



Monthly Information Package Guatemala

Number 257 - February 2025

1. THE CURRENT SITUATION

Monthly update 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 defense of territory.

Sexual violence against girls persists¹

Sexual violence against girls and adolescents is a constant in Guatemala. According to data from the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, 1,953 births were registered to girls under the age of 14 in 2024, indicating a high prevalence of forced pregnancies resulting from sexual assault. Despite the magnitude of this problem, the state's response has been limited and inadequate.

On February 18, Human Rights Watch (HRW), with the support of the organizations *Mujeres Transformando el Mundo* (Women Transforming the World, MTM), *Niñas no Madres Latinoamérica* (Girls Not Mothers Latin America), and the *Observatorio en Salud Sexual y Reproductiva* (Sexual and Reproductive Health Observatory, OSAR Guatemala), presented the research report "[Forced to Give Up on Their Dreams](#)." The "Vida" program, managed by the Ministry of Social Development (MIDES), was created with the aim of providing financial support for girls and adolescents under the age of 14 who have been victims of sexual violence and who are pregnant or are mothers. Among the most relevant findings of this research, however, is the fact that between January and June 2024, only 129 girls benefited from this program, demonstrating a significant gap between real need and program coverage. Furthermore, this program has been criticized for its strict eligibility requirements, which make it difficult for many victims to access, including the need for a legal case to be underway against the perpetrator, the filing of the girl's birth certificate, or the exclusion of beneficiaries who reside with their abuser, among others.

The lack of a comprehensive, gender-sensitive approach to caring for victims of sexual violence is also reflected in other areas. For example, clinics that specialize in providing care for survivors of sexual violence are often located in departmental hospitals, which means that girls from rural areas have to travel long distances to access basic health services. This situation is made worse by the absence of interpreters for those who do not speak Spanish, which represents an additional barrier for the indigenous population. In addition, pregnant girls and young mothers face stigmatization and discrimination at school, which in many cases leads them to drop out. The lack of inclusive educational policies and specific support for these girls perpetuates a cycle of poverty and social exclusion.

There are also major shortcomings in the justice system. Between January 2018 and June 2024, the National Institute of Forensic Sciences (INACIF) carried out 24,441 expert witness reports in cases of sexual violence against children under 14 years of age. However, during the same period, the Public Prosecutor's Office (MP) reported only 13,011 cases, indicating a disparity between the number of crimes recorded and the number investigated. In addition, 6,697 cases of sexual violence against girls under the age of 14 were dismissed, reflecting an alarming rate of impunity and revictimization of survivors.

The report highlights the urgent need for the Guatemalan state to adopt effective measures to prevent sexual violence, guarantee access to healthcare and education for victims, and ensure that the justice system acts in a prompt and gender-sensitive fashion. The report's overall conclusion is that without a comprehensive and committed response, thousands of girls in Guatemala will continue to fall victim to a system that fails them at every level.

¹ Human Rights Watch, [Guatemala: Failed Response to Sexual Violence Against Girls](#), 18 Feb 2025 and García, J., [Solo 129 niñas son beneficiarias del programa Vida en un país con miles de víctimas de violencia sexual](#), EP Investiga, 19 Feb 2025.

Government returns communal lands expropriated during the internal armed conflict²

On February 20, President Bernardo Arévalo officially returned the communal lands of Acul to the municipal common lands of Nebaj, Quiché. This act took place after more than four decades of struggle by the Ixil people to recover their ancestral territories, which were expropriated in 1983 during the Internal Armed Conflict (IAC). This expropriation was part of the counterinsurgency strategy deployed during the de facto government of Efraín Ríos Montt to establish what were known as “model villages,” which had disastrous consequences for the community: forced displacement and fragmentation of the community's social fabric.

In 2020, Guatemala's Constitutional Court (CC) ruled in favor of the Acul community, ordering that their lands be returned to them. However, there were delays in the implementation of the ruling due to previous administrations' lack of political will. Only under the current administration was the return of the land carried out, thus recognizing the territorial rights of the Ixil community.

During the land return ceremony, President Arévalo highlighted the importance of this event as a step towards historical justice and the recognition of indigenous peoples' rights. For her part, indigenous mayor Feliciano Herrera emphasized the community's resilience and perseverance in defending their territory, emphasizing that every effort in the struggle represents a promise for future generations. The lawyer, Juan Carlos Peláez, who supported the legal process, pointed out that this restitution sets a significant precedent for other indigenous communities in Guatemala seeking to recover their lands. The return of the Acul lands not only restores a vital resource to the community but also reaffirms the community's cultural identity and strengthens its autonomy.

The State of Guatemala acknowledges its responsibility in the Spanish Embassy massacre³

On January 31, 1980, several Guatemalan organizations held a protest inside the Spanish Embassy to denounce the repression and violence that the army was inflicting on the indigenous communities of Quiché. Security forces intervened during the occupation of the embassy, resulting in a devastating fire that took the lives of 37 people. Only two survived: the Spanish ambassador Máximo Cajal and the campesino Gregorio Yujá Xoná. However, Yujá Xoná was later kidnapped and murdered. Among those who died inside the embassy were indigenous campesinos from the Campesino Unity Committee (CUC), university students and embassy staff.

On January 31, 2025, 45 years after this massacre, the Guatemalan government, represented by the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights (COPADEH), officially recognized the state's responsibility for this crime. During the commemoration ceremony, COPADEH representative Edgar Celada said, “It is more than evident to us that there is a need [for] a State representative, in this case the Executive Branch, to repeatedly recognize the State's responsibility in this act of criminal brutality, which remains a source of shame for Guatemala.” During the event, a plaque honoring the victims was unveiled at the intersection of 10th Street and 6th Avenue in Zone 9, where the embassy was located in 1980.

February 25: National Day of Dignification for the Victims of the IAC

Twenty-six years ago, on February 25, 1999, the Commission for Historical Clarification (CEH) presented its report “*Guatemala, Memory of Silence*.” “The commission revealed the severity and magnitude of the abuses committed during the 36 years of the internal armed conflict (1960-1996): more than 200,000 victims killed or forcibly disappeared, 669 massacres, 1,464 acts of sexual violence against women, and more than 1.5 million people forced to flee their communities due to violence. The CEH determined that the Guatemalan Army went as far as committing genocide against indigenous peoples and was responsible for more than 90% of the abuses against the civilian population.”⁴ In 2004, the Guatemalan Congress officially adopted the CEH

² García, J. [Gobierno entrega tierras comunales de Acul, expropiadas en el conflicto armado interno en Nebaj](#), EP Investiga, 20 Feb 2025.

³ Ramón, S.A., [El Estado reconoce su responsabilidad en masacre ocurrida en la embajada de España](#), Prensa Comunitaria, 31 Jan 2025.

⁴ Impunity Watch, [Impact of the CEH Report on Victims of the Armed Conflict in Guatemala](#), Second Edition, February 2024.

recommendation to establish a National Day of Dignification for the Victims of the IAC, to be observed every February 25.⁵

This year, Achí and Ixil women and the grandmothers of Sepur Zarco led the demonstration held to mark the day. Along with several organizations from the National Platform of Victims of the IAC, they demanded that President Arévalo “approve the governmental agreement to create the National Plan for Dignification and Reparation, the plans to search for disappeared persons, and archives and historical memory. [They called on] the Judiciary and the Constitutional Court to annul the rulings in the Creompaz and Ixil Genocide cases,” which have obstructed both legal proceedings. [They also called on] the Public Prosecutor’s Office to end the criminalization of community leaders – a practice that is reminiscent of the persecution perpetrated during the IAC – and for Attorney General Consuelo Porras to resign.⁶

Feliciano Macario, representative of the National Coordination of Widows of Guatemala (CONAVIGUA), noted that more than five years have passed without a single reparation measure for the victims of the IAC, while a budget increase was approved to continue paying the soldiers who participated in those crimes.⁷ For this very reason, representatives of the victims’ organizations were absent from the commemoration ceremony that took place at the National Palace. According to Silvio Tay, a member of the National Platform of Victims and the Association for Justice and Reconciliation (AJR), through their absence from official events, victims are seeking to speed up the attention given to their demands.⁸

Virginia Laparra receives award in recognition of her fight against corruption⁹

On February 3, Virginia Laparra, former prosecutor of the Special Prosecutor’s Office against Impunity (FECI) in Quetzaltenango, received the 2025 Sir Henry Brooke Award. The Alliance for Lawyers at Risk presented her with the award, which is given annually to legal practitioners and human rights defenders who have made outstanding contributions to the promotion, protection and advancement of human rights and the rule of law.

According to the selection committee for the Alliance for Lawyers at Risk, the former prosecutor was chosen for her track record “against corruption and organized crime in Guatemala, which led to her imprisonment for ‘continuous abuse of authority’, and for her dedicated commitment to defending the rule of law.” In her speech, Laparra drew attention to the media, administrative, political and criminal threats and persecution that she and her colleagues at the FECI have endured and highlighted the importance of international support and observation.

⁵ Centro Internacional para Investigaciones en Derechos Humanos, [Día de la dignificación de las víctimas del Conflicto Armado Interno](#), 23 Feb 2023.

⁶ López, J., [Guatemala Nunca Más: cientos de sobrevivientes de la guerra se movilizaron para exigir justicia](#), Prensa Comunitaria, 25 Feb 2025.

⁷ Ibid.

⁸ Álvarez, L., [Víctimas del Conflicto Armado piden a Arévalo cumplir su palabra](#), Agencia Ocote, 26 Feb 2025.

⁹ Cetino, V., [Virginia Laparra recibió el Premio Sir Henry Brooke 2025 por su lucha anticorrupción](#), Ruda, 04 Feb 2025.

2. ACCOMPANIMENTS¹⁰

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 defense of territory.¹¹

THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPUNITY

This month, as part of the thematic focus “Struggle against impunity”, we accompanied:

- The **Human Rights Law Firm (BDH)** to a hearing in the Hogar Seguro case that took place on February 20. At this hearing, the mother of one of the victims testified about how she found out about the tragedy, the lack of information that she faced and the intimidation that she suffered throughout the legal process.
- The **Association of Relatives of the Detained and Disappeared of Guatemala (FAMDEGUA)** as they carried out an expert witness report seeking to strengthen reparation measures for the victims and survivors of the Los Josefinos massacre. This expert witness report was carried out in Guatemala City, in the Los Josefinos community (Petén) and in Santa Lucia Cotzumalguapa (Escuintla).
- The **Association for Justice and Reconciliation (AJR)** to the march commemorating the National Day of Dignification for the Victims of the IAC, held on February 25.



DEFENSE OF THE TERRITORY

We continue to hold our regular meetings with organizations that defend access to land in Alta Verapaz:

- We met with the General Coordinator of the **Verapaz Union of Peasant Organizations (UVOC)**, Carlos Morales, and with the leader Sandra Calel, to follow up on and stay up to date about the security situation and the organization’s work in defense of land access. We were also closely following the worrisome security situation of the Lajeb Kej community, which was evicted last Wednesday, January 22.
- We held update meetings and maintained ongoing communication with the leadership of the **Campesino Committee of the Highlands (CCDA) - Verapaces Region**, to stay up to date on their security situation and on the issue of evictions in the region. On February 25, a hearing in the Alta Verapaz Femicide Court was suspended in a case involving the violent and extrajudicial eviction that took place in the community of Chirrix Tzul, in the Chama Grande region, in April 2024. At least eight women human rights defenders, who are members of the community's governing board and the CCDA, were raped during the eviction and are suffering criminalization at the hands of the association of plantation and landowners.

¹⁰ We maintained regular contact with accompanied organizations who are not specifically mentioned in this section, but there are no activities to highlight.

¹¹ See our website for general information on organizations and individuals we accompany: <https://pbi-guatemala.org/en/groups-and-individuals-currently-accompanied-pbi>

THE ISSUE OF ACCESS TO LAND



On February 11, in the department of Guatemala we accompanied the encampment of the **Peaceful Resistance of the Poqomam People of Chinautla**, who are defending their territory from the pollution of the Las Vacas River and the sand companies that are operating without free, prior and informed consultation.

In Ch'orti' territory, we accompanied the council of the **Indigenous Community of San Francisco Quezaltepeque** to the ceremony in which they handed the staffs over to the new Indigenous Authorities of San Juan Ermita and Olopa, forming the Council of Ancestral Indigenous Maya Ch'orti' Communities of San Juan Ermita.

We accompanied the **Indigenous Maya Ch'orti' Council of Olopa** in an act of peaceful resistance as they face the revival of the Cantera Los Manantiales mine in the La Prensa community. The protest focused on exposing the damage that the mine has caused in the territory and on the fact that if it restarts operations, it would do so without having carried out a free, prior and informed consultation with the people who live in the territory.

3. 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.

With respect to our dialogue with the diplomatic corps, this month we met with:

- Robertha de Beltranena, Program Officer at the **Embassy of Switzerland**.
- Sebastián Juan Palou, Chief Advisor to the Chancellery of the **Embassy of Argentina**.
- Victoria González Ariza, Ambassador of **Colombia**.
- Dr. Hardy Boeckle e Inés Mussig, Ambassador and Cooperation Advisor of the **Embassy of Germany**.

With respect to our dialogue with Guatemalan authorities, this month we met with:

- Ausencio Hugo Sandoval Bautista, chief of **Police Station 11 in Guatemala City**.
- Representatives of the **municipality of Cobán**, Alta Verapaz.
- Sergio Pinelo of the **COPADEF of Cobán**, Alta Verapaz.
- Julio López, Chief of Police Station 51 of the **National Civil Police (PNC) of Alta Verapaz** (Cobán).
- Juan Luis López y López, current chief of the Champerico substation, **PNC of Retalhuleu**.

4. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF PBI GUATEMALA

This month we observed several **hearings** in the second trial in the **Achí Women's case** against three ex-Civil Self-Defense Patrol (PAC) members accused of sexual violence and crimes against humanity committed between 1981 and 1985, during the IAC, in the municipality of Rabinal. The first trial ended in January 2022 with a guilty verdict against five ex-PAC for the same crimes.



The February edition of our **ACÉRCATE** podcast focused on the **Agrarian Agreement** signed between the government and four campesino organizations a year ago. **We spoke to Carlos Morales**, UVOC coordinator, about the development of this agreement, the obstacles to its implementation and the hopes placed in its fulfillment. You can listen to it on our website: <https://pbi-guatemala.org/es/multimedia/acercate-podcast> or on Spotify: <https://open.spotify.com/episode/4vGvhTsxXD8fKNTbhu51vj?si=bigH9R6XSvqhuERkoEgS3Q>



On February 27, there was a **workshop on security and protection in the fight against impunity**, facilitated by a Guatemalan expert in the field. This event, held in Guatemala City, was attended by victims' associations from various parts of the country, lawyers, as well as research and forensic teams, all focused on issues of transitional justice, memory and reparation for the victims of the IAC. The workshop's goals were to support stronger ties between different civil society organizations working on these issues and to help create joint protection strategies (physical, legal and narrative, among others) to counter attempts to silence the truth and deny justice to the victims.

5. ACTIVITIES OF PBI GUATEMALA OUTSIDE GUATEMALA

Outside the country we constantly develop and strengthen the network of support for the Guatemalan PBI project, as this is one of the essential tools necessary to protect defenders of human rights. Regional Representatives, the Project Office Coordinator and other members of the committee and the Project Office and national groups of PBI, conduct public relations campaigns with many NGOs, agencies and national governments, parliamentarians and others. In this context we develop actions and public relations campaigns, and / or advocacy aimed at protecting defenders of human rights.

This month, the project's European Representative met with:

- Santiago Mondragón, Officer in the Secretariat of the **European Parliament's (EP) Subcommittee on Human Rights**, responsible for Latin America.
- Carlos Morales, from the Permanent Representation of Spain in the European Union (EU), and representative for Spain in the **working groups of the EU Council on Latin America and the Caribbean (COLAC) and Human Rights (COHOM)**.
- Olof Skoog, EU Special Representative for Human Rights, Clara Olander, his assistant, Karolien Kras, Guatemala desk and Juan José Carreño, responsible for human rights defenders and Central America, from the **European External Action Service (EEAS)**.
- Garance Tardieu, Latin American advisor to the Group of the Greens in the European Parliament, and Gloria Santiago, assistant to Green MEP Jaume Asens Llodra, member of the Subcommittee on Human Rights.
- Ana Vicente, human rights advisor to the **EP's GUE** political group and Francisco Gracia, assistant to MEP Isabel Serra, member of the Subcommittee on Human Rights and the **Delegation for Central America**.
- Catarina Vieira, Dutch MEP from the Group of the Greens, member of the **Committee on International Trade** and alternate member of the Delegation for Central America.

In addition, the European Representative participated virtually in a **briefing on the human rights situation in Guatemala, with permanent representations in Geneva, in preparation for the 58th session of the Human Rights Council**.

6. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

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

“ESTOS HECHOS OFENDEN LA DIGNIDAD DEL MUNDO”

SENTENCIA MOLINA THEISSEN DEBE QUEDAR FIRME

El 23 de mayo de 2018 el Tribunal Primero de Sentencia Penal, Narcoactividad y Delitos contra el Ambiente de Mayor Riesgo “C” emitió sentencia en contra de cuatro exmilitares de alto rango por graves violaciones de derechos humanos cometidas en perjuicio de Emma Molina Theissen y Marco Antonio Molina Theissen durante el conflicto armado interno en Guatemala.

Con dicha sentencia fueron condenados los ex miembros del ejército de Guatemala, Hugo Ramiro Zaldaña Rojas, Manuel Antonio Callejas Callejas y Manuel Benedicto Lucas García, como autores del delito de desaparición forzada en agravio de Marco Antonio Molina Theissen de 14 años de edad. Por el delito de violación con agravación de la pena en perjuicio de Emma Guadalupe Molina Theissen, fueron condenados, Zaldaña Rojas, Callejas Callejas, Lucas García y Francisco Luis Gordillo Martínez, Asimismo, recibieron una condena por los delitos contra los deberes de humanidad.

Esta histórica sentencia fue un significativo paso para condenar la desaparición forzada y violencia sexual a nivel nacional y para la familia Molina Theissen representó un avance en el cumplimiento de la sentencia del 2004 dictada por la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos.

En el último año se ha dado un grave retroceso en materia de justicia para las víctimas y sobrevivientes de las graves violaciones a los Derechos Humanos ocurridas durante el conflicto armado interno. De hecho, en 2024 tres de los condenados fueron favorecidos con medida de prisión domiciliaria.

Por lo anterior, exigimos que la Sala Primera de Apelaciones resuelva **SIN LUGAR** las apelaciones especiales planteadas por los militares y deje firme la sentencia condenatoria dictada en 2018 dando cumplimiento de esa manera a los estándares nacionales e internacionales, así como a las obligaciones que debe cumplir el Estado de Guatemala en materia de Derechos Humanos.

Abrazamos a la familia Molina Theissen en este camino de búsqueda de justicia que han emprendido durante décadas. Nos solidarizamos con ellas a quienes también se les ha criminalizado con denuncias espurias. Asimismo, hacemos un llamado a la sociedad guatemalteca a continuar con la exigencia de justicia por los graves hechos del pasado. Hoy la Sala Primera tiene en sus manos la responsabilidad de cumplir con la ley y mantener firme la sentencia.

Guatemala, 06 de febrero de 2025

Asociación Familiares de Detenidos Desaparecidos de Guatemala-FAMDEGUA-, Asociación La Cuerda, Colectivo Acción Comunitaria, Coordinadora Nacional de Viudas de Guatemala-CONAVIGUA-, Convergencia por los Derechos Humanos de Guatemala: (Centro para la Acción Legal en Derechos Humanos- CALDH-, Equipo de Estudios Comunitarios y Acción Psicosocial-ECAP-, Instituto de Estudios Comparados en Ciencias Penales de Guatemala-ICCPG-, Oficina de Derechos Humanos del Arzobispado de Guatemala-ODHAG-, Unidad de Protección a defensoras y defensores de Derechos Humanos de Guatemala, Defensores y Unión Nacional de Mujeres Guatemaltecas-UNAMG-). Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo-GAM-, H.I.J.O.S. Guatemala, Impunity Watch.



COMUNICADO

DÍA NACIONAL DE LA DIGNIDAD DE LAS VÍCTIMAS DEL CONFLICTO ARMADO INTERNO

Este 25 de febrero honramos la memoria de nuestros seres queridos desaparecidos y asesinados por el Ejército, en los más de 36 años de guerra interna. Recordamos sus vidas y reivindicamos sus luchas por la tierra, el desarrollo comunitario y la paz.

Reconocemos que los espacios de diálogo con el Gobierno están abiertos; sin embargo, transcurrió un año desde el anuncio público de creación de un Plan Nacional de Dignificación y Reparación, y aún no se ha aprobado. Esto significa que van más de 5 años sin que se entregue una sola medida de reparación a las víctimas del conflicto armado interno.

Tampoco se han creado los planes de búsqueda de personas desaparecidas, de preservación de los archivos históricos y de difusión de la memoria histórica. Mientras tanto, se aprobó una ampliación presupuestaria para continuar pagando a los militares que participaron en los crímenes del pasado. Esta es una ofensa a la memoria de las miles de víctimas desaparecidas y masacradas.

Rechazamos las anulaciones ordenadas por la Sala de Mayor Riesgo en los casos CREOMPAZ y Genocidio Ixil en la época de Romeo Lucas. Estas decisiones contradicen las obligaciones del Estado en el acceso a la justicia para las víctimas, y solo perpetúan la impunidad para violadores de derechos humanos y genocidas.

Reiteramos nuestra condena pública hacia la fiscal general por la criminalización de juezas, jueces y fiscales honestos, que estuvieron a cargo de casos del pasado y de gran corrupción. De igual manera, repudiamos la instrumentalización del Ministerio



Público para perseguir a líderes y lideresas de organizaciones de víctimas y organizaciones sociales. Estos actos son represalias por atreverse a denunciar y procesar a militares y corruptos.

Respaldamos a las sobrevivientes del Caso Mujeres Achi quienes tiene un juicio activo contra tres ex patrulleros civiles. Nos sumamos a su demanda de justicia, para que la violencia sexual no quede en la impunidad y no vuelva a utilizarse como arma de guerra por el Ejército.

POR LO TANTO, EXIGIMOS:

1. Al presidente Bernardo Arévalo: que apruebe urgentemente el acuerdo gubernativo para crear el Plan Nacional de Dignificación y Reparación. Así como los planes de búsqueda de personas desaparecidas, de archivos históricos y de memoria histórica.
2. Al Organismo Judicial y la Corte de Constitucionalidad: que dejen sin efecto las resoluciones ilegales en los casos CREOMPAZ y Genocidio Ixil-Lucas.
3. Al Ministerio Público: que desista de criminalizar a líderes y lideresas de organizaciones de víctimas y organizaciones sociales.
4. A la fiscal Consuelo Porras: que renuncie al cargo de Fiscal General de la República.

Finalmente reiteramos nuestro compromiso con la democracia y la paz, y manifestamos nuestra plena convicción de defender los derechos humanos y de contribuir a recuperar el sistema de justicia de las mafias que lo tienen cooptado. **¡Por la dignidad de las víctimas!**

Guatemala, 25 de febrero de 2025

The team of volunteers in PBI Guatemala is currently composed of Ana Gabriela Ascarrunz Ponce (Bolivia), Sebastián Aguirre Orozco (Colombia), David Félix Azemar (Spain), Giulia Pochini (Italy), Maria Alemany (Spain), Beatriz Pérez Ruiz (Spain) y Júlía García Grané (Spain).

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PBI GUATEMALA DOES NOT NECESSARILY IDENTIFY WITH THE OPINIONS AND CONTENT OF THE REPRODUCED ARTICLES AND MEDIA RELEASES.

**GUATEMALA PROJECT
PEACE BRIGADES INTERNATIONAL**

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