of Training Programs and Existence and Functionality of AUIs-__received scores **at or below 0.50**, suggesting that these are the areas that require the most support and capacity building.

Snapshot of key index findings:

Of the 34 units of study considered for this project, about 50% have information ready for delivery.

Three institutions do not have a specific Access to Public Information portal on their websites, including the Presidency of the Republic, the National Secretariat of Science and Technology and the Indigenous Development Fund.

The Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, the Ministry of Planning and Programming of the Presidency and the Ministry of Finance are the three institutions that have greater access to public information available, respectively.

The Secretary of Social Work of the First Lady, the Ministry of Science and Technology and the Presidency of the Republic are the three institutions of the executive branch that have the least access to public information, based on the 6 indicators from the methodology.

Although methodologies and variables differ between this year's index and the indices from previous years², it is important to note that the results of 2010 represent significant advances against the benchmark index of 2008. The passage of specific legislation in Guatemala is a positive institutional improvement. Moreover, the modification of index methodology based on the new law will facilitate both subsequent measurement of compliance and comparison across years.

² The base line for this indicator was taken from the "Access to Information Index from the Executive Branch" developed by Acción Ciudadana in 2008 (0.52). The Index was first published in February 2007, and then again in September 2008. These previous versions were developed prior to passage of the Access to Information Law using a different methodology from that which was used in 2010. These differences in methodology make it difficult to draw comparisons between the scores on the indices. While the former measures the degree of government openness to external scrutiny and the highest level of legal standards compare with best international practice, the second assesses compliance with the GoG Law on Access to Public Information, effective April 21, 2009.

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

Baseline Value	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y1	
0 (2009)	3	3	0	<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>

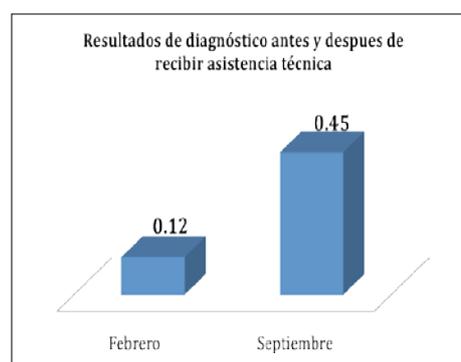
1) Technical assistance to AIUs

In FY2010, PTI supported Acción Ciudadana to strengthen AIUs within the Executive Branch through technical support. Acción Ciudadana developed a capacity assessment methodology based on a series of indicators derived from the law itself. The capacity assessment was completed with 15 AIUs in the Executive Branch. Each AIU was given a score on a scale from 0 to 1 (where 1 is the highest degree of compliance with the law). The results of the capacity assessment were used as a baseline and as a key input to tailor technical assistance priorities. After technical assistance was provided, the capacity assessment was conducted a second time to measure improvements.

In FY2010, Acción Ciudadana provided support to two key agencies based on the results of the capacity assessment: FONAPAZ and the President's Secretariat for Executive Coordination

a) Technical assistance to FONAPAZ

FONAPAZ- the National Peace Fund- was created in 1991 as a social fund derived from the Peace Process. FONAPAZ develops and implements projects aimed at reducing poverty levels. Of the 15 AIUs evaluated with Acción Ciudadana's capacity assessment tool, FONAPAZ received the lowest score, at 0.12. Based on the capacity assessment, FONAPAZ showed significant weaknesses in the following indicators:



1) General availability, specifically regarding the update of information; 2) The existence and functionality of Access to Information Units (AIUs); 3) Compliance and Quality of Reports to be presented before the Ombudsman Office; and 4) Implementation of Training programs.

The challenges identified in the capacity assessment were used to develop an eight-month training and technical assistance program. Following the technical assistance, FONAPAZ scored 0.45 on the

capacity assessment tool, representing a significant increase in compliance within the agency's AUI. In particular, FONAPAZ improved capacity in: (1) reception and response to requests for information; and (2) human resources and customer service in regards to public information requests.

b) Technical Assistance to the President's Secretariat for Executive Coordination

The Secretariat coordinates, directs and strengthens the Development Council System and supports the decentralization of the Executive Branch. At the same time, the Secretariat is charged with promoting policies and actions across multiple sectors including climate change, reconstruction, risk management, food security, productivity, water conservation, citizen security, gender equity and cultural belonging. The Secretariat received the third lowest score of all the AUIs included in the capacity assessment, with a score of **0.43**. In particular, the Secretariat presents challenges in the availability of Information on its institutional web pages

Based on these challenges, Acción Ciudadana supported the Secretariat in the development of a plan to update Secretariat web portals and the establishment of clear procedures within the AUI. Although technical assistance started only in the last weeks of FY2010, the Secretariat has already begun to implement some of Acción Ciudadana's recommendations, including monthly information updates in the AUI. Technical support for the Secretariat will continue through much of 2011.

c) Workshop for the Ministry of Interior on Access to Public Information

The Ministry of Interior plays a key role in multiple state services, including: security; immigration and the appointment of Ministers of State. In FY 2010, PTI supported the Ministry of Interior with a workshop on Transparency and Access to Public Information for the staff of Ministry agencies who participate daily and directly in investigation and analysis. Training was provided for 100 participants (49 men; 51 women). After 16 hours of training, participants of this training raise their aggregate knowledge on the Law of Access to Information by 25 %.

Following the workshop, PTI provided ongoing technical support to the Ministry of the Interior's AUI, systematically addressing challenges based on a clear "flowchart" of actions. This activity also provided key inputs for PTI's AUI support activities in FY11. This support has resulted in significant improvements to the physical structure of the Unit that will facilitate customer service and has led to new staff appointments to comply with the provisions of the Law on Access to Public Information.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y1	
NO (2009)	NO	NO	0	<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>

As scheduled, this indicator will be monitored and reported in FY2011.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y1	
11 (2008)	6	5	-1	<p>DEFINITION: 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. 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. 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: A new set of recommendations is expected as outcome of the third round evaluation.</p>

In June 2008 the OAS Committee of Experts on the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption (IACC) issued a second set of recommendations, adding 11 new recommendations to the 15 preexisting ones, for a total of 26 recommendations. As of 2010 the GoG has comprehensively addressed only five recommendations of the IACC Committee of Experts.

1) Adoption of a Code of Ethics in the Office of the Comptroller General of Accounts

In 2008, the Comptroller General's Office publishes a formal agreement to establish a Code of Ethics for its employees. One of the principal functions of the code is to help employees avoid conflicts of interest. The code of ethics would include the development of an ethics committee made up of three individuals appointed by the Comptroller General. The ethics committee would ensure compliance with the code of ethics, investigate and make appropriate recommendations regarding alleged infractions.

2) Advance in the implementation of the State Contracting and Procurement System (GUATECOMPRAS).

The state contracting and procurement system (GUATECOMPRAS) was conceived as an electronic market that operates through the internet. The GoG uses Guatecompras as the primary medium for purchasing and contracting services. Guatecompras includes 5 modules: (1) Basic Guatecompras (implemented at 100% between 2003 and 2006); (2) Guatecompras express; (3) Guatecompras PYME (small and medium businesses); (4) Guatecompras RUPE (Unique Registry of State Service Providers); and (5) Guatecompras PREGÓN (Purchase by Inverse bidding).

The most important advance in the implementation of Guatecompras in 2010 was the implementation of *Electronic Offers*, the fourth stage of Guatecompras Express. Electronic Offers is a modern, easy-to-use mechanism that allows approved individual or institutional vendors to make "paperless" bids on state licitations.

3) Extend awareness of electronic tools designed to improve oversight of / access to financial and accounting information

Since 2008 the Ministry of Public Finance has added several information portals to its website (<http://www.minfin.gob.gt/>) with the purpose of increasing awareness of electronic tools to access to state financial and expense information. Each portal provides information regarding a specific theme of public interest. In total, the Ministry of Public Finance has developed and published 7 such portals.

Portal	Purpose
Portal for Citizen Consultation	Designed to show in clear and simple language the manner in which the GoG invests resources as well as the total expenditure by Department.
Access to Public Information Portal	Designed to comply with the Law of access to public information and facilitate requests for information
Government trust funds portal	Designed to facilitate access to information regarding trust funds established with government resources (and which have been reported to the Ministry of Finance)
NGO portal	This portal provides details regarding publicly financed activities of non-governmental organizations, cooperatives and school boards
Budget transfers portal	This portal provides information regarding modifications to the state budget, including legal information, type and purpose of modifications.

Local government portal	This portal provides simple information regarding public management, budget, expenditure, and public debt at the municipal level.
Budget formulation portal	Contains the basic documents used to formulate the annual budget.

4) Strengthen systems for public servant declarations of income, assets and liabilities

In February 2003 Congress passed the Law for Probity and Responsibility of Public Employees. Among other things, the law requires that public servants and state employees present a declaration of patrimony to the Comptroller General's Office at the start- and then again upon completion- of public contracts. In 2009, the Comptroller General's Office received 12,384 initial declarations and 2626 declarations of completion of service. Only five percent of these declarations- those of Politically *Exposed People* (high-level public officials) - were verified by the Comptroller General's Office. Of those that were verified, five presented discrepancies between their declarations and their bank accounts. These individuals were given fifteen days (based on the norms established in the law) to present additional data or other clarifications. All five were able to provide adequate documentation and no legal processes were undertaken.

The establishment and application of the Law for Probity and Responsibility of Public Employees is an important advance in the fight against corruption and should be consistently monitored to verify its continued and expanded use.

5) Adoption of comprehensive access to information legislation

In September 2008 Congress approved the Law on Public Access to Information. The law entered into effect in April 2009 and guarantees universal access to all individuals- without exception- to information from public offices and employees. The law also guarantees transparency in public administration. The law establishes clear procedures for the presentation, reception and processing of information requests and establishes a window of 10 days for public institutions to provide information. In the case that information requests are denied, the law establishes a clear appeals process. In the case of infractions of the law on the part of public employees, the law also establishes clear administrative (and in some cases criminal) sanctions.

In general, Guatemala has demonstrated a low level of compliance with the Committee of Experts' recommendations, having supported the implementation of only 5 of 26 recommendations- or less than 20% of the total. This is owed largely to the GoG's ad-hoc approach to the theme of corruption. The majority of the provisions established within the Convention- as well as the recommendations emanating from related processes- can only be achieved through close and consistent inter-institutional coordination between state entities and government institutions under a clear and unequivocal national policy on transparency and Anti-corruption.

During the Berger/Stein administration a Roundtable for Dialogue Regarding Transparency and Social Auditing was formed, and in short order a Government Transparency Plan was completed. While this plan did provide a platform for individual and piecemeal anticorruption initiatives, it did not provide the momentum initially envisioned by its proponents. One positive result, however, was the development and launching of various electronic information portals.

Likewise, the Colom/Espada government developed a Transparency Plan (2008 – 2011), under the auspices of the Commission for Transparency and the fight against Corruption (Executive Branch Institution). However, after three years of implementation the plan has fallen short of expectations and has been characterized by a high degree of instability. In three years, the commission has seen

five executive directors come and go; the commission work plan has been amended at least twice; and coordination efforts have been nominal at best.

Nonetheless- and despite these challenges- The Commission for Transparency and the fight against Corruption has led implementation of the Law on Public Access to Information, supporting the development and rollout of Access to Information Units within the Executive Branch. The Ministry of Finance has also provided support for the Law, developing information portals to disseminate information regarding execution of the budget.

To date the only recommendation from the Committee of Experts that has been achieved in its entirety is the passage of the Law on Access to Public Information, and while this is an important achievement it is not owed to exemplary coordination among government agencies. The Government Report in response to the third round evaluation of compliance with the IACC, presented in August 2010, reflects ignorance on the part of GoG of both the Convention and the recommendations emanating from previous rounds of evaluation by the Committee of Experts.

Despite these challenges, PTI supported multiple initiatives aimed at reinforcing institutional capacity to carry out the recommendations of the Committee of Experts. These efforts included:

1. The development of training programs for facilitating application of the Law on Public Access to Information. In particular, these efforts focused on helping civil servants and citizens understand the law and optimize the use of the technology and procedures for requesting and accessing information.
2. The design and implementation of a comprehensive training program for officials of the Attorney Generals' Anticorruption Unit to enable them to investigate and prosecute acts of corruption identified in the Convention and in other treaties signed by the Republic of Guatemala.
3. The support of mechanisms to strengthen participation by governmental and nongovernmental organizations in anti-corruption efforts. Specifically, PTI supported the CSO coalition MPJ in both the monitoring and improvement of key election processes of public officials, including the Attorney General, The Director of the Public Defense Institute and the Comptroller General.

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 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Baseline YR	Target	Actual	
0 (2009)	75 30W/45M	75 33W/42M	0 +3W/-3M	DEFINITION: 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. COMMENTS:

				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.
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In 2010, PTI trained 75 Government Officials within the Ministry of the Interior (42 men; 33 Women) regarding International Anticorruption Treaties with specific emphasis on the commitments of Guatemala to prevent corruption in public contracting. The purpose of the training was to strengthen the Ministry’s understanding and use of the State Procurement System. The training included topics on: (1) International Conventions; (2) General information regarding Government Procurement; and (3) New Transparency Norms in Government Contracting.

PTI staff conducted the sessions with the assistance of the Ministry of Interior and the Office of Contracting and Procurement of the Ministry of Finance. Training resulted in an aggregate increase in knowledge of 37% among participants.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Baseline YR	Target	Actual	
0 (2009)	0	0	0	<p>DEFINITION:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>COMMENTS:</p> <p>Projects intervention will be limited to strengthening existing mechanisms (units), new mechanisms (units) are not expected to be created.</p>

As scheduled, this indicator will be monitored and reported in FY2011.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y1	
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.

- 1) Development of software/IT tools to facilitate and strengthen criminal investigation within the Office of Prosecution of Corruption of the Attorney General’s Office (Public Ministry).

The Anticorruption Unit was created to support prosecution of crimes committed by public servants seeking to benefit from the illicit use of public funds. PTI provided direct technical assistance support through a Systems Engineer who worked with prosecutorial staff to design IT tools/software to facilitate data collection and analysis. These systems will facilitate the identification (and subsequent dismantling) of organized criminal activity. Specifically, the software allows investigators to cross reference data across 9 key parameters: (1) bank account information; (2) property registry; (3) business ventures; (4) cross-border movement (immigration registry); (5) pending/ongoing judicial processes; (6) credit and debit card activity; (7) close friends and family; (8) labor and social history; (9) membership in social or sports clubs.

The ability to quickly verify and cross-reference this information will facilitate the establishment of criminal profiles for suspects of corruption/criminal activity while enabling the identification of patterns and linkages between distinct actors.

As of the end of FY10, the new software has been designed and is now being tested to identify areas for improvement. The software has already aided in the identification and follow-up of four concrete cases of corruption, details of which are included in the following table:

Case number and suspects	Details
MP001-2004-104: Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral Guatemalteco	Anomalies in housing construction valued at Q50million
MP001-2010-14: “Caso Maskana” (the Ex-Minister of Government, the Ex-Director of the National Police, and other public officials)	for fraud and money laundering

MP001-2009-123: "Caso MDF" Board of Directors of the Congress	Theft and money laundering totaling Q82million
MP001-2009-155: National Swimming Federation	Theft and money laundering by an employee of the Federation

2) Accompaniment Support for Criminal Investigation within the Attorney General's Office (Public Ministry)

In early 2006, the Public Ministry mandated the use of a standard Methodology for Criminal Investigation. However, the degree of implementation of the methodology has been limited due to three principal factors, including: (1) lack of technical understanding and expertise in the methodology among Ministry staff; (2) lack of a plan for training and follow-up; and (3) inadequate staff performance monitoring systems that do not include competency with the methodology as evaluation criteria.

To strengthen the use of the methodology, PTI provided direct technical and accompaniment support for the Ministry in 2010. Specifically, PTI staff has conducted meetings jointly with staff from the Office of Prosecution of Corruption, providing direct follow-up on identified corruption cases in accordance with the guidelines in the Ministry's approved methodology. The meetings consist of group discussions- with prosecutors, their assistants and criminal investigators- to establish clear criminal hypotheses for each case as well as to define clear plans for investigation and follow-up.

Prior to PTI technical assistance, the Anticorruption Unit had an average caseload of 165 cases annually and was able to execute only 12% of the total number of arrest warrants- or 20 cases per year- largely as the result of stoppages in the investigative process. As a result of PTI support, the rate of executed arrest warrants increased in 2010 in both brute terms and proportionally. Of 272 cases in 2010, the Prosecutor's Office was able to execute warrants in 55 cases, or a full 20% of the total caseload. This represents an increase of 8% in a single year.

Given that support for the Public Ministry's methodology is in its incipient stage, it is expected that the number of executed warrants will increase yearly as the methodology is adopted across other units of the Public Ministry (specifically, the Analysis Unit and Support Unit) and as prosecutorial staff increase their exposure, understanding and expertise in the methodology.

The details regarding arrests warrants can be found under LLR 2.3.2.

3) Development and Implementation of Training Program for the Anticorruption Unit of the Attorney General's Office (Public Ministry).

PTI worked with the Training Unit of the Public Ministry to support development and implementation of a Training Plan for the Office of Prosecution of Corruption of the Public Ministry. The overall objective of the training plan is to deepen technical understanding of fundamental concepts in the criminal investigation of corruption cases and to expose staff to multiple prosecution strategies. The training program consists of seven key training modules: (1) Criminal Investigation Methodology; (2) Banking procedures and money laundering; (3) Criminal intelligence analysis and case mapping; (4) Criminal typology, and methods of investigation of organized crime; (5) Identification and recovery of assets; (6) Criminal Appeals; and (7) Legal tools for combating Organized Crime.

Training is conducted using both lectures and practical application through case studies

As of September, 39 people- including 24 men and 15 women- have completed training in the following modules:

1. Criminal Investigation Methodology
2. Criminal intelligence analysis and case mapping
3. Criminal typology and methods of investigation of Organized Crime

The training process has led to increased understanding and knowledge of key concepts and staff within the Office of Prosecution of Corruption express confidence that the training will enable them to complete their key tasks with greater success.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y1	
1 (2009)	0	0	0	DEFINITION: "Bill" is a draft of a legislative proposal, which, when it has been passed by the Legislative Assembly becomes law. 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.

As scheduled, this indicator will be monitored and reported in FY2011.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y1	
15 (2009)	20	55	+35	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. 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.
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During FY2010, the Anticorruption Unit of the Attorney General’s Office successfully executed 55 arrest warrants for possible participation in crimes of corruption. As mentioned earlier, this represents a significant increase over the number and proportion of successfully executed warrants in previous years. This increase has been driven- at least in part- by the technical assistance provided by PTI during 2010 aimed at increasing technical understanding and improving criminal investigation skills among staff of the Anti-Corruption Office of Public Prosecutions. The depth and breadth of PTI’s technical assistance has enabled staff from the Anti-Corruption Office to establish and follow clear criminal investigation standards, increasing the effectiveness and efficiency of criminal investigation processes.

The details of these warrants can be found in PTI central files upon request.

During FY11, PTI will continue to strengthen the criminal investigation skills of key state actors, including skills development in forensic audit services, financial reporting and criminal intelligence analysis.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
	Baseline YR	Target	Actual	
0 (2009)	0	0	0	<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, workspace, 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>

As scheduled, this indicator will be monitored and reported in FY2011.

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	Y1 FY10 (Oct 2009 - Sept 2010)		VARIANCE	DEFINITION/COMMENTS
Baseline YR	Target	Actual	Y1	
10 (2009)	0	0	0	<p>DEFINITION: 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>

As scheduled, this indicator will be monitored and reported in FY2011.

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	\$ 97.22	N/A	TRANSP/001	
October 6, 2009	1	Leather Executive Chair	Q 1,006.25	\$ 121.53	\$ -	5	\$ 97.22	N/A	TRANSP/002	
October 6, 2009	1	Leather Executive Chair	Q 1,006.25	\$ 121.53	\$ -	5	\$ 97.22	N/A	TRANSP/003	
October 6, 2009	1	Leather Executive Chair	Q 1,006.25	\$ 121.53	\$ -	5	\$ 97.22	N/A	TRANSP/004	
October 6, 2009	1	Leather Executive Chair	Q 1,006.25	\$ 121.53	\$ -	5	\$ 97.22	N/A	TRANSP/005	
October 6, 2009	1	Bookcase	Q 1,071.43	\$ 129.40	\$ -	5	\$ 103.52	N/A	TRANSP/006	
October 6, 2009	1	Bookcase	Q 1,071.43	\$ 129.40	\$ -	5	\$ 103.52	N/A	TRANSP/007	
October 6, 2009	1	Bookcase	Q 1,071.43	\$ 129.40	\$ -	5	\$ 103.52	N/A	TRANSP/008	
October 6, 2009	1	Bookcase	Q 1,071.43	\$ 129.40	\$ -	5	\$ 103.52	N/A	TRANSP/009	
October 6, 2009	1	Bookcase	Q 1,071.43	\$ 129.40	\$ -	5	\$ 103.52	N/A	TRANSP/010	
October 6, 2009	1	Two-drawer file cabinet Black	Q 625.00	\$ 75.48	\$ -	5	\$ 60.39	N/A	TRANSP/011	
October 6, 2009	1	Two-drawer file cabinet Black	Q 625.00	\$ 75.48	\$ -	5	\$ 60.39	N/A	TRANSP/012	
October 6, 2009	1	Two-drawer file cabinet Black	Q 625.00	\$ 75.48	\$ -	5	\$ 60.39	N/A	TRANSP/013	
October 6, 2009	1	Two-drawer file cabinet Black	Q 625.00	\$ 75.48	\$ -	5	\$ 60.39	N/A	TRANSP/014	
October 6, 2009	1	Executive Desk	Q 1,785.71	\$ 215.67	\$ -	5	\$ 172.53	N/A	TRANSP/015	
October 6, 2009	1	Executive Desk	Q 1,785.71	\$ 215.67	\$ -	5	\$ 172.53	N/A	TRANSP/016	
October 6, 2009	1	Executive Desk	Q 1,785.71	\$ 215.67	\$ -	5	\$ 172.53	N/A	TRANSP/017	
October 6, 2009	1	Executive Desk	Q 1,785.71	\$ 215.67	\$ -	5	\$ 172.53	N/A	TRANSP/018	
October 6, 2009	1	Executive Desk	Q 1,785.71	\$ 215.67	\$ -	5	\$ 172.53	N/A	TRANSP/019	
October 6, 2009	1	Workstation for 4 people	Q 3,482.14	\$ 420.55	\$ -	5	\$ 336.44	N/A	TRANSP/020	
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers and arms	Q 366.07	\$ 44.21	\$ -	5	\$ 35.37	N/A	TRANSP/021	
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers and arms	Q 366.07	\$ 44.21	\$ -	5	\$ 35.37	N/A	TRANSP/022	
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers and arms	Q 366.07	\$ 44.21	\$ -	5	\$ 35.37	N/A	TRANSP/023	
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers and arms	Q 366.07	\$ 44.21	\$ -	5	\$ 35.37	N/A	TRANSP/024	
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/025	
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/026	
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/027	
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/028	

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	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/029
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/030
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/031
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/032
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/033
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/034
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/035
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/036
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/037
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/038
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/039
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/040
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/041
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/042
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/043
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/044
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/045
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/046
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/047
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/048
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/049
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/050
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/051
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/052
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/053
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/054
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/055
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/056
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/057
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/058

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	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/059
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/060
October 6, 2009	1	Secretarial chair with rollers	Q 343.75	\$ 41.52	\$ -	5	\$ 33.21	N/A	TRANSP/061
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/062
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/063
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/064
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/065
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/066
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/067
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/068
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/069
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/070
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/071
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/072
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/073
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/074
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/075
October 6, 2009	1	Waiting chair with arms	Q 339.29	\$ 40.98	\$ -	5	\$ 32.78	N/A	TRANSP/076
October 6, 2009	1	bookcase w/mini-blinds filing with 5 spaces	Q 3,061.61	\$ 369.76	\$ -	5	\$ 295.81	N/A	TRANSP/077
October 6, 2009	1	bookcase w/mini-blinds filing with 5 spaces	Q 3,061.61	\$ 369.76	\$ -	5	\$ 295.81	N/A	TRANSP/078
October 6, 2009	1	bookcase w/mini-blinds filing with 5 spaces	Q 3,061.61	\$ 369.76	\$ -	5	\$ 295.81	N/A	TRANSP/079
October 6, 2009	1	rectangular table for meetings 12 people	Q 2,778.58	\$ 335.58	\$ -	5	\$ 268.46	N/A	TRANSP/080
October 6, 2009	1	rectangular table for meetings 15 people	Q 4,910.71	\$ 593.08	\$ -	5	\$ 474.46	N/A	TRANSP/081
October 6, 2009	1	Office Table for printers	Q 586.61	\$ 70.85	\$ -	5	\$ 56.68	N/A	TRANSP/082
October 6, 2009	1	Office Table for printers	Q 586.61	\$ 70.85	\$ -	5	\$ 56.68	N/A	TRANSP/083
October 6, 2009	1	Office Table for printers	Q 586.61	\$ 70.85	\$ -	5	\$ 56.68	N/A	TRANSP/084
October 6, 2009	1	Office Table for printers	Q 586.61	\$ 70.85	\$ -	5	\$ 56.68	N/A	TRANSP/085
October 6, 2009	1	Living Room Furniture with coffeetable	Q 4,487.50	\$ 541.97	\$ -	5	\$ 433.57	N/A	TRANSP/086
October 13, 2009	1	Secretarial L-Desk	Q 1,582.23	\$ 191.09	\$ -	5	\$ 152.87	N/A	TRANSP/087

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 13, 2009	1	Secretarial L-Desk	Q 1,582.23	\$ 191.09	\$ -	5	\$ 152.87	N/A	TRANSP/088
October 13, 2009	1	Secretarial L-Desk	Q 1,582.23	\$ 191.09	\$ -	5	\$ 152.87	N/A	TRANSP/089
October 8, 2009	1	Secretarial L-Desk	Q 1,582.23	\$ 191.09	\$ -	5	\$ 152.87	N/A	TRANSP/090
October 14, 2009	1	Round Table 6 people	Q 795.54	\$ 96.16	\$ -	5	\$ 76.93	N/A	TRANSP/091
October 14, 2009	1	Photocopier Cannon B/N	Q 5,266.96	\$ 636.88	\$ 0.06	3	\$ 509.50	21DQ501399	TRANSP/092
October 13, 2009	1	Metallic Cabinet	Q 884.82	\$ 106.99	\$ -	5	\$ 85.59	N/A	TRANSP/093
October 27, 2009	1	Multifunctional Equipment I Brother MFC-8460	Q 4,187.50	\$ 506.35	\$ 0.05	3	\$ 337.58	U6-1508L8J814643	TRANSP/094
October 29, 2009	1	Projector Multimedia EPSON S6+	Q 4,957.80	\$ 604.61	\$ 0.06	3	\$ 483.69	S/N L5TF962977L	TRANSP/095
December 21, 2009	1	Electric typewriter Olympia KT-1000	Q 950.00	\$ 116.13	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 93.88	298286-A	TRANSP/096
December 21, 2009	1	Printer HP Laser Jet P2035n	Q 1,970.94	\$ 238.04	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 162.01	CNB9T41067	TRANSP/097
December 21, 2009	1	Printer HP color laser Jet CP1515n	Q 2,938.86	\$ 354.93	\$ 0.04	3	\$ 256.37	CN-CC8C20CF	TRANSP/098
December 21, 2009	1	Server DELL	Q 33,468.75	\$ 4,042.12	\$ 0.40	3	\$ 2,919.62	2NH27L1	TRANSP/099
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q 11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 985.78	00162-671-040-086	TRANSP/100
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q 11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 985.78	00162-671-011-886	TRANSP/101
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q 11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 985.78	00162-67D-975-454	TRANSP/102
December 21, 2009	1	Laptop DELL	Q 10,593.83	\$ 1,279.45	\$ 0.13	3	\$ 924.15	00162673-114478	TRANSP/103
December 21, 2009	1	Printer HP Laser Jet P2035n	Q 1,970.94	\$ 238.04	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 171.93	CNB 9X38091	TRANSP/104
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q 11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 985.78	00162-671-011-891	TRANSP/105
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q 11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 985.78	00162-671-040-088	TRANSP/106
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q 11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 985.78	00162-671-011-892	TRANSP/107
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q 11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 985.78	00162-671-011-889	TRANSP/108
December 21, 2009	1	CPU-DELL	Q 11,300.39	\$ 1,364.78	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 985.78	00162-671-011-888	TRANSP/109
December 21, 2009	1	Printer Cannon Pixma Ip 1900	Q 266.19	\$ 32.15	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 23.22	K10328	TRANSP/110
January 4, 2010	1	Gullotine Swingline	Q 599.00	\$ 72.26	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 61.42	P081681	TRANSP/111
January 14, 2010	1	Stapler Swingline	Q 399.00	\$ 48.13	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 40.92	90002	TRANSP/112
January 18, 2010	1	Enroller TASHIN	Q 1,812.50	\$ 218.90	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 186.09	HP210	TRANSP/113
January 18, 2010	1	Telephone Plant Panasonic	Q 4,982.14	\$ 601.71	\$ 0.06	3	\$ 511.51	9DBFN037747	TRANSP/114
January 23, 2010	1	Principal Phone	Q 843.75	\$ 101.90	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 86.63	9IBCD048922	TRANSP/115
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q 322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 31.25	9CAKE344308	TRANSP/116
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q 322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 31.25	9CAKE344307	TRANSP/117
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q 322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 31.25	9BBKE343649	TRANSP/118

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 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q 322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 31.25	9BBKE343475	TRANSP/119
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q 322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 31.25	9CAKE344323	TRANSP/120
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q 322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 31.25	9BBKE343440	TRANSP/121
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q 322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 31.25	9BBKE343815	TRANSP/122
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q 322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 31.25	9CAKE344133	TRANSP/123
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q 322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 31.25	9BBKE343432	TRANSP/124
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q 322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 31.25	9BBKE343430	TRANSP/125
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q 322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 31.25	9CAKE344084	TRANSP/126
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q 322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 31.25	9BBKE343434	TRANSP/127
October 23, 2009	1	Telephone Panasonic	Q 322.25	\$ 39.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 31.25	9CAKE344118	TRANSP/128
December 28, 2009	1	Router wireless Linksys Cisco	Q 535.00	\$ 65.09	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 47.01	WRT54G2	TRANSP/129
February 9, 2010	1	Executive Desk	Q 1,785.71	\$ 221.00	\$ -	5	\$ 191.54	N/A	TRANSP/130
February 10, 2010	1	Dining room furniture 6 people	Q 1,425.00	\$ 175.93	\$ -	5	\$ 152.48	N/A	TRANSP/131
February 10, 2010	1	Leather Executive Chair	Q 1,006.25	\$ 125.31	\$ -	5	\$ 108.61	N/A	TRANSP/132
December 21, 2009	1	Leather Executive Chair	Q 1,006.25	\$ 125.31	\$ -	5	\$ 108.61	N/A	TRANSP/133
December 21, 2009	1	Laptop DELL	Q 10,593.83	\$ 1,279.45	\$ 0.13	3	\$ 924.15	00186710-179184	TRANSP/134
January 4, 2010	1	Refrigerator MABE 009	Q 3,284.00	\$ 400.49	\$ -	5	\$ 340.45	238CZ064G137	TRANSP/135
January 4, 2010	1	Headphones	Q 75.00	\$ 9.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 6.54	N/A	TRANSP/136
January 4, 2010	1	Headphones	Q 75.00	\$ 9.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 6.54	N/A	TRANSP/137
January 4, 2010	1	Headphones	Q 75.00	\$ 9.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 6.54	N/A	TRANSP/138
January 4, 2010	1	Headphones	Q 75.00	\$ 9.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 6.54	N/A	TRANSP/139
January 4, 2010	1	Headphones	Q 75.00	\$ 9.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 6.54	N/A	TRANSP/140
January 4, 2010	1	Headphones	Q 75.00	\$ 9.06	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 6.54	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	\$ 122.36	N/A	TRANSP/143
March 18, 2010	1	Pedestal Fan Cool Select.	Q 199.99	\$ 25.22	\$ -	5	\$ 22.28	N/A	TRANSP/144
June 25, 2010	1	Laptop hp ProBook	Q 11,098.21	\$ 1,397.76	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 1,244.01	CN-DO14029J	TRANSP/145
June 25, 2010	1	Laptop hp ProBook	Q 11,098.21	\$ 1,397.76	\$ 0.14	3	\$ 1,244.01	CN-DO1132PCF	TRANSP/146
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q 410.71	\$ 51.79	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 46.09	4B1010P30467	TRANSP/147

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
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q 410.71	\$ 51.79	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 46.09	4B1010P30481	TRANSP/148
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q 410.71	\$ 51.79	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 46.09	4B1010P30480	TRANSP/149
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q 410.71	\$ 51.79	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 46.09	4B1010P30522	TRANSP/150
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q 410.71	\$ 51.79	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 46.09	4B1010P30417	TRANSP/151
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q 410.71	\$ 51.79	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 46.09	4B1010P30484	TRANSP/152
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q 410.71	\$ 51.79	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 46.09	4B1010P30538	TRANSP/153
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550	Q 410.71	\$ 51.79	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 46.09	4B1010P30532	TRANSP/154
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC-BR1500LCD	Q 1,116.07	\$ 140.74	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 125.26	3B1008X13129	TRANSP/155
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC-BR1500LCD	Q 1,116.07	\$ 140.74	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 125.26	3B1012X59517	TRANSP/156
June 21, 2010	1	Printer Canon, iP2700	Q 312.50	\$ 39.31	\$ 0.00	3	\$ 34.98	OC32772-DB01-01	TRANSP/157
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550 P	Q 410.71	\$ 51.79	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 46.09	3B006X73715	TRANSP/158
June 25, 2010	1	UPS-APC 550 P	Q 410.71	\$ 51.79	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 46.09	4B1010P3284	TRANSP/159
August 12, 2010	1	PRINTER EPSON LX-300+II	Q 1,763.39	\$ 221.81	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 209.50	G8DY459480	TRANSP/160
March 18, 2010	1	Pedestal Fan Cool Select.	Q 199.99	\$ 25.22	\$ -	5	\$ 22.28	N/A	TRANSP/161
March 18, 2010	1	Pedestal Fan Cool Select.	Q 199.99	\$ 25.22	\$ -	5	\$ 22.28	N/A	TRANSP/162
March 18, 2010	1	Pedestal Fan Cool Select.	Q 199.99	\$ 25.22	\$ -	5	\$ 22.28	N/A	TRANSP/163
September 2, 2010	1	Microwave oven NNST778S	Q 1,249.11	\$ 156.14	\$ 0.02	3	\$ 153.55	6A40020130	TRANSP/164
August 31, 2010	1	Mini voice recorder 0017102, SONY	Q 891.96	\$ 111.50	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 109.64	ICDUX200FSCLA	TRANSP/165
August 31, 2010	1	Floor Fan color gray	Q 200.89	\$ 25.11	\$ -	5	\$ 24.69	N/A	TRANSP/166
August 31, 2010	1	Floor Fan color gray	Q 200.89	\$ 25.11	\$ -	5	\$ 24.69	N/A	TRANSP/167
August 31, 2010	1	Floor Fan color gray	Q 200.89	\$ 25.11	\$ -	5	\$ 24.69	N/A	TRANSP/168
August 31, 2010	1	Floor Fan color gray	Q 200.89	\$ 25.11	\$ -	5	\$ 24.69	N/A	TRANSP/169
August 31, 2010	1	Floor Fan color gray	Q 200.89	\$ 25.11	\$ -	5	\$ 24.69	N/A	TRANSP/170
September 3, 2010	1	Camera Canon Digital	Q 5,736.60	\$ 717.08	\$ 0.07	3	\$ 705.17	2762B003(BA)	TRANSP/171
September 10, 2010	1	Video Camera Recorder DCR-SR68	Q 3,214.24	\$ 401.78	\$ 0.04	3	\$ 395.11	1238089	TRANSP/172
March 18, 2010	1	Pedestal Fan Cool Select.	Q 199.99	\$ 25.22	\$ -	5	\$ 22.28	N/A	TRANSP/173
October 6, 2010	1	UPS-APC BE750G	Q 691.96	\$ 85.74	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 85.25	3B1007X30020	TRANSP/174
October 6, 2010	1	UPS-APC BE750G	Q 691.96	\$ 85.74	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 85.25	3B1005X31535	TRANSP/175
October 6, 2010	1	UPS-APC BE750G	Q 691.96	\$ 85.74	\$ 0.01	3	\$ 85.25	3B1007X30815	TRANSP/176
Octubre 27, 2009	1	Vehicle Jeep Patriot	Q150,216.50	\$ 18,296.77	\$ -	5	\$ 14,637.42	1J8FFN8W58D688816	TRANSP/177

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