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Universal periodic review

## Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review\*

### Guatemala

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\* The annex is being circulated without formal editing, in the language of submission only.



## Introduction

1. The Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review, established in accordance with Human Rights Council resolution 5/1, held its forty-second session from 23 January to 3 February 2023. The review of Guatemala was held at the 6th meeting, on 25 January 2023. The delegation of Guatemala was headed by the Executive Director of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights, Ramiro Alejandro Contreras Escobar. At its 15th meeting, held on 1 February, the Working Group adopted the report on Guatemala.
2. On 11 January 2023, the Human Rights Council selected the following group of rapporteurs (troika) to facilitate the review of Guatemala: Cameroon, Chile and Uzbekistan.
3. In accordance with paragraph 15 of the annex to Human Rights Council resolution 5/1 and paragraph 5 of the annex to Council resolution 16/21, the following documents were issued for the review of Guatemala:
  - (a) A national report submitted/written presentation made in accordance with paragraph 15 (a);<sup>1</sup>
  - (b) A compilation prepared by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in accordance with paragraph 15 (b);<sup>2</sup>
  - (c) A summary prepared by OHCHR in accordance with paragraph 15 (c).<sup>3</sup>
4. A list of questions prepared in advance by Belgium, Canada, Germany, Liechtenstein, Panama, Portugal, on behalf of the Group of Friends on national mechanisms for implementation, reporting and follow-up, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and the United States of America was transmitted to Guatemala through the troika. These questions are available on the website of the universal periodic review.

## I. Summary of the proceedings of the review process

### A. Presentation by the State under review

5. The delegation of Guatemala, representing the three branches of the State and autonomous institutions, highlighted the creation in 2020 of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights (COPADEH) to advise and coordinate the different branches of the Executive. In 2022, its functions had been extended for a period of 10 years.
6. The system for monitoring the recommendations of the international human rights protection system for Guatemala (SIMOREG) had been instrumental in the preparation of the national report. Eight regional consultations, covering all the country's departments, had been carried out to that end.
7. Three models had been put in place to ensure that victims of human rights violations could access support 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. They were the Comprehensive Support Model for Children and Adolescents, the Comprehensive Support Model for Juvenile Criminal Justice and the Comprehensive Support Model for Women Victims of Violence. In addition, the Institute for Assistance and Support to Victims of Crime had become operational in 2020.
8. In 2020, three decrees had been approved to provide resources for the Small-scale Agriculture Programme, the Fund for Micro-, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises, the Capital Protection Fund, the Hospital and Health Centre Remodelling and Infrastructure Programme, the Food Supply Programme, the Bono Familia cash transfer programme, the Employment Protection Fund, the Electricity Subsidy, the programme for health-care infrastructure and the acquisition of ventilators, coronavirus disease (COVID-19) tests,

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<sup>1</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/GTM/1](#).

<sup>2</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/GTM/2](#).

<sup>3</sup> [A/HRC/WG.6/42/GTM/3](#).

equipment and personal protective equipment. Furthermore, the Great National Crusade for Nutrition was also being implemented in order to improve the nutrition and health of the poorest and most marginalized families. The Guatemalan Migration Institute had become operational in 2020. Progress had been made in the field of business and human rights.

9. The representative of the Presidential Commission on Discrimination and Racism against Indigenous Peoples highlighted the manual for the incorporation into official statistics of the right to self-determination and the updating of the Agenda for Garifuna Women and Women of African Descent. The representative of the Office of the Ombudsperson for Indigenous Women's Rights reported on the support provided to 85,000 Indigenous women and highlighted the Office's two-pronged approach to its work, providing support for women victims and survivors of violence and taking action to prevent violence from occurring. A free emergency call centre had been established during the COVID-19 pandemic, and continued to function, providing Indigenous women with assistance in four Indigenous languages.

10. The representative of the Ministry of Energy and Mines highlighted the development of a methodology for conducting consultations with Indigenous Peoples and drew attention to several specific consultations that had been held with the Xinka, Ixil, Kaqchikel and Q'eqchi' communities. The executive branch would issue a policy instrument containing the procedure for carrying out such consultations.

## **B. Interactive dialogue and responses by the State under review**

11. During the interactive dialogue, 68 delegations made statements. Recommendations made during the dialogue are to be found in section II of the present report.

12. Panama made recommendations.

13. Paraguay appreciated the awareness-raising campaigns on gender violence and the creation of offices to provide victims of violence with assistance. Nevertheless, it regretted the closure of the Presidential Commission for Coordinating Executive Policy in the field of human rights and its negative impact on the strengthening of the system for monitoring the recommendations of the international human rights protection system for Guatemala and the monitoring by citizens of the State's implementation of its international human rights obligations.

14. Peru welcomed the National Policy on Decent Employment 2017–2032.

15. Poland welcomed the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights and the efforts made to address malnutrition and to reduce the infant mortality and illiteracy rates.

16. Israel welcomed the implementation strategy for the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and the public policy against sexual violence. It also welcomed the progress made on women's representation in public office through the adoption of the National Policy on Decent Employment and the Social Inclusion Programme.

17. Romania welcomed the measures adopted for some vulnerable groups, while noting persistent challenges in the effective implementation of the human rights obligations of Guatemala.

18. The Russian Federation noted that, while legal impunity and the lack of human rights mechanisms were hampering the protection of human rights, the efforts of Guatemala to remedy the human rights situation deserved international support.

19. Serbia commended the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights, the National Coordination Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence against Women and the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women, as well as the significant progress in women's representation in public office.

20. Slovenia commended the reduction in the illiteracy rate, while expressing concern about gender-based violence, impunity, the failure to provide victims with reparation and the

persistence of child, early and forced marriage. Slovenia welcomed information on steps taken to reduce violence against women and children.

21. South Africa welcomed initiatives to protect children's rights, including school meal programmes, the establishment of courts for the protection of children and adolescents and the school insurance scheme.

22. Spain noted the lack of effective progress in complying with recommendations from previous review cycles.

23. Sri Lanka welcomed the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women 2020–2029 and the Comprehensive Support Models for Children and Adolescents and for Women Victims of Violence.

24. Sweden welcomed the progress made on transitional justice and urged Guatemala to ensure that victims received reparation. It remained concerned about negative developments with regard to the rule of law, women's and girls' rights, freedom of expression and the freedom of the press.

25. Switzerland made recommendations.

26. Ukraine welcomed the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights, the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and the National Policy on Decent Employment, based on inclusion and gender equality.

27. The United States of America commended steps to address trafficking in persons, while remaining concerned that judicial independence was threatened by corruption in nominee selections, intimidation of prosecutors and impunity for attacks against civil society.

28. Uruguay welcomed the efforts made by Guatemala, including the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights.

29. The Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela remained concerned about the multiple and continuous violations of human rights in Guatemala, such as structural discrimination against Indigenous Peoples and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and about victims of violence.

30. Viet Nam acknowledged the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights and recognized the effective measures that had been taken to protect the population in response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

31. Algeria welcomed the adoption and implementation of the "Our Guatemala 2032" National Development Plan. It also commended the efforts of Guatemala to improve public health, education, housing and employment programmes for its citizens.

32. Argentina made recommendations.

33. Australia applauded the decision of the Constitutional Court of Guatemala to place a moratorium on the use of the death penalty for civil crimes. It welcomed the allocation of further resources to support the Human Rights Ombudsman and the Government's efforts to support victims and survivors of domestic violence.

34. Azerbaijan positively noted the steps taken by Guatemala to implement the recommendations from the previous review cycle, such as the establishment of the Institute for Assistance and Support to Victims of Crime and of the Presidential Commission against Corruption and the launch of the National Policy on Decent Employment.

35. The Bahamas commended Guatemala on its strategy to prevent chronic malnutrition, the State programmes providing legal aid to victims of crime, the efforts to increase the number of women in the workforce and the increased funding to prevent trafficking and exploitation of persons.

36. Belarus made recommendations.

37. Brazil congratulated Guatemala on the actions taken in the Health Care Unit for Indigenous Peoples and Interculturalism, which sought to value and integrate Indigenous

Peoples' traditional knowledge into the health systems. It also welcomed the advances in combating sexual violence, including assistance to victims and survivors.

38. Burkina Faso commended the efforts made by Guatemala to implement the recommendations accepted during the previous review cycle, which had led to a reduction in the infant mortality and illiteracy rates and improvement of the national health-care system.

39. Canada commended Guatemala for its important efforts towards transitional justice resulting from the sentencing of those found guilty of wartime human rights violations. Nevertheless, it expressed concern about recent developments undermining transitional justice processes, media freedom and civil society space.

40. Chile welcomed the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights, the municipal women's offices and the Ministry of Education's school meals programme.

41. China expressed concern about high levels of poverty, inequality, violence and discrimination against women and children and trafficking in persons, and the lack of economic development in the fields of public health and education.

42. The representative of the Office of the Attorney General of Guatemala highlighted the adoption of the regulations of the Office of the Attorney for Children and Adolescents to improve its services in the country.

43. The representative of the Social Welfare Secretariat of Guatemala reported that the Virgen de la Asunción shelter had been closed. A new model with a residential focus and with differentiated, specialized and pertinent care had been introduced in 21 other shelters. In addition, 14 protocols had been drawn up, one of which concerned complaints and reports of alleged violations of the human rights of children and adolescents who were under State protection. Furthermore, a high-level committee on child protection had been established, composed of representatives of the Social Welfare Secretariat, the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman, the judiciary, the National Adoption Council and the National Attorney General, to evaluate and implement measures for children and adolescents in need of protection and shelter. Overcrowding in detention centres for adolescents in conflict with the law had been reduced by 100 per cent, which had resulted in zero riots in the past five years.

44. The representative of the Ministry of Social Development highlighted the establishment, in 2022, of 71 social canteens, which had served over 9 million meals, and the delivery between 2020 and 2022 of 6 million bags of fortified complementary food, especially to children in rural areas who had not previously benefited from such assistance. Also in 2022, some 85,000 families had received conditional cash transfers focused on health and education and the Social Scholarship Programme had empowered women, especially in rural areas, to develop their own business or take up a profession. In addition, with international cooperation, a pilot plan to register for social housing had benefited 20,000 families who had been living in poverty or extreme poverty.

45. The representative of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare highlighted the child labour risk identification model, the creation of six comprehensive support centres and the decent work campaign for the agricultural sector, which had included broadcasting programmes about the need to eliminate child labour on 16 national radio stations in six national languages. In 2020, the Inter-institutional Coordinating Body against Labour Exploitation and Child Labour had been established and a procedure had been approved for the effective implementation of the Minimum Age Convention, 1973 (No. 138) of the International Labour Organization (ILO). Furthermore, under the National Policy on Decent Employment 2017–2032, the Social Inclusion Programme had been rolled out and support provided to 32,000 persons with disabilities between 2017 and 2022 by the Section for Workers with Disabilities of the Ministry of Labour. In 2023, the minimum wage had been significantly increased in two sectors. Since 2007, the Economic Support Programme for Older Adults had invested more than US\$ 912 million in direct contributions to its 249,000 beneficiaries.

46. The representative of the Ministry of Education highlighted the 3.39 per cent increase in female student enrolment, the creation of comprehensive child development community centres and the provision of educational materials and teaching guides in different national

languages to pre-primary and primary schools. School supplies, free education and school health insurance were available to children at the pre-primary and primary school levels. In addition, all State school children had benefited from the School Meals Programme. Children and teachers had been provided with technological equipment, solar panels had been installed in schools that had previously not had electricity and teachers had been trained in digital skills. Technical field schools for school meals had also been created, contributing to the development of local communities, stimulating the local economy and reducing the gender gap for Indigenous women. The “Me Supero” (I Am Bettering Myself) programme encouraged girls to return to education. Sex education was included in the national curriculum and delivered within the framework of the policy on protecting life and the family as an institution. Students with disabilities received scholarships and were taught in special education programmes and schools. Teachers were trained in sign language and provided with resources in Braille. Some 8,639 schools had been made accessible to students with disabilities. During the COVID-19 pandemic, measures had been taken to ensure that students at all levels could continue their education from home, including through the “I learn at home and in class” programme and educational broadcasts on the radio, the television and digital media.

47. The representative of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare highlighted the National Food and Nutrition Security Policy 2022–2037, the reduction in cases of acute malnutrition and the delivery of fortified complementary food in 2021 and 2022 to over a million children aged between 6 and 59 months. Some 114 plans were being implemented for social and behavioural change and mobile health units had been set up to actively search for cases of acute malnutrition. Steps had also been taken to provide vaccines, including against COVID-19, as well as prenatal care and family planning. Some 284 new health centres had been built, 46 treatment centres had been renovated, the Santa Bárbara Hospital in Izabal had been opened and four more hospitals were expected to be opened in 2023. The strategy for the National Plan for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancies focused on providing education and comprehensive, differentiated care for adolescents. Progress had been made in terms of disability based on an agreement reached between the National Council for Persons with Disabilities and the Ministry of Health. Responding to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Government had set up five temporary hospitals, 1,231 vaccination posts, 955 swab posts and 2,700 intensive care beds, as well as training 4,500 health professionals and administering over 20 million vaccines.

48. Colombia welcomed the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights, the Protocol for the Implementation of Immediate and Preventive Security Measures for Human Rights Defenders and the approval of a policy of coexistence and elimination of racism and racial discrimination.

49. Costa Rica congratulated Guatemala on the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights, the inclusion in censuses of self-identification based on ethnic and racial variants and the efforts deployed to combat malnutrition.

50. Cyprus welcomed the progress made towards the abolition of the death penalty and the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights, which had initiated a baseline assessment for a national action plan on business and human rights.

51. Czechia commended the actions taken to protect victims of violence. It encouraged Guatemala to take further steps to combat persistent impunity and to better protect human rights defenders and other civil society representatives.

52. Denmark commended the adoption of a protocol for the investigation of crimes against human rights defenders, while expressing concern at the high number of attacks against them and the widespread impunity for the perpetrators. Denmark expressed concern about the forced evictions of Indigenous Peoples from their territories.

53. The Dominican Republic recognized the action taken to strengthen democracy, justice and respect for human rights, and congratulated Guatemala on the creation of the Presidential Commission against Corruption.

54. Ecuador highlighted the strategic agenda for addressing the human rights of women and girls with disabilities, the policy on access to justice for Indigenous Peoples, the child labour risk identification model and the National Policy on Decent Employment.
55. Egypt commended Guatemala on the “K’atun: Our Guatemala 2032” National Development Plan and its efforts to eliminate violence against women and girls.
56. El Salvador recognized the progress Guatemala had made in implementing action to guarantee the development, participation and protection of vulnerable groups, such as the Indigenous population and migrants.
57. Finland welcomed the creation of the Comprehensive Support Model for Women Victims of Violence.
58. France expressed concern about the human rights situation in Guatemala, especially after the closure in 2019 of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala.
59. The Gambia commended the significant progress achieved in women’s representation in public office, especially in the legislative and judicial branches, and noted the adoption of protocols for dealing with survivors of sexual violence and violence against women.
60. Georgia welcomed the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights, the institutional policy of the judiciary on gender equality, and the National Coordination Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence against Women, as well as the updated implementation strategy for the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women.
61. Germany expressed concern about growing political pressure on judicial independence and the situation of freedom of expression and the freedom of the press.
62. Greece noted with satisfaction progress made towards the abolition of the death penalty. While welcoming the adoption of the protocol on investigating crimes against human rights defenders, Greece regretted that most of those attacks still remained unpunished.
63. Iceland made recommendations.
64. India commended the structural changes made to public administration through the implementation of the General Government Policy 2020–2024 and positively noted the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights. India lauded the continued efforts of Guatemala to improve women’s empowerment.
65. Indonesia commended the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights to ensure enjoyment and protection of human rights.
66. The Islamic Republic of Iran welcomed progress made in the institutional framework, particularly the creation of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights.
67. Iraq welcomed the efforts to protect women and to increase the number of centres for survivors of violence against women.
68. Ireland welcomed the efforts made to establish courts to protect children and adolescents and the reactivation of the National Coordination Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence against Women. Nevertheless, it expressed deep concern about shrinking civil society space and the worrying trend with regard to the independence of the judiciary. It also remained concerned about the safety of human rights defenders.
69. Portugal commended the establishment of special prosecutors’ offices to deal with trafficking in persons and femicide and the steps taken to ensure free universal birth registration, particularly for persons living in vulnerable communities.
70. Italy commended the reactivation of the National Coordination Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence against Women and the implementation of the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women 2020–2029. It welcomed the amendment to the Civil Code establishing the minimum age for marriage at 18 years.
71. Latvia welcomed the amendment to the Civil Code to establish the minimum age for marriage or entering into a union at 18 years for both women and men.

72. Lithuania positively noted the efforts made to protect women from violence, especially the adoption of the strategy for the implementation of the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women 2020–2029. It also noted that the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala had been closed.
73. Luxembourg made recommendations.
74. Malaysia welcomed the establishment of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights and encouraged Guatemala to continue taking measures to uphold the rights of women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, migrants and Indigenous Peoples.
75. Maldives welcomed the adoption of the implementation strategy for the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women and the awareness-raising campaigns based on consultations with civil society.
76. Mauritius appreciated the efforts to promote human rights through the “Me Supero” programme and the decree to set the minimum age of marriage at 18 years.
77. Mexico acknowledged the efforts made to prevent and eradicate child labour, including the child labour risk identification model. Mexico encouraged Guatemala to continue strengthening inspection efforts and offered its technical assistance.
78. Montenegro commended the strategies to eradicate violence against women and malnutrition among children. It urged Guatemala to continue allocating adequate resources to the agencies responsible for dealing with those matters.
79. Morocco welcomed the “K’atun: Our Guatemala 2032” National Development Plan, the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights and the efforts made to establish an institutional framework conducive to peace and human rights.
80. Nepal welcomed the formulation of public policies to address sexual violence, the Comprehensive Support Model for Children and Adolescents, the launch of the National Policy on Decent Employment and the establishment of the Presidential Commission against Corruption. Nepal commended the efforts to improve habilitation and rehabilitation services for persons with disabilities.
81. The Kingdom of the Netherlands commended the increase in the budget for the Human Rights Ombudsman. It expressed concern about weakening anti-corruption measures and the criminalization of judges, prosecutors, journalists and human rights defenders in the context of the fight against corruption. It was also concerned about the pervasive nature of violence against women, especially Indigenous women, and the lack of accountability for perpetrators of such violence.
82. Norway commended the efforts made to tackle malnutrition, while remaining concerned about the scale of malnutrition and poverty in the country.
83. Pakistan commended the efforts made to strengthen the health-care system in Guatemala and to ensure access to COVID-19 vaccination. It welcomed the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women 2020–2029, the Policy on Democratic Criminal Prosecution and the steps taken to strengthen the judicial system.
84. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland expressed concern about threats to the rule of law, particularly the continued criminalization of human rights defenders and members of the judiciary. It was also concerned about the lack of new legislation to protect women and vulnerable groups. It urged the Government to protect media freedom, ensure free access to information and tackle disinformation.
85. Belgium welcomed the steps taken by Guatemala to deliver justice in several cases of human rights violations and crimes under international law perpetrated during the internal armed conflict. Nevertheless, it was concerned about the ongoing deterioration of the rule of law in Guatemala.
86. The representative of the Congress of Guatemala highlighted the reform of the Civil Code to prohibit marriage until the age of majority, the improvement of the Judicial Career Act and the ratification of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International



Sale of Goods. Congress had adopted several laws to improve the coverage and quality of education, ensure healthy nutrition, improve school meals, prevent bullying in schools and facilitate access to health care and education. Moreover, it had adopted legislation to address crimes committed against children and adolescents and to increase penalties for crimes related to trafficking in persons. Furthermore, Congress had adopted laws on sign language and to directly subsidize the prices of fuel, propane gas and oil. In addition, it had elected the Human Rights Ombudsman and doubled the budget of the Office of the Procurator for Human Rights, as well as appointing commissioners to the national mechanism for the prevention of torture in 2022.

87. The representative of the Ministry of the Interior reported on the implementation of National Civil Police action to protect human rights defenders, trade unionists, justice officials and journalists. Protocols on police action in relation to risk analysis, security studies and specific measures for the security of persons or facilities had been established and were being implemented to protect those persons. Protocols were also in place for police intervention to guarantee the right to assembly and public demonstration. The National Civil Police had worked with other agencies and international experts on the prevention, investigation and follow-up to cases of violence against women through the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women, the National Plan for the Prevention of Adolescent Pregnancies, the protocol for police action in matters of criminal investigation of cases where children and adolescents are victims of abuse and the protocol for police action for dealing with victims of violence against women and domestic violence. The police worked in close cooperation with other agencies to promote restorative justice and provide psychological, social and legal assistance to victims of violence against women. The National Civil Police was also implementing a plan adopted in 2022 to strengthen the knowledge, capacity and interpersonal skills of its personnel to ensure that they treated LGBTIQ+ persons with dignity and respect for their human rights. In addition, the police was addressing organized crime, including by focusing on drug trafficking, recovering stolen vehicles, dismantling gangs and strengthening security measures in border areas. Furthermore, new prison facilities were being built and remote monitoring devices were being used. The Public Prosecution Service had opened many new local offices and was currently present in all 340 municipalities, which had significantly increased access to justice. When the Agreement between the United Nations and the State of Guatemala on the establishment of an International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala had expired, the Public Prosecution Service had incorporated the Office of the Special Prosecutor against Impunity in its administrative structure and had strengthened the work of prosecutors working on administrative crimes, against corruption and in internal affairs.

88. The representative of the judiciary highlighted the existence of 42 courts specialized in femicide and 2 specialist appeals chambers with three magistrates each, covering 95 per cent of the country. Guatemala also had a specialized justice system for children and adolescents, which covered the whole country. In order to protect children's and adolescents' rights, 352 magistrates' courts operated 24 hours a day, 365 days a year. Access to justice had been doubled with the opening of 80 new courts, each of which were staffed by two judges. The Supreme Court had set up community peace courts, which gave access to justice to Indigenous Peoples in their mother tongues. The judiciary had adopted policies and protocols on gender equality and the promotion of women's human rights, care for victims of gender-based violence, access to justice for persons with disabilities and for older adults, care for victims of trafficking in persons, open justice and special protection for children and adolescents. Guidelines had been issued on good practices for taking statements from children and adolescents who had been victims or witnesses of sexual abuse and other crimes to ensure the effective protection of their rights in criminal processes. Steps were being taken to reduce pretrial detention.

89. In conclusion, Guatemala highlighted its compliance with its international obligations under the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, and its adoption, in 2021, of the policy on protecting life and the family as an institution. Guatemala reaffirmed its commitment to continue making progress in upholding all human rights.

## II. Conclusions and/or recommendations

90. The following recommendations will be examined by Guatemala, which will provide responses in due time, but no later than the fifty-third session of the Human Rights Council:

90.1 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Argentina) (Ukraine);

90.2 Advance towards ratification of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Chile); Pursue efforts to ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance (Morocco);

90.3 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Azerbaijan) (Slovenia);

90.4 Formally abolish the death penalty and accede to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Australia); Abolish the death penalty for all crimes, and consider ratifying the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Protocol to the American Convention on Human Rights to Abolish the Death Penalty (Latvia);

90.5 Abolish the death penalty in all circumstances and ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (France);

90.6 Ratify the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, the Protocol to Eliminate Illicit Trade in Tobacco Products, and the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Panama);

90.7 Sign and ratify the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (Portugal);

90.8 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, and the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Paraguay);

90.9 Ratify the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (Maldives);

90.10 Ratify the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as well as the Escazú Agreement (Mexico);

90.11 Consider ratification of the Regional Agreement on Access to Information, Public Participation and Justice in Environmental Matters in Latin America and the Caribbean (Escazú Agreement), as well as ratification of the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons, and the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty (Colombia);

90.12 Bring national legislation into line with the international human rights instruments ratified by Guatemala (Russian Federation);

90.13 Amend the defamation legislation in order to harmonize it with article 19 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Latvia);

- 90.14 Amend the relevant Criminal Code provisions in order to bring the definition of torture into line with the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (Latvia);
- 90.15 Consider reviewing measures contained in the legislative agenda of the Congress which hinder the promotion and protection of several human rights, including the rights of vulnerable groups, namely women, LGBTQ+ persons and Indigenous Peoples (South Africa);
- 90.16 Increase funding and political support for government human rights institutions and programmes, including the Presidential Commission on Human Rights, the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office and the National Reparation Programmes (Germany);
- 90.17 Reinforce efforts to support national human rights institutions (Iraq);
- 90.18 Reinforce the central role played by the Ombudsperson and its services (Morocco);
- 90.19 Continue strengthening SIMOREG as its permanent national mechanism for implementation, reporting and follow-up of human rights recommendations, within the framework of Sustainable Development Goals 16 and 17 (Paraguay);
- 90.20 Adopt comprehensive legislation in the field of combating discrimination, prohibiting and sanctioning all forms of discrimination (Romania);
- 90.21 Adopt a comprehensive national policy to combat racial discrimination and guarantee the protection of all people against stereotypes and discriminatory practices (Ecuador);
- 90.22 Abolish the death penalty (Costa Rica) (Iceland); Abolish the death penalty entirely, including for crimes committed during times of war (Cyprus);
- 90.23 Consider taking steps with a view to fully abolishing the death penalty (Italy);
- 90.24 Reform the judicial and the penitentiary systems (Russian Federation);
- 90.25 Guarantee the rights of all persons in detention, in particular the right to a defence, the right to receive visits, as well as to access to health care, in accordance with article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Treatment of Prisoners (the Nelson Mandela Rules) (Switzerland);
- 90.26 Provide alternatives to detention for pregnant women and mothers with young children (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 90.27 Investigate promptly all alleged cases of ill-treatment and violence against women in detention (Islamic Republic of Iran);
- 90.28 Investigate the excessive use of force by members of the military and private security forces to ensure that those responsible are prosecuted and punished, while taking measures to prevent the excessive use of force, ill-treatment and abuse of authority (Luxembourg);
- 90.29 Investigate promptly, exhaustively and impartially all cases of violence, deaths, torture and ill-treatment that occur in detention centres, strengthen measures to prevent and reduce violence between inmates, investigate the entry and smuggling of firearms and of drugs and extortion networks within prisons and retake effective control of them (Argentina);
- 90.30 Effectively combat gang or *mara* violence through the adoption of a holistic strategy that integrates a human rights approach and that enables to address its social factors and fundamental causes, promote the social inclusion of

children and young people who are in a situation of vulnerability or marginalization, and establish stricter control over the possession of firearms (Panama);

90.31 Continue strengthening the National Civil Police through ensuring the effectiveness and independence of its internal investigation mechanisms (Georgia);

90.32 Urgently establish stricter control over the possession of firearms in order to combat the high number of violent deaths in the context of organized crime (Argentina);

90.33 Ensure respect for the rule of law, including the independence of the judiciary (Italy);

90.34 Further strengthen measures aimed at enhancing the independence of judiciary (Pakistan);

90.35 Take all appropriate measures to guarantee the independence of the judiciary (France);

90.36 Investigate promptly acts of harassment or threats against members of the judiciary (Cyprus);

90.37 Ensure the independence and impartiality of the judiciary and put an end to the harassment and criminalization faced by justice operators, in accordance with article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (Switzerland);

90.38 Halt and prevent attacks on independent judges, including the use of spurious legal procedures to remove their immunity, and respect the constitutional mandate of judicial actors (Kingdom of the Netherlands); Protect the members of the judicial system, particularly judges and prosecutors, against intimidation, threats and persecution and ensure their immunity (Finland);

90.39 Take measures to guarantee respect for the independence of the judiciary and the Public Prosecutor's Office, so that they can carry out their work without external pressures, and collaborate with the treaty bodies and special procedures of the United Nations, particularly the Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers (Spain);

90.40 Safeguard juridical independence by ensuring that judges are free of any interference or pressure in the exercise of their functions, and guarantee due process for prosecuted justice operators, journalists and human rights defenders, in accordance with international standards (Norway);

90.41 Strengthen the rule of law and support and respect judicial independence by protecting the independence and safety of the country's judges and prosecutors (Sweden);

90.42 Strengthen the rule of law and the independence of the judiciary (Germany);

90.43 Guarantee that judges and prosecutors can continue to carry out their work without undue pressure (Greece);

90.44 Take actions to guarantee judicial independence, including the selection of judges and justice operators, guarantee the independence of their functions without external pressure and train them to practise with a gender perspective and Indigenous world view (Costa Rica);

90.45 Take all necessary measures to guarantee the independence of the justice system, ensuring that the selection and appointment of magistrates, judges and prosecutors, the Attorney General and the Comptroller General are based entirely on an independent and transparent selection process (Ireland);

- 90.46 **Adopt measures to ensure non-intervention in the election of judges and magistrates in order to bolster judicial independence, strengthen effective anti-impunity and anti-corruption efforts, and restore public confidence in the justice system (Canada);**
- 90.47 **Strengthen its judiciary by appointing qualified, impartial justices to ensure fair trials and defend the rule of law (United States of America);**
- 90.48 **Strengthen the independence of the judiciary by ensuring that the appointment of magistrates, judges and prosecutors is done in strict compliance with the principles of transparency, impartiality and objectivity, and by investigating all threats and attacks against magistrates but also human rights defenders, journalists and Indigenous leaders (Belgium);**
- 90.49 **Improve the quality of training for judges, lawyers and prosecutors (Russian Federation);**
- 90.50 **Ensure the rights of justice operators linked to the fight against corruption and impunity, safeguarding the independence of prosecutors and the autonomy of the Public Ministry (Chile);**
- 90.51 **Cease reprisals against civil servants and justice officials for defending human rights and fighting corruption, and investigate and prosecute attacks on human rights defenders, labour leaders and the press (United States of America);**
- 90.52 **Ensure that justice actors and civil servants can continue to carry out their work, including in the fight against corruption, human trafficking, disappearances and reprisals against human rights defenders and journalists, without external or internal pressure (Romania);**
- 90.53 **Continue efforts to combat corruption, including in the judicial system (Indonesia);**
- 90.54 **Adopt additional measures that contribute to the efforts in the fight against corruption and impunity (Ecuador);**
- 90.55 **Repeal and withdraw legislation weakening the rule of law and endangering the fight against corruption (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 90.56 **Strengthen measures aimed at combating corruption in the education sector (Azerbaijan);**
- 90.57 **Renew the mandate of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (Denmark);**
- 90.58 **Take decisive action to address the high number of cases of violence and deaths in the context of organized crime and ensure prompt, effective, independent and impartial investigations into complaints, prosecute and punish perpetrators, provide victims with appropriate redress, and establish stricter control over firearms possession (Portugal);**
- 90.59 **Investigate all threats and attacks against human rights defenders, journalists and media workers, and ensure that perpetrators are brought to justice in fair trials (Lithuania); Ensure prompt, thorough and impartial investigations into all attacks against human rights defenders, journalists and media workers and bring those responsible to justice (Cyprus); Investigate promptly and effectively threats and attacks against human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists and bring those responsible to justice (Greece); Investigate promptly, thoroughly and effectively all threats and attacks targeting human rights defenders, journalists and trade unionists, and punish those responsible (Poland);**
- 90.60 **Implement previously accepted recommendations in order to ensure rigorous, prompt, impartial and independent investigations into all attacks**

**targeting human rights defenders and journalists, and bring those responsible to justice (Switzerland);**

**90.61 Take all necessary measures to protect human rights defenders through the removal of legal and policy measures that inhibit their ability to carry out their vital work, without fear of interference, obstruction or harassment of any kind, including by introducing legislation and policies for the protection of human rights defenders, with strong participation by civil society and an adequate budgetary allocation (Ireland);**

**90.62 Adopt effective measures for the protection of human rights defenders and for the investigation of the abuses committed against them, putting an end to the misuse of the penal, civil and administrative systems as intimidation mechanisms and guaranteeing the right to freedom of expression and of the press (Spain);**

**90.63 Adopt without delay a public policy for the protection of human rights defenders (Czechia); Advance in the implementation of a public policy for the protection of human rights defenders (Uruguay);**

**90.64 Implement a public policy to protect human rights defenders to prevent excessive use of force, mistreatment and abuse of authority and eliminate impunity (Costa Rica);**

**90.65 Adopt a gender- and culturally sensitive public policy for the protection of human rights defenders and journalists and ensure adequate political support and resources for its implementation (Canada);**

**90.66 Strengthen legislation, policies, institutional structures and public funds for the protection of women human rights defenders, justice officials and journalists (Luxembourg);**

**90.67 Ensure a safe and enabling environment for freedom of expression and media freedom, and safeguard the activities of human rights defenders and journalists including by introducing national laws and policies to protect them (Italy);**

**90.68 Employ structural measures to ensure protection of journalists and of the right to freedom of expression in general (Czechia);**

**90.69 Promote and protect the right to freedom of assembly, freedom of expression and media freedom, as well as the safety of journalists (Latvia);**

**90.70 Lift restrictions on the freedom of expression and adopt a framework for the protection of journalists from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Lithuania);**

**90.71 Redouble efforts to guarantee respect for freedom of expression and ensure the protection of journalists against threats, attacks and reprisals (Chile);**

**90.72 Guarantee the freedom of the press and the right to freedom of opinion and expression, taking the necessary measures to prevent attacks on journalists and to avoid impunity (Costa Rica);**

**90.73 Take all appropriate measures to protect the freedom of the press and guarantee the safety of journalists and human rights defenders (France);**

**90.74 Ensure the Ombudsman for Human Rights and the special prosecutor for crimes against journalists and trade unionists have the mandate and independence to defend journalistic freedom and labour rights (United States of America);**

**90.75 Strengthen the work of civil society by implementing public policies to protect it against repression, political pressure and abuse of violence (Germany);**

- 90.76 **Repeal Decree No. 4-2020 of the Congress of the Republic on the operation of non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and strengthen spaces for civic participation (Costa Rica);**
- 90.77 **Refrain from acts leading to the dissolution of NGOs or the suspension of their peaceful activities, inter alia, by repealing Decree No. 4-2020 reforming the law of NGOs for development in order to remove NGO restrictions on freedom of association, and instead promote a meaningful political dialogue that allows and embraces diverging views including those of NGOs, human rights defenders, journalists, political activists and other stakeholders (Kingdom of the Netherlands);**
- 90.78 **Protect and strengthen civic space by adopting a public policy for the protection of human rights defenders as well as a mechanism for the protection of journalists, guaranteeing that they will receive both political support and sufficient resources (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 90.79 **Take measures to foster a safe, respectful and enabling environment for civil society and human rights defenders, especially women and Indigenous human rights defenders, free from persecution, intimidation and harassment (Latvia);**
- 90.80 **Align the provisions of the law on non-governmental organizations and the Civil Code with the highest standards of protection of human rights, particularly regarding freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly (Brazil);**
- 90.81 **Remove without delay all restrictions imposed on civil society organizations by the so-called NGO law (Czechia);**
- 90.82 **Continue to support civil society organizations and strengthen government institutions that work to promote and protect human rights, particularly the Office for the Defence of Indigenous Women, to ensure they can provide appropriate levels of service, including to remote communities (Australia);**
- 90.83 **Continue to promote policies to support the family as the natural and basic fundamental unit of society (Egypt);**
- 90.84 **Strengthen national efforts to combat trafficking in persons (Sri Lanka);**
- 90.85 **Enhance efforts to combat human trafficking, exploitation of persons and other contemporary forms of slavery (Indonesia);**
- 90.86 **Continue efforts to prevent sexual violence, exploitation and trafficking in persons (Nepal);**
- 90.87 **Step up efforts to combat trafficking in and sexual exploitation of children (Algeria);**
- 90.88 **Harmonize national legislation with international labour standards (Azerbaijan);**
- 90.89 **Consider raising the minimum age for employment to at least 16 years, as recommended by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), to prevent high school dropout rates (Mauritius);**
- 90.90 **Raise the minimum age of employment of 15 years of age and ensure alignment with the end of compulsory education (Montenegro); Streamline relevant policies on minimum age of employment and compulsory education to expand educational opportunities for children from all backgrounds (Viet Nam);**
- 90.91 **Strengthen the labour inspection process in order to detect and prevent child labour (Bahamas);**

- 90.92 **Step up efforts towards implementing policies contributing to the prevention and eradication of child labour (Nepal);**
- 90.93 **Intensify efforts to eliminate child labour in all economic sectors, in particular through labour inspections to detect child labour (Greece);**
- 90.94 **Continue implementing economic and social development programmes to reduce disparities (Algeria);**
- 90.95 **Strengthen social security coverage so that it fully covers vulnerable groups such as older persons and persons with disabilities with adequate investments in health care, employment and support for the most vulnerable sectors (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 90.96 **Continue investing in social security for health care, employment and support for vulnerable population groups (Azerbaijan);**
- 90.97 **Continue implementing measures to eradicate poverty and provide social support to vulnerable groups (Belarus);**
- 90.98 **Strengthen the social protection system and effectively protect the rights of persons in vulnerable situations (China);**
- 90.99 **Undertake further efforts to protect vulnerable population groups, in particular women, children and persons with disabilities (Ukraine);**
- 90.100 **Promote economic and social development to effectively reduce poverty and address social inequalities (China);**
- 90.101 **Implement a non-contributory welfare benefit for all persons living in extreme poverty with a view to combating poverty and inequalities, including among women employed in the informal sector (Portugal);**
- 90.102 **Implement strategies to address poverty and inequality and to reduce chronic malnutrition and child mortality (Ecuador);**
- 90.103 **Give priority attention to measures to ensure food security and increase access to water and sanitation (Belarus);**
- 90.104 **Strengthen measures to comprehensively prevent and address chronic malnutrition and food insecurity, placing special emphasis on care for children living in rural areas or in vulnerable situations, as well as Indigenous women and girls (Mexico); Continue taking measures against food insecurity and malnutrition, especially in the case of children (Pakistan);**
- 90.105 **Provide age-appropriate comprehensive sexuality education, paying special attention to the prevention of teenage pregnancies, HIV/AIDS and sexually transmitted infections, and adequately addressing with objective information consent and gender-based violence related issues, as well as stigmas and stereotypes associated with menstrual health and hygiene (Panama);**
- 90.106 **Ensure unimpeded access to equality, sexual and reproductive health and services and comprehensive sex education for all (South Africa);**
- 90.107 **Ensure unimpeded access to sexual and reproductive health services and comprehensive sexuality education for all (Iceland);**
- 90.108 **Ensure access to good-quality sexual and reproductive health-care services for all women (Montenegro);**
- 90.109 **Adopt a national comprehensive sexual education strategy and strengthen policies on access to sexual and reproductive health services for the entire population, including emergency contraceptives (Mexico);**
- 90.110 **Promote women's and girls' access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, including the prevention of child pregnancies, by providing access to comprehensive sexuality education and integral sexual and reproductive health services for teenagers (Sweden);**



- 90.111 **Implement effective measures to address the high level of pregnancy among girls and adolescents and ensure their effective access to sexual and reproductive health services and education programmes (Belgium);**
- 90.112 **Decriminalize abortion and guarantee access to sexual and reproductive health and rights for all (Norway);**
- 90.113 **Decriminalize abortion and guarantee access to safe abortion in law and in practice for all pregnant persons (Iceland);**
- 90.114 **Decriminalize abortion in all circumstances, thereby guaranteeing dignity, bodily autonomy and the well-being of women and girls (Czechia);**
- 90.115 **Strengthen its maternal health care system while respecting its obligation to protect and promote the right to life (Burkina Faso);**
- 90.116 **Increase the budget allocation to programmes for child and maternal health and mortality (Viet Nam);**
- 90.117 **Allocate sufficient funds to programmes to combat maternal and child mortality (Burkina Faso);**
- 90.118 **Take further steps to improve the national health-care system and expand access to medical services, as well as reducing the level of child and maternal mortality (Belarus);**
- 90.119 **Finance and implement the trans health strategy and implement and measure quantitatively the impact of its products (Iceland);**
- 90.120 **Continue to strengthen efforts to ensure inclusive and accessible education to all (Mauritius);**
- 90.121 **Continue with actions to reduce illiteracy (El Salvador);**
- 90.122 **Step up the implementation of the National Climate Change Action Plan and adopt measures to reduce greenhouse gas emissions (Malaysia);**
- 90.123 **Reduce greenhouse gas emissions and invest in renewable energies to counter the negative impacts of climate change on human rights, including the right to a clean, healthy and sustainable environment, and guarantee the consultation of Indigenous Peoples in environmental matters (Costa Rica);**
- 90.124 **Enhance the promotion and protection of the rights of women and girls, including strengthening those institutions – such as the Presidential Secretariat for Women – dedicated to eliminating violence against women and girls (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);**
- 90.125 **Take effective measures to address the disproportionate levels of poverty among women as well as their persistent economic and social inequity (Viet Nam);**
- 90.126 **Take measures to increase the representation of women in elected and appointed decision-making positions (Lithuania);**
- 90.127 **Continue to promote more participation of women in public office (Israel);**
- 90.128 **Continue to advance the rights of women and their increased participation in public life (Sri Lanka);**
- 90.129 **Take further steps towards increasing the representation of women in elected and appointed decision-making positions (Georgia);**
- 90.130 **Intensify efforts to eliminate all forms of discrimination against women and increase the representation of women, including Indigenous women, in decision-making positions (Ecuador);**
- 90.131 **Enhance women's access to decent work with a view to ending discrimination against women (Indonesia);**

- 90.132 Evaluate the development of initiatives aimed at promoting women's economic empowerment, reducing the gender pay gap and boosting women's incorporation into formal employment (Peru);
- 90.133 Take measures to improve the representation of women in decision-making positions, promote the equal representation of men and women in public office, and reduce the gender pay gap (Malaysia);
- 90.134 Improve women's economic empowerment, increase their access to financial services and promote their entrepreneurial activities (Dominican Republic);
- 90.135 Support efforts to increase women's access to financial services and promote entrepreneurial activities to address the disproportionate levels of poverty among women, including the economic, social and land inequalities (Gambia);
- 90.136 Increase public spending on education and strengthen the national education system so that it fully includes girls, adolescents and the Indigenous population, without discrimination (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);
- 90.137 Bolster efforts to ensure equal access to education with a view toward improving school attendance and literacy among young girls (Bahamas);
- 90.138 Continue efforts aimed at reducing the significant level of illiteracy among girls and women (Romania);
- 90.139 Identify the barriers, limitations and problems of girls and adolescent women in accessing education, and create policies and programmes aimed at eradicating sexual violence against and harassment and rape of girls and adolescents (Dominican Republic);
- 90.140 Take effective measures to achieve equality between men and women (Russian Federation);
- 90.141 Prohibit all discrimination against women and repeal any provisions that discriminate against them (Cyprus);
- 90.142 Guarantee the full protection of women's rights in their entirety and strengthen the mechanisms for specialized care, in particular by allocating sufficient funds, in accordance with the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (Switzerland);
- 90.143 Continue to facilitate women's access to social protection systems (Iraq);
- 90.144 Ensure access to sexual and reproductive health and rights, actively combat violence against women and ratify the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence (Istanbul Convention) (France);
- 90.145 Continue to intensify awareness-raising measures against femicide and violence against women (Finland);
- 90.146 Redouble efforts to significantly improve the allocation of resources for specialized courts and tribunals for femicide and other forms of violence against women, within the framework of Sustainable Development Goal 16 (Paraguay);
- 90.147 Pursue the efforts to effectively comply with the law against femicide and other forms of violence against women, allocating the maximum possible resources of the State to guarantee the punishment of the perpetrators and reparation for the victims (Uruguay);
- 90.148 Allocate appropriate resources for the effective application of the law against femicide and other forms of sexual and gender-based violence, and

ensure that criminal processes and prosecutions are completed effectively and fairly (Canada);

90.149 Implement effective and coordinated measures to prevent femicides and violence against women, especially against young women and girls, by providing related action plans with adequate resources and ensuring effective access to justice throughout the country (Belgium);

90.150 Ensure the granting of the necessary resources to strengthen the functioning of the National Coordination Office for the Prevention of Domestic Violence and Violence against Women, the Ombudsperson for Indigenous Women and the Presidential Secretariat for Women (Argentina);

90.151 Allocate resources to the National Plan for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women (Dominican Republic);

90.152 Investigate promptly, impartially and effectively all kinds of violence against women and hold perpetrators to account (Israel);

90.153 Strengthen the investigation of cases of violence against women by adopting the necessary measures to improve the prevention and protection of these cases and the implementation of the Programme for the Prevention of Violence and Crime against Women, Children and Adolescents (PREVI) (Spain);

90.154 Take all necessary measures, both in law and in practice, to combat violence against women and girls and domestic violence, in particular by promptly, impartially and effectively investigating all reports of gender-based violence, holding perpetrators accountable and ensuring remedies for victims (Latvia);

90.155 Step up efforts to prevent domestic violence, as well as combating discrimination against women and eradicating all forms of gender-based violence (Belarus);

90.156 Continue implementing reforms to prevent and combat all forms of discrimination and violence against women and ensure accountability and adequate assistance to women and girl victims of violence (Italy);

90.157 Strengthen efforts to fully investigate cases of violence against women and allocate sufficient resources to victim care centres (Maldives);

90.158 Strengthen the response mechanisms in cases of violence against women and ensure the delivery of resources to the comprehensive support centres for women who are survivors of violence (Chile);

90.159 Provide more resources to the comprehensive support centres for women who are survivors of violence to facilitate the access of the victims to these centres (Czechia);

90.160 Adopt effective measures to fight against violence against women and children, and to combat trafficking in persons (China);

90.161 Adopt all necessary measures to address violence against women and girls and guarantee all their human rights, including through actions aimed at improving their sexual and reproductive health to reduce adolescent pregnancy (Costa Rica);

90.162 Take more effective measures to deal with the increase in domestic violence, school violence and corporal punishment, and create national policies and programmes aimed at protecting from and eradicating violence against and harassment and rape of women, girls, adolescents, especially migrants, and lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);

90.163 Continue to strengthen measures to combat violence against women and children (Indonesia);

- 90.164 **Introduce complaint and early warning procedures in situations of sexual violence and abuse of children (Poland);**
- 90.165 **Harmonize the provisions of the Criminal Code relating to the age of sexual consent for both boys and girls (South Africa);**
- 90.166 **Put in place mechanisms to investigate, prosecute and sanction the perpetrators of abductions, homicide and femicide of children (Gambia);**
- 90.167 **Enhance legal protection for children (Sri Lanka);**
- 90.168 **Advance in legislative reforms to enable the strengthening of the national system for the comprehensive protection of children, particularly through the introduction of special protection measures and social protection systems to make the rights of the child effective (Uruguay);**
- 90.169 **Continue efforts related to the protection of children and adolescents from violence (Egypt);**
- 90.170 **Continue and strengthen the operation of the specialized support models for vulnerable groups in favour of children and adolescents, women victims of violence and juvenile criminal justice (El Salvador);**
- 90.171 **Implement effectively the national disability policy (Poland);**
- 90.172 **Design and implement comprehensive policies for the protection of the human rights of persons with disabilities in order to consolidate the results and lessons learned from the action plans and strategic agendas already adopted, within the framework of Sustainable Development Goal 10 (Paraguay);**
- 90.173 **Implement measures to support enhanced participation of persons with disabilities in the workforce (Israel);**
- 90.174 **Step up its efforts to combat all forms of discrimination faced by persons with disabilities, as well as strengthening efforts to eliminate child labour in all sectors (Serbia);**
- 90.175 **Improve access to education for children with disabilities (Algeria);**
- 90.176 **Ensure that its legislation to address persons with disabilities is consistent with the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Bahamas);**
- 90.177 **Ensure the desegregation and inclusion of children with severe or multiple disabilities (Gambia);**
- 90.178 **Consider allocating further resources to promote access to competitive employment and decent work for persons with disabilities (Pakistan);**
- 90.179 **Create safe spaces for dialogue between State authorities, Indigenous Peoples and organized civil society (Germany);**
- 90.180 **Work in collaboration with civil society organizations and human rights defenders to create a national action plan on the implementation and protection of the rights of Indigenous Peoples (Dominican Republic);**
- 90.181 **Strengthen the provision of bilingual and intercultural education in Indigenous and rural communities and the availability of health services with special consideration for the needs and cultural differences of Indigenous Peoples (Peru);**
- 90.182 **Strengthen the capacity of teachers to provide bilingual and intercultural education to Indigenous and rural communities (Luxembourg);**
- 90.183 **Continue its consultations with Indigenous communities in decision-making processes which concern them, and promote their right to education, sanitation, property and public positions (Malaysia);**

- 90.184 **Recognize Indigenous Peoples' rights to lands, territories and natural resources (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 90.185 **Reform the legal framework for the full recognition of the rights of Indigenous Peoples, especially their right to access and manage their territories of origin and natural resources, and to participate in decision-making on matters that concern them (Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela);**
- 90.186 **Take concrete action to guarantee the right of Indigenous Peoples to prior consultation, in accordance with the ILO Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169), and comply with the reparation measures ordered by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in the case regarding community radio stations (Norway);**
- 90.187 **Guarantee the right to free, prior and informed consent of Indigenous Peoples in relation to policies, projects and legislation that may affect them, in accordance with human rights standards (Denmark);**
- 90.188 **Continue the efforts to ensure the functioning of processes and mechanisms of consultation with Indigenous communities to address their needs (El Salvador);**
- 90.189 **Design and implement legally binding criteria to guarantee the right to free, prior and informed consent for initiatives affecting Indigenous Peoples (Finland);**
- 90.190 **Address the poverty and malnutrition of Indigenous Peoples, while prioritizing their meaningful participation, engagement and consultation in decisions affecting them or their rights (Canada);**
- 90.191 **Enhance efforts to protect Indigenous Peoples against forced evictions from their territories (South Africa);**
- 90.192 **Ensure access to justice and to prompt and effective judicial remedies for Indigenous Peoples, especially those who are forcibly displaced or evicted (Islamic Republic of Iran);**
- 90.193 **Implement effective policies to combat acute malnutrition among Indigenous Peoples and other vulnerable groups (Norway);**
- 90.194 **Consider the implementation and application of judgment No. 103/2021 of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, which ordered Guatemala to recognize community radio stations as distinct means of communication, adopt the necessary measures to establish a simple procedure for obtaining licences, reserve part of the radio frequency spectrum for Indigenous community radio stations, and refrain from criminally prosecuting the individuals who operate Indigenous community radio stations (Colombia);**
- 90.195 **Adopt regulations that prohibit and penalize discrimination on all grounds recognized in international standards, including sexual orientation and gender identity (Mexico);**
- 90.196 **Implement effective measures to prevent and combat discrimination and violence based on sex, gender identity and sexual orientation, such as a protocol for law enforcement institutions, and urgently address the issue of impunity (Norway);**
- 90.197 **Take further steps to combat discrimination and violence, particularly against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons, and on the basis of gender (Australia);**
- 90.198 **Recognize the gender identity of trans persons and guarantee an administrative process to change the legal name, photograph and gender marker in legal documents (Iceland);**

90.199 Deploy measures aimed at prohibiting so-called conversion therapies, which attempt to change the gender identity and sexual orientation of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender persons (Colombia);

90.200 Adopt affirmative action measures for the recognition of the gender identity of all individuals, in accordance with their personal autonomy and human dignity (Argentina);

90.201 Ensure respect for the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons in the face of acts of discrimination and violence (Chile);

90.202 Develop an inclusive regulatory framework on lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex rights, by taking measures to guarantee equality, in addition to properly investigating crimes committed against lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons (Spain);

90.203 Strengthen capacities in order to ensure respect for the human rights of migrants along the migration route and at border crossings (Peru);

90.204 Effectively implement the comprehensive national policy on migration (Ukraine);

90.205 Allocate sufficient resources to the implementation of the global migration policy (Burkina Faso);

90.206 Revise the Migration Code in accordance with the full application of the principle of non-refoulement and the prohibition of denial of entry at the border or indirect refoulement, paying special attention to the rights of migrant children (Brazil);

90.207 Establish a normative and policy framework to protect children in the context of international migration and adopt measures to protect children who had been subjected to deportation from other countries (Islamic Republic of Iran).

91. All conclusions and/or recommendations contained in the present report reflect the position of the submitting State(s) and/or the State under review. They should not be construed as endorsed by the Working Group as a whole.

## Annex

### Composition of the delegation

The delegation of Guatemala was headed by Mr. Ramiro Alejandro Contreras Escobar, Executive Director of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights (COPADEH), and composed of the following members:

- Ambassador Ángela María Chávez Bietti; Permanent Representative of Guatemala to the United Nations in Geneva;
- Ms. Silvia Patricia Valdés Quezada; President of the Judicial Body and the Supreme Court of Justice of Guatemala;
- Mr. Boris España, Vicepresident of the Congress of the Republic of Guatemala;
- Mr. Rafael Eugenio Rodríguez Pellecer; Minister of Labour and Social Welfare;
- Mr. Hector Melvyn Cana Rivera, Minister of Social Development;
- Mr. Wuelmer Ubener Gómez González, Attorney General of Guatemala;
- Mr. Fernando Manolo Rodas de León, Viceminister of Anti-Narcotics of the Ministry of Interior;
- Ms. Carmelina Espantay Serech de Rodriguez; Viceminister of Bilingual and Intercultural Education of the Ministry of Education;
- Mr. Edwin Eduardo Montufar Velarde, Viceminister of Primary Care of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Assistance;
- Mr. Oscar Pérez, Viceminister of Sustainable Development of the Ministry of Energy and Mining;
- Mr. Carlos Humberto Gomez Narciso, Undersecretary for Protection of the Secretary of Social Welfare;
- Mr. Angel Arnoldo Pineda Avila, Secretary General of the Prosecutor's Office;
- Mr. Carlos Julián Arana Baltazar, Presidential Commissioner to combat Discrimination and Racism against Indigenous Peoples in Guatemala;
- Ms. Lilian Karina Xinicó Xiquitá, Ombudsperson of Indigenous Women;
- Ambassador María José del Águila Castillo, Director of Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs;
- Mr. Walter Estuardo Beltrán Sandoval, Director of Surveillance and Promotion of Human Rights of COPADEH;
- Mr. Manuel Fernando González Santos, Legal Director of the Ministry of Education;
- Ms. Eleonora Escribá, Director of International Affairs of the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare;
- Mr. Manuel Barquin, Legal Director of the Congress of the Republic;
- Mr. Luis Fernando de León Laparra, Chief of the Human Rights Promotion and Dissemination Department of COPADEH;
- Mr. Mario René Mérida Pichardo, Chief of International Affairs of the Attorney General's Office;
- Mr. Héctor Leonel Hernández Mendoza, Adviser of the Ministry of Interior;
- Ms. Andrea Cruz Morataya, Third Secretary of the Permanent Mission of Guatemala to the United Nations in Geneva.