

June 28, 2018

NIJC Case List

NIJC *pro bono* attorneys report that representing immigrants in need of protection is one of the most rewarding experiences of their careers. *Pro bono* attorneys fight for their clients' due process rights, help them navigate the complicated immigration system, and ensure that they are not deported to a country where they face persecution and torture.

There are currently 72 men, women, and children who need *pro bono* representation in their immigration cases:

- [Unaccompanied Immigrant Children's Asylum Cases](#)
- [Asylum Claims Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity](#)
- [Asylum Claims Based on Domestic and Gender Violence](#)
- [Asylum Claims Based on Political Opinion or Opposition to Criminal Organizations](#)
- [VAWA Cases](#)
- [U Visa Cases](#)

To find NIJC's most urgent matters, please search and find for "urgent"

No matter what type of case interests you, the next steps to help an NIJC client are easy:

- 1) [Attend our upcoming training](#) or **watch a webinar from a past training.**
- 2) **Choose an NIJC client to represent.**
- 3) **Utilize NIJC's extensive pro bono resources and in-house expertise** to prepare a strong case for your client.

A detailed explanation of the various types of *pro bono* cases available for representation can be found on NIJC's [website](#). For more information about **detained** cases, please contact Jesse Johnson at (312) 660-1681 or jejohnson@heartlandalliance.org. For more information about **LGBT** cases, please contact Veronica Portillo Heap at (312) 660-1306 or vportilloheap@heartlandalliance.org. For more information about all other **asylum** cases and **SIJS** cases, please contact Anna Sears at (312) 660-1307 or ansears@heartlandalliance.org. For more information about NIJC's **U Visa** or **VAWA** cases, please contact Sylvia Wolak at (312) 660-1318 or sywolak@heartlandalliance.org.

Asylum Cases

Unaccompanied Immigrant Children

In recent years, thousands of children have fled horrific violence in their home countries to seek protection in the United States. Despite their ages and inability to speak English, these young asylum seekers do not have the right to appointed counsel.

- 1. G. is a young man from El Salvador. Because he is an unaccompanied immigrant child, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over his asylum application. G. speaks Spanish and lives in a northwest suburb of Chicago. (17-0119214)***

G.'s parents came to the United States when he was very young and he was left in the care of his maternal grandmother. After the gang presence in his school increased, G.'s parents enrolled him in a private school and hired a private van to take him there each day, both of which they were able to afford because they lived and worked in the United States. In about October 2016, gang members hijacked the van and pulled G. out, but left other children in the van. They told him it was time he joined them and threatened him if he did not. Armed gang members continued to threaten him regularly for the rest of the month until one incident in which they forced G. to walk with them and said they had asked him to join too many times and he had to join now. G. fled to the United States in November 2016. After he fled, his family made a police report on his behalf to document the gang threats because they knew it would be too dangerous for G. to do so while he was still in El Salvador. Although G. was issued a Notice to Appear (NTA), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has not filed the NTA with the immigration court and so G. is not yet in removal proceedings. NIJC timely filed G.'s skeletal I-589 application for asylum with USCIS in December 2017. His affidavit and supporting documents will be due prior to his interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information. G.'s attorneys should plan to focus his claim on G.'s vulnerability as a child whose parents reside in the United States and are perceived as wealthy, as well as G.'s repeated opposition to the gang's demands.

- 2. K. and L. are siblings from El Salvador. Because they are unaccompanied children, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over their asylum application. K. and L. speak Spanish and live in central Indiana. (17-0119846) (17-0119852) *Urgent****

K.'s father came to the United States to work when she was two years old. K.'s father subsequently got a new family and abandoned K. and her mother. L.'s father is in El Salvador and has not provided for L. In 2012, K. and L.'s mother came to the United States leaving K. and L. with a maternal aunt. Shortly after her mother left to the United States, members of the Mara 18 gang started sexually harassing K. and telling her to be with them. K. refused to be a gang girlfriend and the gang soon began threatening her and her entire family. During one incident, a gang member tried to molest her at knifepoint. Fearing for her life, K. fled to the United States with her very young brother L. in May 2013. Although K. and L. were issued a Notice to Appear (NTA), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has not filed the NTA with the immigration court. K. and L.'s one year filing deadline has passed and K. and L.'s *pro bono*

attorneys will have to argue that K. and L. warrant an exception to the one year filing deadline because they entered as unaccompanied immigrant children and NIJC will assist them with that argument. NIJC filed K. and L.'s skeletal I-589 applications for asylum with USCIS in April 2018. K. and L.'s affidavits and supporting documents will be due one week prior to their interview. The interview timeline for their case is uncertain.

- 3. *M. is a young girl from Guatemala. Because she is an unaccompanied immigrant child, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over her asylum application. M.'s next Master Calendar hearing is December 4, 2018. M. speaks Ixil and Spanish and lives in a western suburb of Chicago. (17-0117773) *Urgent****

From a young age, M.'s father abused her by kicking her and beating her with various objects, such as his belt and tree bark. Despite her neighbors' awareness of the abuse, no one stepped in to protect M. In 2017, M. escaped from her abusive father by fleeing to the United States. M. now lives in the care of her older brother J., who has confirmed their father's domestic violence. M. fears returning to Guatemala because she believes she will be subjected to more, and likely worse, abuse. M. believes her father is even capable of killing her. NIJC recommends that M.'s skeletal asylum application be filed as soon as possible. Although M. is past her one-year filing deadline, she qualifies for an exception to the deadline, and NIJC will assist her *pro bono* attorneys in making that argument. Her affidavit and other supporting documents will not be due until one week prior to her interview, which will likely occur 4-6 weeks after the date of filing, but may be delayed. Because M. is more comfortable communicating in Ixil, NIJC suggests that her *pro bono* attorneys use an Ixil interpreter for this case and will help them obtain one.

- 4. *A. is a young man from Guatemala. Because he is an unaccompanied immigrant child, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over his asylum application even though he is in removal proceedings. A.'s Master Calendar hearing is on December 4, 2018. A. speaks Spanish and lives in a northwest suburb of Chicago. (17-0121636) *Urgent****

A.'s father was an alcoholic and regularly beat A. and his siblings. At 10 years old, A. began working in the capital of Guatemala selling goods to help support his family, leaving home for three to four months at a time. When A. was 13 years old, another vendor began beating and threatening A. The vendor often referenced A.'s indigenous ethnicity while targeting him. A. attempted to get help from police officers on multiple occasions, but because A. only spoke Mam, an indigenous language, he could not communicate with the officers. Fearing for his safety, A. fled to the United States in December 2015. A.'s one-year filing deadline for asylum has passed, but because A. is an unaccompanied immigrant child, he is eligible for an exception to this deadline. A.'s attorneys should file his skeletal asylum application as soon as possible. A.'s affidavits and supporting documents will be due one week prior to his interview, which will likely occur about 4-6 weeks after his application has been filed, but may be delayed.

- 5. *P. is a young man from Honduras. Because he is an unaccompanied immigrant child, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over his asylum application. P. speaks Spanish and lives in Milwaukee, WI. (18-0124617)***

P.'s father passed away in 2015 due to health complications. Before his death, P.'s father regularly abused P., almost killing him on one occasion. After his father's death, a local gang began to pressure P. to join. Although P. refused to join the gang and tried to evade them, P. was made to do things under duress for the gang such as transport drugs, be a lookout, and rob other people. P. fled to the United States in March 2017, fearing the gang would kill him if he refused to continue working with them. Since coming to the United States, P. and his family continue to receive threatening messages from the gang. Although P. was issued a Notice to Appear (NTA), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has not filed the NTA with the immigration court and P. is not yet in removal proceedings. NIJC recommends that P.'s skeletal asylum application be filed as soon as possible. Although P. is past his one-year filing deadline, he qualifies for an exception to the deadline, and NIJC will assist his *pro bono* attorneys in making that argument. His affidavit and other supporting documents will be due two weeks prior to his interview at the asylum office, which will likely occur 4-6 weeks after the date of filing, but may be delayed.

6. *B. is a young man from Honduras. His next Master Calendar hearing is on March 5, 2019. Because he is an unaccompanied immigrant child, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over his asylum application, even though he is in removal proceedings. B. speaks Spanish and lives in Chicago, IL. (18-0122471)*

B.'s father was an alcoholic and regularly beat his mother and his siblings. In October 2016, B.'s mother and older sister came to the US. Because B.'s mother did not have enough money to bring B. as well, B. was left with his father. While B. was living with his father, his father regularly got drunk and left B. alone at home, often not providing food for B. to eat every day. B.'s father would yell at B. and break and throw things when he was home. B. fled to the United States in October 2017 and joined his family in Chicago. Although B. was issued a Notice to Appear (NTA), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has not filed the NTA with the immigration court and B. does not yet have a court date. USCIS must receive B.'s asylum application by October 29, 2018. B.'s affidavit and supporting documents will be due one week prior to his interview, which will likely occur 4-6 weeks after his application is filed, but may be delayed.

7. *R. is a young man from Eritrea. His next Master Calendar hearing is on April 4, 2019. Because he is an unaccompanied child, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over his asylum application even though he is in removal proceedings. R. speaks Tigrinya and limited English and lives in a northern suburb of Chicago, IL. (18-0125111)*

When R. was around 15 years old, he left school to care for his ailing mother. Soon after, the Eritrean government ordered him to enlist in the national military service even though R. was underage. When R. failed to report for military service, they arrested his mother in his place. Knowing that his mother was too sick to remain in prison, R. turned himself into the authorities in exchange for her release. R. was then arrested and imprisoned for several months, and frequently tortured by guards. Upon his release, R. was immediately taken to a military training camp and forced to enlist in the Eritrean National Service. A few months later, R. fled Eritrea by crossing the border into Sudan and eventually made his way to the United States. Because he was 17 years old when entered the United States, R. was designated an unaccompanied immigrant child (UIC). However, shortly afterwards, Immigration and Customs Enforcement

(ICE) transferred R. into adult immigration detention after erroneously determining he was an adult. R. was eventually released from adult immigration detention on bond. Because R. age redetermination was incorrect and R. has a baptismal certificate proving his correct date of birth, R.'s attorneys should file his asylum application with USCIS as an unaccompanied child. USCIS must receive R.'s skeletal application for asylum by December 30, 2018, but NIJC recommends his attorneys file the application prior to R.'s birthday on September 28th. R.'s affidavit and supporting documents will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office, which will likely occur 4-6 weeks after his application is filed, but may be delayed.

8. *H. is a young man from Mexico. Because he is an unaccompanied child, USCIS has initial jurisdiction over his asylum application even though he is in removal proceedings. H. speaks Spanish and lives in Chicago, IL (18-0123686)*

In approximately December 2017, cartel members abducted H. and demanded he work for them. H. refused. The cartel members released him, but they told him that the next time he refused, they would kill him. H. fled to the United States fearing for his life. Since H. has been in the United States, his partner has received threatening phone calls and questions regarding H.'s whereabouts. Although H. was issued a Notice to Appear (NTA), the Department of Homeland Security (DHS) has not filed the NTA with the immigration court. USCIS must receive H.'s asylum application by January 7, 2019. H.'s affidavit and other supporting documents will not be due until one week prior to his interview, which will likely occur 4-6 weeks after the application is filed, but may be delayed.

9. *G. and J. are brothers from El Salvador. Their merits hearing is on March 3, 2020. G. and J. speak Spanish, and live in northern Illinois. (15-0101816)(15-0101817)*

In El Salvador, G. and J. lived with their mother (a teacher), their father (a police officer), and their sisters. In 2009, two members of the Mara Salvatrucha (MS) gang murdered their older sister and the family believes she was killed because of their father's status as a police officer and because their father had reported the men to the police in the past. The police issued arrest warrants for the two gang members, who lived next door to G. and J.'s family, but the police did not capture them. Because of their sister's murder, their parents required G. and J. to spend most of their childhood confined to their home. Several years later, G. and J.'s mother received a letter from one of the gang members who killed their sister, demanding that she withdraw her police report and accusation against him or the gang would target their remaining children. Fearing for their children's lives, their parents sent G. and J. to the United States on tourist visas to stay with their uncle for protection. Upon entering the United States, however, immigration officials revoked their visas, determined them to be unaccompanied immigrant children, and transferred them to the custody of the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR). G. and J. initially applied for asylum with the asylum office, but the asylum office declined to grant their applications, and referred their cases to the immigration court. G. and J. already have substantial documentation in support of their claim. Their attorneys will need to supplement and further develop that documentation and prepare their case for their immigration court merits hearing.

10. *L. is a young man from Honduras. His merits hearing is on May 20, 2020. L. speaks Spanish and lives in Chicago, IL (16-0107442)*

In the 1990s, prior to L.'s birth, the Mara 18 gang forcibly recruited L.'s uncle after threatening to kill L.'s grandmother and mother if he disobeyed. In the early 2000s, L.'s uncle escaped from the gang and has lived in hiding ever since. However, his departure from the gang resulted in the gang threatening and surveilling other members of L.'s family. In the late 2000s, a criminal group affiliated with the Mara 18 began trying to forcibly recruit L.'s older brother and ultimately murdered him when he failed to comply with their demands. The family learned that the group had targeted L.'s older brother because the boys' uncle had left the Mara 18 gang without permission. In late 2009, the Mara 18 threatened that they would kill L.'s family if they did not leave town and L. and his family went into hiding. In 2013, they learned that leaders of the criminal group had been killed, making the family think they could return to their home safely. Soon after they did so, however, the Mara 18 began threatening them again and shot at their house. L.'s mother and sister fled to Spain, while his father fled to the United States, leaving L. living in relative hiding with other family members. In 2015, the family learned that the Mara 18 was planning to recruit L. because of his relationship to his deceased brother and his former gang member uncle. They immediately arranged for L. to flee to the United States, where he was designated an unaccompanied immigrant child. L. filed a timely application for asylum with the asylum office, but his case was referred to the immigration court. L. already has substantial documentation in support of his claim. His attorneys will need to supplement and further develop that documentation and prepare his case for his immigration court merits hearing.

Asylum Claims Based on Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity

In most cases involving asylum based on sexual orientation or gender identity, NIJC has a significant amount of country conditions research already available. Pro bono attorneys will need to update and supplement this material, but the greater portion of time will be spent working with the client to establish and document the individual aspects of the client's claim.

***11. F. is a genderqueer individual from Mexico. She speaks Spanish and lives in a northern suburb of Chicago, IL. Her merits hearing is on November 16, 2018 (17-0119477)
*Urgent****

F. was assigned male at birth but, at different times, presents her gender in different ways, occasionally going by a feminine name, V. As a teenager, F. was bullied in her community due to her gender presentation. On several occasions, police officers extorted F. after seeing her holding hands with male partners. In 2016, F. was raped by two men on her way home from work because F. was perceived as gay by her attackers. Later that year, F. was recruited to work for a cartel and when she refused, the cartel threatened that she would be forced to work with them. Fearing for her life, F. fled to the United States where she presented herself at the southern border to seek asylum in December 2016. F. was taken into ICE custody and detained for several months before being released on bond to the Chicago suburbs. She has submitted her I-589 asylum application, but *pro bono* counsel will need to supplement the record with affidavits and supporting materials 15 days prior to her merits hearing.

12. C. is a gay man from Nigeria. He lives in Chicago, IL and speaks English. (18-0123577)

C. realized he was attracted to men in primary school and was bullied by classmates in secondary school. During medical school, C. transferred to a school in Saint Kitts Island and studied abroad in London where he had his first relationship with a man. Once back in Nigeria, he was robbed by a man he met on Grindr. In 2017, C. began dating a secondary school classmate, O., who extorted C. for money. In February 2018, O. came to the hospital where C. worked and outed him as gay. C.'s boss fired him and threatened to turn him over to the police. C. feared he would be imprisoned and tortured due to Nigerian laws criminalizing same-sex sexual conduct. C. fled to the United States in February 2018. USCIS must receive C.'s application for asylum by February 17, 2019. All affidavits and supporting materials to his case will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office, which will likely occur 4-6 weeks after the filing date.

13. A. is a lesbian woman from Kyrgyzstan. She speaks English, Kyrgyz, Russian and Turkish. She lives in Chicago, IL. (17-0117735)

From a young age, A. was mistreated by her father as well as by peers at school because she did not present herself as traditionally feminine. At age 17, she visited the United States for an academic year through the Future Leaders Exchange (FLEX) Program; while here, she was in her first relationship with another young woman. After she returned to Kyrgyzstan at age 18, A.'s father learned of her sexual orientation and beat her. He also forced her to work with a conversion therapist who threw her into freezing water. After this incident, her father denied her medical care. A. saved money at various jobs until she was able to return to the United States on a J-1 Visa in May 2017. She fears further violence from her family or from other people in Kyrgyzstan, due to widespread anti-gay violence. NIJC timely filed her application for asylum in September 2017. Her affidavit and supporting materials will be due prior to her interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

14. W. is a gay man from Russia. He speaks English and lives in Wisconsin. (17-0118563)

W. began to feel different at 4 years old, when he preferred to play with dolls and girls, instead of playing sports with boys. He realized that he was gay at age 12, by searching for the term on the internet. At school, W. felt as though he could not tell anyone. He was constantly bullied, and W. ultimately switched schools, but the bullying continued to be severe in his new school. In August of 2014, W. tried to meet other gay people online, and arranged to meet with someone who said that he was 15. It turned out to be two men around 20 years old, searching for "pedophiles." The men attempted to rob W., and publicly berated him for being gay. The persistent homophobia in Russia has led to depression and suicidal thoughts for W., who fled to the United States in July 2017, entering on a J-1 visa, for an exchange program in Wisconsin. W. filed a timely, *pro se* application for asylum with USCIS in August 2017. All affidavits and supporting materials to W.'s case will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

15. D. is a gay man from Macedonia. He speaks Macedonian and limited English and lives in Chicago, IL. (17-0114892)

When D. was 14 years old, his father caught him kissing a male friend. D.s' father called the boys derogatory terms, beat D., and forbid him from seeing his friend ever again. D. secretly continued his relationship with his friend and other students learned of it. D. was then beaten so badly at school that he passed out and woke up at the hospital. When D. was a young adult, he was having sex with a man at a park at night when they were discovered by police officers, who recorded their information from their identification documents. On another occasion, D. was beat up by strangers, called a "faggot" and thrown out of a night club where he was with several female friends. D. fled to the United States in May 2016 and NIJC timely filed his application for asylum prior to the one-year deadline. His affidavit and supporting materials will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

16. L. is a transgender woman from India. She speaks English, Malayalam and Tamil. She lives in Chicago, IL. (17-0117735)

About 10 years ago, L. began her transition while in her early 30s. In the years following, L. was verbally abused and physically attacked in public on several occasions, including being sexually assaulted by a group of men. She also was the victim of domestic violence at the hands of a male partner. L. did not seek assistance from the police regarding these crimes because she knew that they would not protect her because she is transgender. In about 2011, L. obtained a multiple-entry visa to Malaysia to try to find a safe place to live, but ultimately found that conditions there were also negative for transgender women. In May 2017, L. entered the United States on a P-3 artist visa to teach cultural Indian dance classes, and to seek refuge in the United States. NIJC timely filed her application for asylum in August 2017. Her affidavit and supporting materials will be due prior to her interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

17. R. is a gay man from Nigeria. His wife and their two children are derivatives on his application. They speak English and live in Indianapolis, IN. (16-0109695) (17-0115954) (17-0115956) (17-0115958)

R. grew up hiding his sexual orientation and struggled to come to terms with his attraction to men. In 2008, R. began a secret relationship with a man, O., which lasted nearly a decade. In 2010, R. married a woman, S., in order to hide his sexual orientation from his family and community. In April 2016, R. and O. were caught engaging in sexual activity by a neighbor, who cried out and gathered a mob. R. and O. escaped the area with the help of a friend. Once in safety, R. called his wife to inform her of the incident and confess that he was in a relationship with a man. Shortly after R. fled the area, S. was taken to the police and questioned about her husband's sexual activity, and she suffered a miscarriage shortly afterwards. R. fled Nigeria in May 2016, entering the United States on a tourist visa, because he was afraid that he would be imprisoned or killed if he stayed in Nigeria any longer. In August 2016, S. along with her and R.'s two children entered the United States on tourist visas. R. and S. have decided to continue their marriage for the sake of their children. R. was recently in therapy in the U.S. with S. at local church in an attempt to change his sexual orientation, as a result, S. is expecting a third

child. R. is still in the process of discovering who he is, and hopes to do so safely here in the United States. R.'s application for asylum was filed on December 1, 2016, and S. and their children were included as derivative applicants. R. and S.'s affidavits and other supporting documents will be due prior to their interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

18. R. is a gay man and LGBT activist from Kyrgyzstan. He lives in Chicago, IL and speaks English. (17-0115335)

R. knew that he is gay from a young age and became involved in LGBT activism as a young adult. He was a leader of a Kyrgyz LGBT organization, co-authoring reports on its behalf on the treatment of LGBT individuals for human rights organizations. He also facilitated an emergency response team, by which he responded to acts of violence against the LGBT community. In one such incident, he was threatened with death by a police officer for helping an LGBT victim report an attack, but successfully fled the scene. R. received threatening homophobic messages online. R. was able to avoid violence himself by pretending that he was heterosexual and an ally, but ultimately fled Kyrgyzstan because he was unable to be out as gay without putting himself at significant risk of violence due to his prominence in the country. NIJC filed R.'s application for asylum in May 2017. His affidavit and supporting documents will be due prior to his interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

19. Y. is a lesbian woman from Ukraine. She lives in Chicago, IL and speaks English, Russian, and Ukrainian. (18-0123334)

As a college student, Y. was outed as lesbian after she refused the sexual advances of a male student who learned that she had a girlfriend named S. This led to homophobic bullying including a beating by a group of her classmates who kicked her and stripped her clothing. She reported the assault but when the police learned from her assailants that she is lesbian, they ripped up her complaint and would not investigate further. She and her girlfriend S. fled to the United States and filed a timely, *pro se* application for asylum in December 2015. Y. has since divorced S. who has been removed as a derivative applicant on Y.'s application. All supporting materials for Y.'s case will be due prior to her interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

20. M. is a gay man from Pakistan. He lives in central Illinois and speaks English and Urdu. (17-0117906)

M. knew that he was gay from a young age but never engaged in relationships in Pakistan out of fear of violence and social ostracism. In 2015, he came to the United States for a six-month graduate exchange program and started dating a man for the first time. He returned to Pakistan to complete his doctoral program but lived in fear of people discovering that he had explored his sexual orientation in the United States. He fled Pakistan in June 2017, in order to live freely as a

gay man and is now in a long-term relationship. NIJC timely filed his application for asylum in October 2017. His affidavit and supporting materials will be due prior to his interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

Asylum Claims Based on Domestic and Gender Violence

Although many adjudicators have historically believed that the case law regarding domestic violence and gender violence-based asylum claims was unclear, these claims have a strong legal foundation, particularly in the Seventh Circuit, even after a recent Attorney General decision attempted to undermine them. NIJC has been involved in federal litigation regarding gender-based asylum claims and attorneys who handle these cases will have access to a wealth of resources that will help them prepare strong cases for their clients.

21. R. is a woman from Guatemala. Her two children will be derivatives on her asylum application. Her next Master Calendar hearing is on February 20, 2019. R. speaks Chuj and Spanish and lives in Southern Indiana. (17-0121318), (17-0121553), (17-0121552)

R. married her husband when she was around 14 years old. Shortly after their marriage, R.'s husband began abusing her. He and his mother insulted her, threatened her, and beat her. Her husband controlled her and tried to force her to miscarry. When R.'s husband went to the United States, his mother continued to physically abuse R. until R. moved out of the house. During this time, R.'s father-in-law attempted to rape her and R. learned that her son has serious heart problems. R.'s husband was deported back to Guatemala, where he continued to beat her, attempted to kill her, and tried to kidnap her daughter. When R. tried to escape his abuse, he threatened her life, and R.'s family and community did not support her in leaving her marriage. Fearing for her life, R. fled to the United States. The immigration court must receive her skeletal asylum application by August 10, 2018. All affidavits and supporting materials for R.'s case will be due prior to her merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

22. W. is a woman from Honduras. Her daughter, B., will be a derivative on her application. Her next Master Calendar hearing is July 11, 2019. She speaks Spanish and lives in Northcentral Indiana. (18-0123266) (18-0123311)

W.'s parents both died when she was a teenager. W. then moved in with an uncle who repeatedly sexually abused her. Trying to escape her uncle, W. moved in with an older man, N., in a nearby town, who also began to sexually abuse and beat her. On one occasion, N. attacked her with a machete. W. became pregnant with N.'s child and when she was giving birth, he authorized her doctors to sterilize her even though she had not given consent. After the birth of the child, N. continued to abuse W., telling her that she would be 'his woman' no matter where she went. W. fled Honduras and entered the United States in late 2017. The immigration court must receive her skeletal asylum application by December 5, 2018. All affidavits and supporting materials to her case will be due 15 days prior to her merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

23. O. is a woman from Guatemala. Her son will be a derivative on her asylum application.

Her next Master Calendar hearing is on November 28, 2018. O. speaks Spanish and lives in Chicago, Illinois. (18-0122794), (18-0122902)

O.'s partner R. became abusive after she gave birth to their daughter. He would insult her, beat her, rape her, threaten to kill her, and forbid her from leaving the house. O. once reported R.'s abuse to the Guatemalan police, but R. threatened to kill O. and the children until she withdrew her report. After R. gave the police information about crimes committed by a criminal organization, the group began threatening R., O., and their children. The Guatemalan government put the family in a witness protection program, but the group still tracked them down, shot their home, and murdered R.'s cousin while looking for R. Fearing the group and R.'s continued abuse, O. fled to the United States with her infant son. R. followed a few months after, but was deported to Guatemala. He continues to threaten O. from afar. NIJC filed O.'s application for asylum with the immigration court. Her *pro bono* attorneys will need to argue O. merits an exception to the one-year filing, and will need to prepare affidavits and other supporting documents prior to her merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

24. B. is a young woman from Honduras. Her son, F., will be a derivative on her application. Their merits hearing is on May 21, 2020. B. and F. speak Spanish and live in a northern suburb of Chicago. (17-0115101), (17-0115391).

B. left her childhood home when she was about nine years old as a result of continued verbal and physical abuse from her stepfather. She worked sporadically for a few years before she met her partner, G. when she was about 14 years old. Soon after, she became pregnant and moved in with G. and his parents. After she moved in with him, G began to physically abuse her. After the birth of their child, G. and his parents became very controlling towards B., rarely allowing her to leave the home and never with her child. G.'s abuse of B. worsened, to the point where he would strike her face with his fists even when she was holding F. in her arms. In late 2015, the Mara 18 began extorting G. for money, and eventually killed him because of his refusal to pay. After G.'s death, B. took F. to live in a small apartment in a very poor neighborhood. The apartment was in Mara Salvatrucha (MS) territory, and MS members began appearing at B.'s home demanding money from her and ransacking the apartment when she was not there, believing that G. had left her a large sum of money after his death. Meanwhile, Mara 18 members also began sending messages to B., threatening to kill F. because he was the son of a man who had opposed them. Being targeted by two rival gangs made B. feel as though she was no longer safe in Honduras, so in 2016, she fled with F. to the United States. NIJC timely filed B.'s skeletal asylum application with the immigration court in May 2017. Her *pro bono* attorneys will have to prepare B.'s affidavit and other supporting documents before her merits hearing in 2020.

25. B. is a woman from Guatemala. Her merits hearing is on July 13, 2020. She speaks Spanish and lives in Northwest Indiana. (13-0082110)

Growing up, B. lived with her parents, her older half-brother F., and her younger brother. B.'s father regularly beat F., who was the child of B.'s mother and another man. When B. was five years old, her parents divorced and F. left their home. Several years later, F. began to appear outside of B.'s school and beat B. and her brother. Although B. and her brother told their mother about the abuse, B.'s mother refused to take any action against F. since he was her son. In time, F. began to appear at B.'s home and would beat B., her brother, and her mother, blaming them

for their father's abuse. On one occasion in April 2013, F. invaded B.'s home and violently cut B. with a knife. He tried to stab members of the family, and threatened to kill them. B.'s mother called the police, but the police did not intervene. Fearing F.'s escalating violence and the lack of protection from the police, B. and her brother went into hiding until they were able to leave Guatemala for the United States. B.'s asylum application was timely filed with the immigration court in 2014. Her *pro bono* attorneys will have to prepare B.'s affidavit and other supporting documents before her merits hearing in 2020.

26. G. is a woman from Mexico. Her merits hearing is on March 16, 2021. G. speaks Spanish and lives in Chicago, IL. (16-0109893)

G.'s ex-partner abused her and a criminal organization forced G. to pay a tax on her clothing store. When the organization's leader was arrested, the new leader doubled the tax and G. was unable to pay. The organization visited G.'s store three times. First, they told her the new rules. The second time they tried to rob her. The third time they threatened her life. They said they would kidnap or kill her if she did not pay the tax. The same organization murdered G.'s brother-in-law for not paying the tax and said the same would happen to G. if she did not pay. G. tried to report the extortion and threats to her mayor, but the mayor said he could not protect her. G. fled to the United States with three of her four children, who are all U.S. citizens. After she left, the organization went looking for G. and beat up her brother, causing her oldest child fled to the United States too. NIJC timely filed G.'s asylum application with the immigration court. Her attorneys will have to prepare G.'s affidavit and other supporting documents before her merits hearing in 2021. G. has a 2004 firearms conviction that will not bar her from asylum, but will need to be addressed for purposes of the judge's discretionary decision.

27. S. is a woman from Swaziland. Her daughter and son will be derivatives on her application. Their merits hearing is scheduled for June 16, 2021. S. speaks English and lives in Chicago, IL. (15-0099771), (15-0099890), (15-0099891)

S.'s husband began to abuse her in 2006, after he demanded that she live with his parents and she refused. S.'s husband and his parents insulted her, told her she had to do what they demanded because they paid a dowry for her, and her husband slapped her in the face multiple times. After this incident, S.'s husband began to abuse S. constantly and often called her a prostitute and accused her of sleeping with other men. He also sexually abused her frequently. S.'s husband also beat their daughter and said he was teaching her how to be a good wife. In 2012, S. decided to cancel her husband's access to her bank account because his reckless spending was leaving her with no money to support her family. When her husband found out what she had done, he attacked her with a machete in the street, but S. managed to escape after a passerby helped her. After this incident, S.'s husband took their children and placed them in the care of his parents. He forbid S. from having any access to them and told her he would kill her if she ever saw their kids again. S. tried filing for divorce, but the court magistrate told her that she should return to her husband and denied her request. In May 2015, S. picked her children up from school and fled with them to the United States. NIJC timely filed S.'s asylum application with the immigration court. All affidavits and supporting materials will be due prior to her merits hearing.

28. Y. is a woman from Honduras. Her daughter, Z. is a citizen of Honduras and Mexico. Their merits hearing is on July 8, 2021. Y. and Z. speak Spanish and live in Chicago, IL.

(16-0111109), (16-0111478)

Y.'s ex-partner abused her for nearly a decade. He would regularly beat her, rape her, stalk her, and threaten her. Y. fled to the United States in 2012 to escape his abuse, but did not have an attorney and was deported. When she returned, her ex-partner continued to attack, rape, and threaten her. She called the police to report him, but they never responded. In 2014, Y. again fled to the United States, but was deported due to her prior removal order. Y. returned to Honduras, where her ex-partner continued to harm her. The Mara 18 gang also started extorting her clothing business after she stopped her sister from dating a gang member. The gang demanded money, tried to recruit her, and threatened to kill her if she did not make the payments. Once, a gang member put a knife to her chest and cut her. Y. moved to another city, but the gang continued search for her. Y. contacted a smuggler who promised to help her escape to the United States, but once in Mexico, he turned her over to a cartel. The cartel held her for a year, sex trafficking her near the U.S. border until she became pregnant with a cartel leader's baby, her daughter Z. Shortly after Z.'s birth, Y. managed to escape, crossed the river into the United States, and asked for help. Z.'s father continued to send Y. threatening text messages, promising to kill Y., Z., and their family in Honduras. Because she has a prior removal order, Y. is currently only eligible for withholding of removal and relief under the Convention Against Torture. Her daughter, Z., is eligible for asylum, although their attorneys will need to argue that Z. merits asylum from both Honduras and Mexico. NIJC timely filed Y. and Z.'s asylum applications. Their attorneys will need to prepare affidavits and other supporting materials before their merits hearing in 2021.

29. H. is a young woman from Chad. She speaks French and lives in Chicago. (17-0118762)

In mid-2016, H. was on her way to university in N'Djamena when she was kidnapped in an attempted forced marriage. The man who ordered the kidnapping, L., was an older member of a powerful ethnic group who had been pursuing H. since she was approximately 14 years old. H. was forcibly taken to a home on the outskirts of the city where L. told her threatened to kill her if she ever disobeyed him. Later that night, H. learned that L. had ordered that she be circumcised in preparation for the marriage. H. escaped the house in the early hours of the morning, and fled to the home of her aunt. The next day her parents told her that L. had already been to their house looking for her and making threats about what would happen if they did not reveal H.'s location. H. remained in hiding until she obtained a visa to come to the United States. NIJC timely filed H.'s application for asylum in December 2017. Affidavits and other supporting documents will be due two weeks prior to her interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

30. R. is a woman from Eritrea. She speaks Tigrinya and lives in Chicago, IL. (17-0115581)

In about 2006, R. was completing her required National Service duty when a man who was her superior in the military raped her and she became pregnant as a result. When her family learned she was pregnant, they forced her to marry her rapist. R. had FGM performed on her as a child and as a result, required significant surgery in order to be able to give birth. She had a second FGM performed on her after the birth of her first child. R.'s husband beat R. regularly. While

she was pregnant with their second child, he beat R. until she required hospitalization. R.'s parents knew about the physical abuse but said she had a duty to stay with her husband. R. asked the police for help but they refused to get involved because they said it was a family problem. R. filed for divorce but as revenge, R.'s husband reported R. to the police for being a Pentecostal Christian, which is a banned religion in Eritrea. R. was arrested, imprisoned and tortured for several weeks for her involvement in the Pentecostal religion. R. was released only after promising to never practice Pentecostal Christianity again. R. fled Eritrea and arrived in the United States on November 3, 2016. R. filed a timely, pro se application for asylum with USCIS. Affidavits and supporting documents will be due two weeks prior to her interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

31. U. is a woman from Mongolia. She speaks Mongolian and lives in Chicago, IL. (17-0116073)

U. grew up in the Mongolian countryside and moved to the capital, Ulaanbaatar, to attend university in 2009. Shortly after she moved, she became romantically involved with her neighbor, E. The couple moved in together and U. soon became financially dependent upon E. About five months after the couple moved in together, E. began to abuse U. verbally and physically. He tried to control her behavior, demanded she do what he told her, and kicked and beat her. In 2013, when U.'s brother witnessed E. punching U. in the face, he was able to get the police to come to the house and arrest E., something that U. believes was only possible because her brother was a man. U. had attempted to seek help from the police on her own in the past, but had never been able to get protection. E. was detained for a few days, but then released. In 2014, U. told a coworker about the abuse and was urged to flee to the United States in order to escape the relationship. U. surreptitiously applied for a visa, which was granted, and entered the United States on May 20, 2016 without telling E. Later, U. called E. to tell him where she was after she heard that he had been threatening her friends and family trying to find her. When they spoke on the phone, E. threatened to harm her if she ever returned to Mongolia. NIJC timely filed U.'s application for asylum in May 2017. Affidavits and other supporting documents will be due one week prior to her interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

Asylum Claims Based on Political Opinion or Opposition to Criminal Organizations

Political opinion-based asylum claims represent the stereotypical asylum case and are often more straight-forward than other types of asylum cases. Asylum claims based on opposition to cartel or gang violence may involve a political opinion-based claim, but are typically based on the protected ground "membership in a particular social group" as well. These claims offer an opportunity to navigate a nuanced and rapidly evolving area of asylum law. NIJC has successfully represented men, women, and children from Central America and Mexico who fear cartel and gang violence and has the resources to help pro bono attorneys prepare strong cases for these asylum seekers.

32. C. is a man from Eritrea. He speaks Tigrinya and lives in Chicago. (18-0123046)

C. gained notoriety in Eritrea for playing for local soccer teams, and was eventually recruited to play for the Eritrean national team. In 2006, C. was drafted into the Eritrean national service and told that his assignment was to continue playing soccer for the local Asmara team, but that from then on he would give his entire salary to the military. C. openly criticized the Eritrean government at a meeting of national service members in 2015, and a few days later, he was arrested. C. remained in jail for approximately a year, where he was frequently interrogated and tortured. After being released, C. was invited to do an interview about his soccer career on Eritrean television, and during the interview he spoke out about the government's treatment of the national service members. The next day C. received a threatening call from a government official, saying that C. was using his platform and popularity to spread anti-government ideas. They told him that he had to report for interviews with the police every ten days. C.'s family bribed another government official to help smuggle him out of the country, and C. arrived in the United States in late 2017. USCIS must receive C.'s application for asylum by October 6, 2018. All affidavits and supporting materials to C.'s case will be due prior to his interview at the asylum office, which will likely occur 1-2 months after the filing date. Two of C.'s brothers have been successfully represented by NIJC in the past in their asylum cases.

33. S. is a man from the Republic of Congo. He speaks French and Lingala and lives in Chicago. (18-0123420)

S. was a soldier in the army of the Republic of Congo for almost two decades. In 2013, S. and a group of his colleagues were accused of anti-government activity. A group of soldiers went to S.'s home to arrest him, and when they did not find him they attacked and his pregnant wife instead, resulting in her miscarriage. A warrant was issued for S.'s arrest and he went into hiding. In 2015 he tried to flee to Gabon, but government officials caught and detained him. S. was taken to a police station, where the guards accused him of treason and assaulted him. S.'s parents bribed officials to have him released a few days later. After his release, S. became involved with an opposition political party that worked to rehabilitate former soldiers and motivate young people. When the current President was reelected in 2016, his security forces started targeting and arresting supporters of opposition parties. Fearing for his life, S. fled to the United States in 2017. USCIS must receive S.'s asylum application by November 8, 2018. All affidavits and supporting materials for S.'s case will be due two weeks prior to his interview at the asylum office, which will likely occur 4-6 weeks after the date of filing.

34. W. is a man from Togo. W. speaks French and lives in Chicago, IL. (18-0122239)

W.'s family is well known for supporting the Togolese political opposition. Many years ago, his cousin and brother fled Togo due to their opposition membership and the Togolese government forcibly disappeared another of his brothers. More recently, W.'s mother, a midwife, had begun providing first aid to opposition protesters who feared going to government hospitals. One day, when she was out of town, two young people from W.'s neighborhood came to the family home. Injured from an opposition protest, they begged W. for help. As W. was providing first aid, the Togolese police broke down his door and beat W. and the protesters. W. managed to escape out the back door and hid at a friend's house. The next day, the police returned to the family home

with W.'s photo, accusing him of supporting the opposition. When they could not find him, they arrested his cousin instead. Knowing he could not be safe in Togo, W. fled to the United States via Ghana. USCIS must receive W.'s skeletal application for asylum by November 15, 2018. Affidavits and other supporting documents will be due two weeks before his asylum interview, which will likely be scheduled 4-6 weeks after the filing date.

35. N. is a man from Mauritania. He speaks Arabic and limited French and lives in central Illinois (18-0123195)

N. was a human rights activist in Mauritania, frequently organizing and participating in awareness campaigns and public marches in support of human rights reform in his country. One of the main issues that N. advocated around was the abolishment of forced labor and indentured servitude in his country. N. was arrested various times in connection with his activism, and on a few of those occasions he was beaten and injured. Members of his family and tribe began to grow angry with N. over his continued public criticism of the government and threatened to disown him. In 2017, N. discovered that one of his relatives, who was also a member of his tribe, was keeping an underage girl in his home as a slave. N. went with the girl's mother to report the situation to the police. When the accused relative's sons found out that N. had made the report, they beat him badly and called him a disgrace to the tribe. A few nights later, these men led an armed mob of N.'s tribesmen to N.'s home. N. was not home at the time, but they threatened his wife and young daughter and said that they would kill N. when they found him. Soon after, N. was contacted by his father, who formally disowned him from the protection of the tribe. Fearing for his life, N. fled to the United States. USCIS must receive N.'s skeletal application for asylum by November 29, 2018. All affidavits and supporting materials must be submitted prior to his asylum interview, which will likely occur 4-6 weeks after the filing date.

36. B. is a woman from Honduras. B. is seeking protection in the form of withholding of removal. Her children, K., H., and M., are independently eligible for asylum. Their next Master Calendar hearing is on August 14, 2018. B. and her children speak Spanish and live in northern Indiana. (17-0118079), (17-0119075), (17-0120239) and (17-0120242).

B. entered a long-term relationship with R., the father of B.'s children, when she was about 18 years old. R. physically and verbally abused B. throughout their relationship. B. and R. moved to the United States around 2005 to earn money to support their growing family. During that time, B. entrusted family members in Honduras with the care of her daughters, K. and H., but these family members physically and sexually abused the girls while B. and R. were living in the United States. B. and R. returned to Honduras in 2009. However, R. continued to abuse B. and gamble away the little money they had, so B. evicted R. from the family home and opened a small store to support her family. A criminal organization loaned B. money for her business. When B. could not afford to pay the excessive interest rate on the loan, the criminal organization threatened to kill B. and her children. B. sold her business to avoid further harm. Meanwhile, B. entered a relationship with U., who raped, abused, threatened, and stalked B. and sexually assaulted B.'s oldest daughter, K. Fearing for her life and the wellbeing of her children, B. fled to the United States with her children in May 2016. Although B. and her children were ordered removed after missing a court hearing, NIJC successfully reopened their cases last year and have submitted their asylum applications to the court. B. may only qualify for withholding of removal

since she was previously removed from the United States. The family's *pro bono* attorneys will need to argue that her children qualify to seek asylum. Counsel will also need to supplement their applications with affidavits, a brief, and supporting documents prior to their merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

37. G. is a man from Honduras. His next Master Calendar hearing is August 16, 2018. G. speaks Spanish and lives in Chicago. (17-0119406)

G. was born in Mexico and brought to Honduras by his father at a very young age. After finishing high school, G. started working as a driver's assistant for a bus company that operated routes passing through the territories of two rival gangs, the Mara Salvatrucha (MS13) and the Mara 18 (M18). G. witnessed members of both gangs threatening and extorting the bus drivers. In late 2015, M18 members retaliated against the bus drivers for being late with their payments by opening fire into a crowd of passengers and drivers at a bus depot, murdering eight people, and G. witnessed this attack. G. became a driver for the company soon afterwards, and both gangs started extorting and threatening him as well. When G. was no longer able to make the payments, two M18 members came up to him on the street and threatened to kill him if he did not pay within four days. G. reported this incident to the police, but no investigation was made. Fearing for his life, G. fled to the United States. Upon crossing the border, G. was kidnapped and held captive by a group of individuals who demanded a ransom payment from G.'s uncle. G. escaped the home where he was being held and fled the rest of the way to the United States. NIJC timely filed G.'s asylum application. His *pro bono* attorneys will need to prepare all affidavits and supporting materials prior to his merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled. Although G. only has official ID documents from Honduras, his *pro bono* attorneys should be prepared to argue that either he does not have Mexican citizenship or that he could not be safely returned there either.

38. L. is a man from Guatemala. L.'s next Master Calendar hearing is on December 12, 2018. L. speaks Spanish and lives in Bloomington, IL. (14-0088061)

When L. was about 14 years old, the M-18 gang began to forcibly recruit him. They threatened to kill his family if he did not join them and beat him when he refused to comply with their demands. For several years, the M-18 gang waited for him outside of his school and, on occasion, beat him so severely he fell unconscious. L. repeatedly told the gang he would not join them, but they continued to threaten and assault him. In August 2013, a gang member saw N. on the street and tried to hit him. His companion told him to stop, but the next day, the gang member went to N.'s home, flashed his gun, and told N. to leave by morning or he would kill him. L. left Guatemala immediately and entered the United States on about August 5, 2013. He was apprehended by immigration officers and released from custody after he passed a credible fear interview. NIJC timely filed L.'s asylum application. All affidavits and supporting materials to L.'s case will be due 15 days prior to his merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

39. Z. is a man from Republic of Congo. Z.'s next Master Calendar hearing is on May 30, 2019. Z. speaks French and lives in Chicago, IL. (18-0126661)

In March 2012, there was a massive explosion at a Congolese military arms depot. Z.'s parents were among the casualties of the explosion. When the government promised to compensate the families of the victims, Z. filed the paperwork to obtain the compensation for his family, but never received the money. Z. believes that the government discriminated against him because of his ethnicity. After this experience, Z. started openly criticizing the Congolese government to his friends and coworkers. Shortly afterwards, government agents arrested and interrogated Z. They kept Z. imprisoned for three months, during which time they beat him nearly every night. A colonel who is friends with Z.'s family intervened and was able to get Z. released from prison. Z. then fled to the United States on a visa. After he fled, government agents went to Z.'s house, questioned Z.'s wife about Z.'s location, and beat her and one of their children. Z. initially applied for asylum with the asylum office, but the asylum office declined to grant his application, and referred his case to the immigration court. Z. already has substantial documentation in support of his claim. His *pro bono* attorneys will need to supplement that documentation and prepare his testimony and any other witness testimony for his immigration court merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

40. W. and Y. are a husband and wife from Honduras. Both W. and Y. independently filed for asylum and were included as derivatives on each other's applications along with their son, T. Their cases are consolidated in court and their merits hearing is on January 22, 2019. W., Y., and T. speak Spanish and live in Northcentral Indiana. (17-0113479) (17-0113480) (17-0113481) *Urgent*

W. and Y. owned a small business in Honduras in an area controlled by the Mara 18 gang. About a year after opening the business, Mara 18 gang members began extorting W. and Y. For a time, W. and Y. paid the gang to avoid trouble. Soon the gang members demanded more money and W. and Y. refused to pay. Because they would not pay, the gang members beat W. on two occasions and threatened him at gunpoint. The gang threatened to hurt Y. and to kidnap their son, T. if they didn't pay. W. and Y. feared retaliation if they went to the police, but about two weeks later, they reported the beatings to the police and to the Office of Human Rights. A day after filing the police report, a gang member contacted W. and said he knew that W. had reported to the police and that W. would regret it. That same day, W. and Y. took T. out of school and fled to the United States. W. and Y.'s asylum applications were timely filed with the immigration court. Their *pro bono* attorneys will need to prepare affidavits and other supporting documents prior to their merits hearing in 2019.

41. Z. is a man from Honduras. His two daughters will be derivatives on his asylum application and independently qualify for asylum. Their next Master Calendar hearing is February 12, 2019. Z. speaks Spanish and lives in Indianapolis, IN. (18-0123478), (18-0125746), (18-0125747)

The Mara Salvatrucha (MS-13) gang murdered Z.'s son for refusing to join. When Z. identified his son's body at the morgue, the police questioned him about the murder. Z. told the police the MS-13 had killed his son. Soon after, MS-13 began to threaten Z. over the phone, telling him they would harm or kill Z. and his other children because Z. talked to the police. Strangers also came to Z.'s house to look for him. Later, a man raped Z.'s stepdaughter. Z. investigated the rape and reported it to the police. After the rapist was captured, Z. filed a report with the

prosecutor. Z.'s stepdaughter identified the rapist in a lineup and he went to jail. Z. then began receiving threatening calls referencing this incident. Fearing the callers would act on their death threats, Z. and his family fled to the United States, entering October 18, 2016. NIJC filed Z. and his daughters' asylum applications with the Immigration Court on May 18, 2018. Their *pro bono* attorneys will need to argue Z. merits an exception to the one-year filing deadline, and will need to prepare affidavits and other supporting documents prior to his merits hearing, which has not yet been scheduled.

42. C. is a woman from El Salvador. C.'s merits hearing is on October 3, 2019. C. speaks Spanish and lives near Kankakee, IL. (17-0113323)

The Mara 18 gang began to target C. and her family in 2016, after she began to run a small store out of a home in her neighborhood that had previously been occupied by one of her friends. This friend had fled to the United States after being repeatedly targeted by the same gang and she and her family are currently seeking asylum through NIJC. Shortly after C. opened her store, the Mara 18 began to extort her, referencing her connection to her friend. She could not pay the money and told the gang she would close the store, but they threatened to kill her children if she didn't find the money some way. Soon afterwards, one of the gang members came to her home, forced her to leave with him and then raped C. A short time later, police came into C.'s community and began targeting certain gang members, causing the gang to believe that C. had reported them. They began to threaten C.'s husband, claiming C. had reported them to the police, and began extorting them again. The same gang member also returned and raped C. again, telling her she belonged to him. A few months later, C. learned she was pregnant, but was not certain of the father. The gang member who raped her was in prison at this time, but his sister told her that the gang member wanted her to go to the prison so they could resume their relationship and that she had to have an abortion, or the gang would force her to abort the child. C. fled the country with her husband and several children, but Mexican officials deported them back to El Salvador. Upon her return, the gang member's sister told her if she left again, they would force her to have an abortion and hurt her other children. C. then fled again, leaving her husband and children behind in hiding. NIJC has timely filed C's I-589 application for asylum with the immigration court. Her affidavit and other supporting documentation will be due before her merits hearing in 2019.

43. O. and T. are a father and daughter from Honduras. Their merits hearing is on December 16, 2019. They speak Spanish and live in Chicago, Illinois. (17-0113595), (17-0113596)

One night, O. witnessed the Mara 18 gang murder his neighbor. When the police arrived, O. described the assailants to the police and sent the police in the assailant's direction. As a result, the police arrested one of the Mara 18 members. Shortly after, O. began receiving frequent phone threats from the gang. The gang asked what O. had seen and reported, and they threatened to kill him for having worked with the police. When the gang started threatening to kill O.'s daughter T., they fled Honduras. O. passed a Reasonable Fear Interview and is eligible for withholding of removal, while T. is eligible for asylum. NIJC timely filed O. and T.'s asylum applications. Their *pro bono* attorneys will need to prepare affidavits and other supporting documents prior to their merits hearing.

44. G. is a man from El Salvador. His merits hearing is on April 22, 2020. G. speaks Spanish and lives in a northern suburb of Chicago. (17-0114097)

G. lived in a neighborhood controlled by the Mara 18 gang. Because of this, members of the Mara Salvatrucha (MS) gang, including G.'s cousin, frequently threatened him, and the police regularly beat him and accused him of being a gang member. G. fled to the United States, but his smugglers kidnapped him and other migrants, holding them hostage for several weeks and mistreating them. After the group crossed into the United States, immigration arrested them and asked G. to testify against one of the smugglers. G. testified and the smuggler was convicted. Because the smugglers have connections to G.'s hometown, G. fears they would harm him because he testified against them. G. also fears that the Mara 18 will view him as a traitor for fleeing their territory and that the police and MS will continue to target him due to his prior connection to the Mara 18. NIJC filed G.'s I-589 application for asylum with the immigration court. His *pro bono* attorneys will need to argue G. merits an exception to the one-year filing deadline but G. understands he may only receive withholding of removal. All affidavits and supporting materials to G.'s case will be due prior to his merits hearing.

45. M. is a man from Honduras. His merits hearing is scheduled for July 6, 2020. M. speaks Spanish and lives in Chicago, IL. (17-0113244)

In 2013, M. lived with his uncle and grandmother in Honduras. That year, the 18th Street gang began to extort his uncle, a mechanic shop owner. A week after M.'s uncle was unable to meet the gang's demands, he was murdered and his body was left on the street near their home. Fearing for their lives, M.'s grandmother fled to the United States and M. relocated to another district in Honduras, hours away. Almost a year after his uncle's murder, gang members violently attacked a second uncle of M. because of his relationship to the first uncle (his brother) who had been killed. Then, in January 2016, the gang left a note at M.'s door, giving him an ultimatum: leave Honduras in three days or be killed. He fled the country the next day, traveling first to Mexico, where he stayed until he could save enough money to travel to the United States. NIJC timely filed his asylum application. His affidavit and other supporting documents will be due prior to his merits hearing.

46. P. is a man from Iran. P. speaks Farsi and lives in Champaign, IL. His merits hearing is scheduled for August 10, 2020. (17-0119063)

P. is a Christian convert and was involved with the Green (opposition) Movement in Iran. After the 2009 election, the Revolutionary Guard arrested, detained, and beat P. because he was attending a Green Movement march to protest the election results. P. was later released on bail, but told that he could be arrested again at any point for his actions. Some years later, P. connected with a Christian friend of his mother and began to covertly explore Christianity, which eventually led to his baptism in a secret ceremony. In February 2016, P. learned that the Revolutionary Guard had arrested a Christian friend, confiscated P.'s laptop, which had information materials about Christianity on it, and raised his home. Fearful for his life, P. fled Iran and arrived in the United States on September 24, 2016. P. filed a timely, *pro se* I-589 asylum application with the immigration court. His affidavit and other supporting documents will be due prior to his merits hearing.

47. S. and her husband K. are from El Salvador. They are both independently eligible for asylum. Their daughter, R., will be a derivative on both S. and K.'s applications. S. and R.'s merits hearing is on October 6, 2020. The family speaks Spanish and lives in Northcentral Indiana. (17-0114070), (17-0113291), (17-0113292)

S.'s husband, K., sold candy from a truck in El Salvador. Gang members robbed K. multiple times, and he reported the robberies to local authorities. After being robbed at gunpoint around December 2014, K. reported the incident, even though the gang members told him they would kill him and his family if he did so. Soon after K. spoke with the prosecutor's office, gang members repeatedly threatened him, saying that they knew he had reported them and they would kill him and his family for doing so. K. fled El Salvador in May 2015 and entered the United States without inspection or contact with immigration officials. Afterward, S. received a phone call from the gang, telling her that if K. wanted S. and their daughter R. to remain alive, he had to pay the gang \$1000 per month. Fearing for her life, S. stopped leaving the house and waited until she had enough money to flee El Salvador with her daughter. S. and R. were apprehended by immigration upon entering the United States. NIJC filed S.'s skeletal asylum application with the immigration court. The family's *pro bono* attorneys will need to prepare affidavits and other supporting documents prior to their merits hearing. Because K. is not in removal proceedings, NIJC filed his skeletal asylum application with USCIS. The family's *pro bono* attorneys will need to argue that K. merits an exception to the one-year filing deadline. Affidavits and other supporting documents will be due shortly before his interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

48. R. is a woman from Guatemala. Her son, T., will be a derivative on her application and is independently eligible for asylum. Their merits hearing is on June 7, 2021. R. and T. speak Kanjobal and T. also speaks Spanish. They live in Champaign, IL. A family member has been interpreting in Kanjobal for them, but their *pro bono* attorneys should expect to pay an interpreter for some case preparation. NIJC can assist with securing an interpreter. (16-0111803), (16-0111805)

R.'s husband (T.'s father) hit T. as he was growing up and regularly raped R. When T. was older, the Mara Salvatrucha (MS) started recruiting and threatening T. When he refused to join them, they kidnapped him and kept him for a month. They demanded R. pay a ransom for his release and when they let T. go, they told him the next time he would join or die. Soon after, they told T. he had one week to join the gang. Around the same time, R.'s husband began seeing another woman and threatened to harm R. and T. if they didn't leave the country. Fearing for their lives, R. and T. fled to the United States. NIJC timely filed R. and T.'s I-589 applications for asylum with the immigration court. Their *pro bono* attorneys will need to prepare affidavits and other supporting documents prior to their merits hearing.

49. P. is a man from Togo. His merits hearing is on June 21, 2021. P.'s wife, L., is not in immigration court proceedings and is independently eligible for asylum. P. and L. speak French and live in Chicago, IL. (17-0115018) and (17-0115921).

P. and L. married in 2012. In 2015, L.'s father, who was active in opposition politics, was arrested, detained, tortured, and killed by the Togolese government. P. was close to L.'s father, and after his death, P. and L. received anonymous threatening messages even though P. was a businessman and was not involved in politics. In late 2015, P. and his wife visited the United States to attend his brother's wedding. While in the United States, he received a call from an employee telling him that the Togolese military had come to P.'s office looking for him and had arrested his secretary. P.'s employee said that they were looking for P. because they received reports that he had been responsible for organizing a student-led protest against the government at the local university. The military said they would not release the secretary until they had P. in custody. L. remained in the United States while P. flew to Ghana and then crossed into Togo on foot in order to help secure the release of his secretary. When he arrived in Togo, his neighbor told him that the military had arrested all of his remaining employees and ransacked his house looking for him. P. stayed with his neighbor for several days, but the neighbor was too afraid of the military to keep him and told him he had to leave. P. fled Togo and returned to the United States before the military could find him. P. arrived in the United States for the second time on February 26, 2016. When P. arrived at the airport, he expressed a fear of return, was detained. After passing a credible fear interview, he was placed in removal proceedings to seek asylum. P. timely filed his asylum application. NIJC filed L.'s asylum application with USCIS, but it was not filed before the one-year deadline had passed. Their *pro bono* attorneys will need to prepare P.'s affidavit, brief, and other supporting documents prior to his merits hearing and L.'s affidavit and cover letter prior to her asylum interview. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information. If L. is referred to the immigration court prior to P.'s merits hearing, then their cases can be consolidated before the court.

50. L. is a man from Mexico. His merits hearing is August 8, 2021. L. lives in Chicago, IL and speaks Spanish. (17-0116219)

L. first entered the United States in around 1995, returned to Mexico, and then came back to the United States in about 1999. In about 2013, while L. was in the United States, the Zetas cartel began to extort and threaten L.'s sister, who owned a shop in Veracruz. When she closed her shop because she could not pay, they murdered her husband. Soon after, L.'s son Y. was deported from the United States and after he arrived back in Mexico, the Zetas began to extort and threaten him. When Y. did not pay, they murdered him. After Y.'s murder, the cartel also threatened L.'s sister and daughter, promising to kill them if they reported them to the police. In late 2016, L. returned to Mexico to visit his dying mother and the Zetas quickly learned he was there. They began asking and threatening his daughter about him; L. believes they wanted to extort him since he had been in the United States and also believed he might want revenge for their murder of Y. In early 2017, shortly after his mother's funeral, his sister saw one of the Zetas' cars near their house and told L. to flee. After he escaped, the Zetas asked his sister about his location. L. immediately fled to the United States, entering on January 22, 2017. Soon after L. fled Mexico, the Zetas found L.'s brother in the street, demanded to know L.'s location, and beat him when he did not know. L.'s has several DUI convictions from the early 2000s, but none since then. These convictions will not bar L.'s asylum eligibility. NIJC timely filed L.'s I-589 application for asylum with the immigration court. L.'s affidavit and other supporting documents will be due prior to his merits hearing in 2021.

51. B. and T. are a husband and wife from Mexico. Their children, A. and E., are derivatives on their applications. Their merits hearing is on October 26, 2021. B. and T. speak Spanish and live a western suburb of Chicago. (17-0115637), (17-0115363), (17-0115635), (17-0115638)

B. was friends with a municipal police officer, G., who became corrupt. When B. and T.'s son A. was in junior high, G. found A. in school and threatened to harm him if he did not sell drugs for a cartel. A. began staying home from school, but soon after, B. and T. received threatening calls insisting that A. sell drugs. G. and several other officers showed up and B.'s business, demanding A.'s participation. B. begged G. to negotiate with his commander and the officers left, taking several kilos of silver from B.'s silver shop as a bribe. The threatening calls continued, referencing the family's whereabouts, threatening A.'s life, and demanding money for his safety. The officers again found B. at the family's home and demanded a large sum of money. One officer hit B. when he said he could not pay. B. begged G. for time to sell his car and get them the money and G. agreed, but threatened to kill B. and his family if they did not get the payment. B. sold his car and used the money to flee with his family. Soon after they left, B.'s cousin was murdered and T.'s brother's house was burglarized. NIJC timely filed B. and T.'s I-589 applications for asylum. Their *pro bono* attorneys will need to prepare affidavits and other supporting documents prior to their merits hearing in 2021.

52. B. is a woman from the Democratic Republic of the Congo. B. lives in Chicago and speaks French. (17-0119090)

B.'s father was active with the UNC, a Congolese opposition party. In 2012, B.'s extended family reported her father's political activity to the Congolese government. Shortly after, several masked men attempted to break into B.'s house. The men kidnapped two of B.'s family's guards before hearing gunshots and fleeing. On another occasion, B. was in the car with her father when they were shot at. Later, men grabbed B. on her way home and tried to rape her, telling her she would die because of her father's anti-government activity. B.'s parents sent her to study in the United States, hoping the situation would improve after the election. However, in 2014, B.'s father was arrested and detained for two weeks. In 2015, the president announced plans to extend his term and mass opposition protests began. The Congolese government came to B.'s family home, murdered a guard, and kidnapped her parents. B.'s uncle tried to locate them, but the Congolese government came after him and he fled the country. B.'s parents remain missing. Realizing her life was in danger, B. filed a *pro se* asylum application in 2015. B.'s affidavit and all supporting documents to her case will be due one week prior to her interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

53. Q. is a woman from Ethiopia. She speaks Amharic and limited English and lives in Chicago. (17-0121873)

Growing up, Q. faced many difficulties because her father was from a marginalized tribe in Ethiopia. In addition, members of Q.'s father's tribe pressured her mother to allow Q. to undergo female genital mutilation. Q.'s mother eventually sent her away to boarding school to

protect her. As an adult, Q. worked for the UN and became involved in women's rights groups. Q. supported the anti-regime Semayawi party in the 2015 elections in Ethiopia, distributing flyers on their behalf and attending party meetings. In 2017, Q. attended a community meeting on her mother's behalf and spoke out against the government's harsh treatment of opposition groups and unarmed protestors. A few days later, Q. was arrested and taken to a jail for political prisoners. She was accused of being involved with anti-government groups and badly beaten. Q.'s mother bribed a guard to have her released, and soon after Q. fled to the United States. Q. filed a timely, *pro se* asylum application with USCIS in 2017. Affidavits and supporting materials for Q.'s case will be due prior to her interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

54. R. is a woman from Mongolia. She speaks Mongolian and lives in Chicago, IL. (16-0109397)

R. worked as an accountant for a mining company and frequently visited mining sites. During these visits, R. saw that mining companies, which had close ties to the Mongolian government, were not complying with environmental protection regulations. A reporter interviewed R. about what she saw and the clip aired on television. Soon after, R. began receiving death threats via phone. R. went to the police, but the police accused her of lying, detained her overnight, and hit her. Shortly after, a group of men attacked R., beat her, and discussed killing her before bystanders intervened and R. was hospitalized. A few days later, a mob kidnapped and badly beat R.'s brother, telling him it was punishment for not keeping his sister quiet. The situation made R.'s boyfriend's family resent R., and they began threatening R., while R.'s boyfriend became physically and verbally abusive. R.'s boyfriend ended the relationship under pressure from his family, but R. still feared harm from him, his family, and her attackers. R. fled Mongolia and arrived in the United States on March 18, 2015. R. filed a timely, *pro se* I-589 asylum application with USCIS in March 2016. All affidavits and supporting documentation to R.'s case will be due one week prior to her interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

55. P. and her daughter, L., are from Honduras. They are waiting to be scheduled for their first Master Calendar hearing. P. and L. are both independently eligible for asylum. P.'s daughter, L., is also a derivative on P.'s application. They speak Spanish and live in Northcentral Indiana. (17-0116572) (17-0116578)

The Mara 18 gang killed P.'s cousin in Honduras and because P. and her daughter were with P.'s cousin when he was killed, the gang immediately targeted P. and her daughter afterwards. They ransacked P.'s home and left a note saying that she and her daughter would be next if they said anything about what they had seen. P. and L. went into hiding and fled the country about one month after the murder. NIJC timely filed P. and L.'s skeletal asylum applications in May 2017. Their *pro bono* attorneys will need to prepare affidavits and other supporting documents prior to their interview merits hearing at the immigration court.

56. B. is a man from Eritrea. He speaks Tigrinya and lives in Chicago. (17-0121411)

B. was drafted into the Eritrean army in 2000 and wounded shortly thereafter when he was sent to the front lines of the war with Ethiopia. After receiving medical treatment for his wounds, B. did not return to the military for duty, and was subsequently arrested for desertion. He spent approximately six months in prison where he was frequently tortured. B. was released only when guards believed he was about to die from his wounds. B.'s family took him for treatment and he was allowed to convalesce in his home. A few years later, B. was forced back into military service when the officers in his community deemed that he had recovered from all his previous wounds. During this time, B. became very involved in Pentecostal bible study, which was banned by the Eritrean military. At a community meeting where government officials were present, B. spoke out in favor of religious freedom. He was arrested soon after and taken to prison where he was beaten and accused of participating in anti-government religious movements. B.'s family bribed a prison official to secure his release, and then helped B. flee to the United States. B. timely filed a *pro se* application for asylum in 2017. All affidavits and supporting documentation to B.'s case will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

57. C. is a woman from Eritrea. She speaks Tigrinya and lives in Indianapolis, IN. (17-0115610)

In the 1990s, Eritrean authorities killed C.'s husband because of his anti-government political opinions. Around that same time, police officers raided C.'s home and accused C. of working for anti-government organizations. Around 2003, C.'s son became a Pentecostal Christian, which is a banned religion in Eritrea, and he was arrested several times as a result. In about 2006, after C.'s son was released from prison, he fled to Ethiopia. The Eritrean government then went to C.'s house to look for him and arrested and was imprisoned and tortured for several weeks. C. was released but was then arrested and imprisoned several years later for her involvement in a farmer's union and her anti-government speeches. C. was released from prison only after she promised that she would recruit for the ruling party. C. filed a timely, *pro se* I-589 application for asylum with USCIS in April 2016. All affidavits and supporting materials in his case will be due one week prior to her interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

58. M. is a man from Ethiopia. He speaks Amharic and lives in Chicago, IL. (17-0120326)

M. first became involved in politics while attending university in Ethiopia. He attended meetings in support of the pro-democracy Kinijit movement and encouraged others to attend as well. In 2005, he participated in an anti-government protest, where soldiers beat and arrested him before placing him in detention for approximately two months. In 2013, the Ethiopian government arrested over 100 leaders of the opposition Semayawi party, and M. decided to increase his political activities in response. He formally joined the Semayawi party a few years later and began speaking publically against the ruling party. He was arrested, interrogated, and tortured two more times after that, and was only released after his family bribed officials at the prison. M. fled to the United States in 2016, meanwhile the Ethiopian police continued to issue

warrants for his arrest. M. filed a timely, *pro se* I-589 application for asylum with USCIS in December 2016. All affidavits and supporting materials in his case will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

59. P. is a man from Eritrea. He speaks Tigrinya and lives in Chicago. (17-0120879)

P. was born to an Eritrean family in Ethiopia during the Eritrean war for independence from Ethiopia. When Eritrea officially split from Ethiopia in 1991 when P. was a teenager, the Ethiopian government rounded up and forcibly expelled P., his family, and many other Eritreans across the border into Eritrea. P. was ordered to report to a military camp after finishing high school, but he did not do so because he opposed the ongoing war with Ethiopia. As a result, two years later, he was arrested and taken to a prison where he was tortured for about nine months. Instead of being released from jail, P. was taken directly to a military camp for training. In the military, P. experienced prejudice and abuse by his superiors because of his childhood in Ethiopia. When the officers called a meeting with soldiers to discuss suggestions for improvements, P. spoke out about the poor conditions and the fact that the military was refusing to release soldiers from expired military contracts. After the meeting, P. was arrested and taken to a military prison close to the border with Sudan where he was tortured again. With the help of a guard and another prisoner, P. escaped the prison and crossed into Sudan and eventually South Sudan. P. remained in South Sudan for several years without permanent status. In 2015, P.'s family later bribed a government official to smuggle him back into Eritrea so that he could visit his sick mother. Through bribes, this same official helped P. exit and reenter Eritrea two other times to assist family members, before ultimately helping him escape Eritrea and come to the United States. P. filed a timely, *pro se* application for asylum in 2016. All affidavits and supporting materials in his case will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

60. M. is a man from Chad. He speaks French and lives in Chicago. (17-0118552)

In 2016, members of M.'s ethnic group organized a peaceful protest against the government after men from the president's ethnic group gang raped a young girl from M.'s ethnic group. M. did not participate in this protest, but afterwards, the police arrested him as part of a campaign to target members of his community after the event. They interrogated him about his connection to the organizers of the protest, and tortured him when he denied involvement. M. was imprisoned for approximately three weeks, and was released on the condition that he spy on members of his community. M. had to report on his efforts to gather information to a local official and the police repeatedly threatened to imprison him again if he did not comply. M. applied for a tourist visa and entered the United States on October 22, 2016. NIJC timely filed his I-589 asylum application with USCIS in October 2017. All affidavits and supporting materials in his case will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

61. N. is a man from Ethiopia. N. speaks Amharic and lives in Chicago, IL. (17-0120439)

N. served as president of his high school's student union in Ethiopia. He often met with students from other schools to discuss the government's human rights abuses. During a meeting with government officials in early 2017, N. spoke out against the illegal arrests and killings of anti-government protestors. Later that day, police officers arrived at N.'s home and arrested him. N. was detained for approximately one month in a detention center for political prisoners, during which time he was beaten and tortured almost daily. Eventually, N.'s father bribed a government official to allow N.'s conditional release. Upon release, officials threatened to arrest N. and his family if he spoke out against the government again. N. fled to the United States about one month later. When N. did not return to the jail for a check-in the following month, police officers arrested N.'s father. N. filed a timely, *pro se* asylum application with USCIS in September 2017. All affidavits and supporting materials in his case will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

62. T. is a man from Ethiopia. He speaks Amharic and lives in Chicago. (18-0122467)

T. grew up in the Oromo tribe and regularly experienced prejudice because of his tribal identity. While working as a flight attendant for Ethiopian National Airlines, T. got to know other Oromo workers who were organizing and blogging in support of the opposition Semayawi party. In 2015, T. was arrested and briefly jailed after participating in an anti-government protest. After his release, T. continued supporting the Semayawi party more discreetly, by attending party meetings and meeting with Ethiopian expatriate supporters of the party when he traveled abroad as part of his job. In 2016, T. had a conversation with a group of his coworkers in which he expressed his anger at the Ethiopian government's treatment of the Oromo people. One of T.'s coworkers informed the government about what T. had said, and T. was arrested the next day and taken to a jail for political prisoners. T. was imprisoned for approximately six months, during which time he was frequently tortured and berated because of his Oromo identity. After a family member bribed an official to secure T.'s release from prison, T. applied for a tourist visa and fled to the United States. T. filed a timely, *pro se* asylum application in July 2017. All affidavits and supporting materials will be due prior to his asylum interview. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

63. D. is a man from Chad. He speaks French and lives in Northeast Indiana. (17-0113702)

Upon graduating from high school in Chad, D. began working for an NGO that advocated for human rights. While working at the NGO, he participated in several protests and spoke with student groups about corruption in the Chadian government. During these protests, the police used violence to disperse protestors. After D. participated in several protests, he received threatening text messages telling him to stop opposing the government or he would pay. Others members of the NGO also received threats. Although he was afraid, D. continued to protest and hoped things would calm down so he could stay in Chad to advocate for human rights. During a large protest in N'Djamena, men kidnapped and detained D. for several weeks. During this time

they tortured him and told him that his actions were illegal and if he did not stop they would kill him or his family. The men also threatened to find him if he told anyone that he was kidnapped and tortured. D. went into hiding in rural Chad and then fled to the United States. NIJC timely filed his skeletal asylum application in August 2017. All affidavits and supporting materials in his case will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

64. P. is a woman from Togo. P. speaks Ewe and lives in Chicago, IL. (17-0118466)

P. worked at a market selling clothes. One day, the Togolese government arrested and beat P. and other market sellers, accusing them of supporting an opposition party. This experience motivated P. to join the UFC and later the ANC, both political opposition parties. One day, a fire broke out at the market where P. sold clothes. The Togolese government, blaming the ANC for the fire, arrested P. outside her home and detained her. For several weeks, government soldiers beat, raped, and tortured P. while accusing her of having burned down the market. Later, while P. was in a hospital recovering from her injuries, government soldiers brought a summons to her home. P. escaped to Benin, but government continued to search for her, once beating her husband when P. was not at home. When P. heard reports that the Togolese government was arresting opposition members in Benin, she fled to the United States. NIJC timely filed P.'s asylum application with USCIS in September 2017. All affidavits and supporting materials in her case will be due one week prior to her interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

65. S. is a young man from Ethiopia. S. speaks Amharic and lives in Chicago, IL. (17-0120778)

While visiting the United States in 2016, S. learned of the Ethiopian government's record of human rights abuses. S. returned to Ethiopia and helped organize students at his school to protest against the government. In August 2016, S. marched with several thousand other citizens in a demonstration that ended when government forces began shooting at the crowd. Later that day, police officers came to S.'s home looking for S. Police officers beat S.'s father and killed S.'s brother before arresting S. Police tortured S. throughout the month he spent in jail. Eventually, S.'s father bribed a government official for S.'s release. After S.'s release, police frequently followed and interrogated him. When S. learned that police were arresting students like him for a second time, S. fled to the United States. A few days later, police officers came to S.'s house looking for him and, when they discovered he was not there, arrested S.'s father. S. filed a timely, *pro se* asylum application with USCIS in August 2017. All affidavits and supporting materials in his case will be due one week prior to his interview at the asylum office. The interview timeline for applications filed before 2018 is uncertain. Please review the asylum office scheduling update at <http://immigrantjustice.org/policy/blog> for more information.

VAWA Cases

66. D. is a 51-year-old woman from Mexico. D. is eligible to file a VAWA self-petition. D. speaks Spanish and lives in Chicago. (16-0105353)

D. married her abusive husband R. in 1990. Throughout their marriage, R. was physically and emotionally abusive towards D. On one occasion D. confronted R. after she learned that he was having an affair and he grabbed her and threatened to hit her. D. reported the incident to the police, but R. was not arrested. After suffering for many years, D. left her husband in 2011. D. has since obtained counseling and wishes to remain in the United States.

67. F. is a 29-year-old man from Mexico. F. is eligible to file a VAWA self-petition. F. speaks Spanish and lives in Chicago. (17-0115646)

F. married his abusive U.S. citizen spouse, V., in 2016. Shortly after their marriage, F. found out that V. was addicted to heroin and other drugs. Throughout the marriage, V. would physically, emotionally, and economically abuse F. to support her drug addiction. Incidents of violence occurred during the relationship leading F. to get orders of protection against V., which he later vacated in hopes of saving their marriage. Recently, V. stole F.'s car and his money. F. is now separated from his wife and is working on filing for divorce.

68. G. is a 35-year-old woman from Ghana. G. is eligible to file a VAWA self-petition. G. speaks English and lives in northern Illinois. (17-0118788)

G. came to the U.S. as a student to pursue her master's degree in financial management and investment banking. While she was in school, G. became involved in the Church of Pentecost where she met her husband D. The couple married in November of 2016. Shortly after their marriage, D. began emotionally, physically, and sexually abusing G. G. sought help at their church and began obtaining counseling. G. eventually left her abusive husband and is now seeking a divorce.

69. A. is a 35-year-old woman from Mexico. A. is eligible to file a VAWA self-petition. A. speaks Spanish and lives in the southwest suburbs. (18-0124042)

A. was the victim of domestic violence at the hands of her husband and father of her children, B. For many years, B. was physically and emotionally abusive towards A. On one occasion, B. tried to strangle A. in front of their children. A.'s son contacted the police and B. was arrested. A. and her children moved to a shelter and are now receiving therapy. A. wishes to remain in the United States so that she can continue to work and support her children.

U Visa Cases

70. E. is a 33-year-old man from Mexico who is eligible to file a U visa application. E.'s wife, S., and E.'s children, C., B., and M. will be derivatives of his application. E., S., and M. require a waiver of inadmissibility. E. speaks Spanish, and resides in Chicago. E.'s application must be submitted to USCIS on or before September 28, 2018. (18-0126004)(18-0126487)(18-0126481)(18-0126570)(18-0126486)(18-0126004)(18-0126563)(18-0126564)

E. was the victim of an armed robbery while he was jogging at a park. E. was approached by an unknown offender who pointed a gun at him demanding money. The offender then pulled the trigger but the gun misfired, so the offender proceeded to punch E. in the face. E. fell to the ground and the offender took E.s money and other personal belongings, then began to flee. As soon as E. got home he reported the incident to law enforcement. E. has since stopped jogging or taking his daughter to this park. E. is afraid the offender will try to find out where E. lives and try to hurt his family. E. was extremely helpful in the investigation and traumatized by this incident. E. and his family wish to move on with their lives here in the U.S.

71. M. is a 42-year-old woman from Mexico who is eligible to file a U visa application. M.'s daughter, A., will be a derivative of her application. M. and A. require a waiver of inadmissibility. M. speaks Spanish, and resides in Chicago. M.'s application must be submitted to USCIS on or before October 08, 2018. (17-0120110)(18-0126450)(18-0126125)

M.'s U.S. citizen minor daughter, G., was the victim of sexual abuse at the hands of her older brother, I. In 2016, G. disclosed the abuse to M. and to school officials. M. learned that I. had inappropriately touched G.'s private parts. M. cooperated with law enforcement in the investigation of the crime of which her daughter was a victim. M. and her family have suffered extreme trauma due to this incident. M. has made sure that G. continues attending therapy and M. wishes to remain in the U.S in order to be able to support her children.

72. N. is a 43-year-old woman from Guatemala who is eligible to file a U visa application. N. requires a waiver of inadmissibility. N. speaks Spanish, and resides in Chicago. N.'s application must be submitted to USCIS on or before October 12, 2018. (18-0125462) (18-0126056)

N.'s U.S citizen daughter, I., was sexually abused for years by her stepfather, C. N. found out about the abuse when I. disclosed it at school. N. assisted in the report made with law enforcement and she has been helpful in the investigation. Since the incident, I. has initiated self-harm and N. and her family have suffered extreme emotional trauma. N. is working hard to rebuild her family after such a traumatic experience and wishes to remain here in the U.S with her children.

NIJC Announcements

Pro Bono Training: Representing Asylum Seekers after Matter of A-B-

On **July 12, 2018, from 9:00 - 11:00 a.m.**, NIJC will conduct a training regarding the Attorney General's recent decision in [Matter of A-B-](#) and best practices for presenting an asylum claim in light of this decision. This training will be based on NIJC's recent practice advisory: "[Applying for Asylum After Matter of A-B-](#)."

If you are representing an NIJC client seeking asylum based on harm by a non-state actor, we encourage you to register for this training. Please note that this training will focus specifically on practice tips to respond to Matter of A-B- and is **not** a substitute for NIJC's general asylum training. If you do not currently have an NIJC asylum case, but are interested in getting involved, we encourage you to consider registering for our next asylum training on Friday, July 13th.

Due to space limits, participation is only available by webinar at this time. Please [click here](#) to register. If you would like to be put on the wait list for a spot at the in-person training or have any questions, please contact Anna Sears at ansears@heartlandalliance.org.

Asylum Pro Bono Training

On **July 13, 2018 from 1:00 - 4:00 pm**, **Sidley Austin LLP**, located at 1 S. Dearborn St, will host a training for *pro bono* attorneys interested in representing asylum seekers – including immigrant children and detained immigrants – before the asylum office and the immigration court. **Illinois CLE credit will be available, but space is limited!** Please contact Anna Sears at ansears@heartlandalliance.org to RSVP or with any questions.

The Immigration World is Changing! Stay Informed by Checking NIJC's Website

Immigration law and procedural is currently changing on a weekly basis. **Remain informed on the changes that may affect your *pro bono* matters by checking NIJC's [Immigration Procedural Updates](#) page.** Recent updates include a practice advisory on *Matter of A-B-*; information on the recent Attorney General decision eliminating administrative closure; changes to the employment authorization application and mailing address; and the scheduling timeline at the Chicago Asylum Office.