



5^{th.} NATIONAL
OPEN GOVERNMENT
ACTION PLAN 2021-2023
October 2021 - August 2023



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INITIALS AND ACRONYMS

- **AGA**, Alianza para el Gobierno Abierto
- AIP**, Acceso a la Información Pública
- ANAM**, Asociación Nacional de Municipalidades
- **BID**, Banco Internacional de Desarrollo
- **CCSyC** Comunicación para el Cambio Social y de Comportamiento
- CEIDEPAZ**, Centro de Investigaciones y Proyectos para el Desarrollo y la Paz
- CENACIDE**, Centro Nacional de Información e Investigación en Desarrollo y Desastres
- CFPMCR**, Comisión de Finanzas Públicas y Moneda del Congreso de la República
- CGC**, Contraloría General de Cuentas
- CIIDH**, Centro Internacional para Investigación en Derechos Humanos
- CIG**, Cámara de Industria de Guatemala
- CIPRODENI**, Coordinadora Institucional de Promoción por los Derechos de la Niñez
- CODESAN** Comisión Departamental de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional
- CONADI**, Consejo Nacional para la Atención de las Personas con Discapacidades
- CONADUR**, Consejo Nacional de Desarrollo Urbano y Rural
- CONAP**, Consejo Nacional de Aéreas Protegidas
- CONASAN** Comisión Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional
- CONRED**, Coordinadora Nacional para la Reducción de Desastres
- COCOSAN** Comisión Comunitaria de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional
- COMUSAN** Comisión Municipal de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional
- CoST**, Iniciativa de Transparencia del Sector de la Construcción
- CR**, Congreso de la República
- CUNOC**, Centro Universitario del Occidente
- CUNOR**, Centro Universitario del Norte
- **DAAFIM**, Dirección de Asistencia a la Administración Financiera Municipal
- DAJ**, Dirección de Asesoría Jurídica
- DAPF**, Dirección de Análisis y Política Fiscal
- DCE**, Dirección de Contabilidad del Estado
- DCP**, Dirección de Crédito Público
- DCS**, Dirección de Comunicación Social
- DEF**, Dirección de Evaluación Fiscal
- DEMI**, Defensoría de la Mujer Indígena
- DMS**, Distrito Municipal de Salud
- DNCAE**, Dirección de Normativa de Contrataciones y Adquisiciones del Estado
- DTI**, Dirección de Tecnologías de la Información

DTP, Dirección Técnica del Presupuesto

FMI, Fondo Monetario Internacional

GA, Gobierno Abierto

GUATENOMINAS, Sistema de Nómina y Registro de Personal

GAE, Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico

GUATECOMPRAS, Sistema de Adquisiciones y Contrataciones del Estado

ICEFI, Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Fiscales

INAP, Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública

INFOM, Instituto Nacional de Fomento Municipal

IPDH, Institución del Procurador de los Derechos Humanos

ISR, Impuesto Sobre la Renta

LAIP, Ley de Acceso a la Información Pública

MINEDUC, Ministerio de Educación

MINFIN, Ministerio de Finanzas Públicas

MRI, Mecanismo de Revisión Independiente

MSPAS, Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social

MTGA, Mesa Técnica de Gobierno Abierto

OCDE, Organización para la Cooperación y el Desarrollo Económicos

ODS, Objetivos de Desarrollo Sostenible

OEA, Organización de Estados Americanos

OES, Observatorio Económico Sostenible

OGP, Open Government Partnership (en inglés)

OJ, Organismo Judicial

ONSEC, Oficina Nacional de Servicio Civil

OPF, Organización de Padres de Familia

PAN, Plan de Acción Nacional

PoCT, Punto de Contacto Técnico

RENAP, Registro Nacional de Personas

ROI, Reglamento Orgánico Interno

SAT, Superintendencia de Administración Tributaria

SCEP, Secretaría de Coordinación Ejecutiva de la Presidencia

SCSPR, Secretaría de Comunicación Social de la Presidencia de la República

SEGEPLAN, Secretaría de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia

SENACYT, Secretaría Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología

SESAN Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional de la Presidencia de la República

SGP, Secretaría General de la Presidencia

SIAF, Sistema Integrado de Administración Financiera

SICOIN, Sistema de Contabilidad Integrada

SIGES, Sistema Informático de Gestión

SINASAN Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional

SIT, Superintendencia de Telecomunicaciones

SNIP, Sistema Nacional de Inversión Pública

SPNF, Sector Público No Financiero

■ **TN**, Tesorería Nacional

TSE, Tribunal Supremo Electoral

■ **USAC**, Universidad de San Carlos de Guatemala

USAID, Agencia de los Estados Unidos para el Desarrollo Internacional

The consolidation of democratic political regimes requires governments that guide the political leadership of the State, towards the full guarantee of compliance with the human rights of the population through the exercise of inclusive public management, capable of bringing the government closer to the citizens. citizens to make them participate in the accompaniment of the exercise of institutional political and administrative action, thereby promoting formal channels of citizen participation in public decision-making that concern the general interest. For this reason, the State of Guatemala joined the World Alliance for Open Government in 2011, in order to be part of an international initiative that directs its efforts towards the consolidation of democracies around the world, Guatemala as a State party to said Alliance and with the purpose of promoting public actions based on the principles advocated by it, these being transparency, citizen participation and collaboration, aimed at strengthening political governance and democratic governance, with the accompaniment of the work carried out by 36 public institutions and civil society organizations, approved its 5th. National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2023, its central axis being "Transparency in public management and the State budget"

For the definition of its commitments, the Plan took into account the previous definition of 6 themes aligned to its central axis, these being digital government and modernization of public management; education, health, food and nutritional security; environment, climate

change; migration and poverty reduction; social inclusion and populations in conditions of vulnerability and management and monitoring of international initiatives, treaties and conventions on transparency, anti-corruption and accountability, which were validated by the Multi-Stakeholder Forum of the Open Government Initiative in Guatemala, made up of representatives civil society organizations and public institutions.

To comply with the above, more than one hundred meetings and co-creation activities were carried out, such as four Regional Open Government Meetings, at the national level, covering the twenty-two departments of the country, for the purpose of informing citizens about the process of Co-creation of the aforementioned Plan and the tools that were made available to them, such as the citizen proposals portal and the open government portal, with the aim that citizens will actively participate in the presentation of proposals for the formulation of the commitments that were part of it.

In addition, six Citizen Conversations were held framed in the themes defined for the Creation of commitments and milestones of the Plan in question, in order to make the public aware of the reason why each of the themes considered of importance were defined. to be part of the National Action Plan.

During the month of October, twenty-six work meetings were held for the Co-creation of commitments and milestones of the 5th. National Action Plan for Open Government 2021-2023, "Co-creation Thematic Tables", in order to have as input, with the templates of commitments and milestones of the aforementioned Plan, as well as with the definition of the First Draft of the Action Plan Nacional that was published on November 30, 2021.

As of November 15 of the year in question, seventeen working meetings were held between representatives of civil society organizations and public institutions, of the agencies implementing commitments, in order to review the templates of commitments and milestones of the Plan, to be adapted to the requirements

established by the Global Partnership for Open Government AGA- OGP. Thirty-five meetings of the Open Government Technical Committee were held, in its capacity as the Open Government Multi-Stakeholder Forum in Guatemala, in follow-up to the Co-creation process of the 5th. National Open Government Action Plan.

Finally. Three meetings were held in follow-up to the Co-creation process, between the World Alliance for Open Government, the Collective of Social Organizations, represented in the Open Government Initiative in Guatemala and the Open Government Technical Contact Point, in order to follow up to the continuous improvement process of defining the National Action Plan.

The aforementioned activities began from October 8, 2020 until December 2021, in observance and compliance with the standards of the Global Partnership for Open Government AGA-OGP, for which there was the accompaniment and orientation of its representatives. The Open Government National Action Plan 2021-2023 will be valid until August 31, 2023.

Thirty-six public institutions and entities were invited to participate in the co-creation process from the government sphere, these being the Ministry of Public Finance; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Ministry of the Interior; Ministry of Economy; Ministry of Social Development; Secretariat of Planning and Programming of the Presidency; Presidential Commission for Open and Electronic Government; Ministry of Education.; Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance; Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Food; Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources; Ministry of Energy and Mines; Ministry of Culture and Sports; Ministry of Communications, Infrastructure and Housing; Ministry of Defense; Ministry of Labor and Social Assistance; Secretariat against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking in Persons; Secretariat of Food and Nutrition Security; National Secretariat of Science and Technology; National Secretariat for the Administration of Assets in Forfeiture of Assets; National Civil Service Office; National Registry of Persons; General Comptroller of Accounts; Statistics National Institute; Human Rights Ombudsman; National Youth Council; National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction; Presidential Commission Against Corruption; Congress of the republic; National Association of Municipalities; National Council of Protected Areas; Economic and Social Council of Guatemala; National Council for the Care of Persons with Disabilities; National Council for Attention to Migrants of Guatemala; Guatemalan Institute of Migration; Superintendency of Banks.

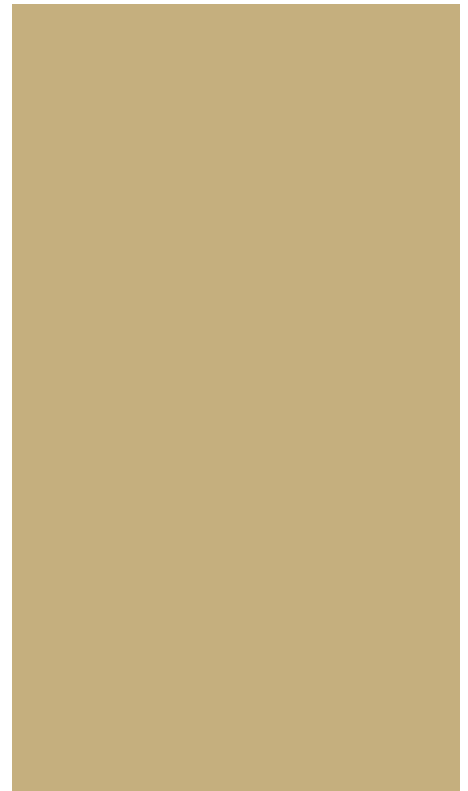
On the part of the social sector, social organizations participated in this process, such as the Civil Society Organization Red Ciudadana; CEIDEPAZ; CIIDH; CODEFEM; Prosperiti Foundation GUATECÍVICA; Guatemala Dialogues; GAX Support Group; Alex FUNDAL; COSTGuatemala; FUDESOL; Chamber of Industry of Guatemala; Association of Research and Social Studies -ASIES-; 2020 Foundation; Student ecological movement; German Financial Cooperation KFW; Economic and Social Council of Guatemala CES; UNESCO; USAID; UNDOC; OAS; Calmecac Foundation; Guatemala Visible; Guatemalan Center for Cleaner Production.

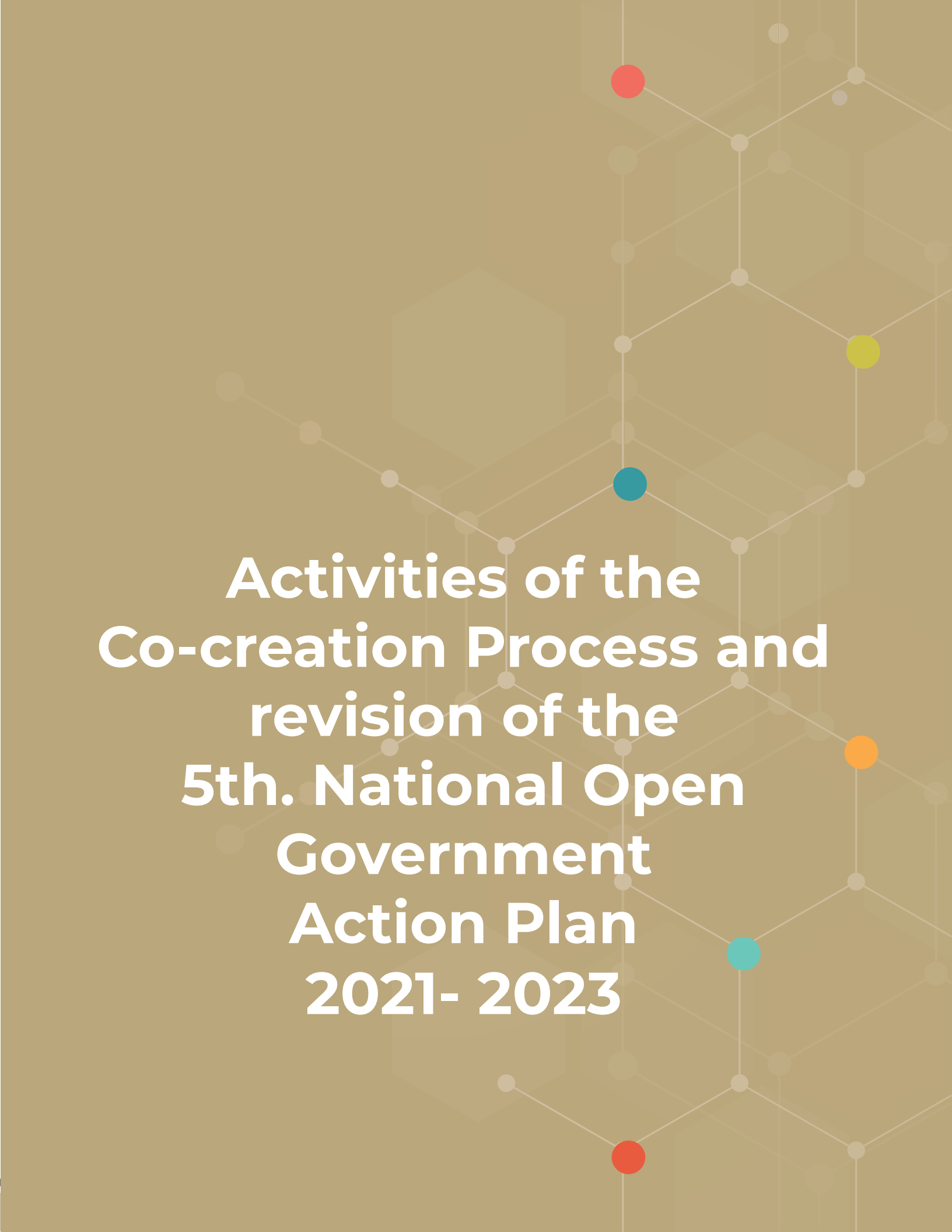
On December 30, 2021, it was formally submitted to the Global Partnership for Open Government, the 5th. National Action Plan for

Open Government 2021-2023 of Guatemala, being on January 10, 2022, its public presentation and official launch, in which representatives of three social organizations, the coordinator and executive director of the Presidential Commission of Open Government participate and Electronic and the Director of Open Government of the aforementioned Commission in his capacity as Technical Contact Point of Open Government Guatemala.

Since its official launch, the National Action Plan, taking into account the international standards of the Global Partnership for Open Government, had a total of 25 review meetings during a period from January to June 2022.

Below is presented to the Guatemalan society and the international community the 5th. National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2023.

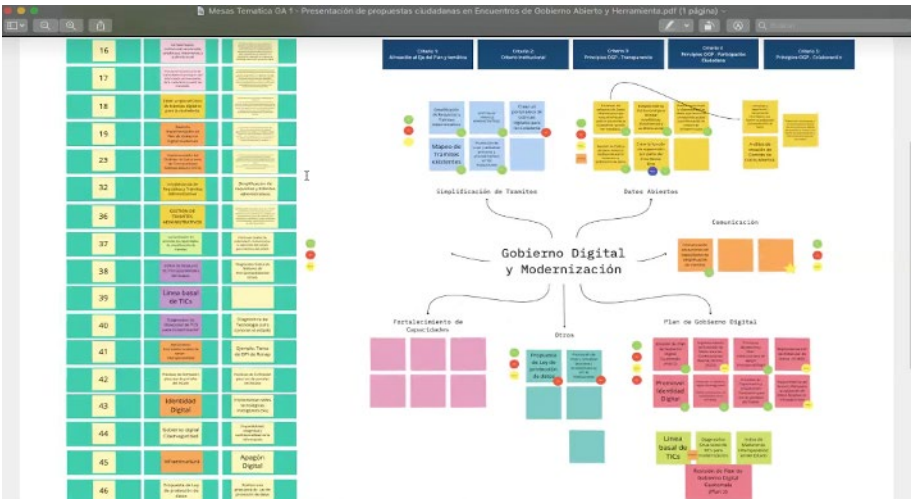


The background features a light beige hexagonal grid pattern. Several nodes in the grid are highlighted with colored dots: a red dot at the top, a yellow dot on the right, a teal dot in the center, an orange dot on the right, a teal dot at the bottom right, and a red dot at the bottom.

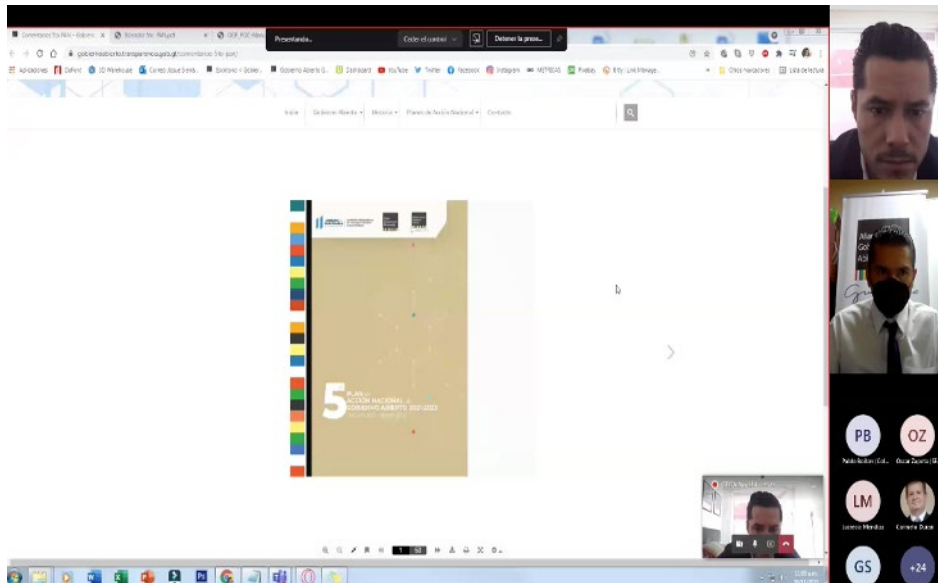
**Activities of the
Co-creation Process and
revision of the
5th. National Open
Government
Action Plan
2021- 2023**



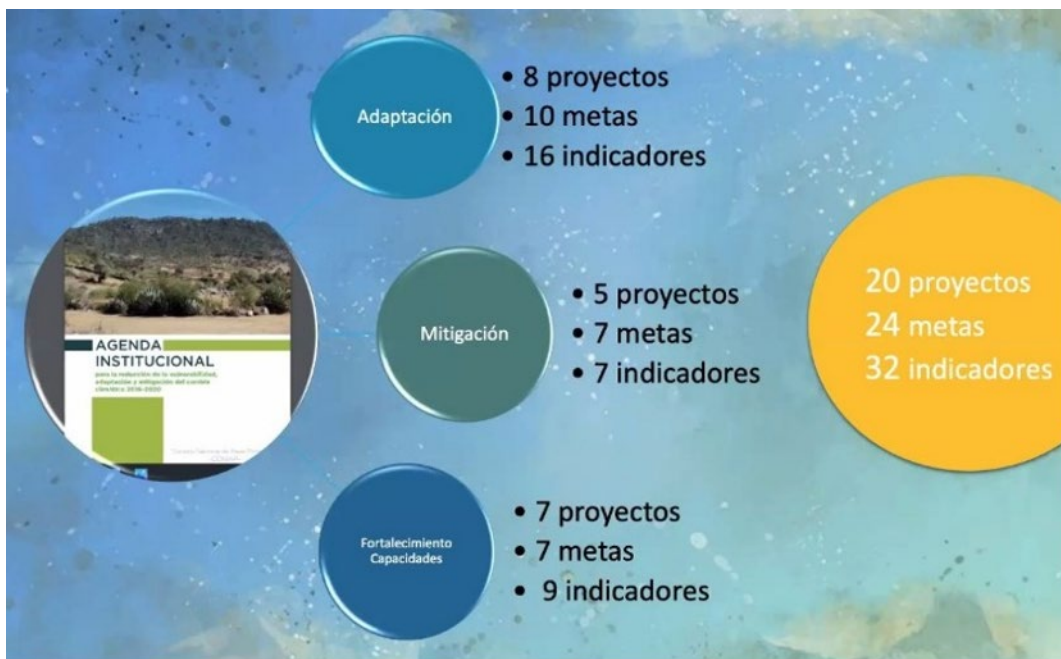
Official Launch of the Co-Creation process of the 5th. National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2023. National Palace, Guatemala October 8, 2020.



Activity Work meeting for the definition of themes for the Co-Creation of commitments and milestones of the 5th. National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2023 with the participation of Civil Society Organizations and Public Institutions that make up the Multi-Actor Open Government Forum in Guatemala



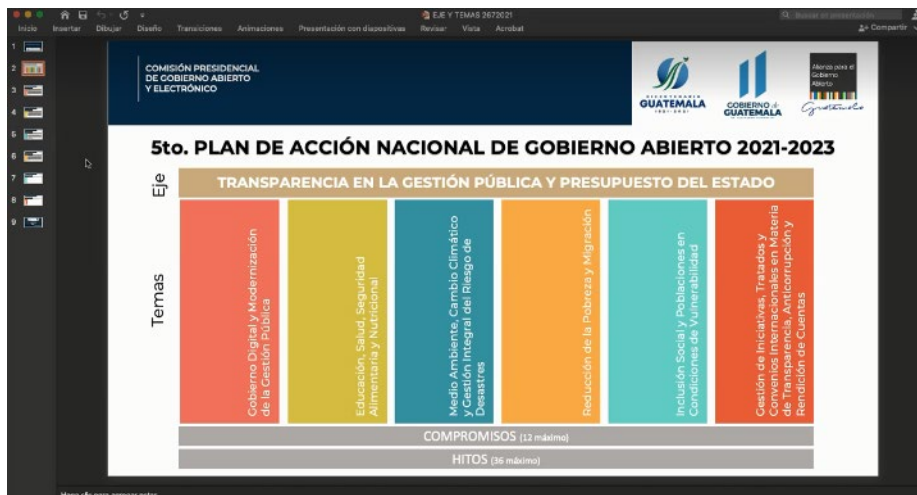
Meetings of the Technical Committee and Open Government Thematic Roundtables, during the Co-Creation process of the 5th Open Government National Action Plan 2021-2023. 45 Technical Committee meetings were held as an Open Government Multi-Stakeholder Forum in Guatemala; 17 work meetings to review templates; 28 meetings of Co-Creation Thematic Tables of commitments and milestones, in which citizens, civil society organizations, technical delegates from Institutions and groups of social sectors represented during the Co-Creation process of the 5th Plan participated.



Conversation and regional Open Government meetings of the co-creation process of the 5th. National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2023. There was coverage in the 22 departments of the country, holding 4 regional meetings and 6 talks.



Official launch of the 5th. National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2023. Presidential Commission for Open and Electronic Government, Guatemala, January 10, 2022.



24 review meetings were held on the 5th. Open Government National Action Plan 2021-2023 from January 10 to June 28, 2022.

5th.NationalGovernmentActionPlan Open 2021-2023

Axis

TRANSPARENCY IN PUBLIC MANAGEMENT AND STATE BUDGET

Themes of the 5th. National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2023

Topics

Digital Government and Modernization
of Public Management

Education, Health, Food and Nutrition
Security

Environment, Climate Change

Poverty Reduction and Migration

Social Inclusion and Populations in
Conditions of Vulnerability

Management and Monitoring of
Initiatives, Treaties and International
Agreements on Transparency Matters,
Anti-Corruption and Accountability

Commitments of the 5th. National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2023

Commitments	1	Institutional Actions to Strengthen Publication in Open Data
	2	Participatory update of the Digital Government Plan 2021-2026
	3	Promotion of the Great National Crusade for Nutrition
	4	Elaborate a Digital Consultation Tool that Transparency the Management of the Ministry of Education that Allows the Identification of Relevant Information, Defined the Indicators in a Collaborative Form
	5	Strengthening Transparency and Accountability Processes in Health
	6	Transparency, Accountability and Socialization Actions to Strengthen Efforts for the Environment, Reduce GHG Emissions that Increase the Adverse Effects of Climate Change and Protect the Country's Biodiversity
	7	Performance of Actions Aimed at the Application of the Action Plan of the National Decent Employment Policy 2017-2032
	8	Design of Strategy and Plan for Interinstitutional Coordination and Program Articulation for the Reduction of Irregular Migration
	9	Follow-up to the Implementation of a Certification System for Persons with Disabilities, as a Response to Final Observation 9 of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of the United Nations Organization – UN –, on the Initial Report of Guatemala
	10	National and Participatory Monitoring of International Conventions on Transparency and Anticorruption
	11	Training for the Implementation of the Open Data Standard in Infrastructure -OC4IDS
	12	Improve Information Mechanisms towards Systematic Disclosure of EITI Data in Guatemala



**Commitments of
5th. Action Plan
National of Open
Government
2021- 2023**

Institutional Actions to Strengthen Publication in Open Data

Start date /
End date

10.1.2022 / 31.8.2023

COMMITMENT

1

**Institution or actor
responsible for the
implementation**

Ministry of the Interior -MINGOB-

**Data of the person
responsible**

Edgar Leonel Álvarez Quisquinay

Ministry of the Interior -MINGOBIV

Vice Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications

elalvarez@mingob.gob.gt | 2413-8888

**Organizations of
Civil Society and
other actors**

- ▶ Asociación Civil Diálogos
- ▶ Colectiva para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres en Guatemala -CODEFEM-
- ▶ Organización Red Ciudadana

- ▶ Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico -GAE-

Which is the problematic than the commitment addresses?

Currently, there is the National Open Data Policy, Government Agreement No. 199-2018, whose validity for its implementation is from the year 2018 to December 31, 2022. As the end of the validity of the Policy is near, it is considered necessary to extend its term, since, due to the COVID-19 Pandemic, among other causes, its compliance has had difficulties, therefore, its social and administrative impact has also been reduced.

This policy considers as problematic that the ex officio public information contained in the web portals of the Executive Branch, for the most part is not in open formats, which makes its reuse and free redistribution difficult, being a commitment of the 4th. National Open Government Action Plan the implementation of the "First Phase" of the policy in question, which allows identifying an interest of transcendence in time; the problem identified remains in force, since it has not been possible to standardize the use of open formats, much less open data.

In addition to the above, the scope of the implementation of the aforementioned policy is unknown, a technical requirement by SEGEPLAN, which is the governing body of the planning and programming processes, therefore, of public policies. This points to the need to know what has been the degree of compliance with the goals outlined in the policy and which are pending?

Which is the commitment?

Carrying out institutional actions to strengthen publication in Open Data.

In each ministry and dependency of the Executive Branch, the formation of Open Data Committees and the processes of opening information will be promoted.

How will you contribute to solve the problematic?

Through the performance of institutional actions aimed at redirecting all action plans that allow the primary objectives of open data to be achieved.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?

Sensitize the officials of the Executive Branch in the strengthening of public management, taking in reference Decree 5-2021 Law for the Simplification of Requirements and Administrative Procedures to channel the demands from the citizens.

Additional Information

- ▶ It is aligned with the National Development Plan K'atun 2032:
- ▶ Axis State Guarantor of Human Rights and Driver of Development.
- ▶ (Strengthening the capacities of the State to respond to the challenges of development and Democratic Governance)
- ▶ Legislative Decree No. 57-2008, Law on Access to Public Information.
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal -ODS- 16, Peace and Justice.
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal -ODS- 17. Revitalize the Global Alliance for Sustainable Development.
- ▶ International Open Data Charter

Milestones: goals/stages that allow verifying the compliance with the commitment	Entity Responsible	Date beginning	Date finished
<p>1.1 Creation of the Open Data Users Committee (CSOs and public institutions), to know and determine the supply and demand of open data sets for publication.</p>	MINGOB	January 2022	May 2022
<p>1.2 The National Open Data portal will be relaunched, including data sets prioritized by civil society and public institutions.</p>	MINGOB	June 2022	August 2022
<p>1.3 Two open data training and updating processes will be carried out for Civil Society, public officials, think tanks, academia, and the media, among others. (Definition of content and conducting training).</p>	MINGOB	September 2022	February 2023
<p>1.4 Use of open data on information on violence against women and homicidal violence recorded by the National Civil Police that includes the fields of type of weapon, disaggregation by sex, age, and other fields agreed upon in the open data committee of the MINGOB with CSO participation.</p>	MINGOB	February 2022	August 2022
<p>1.5 A co-creation process will be carried out for the National Open Data Policy 2022-2025 with citizen participation, learning and good international practices.</p>	MINGOB	May 2022	December 2022
<p>1.6 Analysis / rethinking of regulatory frameworks and proposals that encourage data opening processes in the Executive Branch.</p>	MINGOB	January 2022	August 2023

1. The name of the commitment changed from “Actions to strengthen publication in open data” to “Institutional actions to strengthen publication in open data”
2. The start date of the commitment was modified, which referred to January 1, 2022 in the version corresponding to the month of December 2021, leaving the same date as January 10, 2022, taking into account the date corresponding to the public presentation and launch of the 5th. National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2023.
3. In what corresponds to “Institution or actor responsible for the implementation” the following data was included in substitution:
 - Edgar Leonel Alvarez Quisquinay
 - Ministry of the Interior -MINGOB-
 - IV Vice Ministry of Information Technologies and Communications
 - elalvarez@mingob.gob.gt 2413-8888
4. Regarding “Civil Society Organizations and other actors” the following was included:
 - The initials -CODEFEM- were added, corresponding to the Collective for the Defense of Women’s Rights in Guatemala.
 - “Executive Branch Offices” was eliminated and in its place was included in the updated version “Presidential Commission for Open and Electronic Government -GAE-“
5. Modifications were made to What is the problem that the commitment addresses?
6. Modifications were made regarding What is the commitment?
7. Modifications were made to How will it contribute to solving the problem?
8. Made changes to Why is it relevant to OGP values?
9. Modifications were made to Additional Information
10. In milestone 1 “Conformation of the Open Data Users Committee (CSOs and Institutions), to know and determine the supply and demand of open data sets for publication” the word “public” was added, leaving the milestone with the following description “Conformation of the Open Data Users Committee (CSOs and public institutions), to know and determine the supply and demand of open data sets for publication”
11. In milestone 3 “Open data training and updating processes will be carried out for Civil Society, public officials, think tanks, academia, the media, among others. (Definition of content and conducting training)” the corresponding modification was made to include the number of training and updating processes, these being two, leaving the milestone with the following description “Two training and updating processes will be carried out in open data for Civil Society, public officials, think tanks, academia, media among others. (Definition of content and conducting training)”
12. In milestone 4 “Use of open data on information on violence against women and homicidal violence recorded by the National Civil Police that includes the fields of type of weapon, disaggregation by sex, age and other fields agreed upon in the data committee open MINGOB with the participation of CSOs” a modification was made corresponding to the end date of the milestone, which initially established it in the month of June 2022, modifying it to August 2022.

13. Milestone 5 was removed from the commitment of the version of the National Action Plan corresponding to December 2021, whose description was the following "Implementation of International Standards (DCAT COVID 19) -COVID 19 OAS-ILDA"
14. Milestone number 6 of the version of the National Action Plan corresponding to December 2021, becomes milestone number 5 of the commitment, in which the word "National" is added. The description of the milestone is as follows "A co-creation process will be carried out for the Open Data Policy 2022-2025 with citizen participation, learning and good international practices" leaving the milestone with the following description "A co-creation process will be carried out for the Open Data Policy National Open Data 2022-2025 with citizen participation, learning and international best practices"
15. Milestone 7 of the version of the National Action Plan corresponding to December 2021, becomes milestone number 6 of the commitment. In it, the start and end dates of the milestone were modified, which established the beginning in June 2023 and the end in December 2023, leaving in this version with a start date, January 2022 and end, August 2023.

Participatory Update of the Digital Government Plan 2021-2026

Start date /
End date

10.1.2022 / 31.5.2023

COMMITMENT

2

Institution or actor
responsible for the
implementation

Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico -GAE-

Data of the person
responsible

Carmelo Durán

Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico -GAE-
Executive Deputy Director
carmelo.duran@transparencia.gob.gt | 2220-5383

Organizations of
Civil Society and
other actors

► Asociación Civil Red Ciudadana.

► Ministerio de Gobernación -MINGOB-

Which is the problematic than the commitment addresses?

The Government of Guatemala expresses, with the definition of the Digital Government Plan 2021-2026 (PGD), its commitment to the digital transformation of the Ministries of State; and, to the extent possible, in the other institutions of the Executive Branch, through the institutionalization of digital government measures, programs and projects.

The Plan seeks the modernization of public services, transparency and efficient design of processes; where the citizen turns out to be the protagonist in the process of transforming public management, through the creation of an ecosystem of collaboration and innovation, with the participation of the different sectors of the Guatemalan State. Progress has been made in a first effort with the Digital Government Plan 2021 - 2026, however, the actions implemented to date do not have a direct impact on the population in general, despite the fact that it has shown positive results in simplifying formalities.

Given the constant change in technology, it is important to update the course of the Digital Government, in addition, there is a digital gap in the country, for which it is not possible to have completely digital processes, so Guatemala must take into account hybrid services . Full digitization forces users to spend on a middleman who can bring them smart devices they don't own.

The design of the current Digital Government Plan is positive, the intention of carrying out this new version is to incorporate more actors, in such a way that the new document contemplates more perspectives, opinions, recommendations, experiences, among others. In such a way that it responds to the needs and realities of the country.

Which is the commitment?

Form a working group made up of the Presidential Commission on Open and Electronic Government and representatives of academia, private initiative, Think Tanks and civil society organizations with the aim of updating the Digital Government Plan 2021-2026, based on the review impulse jointly with representatives of social organizations and different public institutions of the Executive Branch.

How will you contribute to solve the problematic?

Through the creation of a space for consultation and formal dialogue between Government and Society, in order to propose proposals that can be included in the update of the Digital Government Plan 2021-2026.

An open, participatory and collaborative process will allow decision makers to approach an agenda that is in line with the reality of the country, both to optimize digital services and to support society that lacks access to information and communication technologies.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?

This collaborative exercise will promote citizen participation and deliver better quality services to citizens.

Additional Information

- ▶ Ibero-American Charter of Electronic Government.
- ▶ Recommendations of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development -OECD- on Digital Government Strategies.
- ▶ General Government Policy 2020 - 2024.
- ▶ Law on Access to Public Information, Decree Number 57-2008 of the Congress of the Republic.
- ▶ Law of the National Registry of Persons, Decree Number 90-2005 of the Congress of the Republic.
- ▶ Law for the Recognition of Electronic Communications and Signatures, Decree Number 47-2008 of the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala.
- ▶ Digital Government Index of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development -OECD-.

Milestones: goals/stages that allow verifying the compliance with the commitment	Entity Responsible	Date beginning	Date finished
<p>2.1 Update of the Digital Government Plan 2021-2026 January 2022 – March 2023</p> <p>Launch of the Updated Digital Government Plan 2021-2026 May 2023</p>	<p>Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico -GAE-</p>	<p>January 2022</p>	<p>May 2023</p>
<p>2.2 Preparation of the National Index of Digital Government and ICTs (Information and Communications Technologies). Preparation by the Ministry of the Interior of the National Open Data Index. January 2022 – March 2023. Presentation of national indices of Digital Government and ICTs (Information and Communications Technologies).</p> <p>Presentation by MINGOB of the National Open Data Index. May 2023. Presentation of the Digital Government Portal. May 2023</p>	<p>Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico -GAE-</p>	<p>January 2022</p>	<p>May 2023</p>

1. The start date of the commitment was modified, which referred to January 1, 2022 in the version corresponding to the month of December 2021, leaving the same date as January 10, 2022, taking into account the date corresponding to the public presentation and launch of the 5th. National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2023.
2. The end date of the commitment was modified, which referred to June 30, 2023, in the version corresponding to the month of December 2021, remaining the same in this version, dated May 31, 2023.
3. In the data of the person responsible for the commitment, the institutional position of the person in charge "Deputy Executive Director" was added.
4. Regarding Civil Society Organizations and other actors, the name of the Presidential Commission for Open and Electronic Government (GAE) was removed from the version corresponding to the month of December 2021.
5. Modifications were made to What is the problem that the commitment addresses?
6. Modifications were made regarding What is the commitment?
7. Modifications were made to How will it contribute to solving the problem?
8. Made changes to Why is it relevant to OGP values?
9. Milestone number 1 "Implementation of the process of updating the Digital Government Plan 2022-2025 (with citizen participation, Academia, Think Thanks, Government Institutions, Observers) was modified. It will have 4 stages: a. Review of evidence and data (Diagnostics and Investigations), b. Meetings with experts and civil society organizations, c. National consultation (At least 5 virtual forums) d. Online Citizen Consultation (Virtual Platform). Launch of the 2022-2025 Digital Government Plan Carrying out 5 training sessions and/or updating activities on the updated Digital Government Plan, aimed at Civil Society, civil servants and public servants, Think Thanks, academia, the media, among others" . Leaving the landmark with the following description,
10. The end date of milestone 1, which was referred to in the version corresponding to the month of December 2021, was modified to the month of June 2023, remaining in the present version, in the month of May 2023.
11. Milestone number 2 was modified, which established the following description in the version corresponding to the month of December 2021, "Realization of the National Index of Digital Government, Open Data (MINGOB) and TICS in collaboration with CSOs and presentation of the National Portal of Government Digital, where you will find the information on the process, resources, research, measurements and the process of the Digital Government plan", establishing the milestone in question, in this version, as "Development of the National Index of Digital Government and ICTs (Information and Communication Technologies). Preparation by the Ministry of the Interior of the National Open Data Index. January 2022-March 2023. Presentation of national indices of Digital Government and ICTs (Information and Communications Technologies). Presentation by MINGOB of the National Open Data Index. May 2023. Presentation of the Digital Government Portal. May 2023".

Promotion of the Great National Crusade for Nutrition

Start date /
End date

10.1.2022 / 31.8.2023

COMMITMENT

3

**Institution or actor
responsible for the
implementation**

Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional de la Presidencia de la República -SESAN-

**Data of the person
responsible**

Lizett Marie Guzmán Juárez

Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional de la Presidencia de la República -SESAN-
Secretary
lizett.guzma@sesan.gob.gt | 24111900

**Organizations of
Civil Society and
other actors**

- ▶ Organización Red Ciudadana, Fundación Prosperiti Guatecívica.
- ▶ Institutions that make up SINASAN, article 6. Law of the National Food and Nutrition Security System, Decree number 32-2005 of the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala.

Which is the problematic than the commitment addresses?

According to the National Survey of Maternal and Child Health carried out in 2014-2015, 46.5% of children who have not yet reached the age of five have a height that reflects chronic malnutrition, the result of having suffered permanent deprivation of one or more of the factors necessary for the achievement of optimal growth: this prevalence, according to the World Health Organization is classified as very high. According to the same survey, low weight-for-age (global malnutrition) and low weight-for-height (acute malnutrition) are considered to be of medium and low severity, respectively. Great National Crusade for Nutrition. Page 06.

Which is the commitment?

Based on Article 22 of the Law of the National Food and Nutritional Security System, Decree Number 32-2005 of the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala, Attributions. "SESAN will be in charge of establishing technical planning and coordination procedures between State institutions, Guatemalan society, nongovernmental organizations and international cooperation agencies linked to food and nutritional security, at the different levels of the country (national, departmental, municipal and community), therefore, the promotion and implementation of the Great National Crusade for Nutrition is planned, aimed at the population in general, taking as support the spaces for dialogue, in training events, technical assistance, Departmental Commissions, Municipal and Community Councils for Food and Nutritional Security CODESAN, COMUSAN and COCOSAN; Thus, the Interinstitutional Liaison Technical Committee will monitor and evaluate the intersectoral activities carried out at all territorial levels, made up of senior liaison technicians assigned by the State institutions represented or not in the National Food and Nutrition Security Council. hereinafter referred to as –CONASAN–".

How will you contribute to solve the problematic?

Through the generation of spaces for dialogue between individuals, families and communities so that they become agents of change and acquire knowledge regarding nutrition and generate social and behavioral change; as well as promoting spaces for intersectoral decision-making through municipal food and nutrition security offices in the municipalities where the municipal authority manages to create it.

As part of the accountability and transparency processes, it is expected that, through the publication of open data, it will be useful for the user in decisionmaking in support of food and nutritional security.

Strengthening of information systems that implies data quality, analysis, exchange and integration of information to strengthen decision-making based on evidence.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?

It is relevant to the values of OGP, derived from the fact that it contributes to the promotion of transparency in the exercise of the public function, through the promotion of communication strategies on government actions to promote policies and plans in the public sphere regarding food security and nutrition, which will help citizens to have information available to exercise social audit processes and accountability on the implementation of government policies and programs on the matter, as well as information that contributes to the knowledge of the benefits derived from the implementation of the Great National Crusade for Nutrition.

Additional Information

Linkage with the Strategy of the Great National Crusade for Nutrition, specifically in line of action number five and the transversal axis of Governance.

SESAN has the mandate to strengthen governance in SAN, at the national, departmental, municipal and community levels, respectively, as established in article 20, numerals 2, 4 and 5 of the Regulation of the SINASAN Law, Government Agreement number 75-2006, which is why the Communication for Social and Behavioral Change -CCSyC- is a fundamental axis for addressing malnutrition in the country and constitutes one of the lines of action of the Great National Crusade for the Nutrition.

Milestones: goals/stages that allow verifying the compliance with the commitment	Entity Responsible	Date beginning	Date finished
<p>3.1 Publication of open data in the open data portal, coordinated by the Open Data Committee of the institution prior to being formed through an official appointment of higher authorities.</p>	SESAN	January 2022	December 2022
<p>3.2 Promote participation in the Interinstitutional Liaison Technical Committee of civil society representatives, for the monitoring and evaluation of intersectoral activities carried out at all territorial levels.</p>	SESAN	January 2022	December 2022
<p>3.3 processes of training virtual me face-to-face meetings within the framework of Governance in Food and Nutritional Security, Food and Nutritional Security Policy and the Strategy of the Great National Crusade for Nutrition, aimed at collaborators, public officials and civil society, which will aim to increase the recognition of the human right to adequate food.</p>	SESAN	January 2022	August 2023

1. Regarding the “Data of the responsible person”, the information included in the corresponding space was ordered.
2. Regarding “Civil Society Organizations and other actors”, the data of the Civil Society Organizations and other actors were updated, eliminating the name of the CosT Guatemala in the space in question, since the organizations that were established would follow up to the commitment are: Citizen Network Organization; Guatecivic Prosperiti Foundation; and, CIIDH International Human Rights Research Center.
3. The following reference was removed from the space “Civil Society Organizations and other actors: CSOs, Private Sector, Multilateral Organizations, Working Groups.
4. Modifications were made to What is the problem that the commitment addresses?
5. Modifications were made regarding What is the commitment?
6. Modifications were made to How will it contribute to solving the problem?
7. Modifications were made to Additional Information
8. The wording of milestone number 2 was modified, which established the version of the 5th. National Action Plan, corresponding to December 30, 2021, the following: Reactivation of the Interinstitutional Liaison Technical Committee -CTI-, in which Civil Society will participate to monitor and evaluate the intersectoral activities carried out at all territorial levels. The milestone in reference, in the current version, is established with the following description: Promote the participation in the Interinstitutional Liaison Technical Committee, of representatives of civil society, for the monitoring and evaluation of intersectoral activities carried out at all territorial levels .

Elaborate a Digital Consultation Tool that Transparency the Management of the Ministry of Education that Allows the Identification of Relevant Information, Defined the Indicators in a Collaborative Form

Start date /
End date

10.1.2022 / 31.8.2023

COMMITMENT

4

Institution or actor
responsible for the
implementation

Ministerio de Educación -MINEDUC-

Data of the person
responsible

Vilma Lorena León Oliva de Hernández

Ministerio de Educación
Vice Minister of Extracurricular and Alternative Education
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Organizations of
Civil Society and
other actors

- ▶ Asociación Civil - Red Ciudadana
- ▶ Fundación Guatemalteca para Niños con Sordoceguera Alex -FUNDAL-
- ▶ CoST Guatemala
- ▶ Centro Internacional para Investigaciones en Derechos Humanos.

Fotografía -MINEDUC-

Which is the problematic than the commitment addresses?

The website of the Ministry of Education does not present a specific field of transparency and accountability, which is easily accessible and understood by citizens, so the relevant information is not understandable, it can only be known by a limited portion of citizens, who have had some induction in data management. Although when visiting the website, Open Government Partnership access buttons are identified, it is required that the access button be titled Transparency and Accountability and that it contain the commitments made in each plan, as well as proceed to upload the up-to-date data that can be easily viewed.

Which is the commitment?

Develop a digital consultation tool that makes transparent the efforts of the Ministry of Education that strengthens transparency and accountability.

Provide the general population with accessible, understandable and up-to-date information, as well as promote the use of the tool within the website.

How will you contribute to solve the problematic?

Within the web portal of the Ministry of Education, the **field of transparency and accountability** which will have relevant and transparent information, which will be reviewed and updated at least twice a year, its design will be easy to locate and will contain the specific information of the commitment acquired in this plan. The variables will be evaluated through the feedback of the suggestion of the population, which will be obtained within the same website.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?

Because it responds to the transparency of the data and decisions can be made seeking participation and dialogue. as well as contributing to transparency and social auditing.

It is also relevant in terms of citizen participation and collaborative work between different social actors, including CSOs.

Additional Information

SDG 4: Ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all.

Milestones: goals/stages that allow verifying the compliance with the commitment	Entity Responsible	Date beginning	Date finished
<p>4.1 Conduct an information needs assessment for all users. Monitoring and follow-up for the incorporation of ICT information and communication technologies. Repository of collective agreements in force in the last five years.</p>	MINEDUC	January 2022	February 2022
<p>4.2 Create within the web portal of the Ministry of Education the <u>the field of transparency and accountability, which responds to this commitment.</u></p>	MINEDUC	January 2022	May 2022
<p>4.3 Carry out the collection of information from the education sector.</p>	MINEDUC	April 2022	June 2022
<p>4.4 Updating and publishing in an open format and interactively visualizing data from the education sector, disaggregated: by gender, geographic location and educational level.</p>	MINEDUC	July 2022	July 2022
<p>4.5 Approve, Ministerial Agreement that ensures the constant publication of data and that defines the internal actors for the different actions.</p>	MINEDUC	August 2022	August 2022
<p>4.6 Socialize and promote the countryside of transparency and accountability and the use of open data in the education sector. (July to December 2022)</p>	MINEDUC	July 2022	December 2022

1. The start date of the commitment was modified, which, in the version of the 5th. National Action Plan, corresponding to December 30, 2021, it was established on January 1, 2022. In the version corresponding to June 30, 2022, it is left established on January 10.
2. In what corresponds to “Data of the responsible person”, data were added, being these, the name of the Ministry and contact information.
3. Regarding “Civil Society Organizations and other actors” the following data that was established in the version of the 5th. National Action Plan, corresponding to December 30, 2021, being these, MINEDUC and CSOs, Private Sector, Multilateral Organizations, working groups. Likewise, the corresponding to the inclusion of data referring to civil society organizations was ordered.
4. Modifications were made to What is the problem that the commitment addresses?
5. Modifications were made to How will it contribute to solving the problem?
6. Made changes to Why is it relevant to OGP values?
7. Milestone number 1 was modified, which established the following: carry out an assessment of the information needs for all open data users (January to February 2022) monitoring and follow-up for the incorporation of ICT information and communication technologies. Repository of collective agreements and their impact on the MINEDUC budget. With the proposed modifications, the milestone was established with the following wording: Carry out an evaluation of the information needs for all users. Monitoring and follow-up for the incorporation of ICT information and communication technologies. Repository of collective agreements in force in recent years. In this milestone, the corresponding to “(January to February 2022)” and “impact on the MINEDUC budget” were eliminated.
8. Milestone number 2 was modified, same as in the version of the 5th. National Action Plan, corresponding to December 30, 2021, established the following: Create within the web portal of the Ministry of Education the field of transparency and accountability. (January to May). With the inclusion of modifications, the milestone was established with the following description: Create within the web portal of the Ministry of Education the field of transparency and accountability that responds to this commitment. The following was removed from the milestone: (January to May) and the following was added: that it responds to this commitment.
9. Milestone number 3 was modified, in this regard to eliminate the following: (April to June)
10. Milestone number 4 was modified, removing the following: (July 2022)
11. Milestone number 5 was modified, which referred to the following description: Approve, Ministerial Agreement that ensures the constant publication of data (August 2022). The milestone is established with the following description: Approve, Ministerial Agreement that ensures the constant publication of data and that defines the internal actors for the different actions. The following was added to the milestone: and that defines the internal actors for the different actions.
12. The start and end dates for the six commitment milestones were included.

Strengthening Transparency and Accountability Processes in Health

Start date /
End date

10.1.2022 / 31.8.2023

COMMITMENT

5

**Institution or actor
responsible for the
implementation**

Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social -MSPAS-

**Data of the person
responsible**

Boris Enrique De León Motta

Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social
Director of the Strategic Planning Unit
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**Organizations of
Civil Society and
other actors**

- ▶ Civil Society
- ▶ CoST Guatemala

Which is the problematic than the commitment addresses?

The Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance (MSPAS) on its official website has an open data section containing information related to health data such as: population projections, main causes of morbidity, production of consultations and preventive actions, among others. However, the information available on the official MSPAS website does not comply with the open data format.

In addition, a weakness has been identified in the official web portal of the MSPAS with regard to the publication of physical progress or in the process of receiving health infrastructure with public investment, due to non-compliance by the Executing Unit, Contractor, among others.

Additionally, the Manual for Dissemination of Indicators of the Transparency Initiative in the Construction Sector -CoST- is not currently used.

Which is the commitment?

Strengthen the official website of the MSPAS in the open data section, which allows greater transparency, monitoring of government actions and that said data can meet the criteria of: availability, usefulness, accessibility, understandability, timeliness, manageability and that they can be in format free distribution by anyone promoting access to information and accountability.

Develop a section on the official MSPAS website with information related to infrastructure that generates fixed capital. Integrate a technical table with civil society to analyze the Indicators of the Transparency Initiative in the Construction Sector. In order to increase transparency and accountability and the responsibility commitment of public officials and employees of the different dependencies of the MSPAS, it is intended to strengthen access to information.

How will you contribute to solve the problematic?

Facilitating access to information by promoting transparency and accountability of government actions carried out by the MSPAS.

Reviewing the technical guidelines for receiving health infrastructure.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?

The commitment will contribute to building trust in the population through a culture of transparency, access to public information and accountability. As well as, the strengthening of the technical capacity of the MSPAS in relation to the process of execution in health infrastructure.

Additional Information

The 5th Plan has the following timing: January 10, 2022 – August 31, 2023.

Milestones: goals/stages that allow verifying the compliance with the commitment	Entity Responsible	Date beginning	Date finished
<p>5.1 Develop in open data format the official website of the MSPAS on “health data” of infrastructure that generates fixed capital.</p>	MSPAS	January 2022	May 2023
<p>5.2 Prepare guidelines for the reception of health infrastructure works.</p>	MSPAS	June 2022	May 2023
<p>5.3 Integrate a technical table for Analysis of health infrastructure and the recommendations raised by the Transparency in Infrastructure initiative and present a report on the actions carried out in accordance with the recommendations.</p>	MSPAS	June 2022	August 2023

Amendments to Commitment 5

1. The start date of the commitment was modified, defining January 10, 2022 for this purpose.
2. The complete data of the responsible person were included.
3. Regarding “Civil Society Organizations and other actors” the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance -MSPAS- was eliminated.
4. Modifications were made to What is the problem that the commitment addresses?
5. Modifications were made regarding What is the commitment?
6. Modifications were made to How will it contribute to solving the problem?
7. Made changes to Why is it relevant to OGP values?
8. Modifications were made to Additional Information
9. No modifications were made to the milestones, only that corresponding to the start and end dates of the milestones was included.

Transparency, Accountability and Socialization Actions to Strengthen Efforts for the Environment, Reduce GHG Emissions that Increase the Adverse Effects of Climate Change and Protect the Country's Biodiversity

Start date /
End date

10.1.2022 / 31.8.2023

COMMITMENT

6

Institution or actor
responsible for the
implementation

Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales -MARN-

Data of the person
responsible

Mario Rojas

Ministerio de Ambiente y Recursos Naturales
Minister
mrojas@marn.gob.gt

Organizations of
Civil Society and
other actors

► Centro Nacional de Información e Investigación en Desarrollo y
Desastres -CENACIDE-

► Consejo Nacional de Áreas Protegidas -CONAP-

Which is the problematic than the commitment addresses?

Taking into account the changes in rainfall patterns and the increase in the intensity and frequency of extreme events in recent years, these have made the exposure to the effects of climate change of the population, livelihoods and economic activities widespread. In the country. The increase in these climatic threats, as well as the high exposure and vulnerability linked to the socioeconomic situation, place Guatemala as a country with a high risk of the effects of climate change.

The problem is made even greater given the lack of statistical data and the lack of knowledge of the population about the monitoring, execution and budget programming of the actions derived from the fulfillment of public policies, in environmental matters, climate change, biological diversity and protected areas. All of this implies the generation of defined actions in spaces for consultation and dialogue between the Government and Society, aimed at promoting transparency in the exercise of public management.

Which is the commitment?

Implement socialization, on the actions of the Paris commitments in Guatemala. Accountability on the results of education, training and strengthening of transparency mechanisms in the management of public entities with competence in environmental issues and climate change, through environmental impact studies and the National Information System on Climate Change SNICC, in the instances of SISCODE.

How will you contribute to solve the problematic?

Through the sending of information from all public and private entities related to climate change specifically in adaptation and mitigation measures as cited in Article 9 of the Framework Law to regulate the reduction of vulnerability, mandatory adaptation to the effects of climate change and the Mitigation of greenhouse gases", the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources will be able to provide strategic information in a transparent and prompt manner and will promote advances in the governability and governance of the country's natural resources.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?

Through the implementation of this commitment, the availability of high-value information on government actions on climate change is increased, such as statistical data promoting transparency and fighting corruption. In addition, the dialogue channel between government and society was opened.

Additional Information

- ▶ Link with the SDGs
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal 06: Clean Water and Sanitation.
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal: 13: Climate Action.
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal: 14: Life Underwater.
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal: 15: Life of Terrestrial Ecosystems.
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal: 16: Peace, Justice and strong Institutions.

All the proposed actions are part of the institutional POA's Annual Operational Plans and will be coordinated territorially for their realization (according to the dynamics of SISCODE)

Milestones: goals/stages that allow verifying the compliance with the commitment	Entity Responsible	Date beginning	Date finished
<p>6.1 Strengthening to the System National of Information about the change Climate: Information for transparency and climate action, through an annual report presented in July 2023, which will be available on the MARN portal on national climate change actions.</p>	MARN	January 2022	August 2023
<p>6.2 Carry out training processes with the endorsement of FAUSAC, the articulation for dissemination and awareness with the sectors indicated in the environmental policies within the framework of Open Government. 1 Report in September 2022 and May 2023.</p>	MARN	January 2022	August 2023
<p>6.3 Establish processes of Training and updating of the environmental assessment instruments to the executing units in accordance with resolution 18-2019 of the MINFIN and AGRIP for public infrastructure projects. Report presented in August 2022 and July 2023.</p>	MARN	January 2022	August 2023
<p>6.4 Strengthening Mechanisms INATURALISTGT (https://guatemala.inaturalist.org) and the Guatemalan National Information System on Biological Diversity SNIBgt (https://snib.conap.gob.gt/) that support management, knowledge and assessment of Biological Diversity and protected areas in Guatemala.</p>	CONAP	January 2022	August 2023
<p>6.5 Make the environmental impact studies of mining and hydroelectric companies available to citizens and civil society organizations. 1 report in the month of August 2022 and July 2023.</p>	MEM MARN	January 2022	August 2023
<p>6.6 Socialization of the actions of the Paris commitments in Guatemala, projects in the public and private international initiatives derived from the Paris Agreements, which are implemented for their fulfillment in Guatemala, which will be reported through an annual report stipulated in July 2022 and July 2023.</p>	MARN Consejo Nacional del Cambio Climático	January 2022	August 2023

1. Commitment start date changed from January 1, 2022 to January 10, 2022.
2. In the space corresponding to “Civil Society Organizations and other actors” the reference to the Ministry of Energy and Mines and the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources was eliminated, referring only to the National Center for Information and Research on Development and Disasters -CENACIDE- , adding its name, as well as the National Council of Protected Areas -CONAP-
3. Modifications were made to What is the problem that the commitment addresses?
4. Modifications were made regarding What is the commitment?
5. Modifications were made to How will it contribute to solving the problem?
6. Modifications were made to Additional Information
7. The start and end dates of the commitment milestones were included
8. Milestone 1 was modified, including the month in which the annual report on strengthening the National Information System on Climate Change will be presented. The month was established within the description of the milestone, this being July 2023.
9. Milestone 2 was modified, in order to include the months in which the reports on the training processes will be presented, during the years 2022 and 2023, these being in the month of September and May, respectively.
10. Milestone 3 was modified, in order to include the reporting months during the years 2022 and 2023, on the training processes and updating of environmental assessment instruments to the executing units in accordance with resolution 18-2019 of the MINFIN and AGRIP for public infrastructure projects, these being in the months of August 2022 and July 2023.
11. Milestone 5 was modified, in relation to including the months for preparing reports on the environmental impact studies of mining and hydroelectric companies, which will be carried out in the months of August 2022 and July 2023.
12. Milestone 6 was modified, regarding the report of the actions derived from the Paris commitments, which will be reported through an annual report in the months of July 2022 and July 2023.

Performance of Actions Aimed at the Application of the Action Plan of the National Decent Employment Policy 2017-2032

Start date /
End date

10.1.2022 / 31.8.2023

COMMITMENT

7

**Institution or actor
responsible for the
implementation**

Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social (MINTRAB)

**Data of the person
responsible**

Rafael Rodríguez Pellecer

Minister

Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social

rcarballo@mintrabajo.gob.gt | 2422 2500

**Organizations of
Civil Society and
other actors**

- ▶ Centro de Investigaciones y Proyectos para el Desarrollo y la Paz -CEIDEPAZ-

Which is the problematic than the commitment addresses?

The National Policy for Decent Employment -PNED- 2017-2032 promoted by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare aims to generate strategies and actions leading to expanding opportunities for women and men in Guatemala to have the right to decent employment and of quality, through an effort that integrates other public policies and actors from different sectors that are committed to promoting sustained, inclusive and sustainable growth.

According to the National Employment and Income Survey -ENEI- 2021, the country has a population of 17.2 million people, and of this figure, 43% corresponds to an economically active population. -PEA-, equivalent to 7.4 million people. 97.8% of the EAP (7.2 million) is employed, while 2.2% is unemployed.

However, of the employed population of the PEA, 70.8% is in the informal sector and only 29.2% is in formal employment, which implies that there is a significant gap for men and women to find employment. provide them with social protection mechanisms. Not having social security, having low incomes, job instability, and working in small-sized economic units place them in a position of vulnerability in the face of crises of any kind (health, economic, or due to climatic events).

The results of the survey show, in turn, that the unemployment rate is 2.2%, which is one of the lowest in Latin America. However, the analysis of the context leads to the conclusion that it is reduced because people work informally as a subsistence mechanism.

The country has an underemployment rate of 8.1% and more than 33% of the PEA are own-account workers. By the end of February 2022, the Guatemalan Social Security Institute -IGSS- reported a total of 1,453,957 contributing members, which is the highest historical number of formal jobs recorded. If we compare this data with the lowest point of affiliation that occurred in June 2020 due to the pandemic, a growth of 18.1% is observed, which translates into 223,063 formal jobs. Even when there has been a favorable behavior in the creation of formal jobs, the gap for Guatemalan men and women to move towards decent employment is wide.

On the other hand, the country is developing a demographic bonus that implies that a high percentage of the young population is of working age, which generates a high labor demand and a window of opportunity to promote economic development. To take advantage of it, we must promote strategies aimed at achieving a balance between labor supply and demand.

The conditions of employment in Guatemala have led to the generation of irregular and illegal migration flows to the United States, mainly in search of a job that provides them with the necessary resources to improve their living conditions. Irregular migration puts Guatemalans in a situation of vulnerability due to the various risks they face on the migratory journey and the possibility of being deported to their country of origin.

According to the Guatemalan Institute of Migration -IGM-, the years with the highest number of deportations have been 2015 and 2019 with 106,488 and 105,512, respectively. In 2020, there was a decrease due to the sanitary restrictions derived from the COVID-19 pandemic, which

included, among others, the closure of borders and interdepartmental passage in Guatemala.

For 2019, there were 56,367 people deported by air from the United States and 49,145 by land from Mexico. For 2020, the total number of deportations added up to 45,572.

The number by air from the United States corresponded to 21,603 and 23,969 from Mexico. By 2021, deportations from the United States remained at a similar figure (22,581) and people from Mexico increased to 40,939, totaling 63,520 deportations. As of February 2022, the figures stand at 1,503 by air and 1,627 by land, adding a total of 3,130.

Which is the commitment?

Facilitate access to temporary work opportunities abroad to promote regular, orderly and safe labor migration through the Temporary Work Abroad Program of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

How will you contribute to solve the problematic?

Promoting the Temporary Work Program of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare, to attract and generate interest in foreign employers and thus promote the hiring of Guatemalan workers abroad. Likewise, strengthening technical and occupational capacities through training provided in coordination with institutions specialized in topics of interest in the labor market.

By managing formal temporary work places abroad through the promotion of the Temporary Work Program and strengthening the occupational profile of Guatemalan workers, access to decent and formal work opportunities will be facilitated that protect their integrity, that contribute to reducing the rate of informality, as well as to promote regular, orderly, safe and circular migration.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?

This commitment is relevant for the OGP because with it, Guatemala, as a member of the Open Government Partnership, will be able to generate statistics on regular, safe, orderly and circular labor mobility, generated through the Temporary Work Program. Through the Department of Labor Mobility, it will be possible to obtain statistics on the occupational profile of Guatemalans who work abroad: the types of work in which they perform, statistics by sex and place of origin, among other data. By making information on the subject available to citizens, the analysis that can lead to the proposal of new projects, evaluation of decision-making processes, as well as promoting transparency, especially regarding the execution of the Program, is facilitated.

The generation of these data will contribute to complement the analysis of the behavior of the country's economy, mainly, of foreign currency income from remittances, since migrant workers make significant contributions to societies and in the revitalization of economies.

Additional Information

The contribution of regular, orderly and safe labor migration is relevant because it contributes to compliance with the Economy, Competitiveness and Prosperity Axis, as well as that linked to Relations with the world of the General Government Policy 2020-2024. Likewise, the Program is part of the Employment Generation Axis of the National Decent Employment Policy 2017-2032.

Link with the SDGs:

- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal -ODS- 01. End of poverty.
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal -ODS- 08. Decent Work and Economic Growth.
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal -ODS- 16. Peace, Justice and Solid Institutions.

Milestones: goals/stages that allow verifying the compliance with the commitment	Entity Responsible	Date beginning	Date finished
<p>7.1 Creation of the digital platform Labor Mobility for the registration, recruitment and profiling of candidates of the Temporary Work Program of the Department of Labor Mobility of MINTRAB</p>	MINTRAB	August 2021	February 2022
<p>7.2 Preparation of reports within the digital platform Labor Mobility, on the situation, characterization and trends of labor demand in activities and economic sectors of the main destinations in which the Guatemalans participating in the Temporary Work Program are inserted.</p>	MINTRAB	March 2022	August 2023
<p>7.3 Generation of statistics on profiles of people who migrate regularly to work abroad on a temporary basis within the framework of the Temporary Work Program, according to the database generated by the Labor Mobility platform.</p>	MINTRAB	March 2022	August 2023
<p>7.4 Creation of a bimonthly reporting tool through the Labor Mobility platform on the execution of the Temporary Work Program (number of employers, number of applicants, number of people who have been linked, country of destination, type of employment, average wages, budget invested).</p>	MINTRAB	March 2022	August 2023
<p>7.5 Design a mechanism for training and certification of competencies within the framework of SINAFOL in support of those who participate in or benefit from the MINTRAB Temporary Work Program.</p>	MINTRAB	March 2022	August 2023
<p>7.6 Post reports quarterly on results of the activities, resources applied and results of the Temporary Work Program in the Portals of MINTRAB and Open Government.</p>	MINTRAB	March 2022	August 2023

1. Changed commitment start date from January 1 to January 10, 2022
2. Modifications were made to What is the problem that the commitment addresses?
3. Modifications were made to How will it contribute to solving the problem?
4. Modifications were made to Additional Information
5. Milestone 2 was modified, regarding the inclusion of the word “Mobility”, when referring to the digital platform, establishing itself as “Labor Mobility Platform”.
6. Milestone 3 was modified, adding “Labor Mobility” in the description of the milestone, when referring to the platform.
7. Milestone 4 was modified, which referred to the following description, in the version of the Plan corresponding to December 30, 2021 “Creation of a bimonthly reporting tool on execution of the Temporary Work Program (number of employers, number of applicants, number of people who have been linked, country of destination, type of employment, average salary, budget invested”. The milestone is established with the following description, “Creation of a bimonthly reporting tool through the Labor Mobility platform on execution of the Program of Temporary Work (number of employers, number of applicants, number of people who have been linked, country of destination, type of employment, average wages, budget invested”

Design of Strategy and Plan for Interinstitutional Coordination and Program Articulation for the Reduction of Irregular Migration

Start date /
End date

30.6.2022 / 31.8.2023

COMPROMISO

8

Institution or actor
responsible for the
implementation

Consejo Nacional de Atención al Migrante de Guatemala
(CONAMIGUA)

Data of the person
responsible

Raul Berríos
CONAMIGUA
Executive Secretary
berriosraul@hotmail.com rberrios@conamigua.gob.gt
22995600 ext. 8400 Cell 35709270

Organizations of
Civil Society and
other actors

- ▶ CEIDEPAZ
- ▶ Diálogos

Which is the problematic than the commitment addresses?

Irregular migration has become a regional problem, due to the socioeconomic conditions of the country, among other causes, which is reflected in the efforts to discourage this type of migration, however, it is recognized that the State of Guatemala needs to strengthen the actions it carries out in terms of inter-institutional management, considering that the irregular migratory flow and its recurrence require comprehensive attention.

Which is the commitment?

Generate actions aimed at promoting migration governance models and inter-institutional coordination mechanisms based on strengthening public results in terms of institutional management.

How will you contribute to solve the problematic?

Through the materialization of government actions that strengthen the capacity to respond to the needs of migrant populations and their families so that it is carried out in an orderly manner with the support and coordination of social organizations.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?

The establishment of a Multisectoral Roundtable for Attention to Migration promotes citizen participation and intersectoral collaboration

. Accountability, derived from irregular migratory processes, promotes government transparency and allows Civil Society and universities to carry out their own monitoring and social auditing exercises.

It is relevant derived from the fact that in order to strengthen the institutional management of administrative entities, actions aimed at improving inter-institutional and intersectoral coordination between government entities and civil society are promoted, on public actions aimed at addressing the issue of migration.

Additional Information

Link with the SDGs
SDG 01. End of Poverty
SDG 10. Reduction of Inequalities
SDG 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Milestones: goals/stages that allow verifying the compliance with the commitment	Entity Responsible	Date beginning	Date finished
<p>8.1 The establishment of a Multisectoral Roundtable for Attention to Migration (MMM) that systematically, systematically and periodically evaluates the causes, impacts and trends of irregular migration in Guatemala, from the territorial, ethnic and socioeconomic perspective, with the purpose that the MMM design and propose the measures and mechanisms that allow the protection of the human rights of the migrant population and comprehensive care.</p>	<p>CONAMIGUA in coordination with the relevant government agencies</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>July 2023</p>
<p>8.2 The design, by the MMM, of an inter-institutional coordination strategy, which allows to attend with territorial, social and ethnic relevance, to the most vulnerable population segments, from the areas with the highest rates of irregular emigration.</p>	<p>CONAMIGUA in coordination with the relevant government agencies</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>July 2023</p>
<p>8.3 Rendering of Accounts in the CONAMIGUA Institutional Portal that includes: 1. Actions eventually carried out by the MMM. 2. Inter-institutional coordination activities carried out.</p>	<p>CONAMIGUA in coordination with the relevant government agencies</p>	<p>--</p>	<p>July 2023</p>

1. Milestone 3 was eliminated, according to an agreement between civil society and CONAMIGUA.
2. Milestone 4 of the version corresponding to December 30, 2021, becomes milestone 3 in this version.
3. Commitment milestone start and end dates were included
4. Comments were included in the commitment template.

OBSERVATIONS

This commitment was approved by the Honorable National Council of CONAMIGUA, in the extraordinary session held on Thursday, June 30, 2022, as recorded in Minutes Number 9-2022.

Follow-up to the Implementation of a Certification System for Persons with Disabilities, as a Response to Final Observation 9 of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of the United Nations Organization – UN –, on the Initial Report of Guatemala

Start date /
End date

10.1.2022 / 31.6.2023

COMMITMENT

9

Institution or actor responsible for the implementation

Consejo Nacional para la Atención de las Personas con Discapacidad -CONADI-

Data of the person responsible

Clarivel Castillo Barrientos de Martínez

Consejo Nacional para la Atención de las Personas con Discapacidad
President
presidencia@conadi.gob.gt | 56258932

Organizations of Civil Society and other actors

- ▶ Fundación Guatemalteca para Niñez con Sordoceguera -FUNDAL-
- ▶ Grupo de Apoyo Xela -GAX ONG-
- ▶ Colectiva para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres Guatemala -CODEFEM-

- ▶ Consejo Nacional para la Atención de las Personas con Discapacidad -CONADI-

Which is the problematic than the commitment addresses?

The lack of recognition of the rights of persons with disabilities established in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities. The absence of a system that allows the certification of people with disabilities in Guatemala.

Which is the commitment?

Follow up and support the implementation of a National Certification System for Persons with Disabilities, with the aim of promoting and socializing it.

How will you contribute to solve the problematic?

The system will provide registration and data on persons with disabilities in Guatemala, as well as the procedure to certify the degree of disability, in accordance with the principles of human rights established in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, will contribute to the planning, coordination and execution of policies for this population sector.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?

By promoting an open government in states and political regimes of a democratic nature, government actions are oriented towards promoting social inclusion, citizen participation, collaboration, transparency and social inclusion.

Additional Information

Link with the Sustainable Development Goals -ODS

- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal -ODS- 3. Health and Well-being
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal -ODS- 4. Quality education
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal -ODS- 8. Decent work and - economic growth
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal -ODS- 10. Reduction of Inequalities
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal -ODS- 16. Peace, Justice and solid institutions

Milestones: goals/stages that allow verifying the compliance with the commitment	Entity Responsible	Date beginning	Date finished
<p>9.1 Creation and follow-up of high-level working groups with representatives of public entities that are linked to the critical path of certification for people with disabilities to deal with the issue and coordinate interinstitutional actions.</p>	CONADI	May 2022	January 2023
<p>9.2 Carry out a report on follow-up actions before the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala for the approval of the Biopsychosocial Certification Law initiative for people with disabilities, with registration number 5463, and its socialization before institutional and social actors.</p>	CONADI	January 2022	May 2023
<p>9.3 Follow-up and socialization report in public spaces and in electronic media, of the results of the pilot plan of the National Certification System for Persons with Disabilities in the Country's Hospitals.</p>	CONADI	January 2022	May 2023
<p>9.4 Socialization of System National of Certification for Persons with Disabilities, to social organizations in accordance with the provisions of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of the United Nations Organization.</p>	CONADI	January 2022	May 2023

1. The commitment was modified in its entirety, taking into consideration the analysis of the legal-regulatory competence of the National Council for the Care of Persons with Disabilities (CONADI), which was proposed by the aforementioned Council and validated by social organizations, in meetings of the review process of the 5th. National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2023. The commitment in the version of the National Action Plan, corresponding to December 30, 2021, was established as "Review of the National Disability Policy that includes as a product the preparation of a document that contains a preliminary proposal to modify the current Policy, aligning with the guarantee of civil rights.

Currently, the commitment is the following "Follow-up to the implementation of a certification system for people with disabilities in response to the final observation 9 of the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities of the United Nations -UN- on the Report Guatemalan Initial".

National and Participatory Monitoring of International Conventions on Transparency and Anticorruption

Start date /
End date

10.1.2022 / 31.8.2023

COMMITMENT **10**

Institution or actor responsible for the implementation

Comisión Presidencial Contra la Corrupción -CPCC-

Data of the person responsible

Oscar Miguel Dávila Mejicanos

Comisión Presidencial Contra la Corrupción -CPCC-
Executive Director
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Organizations of Civil Society and other actors

- ▶ CoST Guatemala
- ▶ Prosperiti Guatecívica

Which is the problematic than the commitment addresses?

The problem of high levels of corruption in public sector institutions in Guatemala is evident in the institutional weaknesses in the regulatory and organizational structure to efficiently and comprehensively address the different manifestations of the phenomenon in public management, lack of technological tools adequate to identify and prevent the risks of corruption, poorly objective and technical selection of officials; because the election, promotion, promotion, dismissal and compensation systems do not obey the principles of the professional career, little transparency in the management of public information, weak social and institutional training in a culture of probity and lack of adaptation of the relevant regulations. international requirements and commitments on the matter.

The manifestations of corruption that are observed at various levels of the public sector, according to the studies analyzed as well as the measurement indicators used by international organizations, make the issue a central problem, due to the impact it has on various aspects of human development, limiting the capacities of governments to effectively, efficiently and effectively provide the basic services and essential rights of the population, producing at the social level loss of citizen confidence in the institutions of the State and the democratic regime itself. In that same order, it has been indicated that corruption is one of the features that has been present as a constant in the exercise of power by governments, in complicity with private actors.

On the other hand, on different occasions it has been mentioned that the country is among the most corrupt States in the world, this derived from the lack of transparency in the formulation and evaluation of public interventions and the poor perception of local decision-making actors. decision and Guatemalan civil society on the quality of public processes.

The State of Guatemala has acquired international commitments in terms of prevention and fight against corruption, through the United Nations Convention against Corruption, signed on December 9, 2003; and, the Inter- American Convention against Corruption, signed on March 29, 1996, and complies with participating in the evaluation processes in which it is examined both through the Mechanism for the Examination of the Application of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption , as well as the Follow-up Mechanism for the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption (MESICIC), from which recommendations have been received to strengthen and improve detected regulatory gaps, overcome obstacles and challenges that have been evidenced, and strengthen prevention and fight actions against corruption in general.

However, at the national level there is a lack of knowledge of the provisions stipulated in both conventions and no follow-up mechanisms have been institutionalized for the implementation of the provisions stipulated in them and of the recommendations emanating from the respective follow-up mechanisms. Therefore, it is necessary to implement a national strategy to make the conventions and recommendations positive.

That have been received, which implies a methodology for monitoring and evaluating effective implementation, which by definition includes

the active participation of civil society, to strengthen feedback and social audit exercises.

Which is the commitment?

Coordinate the implementation and follow-up of the commitments acquired by the State of Guatemala, contained in the United Nations Convention Against Corruption and the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, promoting a participatory evaluation to determine the degree of compliance with both conventions and recommendations derived from the Mechanism for the Examination of the Application of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Mechanism for Follow-up of the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption reflected in the evaluation reports made to the State of Guatemala.

For which, technical groups will be formed that integrate the public entities responsible for implementing actions to prevent and fight corruption in Guatemala; and, to organized civil society organizations, in order to promote a national strategy that promotes the fulfillment of the commitments acquired through both conventions.

How will you contribute to solve the problematic?

Through the generation of reports on monitoring compliance with the recommendations made to the State of Guatemala, as a state adhered to the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, as well as through the establishment of strategic alliances that contribute to strengthening transparency in the exercise of the public function, it will be possible to determine the degree of progress in the fulfillment of both conventions and it will be possible to promote the National Strategy that an action plan for each convention and thus be able to continue with the their application in the country.

In such a way that, through this commitment, the advances and challenges of the State of Guatemala in the application of the conventions will be evidenced, based on quantitative and qualitative data, which will allow the generation of concrete proposals for the effective approach of prevention and fight against corruption.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?

This commitment is of special importance since, by reviewing and giving national follow-up to international commitments against corruption, transparency is promoted in the exercise of the public function and an improvement in anti-corruption mechanisms; Likewise, it is proposed to include civil society with a greater presence, promoting citizen participation in public decision-making.

Accountability on the part of the institutions in charge of monitoring both mechanisms against corruption is essential to be able to carry out serious exercises of social auditing and their control. Generating and exposing information on progress in complying with international obligations necessarily improves accountability to the population.

In addition, this commitment will integrate more than 20 public institutions involved in compliance with international conventions on

the prevention and fight against corruption, with the active participation of civil society organizations. In this sense, this process will generate credibility and citizen trust in public management.

Additional Information

This commitment is closely aligned with the National Development Plan: K'atun Nuestra Guatemala 2032, with respect to the following axes: a) Axis of Wealth for All, which establishes that "The stronger role of the State must be accompanied by a greater accountability, which implies abolishing all kinds of practices that undermine it, such as patronage, nepotism, corruption, as well as the seizure of political and economic power by certain elites"; and, b) State Guarantor of Human Rights and Driver Axis, which seeks to: "Generate the political, legal, technical, administrative and financial capacities of public institutions, to put the State in a position to lead a process of sustainable development, with a rights-based approach within the framework of democratic governance".

In addition, in the Sustainable Development Goals -ODS-, Development Goal 16 stands out: "Promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, facilitate access to justice for all and create effective, responsible and inclusive institutions at all levels. ", which in one of its goals states "Substantially reduce corruption and bribery in all their forms". Therefore, in order to materialize international guidelines to strengthen transparency in the exercise of public functions as a basis for the social development of the State of Guatemala, it is necessary to carry out institutional actions aimed at strengthening mechanisms against corruption in the country.

On the other hand, the Democratic Criminal Policy of the State of Guatemala 2015-2035, determines as one of its transversal axes the "Fight against Corruption", to achieve the "Implementation of institutional mechanisms aimed at eliminating corrupt practices in the exercise of public administration and the private sector, strengthening the promotion of the values of the democratic rule of law, transparency, accountability and the culture of reporting, ensuring protection mechanisms for whistleblowers, as well as the development of awareness campaigns, among others. "

Finally, one of the five pillars of the General Policy of the Government of Guatemala 2020-2024, is that of "Responsible, Transparent and Effective State" aimed at effectively and transparently managing State institutions, to put them at the service of the citizens. citizens, through institutional strengthening, modernization and reduction of corruption.

Milestones: goals/stages that allow verifying the compliance with the commitment	Entity Responsible	Date beginning	Date finished
<p>10.1 Convene a institutions public with competences in the matter to the formation of two multisectoral tables, the first, the Working Table of the United Nations Convention Against Corruption; and the second, the Working Table of the Inter-American Convention Against Corruption.</p> <p>The purpose of each Work Table will be to follow up on 2023 the implementation of the respective convention and the recommendations received within the framework of the follow-up mechanisms of the same.</p> <p>Both Tables will be made up of a principal delegate and a substitute delegate officially designated by each entity.</p>	CPCC	January 2022	August 2023
<p>10.2 Generate a report on compliance with the implementation of the recommendations made to Guatemala, contained in the Reports to the country of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Inter-American Convention against Corruption; as well as the recommendations emanating from the Mechanism for the Examination of the Application of the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Mechanism for Follow-up of the Implementation of the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, in which the State of Guatemala has been evaluated.</p>	CPCC	January 2022	August 2022
<p>10.3 Carry out an open consultation process, in the tables that provide follow-up to both the United Nations Convention against Corruption and the Inter-American Convention against Corruption, placing the compliance report on a website and other consultative events with experts, also seeking the participation of citizens, women, indigenous peoples, people with disabilities and other sectors of civil society.</p>	CPCC	September 2022	December 2022

Milestones: goals/stages that allow verifying the compliance with the commitment	Entity Responsible	Date beginning	Date finished
<p>10.4 Formulate and validate a roadmap for each of the conventions, to follow up on the implementation of the commitments and/or recommendations that have not been fulfilled.</p>	CPCC	Septiembre 2022	Diciembre 2022
<p>10.5 Prepare and present an executive report, in which the implementation of the roadmaps that contain the commitments and/or recommendations that have been defined for both conventions is evidenced.</p>	CPCC	Enero 2023	Junio 2023
<p>10.6 Prepare the final evaluation report and publicly present the results of each implemented roadmap as well as the mechanisms that will be used to execute the actions that guarantee the implementation of the recommendations.</p>	CPCC	Julio 2023	Agosto 2023

1. The start date of the commitment was modified, finally remaining as January 10, 2022.
2. In the space “Civil Society Organizations and other actors” the name of the Presidential Commission Against Corruption was removed
3. Modifications were made to What is the problem that the commitment addresses?
4. Modifications were made regarding What is the commitment?
5. Modifications were made to How will it contribute to solving the problem?
6. Made changes to Why is it relevant to OGP values?
7. Modifications were made to Additional Information
8. Milestone 4 was modified, leaving it with the following description: “Formulate and validate a roadmap for each of the conventions, to follow up on the implementation of the commitments and/or recommendations that have not been fulfilled. Modification suggested by social organizations that will monitor the implementation of this commitment.
9. Commitment 5 was modified, since instead of quarterly reports, an executive report will be prepared and presented in which the implementation of the roadmaps that contain the commitments and/or recommendations that have been defined for both conventions is evidenced. It was modified taking into consideration the contributions made by civil society organizations.
10. Milestone 6 was modified, because the results of each implemented roadmap will be publicly presented, not the results of each implemented action plan. The milestone was modified, taking into consideration the contributions made by civil society organizations.

Training for the Implementation of the Open Data Standard in Infrastructure -OC4IDS

Start date /
End date

10.1.2022 / 31.8.2023

COMMITMENT

11

**Institution or actor
responsible for the
implementation**

Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico -GAE-
Iniciativa CoST Guatemala

**Data of the person
responsible**

Carmelo Durán
Deputy Executive Director
Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico;
Heizel Padilla (CoST Guatemala)
General manager
CoST Guatemala

**Organizations of
Civil Society and
other actors**

- ▶ CoST Guatemala
- ▶ Fundación Prosperiti Guatecívica

Which is the problematic than the commitment addresses?

There is little knowledge in the public institutions about the current regulations that contemplate guidelines to comply with the international standard of open data in infrastructure (OC4IDS) for which reason the public portals reflect low percentages of disclosure of data and documents that correspond to the different stages of a public works project.

Which is the commitment?

The organization of an annual specialized training in the international open data standard in infrastructure (OC4IDS) aimed at governing entities and executing units of the public works of the central government in Guatemala, with feedback from multisectoral actors.

How will you contribute to solve the problematic?

It will contribute by providing specialized knowledge to the technical teams of the executing units of public works responsible for the administration, implementation and transparency of the projects, in order to comply with current regulations related to the disclosure of open data in infrastructure.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?

Because it promotes accountability on the part of public entities, attending to the standardized disclosure of infrastructure data in compliance with current regulations and policies on the matter, contributing to access to public information in this sector, thus raising its levels of transparency. Likewise, citizen participation will be encouraged by opening spaces where feedback from various multisectoral actors can be received.

Additional Information

- ▶ Decree 46-2016 Reforms to the State Procurement Law
- ▶ Government Agreement Number 540-2013, Regulation of the Organic Law of the Budget
- ▶ General Rules of the National Public Investment System
- ▶ Resolution 18-2019 of the Ministry of Public Finance
- ▶ Government Agreement 199-2018 National Open Data Policy
- ▶ Government Agreement Number 360-2012, the Presidential Commission for Transparency and Electronic Government was created
- ▶ Government Agreement Number 41-2018, its name is reformed as the Presidential Commission for Public Management, Open and Transparency
- ▶ Government Agreement Number 45-2020, its current name being the Presidential Commission for Open and Electronic Government.
- ▶ National Development Plan Link with the General Government Policy 2020-2024
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal Number 09. Industry, Innovation and Infrastructure.
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal SDG Number 11. Sustainable Cities and Communities.
- ▶ Sustainable Development Goal SDG Number 16. Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Milestones: goals/stages that allow verifying the compliance with the commitment	Entity Responsible	Date beginning	Date finished
<p>11.1 Annual training in webinar mode for the public sector on the open infrastructure data standard (OC4IDS), organized and taught by CoST International and its Guatemalan chapter, with the technical support of the Open Contracting Partnership and Open Government Partnership and inter-institutional coordination of the Presidential Commission on Open and Electronic Government.</p>	<p>GAE CoST</p>	<p>January 2022</p>	<p>August 2023</p>

Amendments to Commitment 11

1. Changed the name of the commitment, which was established as “Training and diagnostics for the implementation of the Open Contracting Data Standard for infrastructure”. The current name of the commitment is “Training for the Implementation of the Open Data Standard in Infrastructure -OC4IDS”. The modification between public institutions and social organizations was validated.
2. The start date of the commitment was modified, establishing it as January 10, 2022, replacing January 20, 2022.
3. Modifications were made to What is the problem that the commitment addresses?
4. Modifications were made regarding What is the commitment?
5. Modifications were made to How will it contribute to solving the problem?
6. Made changes to Why is it relevant to OGP values?
7. Modifications were made to Additional Information
8. Milestone 1 was modified, in relation to “carrying out an annual training workshop” changing to “carrying out annual training in webinar mode. Added the following: “taught by Cost International”. The modification was made by Cost and the Presidential Commission on Open and Electronic Government, presented at a meeting of the Open Government Multi-stakeholder Forum.

Improve Information Mechanisms towards Systematic Disclosure of EITI Data in Guatemala

Start date /
End date

1.7.2023 / 31.8.2023

COMPROMISO 12

Institution or actor
responsible for the
implementation

Viceministerio Energía y Minas – MEM / SE EITI GT

Data of the person
responsible

Luis Aroldo Ayala Vargas

Vice-Minister of Energy and Mines in charge of the area of mining and hydrocarbons
Ministerio de Energía y Minas
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Organizations of
Civil Society and
other actors

- ▶ Fundación Prosperiti Guatecívica
- ▶ CEIDPAZ
- ▶ GMP Iniciativa de Transparencia en las Industrias Extractivas – EITI Guatemala

Which is the problematic than the commitment addresses?

The Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) is an international standard to promote transparency and accountability in the Hydrocarbons and Mining sectors.

The implementation of the EITI consists of a transverse line on transparency, since extractive industry companies disclose information about their operations, including tax and non-tax payments, environmental payments, as well as social contributions, among others, including payments to the central government and their own subjects. extractive activity, in turn the government discloses the payments it receives, as well as other relevant data on the industry.

Traditionally these figures were reconciled by an Independent Administrator and were published on an annual or biennial basis, together with other relevant information on the extractive industries in accordance with the EITI Standard.

However, as of 2021, the EITI Guatemala Multi-Stakeholder Group (MSG), with the opportunity created by the EITI International Council, has opted for the application of a report in flexible mode, which implies, among other things, the non-existence of the reconciliation of figures, however, a greater tutelage and interaction of the GMP is generated, as well as a direct participation of the entities that report data in the preparation of the EITI report of Guatemala,

In the preparation of the flexible EITI GT 2018-2022 report, they reported:

1) By the government sector

A) National Council of Protected Areas -CONAP-, B) Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources -MARN-, C) Ministry of National Defense -MINDEF-, D) Ministry of Energy and Mines -MEM-, E) Ministry of Finance Public -MINFIN-, F) Super Intendency of Tax Administration -SAT-.

2) By industry sector Entities that wish to participate freely report and have auditable financial and accounting statements. For the flexible EITI GT 2018-2020 report, 2 entities from the hydrocarbons sector and 9 from the mining sector reported, making a total of 11, making up the largest number of participants to date in EITI Guatemala.

3) Municipal governments also report that receive payments from the extractive industry, located in the Departments of Chimaltenango, San Marcos, Santa Rosa, Petén, El Progreso, Zacapa, Jutiapa, and Izabal. However, the preparation of annual reports is not the only objective of the implementation of the initiative. The EITI standard has evolved over years of global application in the interest of ever-wider publicity, transparency and accountability. The aforementioned breadth includes the systematic and timely disclosure of materially important data on the extractive industry so that they are accessible to the general public. In this sense, the generation, compilation and publication of data related to extractive industries is a pillar of the implementation of the EITI 2019 standard.

Although, in Guatemala, reports have been carried out biannually, this does not imply that citizens can have direct access and constant to quality information.

information exists published that is materially relevant to the EITI Guatemala reports, in different sources, including institutional portals of government and industry entities, however, it has not been possible to have a system that brings together and orders it so that it can be timely, of good quality and that addresses the expectations and needs of the members of the GMP of EITI Guatemala and the general public.

Therefore, and in consideration of the EITI 2019 standard itself, which urges implementing countries to improve their systematic dissemination, including the collection of relevant information and its publication by connecting the web portals of the participating entities, maintaining quality data. easy to understand and access for users.

In this sense, it is necessary to make a qualitative leap in terms of national capacities aimed at achieving this ideal of disclosure. Regarding the open data policy, the 2019 EITI standard indicates that, “the public’s understanding of public revenues and expenditures, over time, can help public debate and inform the choice of the appropriate and realistic solutions available to achieve sustainable development” (EITI Principle 4 “Revenue Collection”). Therefore, the EITI Standard requires that EITI disclosures are understandable, actively promoted, publicly available and contribute to public debate” (EITI Requirement 7.1 “Public debate”). Improving the accessibility and comparability of EITI data is essential to achieving these goals.

To help comply with the principles of the initiative, in February 2018 the EITI Board decided to encourage implementing countries to move towards systematic disclosure. (See decision number 2018-8/BM-39) agreeing that systematic disclosure of EITI data, through government and company systems, is now the expectation. Therefore, the EITI standard encourages routine disclosure by reporting entities in open formats at the national level within the agreed scope of EITI implementation.

Likewise, this standard encourages implementing countries to “systematically publish open data by incorporating open data policies and strategies in the reporting entities that participate in the preparation of EITI reports, in order to guarantee the timeliness and quality of the data. , accessibility and costeffectiveness of data delivery”. In the same way, it indicates that “The key is to “publish with purpose”, which means that the data must be comprehensive to solve specific policy problems.”

Therefore, in terms of solving public policy problems, we must take into account that within the theory and praxis of their preparation, implementation, monitoring and follow-up, public policies are a set of decisions and strategies adopted by a legitimate authority. (in this specific case, the State, in the case of the EITI GT, the government members of the GMP and other nearby state entities) and to face problems of a certain complexity (in the present case of the EITI GT, the transparency of the extractive industries in the application of the EITI standard) that society considers to be a priority and that the public apparatus has included in its management agenda.

At the same time, they imply the coordinated and interrelated action of different public agencies, associated with shared goals, with multiple responsible parties.

In an ideal scenario, public policies should be designed, interpreted and implemented by public and private actors (at this point the advantage and benefits of having a GMP made up of the Government, representatives of Civil Society and representatives of the Industries are manifested), in alliance regimes (such as the GMP of EITI Guatemala), through modifications to the legal and regulatory framework in their spheres of interference, as well as in the set of plans, programs, projects and activities derived from the same policies and implemented by public institutions.

Therefore, it is necessary to increase the current capacities of the State of Guatemala and its GMP for the generation, compilation, synchronization and constant publication of relevant information related to the extractive industry in an open data logic that is materially adequate for the implementation of the EITI standard. and beneficial to users.

Which is the commitment?

Develop or adopt the use in Guatemala of virtual mechanisms for the adequate collection and publication of materially relevant data for the preparation of EITI Guatemala standard reports, promoting technological development and improvement of the systematic dissemination of information for the implementation of the EITI standard.

Specifically, software is proposed as a mechanism to support the systematic disclosure of information, said software being a platform for generating EITI reports. For such purposes, it has the support offered to Guatemala by the EITI International Secretariat through the project "Systematic Disclosure of Information (Online Reporting Platform of Colombia)", the key part of the project is the adaptation to Guatemala of the platform Colombia (developed with funds from the World Bank- EGPS) to collect data from companies and relevant government agencies.

How will you contribute to solve the problematic?

With the implementation of mechanisms such as the aforementioned, the objective of having a systematic disclosure of EITI data will be achieved (such systematic disclosure is one of the new pillars of implementation of the 2019 EITI standard applicable to Guatemala). Promoting in this way, not only the generation of EITI reports, but also, it will provide users with a useful and accessible tool to know the information related to the extractive industry, thus granting greater social availability to generate informed public debate on the governance of the natural resources.

Why is it relevant to OGP values?

More and better information on extractive industries will be published, such as open data in accordance with the materiality of the EITI Guatemala reports and the EITI standard, strengthening access to information by users and accountability processes by the entities that governments that report in the EITI reports.

In turn, users interested in accessing the information will be able to count on open and relevant data in accordance with the materiality of the EITI in Guatemala (the materiality usually includes state income of a fiscal, quasi-fiscal, environmental nature, voluntary contributions,

corporate social responsibility contributions , conjunctural aspects of the current state of the extractive industry, among others, however, the materiality may vary due to GMP decisions, modifications to the EITI standard, fortuitous situations or force majeure such as the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic) Regarding the extractive industries In turn, this is important for the incidence of different social actors, as well as for the implementation, monitoring, follow-up and evaluation of public policies related to the subject.

Additional Information

Milestones: goals/stages that allow verifying the compliance with the commitment	Entity Responsible	Date beginning	Date finished
<p>12.1 Development or acquisition of Software for the improvement of systematic disclosure. There is software development capacity, however, cost and time are limiting factors. For this, we have the aforementioned support from the EITI International Secretariat through the project "Systematic Disclosure of Information (Online Reporting Platform of Colombia)"</p>	MEM- EITI GT	July 2022	October 2022
<p>12.2 Coordination interinstitutional (GMP) and training for delivery of information - system tests. The training processes for the provision of information and data filling are the responsibility of the consulting entity that develops or adapts the tool to Guatemala. The coordination of the GMP is in terms of generating agreements for the participation of its members, adapting their portals for the use of the tool.</p>	MEM- EITI GT	November 2022	June 2023
<p>12.3 Platform launch, which should be hosted on servers of some member of the GMP yet to be determined, ideally it would be the MEM who has such privilege. The platform is yet to be officially baptized, however, it is usually known in the EITI environment as the Online Reporting Platform.</p>	MEM- EITI GT	July 2023	August 2023

1. The start date of the commitment was modified, which, in the version of the Plan, presented on December 30, 2021, established it as January 31, 2022. The date validated for the start of this milestone, in the updated version of the Plan, is as follows: July 01, 2022.
2. Modifications were made to What is the problem that the commitment addresses?
3. Modifications were made regarding What is the commitment?
4. Modifications were made to How will it contribute to solving the problem?
5. Made changes to Why is it relevant to OGP values?
6. Modifications were made to Additional Information
7. Milestone 1 was modified, adding the following to its description: "There is software development capacity, however, cost and time are limiting factors, for this we have the aforementioned support of the EITI International Secretariat through the project "Systematic dissemination of information (Online Reporting Platform of Colombia). Likewise, the start and end dates of the milestone were modified, remaining the same, in the month of July and October of the year 2022, respectively. The modifications to this milestone had the validation of the civil society organizations that follow up on the commitment.
8. Milestone number 2 was modified, adding to the description of the milestone, the following: "The training processes for the provision of information and data filling are the responsibility of the consulting entity that develops or adapts the tool to Guatemala. The coordination of the GMP is in terms of generating agreements for the participation of its members, adapting their portals for the use of the tool. The start and end dates for this milestone were modified, leaving them established for the months of November and June 2022 and 2023, respectively. The modifications to this milestone had the validation of the civil society organizations that follow up on the commitment.
9. Milestone 3 was modified, adding the following: "which must be hosted on servers of some member of the GMP yet to be determined, ideally it would be the MEM who has such a privilege. The platform is yet to be officially baptized, however, it is usually known in the EITI environment as the Online Reporting Platform". Likewise, the start and end dates of the milestone were modified, these being the months of July and August 2023, respectively. The modifications to this milestone had the validation of the civil society organizations that follow up on the commitment.

