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ANNEX 2

of the Commission Implementing Decision on the Annual Action Programme 2016 and 2017 part I in favour of Guatemala

Action Document for Support to the extended mandate of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Title/basic act/CRIS number</th>
<th>Support to the extended mandate of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) CRIS number: 2016 / 039-237 financed under Development Cooperation Instrument</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2. Zone benefiting from the action/location</td>
<td>Guatemala The action shall be carried out at the following location: Guatemala City and the Occidental Region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Sector of concentration/thematic area</td>
<td>Conflict resolution, peace and security DEV. Aid: YES-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Amounts concerned</td>
<td>Total estimated cost: EUR 29,349,720¹ Total amount of EU budget contribution EUR 5,000,000 This action is co-financed in joint co-financing by²: - United States for an amount of EUR 4,585,894 - Sweden for an amount of EUR 4,127,304 - Canada for an amount of EUR 2,751,536 - Germany for an amount of EUR 1,192,332 - Netherlands for an amount of EUR 596,166 - Spain for an amount of EUR 146,749 - United Kingdom for an amount of EUR 235,666 - Other contributions (pending to receive): EUR 10,915,803</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Aid modality and implementation modality</td>
<td>Project Modality Indirect management with United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ USD 32 million, InforEuro rate, March 2016
² Amounts provided by CICIG. InforEuro rate, March 2016.
7 a) DAC code(s) | 15130 – Legal and judicial development
---|---
b) Main Delivery Channel | 41000 - United Nations agency, fund or commission (UN) 41114 - United Nations Development Programme
8. Markers (from CRIS DAC form) | General policy objective | Not targeted | Significant objective | Main objective
---|---|---|---|---
Participation development/good governance | | | x |
Aid to environment | x | | |
Gender equality (including Women In Development) | | x | |
Trade Development | x | | |
Reproductive, Maternal, New born and child health | x | | |
RIO Convention markers | Not targeted | Significant objective | Main objective
---|---|---|---
Biological diversity | x | | |
Combat desertification | x | | |
Climate change mitigation | x | | |
Climate change adaptation | x | | |
9. Global Public Goods and Challenges (GPGC) thematic flagships | N/A

**SUMMARY**

This action is based on Work Plan of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) for the period 2015-2017 and builds upon lessons learned of the previous Work Plan (2013-2015).

The project aims to maximize the investigative and criminal prosecution capacities of the justice institutions and establish effective mechanisms to enable Guatemala to combat impunity generated by the presence of illegal security forces and clandestine security organisations (called "CIACS" in Spanish acronym) within the State. The action will also promote the institutional and regulatory reform of the justice system to eradicate and prevent the recurrence of CIACS and contribute to build trust in the institutions of justice.

The action may be implemented in indirect management with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP). This implementation entails the management of the financial support to CICIG necessary to carry over its mandate.

This action is part of a wider strategy to support the efforts made by the Government to enhance the quality and effectiveness of the justice sector and particularly the criminal investigation, along with the priorities identified in the Multi-Annual Indicative Programmes 2014-2020 under the Conflict resolution, peace and security priorities.
The project is in line with the EU Communication on Agenda for Change, the Joint Communication on Human Rights and Democracy at the heart of EU external actions-Towards a more effective approach, the New Action Plan on Human Rights and Democracy 2015-2017 (Council Conclusions July 2015) as well as with the Council Conclusions on a rights-based approach to development cooperation, encompassing all HHRR (May 2014).

1 CONTEXT

1.1 Sector/Country/Regional context/Thematic area

As one of the poorest and most unequal countries in Latin America, Guatemala faces many challenges in the access to basic social services, citizen security, human rights and access to justice. Indigenous people make up 40% of the population and 70% of the population is under 30 years of age. While multidimensional extreme poverty was reduced from 42% in 2000 to 30% in 2011\(^3\), the country is far from reaching the Millennium Development Goal (MDG) nº1\(^4\), and evidence shows that income poverty has increased at levels higher than in 2003\(^5\).

Since the 1996 Peace Accords which ended 36 years of internal armed conflict, the country has reinforced its legal and institutional frameworks. The Peace Accords included the need of legal reforms and measures to improve the access to justice and its efficiency, fighting impunity and corruption, reform the police and combat parallel powers. In 2012, the government identified democratic security and justice as strategic priorities and the National Pact for Security, Justice and Peace was established by the three branches of the government. However major challenges persist inter alia in constructing an inclusive country and consolidating a lasting peace. On the other hand, the reform of the security sector which was one major provision of the 1996 Peace Agreements remains unfinished.

Conflicts persist in rural areas due to limited state presence and lack of dialogue with the state. Since May 2014, 1,416 conflicts associated with rights disputes, territorial borders, squatting and regularization\(^6\) were recorded. While violence was formerly associated with the internal armed conflict, it now relates to institutional flaws, organized crime, impunity and limited trust in public institutions.

Homicide rates had decreased from 49 per 100,000 people in 2009 to 34 per 100,000 in 2013\(^7\). While this decreasing trend continued in 2014, the country still has one of the highest rates in the region\(^8\). Violent deaths of women had also increased from 573 cases in 2012 to 632 in 2013.

The justice system still suffers from significant deficiencies. There is still a massive backlog of court cases and only 10% of the 339 municipalities in Guatemala have an office of the Prosecutor General’s Office. This situation generates a widespread popular mistrust towards the justice system (police and courts).

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\(^1\) Living standards survey, Guatemala national human development report. UNDP, 2011
\(^2\) Millennium Development Goals progress report, 2010. President’s Planning and Programming Secretariat
\(^4\) Source: UNDP
\(^5\) Former President Otto Perez has credited new elite special police task forces that focus on violent crimes for the decrease (Source Insight Crime and PNC)
\(^6\) UNDP, regional human development report, 2013-2014
Weaknesses in the justice system allowed impunity levels to rise to 98% in 2007\(^9\), leading to the creation of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG). CICIG began operations in 2007 to investigate clandestine security groups named "Cuerpos Ilegales y Aparatos Clandestinos de Seguridad" ("CIACS" in its Spanish acronym) that continued to operate within the state following the 1996 Peace Accords. Such groups still undermine the state, though their main goal now is economic power, not elimination of political opponents\(^10\). At present, CIACS are groups of people that interact clandestinely to exercise political control and generate profitable business. These networks not only contribute to undermining the effectiveness of the justice and security system and perpetuating a climate of insecurity and impunity, but also have a considerable negative impact on the economy.

Since 2007, CICIG has been fighting the CIACS in close collaboration with the national authorities and at the same time has contributed to strengthening the capacities of the country's judicial and security institutions. After 8 years, significant results have been achieved:

- CICIG has been instrumental to promote modern investigative and prosecutorial techniques as well as to reform the criminal procedure: creation of a witness protection programme, tighten gun controls, regulation of private security companies, rules to resort to court-ordered wiretaps, property seizure law, setup of high-risk courts for the trial of particularly dangerous defendants, etc.

- Joint efforts of CICIG and the Special Prosecutor Against Impunity ("Fiscalía Especial contra la Impunidad" or "FECI" in its Spanish acronym) to conduct more strategic investigations. These have led to the unveiling of high-level corruption schemes including that operating in Guatemalan customs known as "La Linea" case and which was marked by the resignation and subsequent indictment of former President Otto Perez Molina in September 2015.

- Publication by the CICIG of thematic reports, inter alia on political party financing, analysing the influence of criminal enterprises on political party financing and electoral campaigns. Thematic reports have led to new lines of investigations.

- CICIG also advised in justice sector selection process in order to preserve judicial independence and challenged the election of judges unfit to serve on Guatemala's highest courts.

- CICIG contributed to the capacity-building of Police and Prosecution authorities that now have specialized personnel capable of handling complex cases and using the tools developed through law reform. The General Prosecutor Office announced a major improvement in the ability to solve homicide cases and substantial reductions in the number of homicides in recent years. Prosecutors also have a new mentality and according to CICIG's mandate evaluation report; they have the potential to become agents of institutional change to raise performance standards for all staff in the institution.

\(^9\) Complaints versus cases solved
\(^10\) CIACS prevailing in the current situation can be understood as a subclass of the Power criminality, physically configured as an "Illicit Political-Economic Network" (RPEI-Redes Político-Económicas Ilegales), CICIG report of activities: Eighth year of work, November 2015; http://www.cicig.org/index.php?page=informes_labores
After three extensions of successive two-year mandates, the government of Guatemala requested to the UN Secretary General the extension of mandate of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) for another two years. A new a resolution was adopted on the 15th of May 2015 which extends CICIG's mandate from 4th September 2015 until 3rd September 2017.

In an unprecedented context of growing demands by the Guatemala population for better governance and more transparency, the decision to renew CICIG's mandate is a window of opportunity to pursue efforts in fighting corruption and impunity in the country:

- The emergence of a peaceful citizen movement claiming for transparency and probity in the public administration, fostered by the multiple cases of corruption being revealed by the Prosecutor General’s Office and the CICIG ("La Linea" case in the Customs but also others in the judiciary and the Social Security National Scheme).

- The launching of a new package of legislative reforms related to the judicial, electoral and political party systems, with a substantial contribution from CICIG and the civil society.

- The increased attention for judicial independence and transparency in the nomination processes of new magistrates and judges.

- A renewed commitment of the international donors to support CICIG with a leading role of the EU, the EU Member States and the US, recognising the crucial role of the CICIG in fighting against impunity.

This context represents an historic opportunity for the country to change. President Jimmy Morales has since his election in 2015 publicly expressed its support to the CICIG. On 18 April, on the occasion of the visit of President Morales to UNGASS, he expressed his conviction that the role of CICIG is vital in strengthening the institutions in the country and officially requested the UNSG to extend the Commission's mandate until September 2019.

1.1.1 Public Policy Assessment and EU Policy Framework

The creation and support of the CICIG is part of the national priorities of the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights (1994) and the Agreement on a Firm and Lasting Peace (1996) that were agreed and signed between the Government of Guatemala and civil society to put an end to 36 years of armed conflict. CICIG's mandate and work responds directly to the national priorities stipulated in these agreements, especially in reference to strengthening justice and human rights bodies, fighting impunity of those responsible for violations of human rights, the need of legal reforms and measures to improve the access to justice and its efficiency, fighting corruption, reform the police and combat parallel powers.

CICIG also contributes to the implementation of more recent policies and reforms in the sector of justice and security starting with the National Pact for Security, Justice and Peace (2012-2016) where democratic security and justice are set as strategic priorities. The later was the first state policy in the matter since it was established by the three branches of the government in Guatemala and represents a comprehensive approach to fight crime and improve security and the administration of justice both at central and local level. By adopting an integrated approach tackling different dimensions such as citizen's security, a more
inclusive and effective justice system, and social and economic development, the pact aims at laying down the foundations of a long-term state policy which transcends single government's platforms.

But the more recent and substantial policy development related with CICIG's mandate and work is new Democratic State Criminal Policy that was presented on 2016 April 26, by the Prosecutor General. This policy is aimed at advancing in crime and violence prevention. The policy has four pillars: prevention, investigation, sanction and rehabilitation; and contemplates the creation of a National Criminal Policy Council (composed of the presidents of the three State powers, together with the Prosecutor General) to oversee implementation. This process of formulation of this policy included civil society, CICIG and other key institutions and donors of the justice sector. This shift from intervention to prevention in how the Guatemalan government tackles violence, has been the central pillar of the EU cooperation and political dialogue in the sector of justice as well as for other key actors and donors in the country. Linked to it, the National Policy on Violence Prevention and the National Policy on Reform of the Penitentiary (2014-2034), all of them adopted in 2015, contribute to implement and consolidate the shift to the new paradigm and they promote a more integrated and inclusive approach and a more efficient justice system.

In parallel, a process on justice reform has been launched during 2016: CICIG and the Prosecutor General recently formulated a structural reform initiative (constitutional and legal) to the justice sector. The initiative contains key elements to strengthening judicial independence in the country and its approval would constitute a major step forward. It also contains controversial proposals to officially recognise indigenous communities’ legal systems. A national dialogue and consultation process, launched by the three powers of the State (President of the Supreme Court, Congress and Republic), will take place during 2016 across 8 departments to discuss the proposal. The proposed changes are in line with conclusions and recommendations made on judicial independence by national and international experts over many years, as well as those delivered via EU and MS cooperation. They are already facing fierce opposition from those sectors who fear losing out on power and immunity. The EU Delegation and Member States have a strong interest in monitoring and accompanying the process.

Together with the proposed constitutional reform of the justice sector the Democratic State Criminal Policy could make a marked difference to violence, crime prevention and the overall security and justice situation of the country. However, despite these positive developments, government resources to implement and monitor these policies are limited. Whilst the Prosecutor General Office has improved capacities to implement the reforms (as a result of the support of CICIG and donors including EU), other institutions such as the National Civilian Police and the Judiciary face important institutional deficiencies to correctly plan, implement and monitor.

As regards to the EU policies and priorities, the support to CICIG is embedded under the Multiannual Indicative Programme (2014-2020) 2nd priority "Conflict resolution and security". Aiming at fighting impunity, this project will contribute increase the effectiveness of the criminal justice and therefore will contribute to enhance confidence in the state which could lead to less violence and conflicts. This project also aligns with the priorities of the EU Citizen Security Strategy for Central America and the Caribbean and its Action Plan. Moreover, by supporting CICIG's mandate this project contributes to the priorities in the EU
Agenda for Change underlining as essential conditions a secure environment, good governance, respect of human rights and rule of law.

1.1.2 Stakeholder analysis

Due to the lack of a Ministry of Justice, a peculiar feature that makes Guatemala a unique case in the Americas, the administration of justice and law enforcement activities are carried out by a set of institutions that integrate the Coordinating Body for the Modernization of the Justice Sector (Instancia Coordinadora de la Modernización del Sector Justicia – ICMSJ), established in 1997, which purpose is to ensure better inter-institutional coordination towards the modernization of the justice system. Its members are: the Ministry of Interior (including the National Civilian Police), the Judiciary and the Supreme Court of Justice, the Prosecutor General's Office and the Public Defender’s Office.

Principal CICIG's stakeholder, and at the same time beneficiary, is the Prosecutor General Office, which is in charge of prosecution and criminal investigation (shared with the police) within the justice sector. CICIG has worked with the Prosecutor General Office through various bilateral cooperation Agreements since 2008 in view to enhance the State's capacity to investigate and prosecute crimes committed by CIACS. In this objective, CICIG works with PGO through different lines of work:

- Transfer of skills through guidance and/or joint crime investigations: the closest form of cooperation is through the Special Prosecutor against Impunity (FECI), which consists of prosecutors, assistants' prosecutors, investigators from the Division of Criminal Investigation of the PGO and National Police officers;
- Training courses to FECI, Department of Criminal Analysis of the PGO and Special Prosecutors Bureaux(Anticorruption, Money Laundering, Economic Crimes);
- Organizational development, methods and procedures of the PGO. Here CICIG works with the Special Methods Unit of the PGO (created with the support of CICIG), Witness protection office, Criminal Analysis Unit among others.

Within the Ministry of Interior (which also includes the General Direction of the Penitentiary System), CICIG works with the National Civilian Police (PNC) which is also charged to carry out criminal investigation under the guidance of the Prosecutor General's Office. One of the priority areas of work with CICIG is focused in PNC's Criminal Investigation General Directorate (DIGICRI), established in 2012. However, Ministry of Interior and PNC suffers from institutional instability that makes difficult to give continuity to CICIG's strengthening efforts, especially with DIGICRI.

The Judiciary and Supreme Court of Justice perform both jurisdictional and administrative functions. In particular, the 24-hour courts in high crime areas (that were established with the support of the EU and USAID) and the High Impact Court to address high risk cases are essential in combatting impunity.

The National Forensic Institute (INACIF) is in charge of providing independent scientific evidence expertise to be used as legal evidence in criminal investigation and management of morgues. INACIF also benefits from the strengthening of capacities of CICIG in the investigation of crimes committed by CIACS.

The Public Defender's Office (IDPP) is tasked with ensuring the full application of and respect for the right to defence enshrined in Article 12 of the Constitution.
Other stakeholders outside the justice sector are:

The Human Rights Ombudsman (Procuradoría de Derechos Humanos – PDH) is an independent body commissioned by the Congress who ensures and monitors compliance with human rights in the country. CICIG works with PDH in the elaboration of proposals for legal and constitutional reforms. PDH is part of the Secretariat for the National Dialogue on Justice Reform.

The Congress reviews and approves the proposals for reforms in the justice sector. Many laws promoted by CICIG and that aimed to strengthen the fight against organized crime were approved by the Congress since 2008. However other legal reforms related to independence of the judiciary continue to face resistance within the Congress. The need for comprehensive legal reforms with an active role of Congress and the commitment of political parties will be crucial for the success of CICIG as promoter of legal reforms during its renewed mandate.

Government and non-government institutions in charge of defending women rights as the Office for Defense of Indigenous Women (DEMI), the Presidential Secretariat for WOMEN (SEPREM) and UN Women are important stakeholders in tackling gender based violence by promoting policies and legal reforms and improving prosecution of gender based crimes.

The UN Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (UNOHCHR) in Guatemala has been an important stakeholder in order to ensure the integration of Human rights in CICIG's work. UNOHCHR supports the Secretariat for the National Dialogue on Justice Reform and works with CICIG in the elaboration of proposals for justice reforms. One of the most intensive areas of collaboration is the reforms for more independent mechanisms of selection of judges, magistrates and senior officials linked to the administration of justice.

On the non-state actor side, key actors are the civil society organizations (CSOs) and specialised networks in justice and security issues. CSOs have publicly voiced support for CICIG and requested the extension of its mandate. They participate and interact actively in the discussion and debates on reforms. Also, research and dissemination of reports on relevant topics made by CICIG contribute to a greater understanding and participation of civil society in the policy dialogue. According to the recent evaluation report on CICIG's capacity to deliver its mandate\textsuperscript{11}, one of the most visible effects of the activities of CICIG is the citizen mobilization in 2015 for the democratic strengthening of State Institutions.

\textbf{1.1.3  Priority areas for support/problem analysis}

Through the support to CICIG the project will address the deficiencies within the justice sector that permit high levels of impunity and violence in the country.

\textsuperscript{11} The evaluation was conducted by an independent organisation DCAF (ISSAT) and was accomplished during the last quarter of 2015 (see evaluation report in annex). The evaluation report highlights the positive role played by the CICIG in the development of the legal framework and investigation and prosecution capacities in Guatemala, especially of the General Prosecutor Office. It raises also its added value of its political and economic independence as well as CICIG's approach for joint work with national institutions as an effective mean of transfer of know-how. The evaluation was conducted using a participatory approach and a "Group of Reference" composed by CICIG's main donors was consulted and ensure follow-up from the elaboration of the TOR until the final evaluation report.
a) Enhance investigation and prosecution capacities of the justice institutions:
While CICIG has helped strengthening specialised prosecutorial units, the Prosecutor General's Office remains overstretched. More prosecutors and police investigators need to be trained and coached. Also, the Prosecutor General's Office only covers 10% of the national territory. This project will help CICIG to continue its efforts on strengthening investigation and prosecutions capacities through supporting other prosecutorial sections such as Economic Crimes Prosecutor, Prosecutor for crimes against life, as well as helping the Prosecutor General's Office in increasing its geographic coverage.

b) The need of a comprehensive reform of the justice system:
According to the CICIG, the bad conditions that prevail in the justice sector do not allow to reduce the impunity rate below 10%. A comprehensive reform in the justice system needs to be achieved in order to reinforce its efficiency and independence. For that purpose CICIG will help the national institutions and civil society launching a National Dialogue on Justice Reform with the leadership of the Supreme Court, the PGO, the Congress and the Executive. This will allow inter alia drafting legal and constitutional reforms proposals on the judicial career law in order to promote fairness in recruiting and promotion, as well as the reform of disciplinary mechanisms and the laws regulating "Amparos" (petitions for constitutional protection). In addition to this process, CICIG intends to help the national authorities developing a comprehensive plan for strengthening the capacities of the justice system. This could start from 2016 but being a more long term process, it would only be achieved if CICIG's mandate is renewed for another two years, until 2019.

d) Support to civil society's role in monitoring the implementation of public policies:
Social protests during 2015 have consensually requested more accountability. In addition to the dialogue process on reforms, CICIG will support civil society to create monitoring spaces and observatories in order to strengthen justice and encourage accountability.
Risks and Assumptions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Risks</th>
<th>Risk level (H/M/L)</th>
<th>Mitigating measures</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Social protests and political instability due to slow progress of</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>CICIG will continue its work on legal reforms of the judiciary as well on investigations on corruption cases, jointly with the General Prosecutor Office. Either bilaterally or in the framework of donors coordination groups (G13), the EU will ensure political dialogue with the government and congress.</td>
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<td>reforms and measures to improve transparency.</td>
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<tr>
<td>High turnover in all levels of public administration may endanger the</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Sensitize national institutions, especially the General Prosecutor Office on the need maintain the teams and promote the scaling up of the skills within the institutions.</td>
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<tr>
<td>sustainability of operations and undermine the added value acquired</td>
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<td>through joint investigations, training and &quot;on the job training&quot;</td>
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<td>through FECI.</td>
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<td>reinforce and extend the Prosecutors sections.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Any situation described in Art. 11 of CICIG's mandate that reserves</td>
<td>L</td>
<td>UNDP continuous monitoring and political dialogue with government.</td>
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<td>for the United Nations the right to terminate its cooperation with</td>
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<tr>
<td>Guatemala occur.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Limited EU visibility as the action is proposed to be implemented</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>Continued dialogue with UNDP and officers involved in the implementation of the action. Active participation and monitoring of the action by the EU Delegation</td>
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<td>through indirect management with UNDP.</td>
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Assumptions

- The State of Guatemala is committed to institutional strengthening of the justice sector
- The General Prosecutor is maintained in her post until the end of its mandate (2018), as this has been expressed by the President of the Republic.
- The organic relation with CICIG's national counterparts, with a leading role of the Prosecutor General's Office, is ensured. This is particularly crucial in the perspective of a gradual transfer of know-how and best practices as a part of the Commission's "phase-out".
- Adequate funding in terms of donor contributions is available

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12 •The State fails to provide full cooperation with CICIG in a manner that will interfere with its activities;  
•The State fails to adopt legislative measures to disband clandestine security organizations and illegal security groups during the mandate of CICIG;  
•CICIG does not receive adequate financial support from the international community.
2 LESSONS LEARNT, COMPLEMENTARITY AND CROSS-CUTTING ISSUES

2.1 Lessons learnt

Lessons learnt can be identified based on previous CICIG's work experience, and in particular on the findings of CICIG's mandate evaluation report, sector analysis and on EU support to CICIG in the period 2008-2015.

- An international commission with political and technical independence such as CICIG has the ability to promote reforms and achieve changes that national institutions, due to various factors including lack of independence, resources and in some cases knowledge, cannot achieve by their own.
- The modality of joint work and on the job training is an effective mean for transferring skills and competencies to partners and institutional counterparts. This modality gives a comparative advantage to the Commission and allows having privileged and precise knowledge about the needs on institutional strengthening of the Prosecutor General's Office and Police. This knowledge is an important step in strengthening the coordination of international cooperation and makes investments in the Justice and Security Sector more effective.
- The ability to act as an international commission will depend largely on the political will of national leadership in the justice sector, especially in the Public Ministry.
- The thematic analytical reports produced by the CICIG are important elements of communication that contribute to raise awareness and knowledge on issues of national interest; this influence the creation of opinion between citizens and decision to audit their rulers.
- The implementation of a clear communication strategy is necessary and important to publicize the mandate, scope and limitations of the Commission, and to clarify CICIG's mandate versus the responsibilities of the national institutions.
- Consistency of CICIG's mandate with national priorities and policies remains essential.
- The need for comprehensive legal reforms with an active role of Congress and the commitment of political parties.
- The imperative for the State to provide adequate funding to the Security and Justice sector.
- The urgent need to implement a proper Civil Service, to guarantee greater effectiveness and institutional memory that will contribute to the sustainability of the transfer of competences promoted by CICIG.
- Continue the strengthening of criminal investigation by focusing on "new" crimes such as money laundering, as well as on witness protection.
- Implement a single and advanced IT Platform as a shared basis for criminal investigation.

2.2 Complementarity, synergy and donor coordination

The proposed action complements other EU activities implemented in the beneficiary country as follows:
EU Bilateral cooperation:
This project will be complementary to the ongoing Programme to Support Security and Justice in Guatemala SEJUST (EUR 20,000,000) that promotes the efficiency of the justice sector through better coordination and that contributes to consolidate the gradual transfer of know-how and best practices to CICIG's counterparts, in particular the Prosecutor General's Office. The Violence Prevention Programme (EUR 15,000,000) which is currently under formulation will focus on increased efficiency of the justice system's response to violent crimes committed against women and children, focusing on the improvement of criminal investigation, judicial response and the inter-institutional coordination. These two programmes will not only be complementary to CICIG's mandate but will also contribute to create conditions of sustainability of CICIG's work with the national counterparts.

EU Thematic lines:
This year CSO thematic programme will focus on strengthen the capacity of civil society organizations in governance and accountability and would therefore contribute to ensure proper participation of CSO in the reforms that will be promoted by CICIG. The support Human Rights Defenders through the EIDHR programme is also very complementary to this action since organized crime and CIACS constitute the principal threat to HR Defenders.

EU continental and regional cooperation:
Additionally, activities under the proposed action will be complemented by continental and Central America cooperation programmes in the sectors of administration of justice, criminal investigation, and fight against international criminal networks, law enforcement, and sector drugs policies. These are in particular: Support to Criminal Investigation in Central America (2016-2020) which is currently under formulation; Support to Citizen Security and Rule of Law in Latin America (2016-2020); Project to support Central America Security Strategy (2014-2017); COPOLAD II; Cocaine Route Programme (III) and Eurososocial+.

The proposed programme also complements EU Member States-funded actions, especially the project “Justicia y Seguridad: Reducción de la impunidad" funded by AECID (Spanish Agency of International Cooperation for Development), that aims at supporting better court management and at strengthening criminal investigation and the administration of justice for femicide-related crimes.

As regards other donors operating in the sector, the action is complementary with USAID-funded Project to Support Security and Justice Reforms, Inter-American Development Bank (BID) that supports the justice sector and to reinforce investigation capacities through loans. Activities will also have to be closely coordinated with donors supporting the Police Reform (mainly Canada, US and BID) and with the actions carried out under the UN "Peace-Building Fund".

2.3 Cross-cutting issues
The issue of Human Rights is central in CICIG's work. As stated in the Agreement between the United Nations and the State of Guatemala on the establishment of an International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala, the creation of CICIG was intended to support the State of Guatemala to effectively fulfil its obligations under the human rights conventions to which it is a party, and its commitments under the Comprehensive Agreement on Human Rights of 29 March 1994 of the Peace Agreements. CICIG's mandate and work aim at
identifying and dismantling organized crime structures that attempt to Human Rights in Guatemala and that constitute the principal threat to HR Defenders. Also, CICIG's looks over the respect of human rights and due process in the investigation and prosecution work that is jointly carried out with the national institutions.

As regards gender issues, CICIG prioritizes investigation lines that mostly affect women and children rights as illegal adoptions, femicide and illegal human trafficking (so far 34 cases have been investigated and in 4 of which CICIG also acts as prosecutor). As regards the Human Rights approach, gender perspective is included in the transfer of capacity activities from CICIG to national institutions, either in thematic research, gender sensitive policy recommendations, and investigative work. This will be reinforced in current mandate with the creation of a "gender" group that will develop more gender sensitive methodologies.

Environmental concerns will also be taken into account in the framework of the fight against organised crime under CICIG's new area of investigation on illicit land seizures. This may result in the investigation and criminal prosecution of groups dedicated to illegal logging or arson for the purposes of animal breeding as well as illicit use of natural resources.

3 DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTION

3.1 Objectives/results

This programme is relevant for the Agenda 2030. It contributes primarily to the progressive achievement of SDG targets of Goal 16: Promote just, peaceful and inclusive societies, but also promotes progress towards Goal 5: Achieve gender equality and empower all women and girls. This does not imply a commitment by the country benefiting from this programme.

Overall objective:

The State of Guatemala has effective mechanisms to combat CIACS and thereby reduce corruption and impunity.

Specific Objectives:

(i) Support, strengthen and assist the national institutions in the investigation and prosecution of crimes committed by criminal organizations with links to entities or agents of the State who violate population rights in Guatemala or have the capacity to generate impunity for themselves, and to promote the dismantling of these criminal structures and the sanction of its members.

(ii) Encourage the creation and/or reform of institutional mechanisms, legal framework and public policies that are necessary to eradicate criminal structures with ties to entities or agents of the State and prevent their recurrence.

Expected results:

Result №1: Improved capacity of the institutions responsible for the investigation and prosecution of crimes committed by CIACS.
Result Nº2: The State of Guatemala has a comprehensive and strengthened regulatory and institutional framework of the justice system to eradicate and prevent the recurrence of CIACS.

3.2 Main activities

Main activities will include those foreseen in CICIG’s mandate and new actions aimed to tackle new forms of criminality.

Activities under expected Result Nº1:

- The Commission will continue to develop investigations of crimes allegedly committed by criminal structures linked to the State. To this end the Commission envisages strengthening its Investigation Units, which are the backbone of the work of CICIG.

- The investigation of five prioritized criminal phenomena will continue: 1) administrative and judicial corruption; 2) money laundering and drug trafficking; 3) smuggling and tax fraud; 4) financing of political parties and; 5) other high-impact investigations requested by the prosecutor or by the demands of citizens. A new line of investigation will be included in the area of illicit land seizures and land dispossession. The investigations will build upon progress and results from ongoing high impact investigations as well as upon the result of the thematic studies conducted by CICIG during 2013-2015.

- The Commission will develop mechanisms to strengthen investigation capacities of national institutions in the security and justice sector:
  (i) Strengthening investigation capacities of prosecutors of the FECI, and contribute to its extension;
  (ii) Implement a pilot project to expand the work of CICIG and FECI in the country's departments, including the possibility to promote the creation of a Court of High Risk with regional jurisdiction.
  (iii) Support to other prosecutorial sections such as Economic Crimes Prosecutor, Prosecutor for crimes against life, among others.

Main areas of capacity building for prosecutors will be: litigation strategies, use of special methods of research, development of research plans, legal arguments and criminal analysis.

- In a more structured manner than during its previous mandate, the Commission will include the analysis of gender in its work, and in particular in the criminal structures in view to develop appropriate protocols and comprehensive criminal investigation.

Activities under expected Result Nº2:

- Advocacy and proposals for reforms (in addition to those already presented to the Congress) to allow the State of Guatemala to have an adequate legal and institutional framework to address corruption and impunity. Work on this area responds also to the need to create the conditions to ensure the sustainability of CICIG's achievements.

- Promote opportunities for citizen participation and involvement in strengthening the justice system. This line of work includes promoting the implementation of an observatory of criminal justice.
3.3 Intervention logic

This new action is based on CICIG's 2015-2017 Work Plan that builds upon the lessons learned of the previous Work Plan (2013-2015). The project aims to maximize the capacities of investigation and criminal prosecution and to develop activities that will help the State of Guatemala establish mechanisms to combat impunity caused by CIACS. This will strengthen institutions, improve the capacity of the criminal investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible, and start the process to recover the lost trust of the citizens towards the institutions of justice.

Result №1: Improved capacity of the institutions responsible for the investigation and prosecution of crimes committed by CIACS.

The recent cases of corruption investigated by CICIG have revealed the importance and the extent of this "plague" within the State and thereby justify the need to pursue the work.

Strengthen the capacity of the State institutions specialized in security and justice (CICIG’s counterparts) will continue to be strategic for CICIG’s work, in particular the development of technical and specialized skills necessary for officials of the justice system in Guatemala to conduct complex investigations by themselves. At the beginning of its activities, CICIG conducted training courses and other learning mechanisms. From 2013, it was decided that the transfer of skills was carried out with a different approach. Through “direct instruction method”, CICIG investigators and national counterparts carry out investigations jointly, using tools and techniques that enabled them to improve their skills in the development of their work.

Result Nº2: The State of Guatemala has a comprehensive and strengthened regulatory and institutional framework of the justice system in place to eradicate and prevent the recurrence of CIACS.

In fulfilling its mandate, CICIG has promoted legislative reforms of the justice system in four areas that are still under discussion, namely: a) constitutional reform in justice, b) legal reforms of the judicial institutions, including: the Judicial Career Law, the Civil Service Law of the Judicial Branch; Judiciary Law, Organic Law of Public Prosecutions, Law of the National Civil Police, Law Institute of Public Defense Criminal Prisons Act; c) reforms to overcome obstacles to investigation and prosecution such as the Law of Amparo, law of “antejucio”, extradition, international legal assistance in criminal matters; reforms to the general part of Penal Code and Organic Law of the Judicial’s malicious litigation; and d) multiculturalism and access to justice: Indigenous / legal pluralism jurisdiction, criminalization according to the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination and institutional measures of access to justice of indigenous peoples.

The Commission will intensify its work with civil society in promoting citizen participation and involvement in strengthening the justice system component and will launch a National Dialogue on Justice Reform. This will include promoting a culture of legality on citizenship, contributing to the implementation of social oversight mechanisms of the justice sector and pursuing the efforts made by CICIG in recent years to ensure transparency and appropriateness of election processes of high level public positions (for 2015-2017 mandate: election of the Constitutional Court members and the election of the Ombudsman for Human Rights).
4 IMPLEMENTATION

4.1 Financing agreement

In order to implement this action, it is not foreseen to conclude a financing agreement with the partner country, referred to in Article 184(2)(b) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012.

4.2 Indicative implementation period

The indicative operational implementation period of this action, during which the activities described in section 4.1 will be carried out and the corresponding contracts and agreements implemented, is 24 months from the date of adoption by the Commission of this Action Document.

Extensions of the implementation period may be agreed by the Commission’s authorising officer responsible by amending this decision and the relevant contracts and agreements; such amendments to this decision constitute technical amendments in the sense of point (i) of Article 2(3)(c) of Regulation (EU) No 236/2014.

4.3 Implementation modalities

4.3.1 Indirect management with an international organisation

This action may be implemented in indirect management with the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in accordance with Article 58(1)(c) of Regulation (EU, Euratom) No 966/2012. This implementation entails the management of the financial support to CICIG necessary to carry over its mandate. This implementation is justified because UNDP is the UN Agency designated to administrate the ad-hoc CICIG Trust Fund (as stated in the international agreement between the Office of the UN Secretary-General and the Government of Guatemala).

The entrusted entity would carry out the following budget-implementation tasks: according to its own procedures, UNDP will ensure the administration of CICIG Trust Fund, timely disbursements to CICIG, proper monitoring and evaluation of CICIG activities. UNDP will also ensure coordination between CICIG's donors as well as the necessary reporting requirements.

The Commission authorises that the costs incurred by the entrusted entity may be recognised as eligible as of 1st of April 2016 given the possibility of considering eligible costs incurred prior to the signature of the agreement with the organisation, as per articles 10.2 and 10.4 of the Financial and Administrative Framework Agreement between the EU and the United Nations (FAFA). The extended mandate of CICIG started on the 3rd September 2015 and therefore there is an urgent need of the Commission to complete funding to continue implementing its mandate. Moreover CICIG's extended mandate until September 2017 will accomplish activities that are the same nature as in previous mandates that also received EU financial contribution through the UNDP Trust Fund.
4.4  Indicative budget

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>EU contribution (amount in EUR)</th>
<th>Indicative third party contribution, in currency identified&lt;sup&gt;13&lt;/sup&gt; (amount in EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Indirect management with UNDP</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>24,349,720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>5,000,000</td>
<td>24,349,720</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4.5  Organisational set-up and responsibilities

CICIG is responsible of the implementation of the activities foreseen in its work plan. CICIG works jointly with national institutions under formal institutional agreements that define roles and objectives of their institutional collaboration.

CICIG will continue to ensure periodically meetings with head of missions and cooperation’s agencies in order to inform on progress achieved that will be measured according to the indicators of 2015-2017 Work Plan. CICIG will also inform on problems and risks as well as financial execution.

UNDP will be responsible for the follow-up of the implementation of CICIG’s mandate and will monitor the external factors and risks that could affect CICIG’s work. UNDP will also be responsible of the financial and administrative management of the Trust fund and will ensure timely disbursements to CICIG. UNDP will also ensure donor coordination related to CICIG’s support.

4.6  Performance monitoring and reporting

The international organisation will provide follow-up on mandate implementation through financial reporting, it will carry out audits and submit invoices for payments.

EU Commission will ensure proper and constant follow-up on the management of funds on a bilateral basis with the UNDP office in Guatemala as well as on the implementation of planned activities directly with CICIG both at political and technical level.

In addition, CICIG provide regular reports according to its internal monitoring system as described below:

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<sup>13</sup> Some indicative third party contributions are:
- United States for an amount of EUR 4,550,000
- Sweden for an amount of EUR 4,095,000
- Canada for an amount of EUR 2,730,000
- Germany for an amount of EUR 1,183,000
- Netherlands for an amount of EUR 591,500
- Spain for an amount of EUR 591,500
- United Kingdom for an amount of EUR 33,670

[17]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of Monitoring document</th>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Addressee</th>
<th>Objectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Thematic Reports</td>
<td>CICIG</td>
<td>Government institutions, Civil Society, International Organizations</td>
<td>Provide ad hoc information on organized crime and related issues at national level</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Budget Implementation Reports</td>
<td>UNDP</td>
<td>CICIG</td>
<td>Provide constant information on budget implementation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Financial and Implementation Reports</td>
<td>UNDP/CICIG</td>
<td>Donors</td>
<td>Provide regular information on physical and financial</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The day-to-day technical and financial monitoring of the implementation of this action will be a continuous process and part of the implementing partner’s responsibilities. To this aim, the implementing partner shall establish a permanent internal, technical and financial monitoring system for the action and elaborate regular progress reports (not less than annual) and final reports. Every report shall provide an accurate account of implementation of the action, difficulties encountered, changes introduced, as well as the degree of achievement of its results (outputs and direct outcomes) as measured by corresponding indicators, using as reference the logframe matrix (for project modality) or the list of result indicators (for budget support). The report shall be laid out in such a way as to allow monitoring of the means envisaged and employed and of the budget details for the action. The final report, narrative and financial, will cover the entire period of the action implementation.

The Commission may undertake additional project monitoring visits both through its own staff and through independent consultants recruited directly by the Commission for independent monitoring reviews (or recruited by the responsible agent contracted by the Commission for implementing such reviews).

4.7 Evaluation

Having regard to the nature of the action, an evaluation will not be carried out for this action or its components.

In case an evaluation is not foreseen, the Commission may, during implementation, decide to undertake such an evaluation for duly justified reasons either on its own decision or on the initiative of the partner.

The evaluation reports shall be shared with the partner country and other key stakeholders. The implementing partner and the Commission shall analyse the conclusions and recommendations of the evaluations and, where appropriate, in agreement with the partner country, jointly decide on the follow-up actions to be taken and any adjustments necessary, including, if indicated, the reorientation of the project.
The financing of the evaluation shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

4.8 Audit

Without prejudice to the obligations applicable to contracts concluded for the implementation of this action, the Commission may, on the basis of a risk assessment, contract independent audits or expenditure verification assignments for one or several contracts or agreements.

The financing of the audit shall be covered by another measure constituting a financing decision.

4.9 Communication and visibility

Communication and visibility of the EU is a legal obligation for all external actions funded by the EU.

This action shall contain communication and visibility measures which shall be based on a specific Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action, to be elaborated at the start of implementation and supported with the budget indicated in section 5.4 above.

In terms of legal obligations on communication and visibility, the measures shall be implemented by the Commission, the partner country, contractors, grant beneficiaries and/or entrusted entities. Appropriate contractual obligations shall be included in, respectively, the financing agreement, procurement and grant contracts, and delegation agreements.

The Communication and Visibility Manual for European Union External Action shall be used to establish the Communication and Visibility Plan of the Action and the appropriate contractual obligations.
5 **APPENDIX - INDICATIVE LOGFRAME MATRIX (FOR PROJECT MODALITY)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Overall objective</th>
<th>Intervention logic</th>
<th>Indicators</th>
<th>Baselines (2015)</th>
<th>Targets (2017)</th>
<th>Sources and means of verification</th>
<th>Assumptions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Impact            | The State of Guatemala has effective mechanisms to combat impunity caused by CIACS | Country's percentile rank in the Rule of Law score\(^{15}\) of the World Bank Worldwide Governance Index\(^{**}\)  
Country's percentile rank in the Corruption score of the World Bank Worldwide Governance Index\(^{**}\) | Country's percentile rank in the Rule of Law score in 2015: 14.4  
Country's percentile rank in the Control of Corruption score in 2015: 28.4 | Country's percentile rank in the Rule of Law score in 2017: 14.4  
Country's percentile rank in the Control of Corruption score in 2017: 33 | International Organisations  
Country reports  
The State of Guatemala is committed to institutional strengthening of the justice sector.  
The CICIG has funding and personnel needed to perform its functions and development of their activities. |

\(^{14}\) Mark indicators aligned with the relevant programming document mark with \(*\) and indicators aligned to the EU Results Framework with \(**\).

\(^{15}\) Percentile ranks indicate the percentage of countries worldwide that rank lower than the indicated country, so that higher values indicate better governance scores.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Specific objective(s): Outcome(s)</th>
<th>Number of indictments presented by the Public Ministry (PM) with the support of the CICIG to members of the CIACs.</th>
<th>73 indictments against members of the CIACs</th>
<th>Increase of the indictments against CIACs</th>
<th>The Public Ministry and the National Civil Police continue cooperation with CICIG for the development of investigations and prosecution of crimes committed by CIACS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of criminal structures identified by CICIG.</td>
<td>CICIG has identified 41 criminal structures</td>
<td>Increasing trend in the number of criminal structures identified.</td>
<td>Reports on judiciary statistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>% of representatives from academic, civil society and opinion makers who believe that CICIG has strengthened the capacity of the institutions in charge of criminal investigation and prosecution.</td>
<td>Not determined</td>
<td>At least 50% of the representatives of academic, civil society and opinion makers consider that CICIG has strengthened the capacity of institutions</td>
<td>CICIG Annual reports</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Percentage of officials of the FECI who believe that their investigative and litigation capacities have been strengthened through the joint work between PM-CICIG</td>
<td>82% of FECI officials consider their capacities in criminal investigation and litigation have been reinforced.</td>
<td>85% of FECI officials consider their capacities in criminal investigation and litigation have been reinforced.</td>
<td>CICIG surveys and evaluations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Number of projects of legal reforms approved by the Congress supported by CICIG.</td>
<td>1 law reform project approved by the congress (MP Organic Law)</td>
<td>At least 4 law reform projects supported by CICIG have been discussed and / or approved by the congress</td>
<td>Reports of the Congress of Guatemala</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The Public Ministry and the National Civil Police continue cooperation with CICIG for the development of investigations and prosecution of crimes committed by CIACS.

There is a case management system within the CICIG updated periodically.

Representatives of academic institutions, civil society and opinion makers to agree to be interviewed about your opinion capacity building.

A representative sample of prosecutors and assistant prosecutors of the FECI responding to the survey.

The congress discusses and approves the legal reform proposed by actors in the framework of a National Dialogue for strengthening the justice system.

The justice sector institutions assume, discuss and approve the institutional changes needed to strengthen the sector.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Outputs</th>
<th>Result No1: Improved capacity of the institutions responsible for the investigation and prosecution of crimes committed by CIACS.</th>
<th>Number of Investigative Units of CICIG created to investigate crimes allegedly committed by the CIACs.</th>
<th>Number of investigations on crimes allegedly committed by members of the CIACSs, in which CICIG is involved.</th>
<th>Number of investigative units of CICIG that support agencies of the FECI to settle at the regional level.</th>
<th>Number of capacity building plans implemented with the support of CICIG in the FECI and other specialised prosecutors.</th>
<th>Number of women that have benefited from capacity building support within the FECI and other specialised prosecutors.</th>
<th>Percentage of CICIG officials who have made the virtual course on gender.</th>
<th>Number of strategies for mainstreaming gender in the work of CICIG.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The CICIG has 9 Investigative Units created. The CICIG has participated in 222 investigations into crimes allegedly committed by members of the CIACs. No FECI agencies at the regional level 1 plan to strengthen research capability has been implemented in the FECI.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
<td>N.A.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The CICIG has 12 Investigative Units created. There is an increasing trend of investigations of crimes allegedly committed by members of the CIACs in which CICIG is involved. 1 investigation unit is created in CICIG that support FECI to settle in the western area of the country. At least 2 plans to strengthen investigation capacities have been implemented in the FECI and 2 plans in other specialised prosecutors. To be defined</td>
<td>100% of CICIG officials have made the virtual course on gender.</td>
<td>1 strategy for mainstreaming gender developed</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CICIG Annual Reports
Annual Reports of the Public Ministry

CICIG has the necessary funding for staff recruitment and the necessary legal staff to conduct the investigations.
MP meets the commitment to install an agency of FECI in the western jurisdiction of the country.
The MP and CICIG have the funding required to install an agency FECI in the western region of the country.
The FECI and CICIG continue to work jointly and hereby, strengthening the capacities of prosecutors and assistant prosecutors.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Result Nº2: The State of Guatemala has a comprehensive and strengthened regulatory and institutional framework of the justice system to eradicate and prevent the recurrence of CIACS.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of projects of legal reforms proposed to the Congress supported by CICIG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of thematic reports that include recommendations to the State for the prevention, eradication and/or recurrence of CIACS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proposal for the creation and management of an observatory on criminal justice system with technical assistance of CICIG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of national dialogue forums with civil society in which CICIG is involved to support the approval of legal reforms related to the justice sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 law reform projects have been proposed to the legislature with the support of CICIG. (MP Organic Law and and judicial career) The CICIG has developed and published 5 thematic reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is no observatory on criminal justice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pre-consultations in 13 departments for updating the justice reform were conducted by CICIG.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>At least 4 law reform projects supported by CICIG have been discussed and/or approved by the congress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The CICIG has developed and published at least 11 thematic reports.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CICIG develops 5 regional events to launch the national dialogue for reform on the justice sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The congress discusses and approves the legal reform proposed by actors in the framework of a National Dialogue for strengthening the justice system.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The justice sector institutions assume, discuss and approve the institutional changes needed to strengthen the sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>An academic organization that appropriates the project and sustainability over time is identified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is political will to support the national discussion on reforms of the justice sector.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There is political will of the congress to receive and discuss proposals for reform of the justice sector emanating from the national dialogue.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reports of the Congress of Guatemala
CICIG Annual Reports
Document of creation of the Observatory
Civil Society Reports