

Annual report 2022

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

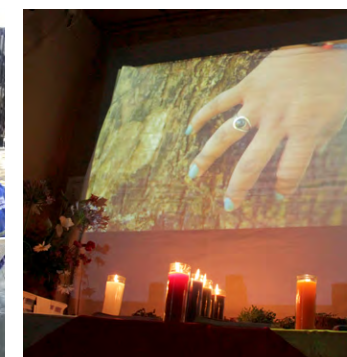
Our vision of international accompaniment is global and flexible in nature, responding to the actions and needs of social organizations who request our accompaniment. Our areas of work in global accompaniment aim to weave an effective protection network which is responsive to the evolving context.



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.



Despite the beautiful experiences and good news such as Bernardo's release, the current situation in Guatemala is deeply worrying. The situation of human rights defenders in general, and of those we accompany in particular, is critical, due to the risks they face in the daily performance of their important work. Criminalization has not ceased, on the contrary, it is intensifying; violent evictions of indigenous communities, especially in the Verapaces, have increased and remain a permanent threat; and people who take the lead in the defense of rights are threatened relentlessly. The current situation in the country favors impunity and fails to protect those who dare to raise their voices against injustice and corruption.

In this context, we are particularly concerned about the intensification of attacks against the independence of the judicial system, freedom of expression and freedom of the press. The country is drifting towards authoritarianism, resulting in the further closure of spaces where the people and organizations that we accompany can work. Their strength and peaceful resistance, however, encourages us to continue our accompaniment with hope and enthusiasm. Now, more than ever, the international community needs to be attentive to the security and safeguarding of a civil society that is being cornered and silenced. 'You are not alone! you are not alone!' is the message we want to convey to all those we accompany, and that they can continue to count on PBI.

Editorial

2020 was marked by a complete virtual modality as a result of the Covid-19 pandemic; during 2021 we began to recover our face-to-face presence in some activities and 2022, as we hoped, marked our return to complete in-person activities.

This has been reflected in all areas of our work: physical accompaniment; advocacy with Guatemalan authorities and the international community; capacity building, and even external communications. Despite the fact that this area does not require in-person activities we took advantage of the opening up of certain spaces to resume commitments that had been suspended by the pandemic, such as the tour of several communities in Cahabón to screen

The Blood of the Earth documentary in which many people we accompany participated. We visited 10 communities, meaning about 2,000 people saw the documentary and were able to see themselves and their history of resistance and defense of the Cahabón and Oxec rivers reflected on screen. It was a very gratifying experience that strengthened our relationship with the people and communities we accompany in the region.

The great joy of this year was the release from prison of Bernardo Caal Xol, the Maya Q'eqchi' human rights defender, after more than four years of unjust imprisonment. It was completely unexpected and was received with great joy.



Context

In 2022 we witnessed the continued deterioration of the rule of law in Guatemala due to: the intensification of attacks on the independence of the judicial system and freedom of expression; repression and criminalization against leaders and indigenous communities in defense of territory and natural resources; various legislative, political and judicial actions that continue the closure of civil society spaces and consolidate an authoritarian regime.



According to multilateral institutions such as the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and international organizations such as Human Rights Watch (HRW), the attacks against the judicial system were directed particularly against institutions that stood out for their independent and impartial work in the fight against corruption and impunity: the Constitutional Court (CC), the Special Prosecutor's Office against Impunity (FECI) and the judges with High Risk jurisdiction. The aforementioned international institutions highlighted the existence of a systematic pattern of criminalization of independent justice operators who brought high-level corruption cases against actors from the government and business sector, as well as cases of crimes against humanity, where high-ranking military commanders from the most violent period of the Internal Armed Conflict (CAI) are accused.

Actions against independent justice operators have weakened the fight against corruption. According to the coalition Transparency International, who prepare the Corruption Perception Index (CPI) and are represented in Guatemala by the organization Acción Ciudadana (AC), Guatemala is "one of the countries with the most significant and consistent decreases in the CPI since 2012", and is among the five worst rated countries in the Americas. AC highlighted that the country achieved its lowest registered score since the CPI began measuring corruption, and that the last two governments

have contributed most to Guatemala's decline on this index. These governments have dismantled the institutional infrastructure to fight corruption, which has meant impunity for corrupt actors and criminalization for anti-corruption actors.

In the last decade, Guatemala was internationally recognized for the progress made in high-impact trials for crimes committed during the IAC. According to various institutions, these advances are at the root of the attacks on the justice operators who handle such cases.

Despite some progress at the beginning of 2022, the second half of the year was marked by setbacks in transitional justice. In the case of the Ixil Genocide, where the former Chief of Staff of the Guatemalan Army and the former head of military intelligence during the government of Romeo Lucas García, are accused of having committed crimes against humanity and genocide against the Ixil population, the oral and public debate was suspended. In the case of the Diario Militar (DM), Judge Miguel Angel Galvez sent nine military and ex-policemen to trial (in May) for their alleged participation in crimes against humanity, kidnapping, forced disappearance, torture and execution of at least 183 people between 1983 and 1985. Following this decision, the judge went into exile due to threats and judicial persecution. The replacement judge then granted alternative measures for two of the accused military officers, even though he recognized that seriousness of these crimes did permit such measures.



In addition to justice operators, the work of journalists was also attacked during the year. The Association of Journalists of Guatemala denounced 105 attacks against freedom of expression in 2022, mostly pursued by the Judicial Organism (OJ) and the Public Prosecutor's Office (MP).

The most illustrative case of aggression and arbitrary use of criminal law against journalistic work has been the arrest of the president of El Periódico, José Rubén Zamora. According to the Unit for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (UDEFEQUA), this case demonstrates that journalists informing the public about arbitrary processes and corruption in the political power are the main targets.

Community journalism, which is more closely linked to the reporting of conflicts involving indigenous communities in the territories, has also been the target of various attacks. The case of Carlos Ernesto Choc Chub is particularly relevant. He is a journalist with Prensa Comunitaria who has been criminalized for carrying out an investigation revealing acts of corruption by the Russian-Swiss company Solway

Investment Group (owner of a nickel mine in Lake Izabal) involving the State of Guatemala, aimed at halting and repressing community opposition to the project. In September 2022, the journalist was released from the charges. However, a final hearing is still pending in another criminal proceeding against him as well as three fishermen from El Estor for the crime of illegal detentions, which allegedly occurred during a demonstration of the Fishermen's Union documented by the journalist.

In relation to people who defend environmental rights, PBI has been able to confirm, through direct observation, the increase in criminalization and evictions. Among the organizations accompanied by PBI more than 2,000 arrest warrants have been issued against indigenous leaders in the departments of Alta and Baja Verapaz alone. This situation has also been denounced by the Center for Legal Action on Human Rights (CALDH), which has highlighted the repression and militarization that the Q'eqchi' and Poqomchi' Mayan peoples are experiencing. Officers from the National Civil

Police (PNC) and the Army are carrying out evictions against these communities which violate human rights and the ancestral rights of the communities. These violations are occurring even in communities where precautionary measures have been granted by the IACHR.

As a result of the situation described above, several international bodies have made statements during the year requesting the Guatemalan government to take concrete actions to preserve the rule of law and halt the authoritarian drift in these territories. We highlight the resolution on Guatemala issued by the European Parliament, which criticizes the judicial actions initiated by the Supreme Court of Justice (CSJ) and the Attorney General of Guatemala against judges, lawyers and independent prosecutors who investigate or prosecute criminal structures linked to high-ranking government officials and business owners. This resolution also denounces criminalization, detention and discrediting of the media and threats and acts of harassment against human rights defenders.



For its part, the Guatemalan government has categorically rejected the contents of this resolution and regretted not having been able to share its "version of Guatemala," affirming that "democracy and the rule of law" reign in the country.



Who we accompany

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

In 2022 we provided accompaniment to 13 organizations and social processes (240 people, 145 men, 94 women and 1 of plural corporeality).¹

We received 11 new requests for accompaniment, 9 were requests for global accompaniment and Two of the requests for global accompaniment are under analysis at the time of closing this report. The rest have been rejected due to insufficient staffing of the volunteer team.

-  Retalhuleu Community Council (CCR)
-  Peaceful Resistance La Puya
-  Peaceful Resistance La Laguna
-  Human Rights Law Firm (BDH)
-  Chinautla Multisector
-  Nunca Pares (Never Stop)
-  Chicoyogüito Neighborhood Association of Alta Verapaz (AVECHAV)
-  Peaceful Resistance Cahabón
-  Union of Campesino Organizations for the Verapaces UVOC
-  TZK'AT Network of Ancestral Healers of Territorial Community Feminism from Iximulew
-  Community Council of the Highlands - Las Verapaces (CCDA)
-  'New Day' Ch'orti' Campesino Central Coordinator
-  Maya Ch'orti' Indigenous Council of Olopa and Quezaltepeque



★ We continued monitoring other human rights defense processes through observations, telephone follow-up and dissemination of information, paying special attention to women defenders in high-risk situations.

¹ According to Chahim Vásquez (TZ'KAT – Network of Ancestral Healers), people with 'plural corporealities' are people who are born with bodily expressions that are differentiated from the common ones, e.g. in their hormones and genitalia, which would be more commonly known as 'two-spirit' by North American first nations

Who we accompany

The joy of the year: Bernardo Caal Xol is released from prison

On March 24, we received an unexpected call informing us that Bernardo Caal Xol, a human rights defender imprisoned for more than four years, would be released that night. That same afternoon we accompanied Juanita Pérez, one of the Human Rights Law Firm (BDH) lawyers who represents Bernardo, to the capital's penitentiary center to take the necessary steps prior to his release.

“Because of the time this visit had to take place (late afternoon), the area looked particularly insecure. I would have felt very exposed if PBI had not been there to accompany me.”

Juanita Pérez, BDH lawyer

Around 10 p.m. that night, family members, friends and social organizations welcomed Bernardo with open arms as he was released from prison. His words following his release were significant and determined: “today I am obtaining my freedom; it is a clear defeat and a triumph over criminalization; perhaps they hoped that with this imprisonment they would be defeating the struggle for the defense of the territories, but no”.

A few days later, we accompanied Bernardo on the trip back to his homeland. The tour began in Cobán and passed through Carchá, Lanquín and Cahabón. In Cahabón, his place of origin, he passed through several communities where he was received by hundreds of members of the Peaceful Resistance, Cahabón.



The criminalization process and international support for Bernardo

Bernardo Caal Xol, is Maya Q'eqchi' and from the municipality of Cahabón, department of Alta Verapaz. He is one of the spokespersons of the Peaceful Resistance, Cahabón. The Resistance was formed in 2015, when 38 communities from the municipality organized to defend their territory against the implementation of hydroelectric projects along the Cahabón river basin. These projects are operated by the company Oxec S.A, belonging to the group Energy Resources Capital Corp (ERCC) and are having serious impacts on the lives of the population: destruction of forests, ecosystems and sacred sites of the Q'eqchi' people; diversion of rivers; impediment of access to the river by the population; decrease of water for the use of the communities (houses, planting and crops, etc.).

Bernardo became the most visible spokesperson of the Resistance when, in December 2015, he filed an injunction before the CSJ demanding that work on these projects be suspended. The license was granted without carrying out the prior consultation established in Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO), and the injunction demanded that this be carried out. In May 2017, the CC granted an injunction in favor of the Q'eqchi' communities, recognizing the violation of their right

“The State protects the companies that enter the communities to plunder and loot, to take their resources and commercialize them. Our ancestors have taken care of these resources for many years and have passed them to us along with their teachings. I am referring to everything that surrounds us, the hills, the mountains, the forests, the rivers, the animals, all the living beings around us.”

Bernardo Caal Xol

to free, prior, and informed consent and ordered the Ministry of Energy and Mines (MEM) to carry out a consultation process. The activities of the hydroelectric plants were not, however, suspended. The Resistance communities conducted their own good faith consultation on August 27, 2017. 26,537 people participated, of which 26,526 rejected the presence of the company (19,714 elders and 8,700 children) with 11 people voting in favor. This consultation was not recognized. The consultation carried out by the MEM at the end of the year, in which only some leaders of 11 communities participated, was recognized.

In the first half of 2017, while the communities awaited the final resolution of the CC, the process of defamation and criminalization against Bernardo began. A hate campaign was generated against

him using social networks and press editorials, which also deeply affected his family, especially his teenage daughters. Days before the CC issued its final ruling regarding the Oxec project, the first arrest warrant was issued against Bernardo, limiting his participation in public activities, as well as his ability to speak on behalf of the Q'eqchi' people.

He was arrested in January 2018 and held in preventive detention. On November 9 of the same year, a court in Cobán sentenced him to seven years and four months in prison for the crimes of illegal detentions and aggravated robbery, in a trial full of inconsistencies in evidence and procedural flaws. A few days later, a group of United Nations experts declared the legal proceedings against Bernardo a clear case of criminalization: "The conviction of the Q'eqchi' leader is an apparent attempt to silence and discredit the legitimate exercise of the rights of the indigenous community." In July 2020, Amnesty International (AI) declared Bernardo a prisoner of conscience and concluded that the charges against him "show the same patterns of criminalization against human rights defenders that we have been documenting in the country for years."

Bernardo's release four years and two months after entering prison was not an act of good will by the State, the Guatemalan judicial system, nor was it the result of international pressure. He was released because he served his sentence, since there is a law

that establishes that prisoners who serve half of their sentence (and he had already served more than half of it) can benefit from the remission of sentences, as long as they demonstrate good behavior, as was the case with Bernardo.

“ Everyone made an effort to secure my freedom, but you realize that those who have control of corruption in Guatemala are not afraid of world opinion, they feel very powerful. In my case there were many organizations, many people demanding my freedom, but the expected results were not obtained..., however, thanks to these calls for action my criminalization and the kidnapping of the rivers, became known in other parts of the world. ”

Bernardo Caal Xol

Accompaniment of the Peaceful Resistance of Cahabón and Bernardo

We accompanied Bernardo to the hearings that took place during his criminalization process and visited him in prison every month during his unjust detention. Our visits have been an important source of protection inside the prison, because, according



to him, the fact that "there were organizations looking out for me and other criminalized comrades, contributed to the fact that nothing happened to us." Likewise, the prison authorities had "a certain respect for the imprisoned defenders when they saw people from international organizations visiting us; that ensured that people understood that my detention was not a result of crime but for defending collective rights." In addition, "one does not feel forgotten, like most of the people there, who are indeed abandoned."

During these visits, in addition to giving him moral support and news from outside, we facilitated his participation in the documentary 'The Blood of the Earth' - directed by Félix Zurita de Higes and produced by PBI and Entrepueblos with funding from the Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (Catalonia) - who made two recordings to disseminate his voice outside of prison and reported in several of our publications about his situation.

“ The recordings made inside the prison were very valuable for me, it was an escape that allowed me to express myself from prison; I very much regret that the authorities have limited this possibility, because it was a way to keep the people who were waiting in the wings informed, otherwise how do you communicate with those who are on the outside? ”

Bernardo Caal Xol

We also provided direct and permanent reports about Bernardo's situation to: the diplomatic corps in Guatemala, inviting them to observe the hearings; state political actors; the United Nations (UN); human rights organizations; civil society outside Guatemala.

Since the good faith consultation on the Oxec hydroelectric project was held, we have also been accompanying the communities of the Peaceful Resistance, Cahabón in addition to Bernardo, visiting them regularly. In 2018 we organized a series of 13 community safety and security workshops in the Q'eqchi' language for 169 people (105 women and

“ I thank PBI for the constant presence and support it has given me during these years of incarceration. The accompaniment has been important and I will continue to ask for it. ”

Bernardo Caal Xol

64 men). During the pandemic we were unable to visit the territory but resumed our visits in 2022, starting in May with a tour of 10 communities to screen the documentaries 'The Blood of the Earth' and 'Water, the Blood of the Earth' (the latter made by the Madre Selva Collective). Prior to each of the screenings, we screened a short welcome video made by Bernardo.

Criminalization against Bernardo continues: the "teacher case"

We are currently accompanying Bernardo in a second criminalization process against him known as the "teacher case", in which he is accused of having received 20 months of his teacher's salary without working. Of the 20 teachers singled out in this case by the Ministry of Education, only Bernardo was issued an arrest warrant for the crime of fraud which, during the initial phase, was changed to improper withholding of funds.

Bernardo appeared before the Second Criminal Court of First Instance of Cobán in July 2017, where his defense explained that he had not shown up to teach classes because he was working for the education union and had permission to do so. Bernardo did not start receiving notifications about this case until he was released from prison. The trial will take place five years after the beginning of the process. According to the lawyers, both these situations constitute violations of the legally established deadlines for prosecution. In September 2022 this accusation reached the trial phase (currently in progress) despite the fact that his lawyers maintain that the severity of the judicial process does not correspond to the accusations.

Who we accompany

Accompaniment to the Chinautla Multisectorial

In December 2018 we began accompanying Chinautla Multisector, as a result of the threats and criminalization processes they were experiencing. Chinautla Multisector brings together Poqomán communities from seven cantons of the municipality of Chinautla, Community Development Councils (COCODES) and other collectives such as the Association of Women Potters, youth associations and Catholic and Evangelical Churches of the municipality of Chinautla La Vieja.

The State began issuing mining licenses in the area in 1997, without consulting the residents. This violated the right to free, prior and informed consent as set out in Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (ILO) and ratified by the Congress of the Republic on March 5, 1996.

In light of this violation, the people of Chinautla decided to organize themselves to demand the cessation of mining exploitation, due to the strong negative impacts it has on the population: environmental pollution that causes, among other things, respiratory diseases; landslides and infrastructure collapses; cracks in houses; etc.

Furthermore, mining activity affects one of the most important sources of income for the local population: pottery. This has, paradoxically, been declared a national heritage site by the Ministry of Culture because the craft uses local clay as a raw material. The sand companies are affecting the quality of the clay and therefore the livelihoods of these communities.

In addition to the activity of these sand companies, the population is also affected by the pollution of the Las Vacas river that runs through Chinautla, which originates in the garbage dump in Zone 3 of the capital city. This problem is aggravated during the rainy season. According to Efraín Martínez, ancestral authority and defender of the collective rights of the Maya Poqomán people in Chinautla, *“when the river waters rise due to the rains, tons of garbage is washed from the city and damage the environment of the Poqomán people because there is no protection from the river and when the banks burst, the neighbors’ lands are washed away.”*²

² ACÉRCATE with Efraín Martínez, PBI, 28.11.2022



The floods from three rivers that carry garbage from Guatemala City are putting the 1,550 families living there at risk. This, added to the problem of soil erosion due to geological faults, and the extraction of sand in the riverbed, has catastrophic results.³

The National Coordinator for Disaster Reduction (CONRED) has determined that both the environmental pollution and the extractive activities affect the environment and public health in the area and make it difficult to build housing in various parts of the municipality, as there is no urban planning in accordance with the topography of the area. However, local and national authorities have not acted in response to the disaster.

The lack of response to these problems has made the situation in Santa Cruz de Chinautla unbearable. Indigenous authorities of Chinautla responded by initiating a sit-in on June 27, 2022 aimed at stopping the illegal operation of the sand companies. According to the indigenous authorities, the sand mining license that the company Piedrinera “San Luis” has for operating in the municipality expired on June 25, but they continue to extract the material illegally.⁴

Following the beginning of the sit-in, which is located at the entrance to the Piedrinera San Luis company at Km 12 of the road to Chuarrancho (where trucks constantly pass, loading tons of stones and sand destined for the construction sector), our accompaniment to the Multisectorial and our visits to the sit-in intensified. We accompanied several

meetings with authorities in charge of taking actions to mitigate the damages, facilitated by Congressman Aldo Dávila. In meetings with the MEM, they were able to confirm the expiration of the licenses for the La Primavera sand mine and Piedrinera San Luis; however, the MEM has not ordered the cessation of extractive activities. They denounced the environmental damages caused by the extraction of materials at the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources (MARN) and they sought to reach agreements with transporters and businessmen at roundtables for dialogue with the Human Rights Ombudsman’s Office (PDH), all to no avail.

In August of this year, CONRED again confirmed the damages caused by the sand companies. The results were presented at a follow-up meeting with MEM, MARN, CONRED and the ancestral authorities of the Poqomán people. So far this has not translated into any action to alleviate these damages.

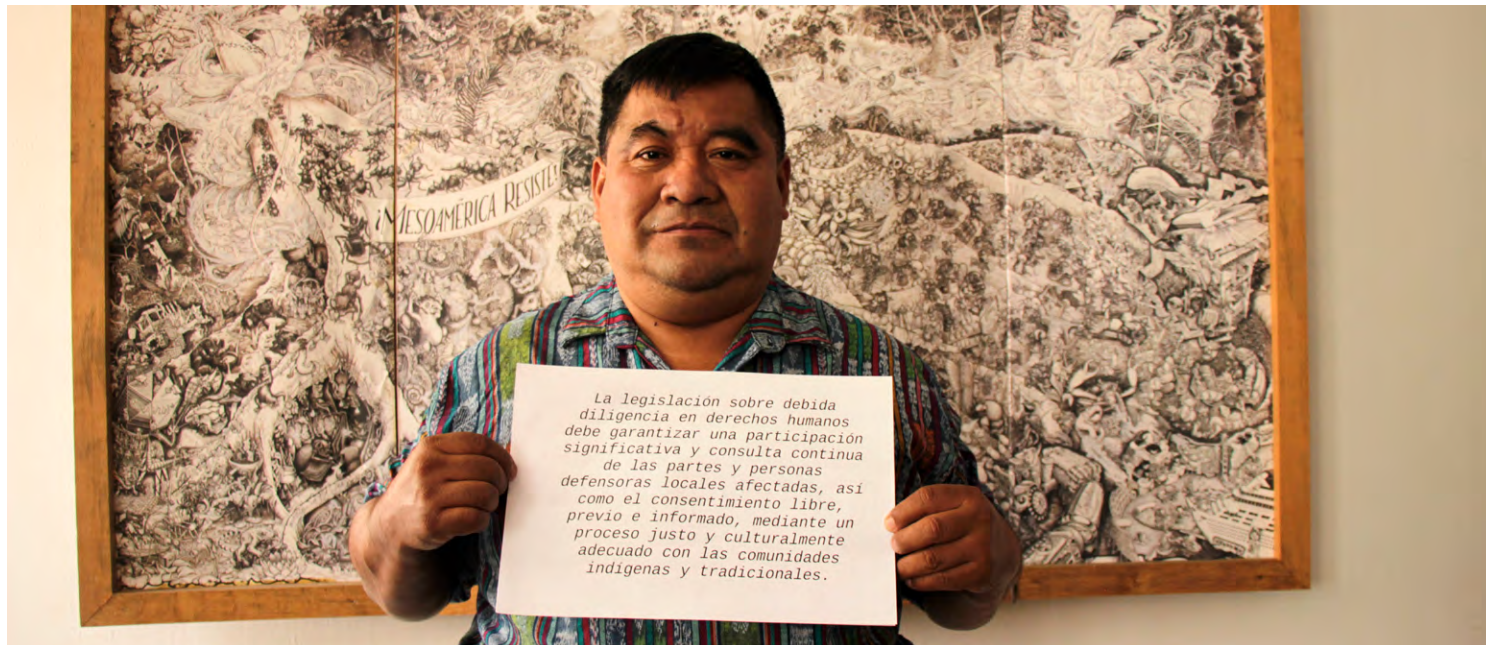
We have been able to directly observe all of the aforementioned damages during our visits to the area. The community also experiences a severe shortage of drinking water, which only reaches their homes for one day every three weeks. The population are demanding the repair of the damages caused by the companies and for a consultation on the economic activities in their territory to be carried out. Since they began the sit-in, the security situation has worsened, increasing the threats against the people of the Resistance. All of this keeps the population in a state of fear and apprehension.

³ Felipe, O., Entre paredes rajadas: así viven mil 550 familias por hundimiento de la vieja Chinautla, Prensa Libre, 18.05.2018

⁴ Oxom, E., Autoridades indígenas de Chinautla inician resistencia por operación ilegal de empresa arenera, Prensa Comunitaria, 29.06.2022



Advocacy and communications



One of the focuses of our advocacy this year has been in drawing attention to the rapid deterioration of the situation of human rights, judicial independence and the rule of law. Together with other organizations we advocated for a resolution from the European Parliament. At the beginning of April, the European Parliament took a public stance condemning “the criminalization, detention and discrediting of the media, threats and acts of harassment against justice operators involved in the prosecution of corruption cases and the fight against impunity, as well as against human rights defenders and journalists” and urging “Guatemalan authorities to put an end to these actions and to uphold the rule of law and full respect for the independence of powers

as key elements in the fight against impunity and corruption.”⁵

We have sought to raise awareness of the deterioration of the human rights situation and the closing of civil society spaces with the international community, calling for decisive actions to protect human rights defenders. We have done so before the Human Rights Council, special mechanisms of the United Nations, European Union (EU), as well as permanent representations in Brussels and Geneva, through the dialogue between our national groups and their Ministries of Foreign Affairs. We were able to intervene in informal sessions of the Working Group on Latin America and the Caribbean (COLAC), which is attended by EU Member States, on two

separate occasions. We have also been able to provide concrete information on the risks faced by human rights defenders at hearings of the European Parliament. We provided direct information to a hearing of the European Parliament’s Development Committee on the need to control the use of toxins, highlighting the negative effects experienced by communities bordering sugar plantations and the risks faced by human rights defenders from these communities who promote solutions through dialogue. At another audience, we were able to provide input for the preparation of a hearing at the Human Rights sub-commission on “mining and human rights in Guatemala.” During this hearing we highlighted the deterioration of the rule of law as well as the violations of rights in the context of extractives in Guatemala. We also held regular meetings with MEPs from different political groups, such as those who participated in an official visit to Guatemala in November 2022.

Another issue that has been very present in our advocacy has been the responsibility of companies to respect human rights:

→ On the one hand, in many of our accompaniments we have observed, first-hand, the existing conflict in contexts where national and international companies have investments. Their activities usually cause serious damage to the local population and the companies do not take into account respect for their rights. There are many cases that exemplify this: the construction of hydroelectric plants on the Cahabón River (Peaceful Resistance, Cahabón); the sugar plantations owned by large Guatemalan and Nicaraguan sugar companies (CCR); different extractive projects in the East (Olopa Resistance); the Peaceful Resistance of La Puya against the mining project El Tambor; and the Chinautla Resistance against sand extraction. In all these cases we have witnessed disrespect for the right to free, prior and informed consent, as well as defamation, criminalization, threats and attacks against human rights defenders who question these investments. A very well-publicized and noteworthy case, although we do not accompany them, is that of the Fenix nickel mine in El Estor, Izabal, whose

corruption was uncovered by “Forbidden Stories” in March 2022.

→ On the other hand, in Europe, states are debating legislative initiatives to regulate and increase the due diligence of European companies in third countries. For example, within the EU framework we have participated in several European Commission consultations aimed at civil society organizations which, among other things, have promoted the prevention of human rights violations through the participation and protection of human rights defenders. We have advocated that this also be included in the proposal for a Commission legislative initiative. This year we have focused on advocacy with MEPs, specifically members of parliamentary committees who are working on the draft and contributing amendments, as well as with representatives of Member States who will also have an important vote and the possibility of influencing the text.

In this context, we would like to highlight a joint tour that we organized between four PBI projects with human rights defenders from different Latin American countries, who are facing rights violations and persecution in the context of European investments. This tour included visits to Brussels, the United Kingdom, Norway, Spain, France and Germany, and sought to highlight the importance of including the protection of human rights defenders and their participation in due diligence legislation as a way of preventing human rights violations.

Another central element of our advocacy work has been to report on human rights violations in the context of violent extrajudicial and judicial evictions, as well as the criminalization of defenders of land, territory and the environment, which are all linked to the unresolved issue of access to land. We published an Alert in May 2022 highlighting this problem and its structural causes, and to point out the increased risk of violence due to the dismantling of the institutions in charge of promoting dialogue-based solutions to land conflicts. We also organized an advocacy plan on this issue. This plan included a series of meetings with the diplomatic corps in the field, a tour to Europe by a representative

⁵ https://www.europarl.europa.eu/doceo/document/RC-9-2022-0182_ES.html

from CCDA - Las Verapaces Region (one of the most affected organizations), as well as meetings and communications at the international level with representatives of governments, parliamentarians and the United Nations system.

We included updated information on the multiple rights violations and risks for defenders in this context in a document prepared jointly with other organizations for the session of the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) on Guatemala:

In its concluding observations on the fourth report of Guatemala, the Committee on ESC rights expressed "... concern about the lack of security of land tenure, which has led to serious social conflicts and has affected the rights of indigenous peoples to the lands, territories and resources they have traditionally occupied or owned. The Committee is concerned about reports of the high number of peasant and indigenous families who have been victims of forced evictions that are incompatible with international human rights standards due to the lack of prior notification, the disproportionate use of force and the absence of relocation measures (art. 11). 37. The Committee recommends that the State party should: (a) Take the necessary measures to guarantee equitable access to land and natural resources, strengthen legal security and agrarian rights, particularly for small agricultural producers; (b) Establish an effective mechanism to ensure the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples to own, use, develop and control the full security their lands, territories and resources, by, inter alia, advancing the process of territorial regulation and the necessary legal recognition and legal protection, in accordance with international standards; (c) Take effective measures against forced evictions, in accordance with international human rights law, and ensure that victims of such evictions have access to an effective remedy allowing for the restitution of their property, the return to their

homes or lands or an appropriate alternative, as well as the provision of adequate compensation; (d) Take into consideration its general comment No. 7 (1997) on forced evictions, and ensure that victims of forced evictions have access to an effective remedy allowing for the restitution of their property, the return to their homes or lands or an appropriate alternative, as well as the provision of adequate compensation 7 (1997) on forced evictions, which includes, inter alia, guidance on adequate legal remedies, adequate compensation and consultation.”⁷

An Early Warning was also requested from the Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination. In a follow-up to the Committee’s deliberations on the information received, its Chairperson communicated to the Government of Guatemala in December 2022 its concern “about the allegations received which, if confirmed, could constitute violations of the rights of indigenous individuals and peoples. In this regard, the Committee reminds the State party of its general recommendation No. 23 (1997) on the rights of indigenous peoples, in which it especially urges States parties to recognize and protect the rights of indigenous peoples to own, exploit, control and use their lands, territories and communal resources.

The Committee also reminds the State party that, in its concluding observations issued in 2019, it expressed concern about the lack of protection, legal certainty and guarantees for the titling, delimitation, demarcation and restitution of lands and territories traditionally occupied by indigenous peoples, and about allegations of forced evictions of indigenous peoples from their territories without adequate legal protection and sometimes through the excessive use of force CERD/C/GTM/CO/16-17, paras. 21 and 22). The Committee also expressed concern that criminal proceedings are sometimes misused to criminalize defenders of the rights of indigenous peoples and their territories, and about defamation campaigns against these defenders, including indigenous leaders (paras. 27 and 28).”

⁷ Ibidem, pag. 8

Communication

As with each year, we published two biannual Bulletins:

Bulletin 47 includes the following articles: *Stolen Childhood: “We are the seeds that the State tried to kill, but now we bloom in the morning light,”* here we share the experiences of three members from the collective *Estamos Aquí - Nous sommes ici*, founded by people born in Guatemala and adopted in Quebec (Canada) who are seeking the truth about their life stories and supporting people with similar stories; *Journey to the green desert: Communities of Retalhuleu claim their right to water*, details our observations in one of our visits to this region, located on the southern coast of Guatemala; *Biodiversity and Ancestral Knowledge Law Initiative*, explains the law that was presented in May 2022 by hundreds of ancestral and indigenous authorities and collectives fighting for food sovereignty, including contributions from several participants who delivered the proposal; *News of our work: ‘The Blood’ of the Earth documentary returns to Cahabón*, which recounts the tour we conducted in May 2022 in 10 communities who are members of the Peaceful Resistance, Cahabón, where we screened ‘The Blood of the Earth’ documentary, in which many of the people from these communities participated.

Bulletin 48 includes the following articles: *Escalation of agrarian conflict: the situation in Las Verapaces worsens*, which explores this worrying problem based on our observations from 2022; *The importance of good water management - Interview with Sara Ortiz and Canalitos*: details the historical struggle for water, focusing on access to the vital liquid which is so scarce in many of the communities we accompany; *The Council of Maya Ch’orti’ Indigenous Authorities of Olopa in defense of Mother Earth*, where we delve into their struggle;

The image shows two covers of biannual bulletins from the Peace Brigades International (PBI) Proyecto Guatemala. Both covers feature the PBI logo and the slogan 'abriendo espacios para la paz'.
 The top cover is for Bulletin No. 47. It includes a photograph of a group of people holding a banner that reads 'A NUESTRAS FAMILIAS, LES GRITAMOS: ¿DONDE ESTAN?'. The table of contents lists:
 2 Niño robado: "Somos las semillas que el Estado intentó matar, pero ahora florecemos a la luz de la mañana"
 8 Vago al despertar verde: Comunidades de Retalhuleu reivindican su derecho al agua
 14 Iniciativa de Ley de Biodiversidad y Conocimientos Ancestrales
 18 Noticias de nuestro trabajo: El documental La Sangre de la Tierra regresa a Cahabón
 The bottom cover is for Bulletin No. 48. It includes a photograph of a rural landscape with people and animals. The table of contents lists:
 2 Escalada de la conflictividad agraria: se recrudescen la situación en Las Verapaces
 7 La importancia de una buena gestión del agua - Entrevista a Sara Ortiz Canalitos: lucha histórica por el agua
 14 Consejo de Autoridades Indígenas Maya Ch'orti' de Olopa en defensa de la Madre Tierra
 18 Noticias de nuestro trabajo: Rica preocupa la criminalización contra las personas defensoras de los Derechos Humanos

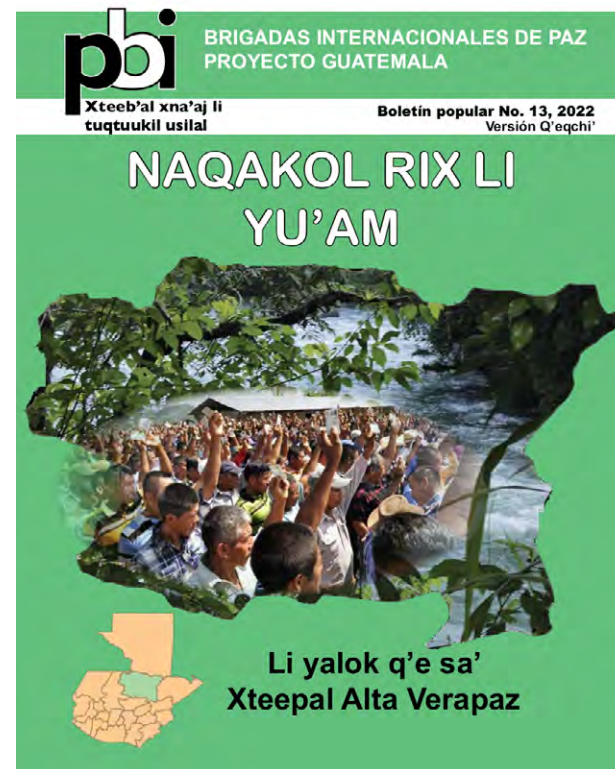
News of our work: We are concerned about the criminalization of human rights defenders, where we explain our concern drawing on examples from some of the people we accompany who are experiencing this scourge.

In 2022 we presented our **Popular Bulletin No. 13** *¡Defendemos la Vida! Las Luchas sociales en Alta Verapaz*, which is a popularized version of our special report of the same name, published in 2020. We share five examples of struggle in this department.

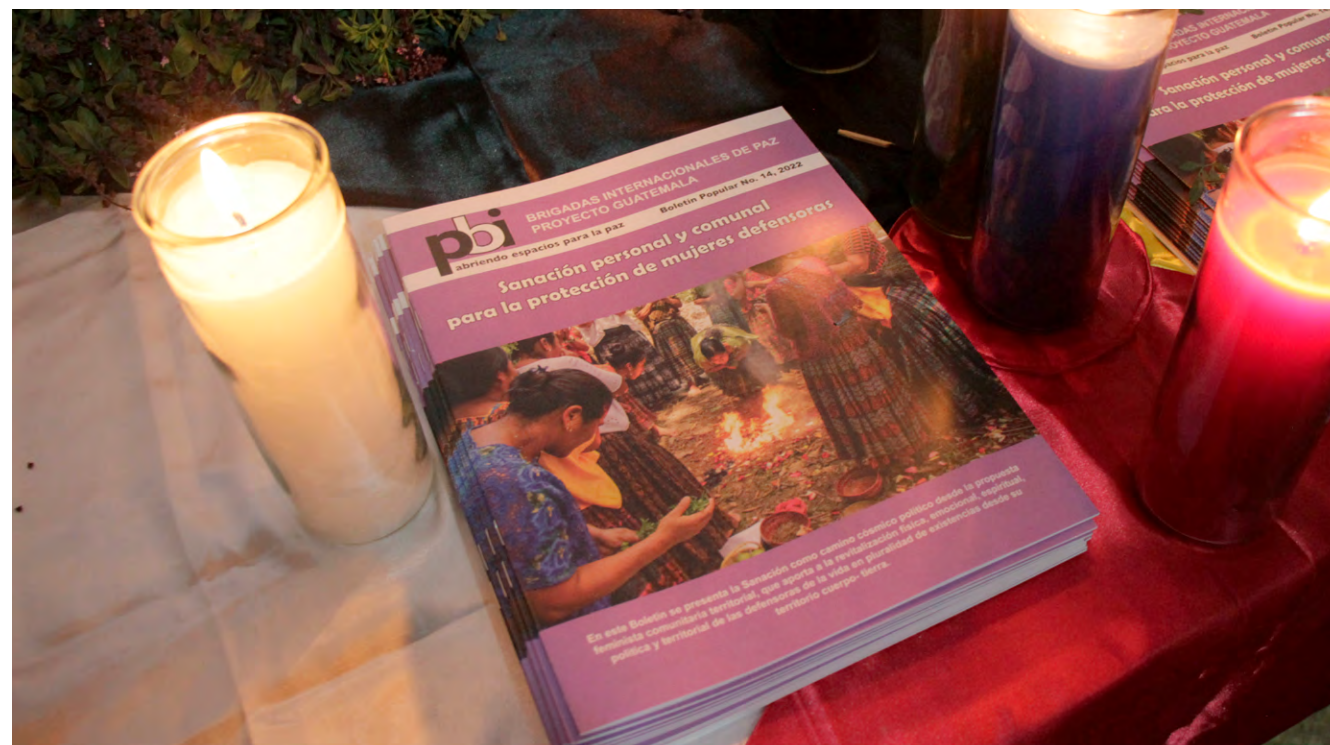
We also reprinted the previous Popular Bulletin (No. 12, Agua es Vida) due to the great demand for the from the accompanied organizations and other social organizations. These two Bulletins were also translated into Q'eqchi'.

This year we also produced the **Boletín Popular No. 14** - Sanación personal y comunal para la protección de mujeres defensoras – in collaboration with the TZK'AT - Network of Healers of Territorial Community Feminism, which presents healing as a path that contributes to the physical, emotional, spiritual, political and territorial revitalization of women defenders.

We produced a documentary in which TZK'AT shares its support to for indigenous women defenders of



life in situations of political risk through healing as an integral security measure to coincide with the healing encounter that took place with UVOC in Senahú.



Spanish media make visible the struggles of accompanied organizations and communities

In collaboration with the PBI Spain we prepared material that served as the basis for a special section of the *Carne Cruda* (Raw Meat) podcast, entitled *Voces de la Tierra* (Voices of the Earth). This program was broadcast on January 26, 2022 (<https://bit.ly/3uvq9fV>) and featured Lesbia Artola, coordinator of CCDA - Las Verapaces, and Virgilio García, member of the Board of Directors of CCR, who shared the difficult situation in their territories and their struggle to defend their territories.



In August we were visited by two independent journalists from Spain, María Angeles Fernández and Jairo Marcos, who interviewed members of the Peaceful Resistance, Cahabón and CCR, who shared the challenges and achievements of their struggles with them. The findings from these interviews were reflected in a dozen articles that were published across diverse Spanish media outlets. As a result of this experience, we reconnected with the independent radio program *Carne Cruda*, which dedicated a whole episode of their podcast to their Voices of the Earth section in November (<https://cutt.ly/B3ZW4nU>). This included a monograph on the struggles of various indigenous peoples of Mesoamerica, with the participation of the journalist María Ángeles Fernández and José Bo, human rights defender from Cahabón, who were interviewed by her during her August visit.

ACÉRCATE

We continue with our ACÉRCATE program, whose objective is to provide a space for the human rights defenders we accompany to speak freely about their work and about issues of relevance to the country as a whole. We made six programs this year, all of which are available to the public on our website (in Spanish only): <https://pbi-guatemala.org/es/multimedia/acercate>



All our publications and related information are available on our website:
www.pbi-guatemala.org

Capacity building

While 2021 was dominated by virtual modalities, training and capacity building spaces were held in-person once more during 2022 as a result of the progressive elimination of the restrictions in response to the pandemic. We decided to carry out the training workshops by organization and region, in order to reduce travel and, therefore, the risk of infection for the participants.

We increased the number of security training workshops due to the closure of civil society spaces for the defense of human rights and the increased attacks on human rights defenders. We held **five community security workshops**, with the participation of a total of 151 people (39 women and 112 men) from five organizations accompanied by PBI.

These workshops were divided into two parts: the first consisted of an analysis of criminalization and its consequences from a legal point of view - facilitated by Q'eqchi' lawyer Santiago Choc Cú -, and the second part focused on an analysis of security strategies for the defense of rights with a gender focus - facilitated by Q'eqchi' defender and security expert Arturo Chub.

The participants shared how they consider these spaces to be useful in their daily work of defending human rights, and highlighted the value of them for developing protection and security plans and strategies. The knowledge acquired in these workshops is transmitted and implemented in the participants' organizations and communities, thus benefiting many more people beyond those who participate in the spaces.

“ PBI's trainings on safety are good and we try to replicate what we learn in the workshops with the other people in the organization. ”

Carlos Morales, UVOC coordinator.

In addition, we decided to hold a workshop with several of the organizations present in Alta Verapaz to **analyze the context and security situation** due to the high number of attacks on community defenders in the department. A total of 14 people (seven women and seven men) participated in this workshop, which was facilitated by Arturo Chub.

“ We are conducting a risk analysis and mapping of the Network's partners, based on what we learned in the security workshops facilitated by PBI. ”

Lorena Cabnal, TZK'AT

We were also able to reinstate in-person **healing encounters with women human rights defenders**. These spaces are highly valued by the women, who are exposed to the same risks as their male colleagues and also to specific gendered risks. The pandemic created a scenario of uncertainty and increased vulnerability, especially in rural areas of



the country, which are predominantly indigenous. In addition, there was an increase in attacks on human rights organizations as well as violent evictions of indigenous communities within the context of the pandemic. The deteriorating context had a greater impact on women in general and women human rights defenders in particular, which is why PBI decided to increase the number of encounters. In total we organized six encounters, all of which were facilitated by TZK'AT - Network of Ancestral Healers of Territorial Community Feminism from Iximulew. Due to similar concerns regarding the security workshops, the meetings took place in or near the participants' communities. A total of 138 women

human rights defenders from diverse territories participated. Healing was addressed as an integral protection measure in these spaces, from a holistic perspective that integrates the emotional, physical and spiritual wellbeing.

Furthermore, we carried out a **regional healing meeting** organized with other PBI projects, with the participation of 29 women human rights defenders accompanied by PBI projects in Mexico, Honduras, Colombia and Guatemala, which was also facilitated by TZK'AT. The meeting facilitated contact and exchange between women defenders from different territories with similar struggles.

PBI Guatemala volunteers

At PBI Guatemala there are several volunteer work spaces:

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

A total of 17 accompaniers, 15 women, one man and one non-binary person, from 10 different nationalities, passed through the field team in 2022.

17 accompaniers



10 nationalities

Testimony

My work as a field volunteer with the PBI Guatemala project came to an end just a few months ago. Since then, I have not stopped thinking, feeling, and drawing strength – albeit at a distance – from the human rights defenders I accompanied and who accompanied me. Those same defenders continue to fight tirelessly, even if it sometimes costs them their homeland, their voice, their freedom or their life. They exist because they resist.

I had already thought many times about Guatemala before living and working with PBI and its history already occupied my thoughts. Being there, mobilized by the legitimacy of the right to defend the rights and the reality of women, people of diverse identities and the Mayan indigenous people, I was able to experience it. Living there has, without a doubt, been the most intense, meaningful and vital experience in my life so far.

After the health crisis resulting from the pandemic in 2020, I was able to join the team on the ground in July 2021. By that time, I was looking forward to reconnecting with some colleagues I had previously met in Spain during the training/selection week and, of course, to meet others who would be with me through my journey, others who, like me, had dreamed of Guatemala. I arrived with so much energy and desire to learn that nothing worried me. I should also say that the team took care of welcoming me and accompanying me throughout the adaptation process. Their warmth, energy and embrace made me feel at home.

During the first few days, I began to probe deeper into the history, the context and the

political situation of the country. I began to talk with each of the human rights defenders we were accompanying, as well as authorities, embassies and other international observation organizations. Weeks later, I was able to meet them and put a face to their names, their voices, their requests and answers.

I was able to get into the PBI rhythm and the effort demanded by the arduous work of defending rights in a hostile context, quite quickly, as well working in the home-office. That allows us to undertake a different task every day and every hour maintaining balance and a rotation of responsibilities. The memories of team life have remained with me as well as friendships and bonds that will last forever.

Remembering each of the people who were part of my team, allows me to reaffirm how incredible it is to be, feel and know the collective experience. Having lived together, worked and built teams out of interdisciplinarity, internationality and difference revived my hope. It is not easy to forget a year and three months enriched and nourished by debates, consensus, disagreements, holding and releasing our breath, infectious laughter, tears, uncertainty, warmth, indignation, anguish and affection. Particularly, when we collectively assume the responsibility and commitment to work for peace from and towards all directions, including within ourselves.

Guatemala and its people have touched my core, the fiber of my being and my heart. The human rights defenders I accompanied in that time and space, accompanied me, as much as I accompanied them. They taught me the vitality of things, the fragility of life, love for others, gratitude to the earth, the strength in the collective, the non-return of consciousness,



solidarity, being human and the vindication of peace. I am grateful to have been there accompanying them and to have been entrusted with their most intimate spaces, to have shared their most effervescent moments, their most bitter sorrows, their deepest joys and the historical achievements derived from their unstoppable struggle for a just, dignified and equal life. It is also necessary for me to thank the women particularly; the indigenous women, those who struggle, those who accompany, those who support and contain, those who heal, those who recognize themselves as plural, those who question and those who chart a path from their leadership towards a better Guatemala. You inspired us.

Today, from distance, my heart fills and I smile for having met them and for having contributed. Joining efforts, energies and feelings with PBI so they can continue their work as volunteers is essential, urgent and necessary. That is why I hope and wish that, like me, many more people can join and get involved, with Guatemala, with its people and with PBI.

Karen Katerine Vinasco Jiménez,
Volunteer from July 2021 to September 2022

PBI in numbers

Physical presence

Advocacy

- 141** Accompaniment to organizations and social entities (including physical and virtual accompaniment)
- 76** Meeting with accompanied organization and social entities (including physical and virtual meetings)
- 33** Meeting with other Guatemalan organizations
- 2** Observation of events organized by Guatemalan civil society

- 36** Meetings with Guatemalan authorities at the state, department, and local levels
- 40** Meeting with diplomatic corps and embassies, OHCHR in Guatemala
- 53** Meetings with Foreign Ministries and International Entities in Europe
- 2** In person meeting between human rights defenders and international community in Guatemala
- 5** Human rights defenders advocacy tours to Europe

Strengthening local capacity

We facilitated **13 workshops** for **333 participants** from 18 organizations and social movements (214 women and 119 men).

13 Workshops

- 5** Workshop on security and protection in the context of criminalization
- 1** Workshop to analyse current situation and security in the Verapaz departments
- 6** Meetings on healing for women defenders
- 1** Meetings on healing for women defenders from Colombia, Honduras, México and Guatemala

333 participants
from **18** organizations

Publications

- 12** Monthly Information Package
- 2** Bi-annual Bulletins
- 3** Boletín Popular (includes translation of Boletines Populares previously published)
- 6** Virtual programs *ACÉRCATE*
- 2** Video documentaries



Members of PBI Guatemala in 2022

Volunteer Team in Guatemala:

Laura Carolina Saavedra Garzón (Colombia), Anuja Pathak (Switzerland/United Kingdom), Karen Vinasco Jimenez (Colombia), Marianne van de Vorle (Netherlands), Siglinde Luthner (Germany), Lina Alejandra Manriquez (Colombia), Marisol Robles Ruelas (Mexico), Madison Taggart (United States of America), Claudia Vecchia (Italy), Cristina Ortega (Spain), Janeth Alejandra Martinez (Colombia), Svenja Petersen (Germany), María Fernanda Bustamante Ceballos (Chile), Inés Gesa Beascoa (Spain), Franks Martínez (Nicaragua), Antonio de Vivo (Italy).

Project Committee:

Kerstin Reemtsma (Germany), Maike Holderer (Germany), Erika Martínez (Spain), Adam Lunn (United Kingdom), Mélisande Séguin (Canada), Irena Salinas (Colombia), Diana Cabra Delgado (Colombia), Amaya de Miguel (Spain).

Training Team:

Katharina Ochsendorf (Germany), Maike Holderer (Germany), Antonia Ignacia Pérez (Chile), Ricardo Henao Galvis (Colombia), Emanuela Lamieri (Italy), Daniel Jiménez Hita (Spain), Diana Cabra Delgado (Colombia).

Project Staff:

Amaya de Miguel (coordinator), Kerstin Reemtsma (representative in Europe), Mayte Quesada (administrator), Ana Fernández Rodríguez (financial supervisor), Paola Sarti (fundraiser), Laura Gomáriz Cebrián (responsible for training of future volunteers), Silvia Weber (communication), Ewa Klewar & Leticia Encinas Rosa (field support),

Project Consultants:

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

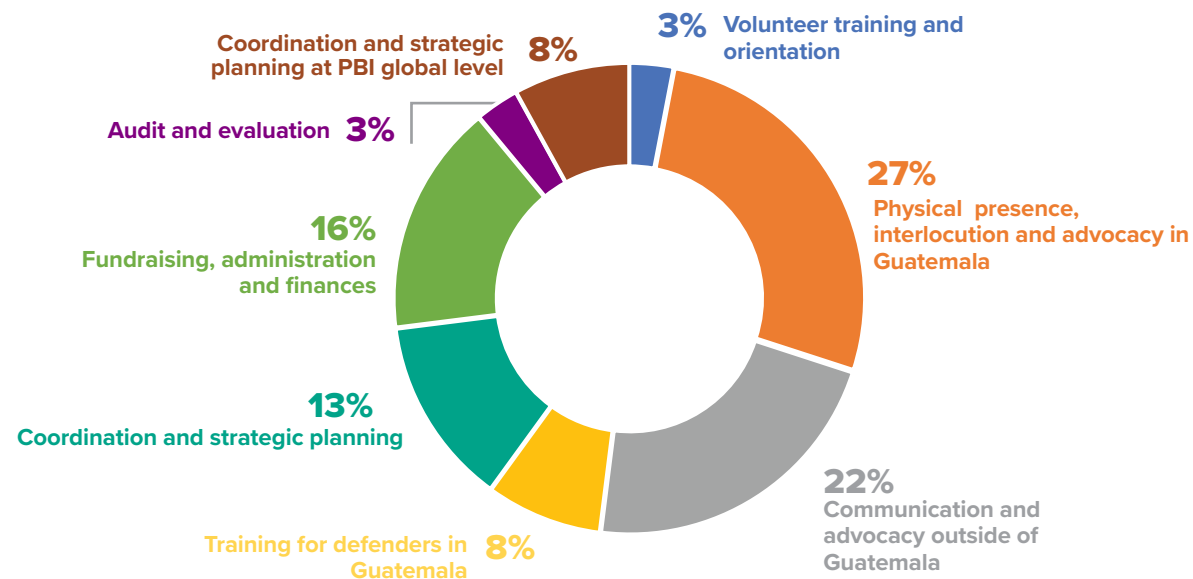
Financial report

During 2022, we have increased the planned expenditure by 2.65% and by 20% compared to the execution of the 2021 financial year. This was due in part to the recovery of face-to-face activities after the Covid-19 pandemic years and above all the price increases due to the global economic situation as a result of the war in Ukraine. On the revenue side, revenues increased by 8% over forecast, and by 17.6% over the previous year.

Regrettably, this increase in income has not allowed us to balance the budget and we closed the year with a budget balance of 8,378 euros in excess of expenditure over income, representing just 1.8% of the total expenditure for the year.

The number and variety of donors supporting PBI's work in Guatemala has remained virtually unchanged over the last three years, and their unconditional commitment to the defence of human rights is demonstrated by the increase of contributions. We thank all donors for their financial support that allows us to continue providing accompaniment and international protection to those who risk their lives to defend human rights in Guatemala.

WHAT WE SPENT IN?



EXPENSES PBI GUATEMALA 2022	EUR	
Volunteer training and orientation	13.231	3%
Physical presence, interlocution and advocacy in Guatemala	123.678	27%
Communication and advocacy outside of Guatemala	98.463	22%
Training for defenders in Guatemala	34.089	8%
Coordination and strategic planning	56.983	13%
Fundraising, administration and finances	74.342	16%
Audit and evaluation	12.781	3%
Coordination and strategic planning at PBI global level	37.048	8%
TOTAL EXPENSES	450.615	
DIFFERENCE BETWEEN INCOME AND EXPENSES	-8.378	

* All expenses and income presented in this report are in euros and are in the process of being externally audited by the Belgian firm L & S Registered Auditors (BE 0681.575.448).

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION 2022	EUR
CURRENT ASSETS	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	265.735
Commercial Debtors and Other Accounts Receivable	
Donations and y outstanding agreements	69.203
Accounts receivable PBI International Secretariat	69.686
Health insurance reimbursements receivable	2.157
Down payments and advances	1.891
Deposits	715
Total Commercial Debtors and Other Accounts Receivable	143.652
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	409.388
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	409.388
CURRENT LIABILITIES	
Commercial creditors and other accounts payable	
Accounts payable to third party	15.050
Accounts payable to staff and volunteers	0
Accounts payable to PBI International Secretariat	0
Accounts payable to other PBI entities	2.350
Total Commercial creditors and other accounts payable	17.400
Provisions	
Staff and volunteer benefits	5.513
Other Provisions	5.815
Total Provisions	11.327
Current tax liability	1.769
Other non-financial liabilities (Restricted funds to be executed)	145.131
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	175.628
NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	
Provision for Contingencies	104.605
TOTAL NONCURRENT LIABILITIES	104.605
EQUITY	
Funds free to execute, starting balance	137.533
Difference between Income and Expenses	-8.378
TOTAL EQUITY	129.155
TOTAL LIABILITY AND EQUITY	409.388

EUR

Funds received in PBI bank accounts from Donors		498.351
European Union	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	31.456
Germany	Misereor	11.199
Germany	Ziviler Friedensdienst / Civil Peace Service	66.191
Belgium	PBI Belgium	1.500
Italy	PBI Italy	400
Canada	UNIFOR	3.040
Norway	Embassy of Norway in Mexico	98.601
Spain	Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD)	114.377
Spain	Generalitat Valenciana	54.853
Spain	Diputación de Córdoba	16.255
Ireland	Trocaire	36.999
Netherlands	Embassy of the Netherlands in Costa Rica	37.072
Switzerland	PBI Switzerland	26.407
Revenues already counted in 2021 / Donations receivable at year-end 2022		-19.063
Germany	Ziviler Friedensdienst (Servicio Civil para la Paz)	-5.900
Germany	Misereor	-1.199
Spain	Generalitat Valenciana	-11.964
Funds received during 2021 pending implementation in 2023		-2.343
Spain	Diputación de Córdoba	-2.343
Funds received during 2022 pending implementation in 2023		-142.789
Spain	Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD)	-65.313
Spain	Diputación de Cordoba	-16.255
Norway	Embassy of Norway in Mexico	-61.221
Funds received during 2021 pending implementation in 2022		60.622
European Union	European Instrument for Democracy and Human Rights (EIDHR)	12.668
Spain	Cooperación Cantabria	602
Spain	Gobierno Vasco	12.700
Spain	Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD)	8.375
Spain	Diputación de Córdoba	11.643
Netherlands	Embassy of the Netherlands in Costa Rica	14.633
Funds for activities implemented during 2022 that still awaiting end of year payment		57.902
Germany	Ziviler Friedensdienst (Servicio Civil para la Paz)	1.000
Germany	Misereor	5.000
Germany	Brot für die Welt / Bread for the World	3.645
Spain	Gobierno Vasco	6.300
Spain	Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD)	2.017
Spain	Agència Catalana de Cooperació al Desenvolupament (ACCD)	4.136
Netherlands	Embassy of the Netherlands in Costa Rica	35.805
Other income		458
Private Donors		200
Income from own activities		200
Interests		58
TOTAL GENERAL INCOME		453.139



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