



Guatemala Monthly Bulletin

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1. THE CURRENT SITUATION

Monthly selection of news on the situation in Guatemala as highlighted by the press, related to the main thematic areas of PBI Guatemala's work: the fight against impunity, land issues and the negative effects of globalization on human rights.

Tragic death of 41 girls in “Safe House”: strong questioning of state institutions in their treatment of minors in vulnerable situations

On the morning of March 8th the Virgen of Asuncion Safe House, located on the outskirts of Guatemala City, burned. As a result, 41 girls died, most died immediately and others a few days later as a result of the severe burns suffered from the fire. At the same time, thousands of woman, many of them members of diverse Guatemalan organizations participated in the International Women's Day march.

The horror of these adverse events along with the tragic irony of the moment in which they took place, captured the attention of both domestic and international media who published detailed articles about what happened. This generated strong debate over the conditions of the “home.” There was generalized indignation regarding the States' irresponsibility and incapacity as the State should guarantee security and provide for the well-being of children and youth in these types of institutions.

The “Safe House's” mission was to care for the most vulnerable minors in the country including girls, boys and adolescents taken off the streets, victims of family abuse, sex trafficking, or labor exploitation. None-the-less, multiple declarations came forward throughout the month and demonstrate the exact opposite. These testimonies reveal a frightening scenario, showing a center where abuse, beatings and sexual violations were common practices. The day before the fire, a group of adolescents planned to run away as they could no longer take the abuse. Once the President was informed of the situation, the police sent 250 agents to find and return the runaways and to restore control at the home. The strategy used to “reestablish order” was to separate the minors in two groups based on their sex and enclose them in a locked area. In the morning the fire broke out in the room where the girls were held. They remained enclosed despite calls for help and the danger their lives faced¹.

The cause of the fire has yet to be determined. According to official reports, the girls set fire to their mattresses to protest the lockdown and the fire got out of control before anyone could open the door. However, survivors and civil society organizations have questioned this version pointing out how long it took the fire people to arrive on the scene. Iduvina Hernández states the girls were burnt to death like the *campesinos* in the Spanish Embassy in 1980, (...) out of negligent action and perhaps criminal action by the personnel who should have taken care of them².

In addition to the facts themselves, human rights organizations denounce the institutional negligence that allowed for the home to be open for such a long time, despite multiple complaints to the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office (PDH) given the conditions³. Days following the tragedy protests and vigils were held in the streets of Guatemala City denouncing grave failures of all State institutions responsible for the protection of minors including: Secretariat for Social Well-Being (SBS), PGN, National Civil Police (PNC), PDH, Office of Public Prosecutions (MP) and the Presidency.

In the first press conference after the events, state authorities blamed the girls, their families and other institutions for the tragedy. The then director of SBS, Carlos Rodas, justified the actions of security forces in light of the girls attempt to run away, arguing that among the girls there were gang members and blaming judges for mixing children who have committed crimes with children who have been abandoned by their

¹ Diverse media in days following the fire: El Periódico, Nómada, Plaza Pública, Prensa Libre.

² Hernández, I., *Un Hogar de Muerte Segura*, Plaza Pública. Guatemala, 10/03/2017.

³ Muñoz, G., Álvarez, C., Gramajo, J.: *Hogar Seguro: PDH defiende su rol y señala ignorancia*, Prensa Libre. Guatemala, 14/10/2017.

families⁴. The Director of the PNC, Nery Ramos, denied that police agents had the key to the locked room and later he confirmed that a policewoman did in fact have the key. The judge, who was going to visit the home the night before the fire, apologized for not entering to carry out habeas corpus out of fear of the inmates in the center. Currently there are three people implicate in this case: Carlos Rodas, his under-secretary and the director of the home. According to the MP the case is under reservation and the country continues without answers.

While people continue to discuss who is responsible for these terrible acts, this case has sparked strong doubts about the treatment of minors in vulnerable situations. Numerous Guatemalan civil society organizations have denounced the lack of resources for the protection of this population and the lack of preventative measures for low-income children and adolescents to have real opportunities in the future that prevent them from being victims of the context where abandonment, all types of abuse, and delinquency destroy their lives. The Inter American Commission on Human Rights (ICHR) granted precautionary measures to the survivors of the tragedy and reiterated the conclusions of their recent report entitled *The Right of Girls and Boys to a Family. Alternative Care. Ending Institutionalization in the Americas*. In this report the Commission states that the institutionalization of vulnerable minors in inadequate conditions is a regional problem. It also states the duty of the State in protecting the rights of children and their right to live with their families and that States should adopt adequate measures to support and assist families in the parenting and care of their boys, girls and adolescents. Special care should be given to families in vulnerable situations⁵.

Indigenous authorities withdraw proposal to reform Article 203 of the Constitution

After a long debate over Constitutional reforms in the justice sector, representatives of ancestral and indigenous authorities withdrew the proposal to reform Article 203. According to their statements in a press conference on March 8, the proposal sought to recognize indigenous jurisdiction in the Constitution. However, indigenous authorities thought the proposal was being used by sectors against the reform to hinder the broader discussion on reforms as a whole.

In days following, several institution like the MP and International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) showed their acknowledgement and support for the indigenous authorities. A press release from the Alliance for Reforms praised the courage and dignity of the decision, expressing that they consider it extremely serious that indigenous authorities have gone to this extreme due to strong opposition against recognizing indigenous jurisdiction from the CACIF and several members of Congress⁶.

On the other hand, the Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations (CACIF) praised the decision stating they are open to dialogue on the other reforms⁷.

Until March 23 no steps were made to pass the Constitutional reforms and because of this ancestral and indigenous authorities repudiate the Congress. They called social and democratic forces to demand a process to purge Congress and other organisms co-opted by “business and military mafias”⁸.

⁴ Woltke, G., Rodriguez Pellecer, M., [Las razones del amontonamiento de las niñas del Hogar Seguro](#), Nómada. Guatemala, 9/03/2017.

⁵ *CIDH otorga medidas cautelares a Guatemala y lamenta muertes por incendio en el Hogar Seguro Virgen de la Asunción*, 13/03/2017.

⁶ Press release, Alianza por las Reformas, 03/08/2017.

⁷ News from CACIF, <http://www.cacif.org.gt>

⁸ Ortíz, G., [Las autoridades indígenas desconocen al congreso](#), La Hora. Guatemala, 25/03/2017.

2. ACCOMPANIMENTS

PBI accompanies social organizations and individuals who have received threats for their work in the defence and promotion of human rights. In this context we are accompanying social processes in the fight against impunity, land inequality and the negative impacts of globalisation on human rights.⁹

STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPUNITY

This month we continued weekly visits to the **Human Rights Law Firm** and accompanied lawyers at hearings of two cases: 1) CREOMPAZ, during the public hearing regarding the injunction filed by Benedicto Lucas García whose legal representative argued that his fundamental rights were violated with the decision to send the case to trial; and 2) during the hearing for the case of the 22 community members of Olopa (see Campesino Central Coordinator New Day' Chortí).

*We continued to periodically call the **Neighbourhood Association of Chicoyogüito (AVECHAV)**, who continue to collect evidence that will be used in the CREOMPAZ case. They are also waiting for injunctions placed by members of the military involved in the legal process to be resolved. This month Congressmen Edgar Ovalle Maldonado, accused in this case lost his immunity in a process initiated by the MP. He is not allowed to leave the country. However, to date no one knows where he is and for this reason he has not yet been arrested.*

ACCESS TO LAND

During the month of March we closely followed the worrisome security situation of the **Union of Campesino Organisations of Verapaz (UVOC)**. The situation occurs in a context of evictions and threats of evictions against several communities who are members of the organization. These occurrences started in January of this year. This month we accompanied the Qeqxibal community in the municipality of San Juan Chamelco to find that four people were detained during the Santa Inés eviction. We also accompanied them to the roundtable dialogue sessions with the Secretariat for Agrarian Affairs (SAA), department-level and municipal authorities and other actors where they reached an agreement for the provision of land with housing for families evicted from Santa Inés. We also facilitated a meeting between UVOC representatives and the Human Rights Program Officer of the European Union (EU). We continue to follow the conflict-ridden situation in the communities of Nueva Sebax, Nueva Seamay, in the municipality of Senahú, and Dolores Guadalupe, in the municipality of Cobán, Alta Verapaz.

NEGATIVE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

We continue to accompany the **Peaceful Resistance of La Puya** carrying out visits to the protest camp at the mine's entrance in San José del Golfo and visits to the protest camp in front of the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM). We also attended the fifth anniversary commemorating the protest camp.

We also continued accompanying the members of the **Peaceful Resistance of La Laguna** in San Pedro Ayampuc.



We accompanied two members of the **Council of K'iche' Peoples (CPK)** to file a complaint for illegal restraint, on February 6, in the La Cumbre community in San Andrés, Quiché. On March 8th we met with a representative from the Division of Wilderness Protection (DIPRONA) in Santa Cruz del Quiché, who is part of the authority tasked with controlling the exploitation and transport of wood, a topic which the peaceful resistance CPK works on and has received repeated threats. On March 18th we accompanied the commemoration of a good faith consultation in the Chinique.

⁹ For general information about the organizations and people we accompany see our website: <http://www.pbi-guatemala.org/field-projects/pbi-guatemala/who-we-accompany/>

We continue to pay attention to the security situation of Reverend José Pilar Álvarez of the **Ecumenical and Social Coordinator in Defense of Life in Zacapa and Chiquimula** who has experienced several security related incidents ever since precautionary measures were lifted. Likewise, we continue to follow-up on the situation of communities who oppose unmeasured logging in the area.

This month we accompanied 22 community members of the **Campesino Central Coordinator New Day' Chortí (CCCND)** in the Olopa, Chiquimula hearings. A company in the region accused them of setting fire to machinery. With legal counsel from the Human Rights Law Firm the 22 community members accepted the criterion of opportunity and signed a mutual agreement of non-aggression with the company. The agreement explicitly states the parties reserve the right to freely express their opinions and exercise the right to protest within the perimeters of the law.



3. INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATION

PBI Guatemala is present in international public events when requested to do so by Guatemalan social organisations, in order to show international attention and interest and in order to report internationally on what we observe

We continue to observe the **Molina Theissen** case in which five former high-ranking members of the military are accused of crimes against humanity, aggravated rape and forced disappearance against Emma Guadalupe Molina Theissen and Marco Antonio Molina Theissen. On Monday, March 27, we observed the offering of evidence during court proceedings in the case. The MP presented 304 means of proof to determine the responsibility of the accused in the crimes of disappearance and sexual assault.

4. POLITICAL ACCOMPANIMENT

Meetings and other contact with the diplomatic bodies, international organisations and Guatemalan authorities

Meetings with national and international authorities are an important way for PBI to make known what we do and what our objectives are. Through these meetings, where necessary and in a reserved manner, we share our concerns about worrying situations that we have witnessed first-hand from the work we do in the field.

In our interlocution work with the diplomatic corps and international organisms this month we met with:

- Henriette Geiger, Head of Unit **EU** Development Coordination Latin America and Caribbean.
- Jennifer Echeverría, Human Rights Officer **EU** Delegation.
- Carlos Manuel Pulido Collazos, **Colombian Ambassador** to Guatemala.
- Edoardo Pucci, **Italian Ambassador** to Guatemala.
- Clara Molin, Human Rights Officer **Embassy of Sweden** in Guatemala.
- Vanesa Álvarez and Alberto Ferrero, Human Rights Officers at the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (**OHCHR**).

At the national and regional level we met with the following authorities:

- Guillermo Gil, Representative of Human Rights Ombudsman Office (**PDH**) in **Chiquimula**.
- Canahuí Mendoza, National Civil Police (**PNC**) agent in **Camotán**.
- Osmin Pérez García, Third Officer **PNC** in **Jocotán**.
- Victor Manuel Ortiz, Third Officer of **DIPRONA** in **Quiché**.

5. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF PBI GUATEMALA IN GUATEMALA



Meeting of female defenders of territory, body-land.

On March 29 and 30, we invited 25 female defenders of territory, body-land to a meeting to share about their realities and the challenges they encounter in their different struggles. Participants represented 15 organizations and collectives from 9 departments of Guatemala. It was evident that their security situation is precarious and defenders from rural areas are unprotected. In many cases they do not have access to state institutions in charge of protecting at-risk women. The event ended with breakfast with representatives from the German, Canadian, Spanish State, United States, United Kingdom and Swedish Embassies as well as the EU Delegation and OHCHR. The female defenders shared the challenges of their work and requested support in the struggle against violence towards women among other topics.

6. ACTIVITIES OF PBI GUATEMALA OUTSIDE GUATEMALA

Fuera del país desarrollamos y fortalecemos de manera constante la red de apoyo del proyecto de PBI Guatemala, instrumento esencial para la protección de defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos. Las representantes regionales del proyecto y otros miembros del comité y de la oficina de coordinación del proyecto, así como los grupos nacionales de PBI en diversos países, mantienen relación y reuniones con numerosas organizaciones no gubernamentales, agencias, instituciones y autoridades gubernamentales, miembros de parlamentos, personalidades políticas, etc. En ese marco, PBI desarrolla acciones y campañas de relaciones públicas, y/o incidencia dirigidas a la protección de defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos.

In the process to strengthen our support network in the European Parliament and in speaking about the “Peace Accords and the role of civil society” we had the following meeting this month:

- **March 6: Sarah Tua, Political Advisor on Human Rights** for the socialist political group.
- **March 7: Gwenaelle Grovenius, Member of Belgian Parliament for Socialist Party**, member of Human Rights Commission and Foreign Relations Commission of Belgian Parliament; **Josep Terricabras, Spanish member of European Parliament for the Greens-European Free Alliance political group**, member of delegations for EUROLAT and for EU-Mexico.
- **March 8: Ignazio Corrao, Italian member of European Parliament for the Europe of Freedom and Direct Democracy political group**, Member of the Foreign Affairs Commission and EUROLAT’s sub commission on Human Rights; **Ramón Jauregui, Spanish member of European Parliament for Socialist political group, President of EUROLAT**, member of the Delegation on Affairs with Andean Countries; **Marina Albiol Guzmán, Spanish member of European Parliament for European United Left-Nordic Green Left**, member of Delegation on European Union - Latin American Relations, alternate member for Delegation on Central America, and **José Criado, Advisor on Latin American policies** for the same political group; **Sylvain Schultze, responsible for Guatemala in the European External Action Service**, and **Marta Méndez, Official** for the European Instrument for Democracy & Human Rights in the Directorate of Cooperation of the European Commission; **Florent Marcellesi, Italian member of European Parliament for Greens-European Free Alliance political group** and **Gaby Kueppers, Advisor** for political group on Latin American policies.
- **March 9: Aurora Díaz Rato of the Permanent Representation of Spain before the EU**, in charge of policy towards Latin American; **Anders Arvidsson of the Permanent Representation of Sweden**; **Lorraine Christian of the Permanent Representation from Ireland** and colleagues from the Permanent Representation from Germany and Malta.

In addition on March 24, we met in Brussels with **Stefano Gatto, EU Ambassador in Guatemala**; **Tomás Pallas, Political Officer for the EU Delegation in Guatemala** and **Sylvaine Schultze, person responsible for Guatemala at EEAS**.

7. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

In this section we publish statements (some abbreviated) from human rights organisations in which they express their concerns regarding recent events.

ASAMBLEA DE PUEBLOS DE SAN MARCOS, TXE CHMAN

Ante la opinión pública

En ocasión de la libertad de 6 de los 10 presos políticos del municipio de San Pablo, departamento de San Marcos y de la persistente criminalización de defensores de derechos humanos de dicho departamento

Desde hace años el municipio de San Pablo está sufriendo una persecución y criminalización sin precedentes. No sólo autoridades mayas y comunitarias, también líderes sociales y ciudadanos comunes están siendo criminalizados, a fin de que no haya expresiones en contra de proyectos de explotación de bienes naturales; se busca entonces, que no se escuchen voces disidentes.

Damos la bienvenida a...

Damos la bienvenida a Fausto Sánchez, autoridad Maya Mam de San Marcos, quien siendo inocente estuvo privado de su libertad durante 2 años y 3 meses -dos veces absuelto de todo cargo por los tribunales del Organismo Judicial. Exigimos al Estado la reparación económica y moral derivada de su detención arbitraria y de la violación de sus derechos y de su familia.

Damos la bienvenida a Lorenzo Ramírez, Alfonso Chilel, Maribel Díaz, Marco Tulio Pérez y Simeón Mauricio Guzmán -algunos fueron inducidos a declararse culpables por el Ministerio Público, a cambio de condenas más leves, aunque no habían cometido ningún delito. En su mayoría pasaron más de 2 años en prisión; incluso, pasaron más tiempo en la cárcel al tiempo de su condena.

Denunciamos la continua criminalización...

a) Denunciamos la continua criminalización de Bruno Solís, Nery Santos y Heriberto Santos, a quienes se les sigue impidiendo su libertad con el uso frívolo de recursos judiciales; por ejemplo, el último recurso de casación presentado por parte del "querellante adhesivo", con el único fin de alargar la detención y la violación a los derechos humanos.

b) Denunciamos la ilegalidad de haber admitido a la Asociación Liga Pro Patria como "querellante adhesivo". Como la Comisión Internacional de Juristas (CIJ) lo dijera en su reciente comunicado, nos "preocupa sobremanera que en esta criminalización jueces, fiscales y abogados tengan algún nivel de participación para lograr criminalizar a las personas". Exigimos la imparcialidad del Organismo Judicial, quien debe rechazar y no dar trámite a espurias actuaciones.

c) Denunciamos la continua criminalización de Óscar Sánchez, a quién el Juez Unipersonal de Sentencia Penal, Narcoactividad y Delitos contra el Ambiente del departamento de San Marcos le suspendió el juicio con fecha 13 de marzo de 2017, sin justificar plenamente esta decisión. De esta forma, alarga el tiempo de medidas sustitutivas ilegales, que afectan su derecho a la libertad de expresión, entre otros derechos.

d) Denunciamos el litigio de mala fe, evidenciándose en el uso reiterativo del recurso de amparo. Óscar Sánchez e Irineo Plutarco Clemente, fueron víctimas de esta mala práctica, ya que el Ministerio Público y los querellantes adhesivos hicieron uso de la acción de amparo de mala fe, en vez de usar los mecanismos procesales correspondientes; ellos recurrieron al amparo con el pretexto de cuestionar el cambio de delito legalmente resuelto por un juez competente en su oportunidad procesal. Es reprochable que la Sala Mixta del Departamento de San Marcos, haya admitido los amparos, que debieron de haber sido rechazados de plano, ya que no existía agravio, por tratarse de una resolución apegada a derecho.

e) Denunciamos que existe un número elevado de procesos contra autoridades mayas y comunitarias, en los que se les acusa por el delito de "plagio o secuestro", cuando es notorio que este delito no procede en ninguna de estas causas penales; se constata que el afán de que se abra a juicio por el delito de plagio o secuestro, es mantener encarcelado a las autoridades y líderes e imponer una sanción mayor (inclusive la pena de muerte) y se trata por ello, de una estrategia de criminalización.

f) Denunciamos que es inaceptable el impulso de procesos penales de parte de los así llamados "testigos" o "víctimas, para lograr sentencias condenatorias; por ejemplo, la declaración de Casimiro Pérez, cuya credibilidad ya ha sido declarada nula en un proceso anterior (Causa 12005-2014-00385). Sin embargo, la empresa Hidro Sala S.A. y la Asociación Liga Pro Patria siguen insistiendo en su declaración, siendo la única finalidad criminalizar a líderes sociales.

g) Denunciamos que hasta la fecha la Cámara de Amparo y Antejuicio de la Corte Suprema de Justicia, no ha resuelto los recursos de exhibición personal interpuestos ya hace más de tres meses, mientras que la referida garantía procesal, debería detectar detenciones arbitrarias e ilegales en forma inmediata e implementar medidas correctivas, dejando en libertad a las personas.

h) Dejamos constancia expresa de nuestro rechazo a nuevos procesos penales, iniciados en contra de Duarle Licardie y la continuación de los procesos penales en contra de Irineo Plutarco Clemente, Óscar Sánchez, José Mauricio López y Evelio Velásquez, así como un número considerable de órdenes de captura en contra de otros dirigentes comunitarios. Exigimos al Ministerio Público y a la Fiscal General un alto a la persecución penal de los líderes, autoridades mayas y comunitarias, defensores de derechos humanos.

i) Consideramos inaceptable que los procesos en contra de defensores de derechos humanos y autoridades comunitarias sean impulsados por la Fiscalía Contra el Crimen Organizado (FCCO) del departamento de San Marcos. Demandamos que la Fiscal General revise esto de forma inmediata. De lo contrario podría estar aplicando una política criminal del "derecho penal del enemigo", que contradice la Política Criminal Democrática aprobada por el mismo Ministerio Público.

Rechazamos el continuo abuso de leyes para cometer ilegalidades

En vez de aplicarla ley en búsqueda de la verdad y justicia, se tuercen las leyes, códigos y artículos, lo cual es un abuso de poder y se hace con la única finalidad de cometer injusticias, ilegalidades y de perpetuar impunidad de sociedades anónimas que se dedican a la explotación de bienes naturales y territorios, especialmente de los pueblos indígenas. Exigimos que se respete a las autoridades mayas, comunitarias y líderes sociales, defensores y defensoras de derechos humanos. Recordamos que el Estado debe obligatoriamente consultar a los pueblos indígenas, sobre asuntos susceptibles de afectarlos en sus territorios.

Finalmente, expresamos nuestro apoyo a las y los magistrados de la Corte de Constitucionalidad y apoyamos las últimas decisiones de la Corte de Constitucionalidad que reafirman que no pueden otorgarse licencias para el uso de bienes naturales, mientras no se haya realizado una consulta a los pueblos indígenas que podrían resultar afectados.

Consejo Mam Te Txe Chman San Marcos

Consejo Sipakapense

Frente de Resistencia en Defensa de los Recursos Naturales y los Derechos de los Pueblos (FRENA)

Asociación para el Desarrollo Integral Maya AJCHMOL (ADIMA)

Movimiento de Trabajadores/as y Campesinos/as (MTC)

Fundación Tierra Nuestra (FUNDATIERRA)

Juventud Roja

Con el apoyo y acompañamiento de:

Alianza Política Sector de Mujeres

Asamblea Departamental de Pueblos de Huehuetenango (ADH)

Asociación Barillense de Mujeres Indígenas Yalmotx

Asociación COMUNICARTE

Asociación Comunitaria para el Desarrollo (SERJUS)

Asociación Conexión de Recursos para la Acción Comunitaria. Barcelona, España

Asociación de Abogados y Notarios Mayas de Guatemala NIMAJPU

Asociación de Desarrollo de la Mujer K'ak'a Na'oj (ADEMKAN)

Asociación de Formación para el Desarrollo Integral (AFOPADI)

Asociación de Organizaciones para el Desarrollo de Colomba (ASODECO)

Asociación de Servicios Comunitarios de Salud (ASECSA)

Asociación Feminista La Cuerda

Asociación Movimiento Nacional Uk'ú'x Mayab' Tinamit

Asociación para el Avance de las Ciencias Sociales en Guatemala (AVANCSO)

Asociación Para el Desarrollo Sostenible de la Juventud (ADESJU)
Asociación para el Mejoramiento Habitacional de Guatemala (MEJORHA)
Asociación para la Promoción y Desarrollo de la Comunidad (CEIBA)
Asociación Vida, Justicia y Libertad para las Mujeres, Huehuetenango
Broederlijk Denle (BD)
Bufete Jurídico de Derechos Humanos (BDH)
Campaña Guatemala sin Hambre (CGSH)
Caritas Verapaz
Centro de Acción Legal Ambiental y Social de Guatemala (CALAS)
Centro de Análisis Forense y Ciencia Aplicadas (CAFCA)
Centro de Estudios y Documentación de la Frontera Occidental de Guatemala (CEDFOG)
Centro Internacional para Investigaciones en Derechos Humanos (CIIDH)
Centro para la Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos (CALDH)
Colectiva de Mujeres Feministas de Izquierda
Colectivo Ciudadano de Quetzaltenango (CCQ)
Colectivo de Estudios Rurales Ixim
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Colectivo Tierra y Territorio - Madrid (Estado español)
Comisión Internacional de Juristas (CIJ)
Comisión JPIC, Justicia, Paz e Integridad con la Creación (CONFREGUA)
Comité de Desarrollo Campesino (CODECA)
Consejo Maya K'iche' de Quetzaltenango
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Federación Guatemalteca de Escuelas Radiofónicas (FGER)
Fundación Guillermo Toriello (FGT)
Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales de Guatemala (ICCPG)
Movimiento Acción San Carlita CUNOC
Network in Solidarity with the People of Guatemala (NISGUA)
Oficina de Derechos Humanos del Arzobispado de Guatemala (ODHAG)
Plataforma Agraria (PA)
Plataforma de Solidaridad con Guatemala de Barcelona
Plataforma Internacional contra la Impunidad
Protection International (PI)
Red de Mujeres Positivas en Acción
Sagrada Tierra
Seguridad en Democracia (SEDEM)
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