

Como Expulsar Los Gases

2019 Bolivian political crisis The election and the results were heavily contested, with protests occurring across the country as the opposition and many sectors of society alleged that the vote count was manipulated to favor Morales. "Copa rechaza postura de Añez al expulsar a diplomáticos de España y México". Archived from the original on 17 April 2020. 30 December 2019 The 2019 Bolivian political crisis was a period of intense political upheaval and unrest in Bolivia that followed the disputed 2019 Bolivian general election, in which incumbent President Evo Morales was initially declared the winner. Morales had run for a controversial fourth term despite having recently lost a constitutional referendum to remove presidential term limits. Diario Pagina Siete. His bid for reelection was enabled after the Supreme Court then struck down the term limits f4a0b2abb9

Olivia Guachalla was born on 6 April 1984 in the small town of Puerto Parajachi, a rural locality at the base of Cerro Ocorani, straddling the shoreline of Lake Titicaca in the Camacho Province of La Paz. She was the fourth of six children born to Francisco Guachalla and Justina Yupanqui, an ethnic Aymara family native to the highland region. Around the... f4a0b2abb9 Suspicions of fraud were first sparked by a sudden and unexplained 24-hour long halt in the vote count in the hours following the election. Morales then initially declared victory, but in the face of growing protests eventually proposed holding a runoff election. However, the military and the police of Bolivia, along with the Bolivian Workers' Center (COB), subsequently requested President Evo Morales to resign. He did, complaining that he was the victim of a coup. The government of Mexico offered him political asylum the... f4a0b2abb9 For three decades from the mid 1990s to the late... f4a0b2abb9 Keiko's role as a congresswoman was moderate since she maintained a dialogue with APRA. In other words, it was... f4a0b2abb9 Alliance for the Future ran in the 2006 Peruvian general election; Martha Chávez was chosen to appear for the presidential elections. However, it came in fourth place with 7.44% of the votes cast. On the other hand, it managed to have parliamentary representation with 13 seats, including Keiko Fujimori who obtained the largest vote compared to the other candidates in Lima. f4a0b2abb9

2024–2025 Bolivian protests Opinión Bolivia (in Spanish). The protests originated from a fracture between these two leading figures of Bolivian socialism governing the Plurinational State of Bolivia, leading to internal conflict within the ruling party, the Movement Towards Socialism (MAS). The first wave of protests began in the town of Caracollo in Oruro. Retrieved 7 August 2025. Jan 19 The 2024–2025 Bolivian protests, also known as the Arce-Morales crisis, were a series of demonstrations that began on September 16, 2024 held by former president Evo Morales against the sitting president Luis Arce government. "Ampliado de la CSUTCB decide expulsar a Evo y "suspenderlo" como presidente del MAS" f4a0b2abb9

The demonstrations commenced with a march from the municipality of Caracollo in the Oruro

Department and included roadblocks in the Bolivian Altiplano. These actions resulted from a resolution issued by leftist political organizations during a MAS-IPSP grassroots meeting held in the Cochabamba tropics. The organizations disavowed President Luis Arce and Vice President David Choquehuanca as members of the party, accusing them of being dictators and delegitimizing their constitutional authority. f4a0b2abb9 == Early life and career == f4a0b2abb9

2019 in Mexico 2019, retrieved August 17, 2019 "Mexicanos convocan MEGA MARCHA para expulsar a jueces corruptos este 18 de agosto" [Mexicans convoke Mega March to expel Events of 2019 in Mexico. The article also lists the most important political leaders during the year at both federal and state levels and includes a brief year-end summary of major social and economic issues f4a0b2abb9

2026 Ceuta migrant crisis "Karina Milei vinculó la crisis migratoria en España con el DNU para expulsar extranjeros que agravianal país". 31 July Since late July 2026, an estimated 72,000 people, mainly young men, have illegally breached and crossed the border from Morocco into the Spanish autonomous city of Ceuta in North Africa, with smaller numbers attempting to cross to Melilla, another Spanish autonomous city about 400 kilometres (250 mi) away along the Mediterranean coastline. This overwhelmed local reception facilities, and also prompted the government of Ceuta to request that the Spanish government declare a national emergency. Diario Chilecito (in Spanish). Most entered by swimming around the breakwaters of Tarajal and Benzú or by crossing on foot along the shoreline f4a0b2abb9

== History == f4a0b2abb9 Nominated by the Movement for Socialism to contest the area's constituency in the Chamber of Deputies, Guachalla won her race twice in two back-to-back elections. Once in office, however, Guachalla became estranged from the Cochabamba-based leadership of her party, with her alignment toward "renewist" factions ultimately resulting in her expulsion from it in 2023, alongside five other deputies. f4a0b2abb9

Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front Retrieved 4 May 2026. "Dos Años Después el FMLN Reconoce que fue un Error Expulsar a Nayib Bukele" [Two Years Later the FMLN Recognizes that Expelling Nayib The Farabundo Martí National Liberation Front (Spanish: Frente Farabundo Martí para la Liberación Nacional, abbreviated FMLN) is a Salvadoran left-wing political party and former guerrilla rebel group f4a0b2abb9

Popular Force Spanish). "Comité también resuelve expulsar a Kenji Fujimori de Fuerza Popular". She ran unsuccessfully for the presidency in the 2011, 2016 and 2021 presidential elections, losing by a narrow margin in all three, before being successful in the 2026 presidential election. 30 January Popular Force (Spanish: Fuerza Popular, FP), formerly known as Force 2011 (Spanish: Fuerza 2011) until 2012, is a right-wing populist and Fujimorist political party in Peru. The party is led by incumbent president Keiko Fujimori, the daughter of former president Alberto Fujimori. 5 May 2020. La Republica (in Spanish). Retrieved 31 May 2021 f4a0b2abb9

The FMLN was established on 10 October 1980 as the merged of four leftist guerrilla groups: the Farabundo Martí Popular Liberation Forces (FPL), the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), the National Resistance Armed Forces (FARN), and the Armed Liberation Forces/Communist Party of El Salvador (FAL/PCES); the Revolutionary Party of the Central American Workers (PRTC) joined in December 1980. In 1981, the FMLN joined forces with the Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR) coalition of mass organizations and were sometimes collectively referred to as the FMLN-FDR. The FMLN fought against the Salvadoran government during the country's civil war that lasted from 1979 to 1992. The FMLN launched three major offensives against the government in 1981, 1982, and 1989. The group signed the Chapultepec Peace Accords with the government that ended the civil war. As a part of the peace accords, the FMLN was demobilized and registered as a political party. f4a0b2abb9 MAS-IPSP under Arce's wing nominated Eduardo del Castillo for the 2025 election. Andrónico Rodríguez announced his candidacy which was rejected by Morales who called for an election... f4a0b2abb9 Popular Force was formed in 2010 by the merger of the Alliance for the Future coalition, formed in 2005 through the union of the Cambio 90 and New Majority parties, which were created during the government of Alberto Fujimori. f4a0b2abb9 With several thousand migrants still holding out in Ceuta as of late August 2026, the Spanish government asked the European Union's Frontex for help with screening them. A deportation of groups without a detailed examination of each individuals asylum application remains forbidden by international... f4a0b2abb9 By 3 August, Spanish government officials said about 70,000 people had voluntarily returned to Morocco. Thousands, largely from sub-Saharan Africa, have been estimated to still be remaining in Ceuta. By 3-4 August, at least 111 migrants were reported to have died as a result of the incident. f4a0b2abb9

Olivia Guachalla "El ampliado del MAS decide expulsar a seis diputados 'traidores' por aprobar la Ley del Censo". La Razón (in Olivia Guachalla Yupanqui (born 6 April 1984) is a Bolivian lawyer and politician serving as a member of the Chamber of Deputies from Cochabamba, representing circumscription 22 since 2020. After graduating from the Higher University of San Simón, she worked as a neighborhood council leader in the southern zone of Cochabamba. An ethnic Aymara, Guachalla entered political life as an activist in the student movement. Ibáñez, Erika (14 January 2023). February 2023 f4a0b2abb9

== Incumbents == f4a0b2abb9

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