Annual Report 2016 | PBI Mexico

Members of PBI Mexico in 2016

This year, the people who made up PBI Mexico come from 16 countries from Europe, the Americas and Oceania. Seventy-five percent of these people are volunteers, either in the field, as part of the Strategic Committee, or in our Training and Selection Committee. We would like to offer our deep appreciation for the extraordinary work that they do each day to contribute to protecting the space of action for human rights defenders in Mexico. We extend our deepest thanks to each and one of you for your dedication and commitment to making PBI Mexico’s work possible.

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By: Alice Nah, Patricia Bartley, Karina Malianova; Centre for Applied Human Rights, University of York

The Center for Applied Human Rights at the University of York conducted a study on how human rights defenders navigate risk, manage their personal security and receive support in Mexico, Colombia, Egypt, Kenya and Indonesia. Three important issues arose when we asked them what makes them feel safe and unsafe:

Understanding the context of repression

The defenders stated that to feel secure is essential the context of repression “clarity is the starting point”.

Others stressed the importance of conducting actor mapping in the context in which they work and identifying their allies and potential aggressors. Collaboration between state and non-state actors creates complexities, promotes unpredictability and contributes to feelings of insecurity. “You do not know what you are facing at all... it is a transnational company and there are other actors, but you do not always know the connections that might exist with the ruling political class as well as with organized crime.”

The importance of gender and intersectionality of security experiences

The need for intersectional security analysis is especially crucial for women human rights defenders “Security should be seen from an intersectional point of view, especially when it comes to security for women. Each sphere and social structure makes our security possible or vulnerable.” Women human rights defenders expressed frustration because widespread violence against women, street harassment and other forms of sexual harassment were often not taken seriously. They also highlighted the serious impact of violence and harassment that comes from people within their own organizations and from other defenders. During the workshop, the invisibility of women’s human rights work was highlighted. Even the language used to describe them as defenders (term for defenders in Spanish using the male conjugation) perpetuates their invisibility. Through this study, it became clear to us that women human rights defenders are threatened in different ways than men and have different ways of responding to these risks.

The value of relationships with others and solidarity

Relationships with others, networks and perspectives held within these spaces generated important feelings of security: “[What makes me feel secure is] that there are now women worrying about the protection and safety of other women.” In fact, in the survey conducted as part of this study, 90.4% of participants noted that they “frequently”, “almost always” or “always” ensured that they informed others of their movements and of what they were doing when performing sensitive work, a much higher percentage of respondents than that obtained from participants in other countries. Support networks are vital to perceptions of security, especially the support of peers and of other human rights defenders. Community members, neighbors, friends, religious entities and actors related to mental health were also mentioned as important sources of support.

In January 2017, we held a workshop in Mexico City; it was here that 79 human rights defenders who had suffered threats or attacks in the previous five years shared their experiences with us. We are pleased to partner with PBI Mexico to share some of the findings of this research with these 31 men and 48 women at risk defenders. The meeting also included the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders, Michel Forst.

Participants in the dialogue on risks and protection in Mexico, convened by PBI and the University of York © PBI Mexico

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Municipality of Santander (Spain)
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Maya Bohn-Eschenburg Foundation (Switzerland)
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Embassy of Switzerland in Mexico
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PBI USA

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1 Erick Monterrosas and Paola Pacheco Ruiz undertook the investigation in Mexico for this project. To see more results of the investigation in English and Spanish, visit: https://goo.gl/xtTqri
During its fieldwork in 2016, PBI observed a continual worsening of the situation for human rights defenders in Mexico, as evidenced by the statistics of attacks and levels of impunity in the country. Between January and August 2016, the “All Rights for All” Network (Red Td7) documented 47 cases of human rights defenders murdered in the framework of their work for the defense of human rights. Between January 2011 and May 2016, Urgent Action for Human Rights Defenders (ACUDDEH) registered a total of 957 human rights violations committed against HRDs (not including cases of arbitrary detention, disappearance and torture).

Structural Issues:

Despite significant legislative advances, such as the constitutional reform in 2011 and the law creating the Governmental Protection Mechanisms for HRDs and Journalists in 2012, no decrease in the number of attacks on defenders could be observed, nor was protection implemented effectively. The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) has observed that, since 2011, there has been a continuous annual increase in aggression against human rights defenders, denoting Chihuahua, Guerrero and Oaxaca as the most dangerous states to defend human rights. The CNDH points out that such attacks are frequently attributed to public servants.

This scenario of aggression is exacerbated by high levels of impunity: according to the Global Impunity Index, it is estimated that impunity in Mexico lies at 96%\(^2\), a figure that does not include unreported crimes, which amount to an estimated 92.8%. Lack of effective investigation is, in turn, a consequence of the absence or institutional weakness of prosecutors specialized in crimes committed against HRDs. In many cases, these attacks are not investigated as part of their human rights work. This situation is aggravated by the lack of recognition of the figure of the human rights defender and his/her role as a promoter of democratic rights and values.

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International organizations have described the current situation in Mexico as a “human rights crisis”, which makes the recognition of the fundamental work of defenders and the specific and integral protection that safeguards their integrity more important than ever, as it ensures that they can continue to carry out their legitimate work.

At the national level, smear campaigns have been observed, identified by the Red Td7 as “leaks and other strategies aimed at undermining the public credibility of recognized human rights defenders.” In April 2016, UN experts urged the Mexican Government to counter the campaign of stigmatization faced by human rights defenders.\(^8\)

Of particular concern is the situation of defenders of land, territory and the environment who continue to carry out their legitimate work in a hostile atmosphere. The grave situation at the global level prompted the UN Special Rapporteur on the Situation of Human Rights Defenders, Michel Forst, to raise the alarm\(^9\) regarding the increase and intensification of violence against these defenders, and call on states to ensure a precautionary approach to their security and to guarantee their participation in decision-making, including the drafting of laws, policies, contracts and evaluations by states and companies.

Human rights groups and organizations currently accompanied by PBI are working for the effective implementation of human rights on diverse issues, and in a context that is becoming increasingly difficult. International organizations have described the current situation in Mexico as a “human rights crisis”, which makes the recognition of the fundamental work of defenders and the specific and integral protection that safeguards their integrity more important than ever, as it ensures that they can continue to carry out their legitimate work.

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Disappearances in Mexico: the search for the disappeared is a search for truth, justice and guarantees of non-repetition

The problem of disappearances is not new in Mexico. During the 1960s and 70s, hundreds of people disappeared in different Mexican states under the so-called “Dirty War”. So far, according to official figures, between 2006 and 2016 more than 30,000 people disappeared in Mexico, although according to civil society organizations there could be many more. For several years, local civil society and international organizations11 have warned of a crisis of disappearances in Mexico, and in the report following their last visit to the country, the United Nations Committee against Enforced Disappearances labeled disappearances as “widespread” in the country, and the lack of its criminalization as “worsening”.12

Since its arrival in Mexico, PBI has accompanied people and organizations working on this issue. One such case is that of Tita Radilla, vice president of the Association of Relatives of the Disappeared and Victims of Human Rights Violations in Mexico (AFADEM), whose father, Rosendo Radilla Pacheco, disappeared during a military arrest in 1974 in Mexico’s so-called “Dirty War”. The ruling of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR), in 2016, PBI maintained frequent dialogue with two of these movements. In 2010, the Cerezo Committee, an organization accompanied by PBI which represents the victims in the case of 43 students disappeared in Iguala, Guerrero. © PBI Mexico

NATIONAL CASE

Abel Barrera of the Tlachinollan Human Rights Center, a human rights organization accompanied by PBI which represents the victims in the case of 43 students disappeared in Iguala, Guerrero. © PBI Mexico

The search for truth and justice has increased the risk faced by relatives, collectives, and the organizations that accompany them or provide legal support in their cases, resulting in threats, harassment and even murder.23 All of this occurs in a context where more and more families are joining the search brigades to locate the whereabouts of their loved ones.

A General Law against enforced disappearances and those perpetrated by individuals will aid in addressing this serious human rights violation if the contributions of collectives of family members are taken into account, and their participation in the planned mechanisms is assured.

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The Movement for Our Disappeared in Mexico20 emerged in March 2015 and is made up of more than 70 organizations and collectives of relatives of missing persons. The Movement’s main focus is to contribute to the development and approval of the LGD. To this end, they created, together with civil organizations and the support of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), a process of consultation through regional and sectoral events. Drawing from these, they have defined the fundamental points that must be included in the law so that it recognizes and guarantees the full exercise of the rights of victims regarding truth, justice, reparation and guarantees of non-repetition.

A General Law against enforced disappearances and those perpetrated by individuals will aid in addressing this serious human rights violation if the contributions of collectives of family members are taken into account, and their participation in the planned mechanisms is assured.

In September 2016, PBI, together with other civil society organizations, organized a meeting between the two groups and representatives of the Diplomatic Corps in Mexico, with the goal of providing visibility to their concerns. This resulted in a joint statement21 that includes the minimum requirements that should be included in the LGD. At the same time, the statement urges the international community to promote the adoption of a law that meets international standards. Among these recommendations and demands is the need for the law to include a commitment to comply with the international recommendations and observations; the active participation of the relatives and the organizations that accompany them in the search, investigation and identification processes; and the allocation of sufficient budget for the proper implementation of the law.

Remaining issues and challenges

Although passage of the LGD with inclusion of these characteristics was not achieved in 2016, for the first time, the Mexican State recognized that “Mexico has a serious problem related to the disappearance of people, whether by individuals, state authorities or by individuals with the acquiescence of authorities.”22 Several challenges remain, including the eradication of the selective disappearance of human rights defenders and journalists, and of mass disappearances such as those which occurred in Tierra Blanca in January 2016, or previously in Pedradas Negras (Coahuila), Cuauhtemoc (Chihuahua), as well as Chilapa and Iguala in Guerrero. Impunity remains prevalent in most cases, including emblematic cases such as Ayotzinapa, where not only is there a lack of significant progress in the lines of research proposed by the Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts (GIEI) and the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), but where defamation, attempted criminalization and threats were made against the relatives and friends of victims, leading to a smear campaign against the GIEI.23

11 2016 Review, WOLA, goo.gl/GifhR4
12 “A Treatement of Impunity” The State’s Response to the Disappearance of Persons in Mexico, Amnesty International, goo.gl/1vJhKt
13 Disappearances in Mexico: a look from the organisms of the United Nations System, goo.gl/gWY6YD
14 Concluding Observations of the UN Committee against Forced Disappearance from its Review of Mexico, goo.gl/1TbL9w
15 Condemned “Smear campaign” against the GIEI. goo.gl/nSfpGG
16 Preliminary observations of the IACHR’s In-Place Visit to Mexico. goo.gl/7apuzR
17 Forced disappearances in Mexico: a look from the organisms of the United Nations System, goo.gl/g9YxBM
18 2017 National Campaign against Forced Disappearance. goo.gl/2017CNDH
19 Condemned “Smear campaign” against the GIEI. goo.gl/nSfpGG
20 Relatives of Missing Persons Request Collaboration from the Diplomatic Corps to Guarantee Suitability of Goals of the LGD. goo.gl/1HkV5B
21 159th IACHR session Human rights situation and enforced disappearance in Mexico. goo.gl/gWY6YD
22 Condemned “Smear campaign” against the GIEI. goo.gl/nSfpGG
23 Condemned “Smear campaign” against the GIEI. goo.gl/nSfpGG
24 Jesus Jimenez, member of the Brigade for the search of the disappeared in Veracruz killed. goo.gl/4SkZ

Meeting between diplomatic corps and civil society to discuss the General Law on Disappearance © PBI Mexico
The case of Nochixtlan and the right to protest

On June 19, 2016, a series of clashes took place in Nochixtlan, Hacienda Blanca, Viguera, Huitzo and Telixtlahuaca. This occurred as a response to protests against educational reforms carried out by teachers belonging to thecnTE – the Teachers Union. The "Oaxaca Operation Report" published by Mexican organizations outlines that the confrontation resulted in 27 arrests - some of the subjects of which were reportedly tortured - dozens injured; and 8 deaths. Since the first signs of instability in May, PBI informed the diplomatic corps to meet with human rights institutions to discuss the violations.

National and international actors also reacted publicly, urging for clarification of the facts in the case, especially regarding the alleged excessive use of force by police. Likewise, the CNDH reinforced its presence by sending additional observers and experts, and issuing precautionary measures for the adequate medical care of injured people who had not gone to hospitals for fear of reprisals. Two days after the removal of protesters by police forces, the Citizens' Council of the Oaxaca State Human Rights Ombudsman's Office (DDHPO) advised of the presence of local, state and federal police at its offices, a fact which could be interpreted as a provocation and as an attempt to dissuade citizens from making complaints about police abuses. Investigations initiated by the DDHPO determined that human rights violations of at least ten types, including the right to life and physical integrity, as well as the right not to be subjected to torture and the right to protest and freedom of assembly and to ensure the physical integrity of both the teachers and of the human rights defenders who accompanied the social mobilization.

In response to this context, PBI reinforced its presence by sending additional observers and experts, and issuing precautionary measures for the adequate medical care of injured people who had not gone to hospitals for fear of reprisals. Two days after the removal of protesters by police forces, the Citizens' Council of the Oaxaca State Human Rights Ombudsman's Office (DDHPO) advised of the presence of local, state and federal police at its offices, a fact which could be interpreted as a provocation and as an attempt to dissuade citizens from making complaints about police abuses. Investigations initiated by the DDHPO determined that human rights violations of at least ten types, including the right to life and physical integrity, as well as the right not to be subjected to torture had occurred.

PBI reinforced the call for dialogue and urged Mexican authorities to respect the right to protest and freedom of assembly and to ensure the physical integrity of both the teachers and the of human rights defenders who accompanied the social mobilization.

On June 22, 2016 a dialogue took place between Secretary of the Interior - Miguel Ángel Osorio Chong - and the CNTE's Unified Negotiation Commission. At the roundtable, agreements were reached that allowed for the release of magisterial leaders imprisoned at the beginning of the protests. A special investigation commission was also formed by Congress which produced a report on the events; however, the report was not supported by the victims of Nochixtlan, since it did not include testimony from many victims. At the international level, on July 8, members of the European Parliament (MEPs) sent a letter addressed to President Enrique Peña Nieto, expressing concern about the violent events and calling for the immediate release of teachers detained in an arbitrary and illegal manner.

Although progress had been made in victim compensation proceedings by the end of 2016, dialogue panels which included authorities, as well as the Victims Committee and CNTE closed without reaching an agreement. Despite the visual documentation available, the facts have not yet been clarified and attacks and equipment theft have been reported by journalists who covered the event. Members of the Victims Committee have also reported being the targets of intimidation, unauthorized searches and other attacks during their search for truth and reparation of harm.

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PBI Mexico provides accompaniment to several of the organizations that work with the victims in this case, both to contribute to the maintenance of their spaces for action that allow them to seek truth and justice, as well as for the recognition of the right to social protest and dialogue as a means of seeking peaceful resolutions to conflicts.

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The case of the Pasta de Conchos Family Organization

In 2016, PBI reinforced its accompaniment in the Carbon Region of Coahuila due to an escalation of intimidation and defamation faced by members of the Pasta de Conchos Family Organization (OFPC). Attacks have particularly targeted the organization’s director, Cristina Auerbach, who in 2013 was granted protection measures by the Protection Mechanism for Human Rights Defenders and Journalists due to the risk she faces in exercising her legitimate work.

Because of her work in defense of economic, social and cultural rights, in the context of coal mining in northern Mexico, Cristina Auerbach and other members of OFPC have suffered various reprisals, including a defamation campaign carried out against Cristina Auerbach and on authorities to take the necessary measures to ensure her safety and that of other OFPC members. The organizations demanded that protection measures be effectively implemented in a manner appropriate to the context in which they work; and that their legitimate work in defense of human rights be publicly recognized. At the same time, PBI met with representatives of the embassies of 12 countries in Mexico to express concern about the risk situation faced by the OFPC.

With the dual objective of making the work of OFPC visible and supporting the strengthening of its international support network, in November 2016, PBI organized an international speaking tour for OFPC members Cristina Auerbach and Esmeralda Saldaña, during which they met with key actors in the international community. During the tour, they also participated in public events and were interviewed by various media outlets in Belgium, Switzerland, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom, Ireland and Norway. During their meetings, the defenders presented the context of the coal region of Coahuila, the effects of coal mining on economic, social and cultural rights, and the risk they face due to the exercise of their legitimate work in the defense of these rights.

In December 2016, at the request of the OFPC, PBI also traveled to Cloete, Coahuila to provide a workshop to the members of the organization with the aim of increasing their security and protection capacities as well as expanding their support network at the national and international level.

Despite the risk involved, Cristina Auerbach and the OFPC continue their work to defend human rights and affirm that the support of PBI and the visibility it has been able to generate for their work has been fundamental. According to Cristina Auerbach, with the acompañment of PBI “I do, I believe [the aggressors] have not escalated the violence due to the presence of PBI, because they know well how you work and that PBI will not forego my safety or the safety of families who are participating in the OFPC.”

In March 2016, several international organizations, including PBI, denounced a defamation campaign carried out against Cristina Auerbach and called on authorities to take the necessary measures to ensure her safety and that of other OFPC members. The organizations demanded that protection measures be effectively implemented in a manner appropriate to the context in which they work; and that their legitimate work in defense of human rights be publicly recognized. At the same time, PBI met with representatives of the embassies of 12 countries in Mexico to express concern about the risk situation faced by the OFPC.

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Comprehensive protection and the need to expand the Network of Security Trainers in Mexico

In recent years, PBI Mexico has seen the number of requests for workshops and consultancies in security and protection increase. In 2016, HRDs in Mexico have invested in the construction of self-protection strategies that allow them to maintain or expand their space for action, in order to continue carrying out their important work despite the adverse context in which they must undertake it. This is especially relevant for organizations outside of Mexico City, where government response to these risks has often been insufficient.

Face with an increase in demand, and because few local civil society organizations carry out this specialized work on security and protection of human rights defenders, it has been impossible for PBI to respond positively to every workshop request. For this reason, and with the aim of ensuring that Mexican civil society organizations be the ones who facilitate these workshops to ensure their sustainability, we reached the decision to start a second cycle of ‘Training of Trainers’ workshops on integral security.

Complementing this training effort, in June 2016 PBI co-convened the first National Security Meeting in Defense of Land, Territory and the Environment, which was attended by 40 grassroots defenders from across Mexico. During the meeting, participants shared their analysis of the current context as well as successful security strategies and the challenges they encountered while carrying out their work.

With Training of Trainers workshops and exchange of experiences of security strategies between HRDs, PBI believes we can expand our range of action, make our presence more effective in Mexico and contribute to the consolidation of expertise and empowerment within Mexican civil society itself.

PBI accomplishment, which includes physical presence; national and international advocacy; dissemination of information; training in security and protection and support network building; and the facilitation of dialogue spaces between key actors, benefited at least 57 civil society organizations and 574 human rights defenders, at least 60% of whom are women. The protection of human rights defenders. The work of these individuals and organizations – and therefore PBI’s work indirectly – benefits at least 80,000 people and often also affects the human rights situation throughout the country.
In 2016, PBI Mexico has followed the stability achieved in previous years, both in terms of its structure and activities. However, financially this was a challenging year, especially in fundraising. After 2 consecutive years with annual budget increases of approximately 10%, in 2016 the project had to lower its budget by 7%, returning to 2014 levels. With the expiration of some significant multi-year donor contracts the project just managed to cover our basic funding needs for the year, avoiding significant cuts in activities. Another indicator of the difficult fundraising landscape faced by the project is the shrinking of its donor base. Of the 26 donors who supported our human rights work in Mexico in 2015, only 18 continued funding the project in 2016 (these numbers consider expired multi-year contracts, donors who had provided specific funding of only one year, and entry of new donors in 2016).

**PBI Mexico’s 2016 finances**

This fundraising trend, according to analysis made by PBI globally, reflects a situation observed throughout PBI’s various projects and marks a fundamental concern.

At PBI Mexico we are aware of the complexity of current trends in global fundraising and continue to strive to seek new options to renew our funding. This challenge, already identified in the previous year, involved an investment effort in the collection of funds, and in the adaptation of some work plans of staff and volunteer teams. Despite this adverse funding context, PBI Mexico was able to continue our work in the states in which we maintain permanent presence, and provide the agreed level of support to human rights defenders we accompany.

The provisional result for 2016 (unaudited) is a small surplus, a result of the responsible management of the project, which quite early in the year planned its activities according to the confirmation of the available funding. The total expected final expenditure of the project was slightly lower than budgeted, partly due to the devaluation of the Mexican peso against the EURO, which contributed to the final surplus foreseen in the 2016 accounts.

In summary, although we currently operating in a difficult financial context with challenges in fundraising, PBI Mexico managed to ensure that these elements did not reflect negatively on the overall work of the project, nor on our presence on the ground.

PBI Mexico thanks all of our donors for their continued support, which has allowed us to maintain our work and activities throughout 2016.43

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### Income

PBI Mexico’s fundraising landscape follows the international patterns observed in the global organization. Funding through public funds (state, regional or local) has fallen for the first time below 50%, and the relative importance of private foundations is more pronounced than ever.

#### PBI Mexico income in 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Income (EUR)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>94,180</td>
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<td>Basilián Fathers Human Development Fund (Canada)</td>
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<td>French Parliamentary Reserve (France)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bread for the World (Germany)</td>
<td>23,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human Rights Defenders (Germany)</td>
<td>15,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MacArthur Foundation (United States)</td>
<td>54,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overseas Foundation (United States)</td>
<td>4,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Open Society Foundation (United States)</td>
<td>20,845</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vaudoise Cooperation Federation (FEDERAVCO) (Switzerland)</td>
<td>61,224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maya Bein-Eschenburg Stiftung (Switzerland)</td>
<td>9,702</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embassy of Switzerland in Mexico</td>
<td>1,667</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ev. Kirche St Gallen – Table (Switzerland)</td>
<td>875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Embassy of Finland in Mexico</td>
<td>9,750</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PBI USA</td>
<td>1,800</td>
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<tr>
<td>Other programs</td>
<td>2,700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private donations</td>
<td>1,422</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Income</strong></td>
<td>376,751</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Expenditure

#### PBI Mexico expenditure in 2016

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure Line</th>
<th>Expenditure (EUR)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Field Presence</td>
<td>376,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Strategic Presence</td>
<td>376,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Advocacy and Outreach</td>
<td>376,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fundraising, Finance and Administration</td>
<td>376,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governance</td>
<td>376,751</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total Expenditure</strong></td>
<td>376,751</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PBI Mexico’s structure was maintained and therefore the support to Human Rights Defenders and other strategic areas of work in Mexico remain the areas to which the project devotes most of our resources.

The financial data in this report only includes program expenses, it does not include financial expenses such as exchange rate losses or other accounting adjustments.
Peace Brigades International (PBI) is a non governmental organization with 30 years of experience in international accompaniment and has been present in Mexico since 1999. PBI's goal is to protect the political space for people and organizations that promote human rights in a non-violent manner, and who suffer repression for their legitimate work. PBI only works at the request of local organizations and does not replace efforts by Mexican human rights defenders to promote respect for human rights. Rather, it merely seeks to support their initiatives by standing next to them. PBI regularly visits conflict areas, distributes information, and dialogues with civil and military authorities, as well as with human rights organizations and other civil society actors in Mexico. To promote international attention to the Mexican situation, and to help create the necessary conditions for human rights defenders to continue with their work, PBI also maintains a dialogue with the international community and international organizations such as the United Nations, disseminates information, and generates support from abroad in order to ensure the safety of Mexican defenders.

More information about PBI’s work in Mexico can be found on:

pbi-mexico.org
comunicacion@pbi-mexico.org

PBI Mexico
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mexicopbi