
CONTENTS

Introduction**1. Background****1.1 Federal Government Participation****2. Systematized Information Program on Homicides of Women and Related Crimes****2.1 Systematization of the information of the National Center for Planning, Analysis and Information for Fighting Crime (CENAPI)****2.2 Systematization of the information analyzed by the Special Prosecutor's Unit****3. Attention Program for Crimes Related to Homicides****3.1 Results****3.1.1 General Comments on Criminal Proceedings or Cases****3.1.2 General Comments on Preliminary Investigations****3.1.3 Federal Jurisdiction Cases****3.1.4 Cases of Collaboration with Local Authorities for the Investigation of Homicides of Women.****3.1.4.1 Preliminary Investigations of Unidentified Victims****3.1.5 Analysis of Possible Public Servant Responsibilities****3.1.6 Last Cases of Homicides Committed against Women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, reported by the Office of the Attorney General for the State with the assistance of the Special Prosecutor's Unit.****3.1.7 Progress Report on Preliminary Investigations First Initiated by the Mixed Agency* of the Public Prosecutor in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua.****4. Attention Program for Complaints on Missing Women****4.1 Recompilation Activities for Information on Missing Women****4.2 Central Data Base of Missing Women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua**

* Translator's Note: The term "Mixed Agency" is used through out this document to denote the Agency of the Public Prosecutor in Ciudad Juarez which personnel is composed of federal and local public prosecutors, and is therefore "mixed".

5. Attention Program for Victims

- 5.1 Attention for Victims' Relatives**
- 5.2 Forensic Genetics Data Base**
- 5.3 National Register of Crime Victims Data Base**
- 5.4 Trust to Assist Relatives of Victims of Female
Homicides in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua**

6. Other Activities of the Special Prosecutor's Unit

Section 1

**SUBJECT SUMMARY OF THE MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS
PREPARED BY NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ON THE
CASES OF HOMICIDES COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN IN THE
MUNICIPALITY OF JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA**

Section 2

**COMPARATIVE CHARTS OF THE COMPLEMENTARY ACTIVITIES BEING
CARRIED OUT BY:**

- **THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT FOR THE ATTENTION OF
CRIMES RELATED TO THE HOMICIDES OF WOMEN IN THE
MUNICIPALITY OF JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA**
- **THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER FOR PREVENTING
AND ERADICATING VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN CIUDAD
JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA**
- **THE MIXED AGENCY OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR IN CIUDAD
JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA.**

Introduction

This **FIRST REPORT** of the Special Prosecutor's Unit for Crimes Related to the Homicides of Women in the Municipality of Juarez Chihuahua sums up its initial four months of activities which offer, as it was stated at the swearing in of the Special Prosecutor, concrete results.

It should be emphasized that these results are a product of the efforts of the entire Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, and not only the Special Prosecutor's Unit. Furthermore, the results were obtained from joint actions carried out by the Institution, beginning several months back, even before the creation of the Special Prosecutor's Unit. These actions complied with the instructions of the Attorney General of the Republic, whose commitment to these cases is made patent by specific collaboration activities in support of law enforcement in Chihuahua.

The data provided must be considered an initial approach to the whole problem and, therefore, it does not pretend to establish definite conclusions on the happenings in Ciudad Juarez. The REPORT constitutes the end result of the work carried out in diverse areas under the jurisdiction of the Special Prosecutor's Unit; mainly it is detailed analysis and investigation, from the technical legal point of view, of the records of the Public Prosecutor, and the concrete data of the more than 10 years of homicides and disappearances of women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

It is important to note, that at no time has the work been done with information from just one source. Instead, there have been combined and studied all the decision making elements which the various participants in this situation have provided to the Special Prosecutor's Unit.

This FIRST REPORT is structured as follows: *six chapters and two sections*. The first respectively refers to the BACKGROUND necessary to know regarding these cases, and the Federal Government's participation in the same, as well as the development and precise results of specific work programs assigned to the Special Prosecutor's Unit, namely: SYSTEMATIZED INFORMATION; ATTENTION TO CRIMES RELATED TO HOMICIDES; ATTENTION TO COMPLAINTS OF MISSING WOMEN; ATTENTION FOR VICTIMS and the chapter titled OTHER ACTIVITIES.

The first of the two sections is a subject summary of the main recommendations and reports presented by national and international organisms regarding these homicide cases. A review of

the summary is very useful to knowing what measures have been proposed in these matters. The second section presents comparative charts regarding the different units created by the Federal Government to address, in a complementary and integrated form, the problem of homicides and disappearances of women in Ciudad Juarez.

The recommendations and reports from human rights organizations mentioned before have been a mandatory reference for the Special Prosecutor's Unit. These constitute a parameter to measure the results of the Unit's programs, since said results are the answer to several measures suggested to the Mexican State.

The work of the Special Prosecutor's Unit requires, and has required, the support of the different governmental levels involved in these cases, as well as the civil society. Collaboration with the aforementioned levels has had no other interest but to struggle on together against impunity, aid the families of the crime victims, and to precisely ascertain what has happened in these lamentable cases of dead and missing women. The struggle of the Special Prosecutor's Unit is also, in this manner, the struggle to make effective the right to the truth.

The Special Prosecutor's Unit understands that its effort, the effort of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, and the effort of the Federal Government, is part of the search for respect of human rights, for access to justice, and for the special protection that women need. Women, unfortunately, continue to be a vulnerable population, one of the most vulnerable in Mexican society in general, and in particular, in Ciudad Juarez.

June 3, 2004

1. Background

Beginning in 1993, Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua started to note an incidence of crime specifically related to female homicides, some of which presented characteristics and/or similar behavioral patterns.¹

During the passage of these years there have been other homicides which, although not corresponding to the patterns mentioned in the above paragraph, have been committed to the harm of female victims. Although it is true that for some of these crimes the suspects have been detained and sentenced, the perception that still remains in the public eye is that most of these homicides are unpunished, that the persons responsible for the crimes are not in prison, that some of the persons found guilty were fabricated, and that aggressive acts against women continue to occur with complete impunity.

The perception regarding the seriousness of the situation has transcended national interest. It has even been analyzed and commented on by international institutions and organisms, both governmental and non-governmental, to the extent that the homicides of these women has generated a vicious circle of crime-impunity that has affected all the society of Ciudad Juarez and, in particular, the group of women and their families upon whom death or disappearance has substantially changed their lives.

Since 1998, the federal government by means of the National Commission for Human Rights has taken steps in the matter. This was done by the National Commission for Human Rights in recommendation 44/98. This Recommendation emits a very harsh critical judgment in respect to the actions which, at the time, several

¹ It should be mentioned that there has not been found a precise definition of what the authorities of the Office of the Attorney General of the state of Chihuahua understand by *"homicides of women with similar characteristics and/or behavior patterns"*. But, the RESOLUTION OF THE ATTORNEY'S GENERAL OF JUSTICE IN THE STATE (OF CHIHUAHUA), BY WHICH THERE IS ADAPTED THE SOCIAL AND LEGAL REALITY THE EXISTANCE OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT FOR THE INVESTIGATION OF HOMICIDES OF WOMEN OF THE OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, NORTHERN ZONE, on January 6, 2002, does establish in its first article the duties that, in said Agreement, and states, **since its de facto establishment constitute the purpose of the selfsame Special Prosecutor's Unit**. Such purpose establishes the type of women homicides that determine the jurisdiction of that Special Prosecutor's Unit of Chihuahua and it could be considered what the Attorney's General Office of said State understands by *"homicides of women with similar characteristics and/or behavior pattern"*. The article in question reads, in pertinent part, that it is the jurisdiction of said Special Prosecutor's Unit: *"the scientific, professional and responsible investigation of homicides of women homicides that have been identified as sexually motivated (understanding as such, those which involve a sexual element as a basis of the events sequence leading to death, which encompass from a sexual attack to the victim, up to symbolic sexual activity)"*.

authorities of the State of Chihuahua implemented to deal with the problem in question.

It does not go unnoticed that after Recommendation 44/98 several reports and recommendations have been issued by international organizations for the protection of human rights, as well as by international non-governmental organizations. These are graphically shown, due to their interest and value in **SECTION 1** of this Report.

The mentioned recommendations have their source in:

- The **National Commission for Human Rights.**
 - Recommendation 44/98 dated May 15, 1998 addressed to the Governor of the State of Chihuahua and to the City Council of Juarez, Chihuahua.
 - Preliminary report of actions carried out in the case of female homicides in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua, dated April 7, 2003.
 - Special report on the cases of homicide and disappearance of women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua, dated November 2003.
- The **Report of the Special Reporter on the Independence of Judges and Lawyers**, Dato Param Coomaraswamy, UN, E/CN.4.2002/72.Add.1, January 24, 2002.
- The **Committee on the Convention on Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (UN CEDAW).**- 5th. Report newspaper Mexico, CEDAW/C/2002EXC/CRP.3/Rev.1, August 23, 2002.
- The **Inter-American Commission for Human Rights.**
 - Report on *Situation of Women's Rights in Ciudad Juarez, Mexico: The Right Not to be the Object of Violence and Discrimination*. Written by Dr. Marta Altolaguirre, Special Reporter on Violence against Women, included in Annual Report 2002, chapter VI, Special Studies, CIDH, December 13, 2002.
- **International Amnesty.**- "*Intolerable Deaths: Ten Years of Disappearances and Murders of Women in Ciudad Juarez and Chihuahua*", AMR 41/026/2003, August 2003.
- **United Nations Office for Drug and Crime Prevention.**- *Report of the United Nations Commission of International Experts*, November 2003.

These recommendations and reports coincide in various fundamental aspects, namely:

- That the homicides of women in Ciudad Juarez originate in a complex and multi-factor problem, of which such homicides are the most evident symptom of a breakdown of the social tissue.
- That the state law enforcement institution has acted negligently and that, although it is true that the investigation and solution of these homicides of women, by reason of legal hierarchy, are the exclusive jurisdiction of the local authorities of the State of Chihuahua, the response of the Federal Government has not been adequate to the circumstances.

The present federal administration inherits a problem that has been developing years back. Thus confronted, there has been proposed, as the problem warrants, an integral plan of attention that not only seeks to help law enforcement authorities, but also aims to attack the social causes of the problem. Keeping in mind this vision, the current federal administration, throughout its various levels, has faced the cases of female homicides in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua.

1.1 Federal government participation

Due to the complexity and multi-factorial nature of the problem posed by the homicides of women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, it was necessary to design instruments and mechanisms that would allow the greatest possible coordination between all the federal authorities. Once this was achieved, it would be possible to develop an integrated support policy that would facilitate the work of local authorities.

Along these lines, the Government of the Republic announced, in that border city, on July 22 2003, the beginning of the ***Federal Government Action Program to Prevent and Fight Violence against Women in Juarez, Chihuahua.***

Said program was designed not only to combat the serious consequences of this problem, but also to deal with its multiple causes, which are directly linked to the decomposition of social stability in that city. The most lamentable manifestation of said decomposition is the violence which has resulted in a significant number of women victims.

The aforementioned instrument is centered on ***three principles:***

- a) Coordination;
- b) Social participation, and
- c) Transparency.

Likewise, the actions considered in said program are organized in ***three strategic axis:***

- I.- LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION;
- II.- SOCIAL PROMOTION, AND
- III.- HUMAN RIGHTS OF WOMEN.

The first axis, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION, considers a total of 6 actions, referenced to:

- 1. - The implementation of an Integrated Public Safety Plan.***
- 2.- The establishment of a mixed investigative agency, integrated by personnel from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Office of the Attorney General for Justice of the State of Chihuahua.***
- 3. - The implementation of protection measures for victims and families.***

4. - *The preemption of lines of investigation by the federal authorities.*
5. - *Negotiate FBI support, in order that it provides technical assistance in the investigations.*
6. - *Transparency and response to international organizations on progress made and governmental actions taken in the cases.*

By virtue thereof, in the framework of the **National Law Enforcement Conference**, there was signed the Collaboration Agreement between the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, Office of the Attorney General for Justice of the State of Chihuahua, the Office of the Attorney General for Justice of the Federal District, the Office of the Attorney General for Military Justice and the corresponding offices of the Attorneys' General of the 31 States of the Federation,. Likewise, on *August 13 2003*, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and its equivalent for the State of Chihuahua ***signed a specific collaboration agreement*** for the purpose of implementing joint actions in the investigations aimed towards solving the homicides of women which have taken place in Ciudad Juarez with specific characteristics and/or behavioral patterns, as well as related crimes.

The agreed actions in said agreement basically refer to the following:

- A.- **Establish a Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor in the Municipality of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, in charge of the investigation of the aforementioned homicides and related crimes.**
- B.- **Find and detain the persons allegedly responsible, as well as the members of organized gangs, which principal illicit activity is the homicide of women and related crimes.**
- C.- **Carry out all the procedures and operations which should be implemented in a joint manner for the clarification of the mentioned homicides and related crimes, and;**
- D.- **Establish a task force which would evaluate the achievements obtained in the prosecution and investigation of said homicides.**

On *August 29, 2003*, the abovementioned document executed between both Offices of the Attorney General, was published on the Official Gazette of the Federation under the heading: *Collaboration*

Agreement to Implement Joint Actions in the Investigations to Solve Homicides of Women Committed with Specific Characteristics and/or Similar Behavioural Patterns, and made possible the establishment of said **Mixed Agency for the Investigation of Homicides of Women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua**. This prosecutorial agency seeks, in the context of full cooperation and coordination between both offices of the Attorney General, *to implement joint actions during the course of the investigations focused toward clarifying the homicides of women committed in said municipality*.

In that respect, and as result of the creation by the President of the Republic of the COMMISSION FOR GOVERNMENTAL POLICY IN HUMAN RIGHTS during the extraordinary legislative session of June 6, 2003, there was approved the creation of the *Subcommittee of Coordination and Liaison to Prevent and Eradicate Violence Against Women in Ciudad Juarez*. So, on October 31 of 2003, by resolution of the Ministry of the Interior, and published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on November 3 of the same year, there was appointed the **Chairperson of the Subcommittee for Coordination and Liaison to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez**, who has the fundamental duty to coordinate the work of said subcommittee.²

Related to such governmental action and, so as to have a plan which took integral care of the problem in question, last January 30, 2004 there was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation, **Resolution Number A/003/04 issued by the Attorney General of the Republic creating the Special Prosecutor's Unit for Crimes Related to the Homicides of Women in Juarez, Chihuahua**, with authority to investigate and prosecute the homicides of women in the municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua, according to applicable legal provisions.³ It is important to mention that under said **Resolution**, the Mixed Agency created in August of 2003, forms part of the Special Prosecutor's Unit, in charge of coordinating and supervising the representative office of the Federal Public Prosecutor which makes up the Mixed Agency.

² Cfr. Resolution by means of which María Guadalupe Morfin Otero was appointed as Chairwomen of the Subcommittee for Coordination and Liaison to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez. Published on November 3, 2003 in the Official Gazette of the Federation. Subsequently, there was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation, the Decree by means of which there is created as a decentralized administrative agency of the Ministry of the Interior, the Commission to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez.

³ Based upon said Resolution, the Special Prosecutor's Unit has the following powers: Jurisdiction to investigate and prosecute crimes related with the homicides of women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua; to coordinate and supervise said investigations; supervise and coordinate the Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor; and those conferred by the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure, the Organic Law and Regulations of the Attorney General's Office as the Agent of the Public Prosecutor of the Federation.

All the governmental agencies created by the Federal Government fulfil specific and complementary functions, and are part of an integrated program for the solution of this problem in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua.

In order to show more clearly the work of said agencies in the same direction and with the same goal, but from the perspective of their respective duties and jurisdictions, in **SECTION 2** of this Report, appear comparative charts detailing the complementary duties of the **Commissioner for the Prevention and Eradication of Violence against Women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua**, and the **Special Prosecutor's Unit for Crimes Related to the Homicides of Women in the Municipality of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua**, as well as the duties performed by the first to be established **Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor** in regards to the **Special Prosecutor's Unit**.

This being the case, on *February 9 of the present year*, the Special Prosecutor's Unit for Crimes Related to the Homicides of Women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua published its **Work Plan** which foresees **instead of a series of parallel actions, the development of four specific programs**, that is:

1. SYSTEMATIZATION OF INFORMATION RELATED WITH THE HOMICIDES OF WOMEN AND RELATED CRIMES;
2. ATTENTION OF CRIMES RELATED TO THE HOMICIDES WHICH ARE THE SUBJECT OF SAID SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT;
3. ATTENTION OF COMPLAINTS OF MISSING WOMEN, AND;
4. ATTENTION FOR VICTIMS.

In this sense, and based upon the abovementioned efforts, which had been developed by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic for quite some time, herein is presented to the public the report setting out the results of the first quarter activities of the Special Prosecutor's Unit in the four programs for which it is responsible. This report keeps the promise made by the Special Prosecutor. It is timely to mention that in some cases information on activities previous to the creation of said Special Prosecutor's Unit is given, however, such actions are incorporated into the programs developed by the Unit.

2. Information systematization program on the homicides of women and related crimes

One of the most difficult aspects to determine and which has generated most discussion is the number of cases of homicides of women with similar characteristics or behavior patterns committed in Ciudad Juarez during the last ten years. Accurate information on this number is not a superfluous question – apart from the fact that the death of one sole human being is by itself a serious act – since through objective elements there is attained a precise view of the magnitude of the problem and, therefore, which preventive and corrective actions are appropriate to the same.

Furthermore, it is true that speculation regarding the number of these cases and the frequency of their occurrence results from the fact that the information is many times unverified, given to be valid exclusively due to its source. The Special Prosecutor's Unit cannot allow such fact to stand unchallenged.

For this reason, it was considered specially important to have a work program carry out a meticulous investigation of the exact amount, not only of the number of homicides of women notified to the *Special Prosecutor's Unit for the Investigation of the Homicides of Women, created for this purpose by the Office of Attorney General for the State of Chihuahua*, but also to have complementary and fundamental information, but also fundamental, which would provide a clear view of the magnitude of the events, such as homicide cases brought to court, guilty and non-guilty findings, the number of people imprisoned for the latter murders, characteristics of the cases, number of victims, etc.⁴

In light of said goal, the Special Prosecutor's Unit established the **Information Systematization Program** with which to offer transparency, for this reason ***it is emphasized that each and every one of the facts that is collected is analyzed and verified by the public prosecutor corroborating the validity of the information, recording such data in the corresponding official report.*** It must be mentioned that to said purpose, the Special Prosecutor's Unit is compiling information not just from the local jurisdictional authorities, but also from private sources as well

⁴ Cases of missing women are the subject of a special program, on which more information can be found in Chapter 4 of this Report

as non-governmental organizations. In all the cases, the information is being corroborated.

In sum, the data base of this information systematization program on the homicides of women and related crimes, will give precise information on the following markers for that period of time when these terrible events have occurred:

- **Number of cases of homicides of women.**
- **Total number of files.**
- **Number of preliminary investigations.**
 - in process.
 - decision to initiate criminal proceedings.
 - decision to close file because criminal proceedings will not be initiated.
 - decision to file due to reservations.
 - decision of lack of jurisdiction.
- **Number of criminal cases.**
 - proceedings in process.
 - final sentences.
- **Number of proceedings brought before tutelary authority.**
- **Number of judicial orders carried out and pending.**
- **Number of dead women.**
 - identified
 - unidentified
- **Number of people subject to prosecution**
 - prosecuted
 - sentenced
 - absolved
- **Number of people in the custody of the authority at correctional centers.**
- **Number of people serving a prison penalty and those who have already served.**

2.1 Systematization of information of the National Center for Planning, Analysis and Information for Fighting Crime (CENAPI)

As mentioned previously, although on January 30 of 2004 the Federal Government established the Special Prosecutor's Unit for Crimes Related to the Homicides of Women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic had already been attempting to obtain knowledge regarding the dimensions of this dilemma.

To that effect, beginning in the middle of 2003, the Delegation of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in the State of Chihuahua, according to the coordination and collaboration mechanism established with the local authorities, took up the task of locating and obtaining certified copies of the 225 files that said local authorities had initially recorded.

Those files, which include preliminary investigations as well as criminal cases and proceedings carried out before the tutelary authority, were remitted through corresponding channels to the **National Center for Planning, Analysis and Information for Fighting Crime (CENAPI)** for their systematization.

To date, the information remitted to CENAPI represents a total of 50,791 pages, of which 30,274 have been analyzed and systematized; representing a 59.61% of the total information. In order to fulfil this task, 13,146 man/hours were invested, and the other 20,517 pages are in the process of systematization.

This systematization process has allowed the authorities to obtain, so far, the following data:

- **7,025 biographies;**
- **2,072 home addresses;**
- **3,757 telephone numbers;**
- **253 vehicles;**
- **26 firearms;**
- **16 bank accounts.**

Such information, added to the investigative and analytical activities developed by the Special Prosecutor's Unit, will be a determining factor in completing the criminological study indicative, if there exist, and in the respective case with what frequency and number, the

generically so called "behavior patterns" in the homicides of women in Ciudad Juarez.

So far, systematization of the above mentioned files shows the following numbers:

NUMBER OF FILES RELATED WITH HOMICIDES OF WOMEN, AND VERIFIED BY THE CENAPI TO MAY 30, 2004		
Certified copies of homicides files	225	100%
Criminal Proceedings • 4 in Juvenile Court	131	58%
Preliminary investigations	94	42%
Total	225	100%

2.2 Systematization of information analyzed by the Special Prosecutor's Unit

In order to establish the exact magnitude of the problem, one of the first actions carried out by the Special Prosecutor's Unit was to officially request from the Attorney General's Office in the State of Chihuahua, all information related to homicides of women recorded in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua, from 1993 to April 6 of 2004.

In this regard, and in the framework of the coordination existing between the authorities, the local Public Prosecutor for the State made public by means of official letter number PGJE-FMAHM-442/2004, dated April 7, 2004 and signed by the Chief of the Special Prosecutor's Unit for the Investigation of Homicides of Women of the Office of the Attorney General in the State of Chihuahua, Angela Talavera Lozoya, informing that **"... in the records of this Office of the Assistant Attorney General's Office for the Northern Zone (to which said Special Prosecutor's Office is assigned) there are a total of 307 files recorded, of which 108 correspond to preliminary investigations in process, 12 were sent to Juvenile Court and 12 were sent to the file as they derived from homicide-suicide, and 175 correspond to criminal prosecutions"**.

It is important to mention that the *307 files to which the state Attorney General refers include the 225 that are located in the CENAPI*. This information is explained more clearly in the following chart:

NUMBER OF HOMICIDES OF WOMEN OCCURRING IN CD. JUAREZ, ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA		
Total amount of reported cases 307 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 cases of suicide were sent to the file, according to the law. <p>Therefore, 295 ought to be recorded as homicide cases minus the above 12 cases since they were suicides.</p>	295	100%
Preliminary investigations in process	108	36.61%
Criminal proceedings or cases <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 175 criminal cases • 12 cases were sent to Juvenile Court. 	187	63.38%
TOTAL	295	100%

The official letter by Prosecutor Talavera Lozoya also points out that: **"Likewise, regarding said files to date, there are a total of 332 female victims; of these cases 218 have been resolved, in 104 a sentence has been pronounced and 114 are still under investigation."**

Thus, the numbers regarding the victims of homicide (solved and under investigation), recorded by the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua are as follows:

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA NUMBER OF VICTIMS CASES SOLVED AND UNDER INVESTIGATION		
Female Victims	332	100%
Solved Homicides	218	65.66%
Homicides under investigation	114	34.33%
TOTAL	332	100%

Likewise, attached to said official letter from the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua, there was submitted to this Special Prosecutor's Unit, 12 pages containing specific information that was requested.

From this official information, the Special Prosecutor's Unit **has dedicated itself to the task of physically gathering certified copies of each file referred to in the information provided by local authorities.**

This will allow to indubitably establish, based on public documents, the actual number of homicide investigations, so that we may avoid speculations of any nature. On the other hand, it is essential to collect the materials necessary to carry out the analysis of each case.

To this date, out of the 307 files reported by the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua, the Special Prosecutor's Unit has obtained certified copies of 271, of which 140 are preliminary investigations and 131 are criminal cases. The remaining 36 files are in the hands of the local authorities, which certified copies are in the process of being formally delivered. This is described in the following table:

NUMBER OF HOMICIDES OF WOMEN VERIFIED TO THIS DATE BY THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT FOR CRIMES RELATED TO THE HOMICIDE OF WOMEN IN CD. JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA		
Homicide Files in Certified Copies in possession of Special Prosecutor's Unit	271	100%
Preliminary investigations	140	52%
Criminal Cases	131	48%
TOTAL	271	100%

While obtaining the 36 remaining files, totaling the 307 files subject to logical information processing, the Special Prosecutor's Unit has carried out many actions addressed to collecting information from the Municipal Office of Public Safety, from the Chihuahua Women's Institute, and from local government entities which have had an active participation in the subject. The purpose of the preceding is to compare said information with records from the CNDH (National Commission on Human Rights) and the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua.

In order to obtain said files, formal requests were made to the local Office of the Attorney General, to the State Judicial Power and to the Juvenile Court. This information is being corroborated, as aforementioned, therefore once this process has ended it will be possible to accurately establish the concrete data related to the issue in question.

The gathering, arranging, classifying, systematizing and analysis of the documentation contained in the files to which access was obtained, led the Special Prosecutor's Unit to conclude that, given the volume and complexity of the information, a report on a minimum of 50 files each four months would be made available to the competent authorities of the State of Chihuahua, to the National Commission on Human Rights, to the Commissioner of the Federal Government for Ciudad Juarez, as well as to the international organizations to which Mexico is affiliated, and which have knowledge of this case.

*For this reason, the present Report sets out, as regards the **Attention Program for Crimes Related to Homicides**, the first 50 cases thoroughly and minutely reviewed, according to the*

methodology that is described in the next section. It is necessary to mention that the certified copies of these case files were the first to be received from the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua.

ANALYZED FILES SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT FOR CRIMES RELATED TO THE HOMICIDE OF WOMEN IN CD. JUAREZ JANUARY-MAY 2004		
Total of certified copies of files in the possession of the Special Prosecutor's Unit	271	100%
Proceedings or Criminal Cases Analyzed	21	7.7%
Preliminary Investigations Analyzed	29	10.7%
Total Files Analyzed	50	18.4%

3. Attention Program for Crimes Related to Homicides

In keeping with the references made in the previous points, this program addresses the following various goals:

To determine, regarding the cases of homicides of women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, occurring from 1993 to date, which of these, in addition to the ones over which the Office of the Attorney General of Mexico has asserted jurisdiction, are in the jurisdiction of the Federal Public Prosecutor, either because they are the result of organized crime and/or related crimes, thereby proceeding to, in the respective case, assert federal jurisdiction and the formulation of the respective preliminary investigation.

To analyze from the technical-legal point of view the files of the preliminary investigations on the homicides of women in Ciudad Juarez that are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the state authority, for the purpose of collaborating with the latter authorities to determine possible lines of investigation and procedures tending to solve the crimes.

To study the cases related to possible administrative or criminal responsibilities of public servants involved in the above-referenced cases, so as to make it known to the pertinent jurisdictional authority.

By virtue of the above, in order to fulfill the goals of this program, the first 50 files mentioned in the last chapter regarding the **Systematization Program on Information on Homicides of Women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua, and related Crime** were analyzed by the Special Prosecutor's Unit.

As mentioned previously, these 50 files were classified as follows:

1. Preliminary investigations in which the victims are identified.
2. Preliminary investigations in which the victims have not been identified.
3. Proceedings or criminal cases that were monitored because they were homicides involving women.

This is stated in the following table, which had already been presented:

FILES ANALYZED BY THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT FOR THE ATTENTION OF CRIMES RELATED TO THE HOMICIDE OF WOMEN IN CD. JUAREZ FROM JANUARY-MAY 2004		
Total of certified copies of files in possession of the Special Prosecutor's Unit	271	100%
Criminal Cases	21	7.7%
Preliminary investigations <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 20 P.I. with identified victims • 9 P.I. with non-identified victims 	29	10.7%
Total	50	18.4%

The methodology applied to said files involved applying simultaneously, the following **two stages**:

1^a.- The **first** was to classify and analyze all the information contained in the files, arranging it for correlation, if possible, with any other piece of information contained in the remaining files (names, addresses, references, weapons utilized, dates, etc).

2^a.- The **second** was to use the results obtained in the first stage and carry out a strict technical-legal analysis, applying two specific techniques:

- a) **The correct integration of a preliminary investigation for homicide cases**, considering to this end the procedures necessary to the criminal investigation that the Public Prosecutor and its support staff, the Judicial Police, and experts should carry out.
- b) **The analysis of the possible responsibilities of public servants while conducting the investigation or overseeing the proceedings**. In this respect an effort to aid the state authority was made so that said authority was informed of the existence of possible criminal and/or administrative liabilities.

The first analytical stage, from last July, 2003, was the responsibility of the then called **National Drug Center** (CENDRO), now known as the **National Center for Planning, Analysis and Information for Fighting Crime** (CENAPI). This first stage consisted of classifying the information contained in each and every file so it could then be entered into the computer program known as RAID (Real-time

Analytic Intelligence Database). It should be emphasized that said classification has been effectuated as the information was gathered, that is, within the time periods that the local authorities have submitted to this federal authority the corresponding certified copies.

On the other hand, public servants assigned to the **Office of the Inspector General** of the **Office of the Attorney General of Mexico**, carried out a technical-legal analysis of the files received. At this stage of the process, staff from the Special Prosecutor's Unit joined the personnel from the CENAPI and the Inspector General's Office, so as to review all and every one of the files related to the homicide of women in Ciudad. Juarez, Chihuahua, systematizing in chronological order the proceedings found in each file. As soon as the information was ordered, it was possible to arrange the information and obtain the results of the first 50 file package.

In response to the generalized clamor for enforcement of the law regarding the homicides of women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, and adhering to the policy of the present Federal Government of avoiding impunity, after analyzing the aforementioned files the Special Prosecutor's Unit coincided with the viewpoint of the Office of the Inspector General of the Office of the Attorney General of Mexico. These viewpoints coincide regarding the possible criminal and administrative responsibilities in which public servants working for the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua may have incurred; public servants charged, respectively, for the integration and monitoring of the preliminary investigations corresponding to said homicides before the respective jurisdictional body.

To this purpose, the methodology applied to determine possible responsibilities was to first identify which files had already been submitted to the jurisdictional authority to prosecute those persons probably responsible for the homicides. Said files, according to the table previously displayed were classified as **criminal cases or criminal proceedings**. In like manner, there were identified the homicide cases that, as **preliminary investigations** in progress, are in the stage of being integrated or perfected.

For all of the cases classified as criminal cases or preliminary investigations, there was formulated the corresponding **binder** containing the **specific analysis of each case and of the possible responsibility which public servants in charge of the cases may have incurred**, binders that are considered APPENDIXES that along with this report are remitted to the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua, to the National Commission for

Human Rights, and to the Commissioner of the Federal Government to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

The aforementioned Appendixes cannot become public at the moment, since in order to investigate the ongoing cases, there are suggested to the local authority possible investigative hypotheses to be exhausted, the procedures necessary to do the preceding, as well as the rendering of various expert opinions. All of this requires the corresponding secrecy.

Furthermore, since this Special Prosecutor's Unit makes specific indications in each case in which, due to action or omission, a public servant may have incurred possible responsibilities, it is necessary to formally notify the pertinent jurisdictional authorities of said conduct, for the purpose of imposing, if appropriate, the corresponding liabilities. It is sufficient to state that this information is confidential so as to insure the imposition of the respective responsibilities, as well as to respect the presumption of innocence that should be made effective in favor of persons implicated.

That is why in this section there is presented a general summary of the results obtained from the analysis of criminal cases or proceedings as well as the corresponding preliminary investigations.

The SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT performed an analysis of the possible administrative and criminal liabilities which public servants may have incurred in the performance of their duties throughout the different stages of the integration of the preliminary investigation or its supervision before the competent courts, based on the following norms that regulate, respectively, the powers of the Special Prosecutor's Unit to collaborate in the review of the files related to the homicides in question, and the administrative and criminal penalties applicable to these cases.

- GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION TO MAKE LAW ENFORCEMENT MORE EFFICIENT SIGNED BY THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, Published in the Official Gazette of the Federation, on July 23, 2003.
- COLLABORATION AGREEMENT TO INSTRUMENT JOINT ACTIONS IN THE INVESTIGATIONS TO SOLVE THE HOMICIDES OF WOMEN PERPETRATED WITH SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS AND/OR SIMILAR BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS, SIGNED BY THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF MEXICO AND THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, Published in the Official Gazette of the Federation, on August 29, 2003.

- RESOLUTION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC NUMBER A/003/04 BY WHICH THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT FOR CRIMES RELATED TO THE HOMICIDES OF WOMEN HOMICIDES IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA, Published in the Official Gazette of the Federation on January 30, 2004. By means of this resolution, the Special Prosecutor's Unit was placed under the Office of the Assistant Attorney General for Human Rights, Attention to Victims and Community Services under the Attorney General of the Republic.
- Article 2, Section "A", Subsections II, III and V of the ORGANIC LAW OF THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR OF THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, as well as the provisions of Article 23 of the LAW OF RESPONSIBILITIES OF PUBLIC SERVANTS OF THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA and Article 134, Section III, specifically related to the criminally defined conduct of *improper use of public authority*, foreseen in the SECOND TITLE named CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC SERVICE, CHAPTER XI, IMPROPER USE OF PUBLIC AUTHORITY AND TORTURE of the Criminal Code for the State of Chihuahua.

Therefore, the Special Prosecutor's Unit decided to group together the results of the two methodological stages already described in **deliveries or packages of, at least, 50 files, and then make them public at least each four months.** In this manner, it is considered that a efficient and quick collaboration may be had with the authorities of the state of Chihuahua allowing prompt action to be taken in the pursuance of the work goals of the Special Prosecutor's Unit, that is:

- 1. Adopt immediately judicial determinations in favor of law enforcement, completing homicide investigations by the local authority so as to duly integrate preliminary investigations and obtain the arraignment of the persons probably responsible before the jurisdictional body.*
- 2. Impose, the authorities of the State of Chihuahua liabilities on the public servants that have participated during the course of more than 10 years in these cases, and whose incorrect or negligent behavior, or lack of performance, has fostered impunity. Adopt, for this purpose, all the precautionary measures necessary, in order to avoid that, if the corresponding liabilities are appropriate, the public servants implicated escape the long arm of the law.*
- 3. Preemption by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic of those preliminary investigations which crimes were related or could be related to facts of organized crime so as to perfect the files.*

In relation to the **preliminary investigation files**, so as to attain homologation in the process of integrating the information, and be able to determine what kind of proceedings or procedures have yet to be presented, the following classification criteria were applied:

1. **NUMBER OF THE PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION**
2. **NAME OF THE VICTIM** in those cases where the victim was identified. In the preliminary investigations where the body or the remains have not been identified, the registration number assigned by the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua is indicated.
3. **OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY OF THE FACTS**, in which the date and conditions of the finding are indicated.
4. The **NUMBER OF PAGES** that form the file.
5. The **PERSONAL INFORMATION** in those cases where the victim was identified, such as: complete name, address, age, activity and victim's workplace, and the victim's closest family member.
6. **DESCRIPTION**, when the conditions of the body permit it.
7. **A DETAILED LOG OF THE PROCEEDINGS DEVELOPED BY THE PROSECUTORIAL AUTHORITY**, according to the case, where there is located in an organized manner, in chronological order, the proceedings, also including the page number where the corresponding proceeding may be found, which is described briefly.
8. The **COMPLETE ARRAY OF EXPERT OPINIONS WHICH PROCEDURALLY SHOULD HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT IN A HOMICIDE INVESTIGATION**. Such array shows the result and conclusion of the corresponding expert opinion, indicating the date issued or should have been issued, and the name of the responsible expert.

Also, **THERE IS ESTABLISHED THE EXPERT OPINION THAT SHOULD HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT AND, NOTWITHSTANDING, IS NOT PRESENT IN THE FILE**, because it was not requested by the Agent of the Public Prosecutor, or because even though it was requested by the latter, there is no record that it was carried out and added to the proceedings.

Mention is also made of the **INADMISSIBILITY OF A SPECIFIC OPINION**, whether because during the course of the proceedings it was reasoned that said opinion was not necessary, or, due to the conditions in which the body or the mortal remains were found, the rendering of such opinion is impossible.

9. The **NAME AND POSITION OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS THAT PARTICIPATED DIRECTLY IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE INVESTIGATIONS.**
10. A **SUMMARY OF THE OBSERVATIONS PRESENTED IN THE SPECIAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, RELATED TO THE CASES OF HOMICIDES AND DISAPPEARANCES OF WOMEN IN CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA.**

It must be indicated that in some cases, the National Commission on Human Rights did not complete analysis cards because it did not have a copy of the files.

11. The **OBSERVATIONS THAT ACCORDING TO LAW CORRESPOND TO EACH ANALYZED FILES**, in which the omissions or lacks found in the referenced file are indicated, in keeping to the reasoning explained in each case.
12. The **ESTABLISHMENT OF INVESTIGATIVE HYPOTHESIS, IN THOSE CASES WHERE THERE ARE ELEMENTS TO SET OUT HYPOTHESIS AND THE PROPOSED PROCEDURES THAT MUST BE IMMEDIATELY CARRIED OUT.**
13. The technical-legal point of view, which includes: the procedural status of the case; a summary of the observations indicated in the preceding sections; the significant elements that must be considered in the investigation in order to establish probable hypothesis of investigation; a forecast regarding the possibility of determining the manner, time, and motive for the homicide, in order to determine the identity of the persons allegedly responsible and, finally, in those cases in which evidence exists that make possible the assertion of federal jurisdiction, proceeding to preempt the case.
14. Likewise, the analysis presented includes the review carried out together with the Supervisory Body of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, that is to say, the Office

of the Inspector General. Said analysis **concludes with the possible responsibilities that may have been incurred by the public servants who presided over the investigations, and which, whether because of an inappropriate conduct or due to nonperformance of their duty that is imposed by law until the last day of service, contravened diverse legal provisions.**

It is necessary to highlight, that as a result of the serious deficiencies mentioned in the above paragraph, there are preliminary investigations in which it will be practically impossible to solve the homicides which are the subject of the mentioned investigations. However, the Federal Government's conviction to avoid impunity is reiterated, thereby ratifying its unchanging commitment to continue cooperating and collaborating, by means of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, with the local authorities to solve the greatest number of cases possible, with absolute respect for the sovereignty of the State of Chihuahua.

As regards the **files that contain criminal cases or proceedings**, in order to homologate the analysis of the proceedings contained in such files, the following classification criterion was used.

1. **NUMBER OF THE CRIMINAL CASE.**
2. **NAME OF THE VICTIM.**
3. **NAME OF THE PERSON PROSECUTED OR SENTENCED.**
4. **An OBJECTIVE DESCRIPTION AND SUMMARY OF THE FACTS,** specifying the manner and conditions in which the crime was committed.
5. **A DETAILED LOG OF THE PROCEEDINGS DEVELOPED BY THE JURISDICTIONAL AUTHORITY OR AUTHORITIES,** depending on the case.
6. **The NAME AND POSITION OF THE JURISDICTIONAL AND PROSECUTORIAL AUTHORITIES THAT PARTICIPATED IN THE PROCEEDINGS.**
7. **A SUMMARY OF THE OBSERVATIONS MADE IN THE SPECIAL REPORT OF THE NATIONAL COMMISSION OF HUMAN RIGHTS,**

**RELATED TO THE CASES OF HOMICIDES AND DISAPPEARANCES
OF WOMEN IN CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA.**

Here it must also be indicated that in some cases, the National Commission of Human Rights did not complete analysis cards because it did not have a copy of the files.

8. The **OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC REGARDING THE SCOPE AND ASPECTS THAT IN ITS CRITERION ARE RELEVANT IN EACH FILE.**
9. A **TECHNICAL-LEGAL OPINION** related to the procedural status of the file and the special circumstances, should they exist, found in the file.

If such is the case, there are stated **the alleged responsibilities that may have been incurred by the public servants who participated in the corresponding criminal case.**

Following, and in a summary format, there are presented the general results obtained from the analysis of the package of the first 50 files, which along with other work, occupied this Special Prosecutor's Unit from January 30 to May 31 of this year.

3.1 Results

In this FIRST REPORT OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT, and regarding the 50 files analyzed based on the certified copies of the same files remitted to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic by the Attorney General of Chihuahua, there was evidenced the existence of **29 preliminary investigations** and **21 criminal proceedings or cases**, which were grouped and systematized in the form and manner that is shown as follows:

INVESTIGATIONS	CASES
<i>Preliminary Investigations where the victims are identified</i>	20
<i>Preliminary Investigations where the victims are unidentified yet</i>	9
<i>Criminal cases or proceedings resulting from homicides committed against women.</i>	21
TOTAL	50

LIST OF PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS WITH IDENTIFIED VICTIMS.					
N°	Investigation	N°	Investigation	N°	Investigation
1.-	P.I. 8400/93-505	2.-	P.I. 12602/93-601	3.-	P.I. 25980/93-502
4.-	P.I. 4577/94-505	5.-	P.I. 9922/94-601	6.-	P.I. 10663/95-1103
7.-	P.I. 13516/95-601	8.-	P.I. 1436/95-502	9.-	P.I. 16593/95-1104
10.-	P.I. 14787/96-1103	11.-	P.I. 16015/96-1104	12.-	P.I. 19125/96-1104
13.-	P.I. 21959/97-1102	14.-	P.I. 7994/98-1102	15.-	P.I. 10718/98-1104
16.-	P.I. 828/99-1104	17.-	P.I. 15600/00-1501	18.-	P.I. 6140/00
19.-	P.I. 16332/00-1501	20.-	P.I. 14554/00-1501		

LIST OF PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATIONS WITH UNIDENTIFIED VICTIMS.					
N°	Investigation	N°	Investigation	N°	Investigation
1.-	P.I. 19906/94-0603	2.-	P.I. 539/95-1101	3.-	P.I. 4720/96-1103
4.-	P.I. 5712/96-1101	5.-	P.I. 941/96-1101	6.-	P.I. 16243/96-1103
7.-	P.I. 20558/97-1101	8.-	P.I. 3373/98-1103	9.-	P.I. 1517/00-1104

LIST OF CRIMINAL CASES OR PROCEEDINGS RESULTING FROM HOMICIDES COMMITTED AGAINST WOMEN.					
N°	Criminal Cases	N°	Criminal Cases	N°	Criminal Cases
1.-	502/93-IV	2.-	96/94-I	3.-	186/95
4.-	220/96	5.-	204/97	6.-	04/98-IV
7.-	84/98-III	8.-	229/98	9.-	320/98-II
10.-	346/98	11.-	71/99	12.-	424/99
13.-	14/00-II	14.-	414/00	15.-	454/00
16.-	58/01	17.-	157/01-I	18.-	254/01-II
19.-	448/01	20.-	471/01	21.-	102/98

3.1.1 General observations to criminal cases or proceedings

As it has been pointed out, from the 50 analyzed cases, **21 of them were criminal cases or proceedings**, that is to say, **files that were brought to arraignment before the local courts by the prosecutorial authorities of the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua**. The specific analysis of each one of the aforementioned criminal proceedings or actions is included in two binders identified as **APPENDIXES 1 AND 2** which have been delivered to the respective authorities for their review.

Nevertheless, **it is possible to present to the public the general results emanating from the analysis of these cases**, the same which are summarized in the following points and explanatory charts.

The **21 files of criminal cases or proceedings** resulted in **19 convictions**, that is to say, that the state Attorney General's Office proved to the courts the state's right to punish. Such **convictions were pronounced against 23 people, 20 of them men and 3 women**.

Furthermore, it is important to mention, that **said convictions became final and conclusive**, therefore these are **people who are serving sentences or are under security measures due to the crimes committed and with respect to which said persons were opportunely prosecuted and tried**.

On the other hand, it should be pointed out that in **criminal case 96/94-I**, brought as simple intentional homicide, in the modality of a brawl, the court of appeals **absolved the accused** since it considered unproven that the suspect had inflicted the injuries provoking the victim's death.

As to **criminal case 346/98**, it is **currently in the pre-trial investigation stage**. Therefore, the process is ongoing and pending resolution by the respective judge.

Certainly, it should be noted that in **criminal case 448/01**, the person convicted retracted their initial statement of guilt, and manifested that they had been tortured into accepting committing the crime for which they were sentenced. To this purpose, the Special Prosecutor's Unit, assisting the authorities with jurisdiction, and should it be appropriate, will apply to the detainee the

Specialized Psychological/Medical Expert Opinion for cases of alleged torture and/or mistreatment, which complies with Resolution A/057/2003 issued by the Attorney General of the Republic on August 18, 2003. The Expert Opinion above mentioned was established by the Office of the Attorney General following the guidelines of the Protocol of Istanbul.

Finally, it is necessary to mention that *in some cases it is observed that the facts causing the proceeding have nothing to do with the kind of homicides related to the cases which are subject to the attention and within the jurisdiction of the Special Prosecutor's Units created to deal with the homicides of women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua; that is to say, they do not present certain characteristics and/or similar behavioral patterns.* Also, there are included proceedings regarding criminally defined conduct which is different from homicide, under the jurisdiction of the Special Prosecutor's Unit, which is clearly shown in the following chart.

TYPE OF HOMICIDE AND OTHER CRIMINALLY DEFINED CONDUCT	CASES
Intentional homicide	14
Homicide committed during a fight	2
Non-intentional homicide	1
Parricide and attempted parricide	2
Theft	1
Attempted concealment by favoring ⁵	1
Total	21

Graphically, so as to be better understood, there are following presented diverse tables making a succinct description of each one of the 21 criminal cases or proceedings, omitting, in respect to the identity of the persons sentenced as mandated by the terms of the law, the name of the latter.

⁵ In the Criminal Code of the State of Chihuahua, there are two kinds of **aiding and abetting**, one of them is named **aiding and abetting by favoring** and the other is named **aiding and abetting by receipt**. The former is a crime committed against law enforcement and the latter is a crime committed against property, included in TITLES THREE and SIXTEEN, respectively, of said Code. Those crimes are set forth in the following way: **"CHAPTER VII, AIDING AND ABETTING BY FAVORING. ARTICLE 155.-** A penalty from three months to two years in prison plus a fine o up to forty times the minimum daily salary shall be imposed to any person who after the commission of the crime and without having participated in it, should help the accused to prevent the investigations of the pertinent authority, or to escape, thus hindering such investigations, or else hiding, changing or destroying traces, evidence, or instruments of the crime.

The same penalties shall be imposed to any person who should refuse to assist the authorities when asked to do so, in the investigation of crimes or in the localization of perpetrators or aides or abettors.

ARTICLE 156.- A fine from thirty to eighty times the minimum daily salary shall be imposed to any person who having knowledge of the commission of a crime officially prosecuted should fail to report it to the pertinent authority. In the case of a public servant who, because of his official duties had had knowledge of the presumptive commission of a crime, and failed to report it, a prison penalty from one to three years shall be imposed. (Paragraph amended by the Decree number 218-02 II P.E. published in the Official Gazette number 41 dated May 22, 2002).

If the public servant referred to in the preceding paragraph pertains to a police corps, the penalty imposed shall be from one to eight years of imprisonment. (Paragraph supplemented by Decree number 790-03 IX P. E. published in the Official Gazette number 69, dated August 27, 2003).

ARTICLE 157.- The penalties stipulated in this chapter shall not be imposed to any person who cannot be compelled by the authority to reveal a secret learned in the practice of his profession or work duties, neither those penalties set forth in section XIII of Article 24, except when trying to obtain a profit, cause a damage, commit a crime or acting with an illegal or immoral interest.

CHAPTER X AIDING AND ABETING BY RECEIPT.- **ARTICLE 291.-** A penalty of imprisonment from 6 months to 4 years shall be imposed to any person who having knowledge of a commission of a crime and without having participated in that commission, should acquire or receive the proceeds of the crime, applying the corresponding the penalties to the perpetrator of the crime if the above penalties were softer.

Half of the penalties mentioned above shall be imposed to anyone who because of the circumstances of reception, should have presumed illegal source of that content.

ARTICLE 291 Bis.- In addition to the penalties to be applied pursuant to the preceding article, imprisonment shall be extended from 6 months to 3 years, when the person receiving that object is permanently involved in buying and selling used parts or objects, if he fails to meet the following requirements:

- I. Identify the object he acquires or receives.
- II. Verify that the person from whom he receives the object, has full right to dispose of such object.
- III. Identify the person from whom he receives the object, by means of a document which copy shall be attached to the invoice or receipt issued, keeping a copy of all the documents.

ARTICLE 291 Ter.- An imprisonment penalty from 4 to 15 years plus a fine from 200 to 500 times the daily minimum wage shall be imposed in any of the following cases, to any person who without having participated in the commission of the crime of vehicle theft and knowing the legal source of two or more vehicles:

- I. Dismantle said vehicles or sell their parts jointly or separately.
 - II. Acquire, have, possess or keep them, even in different places.
 - III. Dispose, sell or deal with them in any form.
 - IV. Alter or modify the authentic documents that prove ownership or legal possession.
 - V. Modify in any manner, the physical appearance of vehicles with the purpose of avoiding identification.
- The aforementioned hypothetical cases shall be materialized even if the acts performed are set forth in different sections, provided that they refer to

CRIMINAL CASES OR PROCEEDINGS

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
1	502/93-IV	GLORIA YOLANDA TAPIA VEGA	*S-1	Parricide	<p>Court: 1st Criminal.</p> <p>Date: April 28, 1995.</p> <p>30 years in a psychiatric hospital.</p> <p>Redress of damage: it was not awarded.</p>	<p>On 04/28/95, the sentence imposed on S-1 became final, hospitalization in "Libertad" Civil Hospital was ordered.</p>	<p>S-1 committed parricide crime to the harm of the mother, said individual shows a disorder of confusional schizophreniform psychosis (madness)</p>

Abbreviations:

*S= Sentenced

AC= Accused *PROC.= Processed

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
2	96/94-I	EMILIA GARCIA HERNANDEZ	S-2	Simple intentional homicide in the modality of brawl	<p>Court: 1st Criminal.</p> <p>Date: April 23, 1997.</p> <p>4 years, 15 days.</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$12,063.30.*</p>	<p>On 04/28/97, the final sentence was appealed by the sentenced.</p> <p>On 06/30/98, the appellate case number 222/97 was decided, by which the State Supreme Court of Justice's Court Room revoked the appealed sentence, finding the processed not guilty, since it was not determined that the wound inflicted by S-2 had been the wound that caused Emilia Garcia Hernandez's death.</p>	<p>The day of the events, the decedent was with some friends in the nightclub called "La Madelon", the decedent participated in three different fights against another group of women, in which S-2 was one of them, and then Emilia Garcia Hernandez was stabbed in her neck with a jackknife that was carried by the sentenced.</p>

* Translator's Note: All amounts of redress of damages are expressed in Mexican pesos.

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
3	186/95	ELIZABETH MARTINEZ RODRIGUEZ	S-3	Homicide (Culpably negligent)	<p>Court: 2nd Criminal.</p> <p>Date: September 29, 1995.</p> <p>2 years in prison.</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$13,007.00.</p> <p>A suspended sentence was awarded to the sentenced</p>	<p>The final sentence was appealed by S-3.</p> <p>The appeal in question was filed under the appellate case number: 583/95, which was decided on 01/29/96 confirming the appealed decision.</p>	<p>The day of the events, Elizabeth Martinez Rodriguez was in her house drinking alcoholic beverages along with S-3 and a couple of friends. Later, Elizabeth and S-3 went into a bedroom, where Elizabeth was accidentally killed by S-3, with a firearm, due to a gunshot that wounded the victim's face causing her death.</p>

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
4	220/96	SILVIA RIVERA SALAS	S-4	Simple intentional homicide	<p>Court: 3rd Criminal.</p> <p>Date: December 20, 1997.</p> <p>10 years in prison.</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$17,854.00.</p>	<p>The sentence in question was pronounced only against one participant. S-4 appealed the final sentence that was decided in a second stage on 04/23/1998, where it was confirmed.</p>	<p>The day of the events, the decedent was with two individuals (S-4 and another ***AC) she was taken to a "llano" (area of flat ground) where she was attacked by both individuals with some sharp-edged instruments causing her 21 injuries in different parts her body, which provoked her death.</p>

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
5	204/97	VERÓNICA BELTRÁN MANJARREZ	S-5	Simple intentional homicide	<p>Court: 1st Criminal.</p> <p>Date: March 27, 1998.</p> <p>9 years in prison.</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$25,000.00.</p>	Through a court order dated 06/09/98, the sentence became final.	The day of the events, the decedent was with her sister and their respective boyfriends (who belong to the gang called "Los Gatos"), they were walking toward her house, when they were attacked by several individuals of the gang called "City 13". Specifically, S-5 fired seven times with a rifle, 22 caliber, at the members of the gang called "Los Gatos" and then Veronica Beltran Manjarrez was injured and later died.

No .	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
6	04/98- IV	PAULA ZEPEDA MENA	S-6	Parricide and attempted parricide	<p>Court: 1st Criminal.</p> <p>Date: July 28, 1993.</p> <p>20 years in a psychiatric hospital.</p> <p>Redress of damage: it was not awarded.</p>	<p>On 07/29/98 when the appellate case 308/98 was decided, the Appellate Court ordered to institute the special proceeding because it was proven that the sentenced had mental disorders. On 07/31/98, a new decision was pronounced where S-6's hospitalization in a psychiatric center was ordered. By court order dated 08/20/98 an appeal filed by the guardian and counsel for the defense of the sentenced was admitted, same that was decided on 09/25/98, confirming the appealed sentence</p>	<p>The day of the events, S-6 was asleep and when S-6 awoke S-6 mistook the parents for thieves, therefore, S-6 went to the kitchen where S-6 took a knife and stabbed his mother and father, but his mother died.</p>

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
7	84/98-III	MARIA MAURA CARMONA ZAMORA	S-7	Homicide	<p>Court: 1st Criminal.</p> <p>Date: April 18, 2002.</p> <p>8 years, 6 months in prison.</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$22,046.00.</p>	<p>The final sentence was appealed. By decision dated 07/12/02 the appellate case 215/02 was resolved where the appealed decision was confirmed. Likewise, S-7 appealed under "Amparo" proceeding the sentence pronounced in the second stage. On 12/03/02, said sentence was confirmed by the First Collegiate Court of the Seventeenth Circuit.</p>	<p>The day of the events, the decedent was fighting with her husband, due to the fight, S-7 shot the decedent three times with a firearm, killing her.</p> <p>It is concluded that this homicide is the outcome of domestic violence.</p>

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
8	229/98	VERÓNICA HUITRON QUEZADA	S-8 S-8-1	Simple intentional homicide	<p>Court: 3rd Criminal.</p> <p>Date: January 11, 2001.</p> <p>17 years in prison for the male sentenced and 9 years in prison for the female sentenced.</p> <p>On May 13, 2003, the sentence imposed upon S-8-1 was increased to 11 years in prison.</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$11,273.30.</p>	<p>The final sentence was appealed by the sentenced persons and the Public Prosecutor in the service of the Court presiding the case. When said appeal was decided, the final sentence was amended and then the penalty was increased to 11 years in prison for the female sentenced.</p>	<p>The day of the events, Veronica Huitron Quezada and another female friend (who were prostitutes) stole from some customers the amount of \$6,000 US dollars after drinking alcoholic beverages. So as to not be discovered, Veronica and her female friend split up, she went to S-8 and S-8-1's house. From the proceedings, it is concluded that when the sentenced persons found out that Veronica Huitron Quezada carried money, they decided to kill her; therefore, the probable motive for the homicide was the robbery.</p>

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
9	320/98-II	ARACELI MANRIQUEZ GOMEZ	S-9	Aggravated homicide	<p>Court: 1st Criminal.</p> <p>Date: March 5, 1999.</p> <p>24 years in prison.</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$23,850.00.</p>	<p>The sentence was appealed by S-9.</p> <p>Said appeal was filed under the appellate case 142/99, same that was decided on 04/30/99, amending the appealed sentence, reducing the penalty of S-9, imposing him 22 years in prison.</p>	<p>The sentenced was living with Aracely Manriquez Gomez, who, due to mistreatment, decided to get leave S-9. Later, Aracely Manriquez Gomez began to work in an assembly plant, such circumstance annoyed the sentenced. Due to jealousy, the sentenced decided to kill Aracely Manriquez Gomez with a jackknife. It is concluded that the homicide of Aracely Manriquez Gomez was due to revenge due to passion.</p>

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
10	346/98	OLGA GONZALEZ LOPEZ	PROC-10	<p><i>Homicide.</i></p> <p><i>On September 18, 1998, the 2nd Criminal Court issued an arrest warrant for the person identified as PROC-10.</i></p> <p><i>On 01/16/04, the arrest warrant was executed, issuing the corresponding order for the commitment of the defendant. Therefore, the criminal proceeding brought against PROC-10 is in process.</i></p>			<p>The day of the events, the allegedly responsible along with his brother and some friends, who were drunk, began to insult and threaten Olga Gonzalez Lopez, outside her domicile.</p> <p>Due to the above, Olga Gonzalez Lopez came out from her house to ask them to leave.</p> <p>As a response, Proc-10 shot the victim and provoked her death.</p>

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
11	71/99	ELSA AMERICA ARREGUÍN MENDOZA	S-11	Homicide	<p>Court: 3rd Criminal.</p> <p>Date: April 24, 2000.</p> <p>12 years in prison.</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$30,648.00.</p>	<p>The final sentence was appealed by both the sentenced and the Public Prosecutor.</p> <p>On 09/18/00, said appeal was decided under the appellate case 202/00, the Appellate Court ordered to reduce the sentence of 10 years in prison.</p>	<p>The day of the events, the sentenced shot Elsa América Arreguin Mendoza, who was his brother's spouse, with a firearm, provoking her death.</p> <p>The victim was pregnant and lost the baby.</p>

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
12	424/99	MARÍA DEL REFUGIO NUÑEZ LOPEZ AND DAGOBERTO ARÉVALO TALAVERA	S-12	Homicide and bodily injuries (intentional) in a fight as provoked party	<p>Court: 2nd Criminal.</p> <p>Date: February 18, 2002.</p> <p>5 years and 4 months in prison and a suspended sentence was awarded to the sentenced</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$25,148.50.</p>	<p>The Public Prosecutor in the service of the Trial Court appealed the final sentence.</p> <p>On 05/29/02, the Appellate Court decided the appellate case 129/02, confirming the appealed sentence.</p>	<p>The day of the events, outside of a bar, the sentenced had a fight with Dagoberto Arevalo Talavera, who was stabbed several times.</p> <p>When Maria del Refugio Nuñez Lopez saw the above, she began to beat the sentenced, who attacked her fatally injuring her with the abovementioned knife.</p>

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
13	14/00-II	JUANA GONZÁLEZ PIÑÓN	S-13	Homicide (Intentional)	<p>Court: 1st Criminal.</p> <p>Date: May 25, 2001.</p> <p>8 years and 3 months in prison.</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$27,413.00.</p>	<p>The final sentence was appealed, same that was amended in regard to the amount of the redress of damage that was increased in the amount of \$112,718.00. The sentenced filed an "Amparo" proceeding against the decision of the second appellate court, same that was decided by the First Collegiate Court of the Seventeenth Circuit, which ordered to leave the original sentence.</p>	<p>The day of the events, the sentenced went to Juana Gonzalez Piñon's house, with whom the sentenced had had a sentimental relationship. Due to the fact that Juana Gonzalez Piñon said no to a reconciliation and reinstate her relationship with S-13, the latter stabbed her and provoked her death.</p>

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
14	414/00	DOMITILA TRUJILLO POSADA	S-14	Simple intentional homicide	<p>Court: 1st Criminal.</p> <p>Date: August 15, 2001.</p> <p>9 years and six months in prison.</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$31,167.00.</p>	The sentenced appealed the final sentence, which was decided by the Appellate Court under the appellate case number 362/01, confirming the appealed sentence.	The sentenced came in to Domitila Trujillo Posada's house on the pretext of letting her know that the sentenced would return to her the living quarters S-14 was occupying because said house was the property of the victim. S-14 wounded Domitila Trujillo Posada with wrench and a knife causing her death.

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
15	454/00	MARÍA ISABEL MARTÍNEZ GONZÁLEZ	S-15	Simple intentional homicide	<p>Court: 2nd Criminal.</p> <p>Date: April 12, 2002.</p> <p>11 years in prison.</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$27,677.00.</p>	<p>The final sentence was appealed by the sentenced and Public Prosecutor.</p> <p>Said appeal was decided by the Appellate Court under the appellate case 312/02, where the appealed sentence was amended, increasing the sentence to 14 years in prison.</p>	The sentenced stated that he killed his wife because she was unfaithful to him (this submission was not corroborated by S-15).

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
16	58/01	SANDRA CORINA GUTIÉRREZ	S-16	Attempted Concealment by favoring	<p>Court: 3rd Criminal.</p> <p>Date: July 27, 2001.</p> <p>4 months in prison, and a suspended sentence was awarded to the sentenced.</p>	<p>The final sentence was pronounced on 09/10/01.</p>	<p>Sandra Corina Gutierrez was circulating in a Van truck along with several young persons, among them, there was a young person nicknamed "El Chato". He carried a firearm, which was accidentally shot and the decedent was fatally wounded.</p> <p>However, the file of the criminal case, which was put at the disposal of the Special Prosecutor's office, did not deal with the homicide of Sandra Corina Gutierrez but the attempted concealment by favoring. The sentenced was found guilty of concealment when he tried to cover up the murderer.</p>

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
17	157/01-I	NORMA LETICIA MORENO QUINTERO	S-17	Homicide culpably negligent	<p>Court: 1st Criminal.</p> <p>Date: July 2, 2002.</p> <p>3 years in prison, a suspended sentence was awarded to the sentenced</p> <p>Redress of damage: it was not awarded.</p>	Through a court record dated 07/25/02 the sentence in question became final.	Norma Leticia Moreno Quintero worked in a nightclub called "Cash Bar", which belonged to S-17. On the day of the events, the person sentenced was drunk in his establishment and with a firearm he shot several times causing negligently a mortal wound to Norma Leticia Moreno Quintero.

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
18	448/01	MARTHA CLAUDIA PIZARRO VELASQUEZ	S-18	Intentional aggravated homicide	<p>Court: 3rd Criminal.</p> <p>Date: October 18, 2002.</p> <p>23 years in prison.</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$35,495.00.</p>	Through a sentence pronounced in the second stage, the sentence of 23 years in prison imposed on S-18 was confirmed and the Court ordered him to pay the redress of damage.	The sentenced manifested that he had sentimental relationship with Martha Claudia Pizarro Velasquez, and due to jealousy he decided to strangle her until he killed her.

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
19	254/01-II	GEMA NEVAREZ GARCIA	S-19 S-19-1	Aggravated rape and aggravated homicide	<p>Court: 1st Criminal.</p> <p>Date: March 19, 2002.</p> <p>S-19 was sentenced to 28 years in prison because of the crimes of aggravated homicide with unfair advantage and aggravated rape, and S-19-1 was sentenced to 22 years in prison because of aggravated homicide with unfair advantage.</p> <p>Redress of damage: \$31,876.50.</p>	<p>The final sentence was appealed by the sentenced persons and Public Prosecutor.</p> <p>Said appeal was decided amending the appealed sentence, S-19 was sentenced to serve 39 years in prison and S-19-1 was sentenced to serve 30 years in prison because of the same crimes.</p>	<p>The victim, Gema Nevarez García, was a 4 years old female child, who was entrusted to the female sentenced, who was sister of the minor's mother, for her care.</p> <p>Gema Nevarez García was constantly mistreated by the sentenced persons who killed her the day of the events. Furthermore, it was proven that S-19 raped the child.</p>

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING No.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
20	471/01	FRANCISCA TORRES CASILLAS	S-20	Intentional homicide	<p>Court: 2nd Criminal.</p> <p>Date: August 31, 2002.</p> <p>Hospitalization in a psychiatric hospital.</p> <p>A maximum term of 10 years.</p> <p>Redress of damage: it was not awarded.</p>	Through a court record dated 12/04/02 the sentence in this case became final. It was ordered that S-20 be hospitalized in a psychiatric hospital.	The sentenced killed Francisca Torres Casillas beating her head several times until she died. During the process brought against the sentenced, it was proven that he has mental disorders; therefore, a special proceeding was brought against him.

No.	CRIMINAL CASE OR PROCEEDING NO.	VICTIM'S NAME	RESPONSIBLE OR ALLEGED RESPONSIBLE	CRIME BY WHICH THE SENTENCE WAS PRONOUNCED OR THE PROCEEDING IS BROUGHT	SENTENCE DATA	REMARKS REGARDING THE SENTENCE OR PROCEEDING IN PROCESS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE CRIMINAL CONDUCT
21	102/98-I	CLAUDIA LINCON	S-21 S-21-1	Robbery	Court: 4 th Criminal. Date: July 10, 1998. 1 month in prison.	Through a court record dated 08/05/98 the sentence became final.	The sentenced persons were in a ballroom called "El Planet Rock", when Claudia Lincon and her boyfriend arrived there. The sentenced persons taking advantage of the moment when Claudia Lincon and her boyfriend left their places to steal a jacket and a purse that belonged to the victim and her boyfriend. The sentenced persons were detained when they were leaving the ballroom, and thereafter they were brought to trial. It is unknown the reason why this criminal case was included in the package of cases of homicides of women

3.1.2 General observations to preliminary investigations

Apart from the observations that, in turn, were made by the **National Commission for Human Rights** in its SPECIAL REPORT ON THE HOMICIDE CASES AND DISAPPEARANCES OF WOMEN IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA, as well as those that are specifically established in the binders for each case analyzed as **APPENDIXES 3, 4 AND 5**, it is possible to make generically a series of observations to the **29 files containing preliminary investigations**. Such observations have mainly to do with omissions or defects that brought about, among other things, inadequate law enforcement for which are liable the state public servants, to the extent that they denied access to justice for the victims and their families. An opportune report of the above referenced omissions and defects is given in **APPENDIXES 6 thru 14**. Nevertheless, it is necessary to point out due to their importance the following:

1. **The public documents at sight were certified copies of the preliminary investigations and criminal proceedings or cases, which in their majority were very low quality copies, and therefore were very difficult to read.**
2. **All of the analyzed files were not in chronological, nor even systematized, therefore it was necessary to made two control logs; one of them respecting the original pages given to the files, and the other the chronological order that should have been followed in the proceedings.**
3. **A recurring fact in almost all of the reviewed files is that the Agent of the Public Prosecutor on the case did not take a statement from the witnesses that discovered the body or bodies, or the remains in question, despite the fact that there was information that allowed the location of the aforementioned persons**
4. **There are attached to the analyzed files statements made by persons with no legal justification or reason for why, by whom, or under what circumstances the persons appeared before the Agent of the Public Prosecutor so as to render their statement**
5. **In some cases, mainly in those that the possible motive could be linked to crimes of federal jurisdiction, the Agent of the Public Prosecutor did not delve deeply into questioning the witnesses that made the identification of the body or bodies.**

6. In the same manner, there is marked inaction in the investigation and, when there are investigations, these were carried out in an untimely manner.
7. There are serious mistakes concerning the date of the proceedings, affecting the validity of the procedures, since in some of the cases there is no indication of the date on which the proceedings were carried out, and in others there appear dates before the date of the commission of the crime under investigation.
8. There cannot be found the resolution to proceed from the respective Agent of the Public Prosecutor that indicates the close or initiation of the proceedings.
9. In some cases, there is not attached to the analyzed files, the corresponding investigative report that should have been rendered by the Judicial Police agents who were assigned to the investigation.
10. In some of these files there are communications from the expert services office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua, stating that the expert opinion requested could not be practiced due to the lack of the necessary physical equipment.
11. Attached to these files are various documents, such as verbal descriptions, expert opinions without signature, VICAP formats (*"Violent Crime Apprehension Program"*), investigative reports of the state Judicial Police, among other things, that lack a logical or chronological sequence. Neither do there exist the prosecutorial records that give formal validity to the aforementioned documents.
12. There does not exist any record that there was formulated a register of forensic data that would ease identification of the victims that are still unidentified. In this same manner, neither was there found a record of the existence of a register of persons that had filed a missing persons complaint for their female relatives, which would have permitted systematic comparison of the forensic information of the unidentified female homicide victims with the forensic information provided by those persons who filled out a report about missing relatives
13. In cases of female homicide victims, and which are still unknown, there are not attached to the file any expert opinions on forensic anthropology, facial reconstruction (when the skull exists) nor is there a record that an expert opinion of this type was requested.

14. Frequently the contents of the experts opinions rendered, mainly field criminology, do not match the prosecutorial records made out at the scene of the crime by the corresponding agents of the Public Prosecutor.
15. In none of the analyzed files was there found that a request had been made, nor is there attached to the proceedings, any expert opinion for a search for fibers on the victim's clothing for the purpose of later corroboration; the preceding applies even to the remains or bodies of never identified female victims.
16. Frequently the trustworthiness of the cronothanato diagnostic is under suspicion; first, because it does not methodically demonstrate, in a proven and systematic fashion, the procedure used to reach those conclusions, which were the elements that led to the establishment of the probable time or date of death; and, second, because in some cases it was detected that said expert reports stated dates on which it was fully proven that the victims were still alive.
17. In the homicide cases committed with firearms, there is not attached to the proceedings nor does a prosecutorial record exist that the corresponding expert opinion of the victim's body and clothing were carried out.
18. It appears that the persons responsible for the Special Prosecutor's Unit for the Investigation of Homicides of Women, belonging to the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua did not apply the corresponding supervision and management mechanisms in the investigations under its jurisdiction, since it appears that there is a lack of a method, or a basic procedure guide, which would have given uniformity and follow-up to the investigations that could have corrected those serious omissions incurred by the persons responsible for carrying out the procedures tending to solve the crime.

3.1.3 Cases preempted under federal jurisdiction

Of these 29 files a **total of 7 Preliminary Investigations have been identified in which there are elements that justify the direct intervention of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, since in these files conduct was detected that may be under Federal Court jurisdiction.** The aforementioned preliminary investigations are the following:

No.	Preliminary Investigation	No.	Preliminary Investigation	No.	Preliminary Investigation
1.-	P.I. 10663-1103/95	2.-	P.I. 14787/96-1103	3.-	P.I. 19125/96-1104
4.-	P.I. 828/99-1104	5.-	P.I. 6140/00	6.-	P.I. 16332/00-1501
7.-	P.I. 14554/00-1501				

The prior selection is due to elements that establish the probable commission of criminal conducts which are under the jurisdiction of the federal authority, because the conduct in question may be criminally defined by the Federal Law against Organized Crime or any other specifically applicable federal law, including, of course, the Federal Criminal Code.

It should be noted that prior to the review of the files remitted by the state authorities, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic had already intervened in 4 of these preliminary investigations by means of the Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor in the Municipality of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, which is in charge of said homicide investigations and related crimes. Therefore, preemption is still to be exercised in the following:

No.	Preliminary Investigation	No.	Preliminary Investigation	No.	Preliminary Investigation
1.-	P.I. 10663/95-1103	2.-	P.I. 19125/96-1104	3.-	P.I. 16332/2000

The above was informed to the Office of the Assistant Attorney General for Special Investigation of Organized Crime by means of Official Letter FEH/266/04, regarding said preliminary investigations so as to exercise the preemption power pursuant to Articles 21 and 102, section "A" of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, Article 4, paragraph I of the Organic Law of the Attorney General's Office and Article 15 of the Regulations promulgated there under, Article 8 of the Federal Law against Organized Crime, Article 10 of the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure, and Resolution A/003/04 of the Attorney General of the Republic dated January 27, 2004.

3.1.4 Cases of collaboration with local jurisdictional authorities in the investigation of homicides of women

Regarding the 29 analyzed preliminary investigations, it is concluded that **22 homicide cases are within the exclusive jurisdiction of the local authorities**, these investigations are the following:

No.	Investigation	No.	Investigation	No.	Investigation
1.-	P.I. 8400/93-05	2.-	P.I. 12602/93-601	3.-	P.I. 25980/93-502
4.-	P.I. 4577/94-505	5.-	P.I. 9922/94-601	6.-	P.I. 19906/94-0603
7.-	P.I.13516/95-601	8.-	P.I. 539/95-1101	9.-	P.I. 16593/95-1104
10.-	P.I. 941/96-1101	11.-	P.I. 4720/96-1102	12.-	P.I. 5712/96-1101
13.-	P.I. 16243/96-1103	14.-	P.I. 16015/96-1104	15.-	P.I. 20558/97-1101
16.-	P.I. 21959/97-1102	17.-	P.I. 3373/98-1103	18.-	P.I. 7994/98-1102
19.-	P.I. 10718/98-1104	20.-	P.I. 1517/00-1104	21.-	P.I. 15600/00-1501
22.-	P.I. 1436/95-502				

The prior conclusion was reached by virtue of the fact, that generally, it is established that no federal laws were breached justifying preemption by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. The reason for not preempting is that these cases are unconnected to federal crimes, or are not cases in which the Federal Law against Organized Crime should be applied.

However, as has already been set out, in the binders that are contained in **APPENDIXES 3 AND 4, there are specified in detail the corresponding investigative hypotheses, as well as proposed the procedures that should be utilized in each one of the 22 preliminary investigations**, so that they may be taken into consideration by the authorities of the Special Prosecutor's Unit for the Investigation of Homicides of Women of the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua, and to which collaboration will be given for such purpose.

However, upon analyzing the file identified as **P.I. 1436/95-502**, it results from the certified copy of said preliminary investigation that it is still in process, and that its last procedure was carried out on June 2, 1999. However in its observations, the National Commission of Human Rights points out that in the investigation of reference, it verified the existence of a "resolution of arraignment" dated June 4, 1999 and for this reason there is no explanation as to why the investigation in question is still being integrated.

3.1.4.1 Preliminary Investigations with unidentified persons

Of the previous **29** preliminary investigations analyzed, in **9 cases**, it has not been possible to identify the victims. These investigations are as follows:

No.	Preliminary Investigation	No.	Preliminary Investigation	No.	Preliminary Investigation
1.-	P.I. 19906/94-0603	4.-	P.I. 539/95-1101	7.-	P.I. 4720/96-1102
2.-	P.I. 5712/96-1101	5.-	P.I. 941/96-1101	8.-	P.I. 16243/96-1103
3.-	P.I. 20558/97-1101	6.-	P.I. 3373/98-1103	9.-	P.I. 1517/00-1104

Those files were analyzed in detail and the results are found in **APPENDIX 5**.

In each technical-legal analysis, there is established the number of the preliminary investigation, and also the number used to classify the body or human remains found by the Office of the Attorney General in the state of Chihuahua. It also includes a section with the personal particulars of the victim; this allows, as far as possible, to compile, with the exception of the name, all the information that was obtained at the beginning of the investigation. Also, indicated is a record listing which expert opinions were carried out, or should have been carried out, the authorities who participated, and the observations made to that case by the National Commission on Human Rights.

Finally, some investigative hypothesis are formulated for each case, the observation of this Special Prosecutor's Unit, along with an "array" of procedures that should be fully practiced by the authorities in charge of the investigations, and each analysis concludes with an opinion regarding each case.

It is the opinion of this Special Prosecutor's Unit regarding the case files relating to unidentified victims, that it is necessary to proceed as follows.

First, for all cases found in **Appendix 5** all suggested procedures must be concluded, since some of these procedures, if successful may, perhaps, establish the identity of the victims.

Similarly, it is also necessary to finish integrating the **CENTRAL DATA BASE OF WOMEN MISSING IN CIUDAD JUAREZ**,

CHIHUAHUA, as the confrontation of the information therein contained will be able to provide important data and hypotheses that may lead to the possible identification of victims.

In the same way, it is also necessary that simultaneously the total number of biological samples from the victims' families be collected, in order to have the respective genetic profiles. As it will be pointed out later, this Special Prosecutor's Unit has a **FORENSIC GENETICS DATA BASE** which is in the process of collecting the abovementioned biological profiles. The latter is essential so that if in some cases it should be considered necessary to exhume human remains located in well-identified places, to have the DNA results of the victims' relatives in order to make the respective corroboration.

Regarding the exhumation of the remains of those victims buried in a mass grave, this Special Prosecutor's Unit considers it imperative to complete the abovementioned steps, and verify the location of the buried remains. To this end, it will be necessary to seek the advice of experts in forensics and criminal anthropology to determine the real possibilities in each case of finding the remains of the victims interred in mass graves. As to the preceding, various discussions have been held with the Federal Commissioner to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, so as to act in coordination on this matter and be able to provide an appropriate response to the victims' relatives.

It is worth mentioning in these cases that the guidelines used to incorporate them as investigative material by the Special Prosecutor's Unit for the Homicides of Women of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua was inconsistent. For example, there were incorporated files such as preliminary investigation number 941/96, which refers to the finding of the body of a newborn baby girl, in relation to which the aforementioned state Prosecutor's Unit should have, immediately, declared it outside of its jurisdiction.

3.1.5 Analysis of possible responsibilities of public servants

As a contribution to avoid impunity and make effective access to justice in favor of the victims and their relatives, it is imperative to notify the authorities of the existence of possible liabilities attributable to the public servants who were in charge of integrating the 29 preliminary investigations and 21 criminal actions, which make up the first pack of 50 cases, subject of this Special Prosecutor's Unit report. It should also be pointed out that said liabilities were detected only in the group of 29 preliminary investigations, which will be specifically mentioned as follows.

So, should it be appropriate, it corresponds to local authorities to impose liabilities, administrative as well as criminal, as provided by **ARTICLE 119 OF THE CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE FOR THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA**, which states that all public servants are bound to denounce possible criminal actions, of which they have knowledge, as is prescribed under the previously mentioned article, which textually and literally states:

"All persons who in the performance of their duties have knowledge of the possible commission of a crime that should be publicly prosecuted are bound to immediately notify the public prosecutor, providing to the latter all information they may have and placing at the latter's disposal the suspects if they had been detained."

Along these lines, in keeping with the COLLABORATION AGREEMENT TO INSTRUMENT JOINT ACTION IN THE INVESTIGATIONS TO SOLVE THE HOMICIDES OF WOMEN PERPETRATED WITH SPECIFIC CHARACTERISTICS AND/OR SIMILAR BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS, THAT WAS SIGNED BY THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, as well as the GENERAL AGREEMENT FOR COORDINATION AND COLLABORATION IN ORDER TO MAKE LAW ENFORCEMENT MORE EFFICIENT SIGNED BY THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC AND THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, personnel belonging to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic did a detailed study of the records integrating the files of the above mentioned 29 preliminary investigations, related to the homicides of women in Ciudad Juarez in Chihuahua. As a result of such study, ***there was detected the possible presence of the crime of improper use of public***

authority committed by the substantive decision-making personnel of the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua, in integrating the respective preliminary investigations.

Likewise, in the administrative area, it is appropriate to denounce acts and omissions of public servants who have contravened any of the obligations established in article 23 of the Law of Administrative Responsibilities of Public Servants for the State of Chihuahua, thus in accordance with the provisions of article 27, paragraph two, of the abovementioned Law, which authorizes all citizens to file complaints concerning this kind of behavior.

The preceding statement is made in light of the fact that in certain cases due to the seriously negligent conduct or omissions of such government officials, it will be very difficult to catch the persons suspected of the murders, due to the loss of evidence, inadequate handling of investigations or of the crime scene. It is imperative that the conduct which resulted in the aforementioned result not go unpunished.

With this report this Special Prosecutor's Unit, in accordance with recommendations, suggestions and points of view of the CNDH, CENAPI and the Office of the Inspector General, the latter two offices under the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, ***formally makes public to the authorities of the Office of the Attorney General for the State of Chihuahua, the list of public servants who intervened in the 29 preliminary investigations to be detailed further on, as there were found serious negligence and omissions in the performance of their duties.***

Such list is set out in **APPENDIXES 6 to 14**, which ***specifically indicate, in the analysis of each preliminary investigation, the conduct or conducts that, in the opinion of this Special Prosecutor's Unit, as well as that of the above referred agencies, may be defined as responsibilities of an administrative and/or criminal nature, furthermore stating which provisions may have been contravened.***

Concerning the possible liabilities of the public servants of the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua that participated in the previously mentioned investigations, these are based on the provisions of article 2, Section "A", Parts II, III and IV of the **Organic Law for the Office of the Public Prosecutor of Chihuahua**, as well as the provisions of *article 23 of the Law of*

Administrative Responsibilities of Public Servants for the state of Chihuahua. This last article states to the letter:

"All public servants, to preserve legality, honesty, loyalty, impartiality and efficiency in the performance of their employment, charge or commission, in addition to their work duties and rights, shall have the following obligations:

I. To perform with utmost diligence the service for which they are responsible and to abstain from any act or omission that results in suspension or deficiency of said service or implies improper or wrongful use of their employment, charge or commission; (...)

XVII. To refrain from any act or omission which implies noncompliance of the legal provisions related to public service; (...)

XIX. To inform their superior of any act or omission of any the public servant under their direction, which may imply non-observance of the obligations to which reference is made in the various sections of this article; (...)

XXV. All others determined by other laws and regulations"
(...)

There is also applicable, regarding possible criminal responsibilities, the stipulations of *article 134*, part III of the **Criminal Code for the State of Chihuahua**, related to the crime of **improper use of authority**, provided in TITLE TWO, as denominated CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, CHAPTER XI, IMPROPER USE OF AUTHORITY AND TORTURE, that declares:

"Improper use of authority is perpetrated by a public servant, an agent of the government or the persons they commission, whatever their hierarchy may be, in the following cases: ...

III. When they unduly delay or deny to private individuals the protection or service that the public servant is bound to provide or hinders the submission or the processing of a request."

The aforestated legal provision foresees, in the respective case, the following penalties:

“Upon the person who commits the crime of improper use of public authority there shall be imposed from one to eight year of imprisonment, a fine of thirty to two hundred times minimum wage, and barred from holding other public employment, charge or office from one to five years, and dismissal.”

Generally, there were identified **167 state public servants**, who intervened in 29 preliminary investigations belonging to the 50 analyzed cases in this First Report, of which **81 public servants have possible administrative and/or crime responsibilities**; that is, practically 50% of those who participated in such investigations.

In such a situation, this Special Prosecutor's Unit considers that based upon the analysis performed, as mentioned above by the CENAPI, the Inspector General of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, and the Report presented by the National Commission on Human Rights, administrative and/or criminal responsibilities may have been incurred by:

- 7** Prosecutors
- 20** Agents of the Public Prosecutor
- 10** Deputy Agents of the Public Prosecutor
- 1** Deputy Office Chief of Preliminary Investigations
- 2** Office and conciliation proceedings chiefs
- 24** Agents of the Judicial Police
- 17** Experts

Following is a table that summarizes the cases of possible liabilities, in which, as previously mentioned, the names of the public official involved are not revealed.

	Preliminary Investigation Number	Name of the Victim	Cause of death or probable cause of death	Public servants that intervened	With possible criminal responsibility	%	With possible administrative responsibility	%
1	8400/93-505	LUZ IVONNE DE LA O GARCÍA	<i>Traumatism Cranium Encephalic</i>	34	14	41.18%	16	47.06%
2	12602/93-601	GUADALUPE IVONNE ESTRADA SALAS	<i>Undetermined</i>	29	12	41.38%	15	51.72%
3	25980/93-502	ANA GIL DE BRAVO	<i>Bullet fired from firearm</i>	16	9	56.25%	10	62.50%
4	4577/94-505	MARÍA DEL ROCÍO CODERO ESQUIVEL	<i>Asphyxia by strangulation</i>	27	11	40.74%	13	48.15%
5	9922/94-601	DONNA MAURINNE STRIPLIN BOGGS	<i>Wound from a sharp-edged instrument</i>	16	13	81.25%	14	87.50%
6	19906/94-0603	UNIDENTIFIED VICTIM	<i>Probable strangulation</i>	13	7	53.85%	8	61.54%
7	10663/95-1103	ROSALBA ORTEGA SAUCEDO	<i>Bullet fired by from firearm</i>	21	16	76.19%	16	76.19%
8	13516/95-601	ERIKA GARCÍA MORENO	<i>Asphyxia by strangulation</i>	27	10	37.04%	18	66.67%
9	1436/95-502	MARÍA CRISTINA QUEZADA AMADOR	<i>Undetermined</i>	14	11	78.57%	11	78.57%
10	16593/95-1104	MARÍA DE LOS ÁNGELES HERNÁNDEZ DERAZ	<i>Bullet fired by from firearm</i>	20	11	55.00%	11	55.00%
11	539/95-1101	UNIDENTIFIED VICTIM	<i>Undetermined</i>	10	6	60.00%	6	60.00%
12	14787/96-1103	ROCÍO AGÜERO MIRANDA	<i>Undetermined</i>	33	13	39.39%	14	42.42%
13	16015/96-1104	SOLEDAD BELTRÁN CASTILLO	<i>Bullet fired from firearm</i>	17	8	47.06%	10	58.82%
14	19125/96-1104	VICTORIA PARKER HOPKINS Y RITA PARKER HOPKINS O RITA PARKER BARRAGÁN	<i>Bullet fired from firearm</i>	25	12	48.00%	13	52.00%
15	4720/96-1102	UNIDENTIFIED VICTIM	<i>Wound from a sharp-edged instrument</i>	16	5	31.25%	5	31.25%

	Preliminary Investigation Number	Name of the Victim	Cause of death or probable cause of death	Public servants that intervened	With possible criminal responsibility	%	With possible administrative responsibility	%
16	5712/96-1101	UNIDENTIFIED VICTIM	<i>Asphyxia by strangulation</i>	16	9	56.25%	10	62.50%
17	941/96-1101	UNIDENTIFIED VICTIM	<i>Probable strangulation</i>	16	11	68.75%	11	68.75%
18	16243/96-1103	UNIDENTIFIED VICTIM	<i>Wound from a sharp-edged instrument</i>	17	8	47.06%	11	64.71%
19	21959/97-1102	JUANA AGUIÑAGA MARES	<i>Asphyxia by strangulation</i>	24	11	45.83%	12	50.00%
20	20558/97-1101	UNIDENTIFIED FEMININE VICTIM	<i>Asphyxia by strangulation</i>	16	6	37.50%	10	62.50%
21	7994/98-1102	ARGELIA IRENE SALAZAR CRISPÍN	<i>Undetermined</i>	31	8	25.81%	17	54.84%
22	10718/98-1104	NORA ELIZABETH FLORES FLORES	<i>Asphyxia by strangulation</i>	15	6	40.00%	9	60.00%
23	3373/98-1103	UNIDENTIFIED VICTIM	<i>Traumatism Cranium Encephalic</i>	11	5	45.45%	7	63.64%
24	828/99-1104	PATRICIA MONROY TORRES	<i>Bullet fired from firearm</i>	27	7	25.93%	7	25.93%
25	15600/2000-1501	LILIANA HOLGUÍN DE SANTIAGO	<i>Traumatism Cranium Encephalic</i>	20	6	30.00%	8	40.00%
26	6140/00	BERENICE ORTIZ GÓMEZ	<i>Bullet fired from firearm</i>	17	4	23.53%	5	29.41%
27	16332/00-1501	AÍDA CARRILLO RODRÍGUEZ	<i>Bullet fired from firearm</i>	18	5	27.78%	6	33.33%
28	14554/00-1501	MARTHA ALICIA ESQUIVEL GARCÍA Y SANDRA HENRRING MONREAL	<i>Bullet fired from firearm</i>	12	6	50.00%	6	50.00%
29	1517/2000-1104	UNIDENTIFIED VICTIM	<i>Asphyxia by strangulation</i>	14	7	50.00%	10	71.43%
	Total				257	44.93%	309	54.02%

3.1.6 Last cases of homicides committed against women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, reported by the Office of the Attorney General of the State with the assistance of the Special Prosecutor's Unit

Starting January 30, 2004, date the Special Prosecutor's Unit was established, and to the closing date of this First Report, there has been collaboration with the authorities of the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua in five cases of homicide of women in Ciudad Juarez,⁶ mainly by the Office of the Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor in the Municipality of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, and the Delegation of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in said State. Reference is made to these cases as follows:

1. The discovery on March 10, 2004, of the body of whom during their lifetime bore the name of **Rebeca Contreras Mancha**, found on the property known as "El Mimbres". Said person, according to the expert investigations carried out, was deprived of life by asphyxia by strangulation, resulting positive to chemicals, and negative to cocaine consumption and seminologic expert opinions (Preliminary Investigation 5777/04-1505 of the Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor in the Municipality of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua).

Because of the characteristics presented by this case, it was preempted to federal jurisdiction by the Assistant Attorney General's Office for Specialized Investigation of Organized Crime, of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. The integration of the preliminary investigation is in process and details are omitted to protect the secrecy of the investigation.

⁶ The cases referred to in this section, are not included in the 307 files on which Angela Talavera Lozoya, head of the Special Prosecutor's Unit for Crimes Related to the Homicides of Women of the Attorney General's Office of the State of Chihuahua, reported to the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic through the written communication PGJE-FMAHM-442/2004. The determination to include the cases referred to in this section among the 307 referred files, should be adopted once the corresponding legal analyses are carried out by Special Prosecutor Talavera Lozoya.

2. The death of **Cristina Escobar Gonzalez**, on March 13, 2004, which occurred in a motel in the Municipality of Juarez, where the suspect was arrested when dressing the victim. This case was already arraigned by the Attorney General's Office of the State of Chihuahua to the competent courts.
3. On April 4, the corpse of **Lorenza Verónica Rodríguez** was found inside a septic tank at her home, located in the neighborhood of Felipe Angeles. From the investigations carried out by the Attorney General's Office of the State of Chihuahua, the now deceased's sentimental partner was arraigned for the crime of homicide, as well as for the rape of the minor daughter of Mrs. Rodriguez.
4. **Irma Leticia Muller Ledezma**, whose death occurred on May 18, 2004, during a cross-fire shooting between presumably drug trafficking gangs in the city. During these events a male person also died. Until now, there are ongoing investigations to determine if the case will be preempted by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic.
5. On May 24, 2004, the body of a female person was found in the neighborhood named Nuevo México, in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. At the closing of this report, the body had not been identified; nevertheless, the results of the necropsy showed that the cause of death was mechanical asphyxia by strangulation, without rape (sexual violence), resulting positive to a narcotic denominated "cocaine hydrochloride".

With the aforementioned information, it is concluded that the above cited five cases do not fall into the predicate of the generically denominated *"homicides of women with similar characteristics and / or similar behavioral patterns"*, which have formed part of the duties of the Special Prosecutor's Unit.

Nevertheless, it must be emphasized that in contrast to the homicides perpetrated in the past, in all these cases from the criminological and expert aspect there has been quick and efficient intervention from the local authorities, together with the presence and collaboration of this Special Prosecutor's Unit, which shall contribute to prevent that impunity and/or negligence prevail, both

of which were evident in a great portion of the homicides that had occurred before.

Following is the description of the collaboration activities carried out by this Special Prosecutor's Unit in the former cases:

**A. Expert Services
Forensic Photography**

In order to help the State Attorney General's Office and the Assistant Attorney General's Office for Specialized Investigation of Organized Crime (SIEDO) in the investigations related to the discovery of the body of Rebeca Contreras Mancha on March 10, 2004, personnel belonging to the Prosecutor's Unit convened at the scene and in the SEMEFO (Medical Forensic Service) facilities. In said place, photographic prints were obtained.

On March 13, 2004, personnel of the Special Prosecutor's Unit attended as observers the medical-legal necropsy performed on the body of Cristina Escobar Gonzalez, whose body was found in the "Hotel Confort", located in the East quarter of the city. From said procedure photographic prints were also obtained.

Forensic Medicine and Field Criminology

Forensic medical personnel convened at the property denominated "El Mimbres" and subsequently at the SEMEFO's facilities, on March 10, 2004, in order to help the State Attorney General's Office and the SIEDO in the investigations related with the discovery of Rebeca Contreras Mancha's corpse. The personnel of the Special Prosecutor's Unit participated as observers and prepared the corresponding field criminology report.

3.1.7 Progress of preliminary investigations originally filed before the Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor in the Municipality of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua

As already mentioned, once the Special Prosecutor's Unit was created it became responsible for coordinating and supervising the representative office of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic that makes up the Mixed Agency. It must be remembered that said Agency was established by virtue of the *Collaboration Agreement signed by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua*⁷, and is in charge of **15 preliminary investigations**, which had been previously filed in the Delegation of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in Chihuahua. The preceding was because the cases involved facts that could constitute violations to several provisions of a federal nature. This is, notwithstanding the fact that the local authorities are in charge of the investigation of the corresponding homicides.

The list of said preliminary investigations, together with the possible federal crime that may have been violated by the facts subject of the complaint, is presented in the following chart:

⁷ *Collaboration Agreement for the Implementation of Joint Actions in the Investigations to Solve the Homicides of Women Committed with Specific Characteristics and or Behavior Patterns, signed by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua on August 13, 2003, states in clause ONE: The purpose of the present Collaboration Agreement is that "THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC" and "THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE" implement joint actions in the investigations focused on solving the homicides of women, that have taken place in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, with specific characteristics and/or behavior patterns, as well as related crimes, actions which are: I. Establish a Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua, in charge of investigating the aforementioned homicides of women and related crimes.*

List of preliminary investigations

PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION	POSSIBLE VIOLATIONS OF FEDERAL LAWS
PGR/AMXH/01/03	FEDERAL LAW FOR FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES
PGR/AMXH/02/03	GENERAL HEALTH LAW
PGR/AMXH/03/03	FEDERAL CRIMINAL CODE
PGR/AMXH/04/03	GENERAL HEALTH LAW
PGR/AMXH/05/03	FEDERAL LAW FOR FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES
PGR/AMXH/06/03	GENERAL HEALTH LAW
PGR/AMXH/07/03	FEDERAL LAW FOR FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES
PGR/AMXH/08/03	FEDERAL LAW FOR FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES
PGR/AMXH/09/03	GENERAL HEALTH LAW
PGR/AMXH/10/03	GENERAL HEALTH LAW
PGR/AMXH/11/03	GENERAL HEALTH LAW
PGR/AMXH/12/03	FEDERAL LAW FOR FIREARMS AND EXPLOSIVES
PGR/AMXH/13/03	GENERAL HEALTH LAW
PGR/AMXH/14/03	FEDERAL CRIMINAL CODE
PGR/AMXH/15/03	FEDERAL CRIMINAL CODE

All of these investigations are, since the Special Prosecutor's Unit was created, in an intense integration and perfecting process, of which the following account is rendered:

- Preliminary investigation **PGR/AMXH/02/03** was sent to the Office of the Assistant Attorney General for the Specialized Investigation of Organized Crime, because the underlying facts fall within its jurisdiction. It must be emphasized that in this investigation the Special Prosecutor's Unit obtained evidentiary elements that directly link to persons probably responsible that were already being investigated by said Office of the Assistant Attorney General, even though it was a different investigation. It is for this reason that the SIEDO received the investigation in question on April 13, 2004.
- In preliminary investigations **PGR/AMXH/06/03** and **PGR/AMXH/07/03** procedures are being performed with the objective of clarifying the facts; this has determined the participation of several persons related to criminal organizations. For the preceding reason said files will be sent to the SIEDO so that the latter may intervene on the terms of its corresponding legal powers. It must be pointed out as regards preliminary investigations **PGR/AMXH/02/03**, **PGR/AMXH/03/03**, **PGR/AMXH/06/03** and **PGR/AMXH/07/03**, the Special Prosecutor's Unit, on May 20

and 24, and April 6 of this year, informed the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua of a series of irregularities attributable to public servants of that institution, same irregularities which may be illegal conduct within the jurisdiction of the state.

- Regarding preliminary investigation **PGR/AMXH/12/ 03**, the Special Prosecutor's Unit **has proposed before the corresponding jurisdictional authority the commencement of criminal action**, since the crime of carrying an unlicensed firearm has been proven. The preceding, in terms of Article 81 of the Federal Law of Firearms and Explosives, and there is pending the issuance of the corresponding arrest warrant.

It is worthwhile to mention that although the facts contained in the four preliminary investigations mentioned above, where the Special Prosecutor's Unit has already made a determination, are related to homicides of women, none of the homicides had, apparently, motivations of a sexual nature.

4. Attention program for complaints on missing women

The general objective of this program consists in **precisely determining the number of cases of presumably missing women in order to, if such is the case, carry out the necessary actions that permit prompt tracking and location of the women in question. It is also intended to have reliable and precise information regarding complaints filed on missing women.**

Furthermore, the gathering of information with the collaboration of local public and private institutions and organizations will permit, in these cases, the creation of an information system revolving around a data base that allows intensification, with greater and better elements, of search and localization tasks in those cases still pending solution.

It is to said purpose and within the framework of this program that the Special Prosecutor's Unit has formally requested the participation, in addition to the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua, the General Division of Municipal Public Safety of Ciudad Juarez, the Chihuahua Women's Institute, the Autonomous University of Ciudad Juarez, the Municipal DIF (Institution for Integrated Family Development), of the main local non-governmental organizations which have filed reports in these cases.

An especially important part of this program has been to obtain certified copies of the reports on missing women that are already in the hands of the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua from 1993 to date. This in order to know in detail the number and attention given to the cases registered in said institution.

Thanks to the above, and with the information collected directly by the Special Prosecutor's Unit, as well as with that provided by the abovementioned institutions, the information is being screened, comparing the data obtained to identify those cases of missing women effectively documented in the Municipality of Juarez, thus determining which of these cases have already been solved and how many women are missing to date.

These programs will also implement activities regarding attention to victims. This is especially essential as it concerns the instrumentation of the information system and the integration of the **Forensic Genetics Data Base (BDGF)**, which will serve as a scientific parameter in the cases of homicides of women, as well as in the yet unsolved disappearances.

From visits paid to relatives of the persons reported as missing, 224 photographic prints were taken, which were attached to the records made of said visits.

4.1 Recompilation activities for information on missing women

To date, public as well as private organizations have been visited from which were requested, by means of official letter, information regarding their listings of missing women reported from 1993 up to this date, obtaining the following results:

A. *Public Institutions consulted*

- Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua (PGJECH).
- General Division of Public Safety and Citizen Protection of the Municipality of Juarez, (DGSPPC)
- Social Rehabilitation Center (CERESO) of the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua.
- Municipal DIF (Institution for Integrated Family Development) of Juarez, Chihuahua.
- Chihuahua Women's Institute (ICHIMU).

Summary of activities carried out with public institutions	Total
Public institutions visited	5
Official letters sent	9
Prosecutorial record of official letters delivered	1
Prosecutorial record of telephone calls verifying progress of the requested information	1
Photographic prints of the procedures carried out	2

B. *Non-governmental organizations consulted*

- Independent State Network of Human Rights, A.C.
- YMCA, House of Migrant Minors.
- Study Center and Labor Workshop A. C. (CETLAC).
- North Border College C. A. (COLEF).
- March 8^h Group, C. A.
- Worker Investigation and Solidarity Center, A.C. (CISO).
- Mexican Federation of Private Associations for Community Health and Development, A.C. (FEMAP).
- Independent Popular Organization (OPI).
- Youth and Old Age A.C.
- Women United Against Violence.
- Female Workers Border Committee.
- FIDEVA, I. B. P.
- Juarez Against Crime A.C., Branch of "Crime Stoppers".

- Companions Program
- COPARMEX
- Vincentine Volunteers of Ciudad Juarez
- Margarita Miranda de Mascareñas Foundation C. A.
- Youth Integration Center

Summary of activities performed with NGO's	Total
Visits made	18
Official letters sent	31
Prosecutorial records of official letters delivered	31
Prosecutorial records of telephone calls verifying the progress of requested information	16
Photographic prints of the procedures carried out	38

C. Information obtained from public institutions

- A list containing the reports of missing women in the Municipality of Juarez was provided by the State Attorney General's Office of Chihuahua. It contains information from 1993 up to March 9 of the current year.
- A list of statistics was provided by the General Division of Public Safety and Citizen Protection. It contains information from 1993 up to March 10 of the current year.
- A list of internal reports was provided by the Social Rehabilitation Center (CERESO) of the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua, containing information of detainee reports related to the crimes of homicide, kidnapping, rape and sexual crimes.
- The DIF in Ciudad Juarez replied stating that it does not have available the requested information.
- A list was provided by the Chihuahua's Women's Institute (ICHIMU) taken from its own data base.

D. Non-governmental organizations that provided information

- YMCA. House of Minor Migrants.
- Studies Center and Labor Workshop, A.C.(CETLAC).
- March the 8th Group.
- Independent Popular Organization, (OPI).
- Youth and Old Age. A.C.(
- FIDEVIDA, I.B.P.
- Vicentine Volunteers of Ciudad Juarez A.C.

- Fundación Margarita Miranda de Mascareñas A.C.
- Youth Integration Center.

The Office of the Special Prosecutor in order to provide information and request support from non-governmental organizations on this subject sponsored an introduction and cooperation meeting. The organizations that attended the meeting were:

- YMCA. Casa de Menores Migrantes.
- Centro de Estudios y Taller Laboral A.C. (CETLAC).
- North Border College (COLEF).
- March the 8th Group.
- Workers Research and Solidarity Center, (CISO).
- Mexican Federation of Private Associations for Health and Community Development, A.C.(FEMAP).
- Independent Popular Organization, (OPI).
- Youth and Old Age, A.C.
- Women United Against the Violence.
- Border Committee of Women Workers.

Likewise, the Office of the Special Prosecutor has participated in five work and coordination meetings that took place in the Mixed Agency with the Office of the Attorney General for the state of Chihuahua in order to expedite requests made by this Representative Office of the United Mexican States.

4.2 Central data base of missing women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

A few months after the creation of the Special Prosecutor's Unit, the **Central Data Base of Missing Women in Ciudad Juarez Chihuahua** is being developed by classifying and capturing the information that has been received as well the information that will be received.

In this attempt, the lists that were provided by different organizations were purged so as to begin elaborating the above mentioned **CENTRAL DATA BASE**. Also to this purpose the lists that were provided by the different entities were exchanged between the program directors of Systematization of Information and Attention Program for Victims of the Special Prosecutor's Unit.

To date, photocopies are being made of the files in the State Attorney General's Office's possession relating to missing women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua from 1993 to date. The purpose is to prosecutorially verify each one of the registrations.

The total number of files, updated to March of the current year, of missing women that are in possession of said Office of the Attorney General are as follows:

REPORT OF MISSING WOMEN 1993-2004

YEAR	TOTAL OF REPORTS	CASES OF FOUND WOMEN	CASES STILL OPEN
1993	309	308	1
1994	430	430	0
1995	471	469	2
1996	469	462	7
1997	136	134	2
1998	362	357	5
1998	156	154	2
1999	677	672	5
2000	559	557	2
2001	321	316	5
2002	330	325	5
2003	217	213	4
2004	17	16	1
TOTAL	4,454	4,413	41

Based on the study and systematization of the information for the **CENTRAL DATABASE OF MISSING WOMEN IN CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA**, and as a **result of the prosecutorial inspection made by the public prosecutor** to the victims' relatives, it **has been possible to locate 4 women that were**

reported as missing. These women were found with their relatives but the families had not gone to the authorities to withdraw the corresponding report.

The names of the above mentioned **4 women are: Catalina Duarte Carrera, Carmen Cervantes Terrazas, Martha Felicia Campos Molina and Roselia Cuazozón Machucho.**

5. Attention program for victims

As has been noted previously, on February 9 of the current year and before representatives of the three governmental levels and the civil society, the Special Prosecutor took office in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.

During the aforesaid presentation, the Work Plan for the Special Prosecutor's Unit was made public which, as it was previously mentioned, is formed by 4 programs. One of the programs is the **Attention Program for Victims** which goal is:

Provide to victims and injured parties in those cases which are under the jurisdiction of the Special Prosecutor's Unit all legal guidance and assistance, fomenting, at the same time, that there be guaranteed and made effective to them redress of damages, whenever appropriate. Likewise, to intervene so that they are granted all emergency medical and psychological assistance they may request, pursuant to the terms of article 20, clause "B", of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and other applicable provisions.

Since said date, the Special Prosecutor's Unit provides special and personalized attention to the victims' relatives in cooperation with other administrative units of the Institution such as the General Division for Attention to Crime Victims, and the Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor in the Municipality of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, that was installed by the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic according to the Collaboration Agreement made with the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua on August 13, 2003.

Nevertheless, it is important to point out that beginning in the month of August of said year, in fulfillment of the law and specific instructions issued to such effect by the Attorney General of the Republic, aid is being provided to **6 families**, number that corresponds to an equal amount of murdered and/or disappeared women, and whose cases were preempted by the Federal Public Prosecutor in March of said year.

Due to the foregoing reason, and with the aim of making public the effort that has been carried out by the **Attention Program for Victims**, which program is now directly controlled by the Special Prosecutor's Unit, hereinafter are described the main activities that were carried out on behalf of the victims' relatives, activities

corresponding to the period from August to December, 2003, as well as the activities that have been carried out since the creation of said Special Prosecutor's Unit.

5.1 Attention to victims' relatives

A. Activities from August to December, 2003 and January, 2004.

On August 6, a work meeting was held with six social workers hired by this Agency in order to interact and encourage closeness to the victims' relatives, so that the families could supply new elements toward better solving the homicides under investigation.

In the above mentioned work meeting, the social workers were entrusted with writing up a socio-family investigation for each one of the families that was being assisted by them. The purpose of the investigation was to know the families' most elemental needs, and be able to provide the families the services offered by this institution.

On August 8, the social workers presented the respective investigation of each one of the six families, thus determining the kind of aid they really needed, among other things, medical and psychological care, help to improve their housing, and assistance in defraying the educational expenses of the school-age minors, as well as to channel them into employment, if necessary.

Taking into account these needs, the staff of the General Division for Attention to Victims (DGAVD) devoted themselves to the task of finding the necessary support from public and private institutions.

To said purpose, the same August 8 there was a meeting with Enrique Romanillo Leyva, M.D., Director of Sanitary Jurisdiction II, entity under the Ministry of Social Development of the State of Chihuahua. It was agreed with this official to provide free medical and psychological assistance to the families upon request. This fact was informed to said families so that, whenever they wished, they could go to the above mentioned healthcare institution.

On August 12 there was a meeting with Gilda Cortes, the Representative of the Regional Branch of the Ministry of Social Development of the State of Chihuahua in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, who after being familiarized with the **Attention Program for Victims**, offered some aid to the relatives. The sole requirement for the aid was submission of an integrated project that would have to be presented by a non-profit association.

To wit, on August 13 a meeting was held with Bernardo Escudero, President of the FIDEVIDA Foundation (Public Assistance Organization). After signing a collaboration agreement, he agreed to support the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic by providing to the victims' children or minors who were close relatives with scholarships and day care center services, among others. Further, the agreement contemplates that the organization would be the intermediary before SEDESOL, to obtain the aid that said federal agency provides. The agreement draft is still pending formalization.

On August 14, at the Office of the Delegation of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the Assistant Attorney for Human Rights, Attention to Victims and Community Services formally put into effect the **Attention Program for Crime Victims**, initially directed to the above mentioned six families.

This event was attended by the Assistant Attorney General of Regional Control, Criminal Proceedings and "Amparo" from the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua, the Mayor of Juarez, representatives of educational institutions, non-profit associations, as well as the principal non-governmental human rights organizations, and the local and national mass media.

Due to the announcement and introduction of the **Attention Program for Crime Victims**, work meetings with representatives of the following institutions, non-profit associations, and mass media were held:

Public Institutions

- Assistant Attorney General for the Northern Zone of the State of Chihuahua, Oscar Valades Reyes;
- Division of the Ministry of Social Development of the State of Chihuahua in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Gilda Cortes;
- Coordination for Attention for Crime Victims Unit of the Office of Assistant Attorney General for the Northern Zone of the State of Chihuahua, Mara Galindo Lopez;
- Chihuahua Women's Institute, Victoria Caraveo Vallina, Director General;
- Women and Relatives in Violent Situations (MUSIVI), Rene Javier Soto Cavazos

Private assistance institution

- FIDEVIDA Foundation, private assistance institution, Bernardo Escudero

Non- governmental organizations

- "Casa Amiga, A.C", Esther Chavez;
- "Juarez Versus Crime", Astrid González;
- "Justice for our Daughters", Luz Castro;
- " Mexican Commission for Promotion and Defense of Human Rights, A.C.", Adriana Carmona

Mass media

In order to disseminate knowledge of the **Attention Program of Crime Victims**, the Assistant Attorney for Human Rights, Attention to Victims and Community Services, gave a press conference, as well as various exclusive interviews to the following mass media:

- Newspaper: "El Norte"
- Television Local Channels: 5 & 46
- Local Radio Broadcasting: Radio Noticias 860.

On August 27, in a meeting with Alfonso Aguirre Carrete, Education Director, Northern Zone, in the State of Chihuahua, a request was made for educational support required by some of the victims' relatives. Mr. Aguirre responded with best efforts to ease requirements for scholarships, and to contemplate exempting student fees. This situation was made known to the families.

On August 28, Armida Olguín Ronquillo was interviewed as Head of the Operative Unit of the State Employment Service in Ciudad Juarez. An agreement was reached whereby the persons who need job training would receive it, and, at the appropriate time, be channeled to employment sources.

On August 29, at the Office of the Delegation of the Attorney General of the Republic there was a meeting with Sergio Aguayo Quezada, PhD. Dr. Aguayo had requested diverse information about the role of this Agency in the investigation of the homicides of women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. This information would later serve to draft the corresponding part of the *Status Report on Human Rights in Mexico*, which the Office of the High Commissioner of the United Nations in Mexico had asked Dr. Aguayo to write.

The work meeting was presided by the Assistant Attorney General for Human Rights, Attention to Victims and Community Services, the Delegate of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic in the State, the Director General for Attention to Victims and the Federal Prosecutor, head of the Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor. At that meeting, Dr. Aguayo was given varied information on activities related to federal law enforcement, the problems surrounding the investigation of the homicides of women, the principal activities planned to prevent crime, the fight against delinquency and drug addiction, the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as the attention to the families of the women victims of homicide, which cases had been preempted by this Institution.

Accordingly, in response to a request from Dr. Aguayo Quezada, on August 30 there were held three work meetings: the first, a meeting with the victims' relatives; the second, a meeting with representatives from non-governmental organizations in favor of human rights, and; the last, a meeting with the Director of the Chihuahua Women's Institute.

On September 25, summoned by the Ministry of the Interior, this Agency attended and participated in a Work Meeting to analyze progress made in the implementation of the 40 actions related to the Integral Public Safety Program in Ciudad Juarez. The meeting was held at the office of the Delegation of the National Immigration Institute, where it was explained to the representatives of the federal agencies the implementation of the **Attention Program to Crime Victims**, and the actions taken in favor of the victims' relatives.

On September 26, the Unit participated in organizing the Seminar "*Law Enforcement and Human Rights*" that was given for the personnel of the Delegation of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and the Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor. At that meeting there was a special session on crime victims' rights and the help with which they must be provided.

On September 29, there was a work meeting with five representatives of the **Office of Drug and Crime Prevention of the United Nations**, headed by Dr. Eduardo Buscaglia. The representatives were informed of the goals of the **Attention for Crime Victims Program**, particularly the services that were being provided to the relatives.

The following day, the representatives of the United Nations were accompanied on a tour of the "Campo Algodonero" (Cotton Field)

and the “Cristo Negro” (Black Christ). At these places several women’s bodies had been found in Ciudad Juarez.

In order to sensitize public prosecutors to the services that must be given to crime victims or their relatives, this Agency participated in the Seminar on **“Human Rights, Equity and Gender”** that was offered on October 22 and 23 to the staff of the Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor.

On October 23, two reporters from the United Nations were received. The reporters are part of the **Committee of the Convention against all Forms of Discrimination against Women**, and were on an official visit to Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua as the result of the complaint presented to the Committee by the non-governmental organization “Casa Amiga, A.C.” At the work meeting carried out at the Delegation of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, the reporters were provided, among other information, with everything about the **Attention Program to Crime Victims**.

On November 13, at the headquarters of the Delegation of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, a work meeting was held with the Commissioner to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez, and a representative from the Mexican Commission of Defense and Promotion of Human Rights. They were informed of the results of the expert opinion on genetics “DNA”, performed on the relatives of one of the victims.

The preceding was in response to a request for support made by the relatives to the Head of this Institution. The support was to indubitably identify the remains of the victim. The investigation was put under the care of the General Division for Coordination of Experts Services (DGCSP) of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic.

On January 26, 2004, a meeting was held with Dr. Enrique Romanillo Leyva, Director of Sanitary Jurisdiction II, under the Ministry of Social Development of the State of Chihuahua. At the meeting, it was agreed to provide medical and psychological attention to the victims’ families at the health centers and units closest to their homes. At this meeting it was also agreed the possibility of signing a collaboration agreement, in order to formalize the services that were being rendered to the victims. Currently, the respective draft agreement is being prepared.

On the date mentioned above, an interview was held with the Head of the Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor on behalf of the Office

of the Attorney General of the Republic. The subject of the meeting was to discuss aspects of follow-up attention to the victims' relatives. In that respect, Chief Alvarado informed of another eight families of another eight victims, making a total of 14 families that would be added to the program already mentioned.

On the same day, an interview was also held with Mara Galindo Lopez, Coordinator for Attention for Crime Victims Unit of the Office of Assistant Attorney General for the Northern Zone of the State of Chihuahua. She offered to coordinate with the DGAVD in order to provide attention to the families of victims which cases are under investigation by the Attorney General's Office.

Furthermore, beginning this year, assistance has been supplied along with the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Chihuahua and the Chihuahua Women's Institute for **15 families**, of the same number of female victims, and in which cases this Institution investigates the possible commission of crimes related to federal jurisdiction.⁸

To all of the preceding should be added the case of a woman whose body was found at the place known as "Arroyo del Mimbres" in March 2004. This case was preempted by the Office of the Assistant Attorney General for Specialized Investigation of Organized Crime, under the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic.

B. Activities during the period January 30 – May 31, 2004

On February 9, 2004, a work meeting was held with 10 families related to the same number of victims, to inform them of the Work Program of the Special Prosecutor's Unit, emphasizing particularly attention to crime victims.

On February 11, of the same year, a meeting was held with 18 families of the same number of female victims in Mexico City, accompanied by the Director General of the Chihuahua Women's Institute. The meeting promoted a significant exchange of information and knowledge concerning the problem of the case investigations.

On February 24, of the same year, another meeting was held with 8 families of the same number of female victims. The families were informed that the **FORENSIC GENETICS DATA BANK** would be installed the next day at the Office of the Special Prosecutor's Unit.

⁸ See the status of the respective preliminary investigations, section 3.1.6 of this report.

In short, as part of the **Attention Program for Victims** that is carried out by this Special Unit, there are **30 families** of the same number of victims and/or missing women. Out of these families, 21 are receiving orientation and legal advice, as well as medical and psychological treatment and welfare through direct arrangements of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic or thanks to the Chihuahua Women's Institute, the Attention for Crime Victims Unit of the Office of Assistant Attorney General for the Northern Zone of the State of Chihuahua, the FIDEVIDA Foundation or several non-governmental organizations. The other 9 families are waiting to be incorporated into this Program.

The next chart reports on the previous information:

VICTIM AND NUMBER OF PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION	GRANTED SUPPORT	BENEFICIARIES	DATE OF GRANTED SUPPORT	GRANTING INSTITUTION
CASE 1 <i>P.I. PGR/UEDO/176/ 03.</i>	SCHOLARSHIPS	1. – GIRL, AGE 6 2. – GIRL, AGE 5	SCHOOL TERM 2003 – 2004	GENERAL DIVISION OF EDUCATION, NORTHERN ZONE IN THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA
	PROVISIONS	RELATIVES	SINCE OCTOBER 2003 TO DATE	SYSTEM FOR INTEGRATED FAMILY AID (DIF MUNICIPAL)
CASE 2 <i>P.I. PGR/UEDO/176/03.</i>	SCHOLARSHIPS	1.- GIRL, AGE 8	SCHOOL TERM 2003-2004	GENERAL DIVISION OF EDUCATION, NORTHERN ZONE IN THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA
	ECONOMIC, MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
CASE 3 <i>P.I. PGR/UEDO/176/03.</i>	SCHOLARSHIPS	1.- GIRL, AGE 13 2.- BOY, AGE 9	SCHOOL TERM 2003-2004	GENERAL DIVISION OF EDUCATION, NORTHERN ZONE IN THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA
	ECONOMIC, MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

CASE 4 <i>P.I. /PGR/UEDO/176/ 03</i>	SCHOLARSHIPS	1.- GIRL, AGE 10	SCHOOL TERM 2003-2004	GENERAL DIVISION OF EDUCATION, NORTHERN ZONE IN THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA
	MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	RELATIVES	AUGUST 2003	HEALTH SERVICES STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, "SANITARY JURISDICTION DIVISION II"
CASE 5 <i>P.I./PGR/UEDO/1 76/03</i>	SCHOLARSHIPS	1.- GIRL, AGE 10 2.- GIRL, AGE 13	SCHOOL TERM 2003-2004	GENERAL DIVISION OF EDUCATION, NORTHERN ZONE IN THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA
	PROVISIONS	RELATIVES	OCTOBER 2003 TO DATE	SYSTEM FOR INTEGRATED FAMILY AID (DIF MUNICIPAL)
	ECONOMIC AND MEDICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
CASE 6 <i>P.I. PGR/UEDO/176/0 3.</i>	SCHOLARSHIPS	1.- GIRL, AGE 6	SCHOOL TERM 2003-2004	GENERAL DIVISION OF EDUCATION, NORTHERN ZONE IN THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA
	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
CASE 7 <i>P.I. PGR/UEDO/176/0 3.</i>	PROVISION	FAMILY	OCTOBER 2003 TO DATE	SYSTEM FOR INTEGRATED FAMILY AID (DIF MUNICIPAL)
	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	RELATIVES		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
CASE 8 <i>P.I. PGR/UEDO/176/0 3.</i>	ECONOMIC AND MEDICAL SUPPORT	RELATIVES	FEBRUARY AND APRIL 2003	HEALTH SERVICES STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, "SANITARY JURISDICTION DIVISION II"

CASE 9 <i>P.I. PGR/UEDO/176/0 3.</i>	MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	RELATIVES	FEBRUARY AND APRIL 2003	HEALTH SERVICES STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, "SANITARY JURISDICTION DIVISION II"
	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE NGO
CASE 10 <i>P.I. PGR/UEDO/176/0 3.</i>	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE AND MUSIVI (PSYCHOLOGI CAL SUPPORT)
CASE 11 <i>P.I. PGR/UEDO/176/0 3.</i>	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
CASE 12 <i>P.I. PGR/UEDO/176/0 3.</i>	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
CASE 13 <i>P.I. PGR/UEDO/176/0 3</i>	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE AND OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CHIHUAHUA
CASE 14 <i>P.I. PGR/AMXH/CD.J/ 08/03</i>	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE AND NGO
CASE 15 <i>P.I. PGR/AMXH/CD.J/ 11/03</i>	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
CASE 16 <i>P.I. PGR/AMXH/CD.J/ 11/03.</i>	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
CASE 17 <i>P.I. PGR/AMXH/CD.J/ 11/03.</i>	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

CASE 18 <i>P.I. PGR/AMXH/CD.J /11/03</i>	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE
CASE 19 <i>P.I. PGR/AMXH/CD.J /15/03</i>	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE AND NGO
CASE 20 <i>P.I. PGR/AMXH/14/0 3</i>	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CHIHUAHUA AND NGO
CASE 21 <i>P.I. PGR/SIEDO/ VIETA/009/04</i>	ECONOMIC MEDICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT	FAMILY		CHIHUAHUA WOMEN'S INSTITUTE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CHIHUAHUA AND NGO

5.2 Forensic genetics data base

On February 25, 2004, at the Special Prosecutor's Unit headquarters a ceremony announcing the installment of the **Forensic Genetics Data Base (BDGF)** took place. Representatives from the three government levels and from citizen's organizations attended the event.

The BDGF's purpose is to store genetic profiles obtained from biological samples, such as blood, saliva, excrement elements, semen and osseous remains. These samples are obtained from people that as victim's relatives are related to the prosecutorial and/or judicial investigations.

In the homicide cases and/or disappearances of women occurring in Ciudad Juarez, the data making up this base will come from the remains and skeletons of bodies discovered in diverse places and that are unidentified. Also, the samples are from people that reported the disappearance of a female relative, and that can provide, blood, hair or saliva samples.

It also includes storage of the genetic profiles obtained from victims and relatives with different forensic identification systems, by which it is possible to determine paternal, maternal kinship line or both.

With the installation of this data base, the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic complies with the recommendation of the **National Commission of Human Rights**, as well as of the **United Nations Office for Drug and Crime Prevention**.

In order to obtain the biological samples, the following **procedure** was implemented: a house call to the relatives is made, whose assistance to take biological samples is requested and which will contribute to solving their relative's disappearance, or identification. When it is necessary, due to the scarce financial resources of people living in places distant from the Special Prosecutor's Unit, they are provided with transportation assistance so that the samples can be taken.

The samples are taken from the relatives of victims reported as missing, in the presence of the Agent of the Federal Public Prosecutor. The Public Prosecutor attests to this act, emphasizing that the taking of the biological samples (mainly blood and saliva), is done with strict respect to the rights of the victim's relatives, to which the relatives had previously granted their consent. The

samples are taken by qualified personnel, as are the official chemical experts of the Institution. Moreover, photographic plates are taken, which are added to the file. Since March 29 to this date, **39 biological samples** have been collected.

The samples taken are left in the custody of the experts assigned to the Special Prosecutor's Unit. They are later sent to Mexico City, in a timely fashion, so that the corresponding DNA studies are carried out.

At present, house calls to the victims' relatives still continue and request that the relatives come to the Special Prosecutor's Unit in order to take biological samples.

In the following chart, the list of those who have voluntarily provided biological samples is presented, and whose names are undisclosed in respect for their privacy. However, for the purposes of this Report, they are identified as they appear in the following chart:

VICTIMS	DONOR	RELATIONSHIP	DATE THE SAMPLE WAS TAKEN	DELIVERY DATE TO THE DGCSP	FILE NUMBER	INTERNAL FILE NUMBER
CASE NUMBER 001						
1	DONOR 1.1	Daughter	03/29/2004	04/02/2004	177/01	001
	DONOR 1.2	Daughter	03/29/2004	04/02/2004	177/01	002
CASE NUMBER 002						
2	DONOR 2.1	Daughter	03/30/2004	04/02/2004	4011/96	003
	DONOR 2.2	Daughter	03/30/2004	04/02/2004	4011/96	004
CASE NUMBER 003						
3	DONOR 3.1	Sister	03/31/2004	04/02/2004	368/99	005
	DONOR 3.2	Sister	03/31/2004	04/02/2004	368/99	006
	DONOR 3.3	Sister	03/31/2004	04/02/2004	368/99	007
CASE NUMBER 004						
4	DONOR 4.1	Brother	03/31/2004	04/02/2004	12905/96	008
	DONOR 4.2	Sister	03/31/2004	04/02/2004	12905/96	009
	DONOR 4.3	Daughter	03/31/2004	04/02/2004	12905/96	010
CASE NUMBER 005						
5	DONOR 5.1	Sister	03/31/2004	04/02/2004	14260/95	011
	DONOR 5.2	Brother	03/31/2004	04/02/2004	14260/95	012
CASE NUMBER 006						
6	DONOR 6.1	Daughter	04/01/2004	04/02/2004	33/96	013
CASE NUMBER 007						
7	DONOR 7.1	Daughter	04/01/2004	04/02/2004	159/99	014
	DONOR 7.2	Brother	04/01/2004	04/02/2004	159/99	015

CASE NUMBER 008						
8	DONOR 8.1	Daughter	04/05/2004	04/09/2004	599/98	016
	DONOR 8.2	Son	04/05/2004	04/09/2004	599/98	017
CASE NUMBER 009						
9	DONOR 9.1	Daughter	04/08/2004	04/09/2004	20385/97	018
	DONOR 9.2	Son	04/08/2004	04/09/2004	20385/97	019
	DONOR 9.3	Sister	04/08/2004	04/09/2004	20385/97	020
CASE NUMBER 010						
10	DONOR 10.1	Sister	04/08/2004	04/09/2004	244/01	021
	DONOR 10.2	Sister	04/08/2004	04/09/2004	244/01	022
CASE NUMBER 011						
11	DONOR 11.1	Brother	04/12/2004	04/16/2004	259/98	023
CASE NUMBER 012						
12	DONOR 12.1	Daughter	04/14/2004	04/16/2004	048/93	024
	DONOR 12.2	Granddaughter	04/14/2004	04/16/2004	048/93	025
CASE NUMBER 013						
13	DONOR 13.1	Daughter	04/14/2004	04/16/2004	98/02	026
CASE NUMBER 014						
14	DONOR 14.1	Sister	04/15/2004	04/16/2004	6839/96	027
	DONOR 14.2	Brother	04/15/2004	04/16/2004	6839/96	028
CASE NUMBER 015						
15	DONOR 15.1	Son	04/16/2004	04/23/2004	132/02	029
	DONOR 15.2	Granddaughter	04/16/2004	04/23/2004	132/02	030
CASE NUMBER 016						
16	DONOR 16.1	Daughter	04/19/2004	04/23/2004	1816/96	031
	DONOR 16.2	Son	04/19/2004	04/23/2004	1816/96	032
	DONOR 16.3	Brother	04/19/2004	04/23/2004	1816/96	033
CASE NUMBER 017						
17	DONOR 17.1	Daughter	04/22/2004	04/23/2004	40/02	034
	DONOR 17.2	Brother	04/22/2004	04/23/2004	40/02	035
CASE NUMBER 018						
18	DONOR 18.1	Father	04/28/2004	04/30/2004	26456/93	036
	DONOR 18.2	Mother	04/28/2004	04/30/2004	26456/93	037
	DONOR 18.3	Sister	04/28/2004	04/30/2004	26456/93	038
CASE NUMBER 019						
19	DONOR 19.1	Mother	05/07/2004		19459/00	039

It is necessary to mention the addition to this data base of **samples of 46 persons**, which were timely requested by the Head of the Mixed Agency of the Public Prosecutor in the Municipality of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. As such, to date, the Forensic Genetic Data Base has a total of **85 registrations**.

5.3 Crime victims national register data base

On February 25, 2004, at the Special Prosecutor's Unit the *first terminal* for the **National Register of Crime Victims** was installed. This terminal is centralized in Mexico City, under the Office of the Assistant Attorney General for Human Rights, Attention to Victims and Community Services.

The respective computer equipment stores information on those homicide victims' relatives' who are under the jurisdiction of the Institution. Furthermore, there is also stored information on other cases in which the prosecutorial personnel assigned to the Special Prosecutor's Unit is investigating the possible commission of federal crimes. Also included in this system is the personal information of the victims and their relatives, the preliminary investigation, medical, psychological and welfare services that are being provided, as well as the families' socioeconomic situation.

The **National Register of Crime Victims** terminal under the Special Prosecutor's Unit has security measures protecting the operation, collection and maintenance of the information. Since its installation, to this date, information from 30 victims has been registered.

5.4 Trust to assist relatives of victims of female homicides in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua

A basic right of the relatives of women homicide victims is redress of damages. Nevertheless it has not been possible to make this right effective, even though the judges have ordered said redress in those cases where sentences have been issued. Taking into consideration the above, the Office of the President of the Republic instructed the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic to carry out a legal and budgetary analysis of the procedures and mechanisms that would allow the Federal Government to assist the victims' relatives, when redress of damages has not been made.

Arising out of the previous, the conclusion reached was that the most suitable legal instrument was a public trust that would manage the funds contributed for said purpose.

In this sense, at present there is draft of a *public trust agreement that shall manage* the **Fund to Assist Relatives of Victims of Female Homicides in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua**. Based on this instrument, the Fund shall first be constituted with Federal Government financing, requesting contribution from the Government of the State of Chihuahua, and with voluntary contributions, from public or private organizations, including individuals.

The trust will have a *Technical Committee*, empowered to issue operational rules determining the amounts of economic resources that, in the respective case, shall be granted to the relatives' of the victims that have the legal right to the resources.

A. Institutional agreements and programs

With the intention of formalizing the collaboration and support of public or private institutions, in granting services to the victims' relatives, at present the following projects are in process:

- To be signed a Collaboration Agreement between the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic and Ministry of Social Development of the Government of the State, so that the healthcare institution, Sanitary Jurisdiction II located in Ciudad Juarez, continues providing medical and psychological attention to the victims' relatives. The previous will allow precise monitoring of consultations, treatments and guidance given by medical personnel.

Likewise, the healthcare institution will provide opportune information in accordance to the commitments undertaken by means of this legal instrument. Furthermore, the Ministry of Social Development may directly support services rendered by other hospitals and specialized clinics.

- Crime Victims Services Integral Program, to be convened amongst the following agencies: Special Prosecutor's Unit for Attention to Crimes Related to the Homicides of Women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua; Assistant Attorney General for the Northern Zone of the State; Chihuahua Women's Institute and Women and Families in Violent Situations (MUSIVI).

The goal of this program is to combine activities and resources to provide an integral service to the victims' relatives, facilitate a quick and effective channelling to health and social service institutions, and develop in coordination publicity campaigns on crime victims' rights, in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua.

B. Other activities

In addition to the before indicated activities, the Special Prosecutor's Unit has effectuated the following complementary activities within the Victims' Service program:

Thirty-two visits to different non-governmental organizations were made; from the organizations was requested, through official letters, information related to the crime victims' registries that they had in their possession. In order to keep a registration of these visits, an equal number of official records were written up with the proper legal support.

Eleven victim lists provided by the Office of the Attorney General of the State and by non-governmental organisms were compared with the intention of purging the lists and, in the respective case, that such information is added to the data base of the National Register of Crime Victims, which has been installed at the Special Prosecutor's Unit. The 11 lists obtained from the different public and/or private organizations are kept in the computer area of the Special Prosecutor's Unit.

Service and legal advice were provided to different people on 28 visits to the Special Prosecutor's Unit installations, either to ask for

information or to pose a situation of a legal nature. In all cases, the people received appropriate legal guidance and, in the applicable case, they were channelled to the corresponding institutions.

13 different interviews to varied mass media were provided, in relation to the development of the Attention Program for Crime Victims. These media were: Channel 9, Reforma, El Norte, Radio NET 1490, El Mexicano, Televisa, Juarez Paz Notimex, Juarez al Dia, Monitor, Bien Informado.com, Channel 44, 800 Radio Comun and Channel 26 Univision.

6. Other activities of the Special Prosecutor's Unit

A. Training for Special Prosecutor's Unit personnel.

Several training courses have been offered to the personnel of the Special Prosecutor's Unit for Crimes Related to the Homicides of Women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua. These courses have updated them on issues related to their duties.

The above mentioned training courses are the following:

- 1) From March 17 through 20, 2004, the **Basic Course on Human Rights** was offered and aimed at the substantive decision-making and administrative personnel of the Special Prosecutor's Unit. This was a twelve-hour course divided into modules of three hours each as follows:
 - **Non-Jurisdictional Protection of Human Rights**
(Presented by Dr. Mireille Roccatti, Advisor to the Attorney General of the Republic).
 - **Federal Law Enforcement and Attention to Crime Victims**
(Presented by Silverio Tapia Hernandez, General Director for Attention to Crime Victims).
 - **A Multidimensional View of Human Rights**
(Presented Dr. Mario I. Alvarez Ledesma, Assistant Attorney General for Human Rights, Attention to Victims and Community Services).
 - **The International System of Promotion and Protection of Human Rights**
(Presented by Silverio Tapia Hernandez, General Director for Attention to Crime Victims and Porfirio Lopez, Director for the Promotion of a Human Rights Culture).
- 2) On February 26 and 27 of this year, there was offered the *International Seminar: Application of International Instruments and Recommendations on the Human Rights of Women*. The lecture was given by the international experts, Drs. Carlos Castresana and Eduardo Buscaglia.

Said seminar was presented to all personnel of the Special Prosecutor's Unit, as well as state Judges, Foreign Service personnel and the Chihuahua Women's Institute.

B. Mail received by the Special Prosecutor's Unit

In multiple sectors of Mexican and international society, there have been many expressions concerning the subject of this report. From the moment it was created, the Special Prosecutor's Unit has received a significant number of letters expressing preoccupation about the homicides of women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, and about the possibility that these crimes may remain unpunished.

Since the creation of this Special Prosecutor's Unit to date, a total of **8,316** letters have been received from several regions of the Mexican Republic and from another 41 countries among them mainly France, Germany, the United States of America, Canada, England, Spain, Austria, the Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, and Australia. Of these letters a total of **2,619** have been answered and mailed, and the remaining **5,697** are currently in the process of being answered. Of course, it is the wish of this Special Prosecutor's Unit to inform clearly and precisely about all the actions undertaken, and as such the letters have been answered and will be answered informing in each and every letter the actions undertaken.

C. Interactive Work of the Special Prosecutor's Unit

The Special Prosecutor's Unit is coordinating public and private institutional efforts thereby attacking the problem as a group, and taking advantage of the experience and abilities of all people involved. In keeping with the above effort, there have been several coordination meetings with the people involved. A summary of the meetings is contained in the chart below:

WORK MEETINGS OF THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT

Governor of the State Patricio Martinez	1
Attorney General of the State Jesus Antonio Piñon Jimenez	4
Assistant Attorney General for the Northern Zone Oscar O. Valades Reyes	8
Commissioner to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez Guadalupe Morfin Otero	6

Non-governmental Organizations	15
Meeting with agencies of the three levels of the Government. (CISEN (Intelligence and National Security Agency), SEDENA (Ministry of National Defense), PFP (Federal Preventive Police) Regional Chief of the AFI (Federal Investigations Agency) Director of Public Safety – Director of Special Operations)	10
COPARMEX	1
CANACO (National Chamber of Commerce)	1
MUSIVI	2
Attention for Crime Victims Unit of the Office of Assistant Attorney General for the Northern Zone of the State of Chihuahua Mara Galindo Lopez	5
National and International Media	4
Consul General of the United States of America in Ciudad Juarez. Maurice S. Parker	2
F.B.I.	1
Delegate of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic for the State Hector Garcia Rodriguez	Twice a week
Citizen Participation Committee	6
Committee on Equity and Gender of the Chamber of Deputies.	1
Committee of the Senate of the Republic visit to Ciudad Juarez.	1

SECTION 1

**SUBJECT SUMMARY OF THE MAIN RECOMMENDATIONS AND REPORTS
PREPARED BY NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS ABOUT
THE CASES OF HOMICIDES COMMITTED TO THE HARM OF WOMEN IN THE
MUNICIPALITY OF JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA.**

1. COLLABORATION BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT GOVERNMENTAL LEVELS.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
To order whomever it may concern, so that within the legal scope of the State of Chihuahua, the necessary cooperation agreements with all the State Attorney General's offices of Justice within the Country and other police agencies are executed to make up an interdisciplinary and inter-institutional working group that carry out an exhaustive investigation about the cases related to the homicides and rapes that have taken place in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, in order to resolve such crimes as soon as possible; as well as to establish and update the cooperation agreements, according to law, with the Municipal Governments of that State and Federal Entities around said State and those cooperation agreements in border matters, so as to strengthen all the actions in law enforcement, public safety and prosecution of the crimes, reviewing the results timely.	To prioritize the participation, inclusion and collaboration in each government level – federal, state and municipal--in the state response for murders and other modalities of violence based on the gender that affect the woman in Ciudad Juarez, with the application of goals, chronograms, mechanisms of specific supervision and assessment tending to assure the efficiency of the inter-institutional participation mechanisms.	All the cases that have not been clarified in relation with 189 murders of women in Cd. Juarez should be fully investigated and the perpetrators should be prosecuted. The courts should speed up the decisions in the pending cases.	There should be increased the presence of federal authorities in the investigations and at all stages of law enforcement the homicides of women in Cd. Juarez, whether alone or in coordination with the authorities of the state of Chihuahua.	The Committee encourages the state party to foment and accelerate the satisfaction of the recommendation 44/98 issued by the Mexican National Commission on Human Rights, in relation to the solution and punishment of the homicides of women in Cd. Juarez. Likewise, the Committee encourages the state party to protect women from these violations of their human right to personal security.	To carry out coordinated prompt, exhaustive, effective and impartial investigations and with sufficient resources in all cases of disappearances, homicides of women in the state of Chihuahua.

2. CREATION OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND IMPROVEMENT OF THE PUBLIC SAFETY IN CIUDAD JUAREZ.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
To establish programs of public investment with federal, state and municipal resources to strengthen the public safety, and law enforcement in the Entity at all levels. Said programs should include infrastructure, permanent and adequate training of police corps, equipment, selection processes, and where appropriate selection testing so that with strict regard to the legal provisions of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and the Political Constitution of the State of Chihuahua, they may comply with all the population and properties, as well as to fight against impunity in the way that it may be compatible with the respect of the Human Rights set forth in the Mexican laws and international treaties.	To coordinate and extend the efforts in the federal state and municipal scope, so as to improve the basic services as to the public light at the marginal spaces and zones that had been related to the risk of security, security in the transportation; pavement of roads at marginal zones, and to allocate necessary funds for rendering those services.	*	To allocate sufficient resources to improve the public safety in view of the woman's right to live without violence, for instance, by means of the installation of public light and security services, pavement of roads, emergency telephone lines and complaint program.	*	To allocate sufficient resources to improve the public safety in view of the woman's right to live without violence, for instance, by means of the installation of public light and security services, pavement of roads, emergency telephone lines and complaint program.

3. PREVENTION OF THE CRIME AND CAMPAIGN AGAINST VIOLENCE.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
To define a strategy of prevention of the crime to avoid the continuity of sexual crimes and homicides of women in the municipality of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, which should involve the three government levels, to the contrary, it will be extremely difficult to achieve such goal, therefore, taking into consideration the provisions set forth in the National Program for Public Safety 2001-2006 and in the General Law that establish the basis of cooperation of the National System of Public Safety, in regard to assistance tasks for the prevention of the crime, it is urgently needed that: a) the federal, state and municipal authorities intervene in the scope of their corresponding powers but in a coordinating way to avoid another homicide of women in the Municipality of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, and b) the society is informed about the prevention tasks of said type of crimes.	To guaranty quick access to special protection measures of the personal and psychological safety of women which are the object of threats of violence; and guaranty the effectiveness of said measures.	*	*	*	Implement education and publicity programs so that society as a whole actively participates in eradicating behavior demonstrating intolerance and discrimination that directly affect violence against women. These campaigns should extend to the educational and work sectors, and to all of the community and should be fomented and implemented along with the private sector, in particular with the participation of the "maquila" industry.

4. ESTABLISHMENT OF A FEDERAL BODY COORDINATING INSTITUTIONAL EFFORTS

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
Due to the lack of results in the investigations of homicides of women in the Municipality of Cd. Juarez, Chihuahua and the scarce clarification of the 232 documented cases, it is convenient to create a public organization under the federal government that has as its responsibility the coordination of the federal, state and municipal public agencies so that funds may be allocated, and sufficient budget for: a) supporting the investigative tasks of the homicides and disappearances of women in the Municipality of Cd. Juarez, Chihuahua, and b) facilitating that the investigations related to the crimes that have not been clarified, be carried out taking advantage of the technical, material and personnel resources that the Mexican State has as its own.	To spread women's participation in designing and applying public policy and making decisions, at all levels and in all governmental sectors.	*	To establish a national institution or agency to coordinate all the state and federal efforts about disappeared, kidnapped lost persons, etc.	*	*

5. RIGHTS OF THE VICTIMS AND THEIR RELATIVES.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
Let the pertinent order issued to the Attorney General for the Republic and Attorney General of Justice for the State of Chihuahua to make effective the right of the victims' relatives of homicides and disappearances of women in the Municipality of Cd. Juarez, Chihuahua, so that may assist in the investigations currently opened and give them assistance, orientation and protection foreseen in the Law.	<p>To apply amendments to protect the rights of the victims or their relatives in order to promote the protection and judicial guaranties, mainly improving the mechanisms that guaranty that the involved parties may access to the information upon the development of the investigation and about their rights in the judicial processes as well as to develop the possibilities to obtain legal assistance when it is deemed necessary to go ahead with such proceedings.</p> <p>To re-orient the labor relations with the persons and entities that render services of assistance (advising for the defense of the victim during the investigation and criminal processes) in order to make effective an exchange of information and use fully the assistance mechanisms as that assistant of justice was originally created</p>	*	A complete entry of the victim's relatives should be given into the process, their legal right as civil procedure parties authorized to act, bring actions and file appeals.	*	To strengthen the legal frame to make effective the procedural definition of the assistance, in order to better rule the powers of the Public Prosecutor when an investigation is instituted and the crime is being proven, so that the decisions made by the Public Prosecutor may be speedily and effectively appealed before an independent Court.

6. POLICE AND LEGAL COOPERATION AND ASSISTANCE.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
Taking into consideration the legal provisions set forth in the Cooperation Treaty on Mutual Legal Assistance signed between the United States of America and the United Mexican States, it is important and urgent that the local authorities make the corresponding legal assistance request through the Attorney General's Office for the Republic to the authorities in charge of investigating the crimes in the United States of America, sitting in El Paso, Texas, for federal and local matters, for supplying documents, records or evidence, information exchange and any other manner of legal assistance that allow to improve the prevention tasks, investigation and prosecution of the homicides and disappearances of women.	In view of the fear and threats related to some of these murders and the potential links of some of them with the organized crime, considering the possibility to involve police officers from other regions in the investigative groups, so as to achieve that the persons who live in the community, are not threatened or pressed, and to improve the citizen's trust.	*	It is recommended to make a manual of preservation of the scene of the crime and said manual should be added to the courses of training organized by the Mexican police forces or by other foreign specialized agencies, as the FBI and the Police Department from El Paso, Texas.	*	To Provide the necessary resources, training and legal frame, so that the Public Prosecutors and Police Agents may carry out effective investigations, in accordance with the international rule. Particularly, the procedures should be in compliance with the legal provisions set forth in "Convention of Belém do Pará" and other rules about violence against women, in regard to the gathering and analysis of data and prosecution and prevention of this violence.

7. ESTABLISHMENT OF A SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT AND DEMAND OF RESPONSIBILITY OF PUBLIC OFFICERS.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
<p>To appoint a Special Prosecutor to Investigate the Homicides and Disappearances of Women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua, with regard to which there exist lines of investigation that link them to the commission of federal crimes, that would allow:</p> <p>a) In collaboration with local authorities, and on the terms of the agreements signed due to the National Conference of Attorney Generals, carry out an integral analysis of the homicides and disappearances of women in Juarez, Chihuahua, for the purpose of determining common characteristics, such as: age, cultural level, economic status, personal and work activity, circle of friends, addictions, as well as the exchange of information regarding the persons reported as</p>	<p>Upon seeking solutions to the homicides of women and girls in Cd. Juarez, give greater attention to the formation of an integral understanding of the different forms of violence against women are related and reciprocally reinforced; the application of integrated strategies to fight this violence.</p> <p>Achieve that the investigations of homicides of women are developed from the beginning on basis of investigative plans that take into consideration the prevalence of violence against women and possible mutual links between specific cases.</p> <p>Elaborate and apply an action plan regarding pending complaints of missing women so as to assure that all reasonable investigative possibilities are being examined, and to verify data related to disappearances with</p>	<p>*</p>	<p>The demand for administrative, and in the respective case, criminal responsibilities on the public officials guilty of bad faith or negligence, or undue delay should be more emphatic*.</p> <p>Also there should be demanded the responsibilities of Judges, Prosecutors, Doctors and Lawyers that may have incurred en serious nonperformance of their legal duties.</p> <p>There should be demanded responsibility in those cases of insufficient or inefficient prosecution.</p> <p>The lack of results should be assumed by the higher authorities.</p> <p>Investigate and punish negligence, omission, complicity or tolerance by the agents of the State in the disappearances and homicides of women in</p>	<p>*</p>	<p>Prompt resolution of society's clamor regarding the competent jurisdiction to investigate these cases so as to ensure more efficient, expedited, exhaustive investigations that are benefited with funds, the necessary experts and full cooperation with any other governmental level. Federal authorities should assume full responsibility so as to ensure the efficiency of the investigations and answer to their obligations before Mexican society and the international community.</p> <p>Incorporate a gender perspective in all investigative procedures and in case evaluations, analyzing the manner in which the gender of the victim affects the context and the form of violence, its consequences, and the response of the authorities to the same.</p>

<p>missing;</p> <p>b) request the support and collaboration of the competent state and municipal authorities in the investigation of the crimes committed against women taking as a basis an action program the results of which would be made public, and would permit the periodic evaluation of progress and responsibilities of the participating authorities;</p> <p>c) duly analyze the clues that would allow full identification of the victims of homicide and disappearances, as well as to locate the whereabouts of the suspects, and</p> <p>d) periodically inform the public and the National Commission on the progress and results of the investigations related to the homicides and disappearances of women in Juarez, Chihuahua, as well as the measures implemented to prevent crimes related to violence against women in the sphere of their respective jurisdictions.</p>	<p>those referring to homicide, so as to identify possible connections or modalities.</p> <p>Guaranty an appropriate supervision of the officers in charge of implementing reaction and investigation measures against the crimes of violence against woman and assure the application of established measures to charge them with the responsibility in the criminal, disciplinary or administrative sphere, according to the case, when they do not comply with their duties according to law.</p> <p>Intensify the efforts tending to train all the pertinent authorities – including cops, attorneys, prosecutors, forensic experts and other specialists, judges and judicial personnel—in regard to the causes and consequences of the violence based on the gender, in regard to the technical aspects for the investigation, the procedure and punishment , as well as</p>		<p>the state of Chihuahua.</p> <p>All agent of the State that is allegedly liable for the commission of serious abuse of human rights, such as torture, should be brought to justice with all guarantees of due process and should be separated from his charge while awaiting the results of the investigations.</p>		<p>Investigations of rape and other forms of sexual violence should follow international protocols.</p> <p>*</p>
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<p>*</p>	<p>the need to apply the knowledge related to the victims and their relatives.</p> <p>Work along with entities of the government levels, Federal Government, the Government of the State of Chihuahua and the Municipal Government of Ciudad Juarez, responsible of the protection children's rights, so as to guaranty the possibility of special mechanisms of protection for children threatened by the violence based on the gender and achieve that in response to the violence against the female children, their special vulnerability, is taken into account.</p>				
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8. STRENGTHENING OF TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE REPUBLIC-ATTORNEY GENERAL OF CHIHUAHUA.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
<i>That the technical and scientific assistance on the subject of crime investigation that is provided by means of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic to the Office of the Attorney General's of the state of Chihuahua be strengthened, for the purpose that the investigations of the homicides and disappearances in Ciudad Juarez be concluded with speed and efficiency, and periodically inform the relatives of the victims concerning the activities carried out and inform public opinion on the results obtained due to its involvement.</i>	Broaden the assistance that the Office of the Attorney General has provided to the State Attorney General in isolated cases and make concrete contributions that it can and should effectuate so as to strengthen the state's capacity in areas such as technical assistance, in investigative matters, criminology, forensic medicine, forensic psychology and other modalities of scientific assistance.	<i>In cases of violation of human rights or of crimes with great repercussion for society, including corruption, it would be wished that the Office of the Attorney General would inform the public of developments in the investigations.</i> <i>Note: It refers to the institution of the Public Prosecutor, without making a distinction between jurisdictions or venues.</i>	*	*	*

9. CREATION OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF MISSING PERSONS, LABORATORY AND DNA DATE BASE.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
<i>Establish a National Register of Missing Persons that would allow identification and eventual location of persons that are buried in mass graves or in the respective case cremated as persons unknown, which would be operated, as foreseen in the National Conference of Attorney Generals, as an integral part of the National Public Safety System.*</i>		*	<p>Activate as soon as possible the adoption of a written protocol of activities for cases of missing persons, as well as the creation of a data base, both at the national level.</p> <p>It is recommended that first there should be activated a DNA laboratory in the Forensic Medical Service of Ciudad Juarez, as well as the purchase of genetic markers. Second, systematic DNA sample taking from the bodies, from the relatives of the missing women and from the suspects. Third, create at the national level a DNA data base of persons accused and/or found guilty of sexual crimes.</p> <p>The recommendation of the Commission related to the problem existing in Ciudad Juarez is to design and implement a linking mechanism between the AFI data base with the date base</p>		<p>Ensure that forensic services at the state and federal level are independent from the Offices of the Attorney Generals, and they are provided with adequate funds and the training necessary in investigative methodology of gender violence and human rights. Exhumations, autopsies and identification of bodies should conform to international protocols, and when necessary have advice from national or international organizations.</p> <p>Implement an exhumation program that would allow the location of those places where remains could be found and identified. These identifications should be scientifically carried out and with full respect for the dignity of the victim's and their families. In case of contradictory results, the evidence should be reviewed by</p>

			of the Municipal Police. In this regard, the AFI could function as the data base at the national level linked with all the Mexican states, for missing persons, operating as a national information center on crimes, storing the personal information of kidnapped, missing persons, stolen articles of significant importance (works of art, vehicles, state bonds, jewelry, National patrimony).		independent experts, with the consent of the families. The bodies of the victims should be delivered without delay to their families once identification is made.
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10. SPECIFIC PROGRAM FOR PUBLIC SAFETY FOR CIUDAD JUAREZ. CHIHUAHUA.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
<p>Request and allocate budget for:</p> <p>a) Designing and developing a specific public safety program for the municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua, with full participation from the three Governmental levels, in which are included strategies to prevent crime with special emphasis on the homicides and disappearances of women, which results would be made public and in which are defined the responsibilities of the participating levels of government, and</p> <p>b) Have technical and professional personnel duly trained that can carry out tasks concerning the prevention of the crimes related to violence against women.</p>		*	*	*	<p>Guarantee that the "maquila" industry fulfills its legal obligations as regards its workers. The authorities jointly with the "maquila" enterprises should guarantee the safety of their workers, both day and night shift, by transportation from their homes to work and vice versa, as well as in industrial parks and the surroundings, particularly in abandoned lots, bridges and streets.</p> <p>Ensure that the "maquilas" fully support the investigations of disappearances and homicides of women and coordinate with public safety agencies in the implementation of prevention programs.</p>

11. TRAINING FOR PUBLIC SERVANTS IN THE AREA OF PREVENTION, LAW ENFORCEMENT AND APPLICATION OF JUSTICE WITH RESPECT TO GENDER VIOLENCE AND DISCRIMINATION.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
<i>Implement coordination measures for the purpose of developing training programs in the area of crime prevention, and supervision strategies in the zones where the homicides or disappearances of women occurred, especially prevention of crimes related to violence against women, precisely identifying the activities that will be carried out, in which are specified tasks that the federal, state and municipal authorities have committed themselves to effectuate, and there be established the responsibilities of each of the authorities.</i>	<p>Re-enforce the efforts initiated to incorporate gender perspectives in the design and application of public policy, giving special attention to making those efforts effective in practice at the level of the state of Chihuahua and the Municipality of Ciudad Juarez, so as to give due attention to the fulfillment of the principles of equality and non-discrimination.</p> <p>Renew emphasis on training of public sector officials, especially police, prosecutors, forensic specialists, judges and judicial personnel, in regards to the causes and consequences of the violence based on gender.</p> <p>Improve detection, the registration and writing of reports on violence against women by health services; and provided information on prevention of violence, treatment</p>	<i>There should be analyzed the eradication of discriminatory practices against women in the workplace. There should be formulated programs to improve women's access to justice. The police and prosecutors should receive training on the manner of treating victims of sexual violence. There should be examined the possibility of establishing special units that would take care of violent crimes against women.</i>	In all cases, it should be guaranteed that the Special Prosecutor's Unit has available to it all the pertinent information related to gender violence that occurs in the State and that may be useful to solving the homicides.	*	Train judges on the subject of violence against women and human rights, encouraging them to invoke in their decisions and sentences domestic and international legislation that protects the rights of women.

	<p>and services for users of those services, especially reproductive health services.</p> <p>Formulate systems to collect data to document and inform on the scope and consequences of violence against women in Ciudad Juarez, so as to improve the design and the application of confrontation measures; and evaluate the efficiency of these measures.</p> <p>Work with civil society to try to design and put into practice widespread campaigns on rights and education; first, to inform women in Ciudad Juarez on their right to be free of violence and how to find protection of this right; and second, to ensure that men, women and children understand that violence based on gender is a violation of human rights, within the framework of international law and is a punishable crime in conformity with the legislation of Chihuahua.</p>				
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12. INFORM SOCIETY ON PROGRESS AND COMPLIANCE OF THE MEASURES AND RECOMMENDATION OF THE CNDH AND INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
<i>Inform Mexican society on progress and full compliance of the measure and recommendations issued by international organizations, as well as by this National Commission to make effective the right of the parties injured by crimes related to the homicides and disappearances of women in the municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua to access to justice with due diligence and they be offered adequate public safety.</i>		*	When possible, attention and application should be given to the recommendations contained in the Report made in 1998 by the National Commission of Human Rights.	*	*

13. REDRESS OF DAMAGE FOR THE RELATIVES, VICTIMS OF HOMICIDES AND DISAPPEARANCES.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
Due to the omissions made in the investigation of homicides and disappearances of women, the corresponding responsibility is taken and the possibility for the redress of damage for the victims' relatives because of homicides and disappearances in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua is reviewed.	To spread women's participation in designing and applying public policy and making decisions, at all levels and in all governmental sectors.	*	*	*	*

14. TO SPREAD WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
*	To spread women's participation in designing and applying public policy and making decisions, at all levels and in all governmental sectors.	*	*	*	*

15. PROCEDURES OF SUPERVISION EXTERNAL TO THE AGENCIES OF ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE OF CHIHUAHUA.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
*	To establish procedures aimed at intensifying the independent supervision -even by means of periodic reports- of investigations executed under the guidance of the Special Prosecutor's Unit, in order to put into effect a periodic assessment of taken measures and appropriate advances, in each case.	*	It is recommended to monitor the situation by means of entities or institutions not belonging to the administration of justice of Chihuahua, with the purpose of guaranteeing, not only the appropriate application of current rules and regulations, but also the adequate investigation and prosecution of crimes. The external verification of current procedures will allow to insure that the improvements introduced especially during the current year consolidate and that the proposed recommendations effectively apply.	*	*

16. REVIEW AND CORRECTION OF PROSECUTION AND JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
*	To devise and apply a plan of action regarding the cases called "fríos" (cold cases), worked out in order to identify and correct all and each one of the existing faults in those records (such as the faults identified by CNDH in its exam) as well as to reactivate the investigations.	*	<p>Courts from Chihuahua must consider, by operation of law, the declaration of voidness of full right as to evidence obtained by violating fundamental rights.</p> <p>The Office of the Attorney General of Chihuahua must review the cases being currently processed and must reconsider the accusations which have been filed, up to now, with the purpose of keeping only those with regard to which there are accusatory proofs lawfully obtained, and enough to consider as distorted the presumption of innocence of the defendants.</p>	*	To expedite the resolutions of pending trials against the alleged perpetrators and to carry out again, in an open way, the investigation processes which can have invalidity defects by violating the due process, e.g. the admission of pleas of guilty obtained under torture.

17. MISSING PERSONS AND PROTOCOL OF INVESTIGATION

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
*	To improve the proceedings and practices aimed at managing that reports of missing persons be the object of a rapid, accomplished and impartial investigation, even through the protocols or guidelines designed to guarantee pursuance of basic regulations, in all cases, and to devise new initiatives, such as the issue of bulletins in the media.	*	<p>It is necessary to promote research and scientific evidence. Statements can not be dismissed, but they have to be assessed jointly with all other proofs of DNA, semen and blood analysis and other vestiges such as physiological or related to tissues, fibers, fingerprints, tire traces, footsteps, telephonic conversations, documentary evidence, researches pertaining to property, etc.</p> <p>To create control techniques of handling of cases, for example, by developing a protocol to monitor each investigation from the beginning to the end.</p>	*	To establish an urgent search devise if there are accusations of disappearance of women and girls, with special attention to the cases that constitute the existing pattern and cases of minors. This devise must be the initial part of a criminal investigation with wide jurisdiction, trying that relatives and their coadjutors participate. Measures must be implemented to intensify investigations of all current cases of disappearance.

18. SECURITY FOR VICTIMS, WITNESSES AND DEFENDERS OF HUMAN RIGHTS.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
*	<p>Besides, to pay priority attention to the problem of fear and threats, in order to guarantee security measures for women victims of acts or threats of violence, relatives, defenders of human rights, witnesses or journalists which are in risky situations; in order to offer protection to those persons and, in this way, to guarantee their personal security; and so that people who demand explanation of those crimes or provide information be not intimidated and can continue to make such effort.</p> <p>To subject all threats or acts of hostility reported in relation to those murders to prompt, complete and impartial investigations with devices of due diligence. And the Government must conduct additional consults with organizations of the civil society which help victims and their relatives, in order to find and apply solutions.</p>	*	*	*	<p>To assure that relatives, as well as defenders of human rights who have fight with the aim of putting an end to the violence against women, can carry out their legitimate work without being frightened of suffering reprisals and with full cooperation of the authorities, in accordance with the United Nations' Declaration on Defenders of Human Rights.</p> <p>To investigate, sentence and punish, promptly and exhaustively, if relatives, coadjutors and civil entities are followed, harassed or threatened.</p> <p>To issue a high- level federal and state guideline, backing and recognizing the work performed by civil organizations and relative associations from Chihuahua and urging all the federal and state authorities to respect and promote forum of coordination and cooperation with them.</p>

19. REINFORCING PUBLIC SERVICES DESTINED TO WOMEN WHO HAVE BEEN OBJECT OF VIOLENCE

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
*	The public services destined to women who have been victims of violence must be reinforced, especially trying to widen the access to medical and psychological treatment, to establish more comprehensive social services, destined to deal with the problem of financial subordination which usually impede women to get away, by themselves, from a situation in which they can be abused; and to provide information and assistance which guarantee an effective access to the lawful resources of protection against this violation of rights and legal connected problems, such as the custody of their children.	*	*	*	To adapt the federal and state legislation to the international regulations with regard to violation against women and to assure its implementation through the Program PROEQUIDAD [Pro-equity] and other appropriate devices. Particularly, the legal framework must assert women's rights to live a life without violence and to be appreciated and educated without social or cultural patterns based on inferiority or subordination. The states must introduce the legislation against discrimination and violence against women under the same principles, as well as to give priority to concrete programs with the object to implement it.

20. THE MEDIA

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
*	To work with the media as to the promotion of public conscience about the right to be exempt from violence; to inform the general public of the cost and consequences of such violence; to disseminate information about legal and social support services destined to people who run risks; and to inform victims, author of crimes and potential authors of the punishment due to such violence.	*	<p>A policy of clear social communication must be designed, with establishment of policies which allow technical space to research entities in order to fulfill their work without pressures.</p> <p>During in-site visit to Juarez, problems regarding the relations with the media have been detected. In connection with this, the Commission recommends a proposal, along with the social media, of a technical training program for reporters and journalists, dealing with topics which cover the free transmission of truthful data, restriction on the crime scenes, restrictions on the access to confidential information and other basic matters corresponding to criminal procedures.</p> <p>Other recommendation lies in avoiding leaks to the press by authorities as well as in generating systematic and periodic devices of communication and news bulletin.</p>	*	<p>To recognize and sentence, publicly, the disappearance and homicides of women in Juarez and Chihuahua and to stress the dignity of women and the fight legitimacy by the relatives who look for the truth, justice and redress.</p> <p>To refrain from pointing out, publicly, the guilt of alleged perpetrator through the media, before a trial is concluded, according to all legal formalities.</p>

21. INSTITUTIONAL COLLABORATION AND OTHER RECOMMENDED MEASURES.

National Commission on Human Rights (CNDH)	Interamerican Commission on Human Rights	United Nations' Reporter, Judges and Lawyers	United Nation's Office to Prevent Drugs and Crime	United Nations CEDAW	International Amnesty
*	<p>To continue establishing institutional dialogue and collaboration forum, with the aim of exchanging information and strategies; to guarantee the existence of coherent approaches; to improve the services; and to promote ideal practices. It is essential that such efforts include control assessment and monitoring devices in order to assess the persistent obstacles and activities.</p> <p>To adopt measures aimed at involving more men in initiatives designed to modify attitudes and practices, based on stereotypes; and to manage that the public campaigns be designed in such a way that match with the necessities of women, men and families.</p>	<p>To express in the Constitution the recent judgment of the Supreme Court by means of which the international treaties signed and ratified by the Government will take priority over the national legislation.</p>	<p>If it is necessary, a section of the prison from Juarez must be destined to convicts who require a regime of high security.</p>	*	<p>To strengthen the role of Technical-Legal committee and to grant it powers to review and deal with the records, reinforcing the role of contribution by victims' representatives.</p> <p>To amend Article 133 of the Constitution in order to clearly establish the hierarchical supremacy of the obligations assumed by Mexico in accordance with international treaties on national legislation, including the Constitution.</p>

SECTION 2

COMPARATIVE CHARTS OF THE COMPLEMENTARY
ACTIVITIES BEING CARRIED OUT BY:

- THE SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT FOR CRIMES RELATED TO THE HOMICIDES OF WOMEN IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA.
- THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT COMMISSIONER FOR PREVENTING AND ELIMINATING THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA.
- THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE ON FEDERAL AND LOCAL CRIMES IN CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA.

As it has been mentioned in this report, on November 3rd 2003, it was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation the resolution by means of which was appointed the Commissioner to Prevent and Eradicate Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua. Likewise, on January 30th of this year it was created the Special Prosecutor's Unit for Crimes Related to the Homicides of Women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua, derived from the resolution A/003/04 of the Attorney General for the Mexican Republic.

Special Prosecutor.	Commissioner to Prevent and Eradicate the Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He has the authority to investigate and prosecute the crimes related to the homicides of women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The commissioner will coordinate and will review the cooperation actions undertaken by the Federal Government with the State Government of Chihuahua and the Municipal Government of Ciudad Juarez, with the purpose of strengthening the promotion and defense of human rights in said city, especially women's rights and the ones related to the security and integrity of groups and individuals; as well as to promote an effective access to justice and social development.

Special Prosecutor.	Commissioner to Prevent and Eradicate the Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Coordinates and supervises the Federal Public Prosecutor's Office that forms the Public Prosecutor's Office on Federal and Local matters in the Municipality of Ciudad Juarez. Coordinates the participation of the Federal Public Prosecutor in the criminal processes brought against the alleged responsible charged with those crimes which investigation and prosecution are within the scope of the Prosecutor's Unit. Conducts the systematization of the information contained in the preliminary investigations and the trials that he is responsible for, in coordination with the National Center for the Design, Analysis and Information for Fighting Crime; of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes relationships with the members and permanent guests of the Inter-Ministries Committee and the rest of the federal agencies and entities with the purpose of coordinating the efforts of the Subcommittee of Coordination and Liaison to Prevent and Eradicate the Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez, as well as to support the projects, programs and actions undertaken by the agencies and entities of the Federal Government on that matters.

Special Prosecutor.	Commissioner to Prevent and Eradicate the Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes the coordination with the corresponding administrative units to provide the victims of the matters under his responsibility, the protection granted to them by Article 20, Section B of the Mexican Political Constitution. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Chihuahua City, takes measures in similar situations with the purpose of dignifying the victims of crimes and those who are damaged due to violations to the due process. Establishes relationships with the relatives of the victims, the persons damaged because of the violation of their human rights, the organizations of the civil society and the non governmental organizations for the human rights in order to assist them regarding their legitimate petitions as to this matter.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Establishes the coordination with the Commissioner to Prevent and Eradicate the Violence against Women in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua to facilitate the mutual fulfillment of their duties and he will participate in the public, private and social coordination works that are to be established as to the homicides of women in the aforementioned Municipality. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ELABORATES AND IF NECESSARY, PERFORMS WITH THE PARTICIPATION OF SEVERAL PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ENTITIES, A PROGRAM OF ACTIONS OF COORDINATION TO PREVENT AND ERADICATE THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN IN CIUDAD JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA, BEARING IN MIND, FUNDAMENTALLY, THE INTENTION TO DIGNIFY THE VICTIMS OF THIS SITUATION AND THE STRENGTHENING OF THE RULE OF LAW. Establishes the communication liaisons with public entities of other countries and international organisms that are willing to provide information and relevant technical capability in furtherance to the solution of this social phenomenon, pursuant to the applicable law.

In the following chart, there is a comparison between the duties and authority of the Special Prosecutor's Unit for Crimes Related to the Homicides of Women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua and the Public Prosecutor's Office on Federal and Local matters in the Municipality of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua; which was created on August, 2003 through the Agreement of Cooperation signed by the Attorney General's Office for the Mexican Republic and the Attorney General's Office of Justice for the State of Chihuahua (PGJECH):

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT	PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE ON FEDERAL AND LOCAL MATTERS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It has the authority to investigate and prosecute the crimes related to the homicides of women in the Municipality of Juarez, Chihuahua. • Coordinates and supervises the delegation of the Federal Prosecutor's Office that forms the Public Prosecutor's Office on Federal and Local matters. • Coordinates the participation of the Federal Public Prosecutor in the criminal processes brought against the alleged responsible charged with those crimes which investigation and prosecution are within the scope of the Prosecutor's Unit. • Conducts the systematization of the information contained in the preliminary investigations and the trials that he is responsible for, in coordination with the National Center for the Design, Analysis and Information for Fighting Crime; of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT IS IN CHARGE OF THE INVESTIGATION OF THE HOMICIDES OF WOMEN AND OF THE PREDICATE CRIMES. • Finds and arrests the defendants and the members of criminal organizations whose main activity is the homicide of women and the predicate crimes.

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT	PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE ON FEDERAL AND LOCAL MATTERS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It has the authority granted by Articles 21 (investigation and prosecution of crimes) 102, Part "A" (prosecution of all the crimes before the Courts on federal matters, to request warrants for arrest, to search and submit all the evidence against the defendants, to cause the trials to be carried out on a regular way, to request the punishment and to act in all the juridical issues established by law); both Articles are included in the Mexican Political Constitution; Article 2 (to conduct the preliminary investigation and if necessary to file charges); Article 136 (the authority to file charges); both articles included in the Federal Code for Criminal Procedure; Article 4 of the Organic Law of the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic, Sections I (to investigate and prosecute federal crimes); IV (to request reports, documents, opinions, and evidence in general to the agencies and entities of the Federal Government); V (to promote the prompt, expeditious and due administration of justice; and V (other set forth in the law). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducts all the actions and special operations that must be carried out together with the purpose of solving the aforementioned homicides of women and predicate crimes.

SPECIAL PROSECUTOR'S UNIT	PUBLIC PROSECUTOR'S OFFICE ON FEDERAL AND LOCAL MATTERS IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF JUAREZ, CHIHUAHUA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes coordination with the corresponding administrative units to provide the victims, in the issues that are within its scope, the protection that grants them, the part B of the Mexican Political Constitution (legal assistance, information about the rights granted to them by the Political Constitution and the right to be informed about the process, to cooperate with the Prosecutor in the process; to get medical and psychological services in case of emergency; to get indemnification pursuant to law and to have the necessary measures to protect and help them). • Establishes coordination with the Commissioner to Prevent and Eradicate the Violence against Women in the Municipality of Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua to facilitate the mutual fulfillment of their duties and it will participate in the public, private and social coordination works that are to be established as to the homicides of women in the aforementioned Municipality. • It has a strong and permanent coordination with the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic local office in said State. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Establishes a work team that allows the evaluation of the achievements obtained in the investigation and prosecution of the aforementioned homicides.