



IN THIS ISSUE

PBI-USA Updates



Q&A with PBI-USA's
new Executive Director

2 – 3

PBI-USA Volunteer
Orientation Weekend

Ways to Get Involved

IN THIS ISSUE

Updates from the Field



PBI Colombia

4 – 7

PBI Guatemala

PBI Mexico

PBI's New Projects:
Honduras and Kenya



Mexico's Disappeared

In Mexico, the number of disappeared is startling. According to the Mexican government, there are currently 22,322 persons listed as missing, 12,532 of which went missing during the 2006-12 administration of President Felipe Calderon, who declared war on drug traffickers. An additional 9,790 have disappeared since President Enrique Peña Nieto took office on Dec. 1, 2012. And these numbers only represent those whom we have data on. Civil society organizations in Mexico estimate that the number is closer to 30,000. One case documented by the Fray Juan de Larios Diocesan Center for Human Rights, an organization that is accompanied by PBI, is the case of the 23-year-old Daniel Cantu, who disappeared February 21, 2007 in the northern state of Coahuila. Daniel worked as an industrial engineer on a mining project near the town of Ramos Arizpe. According to his mother's statements to CNN, the night before he disappeared he "left his house in Saltillo heading to a hotel in the center of town for a meeting with his boss, Francisco León," who was a former candidate for the Democratic Revolution Party (PRD) as reported by CNN. Daniel told his mother that he was going to the mine with his boss and his driver, José Ángel Esparza.

Continued on page 6



Q&A with PBI-USA's New Executive Director, Amelia Parker

(1) How did you come to PBI?

I learned about PBI while working at the WCL Center for Human Rights and Humanitarian Law in Washington, DC. At WCL, I met a former NCC member who recruited me to the NCC in 2009. I remained on the NCC for three years, after which I resigned due to my heavy workload as executive director of Statewide Organizing for Community eMpowerment (SOCM). As fortune would have it, the executive director position opened at PBI-USA shortly after I left my post at SOCM and after a competitive hiring process, I was honored to be chosen as PBI-USA's next executive director.

(2) What motivates you personally about PBI's mission & work?

Personally, I am motivated by the commitment of PBI staff and volunteers throughout the world who do so much with so little and the brave resilience of the hundreds of human rights defenders we accompany each day. After learning about PBI, I also fell in love with our structure. I am a strong proponent of horizontal, non-hierarchical structures. PBI maintains its commitment to this structure, even when it may not be the most desirable for funding opportunities and even when it may mean being less visible than other international human rights organizations. In the long-term, it keeps our work focused on the defenders and their needs and the needs of their community rather than the organizational needs of PBI. It's a beautiful structure and one I feel proud to uphold.

(3) What's new in the PBI universe?

Lots of new things are happening in PBI. As you may have heard, we closed our Nepal Project in Dec. 2013 due to insufficient funding. However, we are remaining active in support of Nepali human rights defenders through NepalMonitor.org, an innovative online protection mechanism developed by PBI that will be managed by a local organization. The tool tracks human rights activists and abuses in the country. PBI also opened new Projects in Kenya (our first in Africa) and Honduras as well as added a team to the Mexico Project in the northern region of the country, an area we have not had a presence in the past. After monitoring the situation for human rights in Indonesia, it appears we may re-launch a protection and capacity building program in the country in the near future.

(4) What is your sense of the challenges local activists face in places PBI has field projects?

The challenges are many unfortunately. As always, funding is a constant challenge both in terms of funding to carryout the work locally and funding to support travel and advocacy tours in order to gain international attention. Part of our job at PBI-USA is to help fundraise for our Projects. PBI-USA's 2014 budget is around \$150,000 and half of our budget (\$72,000) was sent to projects and the international office to support work abroad but more is needed. In addition to funding, we have also identified specific trends that exist in the repression of human rights defenders including those who are perceived to be most vulnerable to attack in the areas where we have a field project. Women HRDs and the defenders of women's rights have been the victims of violence and the vast majority of attacks go unpunished. Also, defenders working on Economic Social and Cultural Rights, in particular those campaigning for land and environmental rights, often suffer violations when state and economic actors perceive their activities as a hindrance to the implementation of development policies. Instances of threats, criminalization and murder have been employed against indigenous communities in order to dissuade them from engaging in activities to defend their lands. We are currently working to diversify our protection mechanisms to be able to respond appropriately to these trends and the need for differential protection.

About PBI-USA

Peace Brigades International-USA

PBI is an international non-governmental organization (NGO) founded in 1981 with the mandate to create space for peace and protect human rights.

Staff:

Executive Director
Amelia Parker

Volunteer Coordinator
Sarah Garlington

National Coordinating Committee (NCC):

Faith Garlington, Chicago, IL

Alex Hildebrand, San Francisco, CA

Dr. Matt Messier, Burlington, VE

Dr. Janet Powers, Gettysburg, PA

Lawyers' Committee for Human Rights:

David Baluarte, *Asst. Clinical Prof. of Law and Dir., Immigrant Rights Clinic, Washington and Lee Univ. School of Law*

N. Kay Bridger-Riley, *Bridger-Riley & Associates*

Peter Henner, *Law Office of Peter Henner*

Sital Kalantry, *Clinical Prof. of Law, Cornell Univ. Law School*

Jennifer Moore, *Prof. of Law, Univ. of New Mexico School of Law*

To make a donation to PBI-USA:

Go to www.pbiousa.org and click on the "Donate Now" button

Or

Call our office and make a credit card donation by phone (202-232-0142)

Or

Cut out the donation form on page 8 and mail it with your check or credit card # to:

PBI-USA
P.O. Box 75880
Washington, DC 20013

All donations made to PBI-USA are tax-deductible and greatly appreciated!

(5) From your perspective, what is the link between what PBI faces abroad and what's happening in places like Ferguson, MO?

Sadly, what we are witnessing in Ferguson, Missouri is all too similar to what many human rights defenders are facing throughout the world – the suppression and criminalization of public demonstrations and protests and the increasing militarization and use of excessive force by local police authorities. Colombia, Guatemala, Honduras, Kenya, Mexico – all of PBI's current Projects have reported abuses by police against protestors, violating fundamental rights of expression and to peacefully assembly. Until all are free from oppression, the struggle continues. It is in these times that Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s words truly resonate with me. "We must rapidly begin the shift from a 'thing-oriented' society to a 'person-oriented' society. When machines and computers, profit motives and property rights are considered more important than people, the giant triplets of racism, materialism, and militarism are incapable of being conquered."

(6) What does 2014 & 2015 have in store for PBI-USA?

We're working to strengthen our country group so we have a more firm foundation from which to provide support to our Projects. Support includes more than funding but also the advocacy, communications, and general support we provide acting as a bridge to a larger international community. The U.S. is a strategic target in our advocacy efforts and efforts are being made to strengthen the advocacy work carried out in the U.S. We're working to hire an advocacy fellow with the hope of finding funding to make it full-time. Currently, only PBI Colombia has advocacy staff in Washington, DC and there is a significant need to have additional staffing for advocacy work to support all of our Projects. PBI-USA is also working with the PBI international office in London to identify new funding opportunities. The PBI international office has hired a fundraiser based in the U.S. who is helping PBI-USA research and approach new funders to support our global work. And finally, we're working to strengthen our communications and outreach efforts so that we are able to keep you informed and ready to take action in solidarity with our human rights defenders when the need arises.

(7) How can people best support PBI-USA's work?

Often times, people ask how they can best support a defender or community we protect. On many occasions, the support needed is not through an urgent action. Our work is based on the principles of non-partisanship and non-interference. Therefore, even though we may want to express our outrage to the perpetrators of abuses, we must follow the lead of our defenders and provide the support they request, which is often our continued presence on the ground and our support organizing speaking tours. The generous financial support of our donors makes this possible. You can also support PBI-USA by getting involved and volunteering (see below). Together, we can have a real impact on the effort to create more spaces for peace and human rights around the world.

GET INVOLVED

There are many ways to get involved with PBI. View the opportunities below and visit the PBI-USA webpage or call us at the PBI-USA office number to learn more.

Become a Field Volunteer: PBI volunteers come from many different countries and backgrounds but share in a belief that ordinary people can help create a more peaceful and just world. To learn about becoming a PBI Field Volunteer and whether PBI would be a good fit for you, we invite you to attend the upcoming **Volunteer Orientation Weekend** on Oct. 25th and 26th in Washington, DC. Email intern2@pbiousa.org for more details.

Stay Connected as a Former Field Volunteer: We are working to create a complete database of former volunteers. Please help spread the word and if you haven't done so, send us your current email address so we can keep in touch. You don't want to miss out on the next PBI reunion!

Help us Get the Word Out: Follow us on Facebook and Twitter, invite friends and other PBI supporters to follow and help us spread the word!

Social Media Intern Needed: We are also looking for about 5 hours/week or less of help on social media. Are you someone who's on Facebook daily? Do you have your own twitter and instagram account? If so, we could use your help to increase PBI's presence online. Email amelia@pbiousa.org to start helping out.

PBI-USA is Now Recruiting New NCC Members (our Board of Directors)

PBI-USA is currently recruiting Board members for our National Coordinating Committee (NCC).

Prior experience in non-profit management, fundraising, international peace and human rights, protective accompaniment, or consensus-based decision-making is preferred but not required. The NCC serves as the governing body (Board of Directors) of PBI-USA. Pictured above: 2009 members of the NCC.

If you have previous experience with PBI as a field volunteer or in another capacity, now is the time to join the NCC. We're working to strengthen our country group for the long-haul and we need your help to make that happen.

Email or call Executive Director Amelia Parker to learn more about the process. (amelia@pbiousa.org or call 202-232-0142)





PBI Colombia

PBI has worked in Colombia since 1994, marking 20 years of dedicated service in the country. In 2013, PBI accompanied 148 defenders working on issues ranging from natural resource protection to forced disappearances. PBI currently provides protection and support to groups in Bogotá, Barrancabermeja and Urabá.

For Colombia, 2013 was marked by the peace negotiations between the government and the FARC (The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia), the social mobilizations that occurred throughout the year in Catatumbo, the agricultural strikes that have occurred throughout the country, and several mobilizations of a more regional character. At the same time, attacks against human rights defenders have continued to increase. Among these, attacks against land restitution leaders have seen the most notable increases, leading PBI to devote more resources to their accompaniment. In 2013, tens of thousands of peasants, indigenous people, truck drivers, students and other citizens carried out demonstrations and protests, calling for improvements in the quality of life of rural people. However, there were reports that the State's response was not expected and resulted in a number of serious abuses by security forces on the demonstrators.

Furthermore, attacks against women HRDs rose between 2012 and 2013, which led PBI to consider the issue of differential treatment more seriously. In March 2013, PBI Colombia put in place activation measures for women under serious threat in the area of Magdalena Medio and the following September hosted a two-day retreat on the topic of gender, which led to the revival of the PBI Working Group for Gender and Diversity with the goal of promoting debate and new tools for differential protection.

Colombia remains PBI's largest field program, even though it had to reduce its field and staff teams by 40% in 2013. Despite reduced capacity, PBI Colombia worked with the same number of defenders as in previous years by developing a more flexible and responsive accompaniment program, focused on supporting defenders when they're at their most vulnerable. Featured to the right is one such group accompanied by the PBI Colombia team.

The Inter-Church Justice and Peace Commission (CIJP)

PBI provides protection and support to The Inter-Church Justice and Peace Commission (CIJP), which accompanies communities from Cacarica, Curbaradó and Jiguamiandó in the Chocó and Antioquian Urabá, a northwestern sub region of Colombia, marking the border with Panamá. The Urabá region extends around the gulf of the same name, a natural port to the Caribbean Sea, and a place of great geo-strategic importance due to its proximity to the Panama Canal and rich natural resources.

In 1997, more than 4,000 people were displaced from the Bajo Atrato region by two military operations: "Operation Black September" and "Operation Genesis" that used the supposed goal of combating the FARC guerrilla group as the pretext. Meanwhile, paramilitary forces carried out killings, torture, disappearances, economic blockades, and finally the forced displacement of the population. The Inter-American Court of Human Rights condemned the Colombia government for Operation Genesis and court rulings have shown agribusiness to be complacent in the displacements. African Palm is one, but also banana, given its location in the "banana hub" of the country. Another competing interest for land in the area is the interest in extraction and use of natural resources, and also large-scale infrastructure projects, which have been developed in the interest of the global market.

Displaced from their land, for many years the majority of the former inhabitants lived in shelters or with families in other regions of Antioquia and Chocó. The return processes of the displaced families began in 1999 in Jiguamiandó, in 2000 in Cacarica and in 2006 in Curbaradó while the armed conflict continued throughout the region.

María Ligia Chaverra (pictured to the right) is an activist in the Afro-Colombian community from Curbaradó River Basin, Las Camélias Humanitarian Zone who is facing threats from both sides of the armed conflict. A land rights leader, she has faced intimidation and harassment by armed groups, as well as constantly facing risk of displacement from the Colombian state and military. By establishing so-called Humanitarian Zones, María and other land rights leaders have been able to denounce such attacks and the theft used to displace communities.



In order to survive in the midst of the armed conflict, the communities of Cacarica created the first Humanitarian Zones in 2001. The returned communities of Jiguamiandó and Curbaradó followed suit and established their first Humanitarian Zones in 2003 and 2006, respectively. In Cacarica, community leaders gained legal title to the collective territories in the name of the afro-descendent communities. Meanwhile, in Curbaradó and Jiguamiandó, the leaders have been demanding the restitution of their lands ever since their return. Visit www.pbi-colombia.org to learn more about PBI Colombia and the human rights defenders we accompany.





PBI Guatemala

PBI began working in Guatemala in 1983 and through the years has witnessed different impacts on the human rights situation in the country from changes brought on by the end of the Cold War to the birth of many new Guatemalan social organizations and movements, many times with PBI accompanying the process for their development. After the Peace Accord was signed, PBI closed the project in 1999 but when human rights abuses escalated with the Guatemalan Republican Front (FRG) coming to power and as PBI began to receive requests from local organizations to return, PBI formed a new permanent presence in the country in 2002. PBI Guatemala currently focuses on three key issues: Impunity, Land, and Globalization.

Impunity: PBI has accompanied organizations combating impunity since the beginning of its work in 1983. One such organization we accompany today is the National Coordination of Widows of Guatemala, which works in a dangerous environment because in many communities where they conduct exhumations of victims of internal armed conflict, those responsible for the majority of human rights violations committed are still in the area. PBI also accompanies human rights attorney Edgar Perez Archilla and the Human Rights Lawyers' Office who work on legal proceedings relating to massacres committed during the internal armed conflict and other past and current human rights violations, including pursuing politician, army general, and former President José Efraín Ríos Montt for war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide.

Land: Guatemala is mainly a rural country and throughout its history, one of the most important social problems has been access to land. Millions of farmers, peasants and indigenous peoples are threatened by land disputes involving mining, hydroelectric projects, agribusiness and rural development. Land disputes particularly affect indigenous peoples in Guatemala as a result of the lack of recognition of indigenous lands, armed conflict, particularly scorched earth operations, and other issues.

Globalization: PBI accompanies groups threatened by globalization policies such as certain free-trade-agreements as well as individuals threatened for their work in defense of the environment and against mining and its consequences. This sector is still one of the most threatened and harassed because of the amount of economic interests.

To the right is featured a group that PBI has accompanied since 2012 and has been of particular concern recently.

Peaceful Resistance of La Puya

In July 2014, we received alarming news that the temporary residency permits were being cancelled for two PBI volunteers working in Guatemala, volunteers who had witnessed the violent eviction of the Peaceful Resistance of La Puya two months earlier. PBI has accompanied the Peaceful Resistance of La Puya since the end of 2012, throughout which time the resistance has suffered continual threats and attacks while impunity prevails. Fortunately, the decision was reversed for our volunteers and the order to leave the country overturned. Interior Minister M. Lopez Bonilla called the PBI team by phone to present formal explanations for the incident (an apparent misunderstanding regarding identity) and express his respect for our work accompanying human rights defenders in the country.

Since the violent eviction, a strong tension has persisted in the affected communities. Heavy machinery continues to enter into the mine, and the police and an anti-riot contingent have remained present. Individuals linked to the mining company have brought criminal charges against eight members of the resistance, accusing them of coercion, threats, and false imprisonment (3 of which were sentenced to 9 years in prison, despite numerous institutions and organizations calling the verdict into question for abuses of due process and judicial impartiality; four other members of the resistance were brought to trial while the charges for one defendant, Yolanda Oqueli, were dismissed). PBI is concerned both for the violent eviction of, and the criminal accusations against members of the Peaceful Resistance of La Puya and considers these acts to be symptoms of the deteriorating climate for human rights in Guatemala, and a further reduction of the political space for activists in that sphere. Read below for additional background on the Peaceful Resistance of La Puya.

Since 2010, the residents of San José del Golfo and San Pedro Ayampuc, two municipalities located about 20 miles from Guatemala City, have been leading a peaceful protest of an area mining project. The project, called "El Tambor," is a gold mine operated by Exploraciones Mineras de Guatemala (EXMINGUA), a subsidiary of the American engineering firm, Kappes, Cassidy & Associates. In March 2012, residents decided to block the entrance to the mine and set-up a protest camp in La Puya, working 24-hour-shifts to prevent the machines from entering – that is, until their violent eviction on May 24, 2014 from their protest camp.

PBI bore witness to the excessive and disproportionate use of force by the National Civilian Police (PNC) during the hour-and-a-half-long eviction. Employing teargas, clubs and stones, the police attacked men and women of the non-violent protest camp indiscriminately. The protestors resisted peacefully with hymns and prayers. The Human Rights Ombudsman's Office (PDH) described the behavior of the police as "reprehensible."

The communities of the Peaceful Resistance of La Puya demand that the Guatemalan State comply with their legal obligations with respect to the mining project. The communities maintain that they have been neither informed nor consulted by the government and they insist upon a revision of the project's Environmental Impact Study, which has been proven deficient by international experts. They are gravely concerned for the repercussions for the communities' water supply once the mine is operational. For all of the above reasons the communities continue to oppose the project which they understand to be rife with illegalities dating back to the initial bidding process.



PBI Mexico

Since PBI began its permanent presence in Mexico in 1999, we have witnessed the ongoing risks and insecurity for HRDs in the country. Despite efforts by Mexican and international civil society organizations to provide visibility to this situation, there are still reports of threats, harassment, arbitrary use of the justice system, assassinations and disappearances, in an overall context of violence and lack of recognition for the work of HRDs. Currently, PBI maintains a presence in the following parts of the country: Mexico City, Oaxaca, the North, and Guerrero.

Mexico City: PBI has an office in Mexico City that not only coordinates the project's activities and maintains contact with embassies and authorities but also accompanies Emiliana, Alejandro and Francisco Cerezo Contreras, members of the Cerezo Committee. In August 2014, the Committee released a report detailing the startling increase in attacks against HRDs as structural reforms are adopted in the country.

Oaxaca: PBI has received several petitions for accompaniment from the state of Oaxaca since its inception. In October 2008, PBI opened a local office in Oaxaca City in order to better respond to these petitions and currently accompanies three organizations in the state, including Codigo DH, with whom PBI has observed the escalating tensions and consequently the increased risk for HRDs and community leaders in the context of wind farm construction.

The North: PBI has received requests for accompaniment from human rights defenders in various states of the republic since the organization arrived in Mexico. However, it was in 2009 with the outbreak of violence in the country – especially in relation to the “war against drug trafficking” - that organizations from more states began to request the assistance of PBI, asking for international presence and accompaniment. After a careful analysis was carried out in 2012, PBI decided to open a permanent team of volunteers to accompany organizations in the northern border states of Chihuahua and Coahuila. The team has had a permanent office in Chihuahua City since August 2013 (only 150 miles from the U.S./Mexico border).

Guerrero: PBI has been present in the state of Guerrero since 2001 and currently accompanies a variety of organizations including indigenous groups, environmentalists, and human rights organizations.

(Continued from page 1)

“Usually he would be in touch on a daily basis, always. Even more when he was away,” his mother recalled. Daniel’s belongings and car were found at the hotel in Saltillo and the three men have been missing ever since. Unfortunately, Daniel’s story is one of tens of thousands throughout Mexico.

On August 30, throughout the country NGOs and families of victims of disappearance gathered together to mark the international day of the victims of enforced disappearance.

In the northern state of Chihuahua, Paso del Norte Human Rights Center summoned a joint protest to denounce disappearances in the International Cordoba Bridge in Ciudad Juarez. Meanwhile, in Ciudad Chihuahua, the Center for the Human Rights of Women (CEDEHM) and Justice for our Daughters remembered the victims of disappearance with the artistic creation of disappeared persons' silhouettes by the “Cross of Carnations” in front of the State Government. Likewise, CEDEHM led the activities in Cuauhtémoc, where families shared testimonies in front of the Municipal Palace where, simultaneously, a number of artistic displays took place.

In Torreon, Coahuila, Grupo Vida held a press conference and vigil by the local Attorney General's Office. In Saltillo, Fray Juan de Larios Diocesan Center for Human Rights, United Forces for our Disappeared in Coahuila (FUUNDEC) and Juan Gerardi Human Rights Center showed the documentary “Ausencias” (Absences) and organized the march “Caminata en busca de la Paz” (March in search of peace – pictured below) which included reading a statement as well as testimonies from the families.

In Monterrey, Nuevo Leon, the group Ciudadanos en Apoyo a los Derechos Humanos (CADHAC), remembered the disappeared persons with a mass in the local cathedral, while the group FUNDENL placed the names of the victims of disappearance in one of the squares of the city.

In the former military headquarters of Atoyac, Guerrero, AFADEM-FEDEFAM ran a workshop and issued a statement at which representatives from the UNHCHR delegation in Mexico were present.

Several activities took place also in Tamaulipas, Michoacán, Veracruz, Baja California, Sinaloa, Sonora and even in El Paso, Texas. Finally, in the Federal District, several associations led a march from the Star of Light to the District Attorney's Office and from there on to the Senate.

This nationwide concerted action made clear that the problem of disappearances and, even more, the impunity attached to it, is unavoidable and an overwhelming response from all levels of government in Mexico is urgently needed.

PBI continues to call on the Mexican government to implement the international recommendations issued to Mexico regarding disappearances and urges the government to guarantee effective coordination among federal institutions and between these and the different states in order for investigations to be effective and, also, to ensure proper assistance to family members.





PBI Honduras

Since the coup d'état that took place in Honduras on June 28, 2009, Peace Brigades International (PBI) has followed the serious deterioration of the situation for human rights defenders in the country with growing concern. HRDs have specifically highlighted the tendency to criminalize social protests, such as the one pictured above, and the disproportional use of violence against peaceful demonstrations. In 2010, PBI received a request for international accompaniment from the Honduras Platform on Human Rights (Plataforma de Derechos Humanos de Honduras). Following this, we conducted two visits in May 2011 and September 2012 to see first-hand the situation human rights defenders face and to assess whether PBI's working methods fit with their protection needs. The outcome of these missions included two public reports and the opening of an international accompaniment project in 2013. In May 2014, PBI Honduras began accompanying the Honduran Promotion Center for Community Development (Centro Hondureño de Promoción al Desarrollo Comunitario – CEHPRODEC) and journalist Dina Meza.

CEHPRODEC is a 20-year old organization in Honduras that has been developing a variety of training, organizational, and legal projects for people in the community whose right to food is being violated. The organization also carries out legal advocacy work for criminalized people, representing indigenous people facing prosecution for their defense of their land and territory. Visit www.pbi-honduras.org and click on "English" then "Publications" to learn more about the work of PBI Honduras and the human rights defenders we accompany.

PBI Kenya

In 2009, PBI established an Africa Working Group to investigate the situation of HRDs across the continent. Kenyan defenders and the international community strongly supported a PBI project in the country. Therefore, in 2011, PBI established a Kenya Project Exploratory Committee (KPEC), made up of experienced PBI activists and Kenya/Africa experts from outside PBI, to assess in depth the protection needs of HRDs in Kenya, as well as the feasibility and effectiveness of a PBI project in the country. The KPEC carried out desk-based research and undertook a 4-week field trip to Kenya from Sept.-Oct. 2011. The exploration found that key conditions for protective accompaniment were met in at least some regions of Kenya, particularly Mombasa, Nairobi, and West Kenya. As such, a field team of four international volunteers and a coordinator was deployed to Nairobi, Kenya in 2013.

Kenyan human rights defenders face numerous challenges and threats, particularly if they work in informal settlements and rural areas, or if they work on sensitive topics such as land rights, corruption and violations by the police. HRDs working on these issues can find themselves being followed, threatened and/or attacked. Women HRDs face additional risks of stigmatization, sexual assault and rape. In some cases, threats against them are not seen as related to their human rights work or they are not taken as seriously as their male counterparts. The criminalization of HRDs is also a concern as they are arrested on false charges time and again and are regularly arrested at peaceful demonstrations such as the one pictured above in Nairobi's Central Business District. Visit www.pbi-kenya.org to learn more.

PBI Honduras and Guatemala: Now Recruiting Field Volunteers for 2015

Visit pbi-honduras.org or pbi-guatemala.org to learn about each project's application and selection process.

Field volunteers overlap and as such calls for volunteers are announced at varying times of the year. To learn more about becoming a PBI Field Volunteer and whether PBI would be a good fit for you, we invite you to attend the upcoming PBI-USA Volunteer Orientation Weekend on Oct. 25th and 26th, 2014 in Washington, DC.

PBI Kenya's application for 2015 closes on September 12, 2014 and as of September 1, 2014, there are no open calls for field volunteers in PBI Mexico or PBI Colombia. Check the project websites regularly for updates or go to pbiousa.org to sign-up for the PBI-USA email newsletter for regular updates.

PBI-USA Volunteer Orientation Weekend



Sat. Oct. 25 and 26, 2014
Location: Dupont Circle,
Washington, DC
Registration Fee: \$50

Visit the PBI-USA website
to register online

DONATE TO PBI-USA

Like what we do?

Visit us online @ www.pbiousa.org and make a tax-deductible donation by clicking on the "Donate Now" button

Or

Cut out the donation card to the right and mail it with your check or credit card # to:

PBI-USA
P.O. Box 75880
Washington, DC 20013

Together, we can protect human rights defenders and communities whose lives and work are threatened by violence.

Yes, I would like to support PBI-USA and stand in solidarity with human rights defenders with a donation of

\$25 \$50 \$100 \$150 \$250 \$500

Other: \$ _____

My check is enclosed. (Please make check payable to **PBI-USA**)

I would like to become a Sustainer for Peace with a: (circle one) semi-monthly, monthly, quarterly, annual contribution of \$ _____

Please charge my: (circle one)

Visa MasterCard Amex Discover

Signature: _____

Name on the card: _____

Card Number: _____

Expiration Date: ____ / ____ Security Code: _____
(Located on the back of the card)

*Thank you for your tax-deductible contribution!
Your gift is a critical part of our work to protect human rights defenders.*



Peace Brigades International - USA
P.O. Box 75880
Washington, DC 20013