

Annual report

2024

PBI Guatemala



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Who we are



Peace Brigades International (PBI) is a non-governmental organization with 40 years of experience in international accompaniment. PBI has been present in Guatemala since 1983 (with a break between 1993 and 2003) protecting space for people, organizations and collectives that promote human rights in a nonviolent manner and suffer repression for their work. PBI works only at the request of local organizations.

Our mandate

We seek to contribute to create the necessary conditions for defenders, organizations and communities to continue their work aimed at increasing respect, observance and protection of human rights and strengthening the rule of law in Guatemala.

Our principles

We work under the principles of:

nonviolence · non-partisanship · non-intervention

With a horizontal organizational structure and by consensus.

What we do

Our vision of international accompaniment is global and flexible in nature, responding to the actions and needs of social organizations who request our accompaniment. Our areas of work in global accompaniment aim to weave an effective protection network which is responsive to the evolving context.



Physical accompaniment



Political accompaniment & advocacy



Publications



Strengthening capacities

Presence of international observers

PBI has a team of volunteers in Guatemala who accompany threatened or at-risk human rights defenders, provide presence at offices of threatened organizations, visit rural communities, and carry out international observation.

Interlocution with authorities, advocacy and lobbying

PBI volunteers maintain continuously contact with Guatemalan civil authorities and with international entities like the United Nations and embassies, to make them actors in our accompaniment and protection work, as well as make them aware of concerns about areas where we work and ask for their support. Through the Advocacy Coordinator in

Europe and PBI's Country Groups we keep up-to-date multilateral institutions, the governments of 13 European countries, North American and Oceania on the situation of Guatemalan defenders.

Publications

We produce and distribute information on the human rights situation in Guatemala, based on public information sources and our direct observation.

Strengthening capacities

We continuously train the PBI international observer team and facilitate spaces for interchange and training on security and protections for Guatemalan defenders, with the support of existing local resources.

Editorial



2024 was the first year of Bernardo Arévalo's new administration. Arévalo would not have been able to take office without Guatemalan civil society, led by indigenous peoples, defending democracy.

This marked the end of a very dark period, which was leading to the complete closure of avenues for civil society generally and, particularly, for human rights defenders and those who fight against corruption and impunity. However, the new government still faces many challenges, and human rights defenders continue to face risks in carrying out their invaluable work. Of particular concern is the malicious use of the judicial system, which continues to be used to attack members of the justice system, journalists and human rights defenders. This is a serious problem that has yet to be resolved and one in which the executive branch has very little power to intervene. The constant threat of judicial and extrajudicial evictions of peasant and indigenous communities are also of great concern. The current administration is not having an easy time of it, and it has been difficult for the public, which has been mistreated for so many decades, to see any achievements.

However, through our work at PBI, we have noticed certain positive changes that allow us to cling to hope for change. The new administration has opened the door for us to re-establish dialogue with Guatemalan authorities at all levels of government. As a result, we can raise awareness about the difficult security situation that the people, organizations and communities we support are facing, in the hope that they will take action to improve the situation. We know that this administration is trying to re-establish dialogue with human rights defenders. It is also worth highlighting the administration's openness towards the United Nations system, as reflected by their decision to extend the mandate of the Office of the High Commissioner in Guatemala for another three years.

In this report, we summarize the activities that PBI carried out in 2024 to help ensure that human rights defenders have space in which to operate. Our priority is to support them so that they can continue their vital work, which aims to make Guatemala a peaceful and fairer country for everyone.





Current Context

On January 14, Bernardo Arévalo's new administration took office, thanks to popular protests led by indigenous authorities who resisted the efforts of the “pact of the corrupt” to block the transfer of power.

Arévalo's first year in office has been defined by the complex relationship with Attorney General María Consuelo Porras, as well as with other highly controversial figures in the justice system. All of these people are included on the United States' List of Corrupt and Undemocratic Actors (the Engel List) and were [sanctioned by the European Union in February for undermining the rule of law and the democratic transition](#). Relations with Congress have also not been easy. The ruling party, *Movimiento Semilla* (Seed Movement), is not recognized as a legislative group, which limits their capacity to act. With a co-opted judiciary and a legislature where a significant proportion of the members are linked to the “pact of the corrupt,” the new government has made limited progress.

In October, the election process for new Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ) and Court of Appeals magistrates (for the period 2024-2029) ended. The process lasted almost six months and attracted great national and international attention, because it was seen as an opportunity to renew the justice system, restore the judiciary's independence and rebuild public trust, given the serious erosion of the judicial system in recent years. However, the same issues and flaws that marred past processes resurfaced. The election results caused great public disappointment as [political interests prevailed over academic, ethical and professional merit](#). [Once again, indigenous authorities played a fundamental role](#) in the defense of democracy, and on the day of the vote, they closely monitored what was happening in the hall where the sessions were taking place.

In July, at the end of his trip to Guatemala, the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, Volker Türk, emphasized the [country's lack of progress in the search for justice](#). Indeed, 2024 has been marked by significant setbacks in this regard, especially in transitional justice cases. To highlight some emblematic cases, in November, the second Ixil Genocide trial against former Guatemalan Army Chief of Staff, Manuel Benedicto Lucas

García (1981-1982) was suspended in its final stage, after 99 hearings had already been held, amounting to [a “slap in the face” from the justice system to the victims who “have had to wait more than 40 years for a sentence.”](#) That same month, the Second Appeals Court annulled the CREOMPAZ case, meaning that all the rulings issued to date are rendered void, including the arrest warrants and precautionary measures against the accused military officials. This case is considered [one of the largest cases of forced disappearance in Latin America](#). The two rulings have been appealed by the victims' and survivors' organizations.

In addition to these setbacks, it is deeply concerning that, just before the end of the year, the attorney general replaced or transferred 14 prosecutors, who were responsible for a number of transitional justice cases, out of the Human Rights Prosecutor's Office. She also named a new head of office whom she trusts. This has been interpreted as an action designed to change the direction of this special prosecutor's office and to focus prosecution on former guerrilla fighters and victims' organizations, as well as on their legal representatives.



With regard to land tenure, one of the new administration's first measures was to sign an unprecedented Agrarian Agreement with four large peasant organizations. This agreement is intended to be an instrument to anticipate and resolve the country's agrarian conflicts where, according to data from the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights (COPADEH), there are currently more than 1,500 active conflicts. Although this agreement was the source of great hope, the slow and lukewarm results achieved so far have caused frustration in the affected communities, who continue to see their right to land access violated. Indeed, the number of evictions - both judicial and extrajudicial - has increased due to the reaction of large landowners in the face of this Agreement, with Alta Verapaz being one of the most affected departments. With this in mind, COPADEH issued a reminder to State agencies in June regarding the [need to postpone evictions](#) due to inclement weather and urging the Presidency to create emergency protocols to benefit families.

In 2024, Guatemala was severely affected by both [wildfires](#) and floods. These disasters are directly related to the climate crisis and have caused significant losses to local crops, exacerbating the [poverty rate in the country](#), in which 9 million people live in poverty. Different kinds of megaprojects, such as extensive monoculture plantations, further aggravate the situation. One such example is palm oil, one of the most controversial and

harmful monocultures, which has a significant presence in the country, especially in Petén, Alta Verapaz and Quiché. More than 25 companies are dedicated to palm oil cultivation in Guatemala and many of them have been [accused](#) of polluting rivers and causing [environmental degradation](#), as well as acquiring land illegally and violating labor rights.

One of the most notable examples of projects rejected by the local population through community consultations is that of Canadian-owned Cerro Blanco. On January 9, 2024, in the final days of his government, Alejandro Giammattei issued an environmental license allowing operations as an open-pit mine, despite the damage this would cause to the environment. In June, the current Arévalo administration [revoked the license, alleging irregularities](#).

With respect to human rights defenders, the [Observatory for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders](#) (OMCT-FIDH) reports that since 2021 around 80 Guatemalans have been forced into exile due to criminalization and persecution by the Guatemalan justice system. A notable example of this is the case of former anti-corruption prosecutor Virginia Laparra. She was arbitrarily arrested on February 23, 2022 and in early July 2024, was [sentenced](#) a second time to five years in prison, commutable. Faced





with such cruel persecution and a long period of unjust imprisonment, she was finally forced into exile. The Unit for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders in Guatemala (UDEFEFUGA) estimates that in the first six months of 2024 alone, 20 defenders faced arbitrary arrest and/or criminalization, and between January and October, 22 were murdered.

En lo que respecta a la situación de defensores y defensoras de DDHH, según el [Observatorio para la Protección de los Defensores de DDHH](#) (OMCT-FIDH), desde 2021 alrededor de 80 personas guatemaltecas están en el exilio por la criminalización y persecución que sufren de parte del sistema de justicia de Guatemala. Un ejemplo destacable de lo anterior es el caso de la exfiscal anticorrupción Virginia Laparra, que fue detenida arbitrariamente el 23 de febrero de 2022 y [condenada](#), por segunda vez, a principios de julio de 2024 a cinco años de prisión conmutable. Frente a tan cruenta persecución y tras un largo periodo sufriendo injusto encarcelamiento, finalmente se vio obligada a salir al exilio. La Unidad de Protección a defensoras y defensores de DDHH de Guatemala (UDEFEFUGA), estima que tan sólo en los primeros 6 meses del 2024, 20 personas defensoras enfrentaron procesos de detención arbitraria y/o criminalización y, entre enero y octubre, 22 fueron asesinadas.

Journalists are not faring any better. According to a report published at the end of the year by *La Red Rompe el Miedo Guatemala* (Break the Fear Network Guatemala), Guatemala is a hostile and dangerous environment for journalists, with multiple cases of intimidation, threats, judicial harassment and restrictions on news coverage. The main aggressors are agents of the state. Furthermore, the Public Prosecutor's Office's failure to investigate these cases sends a message of impunity, which only perpetuates violence against the press.

Given this situation, on International Human Rights Day on December 10th, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) issued a joint statement addressed to seven countries, including Guatemala, calling for an end to the “criminalization of human rights defenders.” Speaking about Guatemala, High Commissioner Volker Türk [stated that “criminal law and its processes are abused by some official actors, such as the Attorney General, Consuelo Porras, to pressure and persecute those involved in defending human rights.”](#)

One of this administration's notable achievements in terms of human rights has been the [reactivation of the Ministry of the Interior's Agency for the Analysis of Attacks Against Human Rights Defenders, Organizations and Communities](#). The Ministry published the Ministerial Agreement creating this Agency on August 28.

Who we accompany

PBI accompanies organizations and social processes in Guatemala that are working peacefully to combat impunity, advocating for equitable access to land and defending their territory and environment.

In 2024, we provided comprehensive accompaniment to a total of 11 organizations or social processes, a human rights law firm and a family seeking justice in the case of the forced disappearance of their daughter during the internal armed conflict. We also provided ad hoc accompaniment to Kaqchikel community journalist Norma Sancir throughout hearings in the court case she brought against three National Civil Police (PNC) agents and one former police commissioner,

who were accused of abuse of authority for illegally detaining her in Ch'orti' territory in September 2014. We accompanied a total of 314 people (158 women and 156 men).

We received 6 new requests for accompaniment, all of which were for comprehensive accompaniment. We accepted one of the requests, and in April 2024, we began accompanying the Association for Justice and Reconciliation (AJR). The rest of the requests have been rejected due to insufficient staffing of the volunteer team or because the requests did not fit with PBI Guatemala's thematic focus.

We stopped accompanying two organizations in 2024: Communities in Peaceful Resistance, La Puya and the Peaceful Resistance of the Communities of Cahabón in Alta Verapaz.

 **Verapaz Union of Peasant Organizations (UVOC)**

 **Peaceful Resistance of the Communities of Cahabón, Alta Verapaz**


 **Campesino Committee of the Highlands - Verapaces Region (CCDA)**

 **TZK'AT Network of Ancestral Healers of Territorial Community Feminism from Iximulew**

 **Human Rights Law Firm (BDH)**

 **Association for Justice and Reconciliation (AJR)**

 **Communities in Peaceful Resistance, La Puya**

 **Peaceful Resistance of the Poqomam People of Chinautla**

 **Association of Relatives of the Detained and Disappeared of Guatemala (FAMDEGUA)**

 **Family of Luz Leticia Hernández**

 **Maya Ch'orti' Indigenous Council of Olopa**

 **Indigenous Community of San Francisco Quezaltepeque**

 **Norma Sancir (community journalist) ad hoc accompaniment**

 **Retalhuleu Community Council (CCR)**



We provided continuous support for other human rights defense processes through observations, telephone follow-up and information dissemination, with a particular focus on women human rights defenders in high-risk situations.

“We're always expecting eviction”

Evictions and threats of eviction against indigenous and peasant communities in Alta and Baja Verapaz have been a constant throughout 2024. In these two departments, PBI accompanies the Verapaz Union of Peasant Organizations (UVOC) and the Campesino Committee of the Highlands (CCDA) – Verapaces Region. There are some 68 eviction orders in this region.

Context

Unequal land ownership is one of Guatemala's structural problems and was a major cause of the internal armed conflict that the country endured for over 30 years. Ninety-two percent of agricultural producers use only 21.9% of the arable land (the majority of which is the least suitable for agriculture) as opposed to the 2% of producers that use 65.4% (much of this land being the most suitable for agricultural production).¹ For this reason, one of the goals of the Peace Accords, signed in December 1996, was to address this problem. Nonetheless, the problem remains entrenched and has even worsened since then, as the already existing, and ever-increasing, monoculture production of bananas, sugar, palm oil and coffee is now

joined by the installation of extractive investment projects, including hydroelectric dams, mining, oil, and more. This has further increased the pressure on the land available to Guatemalan small farmers, the majority of whom are indigenous, triggering an increase in agrarian conflicts.

According to the Registry for Cadastral Information (RIC), “it is estimated that approximately 70% of the country's territory is immersed in a veritable tangle of confusing titles and overlapping boundaries.”² In fact, there are more than a thousand agrarian conflicts in Guatemala, which mainly affect territories where indigenous peoples live. In the absence of legislation on indigenous peoples' territories and a reliable and comprehensive cadastral land registry,³ and in the context of a co-opted justice system, experts note that the most common way to resolve these conflicts is for the strongest party, i.e. companies, landowners and agribusinesses, to impose their will on rural and indigenous communities.⁴

During the evictions, the IACHR observed in its report, *Situation of Human Rights in Guatemala*, “the existence of a pattern of human rights violations when evictions are carried out, including violations of the right to consultation and a lack of prior notice. Evictions are usually carried out violently by members of the National Civilian Police, the Army and the National Council of Protected Areas (CONAP). They tend to be summary procedures that give the affected persons—who get no support from the State—very little time to gather their belongings. Further, evictions usually involve the burning and destruction

1 Informe de Desarrollo Humano 2015/2016 del PNUD. <http://desarrollohumano.org.gt/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/INDHCap7.pdf>

2 <https://ces.gob.gt/wp-content/uploads/2019/12/ANA%CC%81LISIS-DE-LOS-AVANCES-DEL-CATASTRO-NACIONAL.pdf>, p. 7.

3 https://back.dplf.org/sites/default/files/eng_-_we_are_not_trespassers_this_is_our_land_-_agrarian_conflict_and_indigenous_peoples_rights_in_alta_verapaz_guatemala.pdf, pp. 4 and 47.

4 Ibid, p. 22.



of homes, foodstuffs and animals, they are carried out with no dispositions for the evicted person's return or relocation, and they offer no real chance of due process or access to justice. The IACHR also documented a discourse that criminalizes those who have been evicted, accusing them of collaborating with drug gangs and of committing crimes including misappropriation. As a result of those evictions, many people have been forced to engage in internal displacement.”⁵

Agrarian Agreement between peasant organizations and the new administration

With the inauguration of the new government in January 2024, a window of hope opened up for the peasant and indigenous population who are calling for the creation of institutions and mechanisms for resolving conflicts

peacefully through dialogue.⁶ Indeed, the government's goodwill was demonstrated by the signing of the Agrarian Agreement with four peasant organizations⁷ (members of the Campesino Council). The Agrarian Agreement covers five key issues: dealing with agrarian conflict, access to land, the peasant economy, territorial organization and the creation of a political forum for permanent communication. The government body responsible for following up on this agreement is the Private Secretariat of the Presidency (SPP).

Although regular opportunities for dialogue were established, in mid-2024, several peasant organizations criticized the increase in evictions, the failure to comply with international standards when carrying out evictions, and the threats of eviction that occurred in the first months of 2024. They also denounced violent acts by plantation owners, as well as the Public Prosecutor's Office and judges linked to the “pact of the corrupt,” who target rural communities seeking peaceful and legal solutions to ensure their right to land and a dignified life. “In 2024 there have been at least 18 evictions, 12 communities are

5 https://www.oas.org/en/iachr/media_center/PReleases/2018/158.asp

6 The previous administration under President Giammattei closed all those institutions, including the Secretariat of Agrarian Affairs (SAA), whose function was to seek peaceful, negotiated solutions to agrarian conflicts.

7 The CCDA, UVOC, the 'New Day' Ch'orti' Campesino Central Coordinator (CCCND) and the Committee for Peasant Unity (CUC).



living on the streets; some 1,500 families, that is to say approximately 10,000 people are displaced.”⁸

A few days later, the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights (COPADEH) emphasized the need to ensure alternative shelter before any eviction and to suspend evictions during the rainy season.⁹ According to UVOC coordinator Carlos Morales, during the second half of the year, there were only illegal evictions carried out by private actors.

PBI has observed a positive change in the attitude and reactions of government institutions, as compared to previous governments. However, the lack of immediate results highlights the difficulties faced by the current administration in responding to communities’ needs. These difficulties are closely related to the co-optation of the justice sector and the immense power wielded by plantation owners, all of which leaves the executive with very limited scope for action. One example of this complicated situation is the human drama that around 200 people from the Q’eqchi’ Lajeb Kej community (a member of UVOC) are experiencing.

The case of Lajeb Kej: assaults, eviction threats and eviction

Those who live in the Lajeb Kej community, located in the municipality of Tukurú, Alta Verapaz, live in conditions of extreme poverty and have suffered recurring threats of eviction for years. The legal status of the community’s land is uncertain because, despite the fact that their ancestors lived there, the community members do not have land titles. According to a 2021 FONTIERRAS study, the land is considered vacant, a fact that was confirmed by the RIC. However, soon after, a title to the disputed part of the plantation appeared in the hands of the owner of the adjacent plot. According to the community’s lawyers, this constitutes a major administrative error that they have been trying to resolve ever since. On top of this, there is the fear that this land owner intends to sell this piece of land, which would further complicate the legal

⁸ On June 11, UVOC, CCDA, CUC and CCCND held a press conference to denounce regional authorities’ complicity with plantation owners in the eviction of communities in Alta Verapaz. On June 13, the National Maya Coordination and Convergence “Waqib’ Kej” spoke out against evictions in recent months and called on the government to comply with standards and ensure a dignified life for affected families, among other things. On June 24, the CCDA filed an injunction against COPADEH because of the forced evictions.

⁹ Rodríguez, L., [Copadeh recuerda a organismos del Estado que desalojos deben ser aplazados por inclemencias del tiempo](#), AGN, 19.06.2024; COPADEH, [Guía desalojos](#), 22.06.2024.

situation and delay the ongoing dialogue processes, once again harming the families that make up the community, who find themselves in a permanent state of anxiety and physical, psychosocial and economic insecurity.

Community members spoke to PBI, and this is what they told us: *“On April 7, 2021, at 6 in the morning, a group of 25 men, teachers from the neighboring community, came to shoot at us and they tried to evict us. They wounded three of our comrades who were unable to see a doctor because they had an arrest warrant against them for usurpation and aggravated robbery. We filed a complaint with the public prosecutor’s office in the capital, but no investigation was carried out and the threats continue. The children still remember the shots and when they hear a firework, they get scared, they say the teachers are coming. We can’t make any plans to work or study for the children because we are always expecting to be evicted. What are we going to do? Where are we going to go with the children and the elderly?”* In May 2023 there was another eviction notice, which was ultimately suspended after an Independent Delegation of International Lawyers to Guatemala (IDIL) familiar with the case published an urgent letter and UVOC’s lawyers filed an injunction. However, the eviction order remained in force.

“We are 29 families, 182 people between 6 months and 70 years old. We grow a little corn and beans, just a little, not much, because of the sun. Nothing to sell, just for ourselves. There is no income in the community because we can’t leave to work because of the arrest warrants. Quite a few people have migrated to earn something and provide for their families.”

Voices from the Lajeb Kej community

In the last quarter of 2024, the SPP brought the parties together to initiate a dialogue process to help clarify land ownership. Despite this process, which involved meetings every two weeks, there was an increase in the presence of people with large-caliber firearms around the community,

to the point where it became almost a daily occurrence, resulting in acts of aggression such as: shots fired into the air; intimidation, threats of eviction and threats to the personal safety of people in the community; destruction of crops; one person wounded by a firearm (October 5); a fence with the message “invader seen, invader dead” (October 9); destruction of the community’s ceremonial house; and attempts to block access to the community’s water source (October 25). Despite the fact that the community was under precautionary measures, in the form of regular visits from PNC officers, the police failed to stop the repeated attacks by non-state actors with links to the neighboring plantation owner.

PBI has been in regular communication with members of the community and UVOC, especially in the last four months of 2024, when we responded to the highest number of emergencies. We visited the community and accompanied its leaders to meetings between the parties to the conflict and the authorities. Due to the large number of emergencies, we decided to appeal to the state authorities and various international actors and institutions, given the high risk and lack of protection which the people of Lajeb Kej faced, asking them to guarantee the safety of the community’s inhabitants and care for their belongings.

We repeatedly alerted the Ministry of the Interior and the national, departmental and local PNC, as well as the relevant officials in the Human Rights Ombudsman’s Office (PDH).

We also kept the diplomatic corps and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Guatemala informed. At the international level, our representative in Europe provided information to the United Nations special mechanisms on multiple occasions. In 2022, a report was sent out expressing concerns about agrarian conflict and evictions in preparation for the 42nd and 44th sessions of the United Nations Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR). The Committee, in point 36 of its conclusions, reiterated this concern and recommended that the Guatemalan State “Establish an effective mechanism to protect the right of Indigenous Peoples to possess, use, develop and control their lands, territories and resources in full security, including by strengthening



the process for the regularization, legal recognition and legal protection of territories in accordance with international standards,” as well as “Take effective measures against forced evictions in accordance with international human rights law, and ensure that victims have access to an effective remedy that allows the restitution of their property, return to their homes or land or a suitable alternative thereto, and appropriate compensation.”¹⁰ Furthermore, together with members of the organizations we accompany, we organized parallel events on the issue during sessions of the Human Rights Council and other United Nations events in Geneva. We have also regularly updated the Special Rapporteur on the right to decent housing about the situation, stressing the urgency of his visit, which has now been confirmed for July 2025.

A very useful tool in the defense against evictions has been the report “We are not trespassers: this is our land” Agrarian conflict and Indigenous peoples’ rights in Alta Verapaz, written by IDIL after a visit to the region. This trip took place in 2023 at the request of the organizations

UVOC and CCDA. The report’s recommendations include the need to recognize “the special ancestral link between Indigenous peoples and territory to be recognized as the starting point for their land-related rights,” as well as the application of “non-penal mechanisms for the resolution of disputes about land tenure in good faith.” UVOC and CCDA have used this report in their advocacy meetings with state authorities and in their complaint against the State of Guatemala in a thematic hearing before the IACHR.

Despite multiple efforts to halt the eviction and ensure legal and cadastral recognition of the community’s right to the land, on January 22, 2025, a local judge ordered the eviction, ignoring the existence of an injunction filed to stop the action. Some of the families have been taken in by relatives in other neighboring communities; in the worst case, others are living on the road bordering the disputed land, in appalling conditions.

10 <https://docs.un.org/en/E/C.12/GTM/CO/4>

Accompanying the Maya Ch'orti' Authorities of Olopa as they defend their rights

The Maya Ch'orti' Indigenous Council brings together 14 communities from the municipality of Olopa (Chiquimula), who are demanding recognition as an Indigenous People. Specifically, they are fighting for their rights to self-determination, land, territory, natural resources and free, prior and informed consultation.

Their struggle began in 2016 as a response to activities by American Minerals S.A., a mining company that was granted a license in 2012 to extract antimony, gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc without prior consultation with the local communities. The negative impacts of these mining activities have been devastating, namely deforestation and water pollution, which have had serious repercussions on the health of the local population. In response, the Council has carried out important work to raise awareness and speak out about the situation. As a result, it has been the target of various attacks, including threats, surveillance, more than 30 criminal prosecutions and the murder of two of its members.





PBI has accompanied them since 2016, first when they were part of the Ch'orti' organization, New Day, and since 2021, through the Maya Ch'orti' Indigenous Council, which they created independently. We have carried out accompaniment through several of our areas of work: physical presence in the communities, demonstrating international interest in the Indigenous Authorities' safety; observing trials in criminal cases, ensuring that due process is guaranteed; liaising with national and international authorities to share information about the Council's security situation; publishing information about the human rights defense work they do; and capacity building on security and protection.

In 2024, our accompaniment focused on expanding their international support networks with the goal of strengthening the tools available to them to increase their security. To this end, we facilitated the participation of one of the Council's members, Ubaldino García Canaan, in an advocacy tour of Germany and Switzerland.

We would like to highlight his participation in the 13th United Nations Forum on Business and Human Rights held in Geneva, where he had the opportunity to share what the Ch'orti' communities of Olopa have achieved

so far: in 2018, the State of Guatemala suspended the mining company's operations due to its failure to comply with environmental and legal requirements and in 2021, the CSJ recognized the violation of the Ch'orti' People's right to consultation. However, in September 2023 the Constitutional Court (CC) ruled that the mine's activities would not be suspended while the consultation was being carried out, meaning that the mine could resume work at any time. This ruling led the Council to file a complaint against the State of Guatemala before the IACHR for violating communities' right to free, prior and informed consultation and for leaving the door open for the company to continue operating, despite having failed to comply with the relevant procedures.

Furthermore, PBI has contributed to strengthening the important role that women play in the defense of the rights of indigenous peoples, in this case in Olopa, by facilitating a woman indigenous leader's participation in a week-long training course held in Geneva that focused on advocacy tools for women fighting for the environment and climate justice. We also supported two other women leaders' participation in a training workshop on community security in Colombia, which drew on the experience of the Colombian community of San José Apartadó.

“Taking part in the training in Geneva was very useful. It was very encouraging to see that there were so many comrades from other places who are fighting the same fight and that we are not alone. I talked to the Council about the possibilities that exist for us to use United Nations mechanisms in specific cases.”

Furthermore, as part of our overall accompaniment strategy and in order to increase the Council's international visibility, we nominated them for the Tulip Award in 2024. Every year, the Embassy of the Netherlands in Costa

Rica presents this award to groups who have made an outstanding contribution to the defense of human rights. In December they received the news that they had been awarded the prize, which was presented to them at a ceremony in recognition of their important role in defending the Ch'orti' communities' rights and protecting their territory.

“Part of Olopa's strength lies in its networks, and we are very pleased with the opportunities that PBI has offered us to expand our contacts. Thanks to PBI's accompaniment, we are able to share information about human rights violations in our territories beyond our communities.”

Ubaldino García Canaan





Advocacy and Communications

Advocacy

A cross-cutting, ongoing part of PBI Guatemala's advocacy work is to keep the international community informed about the situations that people, organizations and communities that defend human rights in the country, especially those we accompany, are facing.

The targets of this advocacy work are many and varied: national parliaments, the European Parliament, foreign ministries, permanent representations (in Geneva and Brussels) and the European External Action Service (EEAS), among others. We meet with people who work on issues related to Central America, Latin America, Guatemala and human rights in these spaces, because through their work they can promote the implementation of protection mechanisms for at-risk human rights defenders, and the development of policies and practices that facilitate and support their work.

We also share relevant information with multiple departments in the United Nations Human Rights System and the Inter-American Human Rights System and request protection mechanisms and responses from them.

Below we present some of the actions we took and their results. In 2024 we focused on the following topics:

✔ **The impact of the justice system's cooptation on human rights defenders, and in particular, the constant misuse of the justice system to criminalize them.** We have raised this issue with national governments, the European Union (EU) and the United Nations. As part of these efforts, we would like to highlight a side event to the 55th session of the Human Rights Council, which took place in March and which PBI Guatemala organized together with other organizations in Geneva. Participants included the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the independence of judges and lawyers, Ms. Margaret Satterthwaite; the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the freedom of peaceful assembly and association, Mr. Clément Voule; and the indigenous Guatemalan human rights defenders, Lourdes Gómez Willis, Luis Pacheco and Bernardo Caal. The defenders explained how these malicious practices have resulted in a notable closing of spaces and an increase in the risks they face. They also demonstrated how the courageous and decisive action of organized civil society, led by Indigenous Peoples, thwarted the attempt to block the change of government and install an authoritarian regime.

In April, a month after this event, Rapporteur Satterthwaite made a statement on the opportunity offered by the election process for the Courts of Appeal and the Supreme Court of Justice and shared ethical, professional and academic criteria that should be taken into account.

11 Press Release, [UN expert calls on Guatemala to seize the opportunity to appoint exemplary apex courts](#), 18 Apr 2024.

✔ **Another important advocacy issue for us has been rural and indigenous communities' exposure to violent forced evictions** (see section 4.2 of this report). PBI has been drawing attention to this problem throughout the year, with particular emphasis on periods of increased risk of eviction. We have insisted on the need to implement mechanisms for dialogue in agrarian conflicts to avoid evictions as much as possible and to respect international standards on evictions. We have supported accompanied organizations that advise communities affected by this scourge, so that they could attend the hearing on this issue before the IACHR in Washington (July 2024).¹² Likewise, we have submitted contributions for the IACHR's visit to Guatemala. During this visit, the Commission concluded that "High levels of poverty and inequality, structural discrimination and structural corruption limit access to fundamental rights. This situation is registered in a context of preponderance of private interests in social and agrarian conflicts."¹³ The problem's high visibility, together with the new government's commitment, led to a temporary moratorium on evictions in the second half of the year. We hope this will be reinstated and extended until: compliance with international standards for these situations is guaranteed; legislation is in place to protect the territorial rights of indigenous peoples; the land registry has been clarified; and all mechanisms for a negotiated solution have been exhausted.

At PBI Guatemala, we have continued to provide regular information to the office of the UN Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing, and we are pleased to learn that he will be visiting Guatemala in July 2025 to see the situation first-hand and provide advice. We also welcomed Fernanda Hoppenheim's trip to Guatemala. Hoppenheim is an expert on Latin America and a rapporteur for the United Nations Working Group on Business and Human Rights. Both PBI and the human rights defenders we accompany met with her to share our concerns about the lack of respect for and compliance with human rights, especially the rights of indigenous peoples in contexts where powerful economic interests are at stake.

✔ **A third topic was the struggle against impunity, principally for crimes committed during the Internal Armed Conflict (IAC).** In October we organized a tour with Jose Silvio Tay Cusanero, the representative for the AJR (joint plaintiff in the First and Second Ixil Genocide Cases) and Mirtala Hernández, sister of disappeared woman Luz Leticia Hernández. They visited Belgium, Norway, the Netherlands and Spain. During this tour, both human rights defenders explained in detail their fight against impunity for crimes committed during the Internal Armed Conflict and brought attention to the challenges they face in the Guatemalan justice system. They also visited several radio programs and other media outlets, which helped to raise awareness in Europe about the climate of impunity that they are struggling against. After the tour, several embassies attended the hearings in both cases. In addition, several people with whom José Silvio and Mirtala met during the tour subsequently reacted to the attorney general's decision to replace and transfer several prosecutors from the Human Rights Prosecutor's Office, a decision that has been interpreted as an attempt to weaken the struggle against impunity championed by victims and survivors of the CAI.

✔ **A result closely linked to PBI Guatemala's information-sharing work, in coordination with other organizations, is the attention that the EU has paid to the human rights situation in Guatemala.** Examples of this include EU High Representative's attendance at the inauguration of the new president, Bernardo Arévalo, and the implementation of a sanctions regime for those who attempt to undermine democracy and the rule of law, which includes the attorney general Consuelo Porras, her advisor Angel Pineda, the head of the Special Prosecutor's Office against Impunity (FECI), Rafael Curruchiche, and others.¹⁴

12 CIDH, [Guatemala: Desplazamiento interno forzado de comunidades indígenas y campesinas](#), 12.07.2024.

13 IACHR, [Preliminary Observations On-site visit to Guatemala, July 22-26, 2004](#), point 42.

14 [EEAS Press Team, Guatemala: Statement by the Spokesperson on latest developments](#), 22 Aug 2024 and España, D, [Unión Europea renueva sanciones contra Porras y sus aliados hasta 2026 por socavar la democracia](#), 16 Dec 2024.

Communications

Communication is another fundamental area of work of the global accompaniment that PBI Guatemala provides. We use various tools to raise awareness about the human rights situation in the country and the struggles of the organizations, communities and people we accompany.

Bi-annual bulletins

Newsletter 51 contains the following articles:

☑ **“Indigenous Peoples demand urgent action to protect water,”** inspired by activities held on March 22nd to mark World Water Day. At this event, representatives of the country’s different indigenous peoples and territories presented their findings and demands on the water situation to the government of Bernardo Arévalo. The issue of water has been, and continues to be, key in the current situation. Indeed, the government proposed to submit a water bill to respond to the various needs.

☑ **“Defending the rights of the Ch’orti’ people in Quezaltepeque: we are fighting to protect what our grandparents achieved.”** This article takes an in-depth look at the struggle of the Indigenous Community of San Francisco Quezaltepeque, which we started accompanying at the end of 2023.

☑ **“The Cumbre de Alaska trial: A peacetime massacre.”** We wrote this article at the request of the widows of the victims of the Cumbre de Alaska massacre, which was perpetrated on October 4, 2012. The article details their legal journey to achieve justice. They are seeking justice for the loss of their loved ones and for the profound impact the massacre had on their lives and their families, as well as on the lives of those injured during the massacre. The massacre was committed by the Guatemalan army during a peaceful demonstration at the entrance to Totonicapán.

☑ In **“News of our work”** we report on the accompaniment that we have provided for several years to **Norma Sancir**, a Maya Kaqchikel community journalist, who sued PNC officers for having illegally detained her, preventing her from exercising her right to report. The process lasted for more than four years.

Newsletter 52 is entirely dedicated to transitional justice issues:

☑ **“That history is alive, and we have not forgotten it’: The Los Josefinos massacre.”** In this first article we trace the long and painful journey of those who survived the Los Josefinos massacre in Petén. We visited the community several times this year, as part of our accompaniment of FAMDEGUA, and we were able to speak to the survivors.

☑ **“Sites of Memory to ensure Never Again: reconstruction and non-repetition.”** This year we visited several memorial sites in different parts of the country that explore and confront Guatemala’s violent recent history. This article describes some of those places, bringing us closer to a past that must not be forgotten or repeated. These spaces are essential for building a more peaceful, participatory and just society.

☑ In **“News of our work,”** we highlight our accompaniment of the Association for Justice and Reconciliation (AJR).



Popular bulletins

Popular Bulletin 15 delves into Q'eqchi', Poqomchi' and Achi' communities' search for justice and also depicts their pain and suffering. The remains of many of their family members, disappeared during the Internal Armed Conflict, were found in the clandestine cemetery at CREOMPAZ. Their struggle is not over, and they are still seeking justice for the violations committed by the Guatemalan state against their families, communities and peoples.



Popular Bulletin 16 presents a modified version of the book “El Camino de las Palabras de los Pueblos” (The Path of the Peoples' Words) by the Initiative for the Reconstruction and Recovery of the Historical Memory of the communities of Northern Quiché. Many of the people in these communities survived the violence perpetrated during the CAI because they organized themselves into what are known as the Communities of Populations in Resistance, CPR.

At the request of the people we were accompanying, we published **Popular Bulletin 14**, about healing as a tool to protect women defenders of life and territory and translated it into Q'eqchi'.



You can access all these programs and publications on our web page:
<https://pbi-guatemala.org/es/multimedia/>

Audiovisuals and news

Short documentary “The Land Belongs to Us.” At the beginning of the year we visited and filmed two Q'eqchi' communities in Alta Verapaz, which live under constant threat of eviction. We also heard from a community leader whose family has experienced this issue first-hand. The documentary was released mid-year.

We continued with our **audiovisual program ACÉRCATE** and during the first half of the year, we talked to the following people about different topics: with Carlos Choc on community journalists and freedom of expression; with the widows and the lawyer Lucía Xiloj about the Cumbre de Alaska massacre; with the former commissioner of the Commission for Historical Clarification (CEH), Otilia Lux de Cotí, on the 25th anniversary of the report's publication; with Nineth Montenegro Cotton on the 40th anniversary of the

Mutual Support Group (GAM), a group she co-founded.

As a new feature, we started our **ACÉRCATE podcast** at the end of the year, which replaced the audiovisual format, which enables us to have greater flexibility and defenders in remote regions with limited internet access to participate. Before the end of the year we produced two podcasts: one on the life of the Las Pilas community, evicted two years ago; the other is an interview with former indigenous authority Luz Emilia Ularío Zavala, in which we analyze the indigenous-led uprising in defense of democracy that allowed the new government to take office.



Supporting capacity building



At PBI Guatemala we support capacity building for the protection of human rights defenders, as we believe it is a key factor in improving their security situation. In so doing, we seek to contribute to one of our fundamental objectives: to preserve and expand spaces for this collective's action and work.

In 2024, we organized **two security and protection training sessions** for 44 human rights defenders accompanied by PBI. These sessions were facilitated by Santiago Choc, a Q'eqchi' Mayan lawyer and notary specializing in human rights defense, and Arturo Chub, a Q'eqchi' Mayan risk analysis facilitator for human rights defenders.

The first of these workshops, held in May, was aimed at community leaders from different communities in Quezaltepeque, in the department of Chiquimula. The workshop sought to strengthen legal capacities and

collective protection strategies against criminalization of land, territory and environmental defenders. Using case studies, simulations and practical exercises, the workshop promoted community security and a comprehensive approach to protection. As a result, participants improved their legal knowledge, gained tools for defending their rights, and helped to strengthen organized action and community empowerment to protect their ancestral territories and rights.

“These security workshops encourage us to continue learning about our rights – rights we have because we are an indigenous community – and to fight to maintain them.”

José Antonio Pérez,
Autoridad Indígena de San
Francisco Quezaltepeque

The other workshop took place in July in the La Tinta community (Alta Verapaz) and was directed at UVOC member communities. It addressed the evolution of human rights, the legal framework in Guatemala, international instruments such as Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and the Constitution, as well as the challenges faced by human rights defenders, including criminalization, malicious criminal proceedings, lack of state response and stigmatization. This workshop strengthened the communities' capacity for individual and collective action in the face of criminalization, promoting their autonomy and community solidarity in the defense of their lands and their ancestral heritage.

For more than a decade, women territorial defenders have participated in **healing gatherings** organized by PBI and facilitated by the TZ'KAT Network of Ancestral Healers of Territorial Community Feminism. These spaces are focused on strengthening the emotional and spiritual well-being of the defenders in light of the threats and risks they face, while also offering the opportunity for them to weave networks with one another. In a safe and confidential environment, these spaces encourage

the exchange of ancestral knowledge and holistic recovery practices. Healing is understood as a collective process and a political strategy that transforms painful experiences into acts of resistance and collective care, fundamental for the defense of life and territory.

“Healing is a personal, political and conscious act that can be done communally, and it is beautiful because it shatters the logic of fear and panic that they currently inflict on us.”

Lorena Cabnal,
TZ'KAT Network of Ancestral Healers of
Territorial Community Feminism

In 2024 we organized 5 of these gatherings in Cahabón, Cobán, Chinautla, Sololá and San Lucas Sacatepéquez. One hundred and twenty-eight women human rights defenders from different Maya peoples, such as the Q'eqchi', Poqomam, Kiche' and Ixil, as well as *ladinas*, participated in the gatherings.

“I liked being able to talk about what I went through with Luz Leticia's disappearance during the healing gathering. The gathering cheered me up because my health and spirits were low. Feeling the other women's affection made me feel stronger.”

Valentina Hernández,
family member of Luz Leticia Hernández,
who was disappeared during the IAC

“At the healing gathering, I felt the support between my comrades, and I enjoyed learning about the healing uses of clay and plants.”

Rosario López,
Indigenous Authority and member of the
Peaceful Resistance of the Poqomam
people in Chinautla

PBI Guatemala volunteers

15
volunteers

8
nationalities

At PBI Guatemala there are several volunteer work spaces:

- ✓ The field team
- ✓ The project committee
- ✓ The training team

In 2024, a total of 15 volunteers (10 women, 1 no-binary person and 4 men) of 8 nationalities (Colombian, German, Spanish, Nicaraguan, Irish, Italian, Brazilian and Bolivian) passed through the field team.



Reflection on my year in Guatemala

There are infinite reasons that lead us to embark on this adventure of international accompaniment in the PBI Guatemala project, and there are as many stories as there are people who participate in it.

I use the word adventure because I can't think of a better way to describe a year of volunteering in which you do so many different things and so many different things happen: travel around the country to help the accompanied organizations carry out their work in defense of human rights, attending hearings, political advocacy work with local and international actors to discuss the human rights

situation in the country, writing reports and articles for the newsletters, weekly meetings with the other volunteers to plan our work, informal outings with your housemates...

What brought me to Guatemala? A mixture of professional and personal reasons: on the one hand, the desire to get to know the country's issues, its people and its history first hand; and, on the other, a desire to get out of my world in Valencia and gain some perspective on my life.

I didn't know much about the country before I decided to apply, and I gradually connected with it and its struggles through the training workbooks. Although the learning period was intense, I think it was the best way to slowly immerse myself in its history.

The week of training further fueled my desire. The training was the perfect place to put what I had learned into practice and to spend six days living with some of the other people who would also be joining the project throughout the year.

Amparo, a little nervous, very curious and with a trace of sadness at leaving her family, friends and cats, landed in the country at the beginning of October 2023.

I will always say that I felt lucky to arrive at that moment in history. A new government was on the verge of taking power and I saw first-hand how State machinery was set in motion to try to stop it. I also saw how the organized Guatemalan population initiated roadblocks and strikes throughout the country to defend democracy.

How would I describe my volunteering experience? It's difficult to start without mentioning that it's been an incredible year, in which it's difficult to separate the personal from the professional and the individual from the collective. And I don't mean that as a negative, but rather as something enriching and a unique aspect of this experience.

Guatemala is a magical country full of contrasts: its noisy and bustling city; its mountains, lakes and volcanoes; its gastronomy and its people; its Maya ceremonies and its protection of nature... To be able to get to know it by traveling to the different regions and seeing it through the eyes of human rights defenders is a gift.

It is a privilege to be able to meet and accompany human rights defenders in their struggles. To see their tenacity and strength that enables them to work tirelessly to defend their territory and seek justice,



despite the difficulty and danger of the struggle. With great generosity and humility they share their stories with you and tell you what peaceful actions they took to prevent their 'little mountain' from being plundered, or they explain to you the years they spent facing long legal proceedings. All this on a car journey, or while enjoying a Guatemalan breakfast before a hearing, or while preparing ceviche at their home. It is also very nice to see how women are taking up more visible positions of power and responsibility, in struggles in which they have participated all their lives.

Being part of a volunteer team made up of people from different nationalities and with diverse backgrounds and experiences as activists allowed me to learn and participate in issues that I had never dealt with in my professional life. And, while remaining true to PBI's mandate and principles, the organization gives you the freedom to learn, explore and investigate anything related to the human rights situation in the country.

In my case I can only say that a different Amparo returned to Valencia, one with a different sense of dignity and justice to the one who left, another with more knowledge about herself and who and how she wants to be in this world.

[Amparo Terron Salvador](#),
Volunteer from October 2023 to September 2024

PBI in numbers



Physical Presence

- 264 • Accompaniment to organizations and social entities (including physical and virtual accompaniment)
- 99 • Meeting with accompanied organization and social entities (including physical and virtual meetings)
- 34 • Meeting with other Guatemalan organizations
- 10 • Observation of events organized by Guatemalan civil society



Advocacy

- 93 • Meetings with Guatemalan authorities at the state, department, and local levels
- 55 • Meetings with diplomatic corps, embassies and OHCHR in Guatemala
- 38 • Meetings with Foreign Ministries and International Entities in Europa
- 5 • Human rights defenders advocacy tours to Europe and USA



Strengthening Local Capacity

We facilitated **7 workshops for 172 participants from 12 organizations** and social movements from Guatemala (143 women and 29 men).

7 Workshop

- 2 • Workshop on security and protection in the context of criminalization
- 5 • Meetings on healing for women defenders



Publications

- 12 • Monthly Information Package
- 2 • Bi-annual Bulletins
- 3 • Popular Bulletins
- 1 • Annual report
- 6 • Virtual programs ACÉRCATE





PBI Guatemala members

Team of volunteers in the field:

Lorna Ni Shuilleabhain (Ireland), Gerard Paituvi Sanchez (Spain), Amparo Terrón Salvador (Spain), Carlos Fernández Arrúe (Spain), Marina García Alacreu (Spain), Leonie Malin Höher (Germany), Gisela Farell Reviejo (Spain), Elisa de Oliveira Ribeiro (Brazil), Anna Morales Mateu (Spain), Ana Ascarrunz Ponce (Bolivia), David Felix Azemar (Spain), Sebastián Aguirre Orozco (Colombia), Giulia Pochini (Italy), Maria Alemany Ortiz (Spain).

Project Committee:

Maike Holderer (Germany), Erika Martínez (Spain), Adam Lunn (United Kingdom), Mélisande Séguin (Canada), Diana Cabra Delgado (Colombia), Marisol Robles Ruelas (Mexico), Amaya de Miguel Vallés (Spain).

Training team:

Katharina Ochsendorf (Germany), Maike Holderer (Germany), Antonia Ignacia Pérez (Chile), Daniel Jiménez Hita (Spain), Diana Cabra Delgado (Colombia), Karen Vinasco (Colombia), Claudia Vecchia (Italy), Lorna Ni Shuilleabhain (Ireland), Marina García Alacreu (Spain).

Coordination office:

Amaya de Miguel Vallés (coordinator), Kerstin Reemtsma (representative in Europe), Mayte Quesada (administrator), Ana Fernández Rodríguez (finance supervision), Paola Sarti (fundraiser), Martín Gómez Gallego (responsible for volunteer trainings), Silvia Weber (communications), Leticia Encinas Rosa & Cristina Ortega Martínez (field support).

External advisor:

Evangelina Scarfe (Australia), Montserrat García (Spain) y Fermín Rodrigo (Spain).

Financial report

Durante 2024 PBI Guatemala ha mantenido una situación de estabilidad financiera que ha permitido realizar la mayor parte de las actividades previstas, aunque por distintos condicionantes algunas han tenido que posponerse a principios de 2025. Este aplazamiento, junto a un número de persona acompañantes internacionales voluntarias inferior al inicialmente planificado, ha hecho que los gastos del año 2024 se hayan reducido en algo más del 10% respecto a lo presupuestado. En consecuencia, también los ingresos han disminuido poco menos de un 9%, adaptando los fondos plurianuales finalistas al nuevo calendario de ejecución de las actividades. El resultado final arroja un saldo positivo

de 28.242 euros. Lo anterior resulta fundamental para enfrentar los retos futuros en cuanto a la recaudación de fondos y a la sostenibilidad del trabajo de acompañamiento.

El número y la variedad de donantes que apoyan el trabajo de PBI en Guatemala se ha mantenido prácticamente invariable en los últimos tres años, y su compromiso incondicional a la defensa de los derechos humanos se demuestra con el aumento de las aportaciones. Agradecemos a todos ellos su apoyo financiero que permite seguir brindando acompañamiento y protección internacional a quienes arriesgan sus vidas para defender los derechos humanos en Guatemala.



PBI GUATEMALA EXPENSES 2024

EUR

Volunteer training and orientation	14.570	3%
Physical presence, interlocution and advocacy in Guatemala	140.928	30%
Communication and advocacy outside of Guatemala	102.175	21%
Training for defenders in Guatemala	19.383	4%
Coordination and strategic planning	57.298	12%
Fundraising, administration and finances	84.435	18%
Audit and evaluation	6.658	1%
Coordination and strategic planning at PBI global level	42.597	9%
Non operational expenses	8.056	2%
TOTAL EXPENSES	476,101	
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INCOME AND EXPENSES	28,242	

* All expenses and income presented in this report are in euros and are in the process of being externally audited.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 2024

EUR

CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	614.207
Commercial Debtors and Other Accounts Receivable	
Donations and y outstanding agreements	21.536
Accounts receivable PBI International Secretariat	-19.403
Health insurance reimbursements receivable	632
Down payments and advances	1.437
Deposits	1.594
Total Commercial Debtors and Other Accounts Receivable	5.797
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	620.004
NONCURRENT ASSETS	
Property, Plant and Equipment	
Computer and communication equipment	0
Furnishings and fixtures	0
Accumulated depreciation	0
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	0
TOTAL ASSETS	620.004
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Commercial creditors and other accounts payable	
Accounts payable to third party	15.980
Accounts payable to staff and volunteers	0
Accounts payable to PBI International Secretariat	0
Accounts payable to other PBI entities	2.500
Total Commercial creditors and other accounts payable	18.480
Provisions	
Staff and volunteer benefits	4.902
Other Provisions	4.120
Total Provisions	9.022
Current tax liability	5.016
Other non-financial liabilities (Restricted funds to be executed)	302.588
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	335.106
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	
Provision for Contingencies	119.091
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	119.091
EQUITY	
Funds free to execute, starting balance	137.565
Difference between Income and Expenses	28.242
TOTAL EQUITY	165.807
TOTAL LIABILITY AND EQUITY	620.004

Funds received in PBI bank accounts from Donors		657.053
European Union	European Instrument for Human Rights (EIDHR)	32.358
European Union	UE CA Emergency	89.652
Germany	Misereor	33.000
Germany	Ziviler Friedensdienst (Civil Peace Service)	49.663
Germany	Evangelische Stadt-Kirchengemeinde Marl	280
Germany	Brot für die Welt / Bread for the World	38
Canada	UNIFOR	2.512
Norway	Embassy of Norway in Mexico	85.436
Spain	Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD)	108.771
Spain	Generalitat valenciana	60.000
Spain	Ayuntamiento de Valencia	4.807
Spain	Fondo Cantabria Coopera	50.295
Spain	Agencia Vasca de Cooperación para el Desarrollo	8.000
Spain	Junta de Castilla y León	6.668
Spain	Diputación de Córdoba	9.200
United Kingdom	Ford Foundation	8.403
Ireland	Embassy of Ireland in Mexico	15.000
Ireland	Irish Aid	27.000
USA	Center for Intercultural Education and Development	90
Belgium	PBI Belgium	3.100
Italy	PBI Italy	1.000
Switzerland	PBI Switzerland	61.780
Revenues already counted in 2023 / Donations receivable at year-end 2023		-5.134
European Union	European Instrument for Human Rights (EIDHR)	-1.373
Germany	Misereor	-3.340
Germany	Brot für die Welt / Bread for the World	-38
Spain	Agencia Vasca de Cooperación para el Desarrollo	-383
Revenues by error already counted in 2023 / Donations receivable at year-end 2023 cancelled in 2024		-1.685
Germany	Ziviler Friedensdienst (Civil Peace Service)	-1.685
Revenues received in 2023 still to be executed in 2025		-344
Spain	Fondo Cantabria Coopera	-344
Revenues received in 2024 still to be executed in 2025		-302.244
Spain	Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD)	-60.670
Spain	Generalitat valenciana	-14.226
Spain	Fondo Cantabria Coopera	-50.295
Spain	Diputación de Cordoba	-9.200
Norway	Embassy of Norway in Mexico	-51.424
United Kingdom	Ford Foundation	-8.403
European Union	European Instrument for Human Rights (EIDHR)	-1.092
European Union	UE CA Emergency	-79.933
Ireland	Irish Aid	-27.000
Revenues received in 2022 that remained to be executed in 2024		55
Spain	Diputación de Córdoba	55
Revenues received in 2022 that remained to be executed in 20243		150.061
Spain	Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD)	38.478
Spain	Generalitat valenciana	6.685
Spain	Fondo Cantabria Coopera	41.535
Norway	Embassy of Norway in Mexico	55.027
United Kingdom	Ford Foundation	8.336
Funds for activities implemented in 2023 that still awaiting end of year payment		5.077
Germany	Misereor	200
Spain	Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD)	4.877
Other income		1.503
Private Donors		1.000
Income from own activities		400
Interests		103
TOTAL GENERAL INCOME		504.343





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