



## Monthly Information Package Guatemala

Number 266 - November 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.*

#### **Government presents its Public Policy on Human Rights Defenders**

On November 13, the Public Policy on Human Rights Defenders was presented in the Peace Courtyard of the National Palace of Culture. At the ceremony, Guatemalan government authorities unveiled this protection tool, which includes mechanisms to prevent risks and threats, as well as a protection system and investigative protocols for when a human rights defender's life and safety are under threat. The protection instrument aims to cover activists, authorities, indigenous leaders, justice operators, women, journalists, community media professionals, and public officials, provided that their actions are peaceful and promote human rights.<sup>1</sup>

This policy seeks to address the historical context of violence against human rights defenders, which includes murders, criminalization, harassment, and hate speech against those who defend human rights in Guatemala. It also represents a victory for the family of Florentín Gudiel Ramos, a human rights defender and community leader in Petén, whose murder in 2004 has gone unpunished as a result of irregularities committed at the beginning of the investigation. In 2012, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) brought the Gudiel case before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR) because the State of Guatemala failed to comply with the recommendations contained in its Merits Report on the case. Two years later, in 2014, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights issued a ruling that included recommendations, one of which was the creation of a public policy.

In the words of Elvyn Díaz, director of the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights (COPADEH), this public policy recognizes the essential role played by human rights defenders, a role that has historically been undermined. That is why it is crucial that this policy has been implemented through a participatory process involving human rights defenders in Guatemala and in exile, indigenous ancestral authorities, social and academic organizations, and human rights experts. For Marco Antonio Villeda Sandoval, Minister of the Interior, the policy launch was not just a symbolic act, but an official act of state marking a decisive step towards a more just, secure, and humane country. In his speech during the ceremony, Villeda Sandoval said that the public policy represents a change in the state's mindset, recognizing that human rights defenders are not enemies of democracy, but allies.<sup>2</sup>

The Ministry of the Interior (MinGob) and COPADEH will be responsible for implementation, with COPADEH assuming the role of technical secretariat for the Coordinating Council.

#### **25N: struggles and resistances for the elimination of violence against women**

November 25 marks the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, with the aim of raising public awareness and consciousness about this global injustice. Some of the most prevalent forms of violence against women include domestic violence, sexual violence, psychological violence, digital violence, and the most extreme form of violence: femicide.

In Guatemala, civil society organizations, international organizations, communities, and indigenous peoples

<sup>1</sup> [Política Pública de Personas Defensoras de los Derechos Humanos](#), COPADEH, 17 Nov 25.

<sup>2</sup> COPADEH, [Retransmisión en directo de la presentación](#), 13 Nov 25.

held various events to show their solidarity and commitment to the struggle against violence against women. One event that stood out was the campaign “We pray, but we also speak out: No more violence against women!” promoted by the Forum for Joint Church Action (ACT). The campaign sought to raise awareness of violence in churches and other spaces, promoting violence prevention and eradication by developing informational materials.<sup>3</sup>

Furthermore, Q’eqchi’ women from El Estor and Poqomchi’ women from Alta Verapaz spoke out against state violence and territorial dispossession. One of the slogans they chanted was, “Alert, alert, alert, the struggle of indigenous and peasant women is on the move.” They denounced the psychological, moral, and physical violence they suffer at the hands of government institutions acting in alliance with extractive companies, monoculture plantations, and landowners. This violence is used against those who defend their territory and human rights.<sup>4</sup>

In the capital, in front of Congress, members of the Guatemalan Muslim Women's Organization unfurled a huge Palestinian flag in solidarity with the women killed in Gaza. They called on the Guatemalan government to take a different stance on Israel's actions and expressed their support for Guatemalan women who have faced genocide. Over the course of the day, the protesters remembered the 376 women who have died violent deaths in Guatemala this year.<sup>5</sup>

According to the Observatory on Sexual and Reproductive Health (OSAR Guatemala), as of October 31 this year, 47,864 girls and teenagers had given birth in the country. 1,803 of the girls were between 10 and 14 years old and were forced to become mothers as a result of rape.<sup>6</sup>

This November 25, the protests focused on demanding an end to violence and impunity and State compliance with human rights. The protests highlighted the struggle, weariness, and demands of Guatemalan women who have been silenced, murdered, or disappeared.

### **Former mayor of El Chol charged with alleged involvement in the Rancho Bejuco massacre**

On November 20, Nicolás Orrego y Orrego, former military commissioner and former mayor of El Chol (Baja Verapaz), appeared at his initial arraignment hearing and was charged with murder and crimes against humanity. Judge Abelina Cruz, of High Risk Court “D,” ruled that Orrego must be investigated for his alleged involvement in the Rancho Bejuco massacre, which took place on July 29, 1982, during the de facto government of General José Efraín Ríos Montt.

The massacre was committed during the Internal Armed Conflict when men from the Maya Achí community of Rancho Bejuco, in Santa Cruz El Chol, refused to join the Civil Defense Patrols (PAC). As a result of their refusal, a military contingent entered the village and killed a total of 25 people, including children. In the indictment, the Public Prosecutor's Office (MP) stated that Orrego was not only a military commissioner at the time, but also actively participated in the massacre. According to the investigation, the former mayor hid village residents’ bodies to cover up for the PAC members who had committed the murders.<sup>7</sup> Just one year later, Orrego became mayor of the town, a position he held from 1983 to 1984.

Of the nine individuals initially charged with crimes against humanity in this case, only retired colonel Juan Ovalle Salazar was sentenced to 20 years in prison, while the rest were acquitted.<sup>8</sup> In Orrego's case, the judge ruled that there is sufficient evidence against him to justify continuing the investigation. Since the crime of murder does not allow for alternative measures, the judge ordered him to be held in preventive detention at the Mariscal Zavala military prison while the investigation phase of the proceedings is carried out. The judge gave the MP three months to conduct the necessary investigations. The intermediate phase hearing was scheduled for March 2026.

<sup>3</sup> López, J., [La lucha de las mujeres contra la violencia de género desde las iglesias](#), Ruda, 27 Nov 25.

<sup>4</sup> Xol, J. B., [Mujeres Q’eqchi’ de El Estor y Poqomchi’ de Alta Verapaz denuncian violencia estatal y despojo](#), Prensa Comunitaria, 25 Nov 25.

<sup>5</sup> Agencia Efe, [Mujeres guatemaltecas exigen justicia y el fin de la violencia en una marcha nacional](#), Emisoras Unidas, 25 Nov 25.

<sup>6</sup> López, J., Op. Cit.

<sup>7</sup> Osegueda, S., [Caso Rancho Bejuco: Exalcalde de El Chol queda ligado a proceso por asesinato y deberes contra la humanidad](#), La Hora, 20 Nov 25.

<sup>8</sup> Pérez Marroquín, C. y Vargas, E., [Exalcalde de El Chol irá a juicio por masacre de Rancho Bejuco, ocurrida durante el conflicto armado](#), Prensa Libre, 20 Nov 25.

## Updates on the USAC "Political Looting" Case

On November 18, University of San Carlos (USAC) students Christopher Morales and Pedro Ros were charged with the crimes of continuous trespass and destruction of cultural property. Both remained in prison for 22 days after voluntarily turning themselves in on October 27, in the midst of proceedings that have been delayed and suspended for more than a year and a half. The Tenth Criminal Court Judge, Víctor Cruz, granted them alternative measures with a bail of Q10. They must return to court on May 11, 2026, to hear the MP's conclusions.<sup>9</sup>

That same day, the arraignment hearing began for lawyer and human rights defender Ramón Cadena, who was charged in the same case for providing legal assistance to students who opposed the election of Rector Walter Mazariegos. Despite voluntarily appearing in court to resolve his legal situation, he spent 11 days in pretrial detention due to repeated postponements of the hearings. He was finally charged with aggravated trespass and continuous destruction of cultural property but was released on bail. The next phase of the trial was scheduled for May 11, 2026. The lawyer stated that he was forced to turn himself in because Judge Cruz had postponed the arraignment hearing twice. The IACHR interpreted these postponements as "malicious delay and a form of psychological torture."<sup>10</sup>

This criminal case involves 27 other individuals.

## 2. ACCOMPANIMENTS<sup>11</sup>

*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.<sup>12</sup>*

### THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPUNITY

This month, we accompanied the **Association for Justice and Reconciliation (AJR)** to a commemoration held in Rabinal, Baja Verapaz. The purpose of the ceremony was to remember the victims of the massacres committed against the Achí people during the Internal Armed Conflict. The families of the victims and survivors recalled the horrors they suffered in multiple massacres. They paid tribute to their disappeared and murdered loved ones.



### THE ISSUE OF ACCESS TO LAND



This month, we accompanied the **Verapaz Union of Peasant Organizations (UVOC)** in commemorating its 45th anniversary and celebrating its National Indigenous and Peasant Assembly, held in Santa Cruz Verapaz. The event focused on indigenous communities' territorial defense and agrarian rights, addressing crucial issues such as agrarian reform, access to and ownership of land, and agrarian conflict. The first day highlighted the importance of land, not only as an economic resource, but also as a fundamental cultural and spiritual element for Mayan communities. The second day featured the participation of President Bernardo Arévalo, who reaffirmed the current administration's political

<sup>9</sup> Prensa Comunitaria, [Caso Usac: estudiantes logran medida sustitutiva y abogado Ramón Cadena seguirá en audiencia de primera declaración](#), Prensa Comunitaria, 18 Nov 25.

<sup>10</sup> Prensa Comunitaria, [Abogado Ramón Cadena queda ligado a proceso, recupera libertad y recibe apoyo de la CIDH](#), Prensa Comunitaria, 21 Nov 25.

<sup>11</sup> We maintained regular contact with accompanied organizations who are not specifically mentioned in this section, but there are no activities to highlight.

<sup>12</sup> See our website for general information on organizations and individuals we accompany: <https://pbi-guatemala.org/en/groups-and-individuals-currently-accompanied-pbi>

will to engage in dialogue and move the Agrarian Agreement forward. The Assembly concluded with a set of proposals that were presented to the president. The document calls for a new strategic agenda on land issues, as well as unrestricted respect for the ancestral territories of indigenous communities.

We also accompanied UVOC during a workshop for women and observed the November 25 march held in Cobán to mark the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women. According to UVOC estimates, approximately 1,000 people participated in this march, voicing their demands and calling on the state to put an end to femicide and all forms of violence against women.

## DEFENSE OF THE TERRITORY



This month, we accompanied the **Maya Ch'orti' Indigenous Council of Olopa** during the ongoing oral and public hearing concerning the criminalization of 10 human rights defenders. Three hearings were held in order to reach the conclusion phase. In the first hearing, two witnesses for the defendants gave testimony. One of them stated that on July 1, 2019, the defendant was with her at a training workshop in the capital and was therefore not in Olopa at the time the events took place. The second witness was an expert on human rights and indigenous peoples. She presented her report, *"Maya Ch'orti' Communities' Organization and Dynamics in Defense of Their Human Rights and Care for Their Territory,"* which she wrote in 2022. This report addresses the organizational structure of the

Ch'orti' communities and their authorities, highlighting that they have the authority to resolve all types of conflicts, including those that occur outside the community, provided that the conflict affects community members. The expert pointed out that the Constitution, as well as several international instruments, such as ILO Convention 169 and the UN Declaration on Indigenous Peoples, recognize the organization of indigenous peoples. He also explained that the Maya Ch'orti' Council requested that the Municipality register them as indigenous authorities. However, she clarified that this registration is only a declaration, not a legal requirement for constitution. She cited the Constitutional Court, which establishes that indigenous communities exist simply by virtue of being organized and also recognizes that legal pluralism exists in Guatemala. She mentioned that for indigenous communities and for the Maya Ch'orti' people, land and territory are the basis of their existence as a people and as these are not respected, their identity is violated.

At the second hearing, another expert, an anthropologist and sociologist, testified. Her technical report presented the history of the Cantera Los Manantiales mining project. She explained that the project did not meet the requirements established for the environmental study. The Ministry of the Environment pointed out at the time that the study did not provide a baseline assessment of the impact on flora and air quality, nor did it present an adequate design plan for the tailings pond, which releases heavy metals and was located in a ravine outside the mining area. It also indicated that the indigenous Ch'orti' population was not adequately consulted. Instead, consultation was limited to just 15 people, all of whom were direct employees of the company. It also highlighted that the form used for the consultation did not meet the valid requirements for this process. Photos were presented showing skin damage to people in the communities as a result of contact with heavy metals present in the soil, air, and water. Ubaldino Pérez,





a community leader, also gave testimony and explained how the community is organized, how the indigenous authorities operate, and the types of conflicts they resolve. He emphasized that in 2016, the communities organized in response to the mining company's actions, as they had no information about the mining licenses or their consequences, and he emphasized that the required consultation had not been carried out. He said that the company dumped debris on the community's soccer field, polluting the space. When asked if he had authorization to protest against mining activities, he replied that his right is upheld by ILO Convention 169.

At the third hearing, both the prosecution and the defense presented their closing arguments on the case. The MP representative accused the defenders of blocking the road without authorization and detaining the complainants against their will. On these grounds, the MP asked the judge to sentence the defendants to one year in prison. In their closing arguments, the defendants' lawyers argued that no one had been detained and that the complainants were free to leave. Furthermore, the human rights defenders were exercising their internationally and constitutionally recognized rights to peaceful protest on a public road. The defense also argued that it was important to take into account the context in which the events took place. The peaceful resistance arose because the Cantera los Manantiales mine began operating without satisfying the consultation requirements. In fact, a court ruling prohibits the mine from operating until a consultation with the communities has been carried out. Furthermore, the mine has serious impacts on the environment and the health of the population. The defense also drew attention to the fact that this legal process is a form of repression against indigenous peoples, specifically against the Ch'orti' people, who have the right to defend their rights. At the end of its closing arguments, the defense asked the judge to acquit the defendants.



In addition to observing the aforementioned hearings, we attended a ceremony at which land titles were conferred to the ancestral authorities of the Maya Ch'orti' people. The Maya Ch'orti' Indigenous Council of Olopa and the Indigenous Community of San Francisco Quezaltepeque participated. A Maya ceremony was held, during which the ancestral authorities pledged to defend their title to their territories. They also recounted the history of their quest for land titling and explained their people's relationship with the land and territory.

As part of our accompaniment of the **Indigenous Community of San Francisco Quezaltepeque**, we observed the re-election ceremony of Raúl Castillo, head of the Brotherhood of San Francisco. Many people from the com-

munity participated. We also took advantage of this meeting to meet with the indigenous authorities and follow up on their security situation.

This month we met with José Miguel Sánchez, leader of the Pajales Sis community in San Andrés Villa Seca, Retalhuleu, and member of the Political Council of the **National Network for the Defense of Food Sovereignty in Guatemala (RedSag)**. The purpose of the meeting was to update us on the overall situation in the community and on José Miguel's security situation.

We also visited El Estor, in the department of Izabal, as part of our accompaniment of community journalist **Carlos Choc**. We held meetings with ancestral authorities and visited the community radio station *Xyaab' Tzuultaq'a*. We delivered *Popular Bulletin No. 17*, dedicated to community radio stations, whose cover highlights this particular Q'eqchi' radio station.



### 3. INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATION

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



On November 6, PBI observed the first day of the **Second Tribunal of Conscience against Racism in Guatemala**, held at the La Merced Museum in the historic center of the capital. The Tribunal was organized by the Tz'ununija' Indigenous Women's Movement, the Presidential Commission against Discrimination and Racism toward Indigenous Peoples in Guatemala (CODISRA), and the Office of the Ombudsman for Indigenous Women (DEMI). Twenty honorary witnesses heard accounts of racism and discrimination, such as the criminalization of indigenous and ancestral authorities following the 2023 protests, the constant dispossession of indigenous communities, the exclusion of indigenous migrants and diverse bodies, as well as structural racism in everyday life, even within allied social organizations.<sup>13</sup>

On November 13, PBI attended the **presentation of the Public Policy on Human Rights Defenders**, which seeks to protect and recognize the role of defenders in a democratic society (see Current Events section).

### 4. POLITICAL ACCOMPANIMENT

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

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

In our dialogue with the diplomatic corps and international organizations, this month we met with:

- Juan Sebastián Romero, Minister Counselor of the **Colombian Embassy**.
- Tiffany Venmahavong, Human Rights Officer at the **U.S. Embassy**.
- Juan Antonio Frutos Goldaratz, Minister Counselor and Human Rights Officer at the **Spanish Embassy**.
- Robertha de Beltranena, Human Rights Officer at the **Swiss Embassy**.

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

- Nancy Evanury Galindo, Representative of the **Human Rights Ombudsman's Office (PDH) for the Department of Retalhuleu**.
- Juana Sánchez, agent of the **National Civil Police (PNC) for the Department of Retalhuleu**.
- Ingris López, agent of the **PNC in Tactic, Alta Verapaz**.
- Marvin Francisco Beb Xicol, head of social communication for the **Municipality of El Estor, Izabal**.

<sup>13</sup> Para más información: Equipo El Observador, [Después de 23 años se celebra el segundo Tribunal de Conciencia contra el Racismo](#), Nota de Coyuntura No. 164, 10.11.2025.

## 5. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF PBI GUATEMALA

This month, as part of our capacity-building efforts, we organized the following activities:

- **Healing gathering** on November 3 and 4, 2025 in Chamelco, Alta Verapaz. It was facilitated by TZK'AT, the Network of Ancestral Healers of Territorial Community Feminism from Iximulew - Guatemala, and a total of 30 women land and territory defenders from Alta Verapaz and Ixcán participated.
- **Digital security workshop** on November 17, facilitated by an expert in the field. fifteen people (five women and ten men) participated from different parts of the country, including Petén, the Ixil region, Chimaltenango and Guatemala City.
- **5th edition of the security and protection workshop for organizations involved in transitional justice, reparation, and memory**, held on December 26. The workshop was facilitated by experts in the field. Thirty-three people (12 women and 21 men) from nine different organizations participated.
- **Webinar on international transitional justice mechanisms**, held on November 13. Guatemalan and Colombian organizations involved in transitional justice cases shared their experiences and strategies.

In addition, between November 22 and 30, **we accompanied a group of journalists on a visit** organized by the German Civil Peace Service (SCP). As part of the consortium of SCP organizations in Guatemala (of which PBI is a member), we organized meetings and exchanges with organizations and individuals accompanied by PBI Guatemala in the capital and in Alta Verapaz, as well as with the German Embassy in Guatemala.

## 6. 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.*

The project's European Representative met with:

- Santiago Mondragón, Santiago Mondragón, Head of Latin America at the **Secretariat of the European Parliament's Subcommittee on Human Rights**.
- Mariya Stoyanova, from the **Office of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing**, Balakrishnan Rajagopal
- Francisco Alonzo, from the **Office of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on the rights of Indigenous Peoples**, Albert Barume.
- Carlos Nagore Díaz, consultant for the **Office of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression**, Irene Kan.
- Leonard Kersting, from the **Office of the United Nations Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders**, Ms. Mary Lawlor.

We also participated in the informal gathering between civil society and members of the **Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) in Geneva**, as well as in the formal CERD sessions evaluating the State of Guatemala.



## 7. NON-GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS

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

### **LAS MUJERES Y MUJERES INDÍGENAS EXIGIMOS PARIDAD, ALTERNANCIA E INCLUSIÓN**

En el marco del Encuentro Nacional “Hacia una democracia igualitaria, inclusiva y representativa en la búsqueda de la Paridad y Alternancia” desarrollado el 4 y 5 de noviembre 2025 en la Ciudad de Guatemala, nos hemos reunido más de 100 mujeres y mujeres indígenas de todo el territorio nacional, para reflexionar, analizar y debatir sobre los principios de paridad, alternancia e inclusión como derechos que han sido negados históricamente a las mujeres y mujeres indígenas de este país.

En este encuentro hemos escuchado las distintas experiencias de mujeres y mujeres indígenas en espacios de toma de decisiones, de esa cuenta identificamos el profundo desafío de ejercer los cargos y bajo el principio de sororidad, respaldamos su trabajo y liderazgos. Ante esto,

#### **DECLARAMOS**

Que hemos asumido el reto histórico de construir colectivamente la lucha para garantizar la paridad, alternancia e inclusión de las mujeres y mujeres indígenas en todos los ámbitos de la vida social, política y económica de nuestro país.

A partir de la vigencia de la Constitución Política de 1985, que rige la vida de la población guatemalteca, las mujeres y mujeres indígenas hemos planteado ante el Tribunal Supremo Electoral y el Congreso de la República, la necesidad de incluir en la Ley Electoral y de Partidos Políticos las categorías de paridad, alternancia e inclusión.

El Estado de Guatemala se define como democrático, republicano y representativo; sin embargo, los procesos llamados democráticos, mantienen en la exclusión de los espacios de toma de decisión, principalmente a las mujeres y mujeres indígenas.

Las mujeres enfrentamos varios obstáculos y limitantes para el ejercicio de nuestro derecho a elegir y ser electas. El machismo persiste y se manifiesta en la falta de apoyo familiar y comunitario para que las mujeres y mujeres indígenas participen en la política. Guatemala es uno de los países de América Latina con menos mujeres y mujeres indígenas en los puestos de toma de decisión.

Esperamos fortalecer la demanda por la Paridad, Alternancia entre hombres y mujeres; y la inclusión de mujeres indígenas en los listados de postulación de candidaturas a cargos de elección popular para el proceso electoral 2027.



Articulación y Diálogo de Organizaciones de Mujeres y Parlamentarias Indígenas



**AMMI** ALIANZA DE MUJERES Y MUJERES INDÍGENAS POR EL ACCESO A LA JUSTICIA





Nuestra apuesta es fortalecer la democracia igualitaria, inclusiva y representativa en Guatemala, así como los conocimientos y experiencias sobre la participación activa de las mujeres y mujeres indígenas en la lucha por la paridad, la alternancia y la inclusión de las mujeres indígenas, a nivel nacional y en la región latinoamericana, a través del empoderamiento y mediante procesos formativos, intercambio de experiencias y difusión de información.

#### EN TAL SENTIDO EXIGIMOS:

**Al Tribunal Supremo Electoral:** que velen por el cumplimiento la Ley Electoral y de Partidos Políticos y garantice la inscripción de mujeres que se postulen a los distintos cargos de elección popular, sin distinción, ni discriminación, por razones de género ni étnicos.

**Al Congreso de la República:** que a través de su Comisión de Asuntos Electorales, dictamine favorable la propuesta a la ley Electoral y Partidos Políticos (LEPP) en lo relativo a la paridad, alternancia e inclusión de mujeres y pueblos indígenas y que en pleno se aprueben dichas reformas y garantice el respeto al voto emitido por las mujeres

**A la Secretaría Presidencial de la Mujer:** que, con base en el eje de Participación Socio Política, de la Política Nacional de Promoción y Desarrollo Integral de las Mujeres -PNPDIM- que organice diálogos e iniciativas para impulsar la participación de la mujeres y mujeres indígenas.

#### INSTAMOS

**A los organismos internacionales:** que continúen su observancia, acompañamiento y denuncia ante la limitación del ejercicio pleno de los derechos políticos, violencia política y criminalización en contra de mujeres y mujeres indígenas en el ejercicio de su participación política.

**A las organizaciones de mujeres y mujeres indígenas:** unificar esfuerzos para la articulación y promoción para promover candidaturas de mujeres a puestos de tomas de decisión.

**A las mujeres de los cuatro pueblos:** a asumir la participación política en todos los ámbitos de la vida social y política del país,

***PORQUE SIN MUJERES Y MUJERES INDÍGENAS NO HAY DEMOCRACIA.***

Paxil Kayala, Oxlajuj Iq'. Guatemala, 5 de noviembre de 2025



Articulación y Diálogo de Organizaciones  
de Mujeres y Parlamentarias Indígenas



CONAVIGUA  
Luché  
Seguro Waj



AMMI  
ALIANZA DE MUJERES  
Y MUJERES INDÍGENAS  
POR EL ACCESO A LA JUSTICIA



Movimiento de Mujeres con  
Poder  
Constituyente

**The team of volunteers in PBI Guatemala is currently composed of** Beatriz Pérez Ruiz (Spain) y Júlía García Grané (Spain), Maria Fernanda Candela Figueroa (Mexico), Sheron Ribeiro da Silva (Brazil) y Ambroise Lavigne (France), Nelly Horvath (Hungary), Ericka Stephania López Mota (Mexico), Nataly Navarro (Mexico) and María Moreno Hurtado (Spain).

*All photos published are from PBI*

---

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

**GUATEMALA PROJECT  
PEACE BRIGADES INTERNATIONAL**

Website: [www.pbi-guatemala.org](http://www.pbi-guatemala.org)  
facebook: pbiguatemala  
Instagram: pbiguatemala

**Office of the team in Guatemala**

3a Avenida "A" 3-51, Zona 1  
Ciudad de Guatemala, Guatemala  
Phone/ Fax: (+502) 2220 1032  
**E-mail:** [equipo@pbi-guatemala.org](mailto:equipo@pbi-guatemala.org)