

**Executive Summary**  
**Monitoring report of Resolution 1325 in Guatemala**  
**2016-2019**

2020 marks the 20th anniversary of Resolution 1325 on women, peace, and security of the United Nations Security Council -UNSC. Since then, the UNSC has signed 10 resolutions to address the impacts of violence in armed conflicts on girls and women in order to protect their rights, prevent future acts of violence, and promote their participation in peace and security policies. These resolutions compliment other international commitments on women's rights, such as the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), the Beijing Global Platform for Action, and the Inter-American Convention to Prevent, Punish and Eradicate Violence Against Women.

This report summarizes the progress and obstacles to the implementation of the Resolution 1325 and complimentary resolutions in Guatemala between 2016 and 2019. The four thematic pillars of Resolution 1325 are analyzed: prevention, participation, protection, and aid and relief. Twelve indicators related to women victims of the internal armed conflict were prioritized.

Violence against girls and women continues to be a recurring problem in Guatemala. In 2019, there were 9,099 complaints of sexual violence, more than 45 thousand complaints per year for crimes against girls and women in the Prosecutors Office. Only 8,468 cases entered the judiciary and 3,324 arrived in sentences (2329 convictions and 898 acquittals). 5,061 girls became pregnant because of rape. There were 678 violent deaths of women on average per year, and 7 daily alerts for missing women and girls. The tragedy of the Safe Home Virgen de la Asunción, in which 41 girls were burned, brought to light the serious situation of girls in state institutions and the human rights violations that are committed in those places.

Few public prevention policies are observed to stop violence against girls and women in the educational system, communities and at the national level. On the contrary, government institutions continue to reinforce traditional gender patterns and practices of discrimination against girls and women, especially against indigenous women.

It is positive that Guatemala approved the National Action Plan (NAP), however, there are few efforts by the Government and state institutions to implement it and comply with international commitments that guarantee women's rights. On the contrary, there was a progressive weakening of the institutions responsible for public policies in favor of women, such as the Presidential Women Secretariat (SEPREM), the National Coordinator for Prevention of Violence (CONAPREVI) and the Defender of Indigenous Woman (DEMI); also, Congress's Commission of Women did supervise the work of these institutions either.

The most significant advances are in the field of justice. Three important laws to protect the rights of women were approved: the Law of immediate search for missing women (2016), the Law on the Bank of genetic data for forensic use (2017) and the amendments to the Penal Code prohibiting marriage under 18 years (2017). The Isabel Claudina alert system was created to search for disappeared women, the Public Prosecutor created the women's observatory to keep a better record of crimes against girls and women, measures were adopted to improve the Comprehensive Attention Model ( MAI) to assist victims of sexual violence and the Secretary for Gender Analysis was created in the Judicial Branch.

The National Plan for Prevention and Eradication of Violence Against Women and Domestic (PLANOVI 2019-2029) and Public Policy Against Sexual Violence in Guatemala from 2019 to 2029 were created. These instruments are opportunities to advance the women's agenda, but there is no political will from the current Government or Congress to advance their implementation. Once again, there is a risk that these commitments remain on paper and not translate into public policies or specific changes for the lives of girls and women.

The sentences of cases of sexual violence of the internal armed conflict are positive. The sentences of the genocide cases, Molina Theissen and Dos Erres, as well as the confirmation of Sepur Zarco's sentence were important to dignify the victims and have set precedents in the application of international regulations because they recognize sexual violence as a crime against humanity and a war crime. However, it is necessary to specify reparation measures for the victims, particularly those related to non-repetition, to overcome the structural conditions that allowed the public security forces to perpetrate sexual violence against women.

There is a progressive weakening of the citizen security approach within the National Civil Police, which puts citizens at risk of being abused by police personnel, especially women and girls. In addition, reports of sexual harassment and violence within the PNC and security forces are worrying.

Regarding the political participation of women, they represent 54% of the electoral roll. However, on average only 23% of candidates for elected office are women and only 8% occupies the first places of political parties up for election. In Congress only 19% are women, in the Executive there were only 3 ministers from 13 ministries, and in local power only 3% are mayors and 13% are councilors. Furthermore, the participation of indigenous women is practically not included. There is greater participation of women in justice institutions. In the Public Ministry they are 40%, in the judiciary they are 42%, and in the Police, they are 27%. But very few of them come to occupy positions of command.

There was little progress in reparation for victims of sexual violence. The National Compensation Program continued without having an adequate record of the measures granted, nor broken down by sex, type of measure and right violated. The implementation rate decreased every year, achieving in 2017 only 10% of their budget on individual reparation measures for victims. In 2019, only 2% of its budget was executed in individual measures, without specifying the gender of the compensated victims.

Regarding compliance with the measures granted by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in 2016 the State began the period by executing 56% of the allocated budget, however, in 2019 it had an execution of 2%. There was a clear intention from the State to weaken COPREDEH and the institutions in charge of peace and the rights of the victims of the internal armed conflict.

Regarding dignified reparation according to the Law against femicide and other forms of violence against women, between 2015 and 2018, an average of 529 annual reparations were granted. However, there is no mechanism for monitoring and supervising compliance with the reparation measures issued by the Guatemalan courts.