



infoSEGURA



GUATEMALA

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN THROUGHOUT THE LIFE CYCLE, 2020

- Preliminary considerations

 - Progress and challenges

 - The Continuum of violence
 - Violence against women
 - Violent deaths of women
 - Rape or aggravated rape
 - Human trafficking
 - Other sources of information
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PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

Concepts and Analytical Approach

Why is it urgent to generate robust evidence of Violence against women?

1. It is the outcome of a system that is based on **unequal power relations** between men and women.
2. Exposure to a series of **specific hazards** added to other forms of **discrimination and social exclusion** generate high and multiple forms of vulnerability.
3. There is an urgent need for **gender-sensitive indicators**, in order to characterize this situation, and design effective **public policies**.

PROGRESS AND CHALLENGES Legal framework, information management y victimization

Regulatory Framework					
1982 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● CEDAW Ratified 	1995 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Belem do Para Ratified 	1996 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Peace Accords Signed ● Law for the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of IFV 	1999 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law for the Dignity and Integral Promotion of Women ● DEMI Created 	2000 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PROPEVI (2000-present) ● SEPREM Created ● CONAPREVI Created ● Meeting of magistrates of highest courts in Ibero-America to discuss gender perspectives 	2001 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law for Social Development
2002 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Ratified Optional protocol to CEDAW 	2003 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Women participate in development councils ● National Policy for the Advancement and Development of Women 	2004 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● PLANOM (2004-2014) 	2008 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law against Femicide and Other Forms of VAW ● Plan for Equity in opportunities (2009-2023) 	2009 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Law against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Trafficking 	2010 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Special Courts for femicide and Other Forms of Violence against Women in Guatemala, Quetzaltenango and Chiquimula.
2011 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● INE creates the National Information System on VAW ● Women's Prosecutor's Office at MP 	2012 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Special Courts for Femicide and other forms of violence against women in Alta Verapaz and Huehuetenango 	2013 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Special Courts for femicide and other forms of violence against women in Escuintla and Izabal ● Special Courts authority expanded in Guatemala 	2014 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Special Courts for Femicide and other forms of violence against women in Quiché and Petén 	2015 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Special Courts authority expanded 	2016-2020 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Special Courts for Femicide and other forms of violence against women in the rest of the departments. ● Public policy against sexual violence in Guatemala, 2019.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● International legal frameworks ● National frameworks ● Political and Institutional Progress ● Intervening factors ● Institutional strengthening ● Public Policies 					

Source: Prepared by InfoSegura, based on international instruments and national law on violence against women, 2018.

Information gaps to increase visibility of violence against women in the life cycle

1. Lack of information on certain offenses such as violence in the workplace, obstetrical-, media-, institutional violence, etc.
2. Highly aggregated information
3. Data not recorded
4. Inconsistencies among primary sources of information
5. Data not regularly updated
6. Difficulties comparing with other countries

THE CONTINUUM OF VIOLENCE

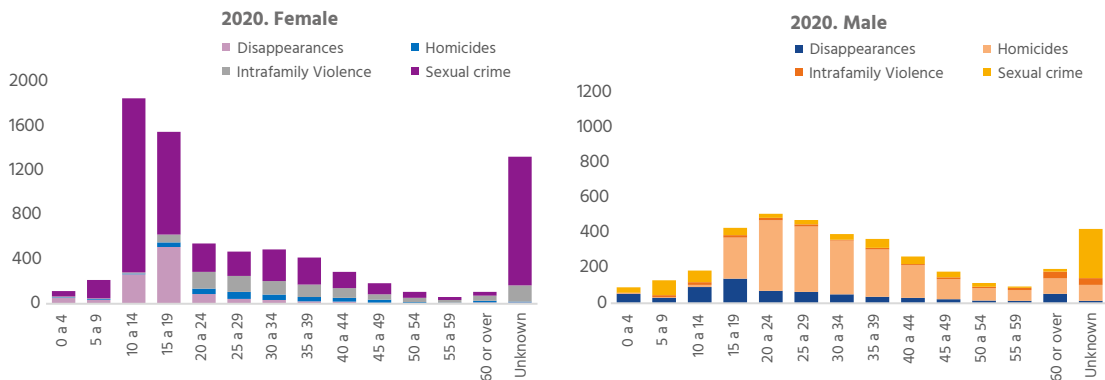
This refers to an inertia and continuity of violence in the lives of women, in which there seems to be a continuum in their histories where the norm and the constant is violence directed toward them, always and everywhere. Source: UNDP and USAID, 2016.

The Continuum of Violence Against Women: a citizen security and human rights issue



► **The Continuum of Violence affects women differently than men.**

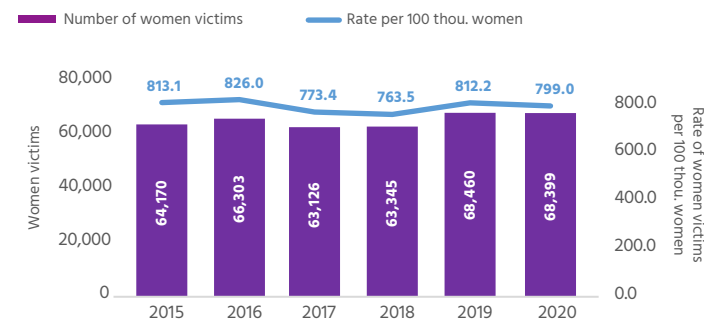
Sexual violence tends to be recurring and has long-term effects for survivors.



Source: Sexual Crime: 2020 Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021. Disappearances/Homicides/Intrafamily Violence 2020 PNC data, INE validation pending.

► **There are various types of violence that affect the lives of women and girls. In 2020 approximately 8 in 1,000 women and girls were victims of some type of violence.**

Total Rate



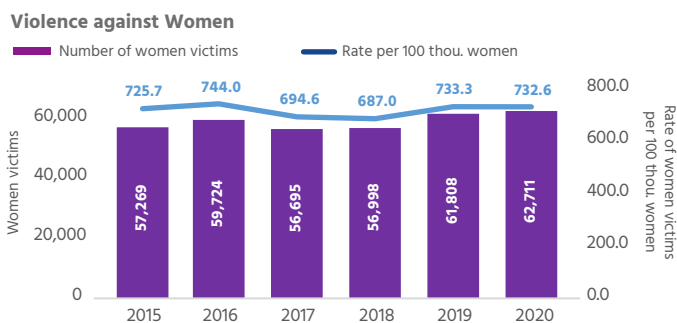
Note: These rates include women victims by reports filed with Public Ministry by offenses of Violence against Women, Human Trafficking, rape and aggravated rape and femicide.
Source: Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021. Demographic projections based on the 2018 CENSUS

Violence against women

Violence against women is "any act or conduct, based on gender, which causes death or physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, whether in the public or the private sphere." Source: Law against Femicide and Other Forms of Violence against Women, 2008.

► **Estimates in 2020 show 171 daily female victims of violence against women**

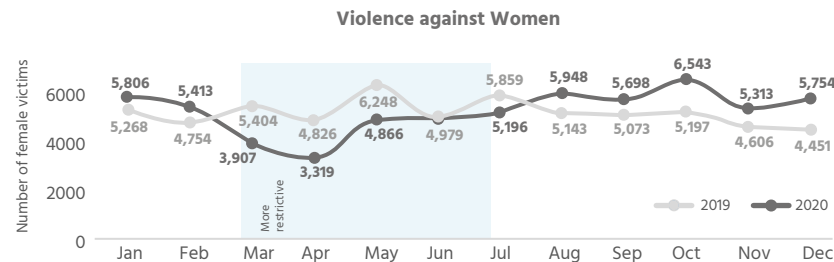
At year-end 2020, the number of women victims of Violence against Women rose slightly, from 1.5% compared to the previous year, during the COVID-19 pandemic, women were exposed to more violence.



Source: Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021. Demographic projections as per 2018 CENSUS.

► **During the period when mobility restriction measures were tightened, there was a downturn in number of reports of violence against women.**

However, starting in August 2020, women victims of Violence against women were greater the year before and prior months. This increase may have to do with the easing of restrictions in travel that made it easier for women to file complaints.

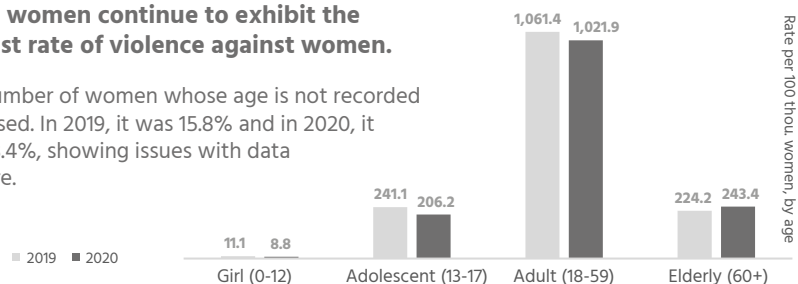


Source: Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021.

► **The number of women older than 60 who were victims of violence against women registered an increase of 8.6% in 2020, compared to 2019.**

► **Adult women continue to exhibit the highest rate of violence against women.**

The number of women whose age is not recorded increased. In 2019, it was 15.8% and in 2020, it was 18.4%, showing issues with data capture.

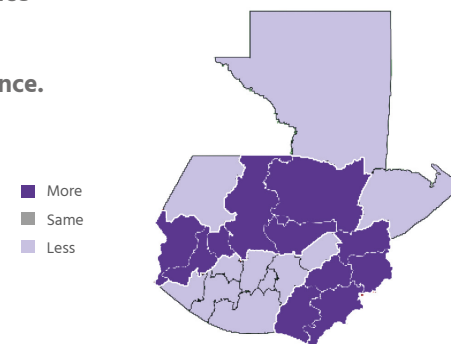


Source: Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021.

► **Departments in the northwest and west exhibit a rise in number of women victims of Violence against Women, this mostly coincides with departments that also record the highest number of hotline calls for Intrafamily violence.**

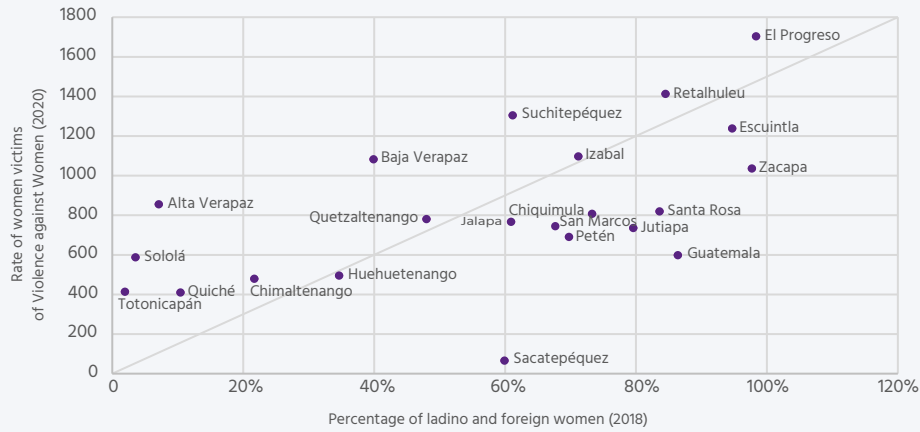
As for the number of women victims, the departments of Guatemala, Alta Verapaz, Escuintla and San Marcos represented 41.2%, of the country's total number of women victims.

Change in number of women victims of Violence against Women 2020/2019

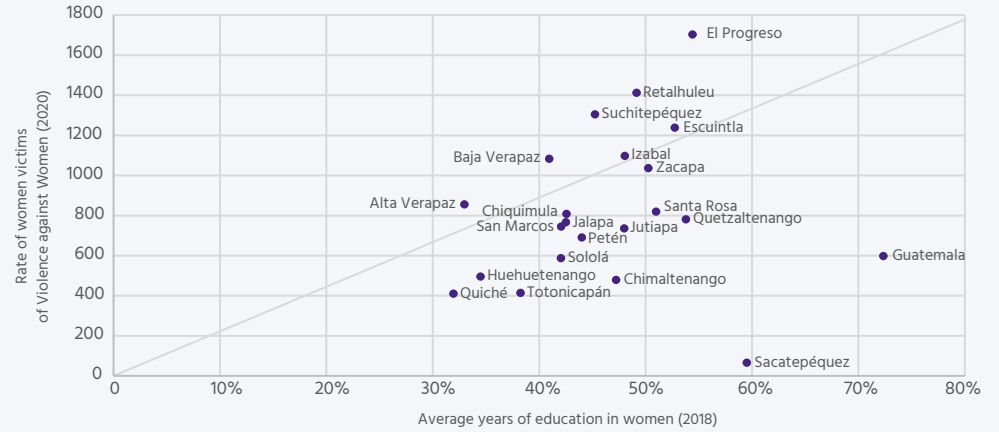


Source: Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021.

► The rate of women victims reporting the offense de violence against women at the Public Ministry exhibits a relation to average years of education and ethnic background.



Source: Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021 and 2018 CENSUS data.



Source: Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021 and 2018 CENSUS data.

Violent deaths of women

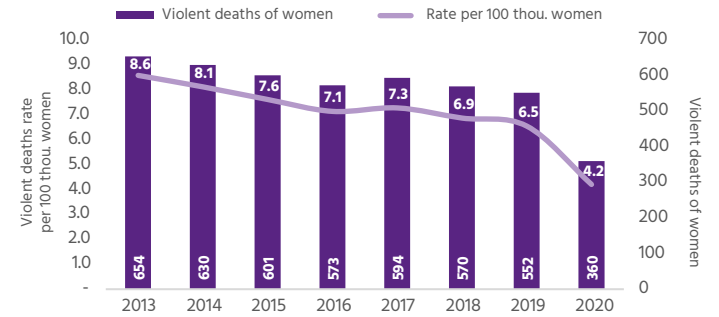
The term "violent deaths of women" refers to murder of women in the case of Guatemala, these cases are also under study to establish them as femicide or homicide, etc. as per legal typification.

► In 2020, on average, 30 were murdered per month in Guatemala.

The violent death rate of women in 2020, was 4.2 per 100,000 women, the lowest in the last ten years.

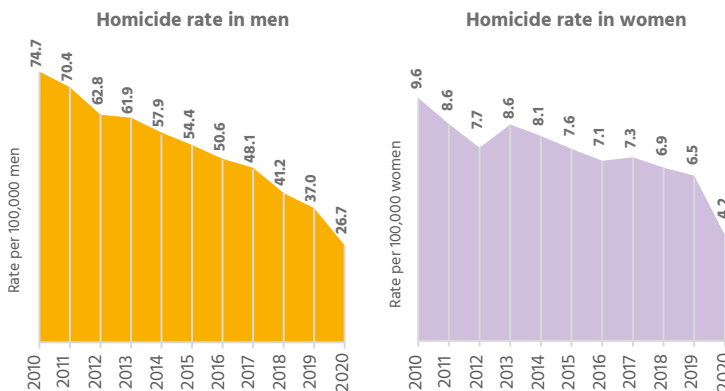
There was a 34.8% downturn in homicides of women as compared to 2019, this is attributed to change in mobility due to lockdown measures due to COVID- 19 pandemic.

*The term "violent deaths of women" refers to murder of women in Guatemala.



Source: Guatemala 2010–2019 National Statistics Institute. National Civil Police 2020 data under study INE validation pending. Demographic projections based on the 2018 CENSUS

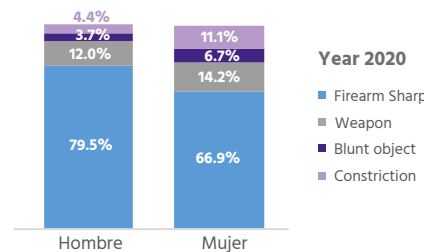
► The homicide rate for women (-56.4%) fell less between 2010 and 2020, compared to that of men (-64.2%).



Source: Guatemala 2010-2019 National Statistics Institute. National Civil Police 2020 data. Demographic projections based on the 2018 CENSUS.

► Compared with men, the use of the sharp and blunt objects to commit murder is greater in women and strangulation is almost triple

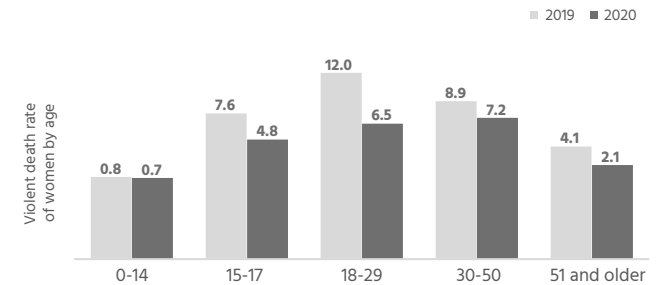
Approximately 7 in 10 violent deaths of women involved a firearm.



Source: National Civil Police 2020 data under study INE validation pending.

► Women age 30 to 50 are the primary victims of lethal violence.

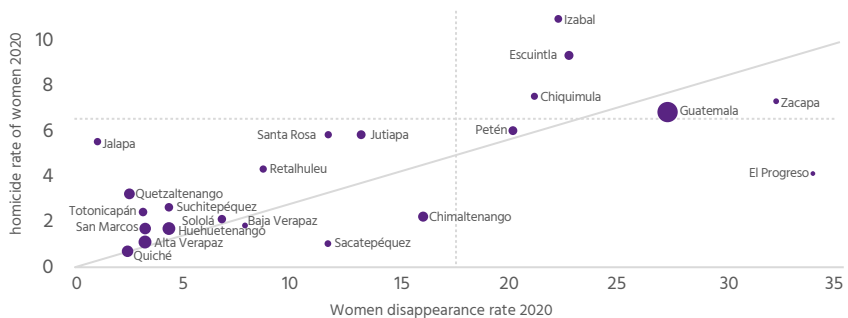
In 2020, women ages 30 to 50 became the primary victims of homicide with 43.1% cases, exhibiting a restructuring compared to 2019.



Source: National Civil Police 2020 data under study INE validation pending. Demographic projections based on the 2018 CENSUS

▶ **Territories with high rates of homicides of women also exhibit high rates in disappearances of women.**

Comparison of the rate of female disappearances and female homicides (2020)



Source: For 2020, PNC data that was used is in process of validation by the INE. Demographic projections based on the 2018 CENSUS.

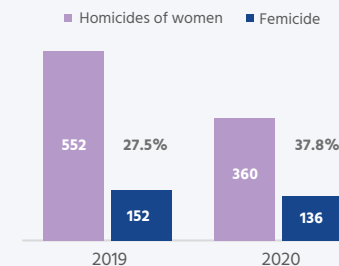
Femicide

"Violent death of a woman, caused by unequal relationship of power between men and women in exerting gender power against women."

Source: Law against Femicide and Other Forms of Violence against Women, 2008.

▶ **As of 2020, the Public Ministry typified a greater percentage of femicides in relation to homicides of women registered by PNC (37.8%), compared to the previous year (27.5%).**

The enactment of the Law Against Femicide and Other Forms of Violence Against Women (2008) has led to the recognition of femicides as a legal category, however, investigating the hate motives behind this type of crime remains a challenge for Guatemala, since only 37.8% of these were typified as femicide in 2020.



Homicides of women, 2019 National Institute of Statistics with information from PNC; 2020 PNC in the process of validation by the INE. Femicides: Public Ministry according to reports generated on 02/27/2021.

Rape or aggravated rape

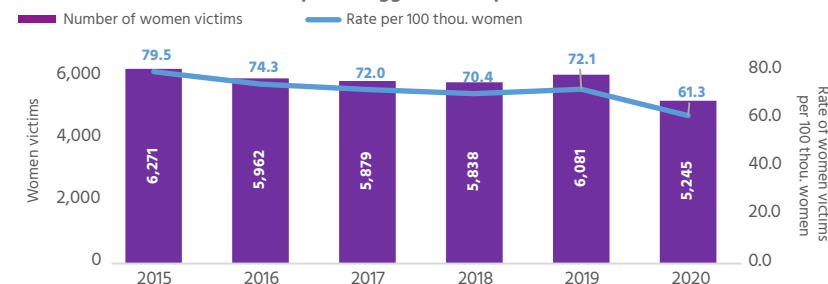
Offenses in this section are as established in the reform to Criminal Code article 173, Decree 17-73 of the Congress of the Republic.

Source: Law against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Human Trafficking, Decree 09-2009

▶ **It is estimated in Guatemala there was an average of 14 cases of rape of women per day in 2020.**

In 2020, rape registered a 13.7% decrease compared to the previous year, possibly due to the restrictive measures imposed due to COVID-19. However, this data is still alarming considering women remained at home.

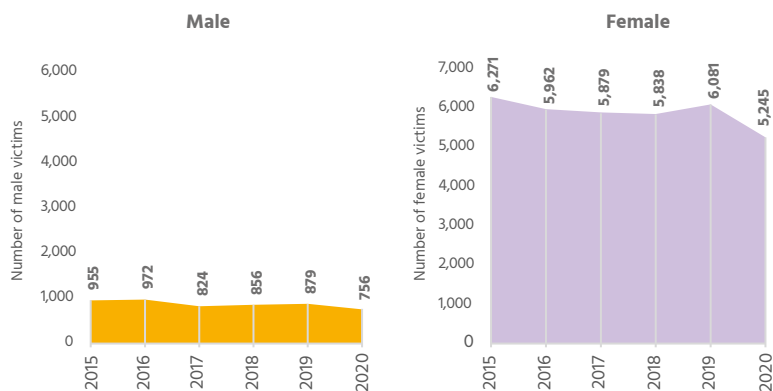
Number of women victims of rape and aggravated rape



Source: Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021. Demographic projections as per 2018 CENSUS.

▶ **In 2020, approximately 9 in 10 victims of rape were women.**

As compared to 2019, rape in both men and women registered a significant decrease, possibly due to the restrictive measures imposed due to COVID-19.

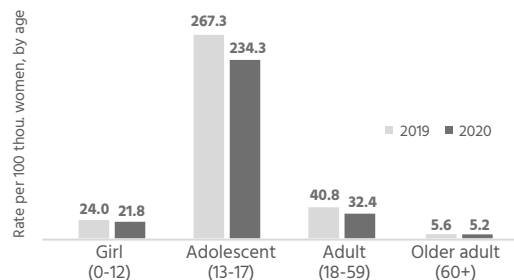


Source: Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021. Demographic projections as per 2018 CENSUS.

▶ **In 2020, approximately 23 in 10,000 women ages 15 to 17 had been victims of a rape.**

During 2020, 22% of recorded reports of women victims of rape did not include the variable for age.

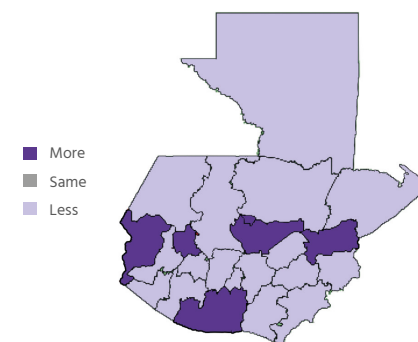
Despite a lower probability of experiencing these crimes starting at age 18, women are exposed to this throughout the life cycle.



Source: Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021. Demographic projections as per 2018 CENSUS.

▶ **In 2020, only 5 of 22 departments recorded a rise in the number of women victims of rape compared to the previous year, the three departments with the greatest increase were Escuintla, Baja Verapaz and San Marcos.**

Change in the number of women victims of rape and aggravated rape 2020/2019



Source: Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021.

Human trafficking

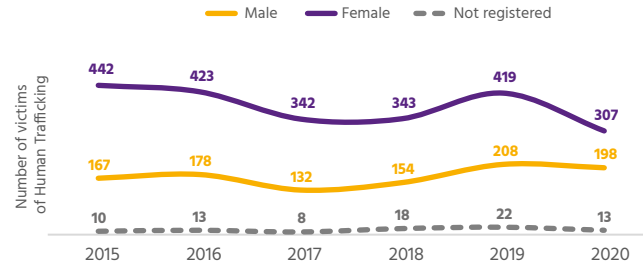
Human trafficking is "[...] the recruitment, transport, transfer, harboring or, receipt of persons by means of threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception, of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs."

Source: UNODC, 2007.

▶ In 2020, cases of trafficking in women dropped by 26.7% compared to the previous year.

In 2020, Guatemala registered a total 518 cases of Human Trafficking, 59.3% of them involved females.

Despite the noticeable drop in the number of cases compared to 2019, this reduction was primarily due to the curtailment of mobility because of restrictions to combat COVID-19.

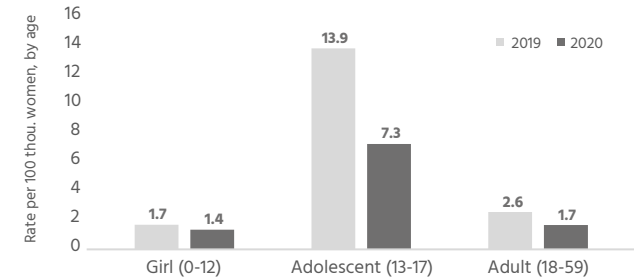


Source: Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021.

▶ The main victims of human trafficking are usually adolescent females ages 13 to 17.

In 2020, in 43.6% of cases the age of victims was not registered.

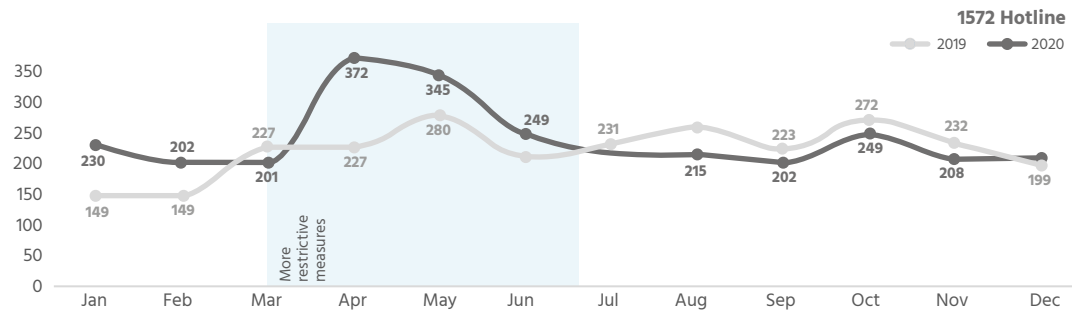
Nevertheless, cases where this information is included, reveal that 54.9% of female victims of trafficking were under the age of 17.



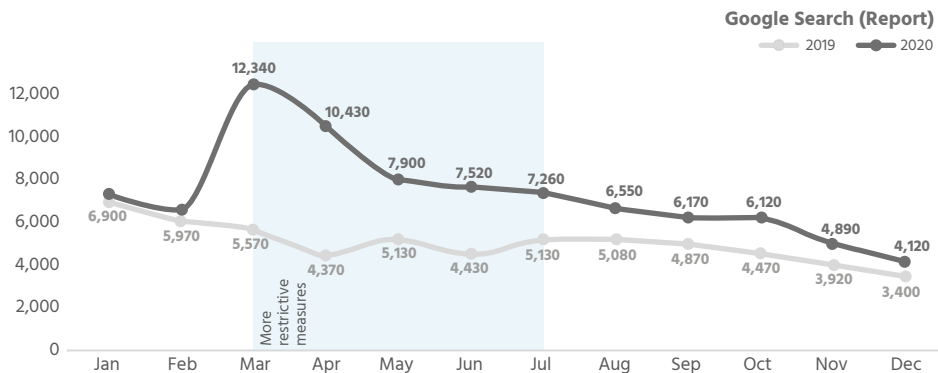
Source: Public Ministry, as per reports generated 27 Feb 2021. Demographic projections based on 2018 CENSUS

Other sources of information

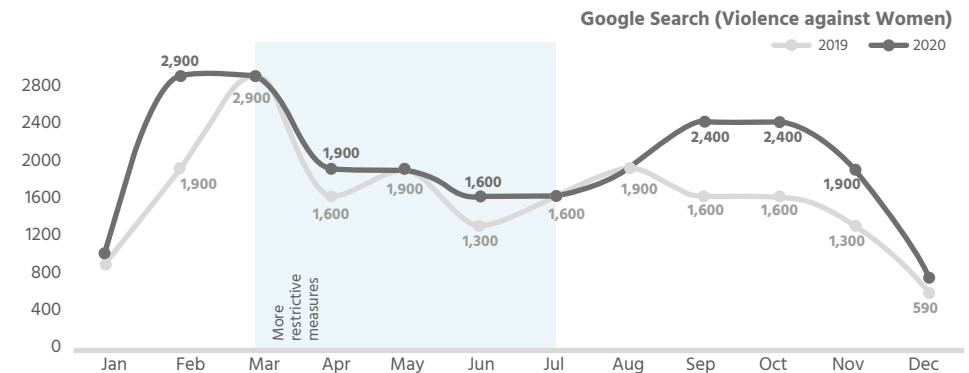
▶ Other sources of information such as the Public Ministry's physical violence hotline (1572) and Google keyword searches related to violence show indications that during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, women were exposed to greater violence.



Source: Public Ministry Women's Observatory.



Source: Google Ads.



Source: Google Ads.