

## Language and graphics for web posting of the Two ILO Trainings

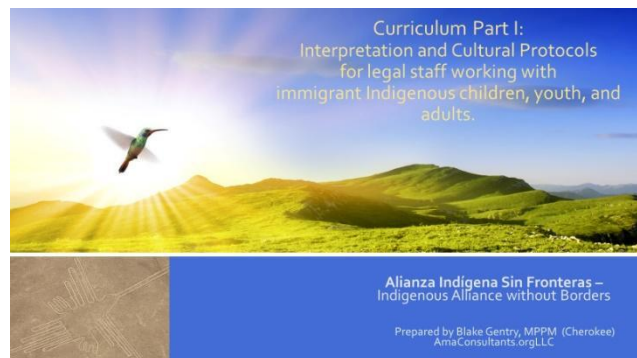
**The Indigenous Languages Office (ILO) of the Indigenous Alliance without Borders offers two one-hour trainings for legal projects and NGOs assisting unaccompanied Indigenous migrants who are legal minors.** ILO is the leader in language identification for interpretation and language documentation in the US Border region having published data nationally and having provided training to immigration legal service organizations. ILO in 2014-'2019 identified twenty -nine (29 ) Indigenous languages present at the



Arizona border, and it confirmed with Americans For Immigrant Justice’s findings in the pre-covid period that 20% of youth (including unaccompanied minors), and by ILO’s findings, 20% of families were primary speakers of Indigenous languages. ILO identified five socio-linguistic clusters of the top ten most frequent Indigenous languages migrating to the United states. ILO participated in meetings during 2022-2023 with CBP regarding needed reforms for Identifying Indigenous language speakers, cultural protocols, and human rights.

**The First Training is designed to assist legal staff in improving how to identify, document, and use of Indigenous languages in interpretation.** It draws on field experience of the Indigenous

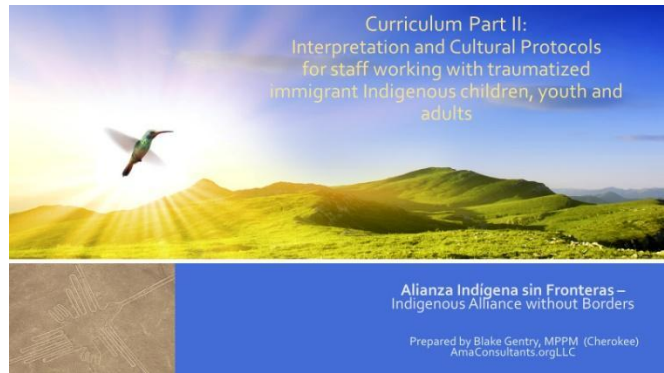
Languages Office (ILO). Cultural, geographic, and linguistic approaches utilize Indigenous knowledge and responses of Indigenous Peoples to the sensitive question of Indigenous identity and Indigenous languages. Techniques and tools are shared in the training. Maps of Indigenous languages in migration and of speakers’ communities of origin, language data, variant- dialect barriers, and interpretation matching protocols are covered.



**The Second Training is 1 hour and 15 minutes. It describes methods for interviewing Indigenous youth for interviews and second interviews.** It

uses a scenario-based training model which provides distinct strategies to overcome traumatic responses of

Indigenous children and adults and establish rapport for a more productive connection with Indigenous migrant youth in detention. The four scenarios presented are: Cultural isolation and alienation, psycho-social development, trauma response, and linguistic isolation. It then focuses on the fact gathering process by employing strategies to affirm and respect traumatic experiences. An extensive guide is provided as part of the training.



### **Scheduling an ILO Training**

A prerecorded training of two thirty-minute segments is provided with a live question and answer period facilitated by an ILO staff member.

To schedule a training for your staff, please contact: [ILO@indigenouallinace.org](mailto:ILO@indigenouallinace.org)

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## Immigration Policy changes in the Post Title 42 Border Zone:

Central American Minors (CAM) Program, (USCIS) <https://www.uscis.gov/CAM>

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### **The CBP One asylum application phone APP experience has so far been problematic.**

Each day's appointments run out in a matter of minutes, as migrants with outdated phones struggle to gain a spot over wi-fi connections in underfunded shelters all across the Mexican side of the border. Much press and NGO coverage has documented chronic bugs, including difficulty registering darker-skinned faces. Some families have separated due to a lack of available appointments for all members. (WOLA: 10 Things to Know About the End of Title 42, Adam Isacson, <https://www.wola.org/analysis/end-title-42/> )

ILO interviewed a Guatemalan Woman with a Huawei phone in Guatemala from which no documents nor her personal photo were transmittable to USCIS. When she switched to an LG phone in Mexico City, the documents were accepted. Arizona receives immigrants who are given appearance dates from the CBP1 application process even though they are in Tijuana. This appears to again Arizona to relieve pressure off of San Diego and also from Texas. (WOLA, *ibid*)

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### **Mexico agreed to let its border cities continue to fill up with stranded migrants.**

During the first six months of fiscal 2023, CBP used Title 42 to expel into Mexico citizens of Cuba, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Venezuela roughly 130,000 times. (WOLA, *ibid*)

While the Biden administration's asylum transit ban rule is in effect, it appears that the only pathway to the U.S. asylum system—with a few still-unclear exceptions—will be the 1,000 daily **CBP One appointments** at land-border ports of entry. (WOLA, *ibid*)

In late April, DHS [announced](#) that the U.S. government will open "**Regional Processing Centers**" where would-be migrants can, after scheduling appointments on their phones, "receive an interview with immigration specialists, and if eligible, be processed rapidly for lawful pathways to the United States, Canada, and Spain." The first such centers may open in Colombia and Guatemala. (WOLA, *ibid*)

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## Options for Legal Entry into the United States

The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) [announced](#) in late April (2023) a new **family reunification parole process** for El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Colombia, building on an existing program for Cuba and Haiti. “The United States intends to welcome as many as 100,000 individuals from Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador,” read a May 2 joint [announcement](#) with Mexico, which did not specify a timeframe. (WOLA, *ibid*)

A **humanitarian parole** program, providing a two-year status in the United States, with work permit eligibility, to a combined 30,000 citizens per month from Cuba, Haiti, Nicaragua, and Venezuela. This program benefited 27,783 people in March (2023), CBP [reports](#). Republican state attorneys-general are pursuing [litigation](#) to terminate this program, with arguments scheduled for mid-June. (WOLA, *ibid*)

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In October 2022 , the administration [made available](#) an additional 20,000 **H-2B non-agricultural temporary work visas** for citizens of El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Haiti. During fiscal 2022, the U.S. government [made available](#) about 114,000 H-2B visas to citizens of Western Hemisphere countries, 74 percent of them (84,495) from Mexico. (WOLA, *ibid*)

During fiscal 2022, the Department of Labor [certified](#) about 370,000 **H-2A temporary visas for agricultural workers**. This is a worldwide figure; the number from the Americas is unknown, but likely a large majority. (WOLA, *ibid*)