



Comisión Presidencial
**de Gobierno Abierto
y Electrónico**

Open
Government
Partnership

Alianza para el
Gobierno
Abierto

Guatemala



Open Government

6^o National
Action Plan



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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

- AC** Acción Ciudadana
- AGA** Alianza Global de Gobierno Abierto
- AMMI** Alianza de Mujeres y Mujeres Indígenas por el Acceso a la Justicia
- AEU** Asociación de Estudiantes Universitarios “Oliverio Castañeda de León”
- APMD** Agenda Política de Mujeres en la Diversidad
- ARG** Asociación de Retornados de Guatemala
- ATRAHDOM** Asociación de Trabajadores del Hogar, a Domicilio y de Maquila
- CAIMUS** Red Nacional del Centro de Apoyo Integral para Mujeres Sobrevivientes de Violencia
- CCEU** Consejo Consultivo Estudiantil Universitario
- CEIDPAZ** Centro de Investigaciones y Proyectos para el Desarrollo Juntos por el Desarrollo y la Paz
- CHOMIJA** Asociación de Abogadas Indígenas Chomija
- CIIDH** Centro Internacional para Investigaciones en Derechos Humanos
- CIV** Ministerio de Comunicaciones, Infraestructura y Vivienda
- CODEFEM** Asociación Colectiva para la Defensa de los Derechos de las Mujeres en Guatemala
- CONAMIGUA** Consejo Nacional de Atención al Migrante de Guatemala
- CONAPREVI** Coordinadora Nacional para la Prevención de la Violencia Intrafamiliar y contra las Mujeres
- CoST** Iniciativa de Transparencia en Infraestructura CoST Guatemala
- CNCC** Comisión Nacional Contra la Corrupción
- DCM** Doble Carga de la Malnutrición
- DEMI** Defensoría de la Mujer Indígena
- ECNT** Enfermedades Crónicas no Transmisibles
- ENMICRON** Encuesta Nacional de Micronutrientes
- ENSMI** Encuesta Nacional de Salud Materno Infantil
- FLACSO** Facultad Latinoamericana de Ciencias Sociales
- Funprosperiti** Fundación Funprosperiti
- GAE** Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico
- GAX** Grupo de Apoyo Xela
- GCNN** Gran Cruzada Nacional por la Nutrición
- GGM** Grupo Guatemalteco de Mujeres
- GIA** Grupo de Instituciones de Apoyo
- GIZ** Deutsche Gesellschaft für Internationale Zusammenarbeit (Cooperación Alemana)
- GpR** Gestión por Resultados
- ICEFI** Instituto Centroamericano de Estudios Fiscales
- INAP** Instituto Nacional de Administración Pública

INCOPAS Instancia de Consulta y Participación Social

Iniciativa MANO A MANO Iniciativa Intersectorial del Gobierno de Guatemala, para reducción de la pobreza y mal nutrición “Mano a Mano”

InSAN Inseguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional

INTECAP Instituto Técnico de Capacitación y Productividad

IRM Mecanismo de Revisión Independiente

IV Instituto para la Asistencia y Atención a la Víctima

I25A Instituto 25A

LAMBDA Asociación por la Igualdad, Dignidad y Derechos Humanos de las personas LGBTIQ+

MAGA Ministerio de Agricultura, Ganadería y Alimentación

MIDES Ministerio de Desarrollo Social

MINEDUC Ministerio de Educación

MINFIN Ministerio de Finanzas Públicas

MINGOB Ministerio de Gobernación

MINTRAB Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social

MMM Mesa Multisectorial para la Atención a las Causas de la Migración Irregular en Guatemala

MSPAS Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social

OC4IDS Estándar Internacional de Datos Abiertos en Infraestructura

OSC Organizaciones de Sociedad Civil

PAN Plan de Acción Nacional

PESAN Plan Estratégico de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional

PGG Política General de Gobierno

PLANNOVI Plan Nacional para la Prevención y Erradicación de la Violencia Contra las Mujeres

POISAN Política Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional

SAN Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional

SECAI Secretaría de Acceso a la Información Pública

SEGEPLAN Secretaría General de Planificación y Programación de la Presidencia

SENACYT Secretaría Nacional de Ciencia y Tecnología

SEPREM Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer

SESAN Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional

SINAFOL Sistema Nacional de Formación Laboral

SINASAN Sistema Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional

SIINSAN Sistema de Información Nacional de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional

SITRADOM Sindicato de Trabajadores Domésticas, de Maquila, Nexas y Conexas

UNICEF Fondo de las Naciones Unidas para la Infancia

INTRODUCTION

In March 2024, nearly two months after the beginning of the new Government, the Comisión de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico -GAE- was re-launched with the purpose of having a commission that joins the efforts promoted by the Presidency and the Executive Branch in the promotion of transparency and accountability, within the framework of the fight against corruption.

During the re-launching event, President Bernardo Arévalo referred that *“The principles of Open Government point towards the need for transparency that makes public decisions visible, towards the participation of citizens in decision-making processes and a process of collaboration between civil society and government to design better services, better policies, a better State and a better society (...). Without the effective participation of citizens in this oversight function, democracy cannot be achieved”*.

In this same line, Commissioner Edie Cux García indicated: *“We recognize the importance of the participation of the Peoples in the defense of democracy and, therefore, its necessary and crucial inclusion to strengthen our democracy and move towards a more equitable and just future, thus enriching this space for all Guatemalans, which is why we present the initiative ‘Open Government from the Peoples for the Peoples’ which is based on three essential pillars: inclusion, effective citizen participation and effective commitments”*.

On citizen participation and the idea of an open government from the ‘Peoples for the Peoples’, the Vice President, Karin Herrera, said, *“Guatemalans in the last year have shown that citizen participation is not limited only to casting a vote at the ballot box, (...) but involves getting actively involved in the life of our community, municipalities and the country. Actively participating in making decisions that affect us and in the search for solutions to the problems we face, that is why I believe that our government has witnessed a living expression of hope that comes from you, from society, and that is why today we are responding to that hope, to that expression by strengthening the institutional framework related to citizen participation”*.

It was under this idea of broadening participation that, during the month of June 2024, the thematic roundtables were developed to update the commitments of the 6th Plan developed in the last months of the previous government. This led to the strengthening of the 6th National Action Plan commitments and the creation of new milestones. In these roundtables, progress was made in broadening citizen participation and 23 new civil society organizations were integrated.

The updated commitments were presented to the representatives of the Multi-Stakeholder Forum and validated at the meetings held on June 20 and 25, 2024.



Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico in Re-launching Gobierno Abierto - March 2024

Background and activities of the review process of the

Open Government

6 National Action Plan



Since 2011, the State of Guatemala has been part of the Open Government Partnership (OGP). In 2012, it defined its first National Action Plan for Open Government, valid for two years, and since then, the country promotes biannually, processes of co-creation and implementation of National Action Plans for Open Government, according to the participation mechanisms established by the Global Partnership for Open Government.

As part of the commitments acquired by the Comisión de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico, during the year 2023 the co-creation process of the 6th National Action Plan -PAN- was implemented, with the participation of 9 civil society organizations and more than 30 entities of the Executive Branch. The 6th NAP is valid from June 30, 2023, to June 30, 2025.

OGP mechanisms also establish that the commitments and milestones of the biannual plans must be reviewed at the end of the first year of implementation, so this process was carried out between May and June 2024.



Re-launching Gobierno Abierto - March 2024



Re-launching Gobierno Abierto - March 2024



Re-launching Gobierno Abierto - March 2024



Re-launching Gobierno Abierto - March 2024



Re-launching Gobierno Abierto - From the People for the People



Multi-stakeholder Forum – June 2024



Thematic Table 1, Open Data, June 10, 2024, Guatemala City



Thematic Table 2, Food and Nutritional Security, June 18, 2024, Guatemala City



Thematic Table 3, Health and Education Infrastructure, June 12, 2024, Guatemala City



Thematic Table 4, Irregular Migration, June 13, 2024, Guatemala City



Thematic Table 5, Violence against Women, June 14, 2024, Guatemala City



Thematic Table 6, Labor Mobility, June 17, 2024, Guatemala City



Multi-stakeholder Forum – June 20, 2024, Guatemala City

PROCESS OF REVIEWING AND UPDATING THE SIXTH NATIONAL ACTION PLAN

For the updating of the 6th National Action Plan, the following process was carried out: **1)** Reading and analysis of each commitment by the Open Government team to identify: the proposed solutions, the institutional mandate, the General Government Policy, and the regulatory and public policy framework related to the commitment. **2)** Meetings with the institutions of the Executive Branch related to the plan, in which the analysis of the Open Government team was presented and a reflection was given on the progress and possible changes during the updating process **3)** 6 thematic roundtables -one for each commitment- to review and update the milestones of the 6th National Open Government Action Plan, with the participation of institutions and CSOs that participated in the co-creation process and other actors that were incorporated as part of the expansion of citizen participation. **4)** Multi-stakeholder forum to share and discuss contributions and proposals in the definition of commitments. In the case of commitments 1 and 5, an additional meeting was necessary for the approval of adjustments.

Most of the changes focused on adjustments to the milestones and their results, with emphasis on the institutional mandate and attention to the requirements and demands of the organized civilian population and considering actors, mechanisms, policies, and the General Government Policy.

During the review of the commitments, both formal and substantive elements were addressed. Aspects related to the transition of government, changes in the institutional framework, the General Government Policy, proposals for an inter-institutional approach, the mandate of the institutions related to the Plan and the competence of the governing body to determine its responsibilities were updated.

Topics of the Open Government

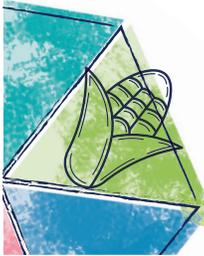
6th National
Action Plan



**Open Data and
Transparency**



**Irregular
Migration**



**Food and
Nutrition
Security**



**Reduction of
Violence against
Women**



**Infrastructure in the
Health and Education
Sector**



**Poverty
Reduction**

Commitments of the

Open Government

6^o National Action Plan



Institutional actions for *Strengthening Data* openness



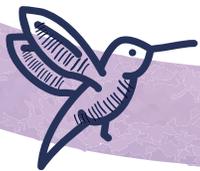
Actions to strengthen *Food and Nutritional* security in the territories of the “mano a mano” initiative promoted by the government of Guatemala, to reduce poverty and malnutrition



Strengthening *Transparency* and accountability processes in *Health and Education* infrastructure



Management of the *Multisectoral Strategy* and interinstitutional coordination plan to address the causes of irregular *Migration* in Guatemala



Strengthening of national mechanisms for the *Prevention, care, dignified reparation, and reduction of Violence against Women*
(MINGOB - CONAPREVI - SEPREM - DEMI - CAIMUS)



Promote orderly, safe, regular, and circular *labor* mobility through training actions, statistics generation and, *Information* campaigns

Commitments of the

Open Government

6 National
Action Plan



Institutional actions to strengthening data openness

Temporality of
Commitment

30.6.2023 / 30.6.2025

COMMITMENT

1

**Institution or
actor responsible**

Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico -GAE-

**Supporting stakeholders
Government,
Civil Society, Other actors
(parliaments, private sector, etc.)**

- ▶ Funprosperiti
 - ▶ CiiDH
 - ▶ CODEFEM
 - ▶ GGM
 - ▶ Red Ciudadana
 - ▶ Colectivo de Vida Independiente
 - ▶ LAMBDA
 - ▶ Acción Ciudadana
 - ▶ ICEFI
 - ▶ Visibles
 - ▶ AEU
 - ▶ CCEU
 - ▶ Diálogos
 - ▶ Fundación Myrna Mack
 - ▶ GAX
- ▶ Iniciativa de Transparencia en Infraestructura CoST Guatemala

Summary description of the commitment

This commitment seeks that the institutions of the Executive Branch, with citizen participation, define and initiate actions for the opening of data.

What is the problem that the compromise seeks to address?

The information and data generated by the Executive Branch institutions are limited and not accessible in open data format, which hinders transparency, governance, accountability, and citizen participation. This creates a gap between citizens and government, preventing citizens from having access to relevant and necessary information to make informed decisions and actively participate in the formulation of public policies.

The commitment seeks to promote the opening of data in the institutions of the Executive Branch, establishing specific actions to make information accessible, transparent, and reusable; and to encourage citizen participation in this process; and to promote greater collaboration between government and civil society.

What causes the problem?

There are no established processes in the institutions that formalize citizen participation or for the definition and opening of data and information to respond adequately to requests.

There are no guidelines to standardize the structure of data and its publication in the institutions of the Executive Branch, due to the institutional culture that keeps public information restricted. Although this may be due to security and privacy reasons; it also responds to the lack of knowledge about the benefits of opening data in the public administration.

Insufficient public investment in infrastructure and tools limits the availability of technical, technological, and human resources to collect, process and publish public information in open data format. This can lead to a lack of motivation to adopt more open and transparent practices.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMITMENT

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

- ▶ The National Open Data Policy was co-created through Governmental Agreement 199-2018. However, the validity of this policy ended in 2022. According to SEGEPLAN's opinion, this policy remains valid until a new one is formulated.
- ▶ Training and massive open online courses - MOC - were conducted by the National Institute of Public Administration - INAP -, with the support of the Presidential Commission for Open and Electronic Government - GAE -, the National Secretariat of Science and Technology - SENACYT - and the Ministry of Government - MINGOB -.
- ▶ Support was provided by the Secretariat for Access to Public Information - SECAI - for the publication of public information in open formats.
- ▶ Participative updating of the Digital Government Plan, which includes Electronic Government programs in which some of the standard projects are: a) Data Openness, b) Participation and Collaboration.
- ▶ Multi-sectoral roundtables were organized for the co-creation of the update of the National Open Data Policy.

What is the proposed solution?

Formalize the processes of openness and participation in the Executive Branch units. To have an awareness and training strategy on the topics of participation, collaboration, and open data.

Within the framework of the Executive Branch modernization project, the aim is to establish formal processes that promote open data and citizen participation. This implies the definition of clear policies and the creation of institutional mechanisms to ensure transparency, governance, accountability, access to information, including the implementation of a comprehensive strategy for awareness and training on the subject.

Which outcomes do we want to achieve with the implementation of this commitment?

- ▶ The Executive Branch is expected to implement effective strategies for the opening of data, facilitating access to relevant data and promoting transparency in government management.
- ▶ The incorporation of citizen participation in the data opening process, it is expected to strengthen the relationship between government and citizens, through co-creation and collaboration in the Executive's proposals and strategies. This will allow for more inclusive decision making based on the needs of citizens.
- ▶ The availability of open data and citizen participation can stimulate innovation and the generation of value in public processes.

ENGAGEMENT ANALYSIS

How will transparency be promoted within the commitment?

This commitment will promote the transparency of the Executive Branch's institutions by having standards agreed upon in working groups with CSOs.

How will the commitment help promote accountability?

This commitment will promote accountability based on the agreed standards.

How will the commitment enhance citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

This commitment will promote citizen participation in the institutions of the Executive Branch since spaces will be created for civil society to request useful data.

COMMITMENT PLANNING

Milestones	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Interested stakeholders				
<p>Milestone 1</p> <p>Based on a participatory methodology with CSOs and representatives of the vulnerable population, data sets will be proposed to promote the implementation of the open data format in the institutions of the Executive Branch. This will be done within the framework of the thematic roundtables of the Executive Branch modernization project.</p>	<p>The Executive Branch institutions have open data sets proposed by CSOs and prioritized by groups in conditions of vulnerability such as: indigenous peoples, women, and youth, LGBTIQ+ people, among others.</p>	<p>June 2023</p>	<p>June 2025</p>	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico -GAE-</p>				
				<p>Supporting stakeholders</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Government</th> <th>CSOs</th> <th>Others</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td rowspan="7"> <p>GAE in coordination with other institutions of the Executive Branch</p> </td> <td> <p>Red Ciudadana</p> <p>Diálogos</p> <p>CIIDH</p> <p>GAX</p> <p>ICEFI</p> <p>Visibles</p> <p>Acción Ciudadana</p> <p>Fundación Myrna Mack</p> </td> <td> <p>Iniciativa de Transparencia en la Construcción CoST Guatemala CoST</p> </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Government	CSOs	Others	<p>GAE in coordination with other institutions of the Executive Branch</p>
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	<p>Milestone 2</p> <p>GAE will manage the sensitization and training of officials and staff of the Executive Branch on open data, e-government, and public information, with a focus on vulnerable populations.</p>	<p>To have officials and public servants within the executive branch with technical capacities and tools to promote the opening of data with a focus on vulnerable populations.</p>	<p>July 2023</p>	<p>January 2024</p> <p>June 2025</p>	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico -GAE-</p>			
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Activities	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Interested stakeholders																													
<p>Milestone 3</p> <p>GAE, in coordination with public institutions and with the support of civil society, created the open data observatory.</p>	<p>To have an open data observatory, institutionalized, promoted and disseminated with broad citizen participation.</p> <p>Establish minimum criteria for the observation of open data to guide the development and the approach of various thematic observatories in the short term.</p>	June 2023	June 2025	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico -GAE-</p>																													
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<p>Milestone 4</p> <p>Strengthening access to public information from a citizen's perspective</p>	<p>Report on access to public information by civil organizations.</p> <p>Training and technical assistance to civil organizations.</p> <p>Training to Public Information Units of the Executive Branch.</p> <p>Socialization of results with the Public Information Units of the Executive Branch and regulatory authority of the matter.</p>	February 2024	June 2025	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Comisión Nacional Contra la Corrupción -CNC-</p>																													
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AMENDMENTS TO COMMITMENT 1

- I. Other CSO stakeholders and Executive Branch institutions were added.
- II. Substantive and formal adjustments were made to the milestones and their results: the innovators' roundtable was replaced by thematic roundtables for the Executive Branch Modernization Project.
- III. Workshops were changed to awareness-raising processes, for a broad approach that responds to the needs of the population and access.

Actions to strengthen food and nutritional security in the territories of the “Mano a Mano” initiative promoted by the Government of Guatemala, to reduce poverty and malnutrition

Temporality of Commitment

30.6.2023 / 30.6.2025

COMMITMENT 2

Institution or actor responsible

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

Supporting stakeholders
Government,
Civil Society, Other actors
(parliaments, private sector, etc.)

2023

- ▶ Funprosperiti
- ▶ Centro Internacional para Investigaciones en Derechos Humanos -CiIDH-
- ▶ Instancia de Consulta y Participación Social -INCOPAS-

2024

- ▶ FLACSO
- ▶ INCOPAS
- ▶ CIIDH
- ▶ ICEFI
- ▶ Red Ciudadana
- ▶ Funprosperiti
- ▶ Landivarianos

2023

- ▶ Asociación de Trabajadores del Hogar, a Domicilio y de Maquila -ATRAHDOM-
- ▶ Sindicato de Trabajadores Domésticas, de Maquila, Nexas y Conexas -SITRADOM-

Summary description of the commitment

Based on Article 22 of the Law of the National Food and Nutrition Security System (SINASAN), SESAN is the institution responsible for establishing technical planning and coordination procedures between state institutions, Guatemalan society, non-governmental organizations, and international cooperation agencies related to food and nutrition security (FNS), at different levels of the country (national, departmental, municipal and community).

During the period 2020 to 2024, the Government of Guatemala implemented the Great National Crusade for Nutrition (GCNN), whose objective was to improve the health and nutrition of the Guatemalan population, with emphasis on children under 5 years of age, preschool and school children, women of reproductive age, rural and indigenous population, in situations of poverty and extreme poverty. The current government has begun planning and implementing the Government of Guatemala's Intersectoral Initiative to reduce poverty and malnutrition "Mano a Mano" during the year 2024.

SINASAN's structure includes the following entities: National Council for Food and Nutritional Security, Departmental, Municipal and Community Commission for Food and Nutritional Security, Technical Committee for Interinstitutional Liaison. In addition, they participate in the analysis and decision making, in the group of Support Institutions (GIA) and the Instance of Consultation and Social Participation (INCOPAS).

What is the problem that the compromise seeks to address?

- Malnutrition is caused by an imbalance in the body, caused by excess or deficiency of nutrients necessary for growth, development, and maintenance of normal functions of people, in addition to the impact of physical activity and lifestyle. Malnutrition due to deficit in the nutritional balance results in acute, moderate, or severe malnutrition, as well as chronic malnutrition or moderate or severe growth retardation and micronutrient deficiencies (vitamins and minerals). On the other hand, overnutrition is manifested by overweight, obesity grade I, II, III and can develop Chronic Non-Communicable Diseases (NCDs) such as diabetes, hypertension, other cardiovascular diseases, and some types of cancer, to mention a few.

According to the National Survey of Maternal and Child Health -ENSMI-, conducted in 2014-2015, the main statistics related to malnutrition are:

- 46.5% of children under five years of age have chronic malnutrition and in Latin America and the Caribbean Guatemala ranks first in the prevalence of chronic malnutrition in children under five years of age and sixth worldwide.
- The prevalence of acute malnutrition in children under five years of age is 0.7%, although the value is low, this condition increases up to 9 times the risk of childhood mortality in this age group.
- In women between 15 and 49 years of age, the prevalence of overweight is 31.9% and obesity is 20%, totaling 51.9% between both categories.
- The Double Burden of Malnutrition (DCM), which can occur in the same individual or in a family, is defined as the simultaneous manifestation of undernutrition, micronutrient deficiency, overweight and obesity. In Guatemala, the combination of overweight women and stunted children is 20.7%.

Other studies, such as the 2009-2010 National Micronutrient Survey (ENMI-CRON), confirm the seriousness, urgency, and importance of preventing malnutrition by structurally addressing its causes:

- Deficiencies in children under five years of age: zinc (34.9%), iron (26.3%), vitamin B12 (12.9%).
- Women of reproductive age suffer the following deficiencies: iron (18.4%), erythrocyte folate (7%) and vitamin B12 (18.4%).

What causes the problem?

The conceptual framework of the causes of undernutrition in children disseminated by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) proposes three main categories: a) Immediate causes: related to inadequate food and micronutrient intake and infectious diseases; b) Underlying causes: related to household food insecurity, which is associated with low food availability, lack of access to food and its inadequate use; c) Underlying Causes: related to political, economic and ideological structures in society that regulate access to resources, education and opportunities and ultimately determine household poverty.

Also, the National Food and Nutritional Security Policy (POLSAN) updated for 2022-2037, establishes the tree of problems of the population in Food and Nutritional Insecurity (InSAN), which was refined from the perspective of the Management by Results (MfR) methodology during the process of formulating the Strategic Plan for Food and Nutritional Security (PESAN) 2022-2032, which establishes five direct causes for the InSAN: **1)** Insufficient food availability; **2)** Limited physical access to fresh, varied and nutritious food; **3)** Limited purchasing power to buy fresh, varied and nutritious food; **4)** Inadequate food intake; and **5)** Poor health status including diseases and infections (acute and chronic).

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMITMENT

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

In recent years, from the political, legal, financial, and technical points of view, the institutional framework of SAN in Guatemala has been consolidated, which has allowed the creation of new institutions, stable policies, increased the budget, improved the articulation between ministries, opened spaces for monitoring and social participation and implemented new instruments for transparency and accountability.

However, because chronic malnutrition is a complex and multi-causal problem, there has been little progress in reducing its prevalence in children under five. In addition, since 2015, another National Survey of Maternal and Child Health -ENSMI- has not been conducted to have updated data.

It is currently planning the Government of Guatemala's Intersectoral initiative to reduce poverty and malnutrition by launching the "Mano a Mano" Initiative in 2024.

What is the proposed solution?

Facilitate access to information generated by SESAN staff, so that users can analyze information related to SAN. On the other hand, the implementation of the "Mano a Mano" Initiative seeks to transform the structural causes of poverty and malnutrition in the country, from a perspective of community and integral approach of the executing institutions.

Which outcomes do we want to achieve with this commitment?

Through the publication of open data, the user is expected to participate in the analysis of SAN's actions. This is part of the accountability and transparency processes.

The "Mano a Mano" Initiative seeks to reduce multidimensional poverty and malnutrition. In this framework, SESAN will promote the appropriate governance of the initiative, as well as guidance on planning, monitoring, and evaluation of the initiative.

ENGAGEMENT ANALYSIS

How will transparency be promoted within the commitment?

Through the publication of open data related to the different activities carried out by SESAN personnel, on the web site of the National Food and Nutrition Security Information System (SIINSAN), so they can be analyzed by users.

How will the commitment help promote accountability?

Through the publication of open data on the SIINSAN web page.

How will the commitment enhance citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

It is expected that with access to open data generated by SESAN staff, citizens will participate in monitoring actions and propose solutions related to FSN.

COMMITMENT PLANNING

Milestones	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Interested stakeholders
Milestone 1 Follow-up of the publication of open data in SIINSAN, coordinated by the Open Data Committee of SIINSAN.		July 2023	January 2024 June 2025	Responsible Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional -SESAN-
				Supporting stakeholders
				Government CSOs Others
				Funprosperiti CIIDH INCOPAS Red Ciudadana
Milestone 2 Promote participation in the Interinstitutional Liaison Technical Committee of Civil Society, through the Instance for Consultation and Social Participation -INCOPAS- (titular and alternate)		July 2023	January 2024 June 2025	Responsible Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional -SESAN-
				Supporting stakeholders
				Government CSOs Others
				Funprosperiti CIIDH INCOPAS
Milestone 3 Establish training processes using information and communication technologies in a virtual, synchronous, asynchronous, hybrid and face-to-face manner, within the framework of food and nutrition security governance.		July 2023	January 2024 June 2025	Responsible Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional -SESAN-
				Supporting stakeholders
				Government CSOs Others
				Funprosperiti Atrahdom SITRADOM CIIDH INCOPAS

Milestones	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Interested stakeholders																	
<p>Milestone 4</p> <p>Strengthen the Departmental Delegations through the hiring of personnel in the municipalities prioritized for the “Mano a Mano” Initiative, to expand coverage and improve the quality of the articulation of Food and Nutritional Security actions.</p>	<p>Information on the process and actions for personnel selection in the “Mano a Mano” Program published on SESAN’s website.</p> <p>Expanded coverage to improve the quality of articulation of SAN actions in the “Mano a Mano” territories.</p>	June 2024	June 2025	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional -SESAN-</p>																	
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<p>Milestone 5</p> <p>Promote the local inter-institutional and intersectoral planning process, reinforcing the priorities of the Municipal Governments, Development Councils, community leaders and ancestral authorities, as well as local and community follow-up of the initiative.</p>	<p>The planning, monitoring, and execution processes of the “Mano a Mano” Initiative are published on the SIINSAN portal.</p>	June 2024	June 2025	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional -SESAN-</p>																	
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<p>Milestone 6</p> <p>Strengthen the technical capacities of members of CODESAN and COMUSAN, in the context of the “Mano a Mano” initiative.</p>	<p>Improved technical skills for the implementation of the “Mano a Mano” Initiative.</p>	June 2024	June 2025	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Secretaría de Seguridad Alimentaria y Nutricional -SESAN-</p>																	
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AMENDMENTS TO COMMITMENT 2

- I. The commitment was updated, to include the Iniciativa Mano a Mano (Hand in Hand Initiative).
- II. Information was updated in the description of the commitment and other civil society organizations were added. Aspects of the transition of government, changes in the institutional framework, the General Government Policy, proposals for an inter-institutional approach to the problems related to malnutrition and undernutrition affecting the vulnerable population were updated.
- III. The commitment was extended by the implementing entity, which had already fulfilled 100% of the implementation, and therefore includes 3 new milestones.
- IV. New civil society organizations joined as stakeholders.

Strengthening transparency and accountability processes in health and education infrastructure

Temporality of Commitment

30.6.2023 / 30.6.2025

COMMITMENT

3

Institution or actor responsible

Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social – MSPAS-

Ministerio de Educación – MINEDUC -

Supporting stakeholders
Government, Civil Society, Other actors
(parliaments, private sector, etc.)

- ▶ Funprosperiti
- ▶ ICEFI
- ▶ Incide Joven
- ▶ AEU
- ▶ Cibaque
- ▶ Asociación de Abogadas Indígenas Chomija
- ▶ Landivarianos
- ▶ Red Ciudadana
- ▶ Visibles
- ▶ CCEU

- ▶ Iniciativa de Transparencia en Infraestructura CoST Guatemala

Summary description of the commitment

This commitment is related to the implementation of CoST mechanisms to strengthen transparency and accountability processes in health and education infrastructure, to ensure broad disclosure and citizen participation in infrastructure contracting, making them more competitive and fairer, ensuring the achievement of the proposed results.

What is the problem that the commitment seeks to address?

Some health and education infrastructure projects do not comply with the "Open Data Infrastructure International Standard" - OC4IDS -, which limits accountability, transparency, and social auditing.

What are the causes of the problem?

The format of the available data on health and education infrastructure is not standardized, causing non-compliance with current regulations related to the "International Standard for Open Data on Infrastructure" - OC4IDS -. Likewise, it is not known if there are administrative guidelines and mechanisms for compliance with the standards.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMITMENT

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

A specific milestone was included in the 5th National Open Government Action Plan 2021-2023 to publicize the "International Open Data Infrastructure Standard" - OC4IDS - aimed at officials and representatives of civil society organizations and citizens in general, which concluded in June 2023.

What is the proposed solution?

The implementation of the "Open Data International Infrastructure Standard" - OC4IDS - to each of the health and education projects to be executed.

Which outcomes do we want to achieve with the implementation of this commitment?

The application of the "International Standard for Open Data in Infrastructure" - OC4IDS - in infrastructure projects in health and education, will allow to know how the processes are implemented.

ENGAGEMENT ANALYSIS

How will transparency be promoted within the commitment?

Through the application of the “Open Data International Standard for Infrastructure” - OC4IDS - in health and education infrastructure projects.

How will the commitment help promote accountability?

By making the pre-investment, execution and liquidation processes of public health and education infrastructure projects transparent.

How will the commitment enhance citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

Through the opening of multisectoral spaces within the Multi-sector Technical Roundtable to be organized and the application of methodologies contemplated by the user committees.

COMMITMENT PLANNING

Milestones	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Interested stakeholders																	
Milestone 1 The Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance -MSPAS- broadens the participation of governmental and civil society actors to continue and strengthen its accountability processes and transparency mechanisms.	Institutions of the Executive Branch assume commitments on accountability in infrastructure related to MSPAS.	July 2023	January 2024 June 2025	Responsible Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social -MSPAS-																	
				Supporting stakeholders																	
				Government CSOs Others																	
				<table border="1"> <tr> <td>CIV</td> <td>Funprosperiti</td> <td rowspan="8">CoST Guatemala</td> </tr> <tr> <td>MINFIN</td> <td>ICEFI</td> </tr> <tr> <td>SEGEPLAN</td> <td>Incid Joven</td> </tr> <tr> <td>INE</td> <td>AEU</td> </tr> <tr> <td>GAE</td> <td>Cibaque</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Asociación de Abogadas Indígenas Chomija</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Landivarianos</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Red Ciudadana</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>Visibles</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>CCEU</td> </tr> </table>	CIV	Funprosperiti	CoST Guatemala	MINFIN	ICEFI	SEGEPLAN	Incid Joven	INE	AEU	GAE	Cibaque		Asociación de Abogadas Indígenas Chomija		Landivarianos		Red Ciudadana
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	Visibles																				
	CCEU																				

Milestone 2 The Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance -MSPAS- continues the development of the open data format for its official website with emphasis on infrastructure that generates expansion, construction, improvement and/or replacement processes.	The Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance -MSPAS- provides standardized manageable and integrated data to the population, allowing immediate access to the information generated on infrastructure.	July 2023	June 2025	Responsible Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social -MSPAS-																	
				Supporting stakeholders																	
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Milestones	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Interested stakeholders
<p>Milestone 3</p> <p>The Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance -MSPAS- continues the process of integrating the technical roundtable for the analysis of the recommendations made by the Infrastructure Transparency Initiative -Cost- on the processes related to health infrastructure. This includes the analysis of the guidelines for the reception of works and the presentation of a report on the actions taken in accordance with the recommendations.</p>	<p>The Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance -MSPAS- publishes disaggregated, detailed, and updated data and information on infrastructure on its website, without an application from the interested population. This to comply with the recommendations made by the Multisectoral Technical Roundtable. Also, it complies the recommendations of the infrastructure reports made by CoST.</p>	<p>July 2023</p>	<p>June 2025</p>	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Ministerio de Salud Pública y Asistencia Social -MSPAS-</p>
				<p>Supporting stakeholders</p> <p>Government CSOs Others</p>
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<p>Milestone 4</p> <p>The Ministry of Education -MINEDUC- Integrates a technical committee that promotes accountability processes in Educational Infrastructure. This allows to address proposals and recommendations made by the Civil Society.</p>	<p>Accountability mechanism on education infrastructure, designed, presented, and socialized.</p>	<p>July 2023</p>	<p>June 2025</p>	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Ministerio de Educación -MINEDUC-</p>
				<p>Supporting stakeholders</p> <p>Government CSOs Others</p>
				<p>Funprosperiti</p> <p>ICEFI</p> <p>Incidencia Joven</p> <p>AEU</p> <p>Cibaque</p> <p>Asociación de Abogadas Indígenas Chomija</p> <p>Landivarianos</p> <p>Red Ciudadana</p> <p>Visibles</p> <p>CCEU</p> <p>CoST Guatemala</p>

AMENDMENTS TO COMMITMENT 3

- I. The implementing entities established changes based on the schedule and the progress in the implementation of the milestones. For this reason, MINEDUC proposed the creation of an extra milestone so that its progress would not affect that of MSPAS.
- II. The concept of fixed capital data was changed to the concept of standardized, disaggregated, and integrated data that are accessible to the population. Citizen participation was also expanded to accompany the implementing entities in the fulfillment of their commitments.
- III. Citizen participation was broadened through organizations that joined as interested parties.

Management of the multisectoral strategy and interinstitutional coordination plan to address the causes of irregular migration in Guatemala

Temporality of Commitment

30.6.2023 / 30.6.2025

COMMITMENT 4

Institution or actor responsible

Consejo Nacional de Atención al Migrante de Guatemala -CONAMIGUA- con el acompañamiento del Centro de Investigaciones y Proyectos para el Desarrollo y la Paz -CEIDPAZ-, integrantes de la Mesa Multisectorial de Migración -MMM- y cooperación internacional.

**Supporting stakeholders
Government,
Civil Society, Other actors
(parliaments, private sector, etc.)**

- ▶ Ministerios
- ▶ Secretarías
- ▶ Instituto Técnico de Capacitación y Productividad -INTECAP-
- ▶ MINTRAB

- ▶ CEIDPAZ
- ▶ GGM
- ▶ Asociación Aire
- ▶ Observatorio de Discapacidad
- ▶ Asociación de Retornados de Guatemala -ARG-
- ▶ Grupo Articulador

- ▶ Fe y Alegría
- ▶ Alas de Mariposas
- ▶ Funprosperiti
- ▶ Centinelas
- ▶ LAMBDA
- ▶ ICEFI
- ▶ ALTERNATIVAS/GIZ

- ▶ Comisión de Migrantes/
Organismo Legislativo
- ▶ Cooperación Internacional
- ▶ Ministerio público
- ▶ Academia
- ▶ CiiDH

- ▶ FLACSO
- ▶ Cruz Roja
- ▶ PGN
- ▶ PDH

Summary description of the commitment

To establish a space for inter-institutional and multi-sectoral coordination to analyze and implement the necessary actions that contribute to the reduction of irregular migration, implementing actions with a preventive, transformative and inclusive approach.

The commitment seeks to analyze the causes that generate irregular migration and promote preventive actions -based on the human rights- by public institutions, academia and other civil society actors working to address this growing phenomenon, with the support of international cooperation.

The multisectoral roundtable (MMM) is the forum that articulates preventive efforts to comply with Commitment number 4.

What is the problem that the compromise seeks to address?

The prevention of irregular migration requires to analyze the causes and implement the necessary actions that contribute to the reduction of irregular migration, with a preventive, transformative and inclusive approach.

For this, it is necessary to reach the territories and that the preventive actions implemented involve local, municipal, and departmental actors, working in an institutional and multisectoral manner. A change in the migration paradigm based on the human rights is needed for safe, orderly, and regular migration.

What causes the problem?

Poverty and extreme poverty, economic, social, insecurity and violence, environmental and cultural factors.

Impoverished communities and indigenous peoples, children, adolescents, youth, women, and indigenous women are the most vulnerable.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMITMENT

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

Background. At the end of the year 2022, conditions were generated to establish a space for inter-institutional and multi-sectoral articulation, voluntary, collaborative, open and inclusive, as part of the V National Action Plan for Open and Electronic Government, in Commitment number 8, "Design of strategy and inter-institutional coordination plan for the reduction of irregular migration", which contemplated 3 milestones: **1)** the establishment of a Multisectoral Roundtable for Attention to the Causes of Irregular Migration; **2)** the design, by the Multisectoral Roundtable for Attention to the Causes of Irregular Migration MMM, of an inter-institutional coordination Strategy, which allows attending with territorial, social and ethnic relevance, to the most vulnerable population segments, in areas with higher rates of irregular migration, and **3)** accountability in CONAMIGUA Institutional Portal that includes: (a) actions eventually carried out by the MMM; and, (b) inter-institutional coordination activities carried out.

During the year 2023, significant progress was made, such as the establishment and sustainability of the MMM, which brings together actors from public institutions, civil society, academia, and international cooperation. Monthly meetings were held and working commissions were formed to address the problem of irregular migration from the economic, social, environmental, and cultural aspects, as well as insecurity and violence.

Other advances of the WMW are the following work tools: analysis of territorial contexts to generate inputs that facilitate the periodic evaluation of the causes and trends of irregular migration in Guatemala, mapping of actors of the MMM and the proposed Strategy and action plan of the MMM to address the causes of irregular migration in Guatemala; this strategy will guide the operation of the MMM.

In 2024, work was done on the readjustment of Commitment 4 related to the proposed Strategy and action plan of the MMM for the attention to the causes of irregular migration in Guatemala, for the approval of the actors of the Board and the territorialization of actions is projected, starting with a pilot plan.

What is the proposed solution?

Implement the Strategy and inter-institutional coordination plan to attend with territorial, ethnic, age, gender, diversity, and socioeconomic relevance to the most vulnerable segments of the population in the areas with the highest rates of irregular migration.

Address the problem through information, training and awareness-raising on the risks posed by irregular migration, among other areas such as prevention, care, and protection of the individual.

Accompany with communication and information actions that reinforce the importance of migrating in a safe, orderly, and regular manner.

Which outcomes do we want to achieve with the implementation of this commitment?

Strengthening of inter-institutional and multisectoral coordination.

Sustained functioning of the MMM.

Implementation of multisectoral actions to contribute to the reduction of irregular migration in Guatemala.

Promotion of safe, orderly, and regular migration.

Transparency and Accountability.

ENGAGEMENT ANALYSIS

How will transparency be promoted within the commitment?

Accountability through the information published on the website of the National Council for Attention to Migrants of Guatemala.

This will be achieved through the publication of activity reports and results of the performance of the Multisectoral roundtable for attention to the causes of irregular migration in Guatemala -MMM-.

These reports will include the actions carried out to achieve the milestones and expected results, in coordination with the MMM stakeholders.

How will the commitment help promote accountability?

With transparency in the execution of the budgets of the institutions working on migration issues.

This allows the population to know the actions that are implemented through programs and projects of the involved institutions working with civil society organizations, with the support of international cooperation and other actors such as academia.

How will the commitment enhance citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

The Multisectoral Roundtable for Attention to the Causes of Irregular Migration in Guatemala MMM is strengthened and continues to function.

Government institutions, with civil society organizations, academia, and international cooperation, implement action plans to counteract irregular migration.

Citizens will be able to consult reports on the actions carried out in compliance with the milestones and expected results.

COMMITMENT PLANNING

Milestones	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Interested stakeholders		
<p>Milestones 1</p> <p>Strengthening and continuity of the Multisectoral Roundtable for Attention to the Causes of Irregular Migration in Guatemala (MMM), which consistently, systematically and periodically evaluates the causes, impacts and trends of irregular migration to design and propose measures and mechanisms for comprehensive attention with a focus on the human rights of the population at risk of irregular migration, taking into account territorial, ethnic, age, gender and socioeconomic perspectives.</p>	<p>- Broaden the participation of the MMM with criteria of inclusion of decision-makers, indigenous peoples, the business sector, and Civil Society Organizations CSOs; with a territorial, ethnic, age, gender and socioeconomic perspective; with the accompaniment of international cooperation.</p> <p>- Officialize the delegations of the representatives of State Organizations and CSOs participating in the WMW.</p> <p>- Define a methodology to ensure a short- and medium-term agenda; as well as the collection of information and the participation of the WMW members.</p> <p>- Identify and manage the mechanisms that ensure financial resources for the strengthening and continuity of the WMW.</p>	June 2023	June 2025	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Consejo Nacional de Atención al Migrante de Guatemala -CONAMIGUA-</p>		
				<p>Supporting stakeholders</p>		
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<p>Milestones 2</p> <p>The design, by the MMM, of a strategy and the inter-institutional and multi-sectoral coordination plan, which will allow the most vulnerable segments of the areas with the highest rates of irregular migration to be assisted with territorial, ethnic, age, gender, and socio-economic relevance.</p> <p>Facilitation and coordination of a consultative process in the territories, with representatives of state institutions and local OSC's and indigenous peoples for the validation of the strategy and inter-institutional coordination plan and its subsequent presentation to EOs, the private sector, international cooperation agencies and CSOs.</p> <p>Definition of the strategy and the interinstitutional and multisectoral coordination plan that will make it possible to attend with territorial, ethnic, age, gender and socioeconomic relevance to the most vulnerable segments of the population in the</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The consultative process was facilitated and coordinated in territories, with representatives of state institutions and local OSC's and Indigenous Peoples for the validation of the strategy and interinstitutional coordination plan and its subsequent presentation to the executive agency, the private sector, international cooperation and CSOs. The strategy and the inter-institutional and multi-sectoral coordination plan were defined. The strategy and the inter-institutional and multi-sectoral coordination plan were socialized. 	June 2023	June 2025	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Consejo Nacional de Atención al Migrante de Guatemala -CONAMIGUA-</p>		
				<p>Supporting stakeholders</p>		
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Milestones	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Interested stakeholders
<p>areas with the highest rates of irregular migration.</p> <p>Socialization of the strategy and the interinstitutional and multisectoral coordination plan.</p> <p>Preparation of a proposal for a pilot plan for state intervention and inter-institutional coordination to analyze and address the causes of migration in areas with high migration rates.</p> <p>Implementation of a pilot plan to address with territorial, ethnic, age, gender, diversity and socioeconomic relevance, the most vulnerable segments of the population in areas with the highest rates of irregular migration.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Proposals for pilot programs for state intervention and inter-institutional coordination to analyze and address the causes of migration in areas with high migration rates were developed A pilot plan was implemented to address with territorial, ethnic, age, gender and socioeconomic relevance, the most vulnerable segments of the population in the areas with the highest rates of irregular migration. The agenda of the MMM was integrated into the annual plans of state institutions, the agenda of the MMM. 			

Milestones 3	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Responsible				
				Government	CSOs	Others		
<p>Follow-up, monitoring, and evaluation for accountability on CONAMIGUA's Institutional Portal and publication of actions carried out by the MMM, other information arising from the demand for data from the members of the MMM and the population.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitoring and evaluation mechanisms for the activities and results of the MMM and the inter-institutional and multisectoral coordination plan and strategy were defined and implemented. Monitoring and evaluation reports on the activities and results of the MMM and the strategy and the inter-institutional and multisectoral coordination plan were published. Periodic reports were published. The MMM self-assessment report was published. The open data strategy was designed. 	June 2023	June 2025	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Consejo Nacional de Atención al Migrante de Guatemala -CONAMIGUA-</p>				
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AMENDMENTS TO COMMITMENT 4

- I. The context of the commitment was reviewed and broadened.
- II. Actions and expected results related to **1)** the role, actions, and results of the MMM and **2)** the definition of a methodology to elaborate a pilot plan to address the causes of irregular migration. This includes the socialization and participatory consultation on the proposals of the pilot plan, before starting its implementation.
- III. Citizen participation as stakeholders was broadened.

Strengthening of national mechanisms for the prevention, care, dignified reparation and reduction of violence against women

(MINGOB - CONAPREVI - SEPREM – DEMI - CAIMUS)

Temporality of
Commitment

30.6.2023 / 30.6.2025

COMMITMENT 5

Institution or actor responsible

Ministerio de Gobernación – MINGOB –

Coordinadora Nacional para la Prevención de la Violencia Intrafamiliar y contra las Mujeres – CONAPREVI -

Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer -SEPREM-

Defensoría de la Mujer Indígena – DEMI -

Instituto para la Asistencia y Atención a la Víctima del Delito -IV-

Supporting stakeholders Government, Civil Society, Other actors (parliaments, private sector, etc.)

- ▶ GGM
- ▶ CODEFEM
- ▶ CAIMUS
- ▶ REDNOVI
- ▶ CIIDH
- ▶ La Revuelta Arte
- ▶ AMMI
- ▶ Diálogos
- ▶ Visibles
- ▶ LAMBDA
- ▶ Incide Joven
- ▶ Majawil Q'ij
- ▶ FLACSO
- ▶ Alas de Mariposas
- ▶ Ixoq'ib Miriam
- ▶ Mujeres con Poder Constituyente
- ▶ Funprosperiti
- ▶ Techo

Año 2023

- ▶ Agenda Política de Mujeres en la Diversidad

- ▶ ICEFI

Summary description of the commitment

The purpose of this commitment is to strengthen institutional processes for the implementation of policies, plans, and projects for the prevention of violence against women.

What is the problem that the compromise seeks to address?

Strengthening actions and mechanisms aimed at preventing violence against women.

What causes the problem?

Social and economic inequalities jeopardize the right to a life free of violence and other fundamental freedoms.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMITMENT

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

It has been recognized as the most reported crime in the country and the lethality of the problem.

Mechanisms, laws, plans, policies, and projects have been created and promoted.

What is the proposed solution?

Strengthening of national mechanisms for the advancement of women's human rights, including the Comprehensive Support Centers for Women Survivors of Violence - CAIMUS - for a comprehensive response to prevent, address, punish and eradicate violence against women.

What results do we want to achieve with the implementation of this commitment?

- a. Prevention of violence against women
- b. Reducing violence against women
- c. Improving access to and comprehensive care for women survivors of violence

ENGAGEMENT ANALYSIS

How will transparency be promoted within the commitment?

The commitment will promote accountability and the generation of reports and will comply the provisions of the Organic Budget Law and its Regulations regarding the presentation of quarterly reports.

How will the commitment help promote accountability?

Progress in the implementation of national and international commitments on women's rights is transparent.

Traceability and coordination are improved to speed up the transfer of funds destined for the Comprehensive Support Centers for Women Survivors of Violence – CAIMUS -

The monitoring of compliance with the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women - PLANNOVI-2020-2029 is verified.

How will the commitment enhance citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

It contributes, through dialogue, to the resolution of the problem of violence by complying with the provisions of the applicable regulations on the matter.

Civil society contributes with knowledge, monitoring results and proposals.

COMMITMENT PLANNING

Milestones	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Interested stakeholders																		
<p>Milestones 1</p> <p>MINGOB provides quarterly reports on the budgetary allocations and executions made to CAIMUS run by organizations specializing in violence against women, maintaining active communication with women's organizations for the corresponding allocations.</p>	<p>MINGOB generates greater traceability to know the status of the budget execution process linked to the funds assigned to the CAIMUS</p>	<p>June 2023</p>	<p>June 2025</p>	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Ministerio de Gobernación -MINGOB-</p>																		
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<p>Milestones 2</p> <p>Strengthening of the National Coordinator for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence against Women (CONAPREVI) as the leading institution at the national level for the prevention, care and eradication of violence against women.</p>	<p>Strengthening the roles, functions, and responsibilities of CONAPREVI through the review and update of its legal frameworks and strategic instruments.</p>	<p>June 2023</p>	<p>June 2025</p>	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Coordinadora Nacional para la Prevención de la Violencia Intrafamiliar y contra las Mujeres -CONAPREVI-</p>											
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Milestones	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Interested stakeholders
Milestones 3 Technical strengthening and budget allocations of the Presidential Secretariat for Women -SEPREM- and the Indigenous Women's Defender -DEMI- as mechanisms for the advancement of Human Rights for women.	Increase in mechanism's budgets. The work team possesses specialized and relevant knowledge for their functions. Analysis and reevaluation of institutional plans.	June 2023	June 2025	Responsible -DEMI / SEPREM-
				Supporting stakeholders
				Government CSOs Others
				MINFIN APMD CODEFEM AMMI Ixq'ib'Miriam ICEFI Incide Joven LAMBDA Mujeres con Poder Constituyente Visibles

Milestones 4 Monitoring and support for the participation mechanism of indigenous women's organizations in the transparent and public selection process for the Indigenous Women's Defender.	The process of appointing the Indigenous Women's Defender is transparent.	June 2024	June 2025	Responsible Instituto para la Asistencia y Atención a la Víctima del Delito -IV-
				Supporting stakeholders
				Government CSOs Others
				GGM AMMI Alas de Mariposas Asociación de Abogadas Indígenas Chomija CODEFEM Ixq'ib'Miriam Asociación de Mujeres Mayas Majawil Q'ij LAMBDA

AMENDMENTS TO COMMITMENT 5

- I. The participation of women's and indigenous women's CSOs was broadened to provide follow-up and support for the fulfillment of the commitment.
- II. A milestone was created related to the possibility of expanding the coverage of the Victim's Institute at the request of women's organizations, to address the defense and prevention of violence against women.

Promote orderly, safe, regular and circular labor mobility through training actions, statistics generation and information campaigns

Temporality of Commitment

30.6.2023 / 30.6.2024

COMMITMENT

6

Institution or actor responsible

Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social -MINTRAB-

Supporting stakeholders
Government,
Civil Society, Other actors
(parliaments, private sector, etc.)

Comisión Presidencial de Gobierno Abierto y Electrónico -GAE-

- ▶ Funprosperiti
- ▶ CEIDPAZ
- ▶ CiiDH
- ▶ Red Ciudadana
- ▶ ICEFI
- ▶ Techo
- ▶ FLACSO

Summary description of the commitment

The commitment seeks to promote that people interested in working abroad migrate in an orderly, safe, regular, and circular manner. For this purpose, it contemplates creating a mechanism that articulates efforts for the training of Guatemalan workers; providing periodic statistical reports on labor mobility in Guatemala according to the records of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security -MINTRAB-; and implementing a communication campaign that reinforces the importance of migrating with a temporary work visa.

What is the problem that the compromise seeks to address?

Most of the people seeks to migrate irregularly in search of work opportunities abroad.

What causes the problem?

Lack of economic opportunities, violence, and the desire to obtain higher remuneration leads to the search for work opportunities abroad, given the demand for low-skilled workers in developed countries.

DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMITMENT

What has been done so far to solve the problem?

MINTRAB has strengthened the Temporary Labor Program to provide an option from the public sector to promote an orderly, safe, regular, and circular migration for those who want to opt for an employment opportunity abroad. Due to this, the Program was institutionalized through Ministerial Agreement 163-2021; processes were redesigned to streamline recruitment and selection, to respond to the needs of employers and be an attractive option to place their job offers; agreements have also been signed with countries such as the United Mexican States and Spain. Derived from the above, the number of beneficiaries of this program increased exponentially, compared to the 15 workers who traveled in 2019. In 2020 there were 119 workers who traveled under the program, 916 temporary workers in 2021, 2,525 in 2022, 4,503 in 2023 and from January to June 2024, approximately 2,700 Guatemalan temporary workers.

Progress has also been made in the legal framework related to labor mobility. In 2022, the Congress of the Republic issued Decree 10-2022, Law for the Promotion of Guatemalan Merchant Marine Labor Abroad, which allows Guatemala to compete in the region to promote new formal and decent work opportunities in the world merchant fleet for Guatemalans; and to promote compliance with applicable Guatemalan labor legislation, as well as international standards. Subsequently, Governmental Agreement 50-2022 was issued, which established as mandatory the registration of recruiters of Guatemalan workers to work abroad. In addition, the Congress of the Republic also approved the Law for the Promotion of Temporary Work Abroad Decree 31-2022, which was presented by the Executive Branch, which makes Guatemala a more attractive country for international employers, thus enhancing the creation of decent work opportunities for Guatemalans who choose to migrate in an orderly, safe, regular and, above all, circulate for labor purposes.

MINTRAB created the electronic platform for the registration of recruiters that allows a better control of Guatemalan temporary workers; and citizens interested in a job opportunity abroad to know which are the formal recruiting companies that operate within the framework of the law to avoid being victims of scams. This platform provides an agile service, evaluating applications within a maximum period of 10 days. Currently, 165 temporary workers are registered by private recruiters.

During 2023, as one of the milestones of commitment number 7 of the Fifth National Action Plan for Open Government, in charge of the MINTRAB, a reporting tool was incorporated into the platform that allows generating

statistical reports that will be published on the website of the labor portfolio, available to the population, academia, civil society, private sector, among others, freely and free of charge.

What is the proposed solution?

Address the problem from different perspectives: information, training, and awareness. Periodically provide statistics related to labor mobility in Guatemala, allowing for informed decision-making, analysis and the generation of new proposals; manage coordinated actions to strengthen the capacities of Guatemalan workers, so that they have an attractive job profile, according to the demands of the current labor market, which increases their chances of being selected for a job opportunity; and, accompany the above actions with communication actions that reinforce the importance of migrating in an orderly, safe, regular and circular manner.

Which outcomes do we want to achieve with the implementation of this commitment?

To have accurate and regular data, as well as an articulated mechanism aimed at strengthening the capacities of Guatemalan workers; and that people interested in working temporarily abroad are sensitized and informed about the importance of migrating in an orderly, safe, regular, and circular manner, to minimize the chances of being victims of scams.

ENGAGEMENT ANALYSIS

How will transparency be promoted within the commitment?

Through the publication of reports on MINTRAB's activities and results related to the promotion of labor mobility. These reports include the actions carried out to achieve the milestones and the budget invested in the Temporary Labor Program. The information is also presented in the four-monthly accountability report prepared by MINTRAB, which shows the consistency of the data.

How will the commitment help promote accountability?

MINTRAB publishes the list of recruiting companies that hire Guatemalans to work temporarily abroad and that are authorized in accordance with the law. This allows the population to know which companies are formal and work within the framework of the law, which minimizes the possibility of being victims of fraud.

How will the commitment enhance citizen participation in defining, implementing, and monitoring solutions?

Citizens will be able to consult statistical data collected through MINTRAB's electronic platforms related to labor mobility, freely and free of charge. This information can be used for academic work, analysis, and proposals for solutions, based on accurate and reliable data.

COMMITMENT PLANNING

Milestones	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Concerned Parties
<p>Milestones 1</p> <p>Review and update, in a participatory manner, the electronic platforms related to labor mobility, including at least: country of hiring, gender, type of visa, age, sector, work performed, cultural identity, salaries and origin of the worker, among other information. It will also include number of employers, number of applicants and number of people who have been hired.</p>	<p>Information on electronic platforms, with accurate data, to guide decision making; the development of future projects and/or programs from different sectors; and, to identify lines of action that address the current reality regarding labor mobility, based on data.</p>	<p>August 2023</p>	<p>June 2025</p>	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social -MINTRAB-</p>
				<p>Supporting stakeholders</p>
				<p>Government CSOs Others</p>
				<p>-Funprosperiti</p> <p>- CEIDEPAPZ</p> <p>-CIIDH</p> <p>-Red Ciudadana</p> <p>-ICEFI</p> <p>-Techo</p> <p>-FLACSO</p>

<p>Milestones 2</p> <p>To create, in a participatory manner, a monitoring and follow-up mechanism for the electronic platforms related to labor mobility that allows identifying and implementing improvements or updates.</p>	<p>To define the model that establishes the process for monitoring, follow-up and evaluation of the electronic platforms related to labor mobility in the MINTRAB, to identify opportunities for improvement and updating.</p>	<p>September 2023</p>	<p>June 2025</p>	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social -MINTRAB-</p>
				<p>Supporting stakeholders</p>
				<p>Government CSOs Others</p>
				<p>Funprosperiti</p> <p>- CEIDEPAPZ</p> <p>-CIIDH</p> <p>-Red Ciudadana</p> <p>-ICEFI</p> <p>-Techo</p> <p>-FLACSO</p>

Activities	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Concerned Parties																				
<p>Milestones 3</p> <p>In the framework of the National Policy for Decent Employment, provide training and skills certification services to strengthen the occupational profile of Guatemalans interested in migrating in an orderly, safe, regular and circular manner for temporary employment purposes.</p>	<p>To have an institutionalized mechanism that articulates different instances with the common objective of strengthening the capacities of Guatemalan workers.</p>	<p>August 2023</p>	<p>June 2025</p>	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social -MINTRAB-</p>																				
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<p>Milestones 4</p> <p>Publish in the MINTRAB and GAE portals, the quarterly reports related to labor mobility, according to the annual communication plan of MINTRAB.</p>	<p>Have information available freely and free of charge on the actions and results of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare related to labor migration, which facilitates citizen oversight.</p>	<p>August 2023</p>	<p>June 2025</p>	<p>Responsible</p> <p>Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social -MINTRAB-</p>																				
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Activities	Expected Results	Start Date	End Date	Concerned Parties																				
Milestones 5 To design and implement a campaign on the importance of migrating for labor reasons in an orderly, safe, regular, and circular manner to avoid scams and other labor risks.	Population informed on how to migrate in an orderly, safe, regular, and circular manner for work purposes, reducing the chances of becoming a victim of fraud.	June 2023	June 2025	Responsible Ministerio de Trabajo y Previsión Social -MINTRAB-																				
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AMENDMENTS TO COMMITMENT 6

- I. Information on the coverage of the Temporary Work Program was updated.
- II. CSO participation was expanded in a representative manner.
- III. MINTRAB included substantive elements in its results, an internal mechanism was activated to expedite actions with emphasis on updating milestones with impact on the population.



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6 Plan de Acción Nacional de

