



infoSEGURA



# GUATEMALA

## VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN THROUGHOUT THE LIFE CYCLE, 2021

- Preliminary considerations
- Progress and challenges
- The Continuum of violence:
  - Violence against women
  - Violent deaths of women/femicide
  - Missing women (Isabel-Claudina warnings)
  - Rape or aggravated rape
  - Human Trafficking
  - Other Sources of Information
    - 1572 hotline
    - Social listening



# 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

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

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



# PRELIMINARY CONSIDERATIONS

1. Analysis of 2021 needs to use the two prior years as a reference, primarily considering that 2020 was atypical due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

2. The rates of complaints are being analyzed in most cases, from which one does not necessarily infer that victimization is higher, as this can be an outcome of increased trust in institutions or reporting mechanisms that have supported women who step forward to file a complaint.

3. This characterization reflects administrative records on violence against women and related crimes. Nevertheless, this is considered to be only part of all crime, because the figure can be very high, according to the 2018 ENPEVI survey showing that only 23% of crime is reported, which may be similar in the case of crimes of violence against women. This calls for special surveys on violence against women to supplement the administrative records.

4. A high percentage of the ignored/unregistered data may bias or affect the accuracy of analysis.

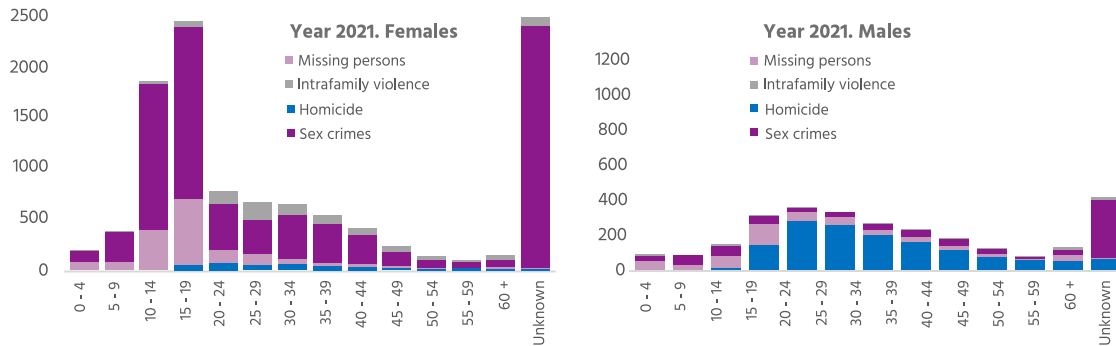
5. This characterization presents data regarding the number of incidents, as well as the rate of victims per 100 thousand population. The number of incidents enable us to understand the concentrations of the different crimes across the territory, whereas the rates show the level of occurrences in the territories, weighted according to population.

6. Data used in this analysis were provided by the Public Ministry, they may differ from official data published on the INE's National Information System on Violence against Women, which is the result of the INE processing, cleaning and purging the data.

## ► The continuum of violence affects women differently than men

Women and girls were the primary victims of sexual crime and disappearances, whereas men were the main victims of homicidal violence.

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



Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending, National Civil Police (PNC)-Statistics Section, validation by INE pending.



During 2021, approximately one in 100 women and girls became a victim who reported any of the types of violence against women y other related crimes.

Per 100 thou women:



\*Includes homicide

Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending, National Civil Police (PNC)-Statistics Section, validation by INE pending, Demographic projections as per 2018 CENSUS.

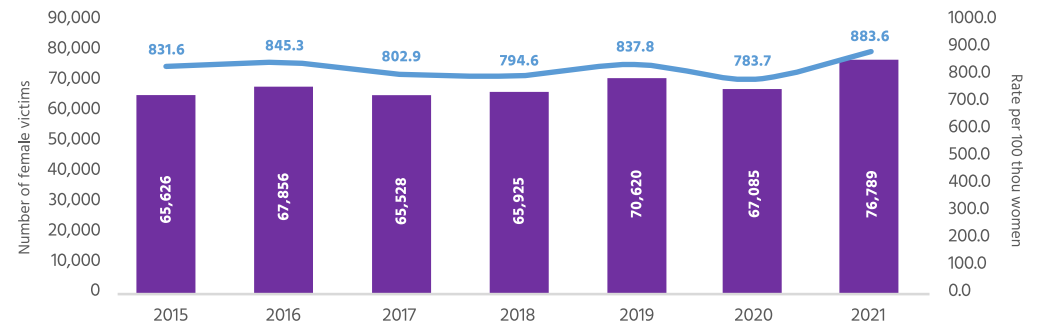
## ► The number of complaints filed in 2021 has been the highest recorded in the last 7 years.

### Overall Incidence Rate

- Number of women victims
- Rate per 100 thou women

This includes cases of women and girls victims of violence against women, rape, aggravated rape, human trafficking and femicide.

Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending, Demographic projections as per 2018 CENSUS.

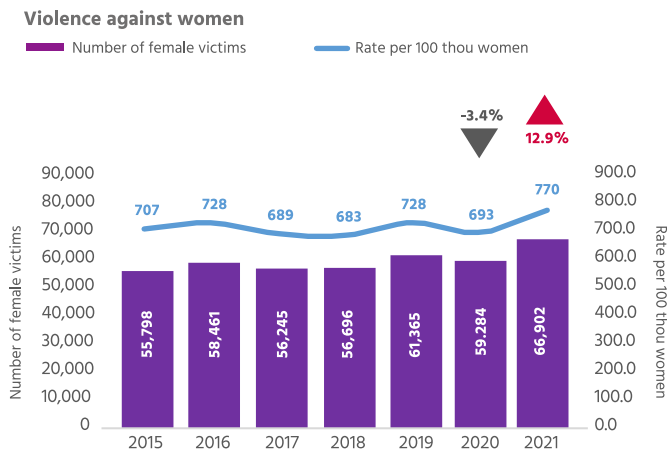


# Violence against Women

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

Estimates in 2021 show that on a daily basis, 183 women and girls were victims of violence against women.

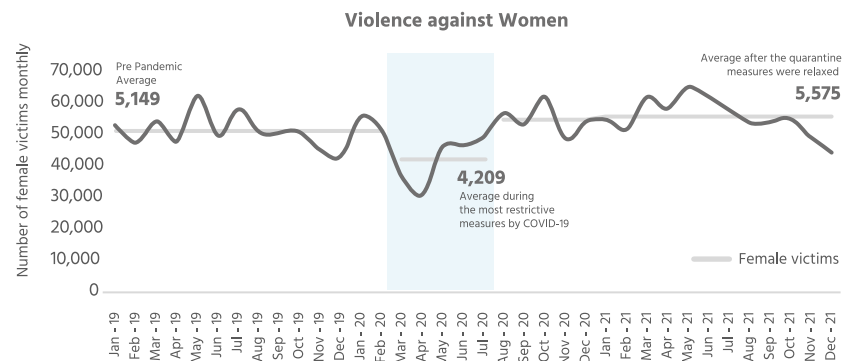
At year-end 2021, the reported number of cases of women and girls who were victims of violence against women rose slightly, 12.9% over the previous year, a significant increment compared to -3.4% that was registered in 2020. During the COVID-19 pandemic, women and girls were exposed to a higher degree of violence, however the reports could have been filed in prior months.



Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending. 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.

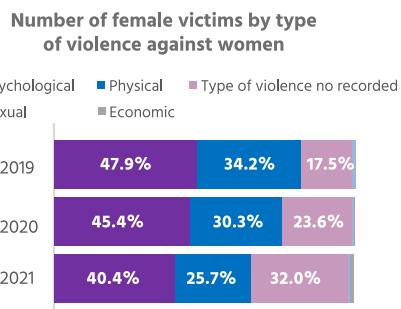
Nevertheless, starting in August 2020, the average number of women and girl victims who presented complaints was greater than those prior to the pandemic. This increase may have to do with the easing of restrictions in travel that made it easier for women to file complaints.



Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending.

Since 2020, the number of the variable - Type of Manifestation - which is not registered, has duplicated, which causes a bias, and is a hindrance to accurate data to understand and eradicate VAW.

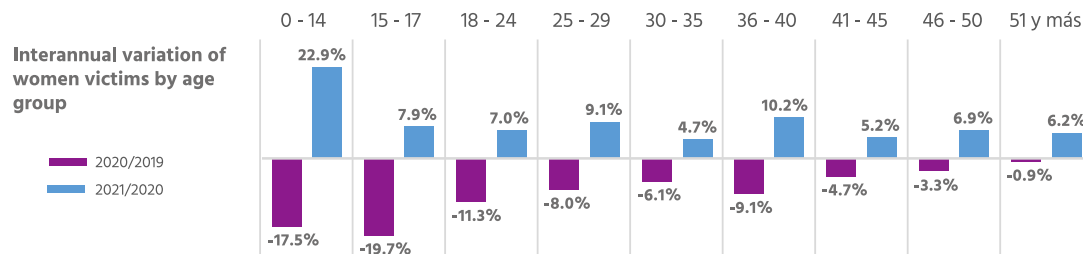
These complaints include the variable -Type of Manifestation of VAW-, 4 in 10 were victims of psychological violence y approximately 3 of physical violence.



Despite the fact that adult women continue to exhibit the highest rate of violence against women, 2,028 young and adolescent girls entered the cycle of the continuum of VAW.

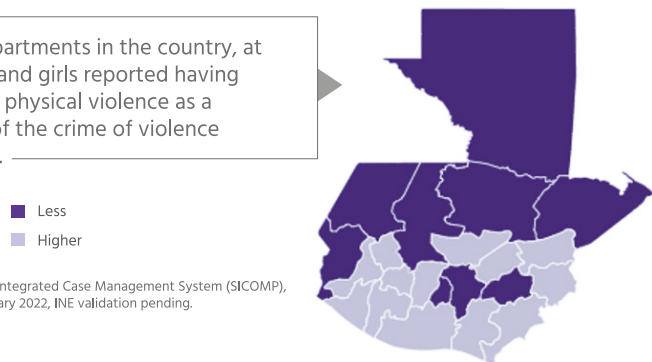


In 2021 as compared to the previous year, there was a rise in the number women victims of all ages, particularly of girls ages 0 to 14.



Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending. Demographic projections as per 2018 CENSUS.

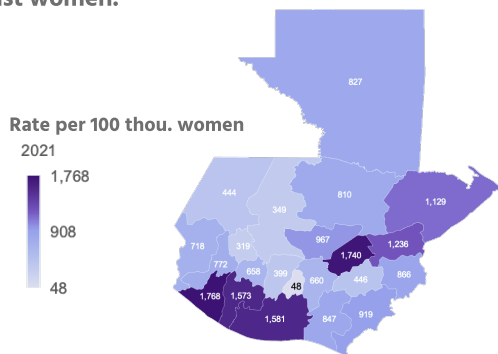
In 2021, in 9 departments in the country, at least 3 women and girls reported having been victims of physical violence as a manifestation of the crime of violence against women.



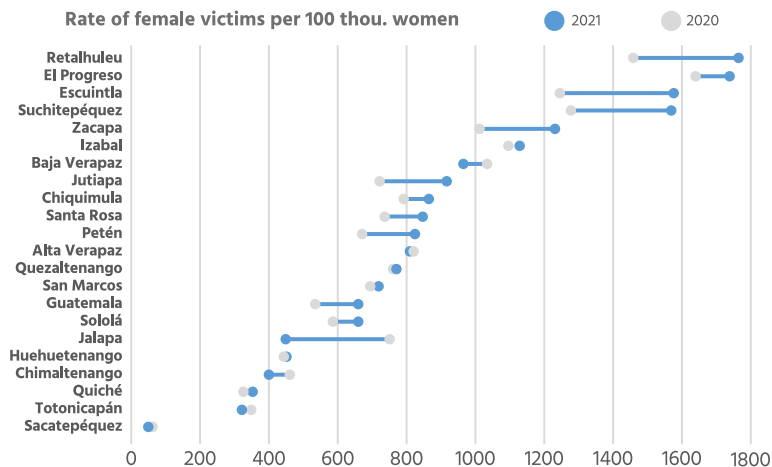
Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending.

► In the departments of El Progreso, Retalhuleu, Suchitepéquez and Escuintla, at least 15 women and girls in 1,000, reported being victims of violence against women.

The departments of Santa Rosa, Jutiapa, Suchitepéquez, Escuintla and Zacapa registered the greatest increases in the number of women and girl victims as compared to 2020, primarily in departments along the country's coastline.



Rate of female victims per 100 thou. women

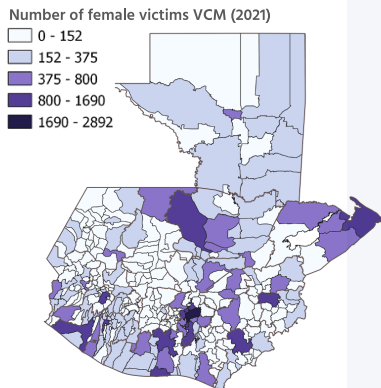


Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending. Demographic projections as per 2018 CENSUS.

► Ten municipalities with urban characteristics and a large population accounted for 22% of the total number of women and girls who were victims of VAW, equivalent to 14,261 victims.

Ten municipalities with the greatest number of women and girls victims of violence against women (2021)

| Municipality, department       | Number of women victims of Violence against Women |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Guatemala, Guatemala           | 2,892   |
| Villa Canales, Guatemala       | 1,690   |
| Escuintla, Escuintla           | 1,392   |
| Puerto Barrios, Izabal         | 1,363   |
| Mixco, Guatemala               | 1,324   |
| Retalhuleu, Retalhuleu         | 1,318   |
| San Miguel Petapa, Guatemala   | 1,293   |
| Cobán, Alta Verapaz            | 1,168   |
| San José, Escuintla            | 1,095   |
| Quetzaltenango, Quetzaltenango | 1,086   |

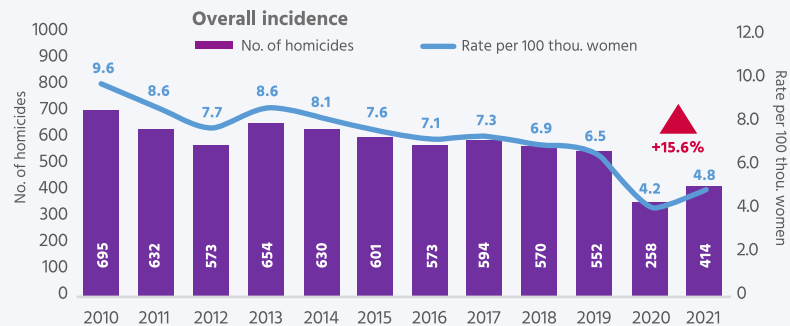


Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending

## National Civil Police records of violent deaths of women and girls

► In 2021, at least one woman or girl died violently every day in Guatemala.

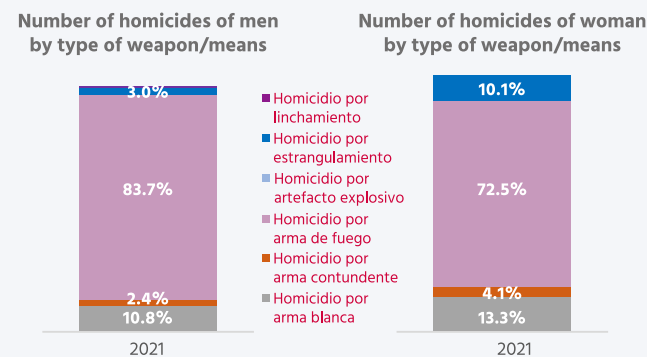
The violent death rate of women and girls in 2021, was 4.8 per 100,000 women, the highest compared to 2020; however, this is lower than pre-pandemic levels.



Source: Guatemala 2010–2020 National Statistics Institute. National Civil Police 2021 data in process of validation by the INE. Demographic projections based on the 2018 CENSUS.

► Homicides of women are committed with greater brutality, during 2021, the proportion of the use of sharp weapons and blunt objects was greater in females, and strangulation is almost triple when compared with males.

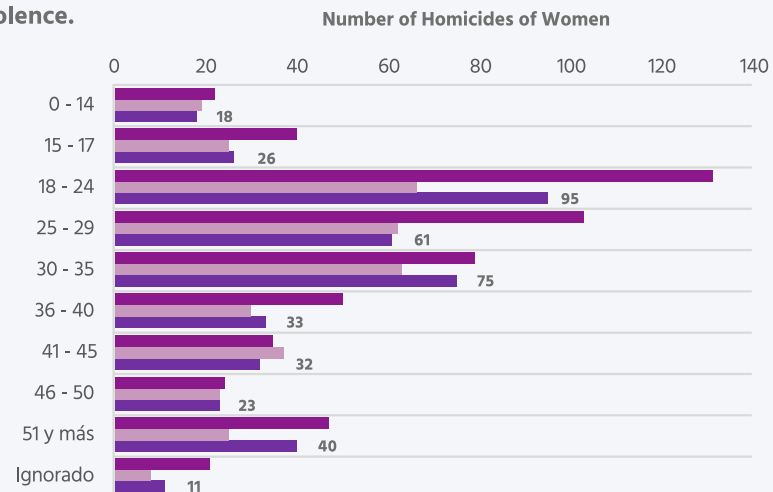
Firearms were involved in 7 in 10 homicides of women in 2021.



Source: Guatemala 2010–2020 National Statistics Institute. National Civil Police 2021 data in process of validation by the INE.

► Young women ages 18 to 24 were the primary victims of lethal violence.

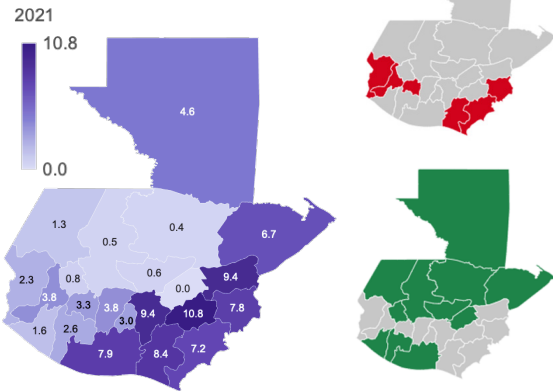
As of 2021, all age groups were below the number of homicides of women registered prior to the pandemic, notwithstanding the comparison with 2020, women ages 18-24, 30-40, and over the age of 51 show significant increases.



Source: Guatemala 2010–2020 National Statistics Institute. National Civil Police 2021 data in process of validation by the INE.

- **Homicides of women and girls mostly took place in the East and South East of the country, similar to homicides of men.**

### Homicide rate of women per 100 thou. women



### Relation between 2021/2019

In 2021, these departments surpassed the number of homicides of women and girls recorded prior to the pandemic.

### Relation between 2021/(2020-2019)

This group of departments is noteworthy because of the steady decline in homicides of women and girls, with figures below those of 2020 and 2019.

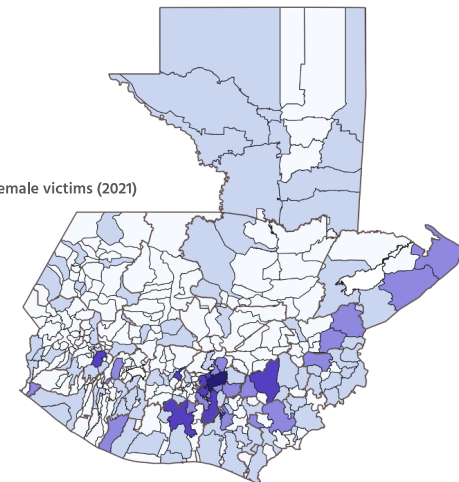
Source: Guatemala 2010–2020 National Statistics Institute. National Civil Police 2021 data in process of validation by the INE. Demographic projections based on the 2018 CENSUS

- **10 municipalities made up almost half of all violent deaths of women and girls in 2021 (47.1%), equivalent to 195 homicides of women and girls, took place primarily in the municipalities in the department of Guatemala and in the main cities in the departments.**

Ten municipalities with a the greatest number of women and girls victims of violence against women (2021)

| Municipality, department       | Number of homicides of women and girls |
|--------------------------------|--|
| Guatemala, Guatemala           | 72                                     |
| Villa Nueva, Guatemala         | 32                                     |
| Mixco, Guatemala               | 18                                     |
| Villa Canales, Guatemala       | 11                                     |
| Jalapa, Jalapa                 | 11                                     |
| Chimaltenango, Chimaltenango   | 10                                     |
| Escuintla, Escuintla           | 10                                     |
| Quetzaltenango, Quetzaltenango | 9                                      |
| San Pedro Ayampuc, Guatemala   | 8                                      |
| Barberena, Santa Rosa          | 7                                      |
| Zacapa, Zacapa                 | 7                                      |

Source: Guatemala 2010–2020 National Statistics Institute. National Civil Police 2021 data in process of validation by the INE.



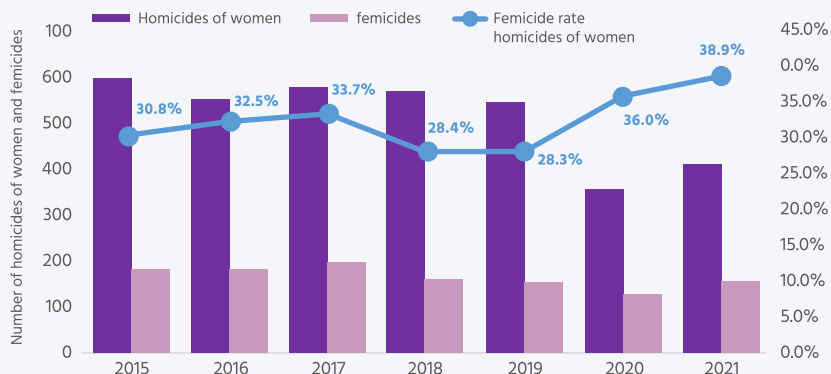
## Femicide

"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.

- **In 2021, the Public Ministry typified more instances recorded by the PNC (38.9%) as femicides than homicides of women, as compared to the last six years.**

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 whether hate is the motive behind this type of crime remains a challenge in Guatemala, since only 38.9% of these were typified as femicide in 2021.

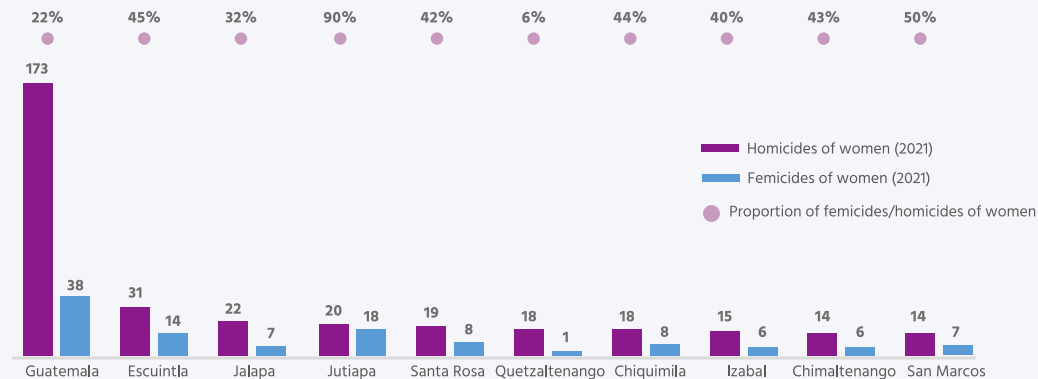


Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending. Homicidios de mujeres: 2010–2020 Instituto Nacional de Estadística. 2021 datos de la Policía Nacional Civil en proceso de validación por el INE.

- **The department of Guatemala has the highest number of homicides of women and girls, but it registers a low proportion of femicides, in relation to the homicides.**

The departments of Jutiapa, San Marcos, Escuintla and Chiquimula have a greater number of femicides than the number of homicides of women.

### Top 10 departments with the highest number of homicides of women



Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending. Homicidios de mujeres: Guatemala 2010–2020 National Statistics Institute. National Civil Police 2021 data in process of INE validation.

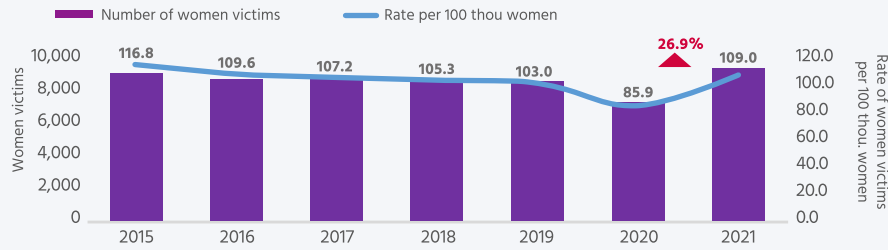
# Rape

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

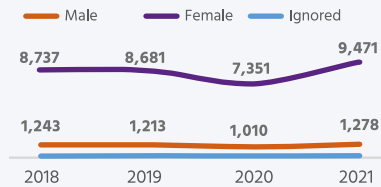
Source: Law against Sexual Violence, Exploitation and Human Trafficking, Decree 09-2009

## It is estimated in Guatemala, on average, 26 cases of rape of women were reported per day in 2021.

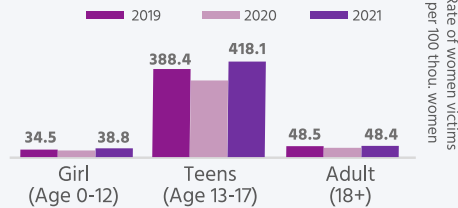
In 2020, rape registered a 16.6% decrease compared to the previous year, possibly due to the restrictive measures imposed due to COVID-19. However, this data is still alarming considering women and girls remained at home.



## Approximately 9 in 10 victims of rape were women and girls.



## In 2021, approximately 4 in one thousand adolescent women ages 13 to 17 had been victims of rape.

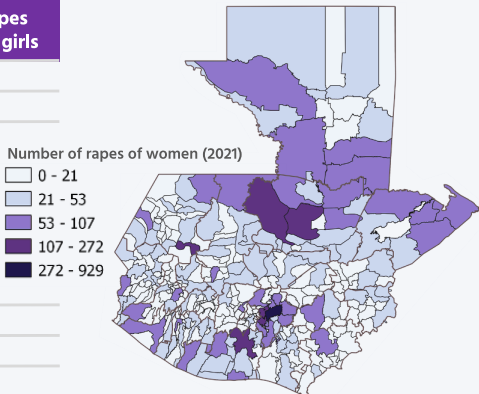


## Municipalities with the highest records of rape of women and girls are in the northern belt and central area of the country, mostly in rural areas.

10 municipalities accounted for 25.6% of all records of rape in 2021, equivalent to 2,402 women and girls who were victims of rape.

Ten municipalities with a the greatest number of rapes of women and girls (2021)

| Municipality, department         | Number of rapes of women and girls |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Guatemala, Guatemala             | 929                                |
| Mixco, Guatemala                 | 272                                |
| Villa Nueva, Guatemala           | 230                                |
| Escuintla, Escuintla             | 150                                |
| Huehuetenango, Huehuetenango     | 149                                |
| Cobán, Alta Verapaz              | 138                                |
| San Pedro Carchá, Alta Verapaz   | 136                                |
| Quetzaltenango, Quetzaltenango   | 107                                |
| Sayaxché, Petén                  | 99                                 |
| Villa Canales, Guatemala         | 97                                 |
| San Juan Sacatepéquez, Guatemala | 95                                 |



Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 28 February 2022, INE validation pending. Demographic projections as per 2018 CENSUS.

# Women and girls reported missing

"Generally speaking, missing persons those whose whereabouts are unknown to their relatives and/or who, on the basis of reliable information, has been reported missing in connection with an armed conflict (international or not), or internal violence (internal unrest and any other situation that may require the intervention of a independent and neutral institution)." Source: ICRC, 2012.

## Isabel-Claudina Warnings

"Mechanism for the immediate search for missing women, in order to guarantee the life, liberty, security, integrity and dignity of women who are missing, in order to have a mechanism that allows for their prompt location and protection to prevent them, after their disappearance, from being subjected to other types of harassment, murder or transfer to other communities or countries." (Women over the age of 18).

Law for the Immediate Search of Disappeared Women, Decree 09-2016

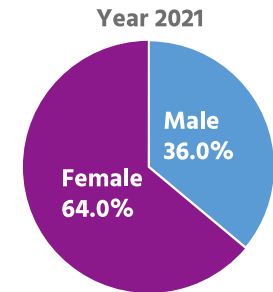
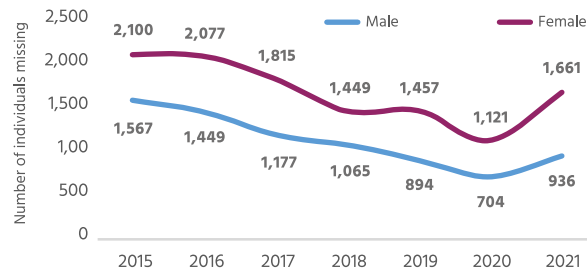
## Alba-Keneth Warnings

The ALBA-KENETH Warning system is a set of coordinated and interconnected actions that expedite and allow public institutions to locate and safeguard children or adolescents who have been taken or who are missing, and recover a safeguard them.

Law of the Alba-Keneth Warning System, Decree 28-2010

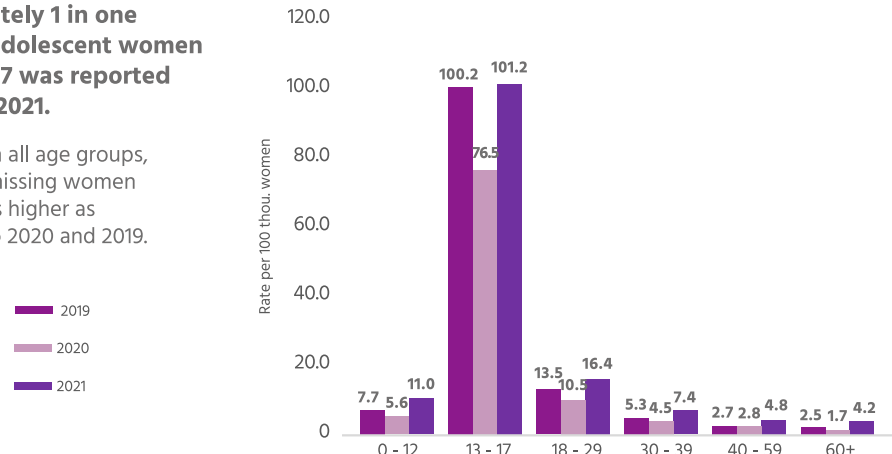
## In 2021, at least 4 women and girls went missing daily.

In 2021, reports of missing women and girls showed a significant increment, reaching higher levels than previous years.



## Approximately 1 in one thousand adolescent women ages 13 to 17 was reported missing in 2021.

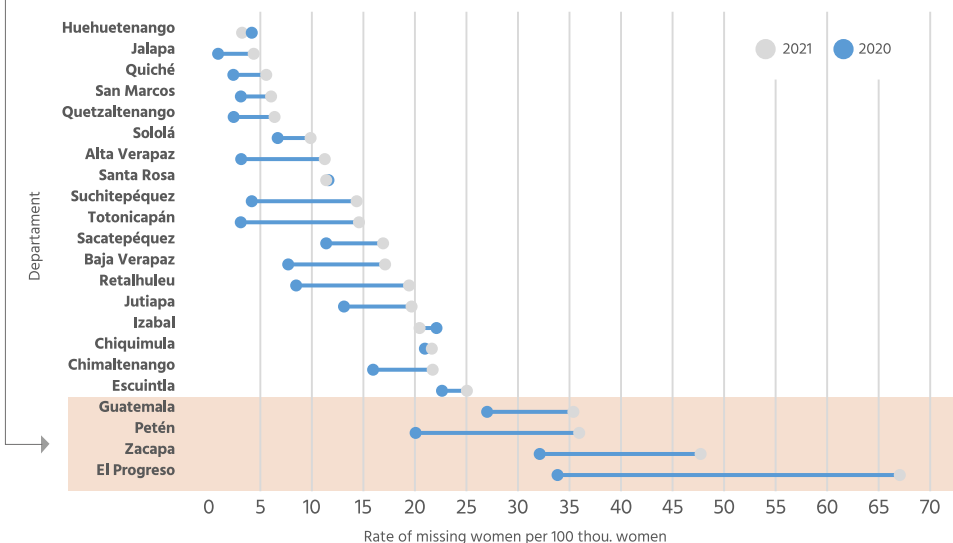
As of 2021, in all age groups, the rate of missing women and girls was higher as compared to 2020 and 2019.



Source: Guatemala 2010-2020 National Statistics Institute. National Civil Police 2021 data in process of validation by the INE. Demographic projections based on the 2018 CENSUS.

▶ **The departments of El Progreso, Zacapa, Petén and Guatemala registered the highest reporting rates of missing women and girls in 2021.**

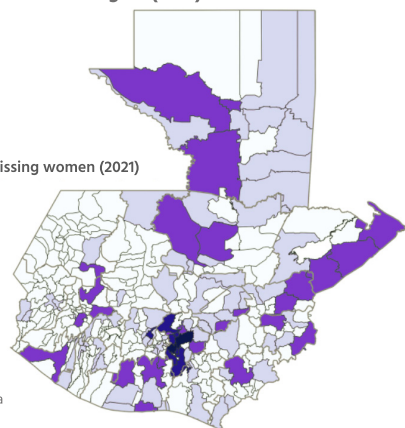
These four departments together account for 105 more missing 0 to 14 year-old girls, that is 53.3% higher than 2020. El department of El Progreso also registered the second highest rate of violence against women in 2021.



▶ **In 2021, 10 municipalities accounted for 41.1% of all reports of missing women and girls, equivalent to 682 missing women and girls, 7 of these municipalities are in the department of Guatemala.**

Ten municipalities with the greatest number of missing women and girls (2021)

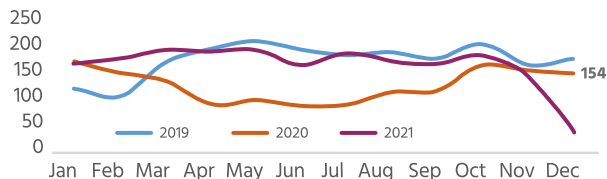
| Municipality, department         | Number of missing women |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Guatemala, Guatemala             | 164                     |
| Villa Nueva, Guatemala           | 148                     |
| Mixco, Guatemala                 | 100                     |
| Amatitlán, Guatemala             | 46                      |
| Villa Canales, Guatemala         | 43                      |
| San Miguel Petapa, Guatemala     | 42                      |
| San Juan Sacatepéquez, Guatemala | 36                      |
| Chimaltenango, Chimaltenango     | 31                      |
| Zacapa, Zacapa                   | 25                      |
| La Libertad, Petén               | 24                      |
| Cobán, Alta Verapaz              | 23                      |



Source: Guatemala 2010–2020 National Statistics Institute. National Civil Police 2021 data in process of validation by the INE. Demographic projections based on the 2018 CENSUS

**Isabel-Claudina Warnings**

During 2021, on average, there were approximately 5 warnings per day.



Note: December data is preliminary. / Source: Public Ministry, Women's Observatory.

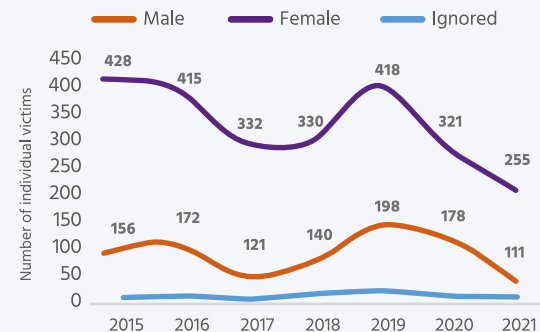
**Human Trafficking**

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 the 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 2021, there were 112 fewer cases of trafficking in compared to the previous year.**

In 2021, Guatemala registered a total 377 cases of Human Trafficking, 67.6% of them involved women and girls.

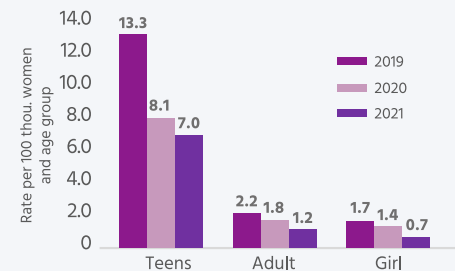
Despite the noticeable drop in the number of cases compared to 2019, this reduction was primarily due to the curtailment of mobility because of restrictions to combat COVID-19.



▶ **Victims of human trafficking tend to be adolescent females ages 13 to 17.**

In 2021, in 45.9% of cases, the age of victims was not registered. It is important to underscore the importance of collecting all variables at the time of filling out a complaint report, as this makes for more complete analysis.

Available information on reported cases reveals that 55.8% of women victims of human trafficking were under the age of 17.

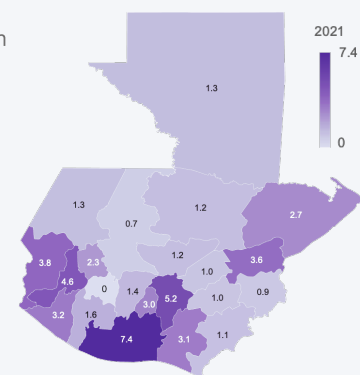


▶ **The departments of Escuintla, Guatemala and San Marcos registered the highest rates of women and girls who were victims of human trafficking in 2021.**

Cases of trafficking in women and girls occur more frequently in border and urban municipalities, the former is possibly involve women who are in the process of irregular migration to other countries. In urban municipalities it is possibly linked to women from rural areas who travel to urban areas for the purpose of different types of labor exploitation.

As for 2020, the departments of Escuintla and San Marcos registered a significant increase in the number of women and girls who were victims of cross-border human trafficking.

Rate of women and girls victims of human trafficking (2021)



Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending. Demographic projections as per 2018 CENSUS.

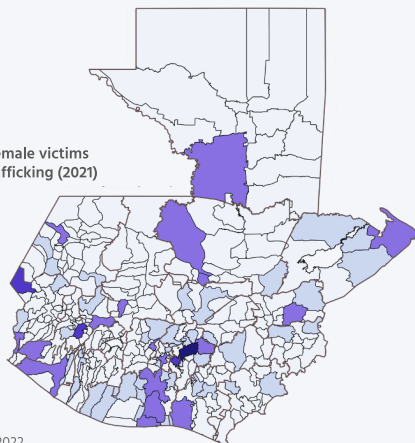


▶ **10 municipalities accounted for 59.0% of all women and girls victims of human trafficking in 2021, equivalent to 148 women and girls who were victims, some of these municipalities are on the Mexican border.**

Complaints of women and girls who are victims of human trafficking are not necessarily filed in the victim's municipality of residence, but rather at the victim's location at the time of the complaint, in this case in border or urban municipalities.

**Ten municipalities with the greatest number of women and girls victims of human trafficking (2021)**

| Municipality, department       | Number of female victims of human Trafficking |
|--------------------------------|---|
| Guatemala, Guatemala           | 69  |
| Villa Nueva, Guatemala         | 15  |
| Quetzaltenango, Quetzaltenango | 15  |
| Tacaná, San Marcos             | 11  |
| Ayutla, San Marcos             | 8   |
| Escuintla, Escuintla           | 7   |
| Masagua, Escuintla             | 5   |
| Totonicapán, Totonicapán       | 5   |
| Retalhuleu, Retalhuleu         | 5   |
| Taxisco, Santa Rosa            | 4   |
| Coatepeque, Quetzaltenango     | 4   |



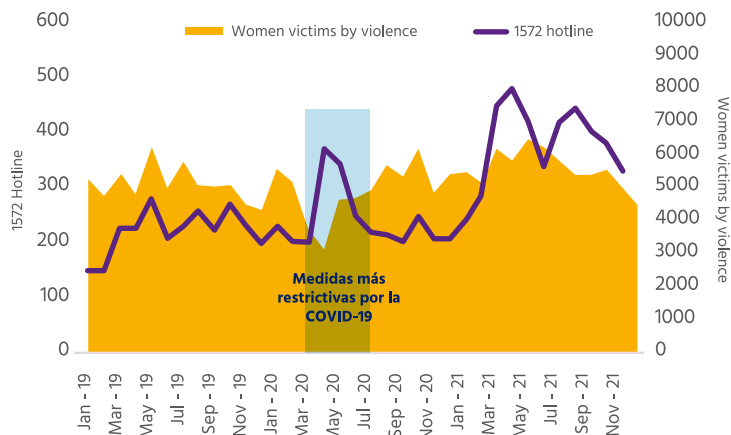
Source: The Public Ministry Integrated Case Management System (SICOMP), data generated on 25 February 2022, INE validation pending.

## Other Sources of Information

Since January 2021, there was a marked increase in calls to the Public Ministry's 1572 hotline for women and girls who were victims of physical, psychological and sexual violence. This increase coincides with a rise in the number of women victims of violence against women, registered during the same period.

Calls to the Public Ministry 1572 hotline while the most stringent pandemic restrictions were in place, showed signs that women were as exposed as ever to violence during lockdown.

The 1572 hotline is exclusively for women who were victims de physical, psychological y sexual violence. 24-hour care is provided, 365 days a year. During the pandemic, this became an extremely important mechanism to report and request help in cases of violence against women.



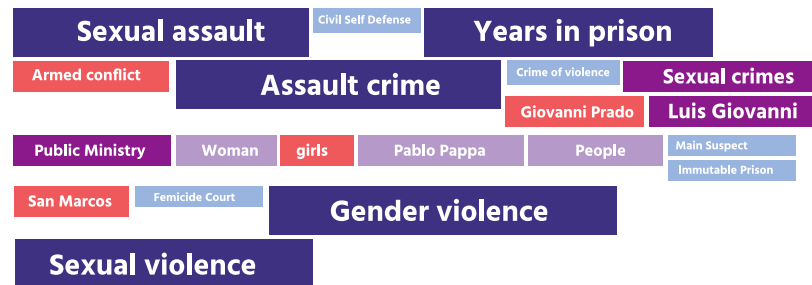
Fuente: Sistema Informático de Control de la Investigación del Ministerio Público -SICOMP-, datos generados el 25/02/2022, en proceso de validación por el INE. Línea 1572: Ministerio Público según web Observatorio de la Mujer.

## Social listening

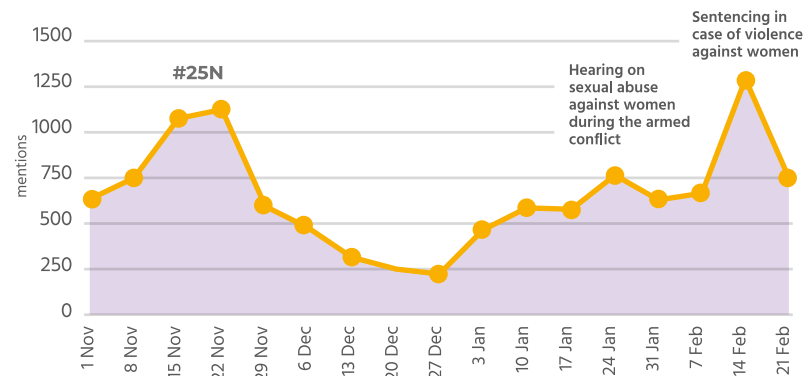
In Guatemala, crimes that are most often mentioned in various media and blogs are aggression, sexual violence, and gender-based violence during the period from November 2021 through February 2022.

In the mentions, the main stakeholders are government institutions and the media, who inform the population of capture, actions to address the issue, and follow up to emblematic cases. Source: InfoSegura, Digimind

**Concepts Guatemala**

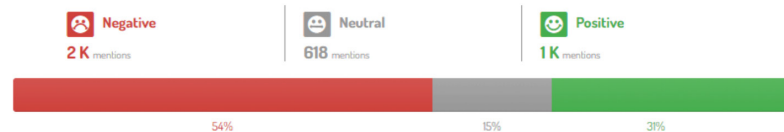


In the mentions, the main stakeholders are government institutions and the media, who inform the population of capture, actions to address the issue, and follow up to emblematic cases.



### SENTIMENT

about Violencia de Género or Violencia contra mujeres, from Guatemala between Nov 1, 2021 and Feb 28, 2022



Nota: 7082 of 11134 mentions without sentiment are not shown in this analysis.

Fuente: Infosegura, Digimind