



## Monthly Information Package Guatemala

Number 246 - March 2024

### 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.*

#### March 8: Once again women take to the streets to demand their rights

Thousands of Guatemalan women took to the streets on March 8, International Women's Day, to demand equal rights, with demonstrations across different parts of the country.<sup>1</sup> During the protests the women called attention to the high instance of sexual violence and femicides, unfair salaries, criminalization of students and women from the University of San Carlos (USAC) and the justice sector. They also demanded justice for the girls killed and injured in the case known as the Virgen de la Asuncion "Safe Home" and denounced the genocide in the Gaza Strip. Some of the banners read: "I want to be able to play without fear", "We march for those who are no longer here", "I would like to be known for my achievements and not for my murder" and "today we are here to demand that the rights of girls and women be respected, because it's not fair that we cannot be free and go out in the streets without fear."<sup>2</sup>

An official event took place in front of the National Palace, in the Constitutional Square, renamed by feminist activists as Plaza de las Niñas (The Girls Square), in memory of the 41 girls burned in the "Safe Home" on March 8, 2017. President Bernardo Arévalo and Vice President Karin Herrera were present, as well as a large part of their cabinet, the international community, relatives of victims of fire at the "Safe Home", as well as women's organizations and collectives, such as the March 8 Coordinator. The demands of different sectors of women: adolescents, girls and trans women were shared during the event. The participating authorities expressed commitments to the women's struggles, specifically regarding the strengthening of the institutional framework for the prevention of violence and protection of women and girls. All the speeches mentioned to the tragedy suffered by the 56 girls who were victims of the fire at the "Safe Home". The First Lady of the Nation, Lucrecia Peinado, pointed out that "we have inherited the responsibility to respond fairly and decisively to that tragedy, giving the long-awaited and deserved answers to the demands for the truth about what happened that tragic day to finally be exposed, so that the right to justice is satisfied, and to secure dignified reparations for the 15 survivors and the families of the 41 fatal victims of the atrocity."<sup>3</sup>

This was not the only commemoration of the girls' deaths. At the site of the "Safe Home" relatives of the victims were allowed to enter the scene for the first time since the day of the fires. In addition, a Mayan ceremony was held in the Central Park, with candles and flowers on a pine carpet, to remember the 56 girls. And, as every year, mothers and other relatives came to the Central Square to repair the altar dedicated to them.

In this context it is necessary to remember that the violent deaths of women in Guatemala in 2023 increased by 5.8% over the previous year. According to a survey conducted by the National Institute of Statistics (INE), 48.8% of women have been victims of violence, 34% have suffered some manifestation of sexual violence and 31% have experienced psychological violence. Likewise, it should be noted that impunity for this violence remains extremely high: 2,469 women have died of femicide and only 615 men have been convicted since the crime of femicide was first written into law in 2008.<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Pérez, R., [En los territorios, mujeres piden investigar femicidios y frenar la violencia contra ellas](#), Prensa Comunitaria, 8.03.2024.

<sup>2</sup> Espinoza, I., ["Quisiera ser escuchada por mis logros y no por mi asesinato"](#), Prensa Comunitaria, 09.03.2024.

<sup>3</sup> Quino Tzoc, H., [Bernardo Arévalo conmemora Día de la Mujer en la Plaza de la Constitución](#), La Hora, 8.03.2024.

<sup>4</sup> Pérez, R., [Departamento de Guatemala registra más casos de femicidio](#), Diario de Centro América, 11.03.2024; Swissinfo.ch, [Casi la mitad de las mujeres en Guatemala han sido víctimas de violencia, según encuesta](#), 09.03.2024.

### **Start of the trial for the Genocide of the Ixil people - Lucas García stage suspended**

Monday, March 25 was the date set for the beginning of the oral and public hearing in the trial against Manuel Benedicto Lucas García, within the framework of the Ixil Genocide case against Lucas García, but it was suspended due to the withdrawal of his lawyers a few days earlier. The opening of the hearing was rescheduled for April 5. The retired general is accused of the crimes of genocide, crimes against humanity, forced disappearance and sexual violence for events that occurred between August 16, 1981 and March 23, 1982, when he was Chief of Staff of the Guatemalan Army. He is considered to be responsible for an alleged 32 massacres, the destruction of 23 communities and the killing of at least 1,771 Ixil people, including girls, boys, women (including pregnant women), men and elderly people during this period.<sup>5</sup> The defendant and brother of the deceased former de facto president, Fernando Romeo Lucas García (1978-1982), is currently serving 58 years in prison for the forced disappearance of the child Marco Antonio Molina-Theissen and the rape and torture of his sister Emma Guadalupe. He has, however, been granted alternative measures and is now under house arrest.<sup>6</sup>

Initially, there were four defendants in this case, with César Octavio Noguera Argueta, former chief of the Operations Section of the Army General Staff, Luis René Mendoza Palomo, former chief of the Army General Staff and former Minister of Defense (both now deceased<sup>7</sup>) and Manuel Antonio Callejas y Callejas, the former chief of the Intelligence Section of the Army General Staff. The latter was deemed incompetent to stand trial by the National Institute of Forensic Sciences of Guatemala (INACIF) because he suffers from an incurable kidney disease and Parkinson's disease.<sup>8</sup>

The Human Rights Office of the Archdioceses of Guatemala (ODHAG), which represents the Association for Justice and Reconciliation (AJR), a plaintiff in the case, held a press conference to report on the judicial proceedings. Nery Rodenas, director of ODHAG, explained that they expect the oral and public debate to last until June of this year. They have more than 150 witnesses (including 30 survivors of sexual violence), 80 forensic anthropology experts, 40 international experts and more than 60 military documents, some of them declassified by the United States. María Romelia, member of the AJR, pointed out that the witnesses are dying and wonders "who is going to pay for that pain" and insists that what they are asking for is "that justice be done", "that everything that happened be clarified, that they say that there was (genocide)", because they are not inventing it, they lived it. They hope for a just sentence to relieve those who survived and give peace to those who died.<sup>9</sup>

### **Criminalization of former members of CICIG and FECI continues**

Following the closure of the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) in 2017, many of the people who worked in both the Special Prosecutor's Office Against Impunity (FECI) and CICIG itself were left at the mercy of senior officials from the Public Prosecutor's Office (MP). A re-staffed FECI initiated criminal prosecutions against approximately 40 justice operators who had investigated and tried corruption cases. This was done by using the justice system in a malicious way, by the fabrication of cases relating to crimes that led, in some cases, to prolonged imprisonment such as that of former prosecutor Virginia Laparra and, in others, to exile.<sup>10</sup>

One of the latest cases is that of Stuart Campo, a career prosecutor with the MP and head of the FECI, who investigated events that occurred during the governments of Jimmy Morales and Alejandro Giammattei. Campo was arrested in May and charged with the crimes of abuse of authority and breach of duty. The complaint was filed by the Foundation Against Terrorism, who have made it their mission to pursue justice operators who handle anti-corruption and transitional justice cases. Three months later Campo managed to regain his freedom, with alternative measures, such as the payment of an electronic monitoring device which

<sup>5</sup> Ramón, S.A., [El general Benedicto Lucas García enfrentará juicio por genocidio](#), Prensa Comunitaria, 22.03.2024.

<sup>6</sup> Valdéz, A. [Caso Genocidio: Tribunal libera de persecución penal al general Manuel Callejas](#), Prensa Comunitaria, 03.01.24.

<sup>7</sup> Impunity Watsch, [Juicio por el genocidio del pueblo ixil](#), 24.03.2024.

<sup>8</sup> Valdéz, A., Op Cit.

<sup>9</sup> Ramón, S.A., Op. Cit.

<sup>10</sup> Castillo, J. M., [En el exilio. El desamparo de los extrabajadores de la CICIG](#), Agencia Ocote, 29.02.24.

consists of a bracelet that is placed on the ankle and tracks him 24 hours a day<sup>11</sup>. However, he was arrested again in December, together with former auxiliary prosecutor Lesly Pineda. She had been in charge of the Chimaltenango Highway case, a corruption case that occurred during the Morales administration. Both were arrested on December 1, 2023 and sent to pre-trial detention, although their first statement hearing did not begin until December 6, 2023. This resulted in an indictment against them and their remanding in pre-trial detention. They also declared the case under judicial reserve, so it is behind closed doors. At the beginning of March, Stuardo Campo was denied the substitutive measures, while Lesly Pineda's coercive measures were modified.<sup>12</sup>

Another of these cases is that of Claudia Gonzalez,<sup>13</sup> former head of the CICIG and former lawyer of the criminalized and prosecuted prosecutor Virginia Laparra. González has been accused by the MP of possible abuse of authority for allegedly ordering "irregular procedures against Supreme Court magistrate Blanca Stalling."<sup>14</sup> The lawyer has been in preventive custody for two and a half months, at the Mariscal Zavala prison. On March 18, Judge Jimi Bremer, sanctioned by the U.S. by being included in the Engel List as part of alleged "corrupt and anti-democratic actors", decided to send Claudia Gonzalez to trial. The trial is scheduled to begin on April 11. The defense pointed out that the judge did not take into account their evidence, which demonstrates that the lawyer was not a public official and therefore could not be tried for that crime. In addition, Gonzalez and her defense point out another series of irregularities such as the vagueness of the accusation and the delays in the process, since the law allocates three days for the presenting evidence, but the judge did not reconvene until April 11.<sup>15</sup>

### **Communities demand reform of the Protected Areas Law**

A march led by representatives of the communities of Laguna del Tigre and Sierra Lacandón (Petén), accompanied by representatives of communities evicted and in danger of eviction from other territories took place on March 19. They presented their proposals to Congress, to reform two decrees of the Protected Areas Law (LAP) and the Law that protects the Maya Biosphere.<sup>16</sup>

Following the declaration of the Maya Biosphere Reserve (MBR) as a protected area, communities living within this zone have suffered major human rights violations because they are in a territorial context characterized by the planning and development of mega-projects for the exploitation of land and natural resources. The LAP excludes these communities who face constant threats of forced eviction, are criminalized and branded as "invaders."<sup>17</sup>

The reforms proposed by these communities seek to recognize the fact that they have been living in these areas for decades, without decent living conditions, without any support from the state and are constantly accused of being trespassers. They propose to have their role as caretakers of the protected areas and as guardians of these territories recognised. They also oppose the fact that the State continues to grant permits for extractive projects, such as the one granted to the Perenco oil company, which operates within these protected areas.

The president of Congress, Nery Ramos, received the proposals and promised to present them to the plenary. The communities maintain the hope that their demands will be heard and will not be shelved, as has been the case for many years with proposals put forward by indigenous peoples.<sup>18</sup>

<sup>11</sup> España, D., [Exfiscal Stuardo Campo atribuye acciones en su contra por casos que vincularían a Alejandro Giammattei](#), La Hora, 9.03.2024.

<sup>12</sup> Veliz, C., [Tras varios atrasos, Sala mantiene prisión a exfiscal Campo, pero beneficia a exauxiliar Lesly Pineda](#), Prensa Comunitaria, 13.03.2024.

<sup>13</sup> Mas información sobre el caso en el [PIM 242 de noviembre de 2023](#).

<sup>14</sup> Barrientos, M. y Vargas, E., [Claudia González, exmandataria de Cicig, es enviada a juicio por supuesto abuso de autoridad](#), Prensa Libre, 18.03.24.

<sup>15</sup> Valdez, A., [Juez Jimi Bremer envía a juicio a la abogada Claudia González por un delito](#), Prensa Comunitaria, 18.03.2024.

<sup>16</sup> Rodríguez, S., [Piden protección a comunidades que habitan en áreas protegidas de Petén](#), Ruda, 20.03.2024.

<sup>17</sup> Brigadas Internacionales de Paz (PBI), [Petén: comunidades desplazadas en áreas protegidas](#), PBI, 2014.

<sup>18</sup> Rodríguez, Op. Cit.

## 2. ACCOMPANIMENTS<sup>19</sup>

*PBI accompanies social organizations and individuals who have received threats for their work in the defence and promotion of human rights. In this context we are accompanying social processes in the fight against impunity, land inequality and defense of territory.<sup>20</sup>*

### THE FIGHT AGAINST IMPUNITY

This month we accompanied the **Human Rights Law Firm (BDH)** to different activities and hearings:



- On Friday, March 8, we were present at the commemoration of the seventh anniversary of the fire at the Virgen de la Asunción “Safe Home.” Relatives, survivors and various collectives demanded justice for the events that occurred on March 8, 2017. They also highlighted the abandonment of the State and the violence experienced by the girls before the tragedy. For the first time survivors and relatives of the victims were able to access the building, where they were received by the Secretary of Social Welfare.
- Three hearings of the Sofia Case during which the conclusions and sentence were presented. According to the ruling issued by the judge, the Poqomchí human rights defender was declared accomplice trespassing on protected areas and

was sentenced to three years and four months in prison, commutable by the payment of Q5 per day. She was also sentenced to pay a fine of Q2,600.67. The lawyers from the BDH said the ruling is marked by contradictions and inconsistencies.

- Two hearings in the Diario Militar (DM) case: the first one was suspended because the judge claimed there was a lack of time to analyze the information presented by the lawyers for the two defendants (José Daniel Monterroso and Edgar Virginio de León Sigüenza) to justify a change in their coercive measures. During the second hearing, the judge decided to grant the alternative measures requested by the defense, despite the fact that the penal code does not allow for alternative measures for crimes against humanity. The defendants are now under house arrest without surveillance and are prohibited from leaving the country and interacting with the other defendants in this process. This case has been stalled since the judge from the initial stage, Miguel Angel Gálvez, had to leave the country in November 2022 due to threats received from sectors related to former military personnel.

As part of our accompaniment of **Luz Leticia's family**, we accompanied them to an intermediate phase hearing on March 12 that was once again suspended. For almost three months they have been waiting for the resolution of the Third Court of Appeals regarding the judge's recusal from hearing the case. One of Luz Leticia's sisters is following up on the situation why the case is not moving forward and has found that this stalemate is due to formal errors.

### THE ISSUE OF ACCESS TO LAND

We continued our accompaniment of the **Community Council of the Highlands (CCDA) - Las Verapaces** Region. We met with their coordinators, Lesbia Artola and Imelda Teyul, who updated us on their human rights work, and we followed up on the increase in threats of evictions in the region and the criminalization pro-

<sup>19</sup> We maintained regular contact with accompanied organizations who are not specifically mentioned in this section, but there are no activities to highlight.

<sup>20</sup> See our website for general information on organizations and individuals we accompany: <https://pbi-guatemala.org/en/groups-and-individuals-currently-accompanied-pbi>



cesses experienced by various members of the organization.

We maintained our regular meetings with the general coordinator of the **Union of Peasant Organizations Las Verapaces (UVOC)**, Carlos Morales, who followed up and updated us on the security situation and their work in defense of access to land.



We accompanied members of UVOC and CCDA - Las Verapaces to **a space for dialogue convened by the British Embassy, on the "Agrarian situation in Alta Verapaz"** following the presentation of the report "We are not trespassers: this is our land" prepared by an Independent Delegation of International Lawyers who visited Guatemala last year. The delegation visited four Q'eqchi communities, all members of UVOC and CCDA, who shared with them their difficult situation, characterized by the violence they experience, the evictions and attempts of forced evictions.

## DEFENSE OF THE TERRITORY

On Sunday, March 3, we attended the anniversary of the **Peaceful Resistance, La Puya**, who have been defending water, life, community health and opposing the non-consulted mining project Progreso VII Derivada, of the US mining company Kappes, Cassidy & Associates (KCA).

As part of the accompaniment of the **Peaceful Resistance, Cahabón**, we observed the second march held to request the municipality to remove the participation of the hydroelectric company OXEC from the Municipal Development Council (COMUDE) and to stop granting more licenses to hydroelectric companies in the region. Nearly 300 people from different communities participated.

We visited the sit-in held by **Multisector Chinautla**, department of Guatemala, at KM 12 along the Chinautla highway. Their work is focused on raising awareness about the contamination and negative impacts on the indigenous population caused by the incessant work of the sand companies operating in the area.



In the Department of Chiquimula we visited the **Maya Ch'orti Indigenous Council of Olopa** and the **Indigenous Community of San Francisco Quetzaltepeque** to update us on their work in the territory.

As part of our accompaniment of the **Community Council of Retalhuleu (CCR)**, we participated in the celebration of International Water Day. During this meeting they addressed the main challenges faced by the communities: the lack of water caused by the expansion of sugar cane monocultures and the contamination of this vital liquid. This has a significant impact on the lives of peasant families, both in the domestic use of water and in the irrigation of their orchards. They even reported that the birds are dying of thirst. In spite of this difficult situation they continue to resist and an altar was created during this activity to share the fruits and vegetables that still survive in their gardens.

### 3. POLITICAL ACCOMPANIMENT

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

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

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

- Misha McDonald, and Jose Pablo Rivera, from the economic and political section of the **U.S. Embassy**.

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

- Milton Herrera, Director of Prosecution at the **Human Rights Ombudsman's Office (PDH) in Guatemala**.
- Oswaldo Samayoa Sosa, Director of the **Presidential Commission for Peace and Human Rights (COPADEH)**.
- **Local National Civil Police (PNC) of San Antonio Las Flores-Chinautla.**
- **Local PNC of Nueva Chinautla.**
- **Departmental PNC of Retalhuleu.**

### 4. INTERNATIONAL OBSERVATION

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

On March 19, we observed **an event** in which delegations of communities evicted from various territories accompanied **communities from the Laguna del Tigre and Sierra de Lacandón Protected Areas**, who have experienced decades of criminalization and threats of eviction backed by the current Protected Areas Law. Together with their lawyers, from the BDH, these communities delivered a proposal for law reform to several members of Congress. The proposal seeks to recognize the communities as guardians of nature and for the State to comply with its obligation to ensure their right to education, health and decent housing (for more information on the situation see the context section).

### 5. OTHER ACTIVITIES OF PBI GUATEMALA



In March we conducted the **25th program of our video podcast ACÉRCATE**. On that occasion we talked with the former commissioner of the Commission for Historical Clarification (CEH), Otilia Lux de Cotí, 25 years after the delivery of the report "Guatemala, Memory of Silence". The podcast is available on our website: <https://pbi-guatemala.org/es/multimedia/acercate>

In March 7 and 8, we supported the organization of a **nationwide healing encounter**, facilitated by the Red de Sanadoras, with the participation of 25 women defenders of land and territory, as well as women human rights defenders in search of their missing family members.

## 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.*

In the framework of our accompaniment of a delegation of Guatemalan human rights defenders in Geneva, the European representative met this month with:

- Mika Kanervavuori, Director of the **Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR)** in Guatemala and Isabelle Freyer Higo, Guatemala desk at the High Commissioner's office in Geneva.
- Sophie Helle, political officer in the office of the **UN Special Rapporteur on Human Rights Defenders**.
- Pedro Araujo, **UN Special Rapporteur on water and sanitation**.
- Balakrishnan Rajagopal, **UN Special Rapporteur on the right to adequate housing**, as well as political officers in his office, Mariya Stoyanova and Francisca Orrego Galarce.
- Anexa Brendalee Alfred Cunningham of the **UN Expert Mechanism on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples**.
- Charlotte Marres, **Permanent Representative of the Netherlands**, Lucia Chicote Escrich, **Permanent Representative of Spain**, Martin Torbergesen, **Permanent Representative of Norway**, Pauline Younes Moreno, **Permanent Representative of France**, Jacques Hoffmann, **Permanent Representative of Luxembourg**.

The European representative also moderated a **side event at the 55th session of the United Nations Human Rights Council**, which featured three Guatemalan human rights defenders and the Special Rapporteur on the Independence of Judges and Magistrates, Margaret Satterthwaite (virtual) and the Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Assembly and Association, Clement Voulé.

## 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.*



ODHAG | OFICINA DE DERECHOS HUMANOS DEL ARZOBISPADO DE GUATEMALA

**La Asociación para la Justicia y la Reconciliación**

**-AJR-**

**y la Oficina de Derechos Humanos del  
Arzobispado de Guatemala.**

**-ODHAG-**

**a la opinión pública nacional e internacional hacen saber:**

Después de 23 años de presentada la primera querrela en el año 2001, **el día 25 y 26 de marzo de este 2024, el Tribunal de Sentencia Penal, Narco Actividad y Delitos contra el Ambiente por procesos de Mayor Riesgo, Grupo A, iniciará por fin el Juicio** en contra de uno de los generales más sangrientos que ha conocido la historia latinoamericana, tanto por la represión política en centros urbanos en contra del movimiento sindical, estudiantil, social y popular organizado, así como por su papel en el genocidio contra los pueblos mayas.

Se trata del **General retirado, Manuel Benedicto Lucas García, ex Jefe del Estado Mayor General del Ejército de Guatemala, entre el 16 de agosto de 1981 y el 23 de marzo de 1982, quien será juzgado por los delitos de Genocidio y delitos contra Deberes de Humanidad, Desaparición Forzada y Violencia Sexual.**

Desde su puesto como Mando Operativo del Ejército de Guatemala, **identificó a los pueblos mayas del país, especialmente los ubicados en el Norte del Quiché, Ixcán, Baja Verapaz, Chimaltenango y Huehuetenango como enemigos del Estado. Ordenó la implementación de Operaciones Militares de Barrida en los municipios de Santa María Nebaj, San Juan Cotzal y San Gaspar Chajul, causando la muerte de un mínimo de 1771 personas, 1172 reportadas con nombre y apellidos, entre estas, niñas, niños, ancianos y ancianas, hombres, mujeres, inclusive mujeres embarazadas, en más de 32 masacres selectivas y generalizadas; destrucción de más de 23 aldeas enteras** incluyendo quema de casas, cosechas, siembras, destrucción de herramientas de trabajo, persecución, **desplazamiento forzado y bombardeos, así como sometimiento de la población a condiciones de hambre y enfermedades que causaron la muerte de cientos de personas más, además de graves hechos de violencia sexual contra mujeres y niñas y Desaparición forzada** de líderes locales.

El tribunal Primero de Sentencia Penal grupo de Mayor riesgo "A", conocerá en Juicio y debate oral y público, entre Marzo y Junio de este año, la declaración





testimonial de más de **150 testigos incluyendo 30 sobrevivientes de Violencia Sexual**, escuchará a **80 Peritos de Antropología Forense** que ratificarán más de **160 Peritajes de exhumaciones realizadas, 14 Peritos internacionales expertos** en diferentes ramas de la ciencia como Peritajes sobre patrones de muerte de las víctimas, sobre la actuación y la responsabilidad de las unidades militares en los hechos, sobre el desplazamiento forzado, la violencia sexual, los efectos psicosociales en las víctimas, el daño al medio ambiente comunitario, entre otros; se presentarán **más de 60 documentos militares** como Directivas, nombramientos y Documentos desclasificados del Departamento de Estado de Estados Unidos, además de prueba material, todo lo cual **suma un aproximado de 20,000 folios, con todo lo cual se demostrará la responsabilidad del alto mando militar en los hechos señalados.**

**Al pueblo de Guatemala y la opinión pública** pedimos respaldar y acompañar el derecho de las víctimas a la memoria, la verdad y la justicia por los hechos cometidos y estar atentos a los llamados de solidaridad que se emitan.

**A la comunidad internacional**, mostrar su apoyo y respaldo a las víctimas, a las y los sobrevivientes, mediante:

- Su asistencia al Juicio, y/o su seguimiento a la transmisión diaria de las audiencias,
- Envío de delegaciones de juristas y especialistas en Derecho Internacional Humanitario para seguir de cerca el actuar del Tribunal y la presentación de la Prueba testimonial, pericial, documental y material de importancia y trascendencia internacional.
- Realización de acciones de solidaridad instando al Organismo Judicial Guatemalteco a garantizar el debido proceso, el actuar objetivo e imparcial del Tribunal sin presiones ni ataques y el derecho de las víctimas a la justicia.

**Al ministerio de Gobernación** a garantizar la seguridad de las víctimas, sobrevivientes, querellantes, equipo jurídico, fiscales y jueces que llevarán el Juicio.

**Al Tribunal Primero de Sentencia grupo de mayor riesgo A**, pedimos Justicia y garantías de no repetición de los hechos.

**A las y los sobrevivientes**, agradecemos profundamente su valentía y fortaleza.

**Dignificamos con este Juicio a:** nuestros familiares que sin delito fueron víctimas del Genocidio, a más de 40 testigos ya fallecidos por su avanzada edad y enfermedades sin ver la justicia y a nuestros hijos e hijas por una vida en paz y con justicia social.

**Guatemala. 21 de marzo de 2024.**

**The team of volunteers in PBI Guatemala is currently composed of** people from Nicaragua, Ireland, Spain, Brazil and Germany.

*All photos published are from PBI*

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

**GUATEMALA PROJECT  
PEACE BRIGADES INTERNATIONAL**

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