



---

*Delegation for relations with the countries of Central America*

---

9.2.2023

## MISSION REPORT

following the visit to Honduras and Guatemala from 31 October to 4 November 2022

Delegation for relations with the countries of Central America

Members of the mission:

Tilly Metz

Leopoldo López Gil

Alicia Homs Ginel

(Verts/ALE) (Leader of the mission)

(PPE)

(S&D)

## ***Introduction***

The Delegation for relations with the countries of Central America sent three Members to Honduras and Guatemala for a mission that ran from 31 October to 4 November 2022. The mission took place at a crucial time in both countries. In Honduras, the new left-wing government under President Xiomara Castro has been in power for nine months. Though the election of the first woman as President of Honduras had raised many hopes, the implementation of concrete reform actions of the government did not seem to be progressing, and many sectors of society were becoming impatient. In Guatemala, systematic attacks against judges and other justice operators signalled a worrying deterioration of the rule of law ahead of the next general elections scheduled for 25 June 2023. On 7 April 2022, the European Parliament adopted a resolution on the situation of the rule of law and human rights in Guatemala criticising the current situation. The visit also took place under the dramatically changed geopolitical situation in the face of the Russian invasion of Ukraine, strengthening relations between the EU, Latin America and the Caribbean as set out in the “Roadmap to 2023”. Regarding the Russian invasion of Ukraine, the position of the two countries are very different. Whereas Guatemala is a staunch supporter of the West in this conflict, Honduras abstained in the vote on a UN Resolution condemning the annexation of Ukrainian territories by Russia.

The Delegation held exchanges of views on a wide range of issues, which are summarised in this report, and met with public authorities, social partners and representatives of civil society organisations.

## ***Summary account of meetings and topics dealt with***

### **Honduras**

#### **Political situation**

One of the key objectives of the visit to Honduras was to explore the implementation of the reforms promised by the new government under Xiomara Castro and to assess the political situation. On 28 November 2021, Ms Xiomara Castro from the leftist Liberty and Refoundation Party (LIBRE) won the presidential elections with 51.41 % of the vote. She promised a complete break from the twelve years of rule of the Honduran National Party which stayed in power since the coup d'état against then-President Manuel Zelaya. All the government representatives presented the narrative that after twelve years of a so-called narco-dictatorship in Honduras, a complete re-foundation of the state was needed. The determination to erase the traces of the previous government had negative consequences for the implementation of the government programme, as most of the administrative staff serving under the National Party government were dismissed and could not be quickly replaced by new staff loyal to the government. As a result, nine months after the government took office, little progress had been made in implementing the new government policies.

Many of the Delegation's interlocutors said the government does not seem to have any plans at all, and that its main concern had been to ensure its power base in all state institutions. As one LIBRE politician pointedly said in the meeting with the Delegation, “We are too busy to solve political problems, so we have no time to solve the people’s problem.” Civil society, which placed great hopes in the new government, begins to grow impatient at the slow pace of the reforms. The government is traumatized by the 2009 coup when then-President Zelaya was overthrown by a coalition of the armed forces, the Supreme Court and Congress. To prevent

history from repeating itself, the government is focused on occupying all strategic posts with trustworthy people in the institutions. Many of these posts are filled with members of the vast Zelaya-Castro family. The opposition calls it outright nepotism, but the government justifies recruiting relatives since only family members can be truly trusted in Honduran society. The Delegation learnt from various sources, that in reality it is not President Xiomara Castro who is popular, but rather her husband, the former President (2006-2009) Manuel “Mel” Zelaya, who is pulling the strings in Honduras. Congress is controlled by the brother of Mel Zelaya, General Secretary Carlos Zelaya.

The implementation of the government program is also hampered by the fact that President Castro's party, LIBRE, does not have a majority in Congress and the governing coalition holds only 60 seats out of 128. However, the government can count on occasional support from the Liberal Party, which has 22 seats.

The new government is clearly committed to environmental policies, human and women's rights, and has already taken some concrete measures. As one of her first measures, President Castro banned open-pit mining, abolished the controversial Special Economic Development Zones (ZEDEs), and initiated energy sector and labour law reforms. She also put the army in charge of environmental protection by creating three green battalions to protect the forest and protected areas. However, general progress on the reform programme appears to be slow. Civil Society, which at the beginning of this government was hopeful, is becoming impatient and calls for an action programme.

#### Nomination of the Supreme Court of Justice

A corner stone of the consolidation of President Castro's power base is the nomination of the fifteen Supreme Court judges scheduled for 25 January 2023. The government set up a new nomination process with a nominating board “Junta Nominadora”, in which representatives of all stakeholders of the Honduran society are represented. Most political stakeholders consider the new mechanism as a progress that guarantees an objective election of the candidates. The Delegation met the members of the Nominating Board, who explained their procedure for a fair selection process of candidates. They expressed their concern that the final vote in Congress would not respect the Boards recommendations.

#### Fight against corruption

Honduras is the fourth most corrupt country in the Latin American region. A central promise in President Castro's election campaign was to fight corruption and to establish a new anti-corruption body under UN auspices. The fight against corruption had suffered a major setback with the termination in 2020 of the OAS-backed “Mission to Support the Fight against Corruption and Impunity in Honduras” (Misión de Apoyo contra la Corrupción y la Impunidad en Honduras- MACCIH). At the time of the visit, negotiations with the United Nations were being held in order to define the mandate of the future “International Commission against Impunity in Honduras” (CICIH). Foreign observers questioned the government's seriousness about CICIH and warned that it could be a window dressing operation. The government also demonstrated its willingness to fight corruption seriously by creating its own Secretariat for Transparency and Fight against Corruption.

#### Electoral reform

Many interlocutors praised the EU's long standing support for the reform of the electoral system

as crucial for the smooth running of the last election on 28 November 2021. However, many also criticised the EU (like the US) for ignoring electoral fraud, which allegedly took place during the elections in 2013 and 2017, an unsubstantiated claim, according to the EU ambassador.

### Economy

Regarding the economy, both the business community and many politicians said that Honduras is in dire need of domestic and foreign investments, which is deterred by the current unstable political situation. The business community, presented by the Honduran Council of Private Enterprise (Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada - Cohep) called for an agenda of "employment generation, a favourable climate for investment and strengthening of legal certainty".

A notable move by the new government was the abolition of the Special Economic Development Zones (Zonas de Empleo y Desarrollo Económico - ZEDEs, a decision welcomed by all stakeholders in Honduras. The ZEDEs had developed into a state within a state, with its own jurisdiction and even its own security forces. However, business representatives warned that the way the ZEDEs were eliminated had created some legal uncertainties, which should be addressed by the government.

The government also initiated a reform of the country's inefficient energy sector with the aim of improving the performance of the National Electric Power Company (ENEE) in order to reduce its huge deficit predicted to reach USD 1 billion in 2022, and make energy tariffs more affordable.

### Foreign Affairs

At their meeting with the Foreign Minister, Mr Eduardo Enrique Reina, the delegation questioned why Honduras abstained from voting on the UN General Assembly resolution of 12 October 2022 on Russia's annexation of Ukrainian territory. Generally, the leftist government has intensified relations with Cuba and Venezuela. The relations with Nicaragua were already friendly under the former President Orlando.

### Human rights

Despite a clear government commitment to respect human rights, Honduras remains one of the most dangerous countries for human rights defenders. At the time of the visit, the OHCHR had registered 66 violent incidents against at least 82 Human Rights Defenders and 24 journalists, including 10 homicides. Though Honduras is one of the five countries in Latin America that has a Protection Mechanism for human rights defenders and journalists, this mechanism does not work efficiently. Civil society representatives described the mechanisms as debilitated and without power to act due to lack of resources and personnel.

### Situation of women

In 2021, at least 342 women were murdered, an increase of 23% from the previous year. More than 95% of these cases went unpunished. At the time of the visit, the Honduran Centre for Women's Rights had counted 240 violent deaths of women in 2022. Honduras has also one of the toughest abortion laws in the world, which President Castro promised to liberalise, but no concrete measures had been taken by the date of the mission. The Delegation visited the project

“Honduras con Derechos” (Honduras with Rights), an EU funded programme to support human rights and democracy in Honduras. Members discussed with representatives of Network of Rural Women (Red de Majors Rurales) the challenges faced by women in the rural areas.

### Situation of indigenous peoples

Representatives of indigenous organisations complained that the right to free, prior and informed consultation, as stipulated in ILO Convention 169, is still not enforced, despite the fact that the Voluntary Partnership Agreement (FLEGT VPA) with the EU on forest law enforcement, enhanced governance and trade in timber products to the EU includes the compliance with this provision.

### Poverty

Honduras is the second poorest country among all CELAC countries, and despite this dramatic situation, no government action plan to combat poverty has been drawn up.

### Environment

NGOs regretted that a proper impact assessment of projects would still not be carried out on major projects such as hydroelectric power plants and mining projects. After years of rampant deforestation under former President Orlando, President Castro decided to reverse this policy and to create three green battalions within the army to protect the forest and protected areas. She also prohibited open-pit mining. Xiomara Castro's government is hesitant to adhere to the Escazú Agreement.

### Cooperation

Honduras is one of largest receivers of EU development assistance in Latin America, with EUR 128 million earmarked for the first four years under the new Multi-annual Indicative Programme (MIP) 2021-2027. The new Honduran government had not yet signed the agreement believing they could change it, which is not possible. At the time of the visit, negotiations were still going on.

### ***Conclusions***

The new left-wing government under President Xiomara Castro took office in January 2022 with a very ambitious reform programme. However, the implementation of this programme has been very slow, apparently due to a lack of staff in government and a lack of coordination between the different institutions.

The delegation is concerned about the apparent refusal of LIBRE and its partners in the governing coalition to establish constructive channels of communication with the opposition. This non-inclusive culture could have serious consequences for the country's future political stability.

Honduras' abstention in the UN General Assembly vote on Russia's annexation of Ukrainian territory was an alarming sign of a possible shift in priorities in Honduras' foreign relations.

The government appears determined to set up a new anti-corruption body, CICIH, subject to a successful agreement with the United Nations.

The Honduran protection mechanism for human rights defenders and journalists should be strengthened and reformed so that it can work efficiently.

#### Proposals for follow-up

The European Parliament should closely monitor the further implementation of the Government's reform programme.

The European Parliament should promote the establishment of an inclusive dialogue between all political forces in Honduras.

The European Parliament should strongly support the positive environmental and human rights policies sought by the Castro government.

The European Parliament should closely follow the government's anti-corruption measures, including the establishment of the new "International Commission against Impunity in Honduras" (CICIH).

### **Guatemala**

#### Rule of law and fight against corruption

Under President Alejandro Giammattei, who won the elections in 2019, Guatemala has seen a worrying regression in terms of the rule of law, democracy, human rights and the fight against corruption and impunity. After the end of the mandate of the International Commission against Impunity in Guatemala (Comisión Internacional Contra la Impunidad en Guatemala - CICIG) in 2019, the Guatemalan elites have captured the State's institutions in order to restore the pre-CICIG order.

During its existence, CICIG has done very successful work, imprisoning individuals involved in corruption cases, such as a former president, high-ranking officials and businesspersons. However, it affected the interests of powerful families, including the President's family, then-President Jimmy Morales, and it was decided to not prolong its mandate. Since then, a policy of revenge can be observed with a systematic persecution of judges and other judicial operators, who were participating in the anti-corruption activities, in particular related with the defunct CICIG.

The campaigns against judges always follow the same pattern. First, lengthy social media campaigns, including intimidation and threats, are launched particularly against former staff of the CICIG and the Special Prosecutor's Office against Impunity (Fiscalía Especial contra la Impunidad - FECD). Behind these campaigns is the far -right "Foundation against terrorism" (Fundación contra el terrorismo) which is sponsored by powerful ex-military figures. In a second step, the judges and other judicial operators face trumped-up charges and have the choice of facing trial and imprisonment or fleeing into exile.

Central to this process has been the General-Prosecutor, María Consuelo Porras, who mobilised the police and the Special Prosecutor against Impunity to arrest or lift the immunity of judges who played a prominent role in corruption investigations. President Giammattei has reappointed her for the 2022-2026 mandate; a decision that the Delegation considers a very bad signal for Guatemala's future fight against corruption.

Following up on the European Parliament resolution of 7 April 2022 on the situation of the rule of law and human rights in Guatemala, the Delegation met concerned judges and prosecutors.

They confirmed many cases of intimidation and prosecution based on fabricated allegations. Some judges said they did not know whether they would have to flee the country tomorrow or face jail. According to Civil Society, 30 judges and judicial have been forced to flee the country, while eight are awaiting trial and two are in prison.

### Freedom of press

The case of José Rubén Zamora, editor of the investigative daily ElPeriódico, raised serious doubts about the freedom of the press in Guatemala. He and the outlet's financial director Flora Silva were both in pre-trial detention on charges including money laundering, extortion and influence peddling. Mr Zamora's arrest came five days after ElPeriódico published a story exposing corruption by various associates and colleagues of President Giammattei. The Delegation met with José Ruben Zamora's son, Mr Ramón Zamora, and ElPeriódico staff to get first-hand information on this case.

### Elections in Guatemala in 2023

Guatemala will hold presidential, legislative and municipal elections 25 June 2023. Observers expressed little hope that the elections will make a difference. As in previous elections, the country's elite will try to install a loyal candidate at the top of the state. 28 parties will run for Congress, of which 21 are part of the so-called "hegemonic bloc", according to Civil Society.

A strong candidate could be Zury Ríos, daughter of Efraín Ríos Montt, former de facto president in 1982-83 who was accused of war crimes and genocide perpetrated by the Guatemalan army under his leadership. Ms. Ríos is scheduled to run for the presidency again, although the TSE's Citizens Register and the Constitutional Court (CC) rejected her registration in 2015 and 2019 on constitutional grounds. Another strong candidate is likely to be Sandra Torres (wife of former President Álvaro Colom) who is running for the National Party of Unity of Hope (UNE).

The Delegation called upon the government to guarantee free and transparent elections. There are concerns that, like in 2019, the government could once again prevent unwelcome candidates from running and promoting others. The Foreign Affairs Minister confirmed that Guatemala would invite the EU to observe the elections.

### Situation of Civil Society

Civil Society organisations expressed their deep concern about the country's new NGO Law, which came into force in February 2022. They deplored that the law tightens government supervision, imposes an additional administrative burden on NGOs and opens the door for cancellation of NGOs that fail to comply with administrative requirements. In their meeting with the Delegation, Congress Members defended this law as necessary to have transparency on the sources of funding for the different NGOs. EU observers described the Guatemalan Civil Society as very weak and not unified, which severely limits its capacity to act.

### Human rights

The situation for human rights defenders continues to be highly dangerous. The Unit for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders (Unidad de Protección a Defensoras/as de Guatemala - UDEFEGUA) reported 589 aggressions against human rights defenders between January and June 2022. In particular, defenders of indigenous peoples' rights, women and human rights defenders and defenders of land face serious threats.

### Situation of women and LGBTIQ+ communities

Gender-based and sexual violence against women and girls are widespread and deep-rooted issues. On 8 March 2022, the Guatemalan Congress dominated by extreme right parties approved the so-called “Law for the Protection of Life and the Family”, which criminalises abortion in all circumstances, with penalties ranging from five to 25 years in prison, and prohibits same-sex marriage as well as gender diversity and sex education in schools. Protests and international outrage led to President Giammattei not signing the law, acknowledging that it was anti-constitutional. The Delegation visited an EU project of the “Programme for the Prevention of Violence and Crime against Women, Children and Adolescents” in Escuintla.

### Situation of indigenous peoples

The large indigenous population (44% of the population) is facing strong discrimination in access to land and resources. Most conflicts revolve around land rights, and there are systematic attacks by concession takers against indigenous people. The right to free, prior and informed consent before approval of large-scale projects had never really been implemented. This often makes long-standing disputes and tensions violently resurface, as in the case of the Fenix Nickel Mine in El Estor.

Representatives of the indigenous people denounced an increase in violent judicial and non-state armed evictions of indigenous communities from their ancestral territories, particularly in departments with large extensions of monoculture plantations such as palm oil, destined for export. They generally complained that indigenous peoples were far worse off in terms of health, education, employment and income than the average Guatemalan citizen, a situation even worse for indigenous women.

### Economic situation

Economically, Guatemala is very well positioned with high growth rates (GDP growth 8 % in 2021 and 3.4 % expected in 2022) and a status as a middle-income country. In several meetings, the Delegation raised the issue of why Guatemala, despite its economic prosperity, has extremely high poverty (59.3 % of the population), inequality and chronic malnutrition rates, especially among children and why the problems persist over time.

Guatemala has a very strong private sector and weak public services. In this context, the delegation raised the question of how to increase low central government revenues (11 % of GDP) in order to increase public investment and raise both the quality and coverage of basic public services, ranging from education and health to access to water. CACIF (Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations) pointed out that government revenues have increased significantly recently.

### Environment

The Delegation investigated the case of the Fénix nickel mine in El Estor, owned by Solway Investment Group, a Swiss-based Russian-owned multinational operating in Guatemala under the acronyms of Compañía Guatemalteca de Níquel (CGN) and Pronico. The license under which the mine is currently operating failed to obtain the free, prior and informed consent of the indigenous communities. Instead, the company launched an offensive to evict the Q'eqchi' population from the mine's neighbouring areas.

Members met representatives of the indigenous Maya Q'eqchi' community in the municipality of El Estor. They denounced the contamination of the Lago Izabel by Fénix, damage to health, corruption and the climate of terror that has spread among those who oppose the mine. They reported that journalists, activists, and organizations acting against the Fenix mine were



harassed, and their homes were raided by the military. They denounced the Guatemalan authorities for restricting freedom of expression and action, freedom of movement, the right to assembly and demonstration and the ongoing criminalisation of environmental defenders. In addition, they criticised the negative environmental impact of quickly expanding palm oil plantations in the region.

A small demonstration of indigenous people and fishermen apparently paid by the Fénix nickel mine was staged in front of the Delegation's hotel in Guatemala City. The talks with the demonstrators, who claimed to be the legitimate representatives of the local population, confirmed the impression that they were acting on behalf of Solvay (owner of Fénix).

Guatemala is considered one of the 10 most vulnerable nations to the effects of climate change. With a view to the upcoming UN Climate summit in Egypt (COP27), President Giammattei called for compensation payments from the industrialised countries, referring to Guatemala's low CO2 emissions.

### Cooperation

The EU remains one of Guatemala's main cooperation partners, with EUR 141 million allocated under the Global Europe instrument for the initial programming period (2021-2024), focusing on three priority areas: "Green Transition", "Creating jobs through innovation and digitalisation", and "Stronger Institutions for stronger social cohesion among regions and generations".

### ***Conclusions***

The elections will not change the political situation in Guatemala, since critical candidates are likely to be banned from the elections and the Guatemalan elites will once again succeed in installing a loyal politician as President.

A return to an efficient fight against corruption is not to be expected in the near future. President Giammattei's reappointment of Attorney General María Consuelo Porras for the 2022-2026 mandate means that the prosecution of judges and other justice operators is likely to continue.

The European Union must ensure that no goods are imported from companies that have committed human rights abuses, such as evictions from indigenous communities.

### Proposals for follow-up

The European Parliament should monitor the preparations for the 25 June general elections and ensure participation in the EU Election Observation Mission, in the case that the EEAS decides to send one.

After the elections, the European Parliament could invite a delegation of the new Guatemalan Congress to come to Brussels/Strasbourg.

The European Parliament should continue to monitor unfounded legal actions against independent judges, lawyers and prosecutors who investigate criminal structures with ties to high-ranking state officials and business owners.

The European Parliament should follow up on the situation at the El Estor Fenix nickel mine, in particular on the situation of other European companies involved in Guatemala, ensuring that European companies do not become involved in human rights violations and environmental pollution.

The European Union should strengthen citizen participation in social and political processes, particularly women participation.

The European Union should strengthen Civil Society and human rights defenders in all the Guatemalan territory, and specifically support women and indigenous people in developing leadership.

\*\*\*

The Delegation for relations with the countries of Central America would like to take this opportunity to praise and thank the heads of the EU delegations in Honduras and Guatemala and their staff for their outstanding efforts before and during the European Parliament's visit in these countries and their support for the participants throughout the mission, which undoubtedly contributed to its success and represented yet another example of the excellent work carried out by EU delegations around the world.

Annex 1: Final programme  
Annex 2: List of participants

## European Parliament

2019-2024



*Delegation for relations with the countries of Central America*

### Visit to Honduras and Guatemala

30 October - 4 November 2022

#### Sunday, 30 October 2022

#### Europe - Tegucigalpa

Late afternoon      Arrival of Members of the European Parliament delegation at Palmerola Airport  
Transfer to the hotel:  
**HOTEL CLARION**  
Address: Col. Alameda, calle principal, Avenida Juan Manuel Gálvez, Tegucigalpa  
Phone: +504 2202-4200

18.00-19.00      Preparatory meeting with EU Delegation on staff level

#### Monday, 31 October 2022

#### Tegucigalpa

08.00-9.30      **Breakfast with Jaume Segura, Head of the EU Delegation in Honduras**

Venue: Hotel Clarion

09.45-10.00      Transfer to Foreign Ministry

10.00-11.00      **Meeting with H.E. Eduardo Enrique Reina, Foreign Affairs Minister**

Venue: Cancillería, Sala de Juntas del Despacho del Canciller, 5to Piso en Cancillería

11.00-11.15      Transfer to EU Delegation

11.30-12.00      **Meeting with Representatives of the National Party of Honduras**

Venue: EU Delegation

12.00-12.15      Transfer to Hotel Clarion

12.15-15.00      **Working lunch with Civil Society Organisations (offered by PE)**

Venue: Hotel Clarion)

15.00-15.30      Transfer to EU Residence

15.30-17.00      **Meeting with H.E. Edmundo Orellana, Minister for Transparency and Fight Against Corruption**

Venue: EU Residence

17.00-17.15 Transfer to EU Delegation

17.30-18.30 **Meeting with Jorge Cálix, Congress Member (LIBRE)**

Venue: EU Delegation

19.00-22.00 **Dinner with Ambassadors of EU Member States accredited in Honduras** (Germany, Spain, France) briefing on the political, economic and social situation

Venue: Residence of the Spanish Ambassador

## Tuesday, 1 November 2022

Tegucigalpa

07.00-08.00 **Meeting with H.E. Natalie Roque, Minister of Human Rights**

Venue: Hotel Clarion

08.00-08.15 Transfer to COHEP

08.15-09.30 **Working breakfast with business community**

Venue: COHEP, salón de Convenciones "Amílcar Bulnes"

09.30-09.45 Transfer to National Congress

09.45-11.00 **Meeting at National Congress (President of National Congress & Directive Board)**

Venue: Presidency National Congress

11.00-12.30 **Visit of EU project: "Honduras con Derechos" (ProDerechos)**

Venue: rural community in the department of Francisco Morazán

12.30-13.00 Transfer

13.00-14.30 **Working lunch with representatives of the indigenous population**

Venue: rural community in the department of Francisco Morazán

14.30-15.00 Transfer from Valle de Ángeles to Ciudad Universitaria

15.00-16.00 **Meeting with the Junta Nominadora**

Venue: Ciudad Universitaria; IUDPAS-UNAH

16.00-16.30 Transfer to EU Delegation

16.30-17.30 **Meeting with Mario Segura** (Head of the Partido Liberal congress members)

Venue: EU Delegation

17.30-19.00 **Meeting with Salvador Nasralla – Designado Presidencial, Salvator Party**

Venue: EU Delegation

19.00-19.30 Transfer to EU Residence

19.30-22.00 **Cocktail offered by the EU Delegation**

Venue: EU Residence – offered by HoD

## Wednesday, 2 November 2022

Tegucigalpa - Guatemala City

08.00 Transfer to Palmerola International Airport

- 10.50 Palmerola International Airport (XPL)  
Flight AV 454
- 11.45 **La Aurora (Guatemala City) International Airport (GUA)**
- 13.00-13.30 Transfer to Hotel in Guatemala and Check in at the Hotel Intercontinental
- 13.30-14.00 **Meeting with Ambassador Thomas Peyker, EU Head of Delegation in Guatemala: Short briefing on the key aspects of political, economic and social situation**  
*Venue: EU Delegation*
- 14.00-15.00 **Meeting with political analyst Daniel Haering of Proyecto Pericles**  
*Venue: EU Delegation*
- 15.00-16.00 **Meeting with Cardinal Ramazzini**  
*Venue: EU Delegation*
- 16.00-17.30 **Meeting with selected representatives of the local civil society**  
*Venue: EU Delegation*
- 17.30-18.30 **Meeting with representatives of the investigative newspaper ElPeriodico**  
*Venue: EU Delegation*
- 18.30-19.00 Transfer to the Residence of the EU Ambassador
- 19.00-21.00 **Cocktail dinatoire with the EU HoMs (EU Ambassador offers)**  
*Venue: Residence*

**Thursday, 3 November 2022**

**Guatemala City**

- 07.00-08.00 **Breakfast with the plataforma mujeres indigenas**  
*Venue: Hotel Intercontinental*
- 08.00-08.30 Transfer to Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores
- 08.30-10.15 **Meeting with H.E. Mr. Mario Adolfo Búcaro Flores, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala. Dr Irma Elizabeth Palencia Orellana President of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal and Mr José Alejandro Górdova Herrera, the Human Right Ombudsman**  
*Venue: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*
- 10.15-10.45 Transfer to the Congress
- 10.45-11.45 **Meeting with Directive Board, Heads of the Political Groups and the chairmen of the Foreign Affairs committees in Congress**  
*Venue: Congress, 9 Avenida 9-44 Zona 1*
- 11.45-12.45 Transfer to the Presidential Residence
- 12.45-13.45 **Meeting with President Alejandro Giammattei**
- 13.45-14.30 Transfer for lunch restaurant DiAca (local production - low emissions)
- 14.30-16.00 **Working lunch with private sector offered by the European Parliament (CACIF - Coordinating Committee of Agricultural, Commercial, Industrial and Financial Associations)**  
*Venue: DiAca*

- 16.00-17.30** Transfer to the EU Delegation
- 17.00-18.00** **Meeting with relevant interlocutors on El Estor**  
*Venue: EU Delegation*
- 18.00-19.00** **Meeting on the rule of law with Guatemalan judges**  
*Venue: EU Delegation*
- 19.00-19.30** Transfer to National Palace
- 19.30-21.00** **Dinner for the honor of the DCAM hosted by H.E. Mr. Mario Adolfo Búcaro Flores, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala**  
*Venue: National Palace*

## Friday, 4 November 2022

## Guatemala City - Europe

- 07.00-09.00** Transfer to the project visit Escuintla
- 09.00-12.30** **Visit of the project “Programme for the Prevention of Violence and Crime against Women, Children and Adolescents” in Escuintla**
- 12.30-15.00** Transfer to the meeting in the Minex
- 15.00-16.00** **Meeting with H.E. Mr. Mario Adolfo Búcaro Flores, Minister of Foreign Affairs of Guatemala**  
*Venue: Ministerio de Relaciones Exteriores*

**Annex 2: List of participants**

**MISSION OF THE DCAM DELEGATION  
TO HONDURAS AND GUATEMALA  
31 OCTOBER TO 4 NOVEMBER 2022**

**FINAL LIST OF PARTICIPANTS**

<b>MEPs</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Country/ Nationality</b>
Tilly METZ (Chair)	(Greens/EFA)	Luxembourg
Leopoldo LÓPEZ GIL	EPP	Spain
Alicia HOMS	S&D	Spain
<b>DMER Secretariat</b>		
1 staff member from the DCAM Secretariat		
<b>Political group advisers</b>		
2 political group advisers		
<b>Interpreters in Honduras</b>		
3 local interpreters		
<b>Interpreters in Guatemala</b>		
2 local interpreters		