pbi Guatemala

Monthly Information Package Guatemala

Number 277 – October 2026

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.

Fears for the safety of community journalists in Huehuetenango: Evelio Lisandro López Sánchez murdered

Evelio Lisandro López Sánchez is the third journalist to be murdered so far this year.[1] He was shot and killed on October 2 while on his way home. López was Maya Mam, from the municipality of San Pedro Necta in the department of Huehuetenango. He was the founder of the digital media outlet *Huehue Es Noticias HNT2* and an active member of the *Huehuetenango Press Association* (APEHUE). According to Prensa Comunitaria, the *Noticiero de los Huehuetecos* had publicly spoken out about threats made against the journalist a few days before his murder.

The recent events took place in a violent context with roots going back to 2021, when López served as a social media officer for the municipality of San Pedro Necta and was one of the victims of an armed attack against former mayor Julio Ambrocio Ramírez, who died on September 7, 2024, as a result of injuries sustained during that attack.[2] This pattern of violence continued, and in 2023, Aníbal Napoleón Ramírez Méndez, a reporter for *Noticiero de los Huehuetecos*, and his wife, Mercy Morales, were murdered. In his reporting, Ramírez addressed issues in his region, such as embezzlement and corruption within the San Pedro Necta municipal government. He had previously served as an officer with the National Civil Police (PNC) but was dismissed in October 2022 for denouncing corruption in the region on social media. Ramírez received threats prior to his murder.[3]

In addition, "a reporter from *Noticiero de los Huehuetecos* and *Orgulloso de Ser Pueblo Viejo* spoke out about being physically assaulted and threatened on October 18 in San Sebastián, Huehuetenango. According to a press release put out by both media outlets, four people assaulted and threatened him. Despite requesting help, he did not receive immediate assistance from the police." The Guatemalan Chamber of Journalism (CGP) issued a press release calling on "the Public Prosecutor's Office (MP), the PNC, the Ministry of the Interior, the Judiciary, and the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman to investigate these incidents, determine who is responsible, provide immediate protection to journalists who are under threat, and guarantee journalists' freedom to carry out their work without intimidation or censorship."[4]

The Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression (SRFOE) of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) has condemned Evelio's murder and called on the authorities to "conduct prompt, thorough, and diligent investigations to clarify the circumstances and motives behind these incidents, as well as to identify, prosecute, and punish all those responsible." Furthermore, the SRFOE has taken note of reports questioning the MP's delay in processing the crime scene and removing the body, as, according to these reports, authorities reportedly arrived at the scene the morning after the attack.[5]

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1 The first was Carlos Humberto Cal Ical, who was murdered on April 26 in San Cristóbal Verapaz, Alta Verapaz. The second was Emerson Dinael Colindres Hernández, who was murdered on August 1, 2026, in Villa Canales, Department of Guatemala.

2 Prensa Comunitaria, Un periodista fue asesinado mientras iba hacia su casa en San Pedro Necta, Huehuetenango, 04 Oct 2026.

3 Bautista Xol, J., Periodistas comunitarios son asesinados por sus denuncias contra municipalidades, Prensa Comunitaria, 15 Oct 2026.

4 Cámara Guatemalteca de Periodismo, Comunicado Oficial 07-2026, 19 Oct 2026.

5 Inter-American Commission on Human Rights. Press Release No. R225/26: SRFOE Condemns the Murders of Journalists in Colombia and Guatemala, 16 Oct 2026.

Río Hondo: Municipal consultation on the Pasabien Hydroelectric Project suspended

On September 29, the Constitutional Court (CC) provisionally suspended Article 1 of the bylaws on local consultation of residents in the municipality of Río Hondo, Zacapa, which authorized municipal authorities to call for a consultation on the Pasabien hydroelectric project. The decision came after the legal representative for *Inversiones Pasabien*, the company that owns the project, filed a motion to declare the regulation partially unconstitutional. The ruling nullified the regulatory grounds for holding the consultation, set for October 11, in which residents were to decide whether to allow the hydroelectric plant to continue operating in the Pasabien River sub-basin.[6]

The court ruling came amid a long-standing conflict between the company and the communities of Río Hondo over water access, land tenure, and the environmental impacts of hydroelectric operations. The communities have reported that because the company diverted the river's flow, their water supply for human consumption and agricultural activities has been negatively affected. Likewise, in February 2026, the Ministry of the Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) imposed a Q276,789 fine on the hydroelectric plant for failing to comply with environmental commitments established in 1995 and requested that the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) evaluate whether to renew the company's operating license.[7]

The conflict has also been marked by incidents of violence. In July 2025, a police operation to evict residents of the Santa Rosalía Mármol community left two community members and one PNC officer dead, further escalating tensions between the communities and the company.[8]

The consultation's cancellation represents a new obstacle preventing the people of Río Hondo from participating in a decision that directly affects their natural resources and living conditions. "While the various legal proceedings continue to move forward through administrative and judicial channels, the Pasabien Hydroelectric Plant continues to operate without meeting the necessary requirements, and despite communities' opposition and the negative impact it has on those communities."[9]

Assassinations of Solórzano Foppa and Aguilar Gamarro reignite concerns about persistent impunity

The October 17 double murder of Juan Francisco Solórzano Foppa and Gustavo Adolfo Aguilar Gamarro has generated concern among Guatemalan organizations that goes beyond simply solving both these crimes – they are also concerned about the risk that violence and impunity will be used to intimidate those who speak out against corruption and demand justice. The Committee for Peasant Development (CODECA) labeled Foppa's murder a political assassination and linked it to the weakening of democratic institutions. The Assembly of Social Organizations warned that impunity can serve to silence critical voices. Rafael Landívar University called for a thorough investigation and urged the public not to give in to fear. These reactions situate the case within a broader context of concern about the conditions faced by human rights defenders who struggle against impunity as they work to expose abuses and seek justice. At the international level, the UN Special Rapporteurs on human rights defenders and on the independence of judges and lawyers condemned the crime and called for a thorough investigation, for those responsible to be punished, and for judicial officials to be protected.[10] In addition, 19 international organizations stated that Foppa's murder constitutes a serious attack on freedom of expression and the defense of human rights. They called for a thorough and impartial investigation, for those responsible to be punished, and for guarantees of a safe environment for human rights defenders.[11]

6 Ramón, S.A., CC favorece a Hidroeléctrica Pasabien y suspende la consulta de vecinos, Prensa Comunitaria, 03 Oct 2026.

7 Figueroa, K. Pasabien: la hidroeléctrica sancionada y marcada por conflictos sociales en Zacapa, Agencia Ocote, 28 Feb 2026.

8 Ibid.

9 Ibid.

10 Ramón, S. Condena generalizada por el asesinato de Solórzano Foppa y Gustavo Aguilar, Prensa Comunitaria, 19 Oct 2026

11 Centro por la Justicia y el Derecho Internacional (CEJIL). Guatemala: Organizaciones internacionales condenan el asesinato de Juan Francisco Solórzano Foppa. 18 Oct 2026

Standstills and setbacks in criminal cases against Stuardo Campo and Virginia Laparra

As of the end of October, the cases against Virginia Laparra and Stuardo Campo – who were part of the Special Prosecutor's Office Against Impunity (FECI) – remain active, thus continuing the pattern of criminalization carried out by the MP during the tenure of the highly controversial Attorney General Consuelo Porras. What the Laparra and Campo cases have in common is that both concentrated their efforts on the fight against corruption, and that UN recommendations about their cases have been ignored.

Laparra was imprisoned in 2022 and was released after a year and ten months in prison. Upon her release, she faced new charges, and in December 2023, she was forced to go into exile to ensure her well-being and freedom. The former prosecutor filed an appeal to annul the criminal proceedings brought against her by former judge Lester Castellanos; however, on October 27, the CC upheld the Supreme Court of Justice's (CSJ) decision to suspend the appeal until Laparra appears in person before the Fifth Chamber of the Quetzaltenango Court of Appeals. However, if the former prosecutor did so, she would be putting herself at risk, as there is an outstanding arrest warrant against her, because she was declared in contempt of court when she failed to appear at a hearing scheduled for June 5, 2025.[12]

The United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary Detention has determined that both Laparra's and Campo's detentions were arbitrary and has called for their release.[13]

Stuardo Campo has been in pretrial detention for nearly 3 years. The hearing to resolve his criminal case has been postponed 18 times. The most recent hearing was scheduled for October 21, but it was rescheduled once again—this time to December 7—thereby extending his pretrial detention and making it impossible to hold a hearing to review the coercive measures against him.[14]

The State publicly apologizes to criminalized indigenous authorities

On October 7, 2026, the Guatemalan State issued a public apology to five indigenous leaders who were criminalized for leading the 2023 citizen protests in defense of democracy and the election results. The ceremony, held at the National Palace of Culture and presided over by President Bernardo Arévalo, was addressed to Luis Pacheco, Héctor Chaclán, Basilio Puac, and María Juana Elías – former members of the leadership board of the 48 Cantones of Totonicapán – as well as to Esteban Toc of the Indigenous Mayor's Office of Sololá.

The indigenous authorities faced charges of terrorism, sedition, and criminal conspiracy, among other crimes, after participating in protests that began on October 2, 2023. Luis Pacheco and Héctor Chaclán spent more than 468 days in pretrial detention, while Basilio Puac and Esteban Toc were placed under house arrest. For her part, María Juana Elías was forced into exile. On September 11 and 25, 2026, a criminal court ruled to definitively close the cases, finding no evidence to support the charges. As part of the court's rulings, the State was ordered to issue a public apology.[15]

During the formal apology ceremony, President Arévalo acknowledged that state institutions used the justice system to criminalize indigenous authorities rather than protect them. He also stated that the 48 Cantones of Totonicapán and the Indigenous Mayor's Office of Sololá are not criminal organizations, but rather legitimate authorities that play a fundamental role in indigenous peoples' community organization and daily life.[16]

However, the apology was bittersweet for the criminalized authorities, because while the state apologized, "Who will provide reparations for the harm caused?" "For 520 days, they endured imprisonment, house arrest, exile, financial hardship, and mental health issues, as well as separation and distance from their families. (...) A public apology is very easy, but who is going to provide reparations for that now?".[17]

12 Valdéz, A., CC obliga a que exfiscal anticorrupción Virginia Laparra se presente ante un juzgado, Prensa Comunitaria. 27 Oct 2026.

13 Gutiérrez, C., ONU: «La privación de libertad de Virginia Laparra es arbitraria», Agencia Ocote, 17.06.2026; Pineda, S., Exfiscal Stuardo Campo suma 18 audiencias suspendidas pese a que ONU calificó de arbitraria su detención, Prensa Libre, 22 Oct 2026.

14 Valdéz, A., Audiencia de Stuardo Campo acumula 18 suspensiones y cumplirá tres años en prisión, Prensa Comunitaria, 27 Oct 2026.

15 ACAN-EFE, Estado de Guatemala ofrece disculpas a líderes indígenas criminalizados por encabezar protestas en el 2023, Prensa Libre, 07 Oct 2026.

16 Alonzo, C., Presidente Arévalo: "Les pedimos disculpas por cada uno de esos días que ya no es posible recuperar", Agencia Guatemalteca de Noticias, 07 Oct 2026.

17 Pérez, R., Autoridades indígenas: "Una disculpa no es suficiente. ¿Quién repara el daño?", Prensa Comunitaria, 07 Oct 2026.

Verdict given for the extrajudicial executions of Milton Santamaría and Eldin Choc Xi

On October 21, High Risk Court B convicted seven former PNC officers for their role in the deaths of Milton Santamaría and Eldin Choc Xi, which occurred at the San Andrés Itzapa police substation in Chimaltenango on April 18, 2024.

Edy Vásquez Rabanales, the substation chief, and Fredi Santiago Velásquez Pérez each received 60 years without the possibility of commutation for extrajudicial execution; they were given 30 years for each victim. Mauricio Abraham Contreras Salán was sentenced to 30 years without the possibility of commutation for the death of Milton Santamaría and acquitted of the death of Eldin Choc Xi. The charges against Yuliza Nabely Ayala Yol and Yorleni Macario Ramos were modified: they were sentenced to five years for dereliction of duty and three years for discrimination for each victim; these sentences are commutable at a rate of Q5 per day. Jeremías Jacobo Rojas Rojas was sentenced to five years for abuse of authority and three years for unlawful detention, also commutable at a rate of Q5 per day (he was acquitted of refusal to provide assistance). Ángel Mario Roquel Sajbochol received five years for obstruction of justice and five years, commutable, for breach of duty, in addition to a fine of Q1,000 for failure to report a crime (he was acquitted of failure to provide assistance). All those convicted were barred from holding public office for the duration of their sentences. The Guatemalan State was acquitted.[18]

At the hearing on dignified reparations, held on October 23, the court ordered the seven people convicted to pay a total of approximately Q500,000 to the victims' families for economic and moral damages. The court also ordered the director of the PNC to issue a public apology to the residents of San Andrés Itzapa and instructed the police academy to install a plaque bearing the names of the victims and an explanation of their deaths.[19]

The case was denounced as a hate crime motivated by the victims' sexual orientation. During the trial, the court concluded that the officers lied to evade institutional oversight and conceal the torture and executions. Although crimes motivated by the victims' sexual orientation or gender identity are not classified as specific offenses in Guatemala, the trial shed light on this issue and highlighted the need to strengthen laws and protection mechanisms.[20] It also underscored state institutions' responsibility when violence is committed by their own agents. This is also one of the first convictions for extrajudicial killings that happened after the end of the Internal Armed Conflict.

18 This news story is based on PBI Guatemala's own observation of the hearings in this case.

19 Ibid.

20 Sor, S., Una sentencia, flores y velas: siete expolicías condenados por el crimen contra Eldin Choc y Milton Santamaría, Prensa Comunitaria, 23 Oct 2026.

2. ACCOMPANIMENTS[21]

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.[22]

THE ISSUE OF ACCESS TO LAND

This month, we accompanied the **Verapaz Union of Peasant Organizations (UVOC)** to:

- A Maya ceremony with community leaders, held to mark the start of the organization's coordination conferences.
- The UVOC Youth Gathering, which brought together representatives from Q'eqchi' and Poqomchi' communities to strengthen their self-esteem, leadership capacities, and entrepreneurial vision. Leading indigenous figures shared their experiences defending their territory and preserving the Maya worldview. The goal was to prepare the younger generations to carry on the organization's struggle.



DEFENSE OF THE TERRITORY

This month we accompanied:

- The **Peaceful Resistance of the Poqomam People of Chinautla** during the election of the Poqomam People's Representative and Alternate Representative to the Departmental Development Councils (COCODEs) of the Department of Guatemala. We received the request for accompaniment because of security incidents that occurred during the election two years ago.
- The **Maya Ch'orti' Indigenous Council of Olopa, Chiquimula**; the **Indigenous Community of San Francisco Quezaltepeque**; and the **Maya Ch'orti' Council of Ancestral Indigenous Communities of San Juan Ermita** to the commemoration of Indigenous Resistance Day held at the Chiquimula Governor's Office.



- **Carlos Choc** to roundtable discussions with the Guatemalan government on dignified reparations. Although all charges against him were dropped in 2024, Carlos is still awaiting reparations to compensate for the harm caused by seven years of criminalization. The roundtable discussions with the government have been canceled on several occasions, and this time was no different, leaving Carlos Choc in a state of uncertainty. During our visit, we were able to confirm that there is concern about the consequences of the mine's reactivation for the community.

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

[22] See our website for general information on organizations and individuals we accompany: *https://pbi-guatemala.org/en/groups-and-individuals-currently-accompanied-pbi*

- The **National Network for the Defense of Food Sovereignty (REDSAG)** to a sentencing hearing for two criminalized human rights defenders. In 2023, Edín Roberto Manuel Najera and José Victor Sánchez Pérez, community guardians and members of the San Luis Jilotepeque Forest Guardians Association in Jalapa, were criminalized and prosecuted by a logging company that accused them of "illegal detention." Since August of this year, the company has been postponing hearings that could lead to the closure of the case; unfortunately, the most recent hearing, which was scheduled for October 14, did not take place either. Such actions are characteristic of criminalization processes aimed at wearing down and intimidating defenders, in this case, for their work in defense of the community's ancestral forests.



We also accompanied REDSAG to an event organized by the Escazú Alliance: "Environmental Justice and Citizens' Tribunals." At this event, participants discussed the government's inaction in the face of the ecocide taking place in the country. Participants highlighted the environmental impacts of extractivism in their territories, demanding that the relevant authorities take responsibility. In addition, they presented an initiative for a Tribunal of Conscience on ecocide in Guatemala and highlighted the importance of ratifying the Escazú Agreement. The Tribunal of Conscience is expected to be launched in February 2027.

3. INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATION

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



We observed **three hearings in the case regarding the extrajudicial executions of Milton Nelson Santamaría and Eldin Leonel Choc Xi**. On October 5, at the final stage of the presentation of evidence, witness testimony, and expert reports, we observed testimony by José Alberto Santamaría, Milton's uncle, who appeared via videoconference from Canada. This testimony allowed the family's experience and the personal impact of their loss to be incorporated into the proceedings. On October 21, High Risk Court B handed down guilty verdicts against the seven former police officers on trial, imposing sentences ranging from eight to 60 years in prison, in accordance with the degree of responsibility attributed to each. Finally, on October 23, we attended the hearing on dignified reparations. The hearing concluded with a minute of silence in honor of the victims.

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.

As part of our engagement with the diplomatic corps and international organizations, this month we met with:

- Juan Frutos, Minister-Counselor for Human Rights at the **Spanish Embassy**.
- Hannah Odio, representative of the General Secretariat in Guatemala for the **Organization of American States (OAS)**.
- Gabriela Tuch, of the **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)** in Guatemala.

As part of our engagement with Guatemalan authorities, this month we met with:

- Aleida Ordóñez, Departmental Office of the **Human Rights Ombudsman (PDH) in Salamá, Baja Verapaz**.
- Shesli Pineda, assistant head of the Departmental Office of the **PDH in Río Dulce, Izabal**.
- Jimena Toledo and Gloria Elmira, Regional Office of **the Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights (COPADEH) in Salamá, Baja Verapaz**.
- Gervert Orlando Zalazar Cruz of the **Presidential Commission for Conflict Resolution (COPRECON) in Salamá, Baja Verapaz**.
- Israel Quiñonez delegate from the **Regional Office of the COPADEH in Puerto Barrios, Izabal**.
- Gilda Ismelda Córdova Pacheco, **Governor of the Department of Izabal**.
- Edgar Reyes, chief of the **PNC substation in El Estor, Izabal**.
- Officials from the **Mayor's Office of El Estor, Izabal**.
- Vilma Alvarado, head of the Women's Unit in the **Mayor's Office of Salamá, Baja Verapaz**.
- Jaime Corazón of **PNC Precinct 52 in Salamá, Baja Verapaz**.

5. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF PBI GUATEMALA



In early October, we organized a **community safety workshop for all the organizations that PBI Guatemala accompanies**. The workshop focused on analyzing regional contexts, the challenges involved in defending rights, and identifying individual and, above all, community-based safety measures. The workshop lasted two days and was facilitated by security expert Arturo Chub. Eighteen human rights defenders (nine women and nine men) from eight organizations participated.

We also organized another **security and protection workshop aimed at organizations working on transitional justice, reparations, and historical memory**. The workshop was facilitated by Guatemalan experts in the field, and 10 women and 15 men from 14 organizations participated.

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.

This month, PBI Guatemala's European Representative met with:

- Maria Markovska, chair of the **Council of the European Union's Working Group on Latin America (COLAC)**; Roberto Ayllón, coordinator of the same; and Astrid Cederloev, policy officer in the **office of the European Union's Special Representative for Human Rights**, Ilze Brands Kehris.
- Elza Benzaquen Navarro, delegate from the **Permanent Representation of France to the Council of the European Union's Working Group on Latin America (COLAC)** and Oscar Hemborg, her colleague from the **Permanent Representation of Sweden**.
- Garance Tardieu, advisor on Latin American issues to the **group of the Greens in the European Parliament.**
- Sonia Cuesta, human rights officer at the Secretariat of the **United Nations Working Group on Business and Human Rights**.

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.

Después de 22 años continúa la impunidad: Caso Florentín Gudiel

Como Unidad de Protección a Defensoras y Defensores de Derechos Humanos Guatemala- UDEFEGUA, manifestamos nuestra preocupación por la resolución absolutoria del Tribunal de Sentencia de Santa Lucía Cotzumalguapa a favor de Selvin Giovani Esquit Arana.

Es importante indicar que el proceso de justicia para la familia Gudiel Álvarez y la comunidad defensora ha tomado 22 años, en los cuales el Estado no actuó en la investigación y sanción de los hechos. Por lo cual fue necesario llevar el caso a la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos, quien en el año 2014 dictó una sentencia al Estado de Guatemala en el caso denominado Defensor de Derechos Humanos y otros vrs. Guatemala. Hoy, con la resolución del Tribunal, el Estado vuelve a revictimizar a la familia en esa obtención de justicia.

En el año 2024 fue detenido Selvin Giovani Esquit Arana, por ser la persona sindicada en el caso del asesinato del defensor Florentín Gudiel Ramos. Desde esa fecha se suspendieron al menos 7 audiencias para resolver la apertura o no a debate. Finalmente, el 25 de agosto inició el debate oral y público en el Tribunal de Sentencia Penal, Narcoactividad y Delitos contra la Vida de Santa Lucía Cotzumalguapa.

Durante el proceso se llevaron a cabo 6 audiencias, en las cuales el Ministerio Público presentó una serie de documentación, pruebas, peritajes. En total se presentaron 6 peritajes, 9 personas testigas y aproximadamente 42 medios de prueba documental.

Este debate cobra relevancia nacional e internacional porque constituye el primer juicio por el asesinato de una persona defensora de derechos humanos, con el reconocimiento de esa calidad. Este logro responde a la incidencia de las personas y organizaciones peticionarias ante organismos internacionales, que evidenciaron la falta de garantías e interés del Estado para gestionar procesos de justicia objetivos.

Hoy, con la resolución del tribunal, es importante resaltar que la calidad de persona defensora de don Florentín Gudiel Ramos queda acreditada como un líder comunitario de la aldea Cruce de la Esperanza del municipio de Santa Lucía Cotzumalguapa, departamento de Escuintla. Destacando desde su juventud como un luchador social comprometido con mejorar las condiciones comunitarias e impulsar proyectos a favor de la educación de la juventud.

Así mismo, manifestamos que dicha sentencia tiene un impacto directo en la comunidad defensora de derechos humanos, frente a la impunidad generada por los más de 240 asesinatos cometidos desde el año 2014 hasta la fecha, según datos de UDEFEGUA. Así mismo, evidencia la imperiosa necesidad de la implementación de la política pública de protección a personas defensoras de derechos humanos con la participación de los 03 poderes del Estado, como lo ordena la resolución de la Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos.

Por lo tanto, exigimos que el Estado continúe con las averiguaciones para la procuración de justicia y así que no quede en impunidad el asesinato de don Florentín Gudiel Ramos y su familia pueda obtener justicia.

Guatemala, 2 de octubre de 2026

UDEFEGUA

The team of volunteers in PBI Guatemala is currently composed of María Moreno Hurtado (Spain), María Josefina Díaz Zunino (Argentina), Alfonso Ochoa de Zabalegui (Spain), Humberto Mendez (Mexico), Mauricio Lozano Massés (Mexico), Zoë Quinney Smith (United Kingdom) and Julia Ezcurdia Sánchez (Spain).

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GUATEMALA PROJECT
PEACE BRIGADES INTERNATIONAL
Website: 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