
GUATEMALA

OBSERVATORY FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS
ANNUAL REPORT 2010

Political context

In 2009, Guatemala continued to experience alarming levels of violence and assassinations¹, with a level of impunity that reached 98 per cent². According to the Guatemala Human Rights Attorney General, this year was the bloodiest in the country's history with 6,498 murders³. This increased violence seriously affected human rights defenders. The Unit for Protection of Human Rights Defenders in Guatemala (*Unidad de Protección a Defensores y Defensoras de Derechos Humanos de Guatemala* – UDEFEGUA) registered 353 acts of aggression, the highest levels of violence over the decade⁴.

The serious problems related to the administration of justice resulted in impunity remaining intact as well as corruption and the existence of illegal groups and clandestine security structures⁵ embedded in the official machinery, generating a vicious circle of violence. To resolve this situation, the International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (*Comisión Internacional Contra la Impunidad en Guatemala* – CICIG) was established in 2007 and its mandate was renewed in 2009. By the end of 2009, the work of the CICIG had resulted in the following laws being passed: the Law on Arms and Munitions (April 2009), the Law on the Strengthening of Criminal Prosecution (April 2009) and the Law on Criminal Competence in High Risk Proceedings (November 2009). However, both the implementation of these laws and advances in the investigation and criminal prosecution of the cases taken on by the CICIG

1/ See Human Rights Council, *Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary General on the situation of human rights defenders*, Hina Jilani - Addendum - Mission to Guatemala, United Nations Document A/HRC/10/12/Add.3, February 16, 2009.

2/ See Human Rights Council, *Report of the Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions*, Philip Alston follow up to country recommendations - Guatemala, United Nations Document A/HRC/11/2/Add.7, May 4, 2009.

3/ During the bloodiest years of the Guatemalan conflict, from 1982 to 1983, 3,629 people were assassinated. See Guatemalan Human Rights Commission (*Comisión de Derechos Humanos de Guatemala* - CDHG).

4/ See UDEFEGUA Report, *Violencia, respuesta a 10 años de lucha: Informe sobre situación de Defensores y Defensoras de Derechos Humanos Enero-Diciembre de 2009*, February 2010.

5/ See International Commission Against Impunity in Guatemala (CICIG) Report, *Informe de dos años de actividades, 2007 a 2009 a la Comisión Interamericana de Derechos Humanos*, November 2009.

remain to be seen, as well as whether the authorities take its recommendations into account.

Moreover, following various Government decisions, the country was once more becoming militarised. In 2009, the Government significantly increased the military budget, increasing the number of soldiers by 5,000. It is also of concern that the current Government is the first to form military detachments since the Peace Agreements in 1996, primarily in the areas where the internal conflict is most intense⁶, where, surprisingly, the crime levels are low compared to the rest of the country but, at the same time, there are strong economic interests and substantial social resistance in these areas⁷, which could mean greater risks for human rights defenders. Community, peasant farmers and indigenous leaders in these departments could face increased repression by the military when they carry out protests. Furthermore, the tendency to criminalise social protest could become more acute.

The Human Rights Prosecutor's Office responsible for carrying out investigations into the crimes committed during the armed conflict, particularly the genocide and enforced and involuntary disappearances that took place between 1960 and 1996, does not have sufficient material or human resources⁸. In spite of this, the complainants and the Prosecutor in the genocide case were able to convince the judge to order the declassification of four military plans. The army handed over two of the four documents to the judge in charge of the case.

Yet, this year, Guatemala condemned Army Commissioner Felipe Cusanero Coj, who was sentenced to 150 years in prison for the disappearance of six people⁹. On December 3, 2009, this sentence was followed by that of retired Colonel Marco Antonio Sánchez Samayoa and three ex-Army Commissioners Mr. José Domingo Ríos, Mr. Gabriel Álvarez Ramos and Mr. Salomón Maldonado Ríos who were all sentenced to 40 years in prison for the crime of enforced disappearance and to 13 years and four months for the crime of illegal detention of eight people in the village of El Jute, Chiquimula¹⁰. However, the justice and peace process was accompanied by threats against victims and witnesses and particularly against

6/ Playa Grande, El Quiché, Sacapulas, Joyabaj, San Marcos, Puerto Barrios, Izabal, Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas, Alta Verapaz, Santa Bárbara, San Juan Cotzal, Quiché, Rabinal, Baja Verapaz.

7/ See UDEFEGUA.

8/ See Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) Press Release No. 35/09, July 12, 2009.

9/ See UDEFEGUA, *Informe mensual julio-agosto 2009*, September 2009. The Mutual Support Group (*Grupo de Apoyo Mutuo - GAM*) reported on the Jute case proceedings in November 2009.

10/ See UDEFEGUA.

defenders. In this context, human rights defenders working on the search for truth were the most threatened in the country¹¹.

Furthermore, Guatemala experienced high levels of social exclusion that affect the indigenous people most seriously¹², who are also victims of evictions and expropriation of their lands to guarantee low land costs for the exploitation of natural resources by large companies, thereby increasing the loss of land and conditions of poverty. This situation made the defenders of these communities vulnerable and they suffered from threats and violence. Trade unionists, particularly those who work on the rights of peasant communities and workers themselves, also continued to be victims of serious human rights violations.

Moreover, in spite of the fact the Law Against Femicide and Other Forms of Violence Against Women was passed in 2008, there continued to be high numbers of cases of violence against women in 2009. According to the Attorney General's Office, there were 708 "femicides" over the murders committed during the year¹³. In addition, the Government did not implement measures to prevent these assassinations nor were they investigated by the justice system.

Finally, it is important to point out that Guatemala does not have the means to analyse the patterns of violence and assaults that would enable more efficient investigation of the complaints in order to confront the harassment and threats faced by human rights defenders¹⁴. In terms of criminal prosecution, the Instance for the Analysis of Attacks Against Human Rights Defenders (*Instancia de Análisis de Ataques contra Defensores de Derechos Humanos*), which is a mixed Government-civil society body, has received support from the Public Ministry since 2008. This instance, which analyses patterns in order to support the investigations carried out by the Public Ministry and the national police force has made progress in the analysis and substantiation of 33 cases. However, by the end of 2009, not a single case had been resolved¹⁵.

11/ See UDEFEGUA Report, *Violencia, respuesta a 10 años de lucha: Informe sobre la situación de Defensores y Defensoras de Derechos Humanos Enero-Diciembre de 2009*, February 2010.

12/ The IACHR Rapporteur for Guatemala and on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples was informed that the Guatemalan State had granted approximately 88 concessions for dams to be built on indigenous territories without prior consultation of those affected. See IACHR Press Release No. 35/09, June 12, 2009.

13/ See Article of the Survivors Foundation (*Fundación Sobrevivientes*), December 31, 2009.

14/ See IACHR Press Release No. 35/09, June 12, 2009.

15/ See UDEFEGUA Report, *Estado de los Casos denunciados por defensoras y defensores de derechos humanos*, October 2009.

Defenders fighting against impunity of crimes committed during the Guatemalan armed conflict were once more the object of threats and violence

Defenders who fight against impunity of the crimes committed during the 1960-1996 conflict in Guatemala continued to be victims of repeated threats and violence. In 2009, UDEFEGUA registered 92 cases of violence against defenders who work on the search for truth. For example, the Guatemalan Forensic Anthropology Foundation (*Fundación de Antropología Forense de Guatemala* – FAFG)¹⁶ and its members, particularly Mr. **Fredy Peccerely**, FAFG Executive Director, and Mr. **Omar Bertoni Girón**, Head of the laboratory at the Foundation, once more received death threats against them and their families between January and May 2009. Likewise, on August 6, 2009, Mr. **Raúl Figueroa Sarti**, Head of F&G Editores, the publisher responsible for printing the *Guatemala Memoria del Silencio* Report by the Commission for Historical Clarification (*Comisión para el Esclarecimiento Histórico* – CEH), and the publication of three books about the human rights situation in Guatemala that include specific chapters about the CEH report, was sentenced by the Seventh Criminal, Drug Trafficking and Crimes Against the Environment Court to a year in prison deferred on payment of a fine of 25 quetzals (2.12 euros) a day, plus payment of 50,000 quetzals (4,266 euros) for legal costs. The investigation and sentence against Mr. Figueroa Sarti was solely based on a complaint presented by Mr. Mardo Arturo Escobar, Commissioner of the Fourth Criminal Court of the Judicial Body in August 2007, accusing Mr. Raúl Figueroa Sarti of crimes of violation of copyright and associated rights for publishing photos of the complainant. During the trial, Mr. Escobar admitted that Mr. Raúl Figueroa Sarti had not stolen his photos. However, the Court rejected this claim and sentenced Mr. Figueroa Sarti. Furthermore, the sentence passed contains a series of contradictions such as the date on which Mr. Mardo Escobar went to the publisher. Mr. Figueroa and his wife were victims of threats and harassment throughout the trial to the extent that his wife went into exile. It is also worth mentioning that the environment is so tense that each publication issued by Mr. Figueroa Sarti's publisher has brought with it incidents and threats against him.

16 / FAFG is an NGO, founded in 1992, that recovers human remains through anthropological research, makes efforts to establish identities, tries to establish the cause of death and furthermore, through research into the fundamental right to life and in cases of unsolved murders, contributes evidence and expert witnesses to support the administration of justice.

Ongoing serious violations against trade union leaders

The murder and harassment of trade union leaders persisted in Guatemala with 84 assaults recorded by UDEFEGUA in 2009, to such an extent that this has become a real repression mechanism against social protest. In addition, murders and threats against trade unionists continued in total impunity. For example, Mr. **Amado Corazón Monzón** was murdered on January 12, 2009 by a group of hired killers that shot him three times in the head. Mr. Monzón was an independent lawyer and advisor to the United Peasants' Committee (*Comité de Unidad Campesina*) and to the Streets of Coatepeque United Traders' Movement (*Movimiento de Comerciantes Unidos de las Calles de Coatepeque*), and had led the protest movement against the project that aimed to move the Coatepeque traditional businesses to the new wholesale centre. The traders were opposed to his move as it would affect their work places. Furthermore, the new site was polluted, which put the worker's health at risk. Prior to this, on December 23, 2008, Mr. **Armando Donald Sánchez Betancurt**, leader of the Streets of Coatepeque United Traders' Movement, was murdered with four gunshots by hired killers, following the failed negotiation between the traders' movement and the municipality, and two days after the Mayor threatened them stating on two local radio stations that the "traders will have a lovely surprise on the 23rd or 24th"¹⁷. By the end of 2009, an investigation into the events was still open and those responsible had not been identified. In October and November 2009, two leaders and members of the Guatemalan Trade Union, Indigenous and Peasants' Movement (*Movimiento Sindical, Indígena y Campesino Guatemalteco* – MSICG) were assassinated: on October 13, 2009, Mr. **Miguel Chacaj Jax** died from the consequences of a gunshot wound on October 6, 2009, allegedly fired by State security forces in an eviction attempt. He was a founding member of the Coatepeque Trade Workers' Union (*Sindicato de Trabajadores del Comercio de Coatepeque*), affiliated to the General Central Confederation of Guatemalan Workers (*Confederación Central General de Trabajadores de Guatemala* – CGTG) and MSICG. On November 29, 2009, Mr. **Pedro Ramírez de la Cruz**, a member of the Board of the Verapaces Indigenous Peoples Ombudsman as well as of the National Indigenous, Peasants' and Popular Council (*Consejo Nacional Indígena, Campesino y Popular* – CNAICP) and MSICG, was also assassinated. At the end of 2009, the investigation into the murder of Mr. Pedro Ramírez was continuing.

17/ The conflict related to the future location of the municipal market goes back to 1993 and will affect more than 5,000 traders. By the end of 2009, various eviction orders had been issued and the traders had responded with numerous appeals.

Furthermore, Ms. **Irma Judith Montes**, Secretary General of the Coatepeque Municipality Workers' Union (*Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Municipalidad de Coatepeque*), Quetzaltenango department, began to be harassed and receive death threats when she began to defend the demands of the workers in this municipality¹⁸. On one occasion, the threats were made by an unidentified person with a gun. This man had been previously reported, as for instance in the case of Mr. Armando Donaldo Sánchez Betancurt's assassination. By the end of 2009, the investigation had not produced any results. Mr. **Leocadio Juracan Jalomé**, trade union leader and human rights defender of peasant communities, also received threats on February 26, 2009. Mr. Leocadio Juracan Jalomé is the Coordinator of the High Plain Peasants' Committee (*Comité Campesino del Altiplano – CCDA*)¹⁹ and is a member of MSICG political council. As such, he has carried out actions related to labour and peasants rights and demands. By the end of 2009, no progress had been made in the investigation into these threats.

Assassinations and judicial harassment of defenders of indigenous communities, environmental defenders and defenders of economic, social and cultural rights in relation to large companies

In 2009, defenders of the indigenous communities and environmental rights within the framework of the conflict related to ownership and exploitation of land were once more victims of judicial harassment, threats and assassinations, in retaliation to their activities. This was clearly illustrated in the case of persecution of Reverend **José Pilar Álvarez Cabrera**, a Pastor in the Guatemalan Lutheran Church (*Iglesia Luterana de Guatemala – ILGUA*) and a supporter of the Association for the Defence and Protection of the Las Granadillas Mountain (*Asociación para la Defensa y Protección de la Montaña Las Granadillas*)²⁰, and against Mr. **Rubén de Jesús Aldana Guzmán**, Treasurer of the Association for the Defence and Protection of the Las Granadillas Mountain, and Mr. **Eduardo Álvarez Cabrera**, the Reverend's brother and member of the same association, based in

18 / By the end of 2009, the municipal authorities had not paid the workers' contributions, which constitutes a violation of the labour and human rights of those affected. Furthermore, on January 16, 2009, 66 workers were fired by the municipal authorities. The Coatepeque municipality had drafted three statements against Ms. Judith Montes, each one coinciding with the timing of her meetings with workers on union issues, and that were later sent to the Inspections Department.

19 / The CCDA works on matters related to rural development and support for the work of Guatemalan peasant farmers.

20 / The Association for the Defence and Protection of the Las Granadillas Mountain comprises 22 communities that live close to the mountain and are responsible for its protection and conservation as a water source. The communities have been working on reforestation projects in recent years, as well as on a dialogue to prevent tree felling, which puts the water from the Granadillas at risk; this is the source of water for the town of Zacapa and the surrounding areas.

Zacapa. On January 25, 2009, plain-clothes agents from the National Police Crime Investigation Division (*División de Investigación contra el Crimen* – DINC) and the Public Ministry armed with an arrest warrant for the crime of “disturbance of private property” arrested Reverend José Pilar Álvarez Cabrera. The same arrest warrant included Messrs. **Rubén de Jesús Aldana Guzmán** and **Eduardo Álvarez Cabrera** who, in order to avoid reprisals, hid whilst a lawyer arranged for the arrest warrant to be lifted. This warrant was linked to the land occupation carried out by inhabitants of Zapaca to protect the Granadillas mountain range. Previously, on January 3, 2009, the communities in the area had protested about their situation. During this protest, the Reverend and his brother were threatened by Mr. Víctor Hugo Salguero, Peace Judge in Chiquimula, accompanied by armed men and a prosecutor from Zacapa. On February 6, 2009, the Judge freed Reverend José Pilar Álvarez Cabrera and, as requested by their defence, declared that the accusations against the three men were not merited.

In addition to defenders of indigenous communities, defenders of economic, social and cultural rights in general were victims of repression when they took a position against the interests of large companies. In some cases, the reprisals included murder of defenders of the communities, such as the assassination of Mr. **Adolfo Ich Chamán**, President of the La Unión Neighbourhood Committee (*Comité del Barrio La Unión*), leader of Las Nubes community, and defender of the rights of his community and school teacher. On September 28, 2009, Mr. Adolfo Ich Chamán was assassinated by security guards from the Guatemalan Nickel Company (*Compañía Guatemalteca de Níquel* – CGN). According to witnesses, whilst members of Las Nubes community were coming down to El Estor to meet with the community group from La Unión and El Chupón, the Wholers brothers, Oscar, Gustavo and Hugo²¹, stayed behind the members of the community and shot and killed two cows so that they could later tell the owner that the community was responsible for this crime and request the support of the company to repress them. The CGN security guards arrived and started to shoot, killing Mr. Ich Chamán. These events took place in the midst of a series of harassments of members of the Las Nubes community who live there, in spite of the fact that the ownership of the land has not been proven and the community maintains its claim to the historical ownership of the land. The Human Rights Attorney General took note of the events of September 28, 2009. At the beginning of 2010, the investigation into the events concluded that the chief of security at CGN should be

21/ The group named “Pro Defensa del Estor” is run by Messrs. Oscar, Gustavo and Hugo Wholers and acts as a paramilitary group in the region. There are various charges against them.

arrested, alleging his responsibility for Mr. Adolfo Ich Chamán's murder. The assassination of Mr. **Víctor Gálvez Pérez**, a member of the Resistance Front Against DEOCSA Abuse (*Frente de Resistencia de los Abusos de DEOCSA – Distribuidora de Electricidad de Occidente SA*) in Malacatán, a subsidiary of the Spanish multinational Unión FENOSA²², also fits the pattern of reprisals carried out against defenders of economic, social and cultural rights against the interests of large companies that are exploiting natural resources in this area. In the morning of October 24, 2009, Mr. Víctor Gálvez Pérez was murdered on leaving a meeting where he presented his analysis of the situation in the region, more specifically, on the presence of DEOCSA and the consequences of its activities for those who live in the region. Representatives of the national police force and the Public Ministry arrived on the scene of the crime, but did not carry out any forensic investigation. The intervention of the National Police Criminal Investigation Specialist Division Human Rights Unit (*Unidad de Derechos Humanos de la División Especializada de Investigaciones Criminales – DEIC*) in investigating the events was requested. However, no investigation was initiated; the reason given was that it was not possible to travel to where the events had taken place because they had no petrol. As a consequence, those responsible had still not been identified by the end of 2009. Previously, Mr. Víctor Gálvez Pérez had been the victim of threats and intimidation because of his activities in defence of the rights of Malacatán inhabitants affected by the activities of DEOCSA. At the beginning of 2010, a police investigation was being carried out, although a request had been made for the case to be investigated by the CICIG given that there is evidence that actors linked to local authorities, Congress and drug trafficking were involved.

Threats against human rights defenders who denounced corruption and parallel security structures

Human rights defenders who reported corruption of the authorities and the existence and operation of illegal groups and clandestine security structures that have infiltrated the official machinery received strong threats against their lives in 2009. On April 1, 2009, on leaving work at the San Benito hospital, Mr. **Edgar Neftaly Aldana Valencia**, Secretary General of the San Benito chapter, El Petén, of the Guatemalan Healthworkers' Union (*Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Salud de Guatemala*), realised that two men were following him on a red motorbike, so he changed direction

22 / For some years now, DEOCSA increased its prices in the Malacatán region, which caused thousands of complaints to be lodged by consumers about the quality of the service and the high costs. Given the numbers of complaints, the Resistance Front Against DEOCSA Abuse was set up and a complaints office was opened where consumers can go to be assessed by electricians.

and was able to escape. Minutes later his wife, Ms. **Karen Lucrecia Archila Lara**, a member of the same union, called him to warn him not to come home because two men on a red motorbike had fired nine times at their house. Fortunately, Ms. Archila Lara and their daughter were not injured. Mr. Aldana went to the Santa Elena Health Centre where he hid in one of the clinics. Later, Mr. Aldana received a telephone call from an unidentified man who threatened him. He also received four text messages within five minutes with clear threats against him and his wife. At the beginning of 2010, Mr. Edgar Neftaly Aldana Valencia was being protected by two policemen and was able to work normally. The El Petén Healthworkers' Union (*Union Sindicato de Trabajadores de la Salud en el Petén*) was legally registered in 2008 and since its creation has been fighting against corruption and human rights violations within the institution. Numerous complaints alleging corruption were lodged against some of its employees including the ex-Director, Mr. Jacinto Castellanos. Also in El Petén, Mr. **Herber Isai Mendez Diaz**, a local journalist, received on July 31, 2009 a text message that said: "You son of a bitch your family will die for getting involved with your boss and if you say anything tomorrow... and I forgot, the boss says that he knows you have a wife and that he won't do anything to her, but that he will take her for himself with or without her consent, be prepared for the surprise the boss has for you". This threat can be added to those received by other journalist colleagues who had also received telephone calls and messages threatening their families. These threats appear to be aimed at silencing the investigative journalism carried out to report on the misuse of funds by departmental authorities. By the end of 2009, the case had been transferred to the Unit for Crimes Committed Against Journalists and Trade Unionists in the Human Rights Section of the Prosecutor General's Office and was still waiting for concrete results²³. Furthermore, between April 30 and May 5, 2009, representatives of the Association for the Study and Promotion of Security in a Democracy (*Asociación para el Estudio y la Promoción de la Seguridad en Democracia* – SEDEM) and UDEFEGUA received more than 40 slanderous text messages and threatening them with death. SEDEM has been involved in a case related to access to military files, the digitalization of the Presidential files and access to information in general for victims of the armed conflict. UDEFEGUA is an organisation that plays a role in the verification of attacks against human rights defenders. Given the characteristics of these events, it may be assumed that those responsible are part of a clandestine security operation with high levels of intelligence and with interest in past trials. At the end of 2009, the judicial proceedings were at a standstill.

23/ See UDEFEGUA.

Harassment of women's rights defenders

Harassment of women's rights defenders was noted in 2009. On July 6, 2009 for instance, Ms. **Juana Bacá Velasco**, Coordinator of the Ixhiles Women's Network (*Red de Mujeres Ixhiles*), an organisation that supports women victims of violence and that advocates for participation and the granting of power to women in Nebaj municipality, received an anonymous phone call from a man who informed her that he had been hired by people from the Nebaj municipality to kill her. On July 3, 2009, a municipal car from the Mayor's office drove towards Ms. Bacá Velasco's home when she was outside talking to friends. The car shone its lights on her face and shots were fired five times in the air. Ms. Bacá Velasco had already been the target of harassment and attacks. On March 30, 2009, she was attacked within the Nebaj municipality building, and was then hospitalised for two days and two nights. In spite of benefitting from precautionary measures from the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACtHR), she continues to be subject to threats and intimidation, as well as other members of the Ixhiles Women's Network. Likewise, the Survivors organisation (*Sobrevivientes*) was subjected to death threats in 2009 because of its work on a case of rape of a 13 year-old girl²⁴.

Urgent Interventions issued by The Observatory in 2009

Names	Violations / Follow-up	Reference	Date of Issuance
Mr. Fredy Peccerely, Mr. Omar Bertoni Girón, Mr. Gianni Peccerely and Ms. Bianka Peccerely	Death threats / Harassment	Urgent Appeal GTM 007/0507/OBS 055.3	January 14, 2009
Mr. Pedro Zamora	Arrest of alleged murderer	Urgent Appeal GTM 001/0107/OBS 004.1	January 19, 2009
Mr. Armando Donaldo Mr. Sánchez Betancurt and Mr. Amado Corazón Monzón	Assassination	Urgent Appeal GTM 001/0109/OBS 009	January 19, 2009
Mr. Jorge Luis López Sologaitoa	Judicial harassment	Urgent Appeal GTM 002/0109/OBS 013	January 22, 2009
		Urgent Appeal GTM 002/0109/OBS 013.1	January 26, 2009
	Charges dropped	Urgent Appeal GTM 002/0109/OBS 013.2	September 30, 2009
Reverend José Pilar Álvarez Cabrera Mr. Rubén de Jesús Aldana Guzmán and Mr. Eduardo Álvarez Cabrera	Judicial harassment / Intimidation / threats	Urgent Appeal GTM 003/0109/OBS 019	January 29, 2009
	Release	Urgent Appeal GTM 003/0109/OBS 019.1	February 10, 2009

Names	Violations / Follow-up	Reference	Date of Issuance
Ms. Irma Judith Montes	Death threats	Urgent Appeal GTM 004/0109/OBS 020	January 29, 2009
Mr. Leocadio Juracan Jalomé	Threats	Urgent Appeal GTM 006/0309/OBS 040	March 4, 2009
Ms. Gladys Monterroso, Dr. Sergio Morales and Mr. Luis Roberto Romero / Human Rights Attorney General's Office	Kidnapping / Torture / Death threats / Harassment / Assault	Press Release	March 27, 2009
Mr. Edgar Neftaly Aldana Valencia and Ms. Karen Lucrecia Archila Lara	Assassination attempt / Death threats / Harassment	Urgent Appeal GTM 007/0409/OBS 063	April 21, 2009
Members of the Association for the Study and Promotion of Security in a Democracy (SEDEM) and UDEFEGUA / Ms. Claudia Samayoa and Ms. Iduvina Estalinova Hernández Batres	Death threats / Harassment	Urgent Appeal GTM 008/0509/OBS 068	May 7, 2009
Ms. Juana Bacá Velasco	Attack / Death threats	Urgent Appeal GTM 009/0709/OBS 105	July 15, 2009
Mr. Raúl Figueroa Sarti	Threats / Judicial harassment	Urgent Appeal GTM 010/0809/OBS 129	August 27, 2009
Mr. Adolfo Ich Chamán	Assassination / Assault	Urgent Appeal GTM 011/1009/OBS 143	October 7, 2009
Mr. Víctor Gálvez Pérez	Assassination	Urgent Appeal GTM 012/1009/OBS 157	October 30, 2009
Guatemalan Trade Union, Indigenous and Peasant Farmers' Movement (MSICG) / Ms. Olga Marina Ramírez Sansé, Mr. Pedro Ramírez de la Cruz and Mr. Miguel Chacaj Jax	Assassinations	Open Letter to the authorities	December 14, 2009