

"IT'S A SECRET"

Child Sexual
Exploitation
in Schools



Karina Ansolabehre
Maite Azuela
Lydia Cacho
Denise Dresser
Manuel Gil Antón
José Guevara
Lorenzo Meyer
Juan Martín Pérez
Luis Daniel Vázquez

La Oficina de Defensoría de los Derechos de la Infancia A.C.

Coordination: Margarita Griesbach Guizar

Investigation: Diana Mora Lopez

Collaboration: Mariana Gil Bartomeu, Yuli Pliego Pérez, Gabriela Soriano Rodríguez y Jesús Espinal Enriquez

Graphic design: Ibó Angulo Campillo

This work was produced with the support of: **The MacArthur Foundation and The Oak Foundation**

Acknowledgements:

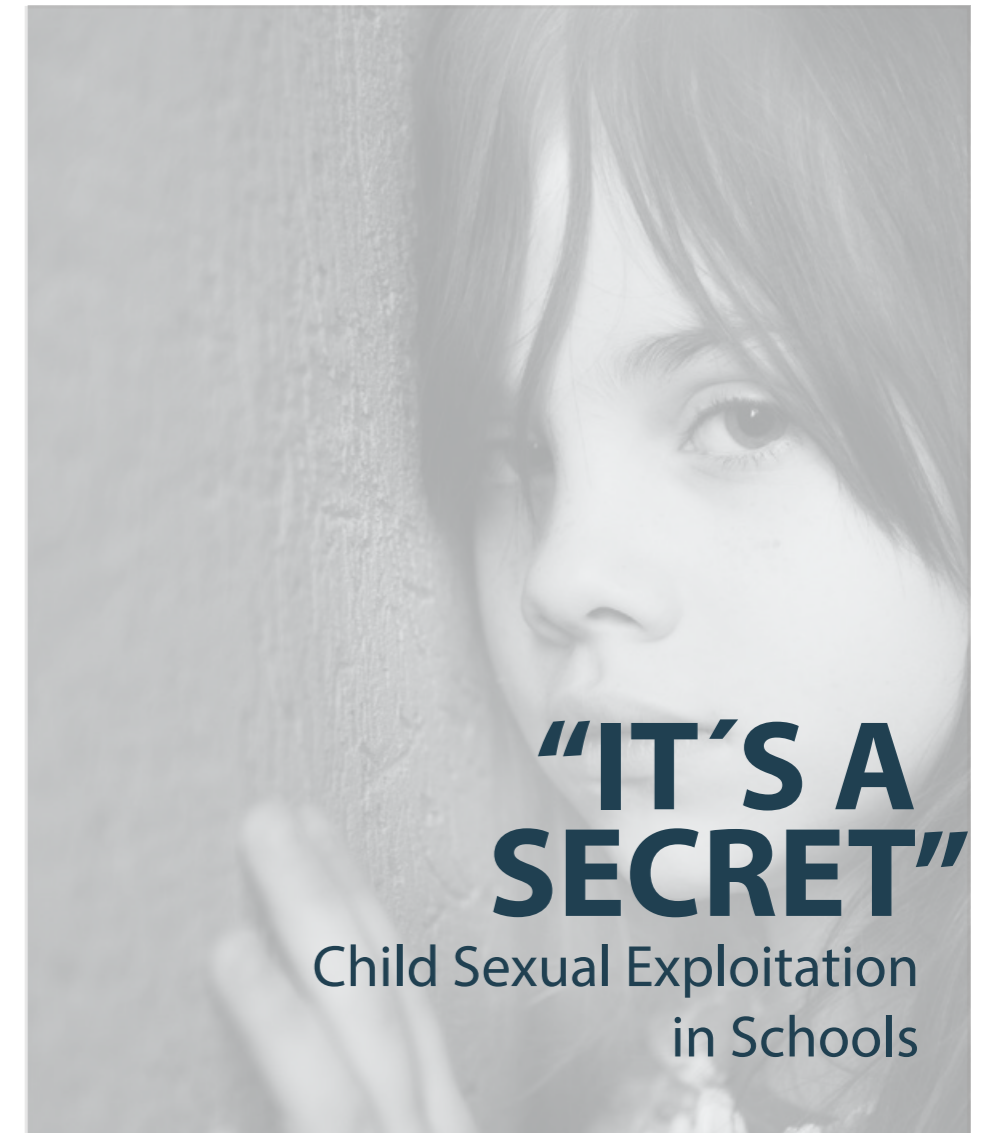
We are grateful for the help and solidarity of International Justice Mission; Leticia Lowenberg from Homeland Security Investigations; Gabriela Chamorro Concha from the Unit of Crimes against Minors, Vulnerable Communities – General Secretariat of INERPOL; Jovanna Silberg and the End Violence Fund.

We thank the patient advice from Maite Azuela and Gabriela Warkentin and the laborious help from Liliane Loya.

The cases represented by ODI were litigated with the collaboration of Mariana Gil Bartomeu, Baldomero Gomez de la Cruz, Luis Alberto Muñoz Lopez, Diana Mora López, Ricardo Ortega Soriano, Mayra Alexandra Ortiz Ocaña, Yuli Pliego Pérez and Alejandro Rojas Pruneda.

Mexico City, 2021

www.dispensariodi.com



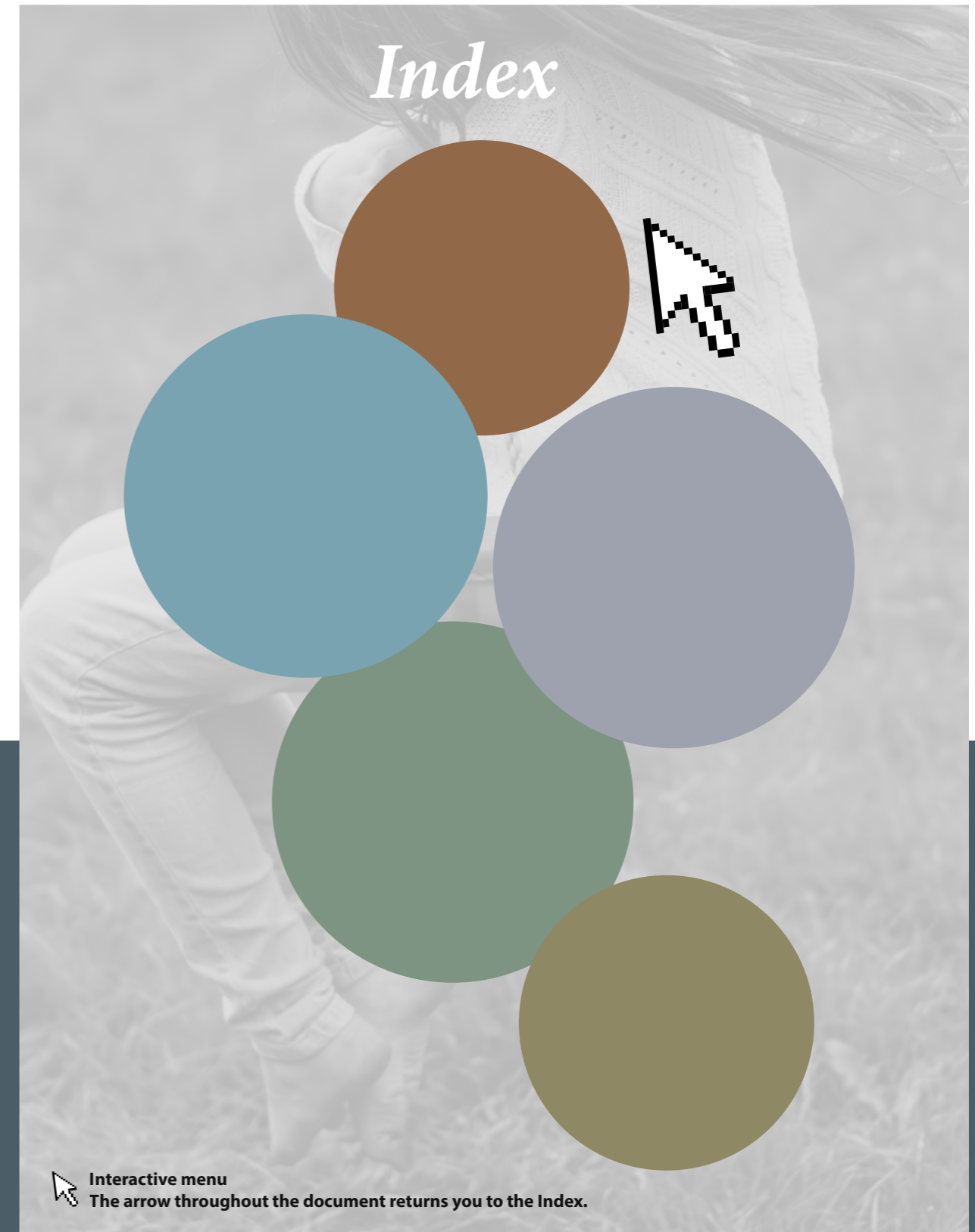
Over the years ODI has litigated cases in which very young children describe suffering unimaginable violence in public and private pre-schools and grade schools. Hurt in groups by multiple adults, the aggressions the children describe surpass even the most severe cases of child sexual abuse that had been documented up to this day. Subjected to a combination of sexual, physical and psychological violence, what the children describe could be indicative of several public and private schools having been captured by criminals and used to commit crimes of online child sexual exploitation.

This report documents cases litigated by ODI in representation of boys and girls that have been victims of organized sexual violence in schools. It also includes information taken from cases covered by the media and data obtained from public records. Recommendations issued by local and federal human rights commissions served as an important source. The cases identified are notably different from the unfortunately numerous cases of child sexual abuse committed by individual teachers against one or more students. These cases demonstrate patterns of criminal behavior characterized by organized aggressions committed by multiple adults perpetrated in mass scale within the premises of a given school.

Our findings leave us with more questions than answers. This report exposes a painful reality without attempting to explain it. It is impossible to estimate how many more cases may exist in Mexico or internationally, we can only assume that the documented cases are not unique. The severe violence that occurred in these schools, exposes three additional problems:

- Schools in Mexico are not supervised by the State. Throughout this report we document cases where children suffered sexual violence on a regular basis and on such a massive scale that it is impossible to argue that it was a matter hidden from school authorities. The report also documents that systematically educational authorities omit to give notice to police intervention. The institutional practice of running an internal investigation in lieu of police notification makes it difficult to distinguish omission from concealment.
- Multiple local and the federal police and prosecutors have had knowledge of these cases for years and yet have been incapable of adequately investigating them. Even upon receiving explicit criminal reports of possible online sexual exploitation of children in schools, the investigations treat each report as an isolated case and ignore the organization among the aggressors. The fragmentation in investigating this criminal pattern, excluding the victim from the process, and the lack of specialized measures to hear children's testimonies, have translated into guaranteed impunity for complex crimes against children.
- Families do not have adequate information about how to speak to their children and detect possible abuse. Children do not have information or accessible means to denounce violence. The documented cases repeatedly confirm patterns of the children being gravely threatened. Silenced by fear, they manifested what was happening through behavioral changes. Case after case demonstrates that it is only when directly asked by their parents that they reveal the abuse taking place.

This report is not easy to read. Naturally, societies reaction to such dark subject matter is that of rejection or avoidance. Even though this report offers more questions than answers as to what has happened, it does illuminate what needs to be done. The school as a safe place where mothers and fathers deposit their entire trust day after day, is an indispensable element for society. A safe school is certainly the right of every child, it is also key for a country's employment and economic growth and it is a place of cohesion that defines us as a nation. It is inadmissible to allow the loss of trust in the educational institution. This report faces the Mexican state with the imperative challenge to guarantee these heinous crimes are not repeated in public or private schools.



Schools Captured for the Online Sexual Abuse of Children

ODI is a civil organization that litigates in representation of children and youth. As an organization we litigate a limited number of cases selected for their severity and relevance that are referred to us by public and private institutions. Over the years we have litigated several cases in representation of children victims of sexual abuse in schools.

These cases are certainly worrisome. Child sexual abuse is a significant problem in Mexico. In particular, abuse committed by a teacher against one or more pupils is unfortunately a common problem. Initially, we believed that the cases litigated in ODI were one more of the many unfortunate cases of school child sexual abuse. However, one case in particular generated suspicion that there could be a different type of criminal activity taking place in public and private schools. The events narrated by very young children describe a situation that is difficult to imagine. Three- and four-year-old children describe being daily immersed in an environment of generalized and systematic sexual violence. In light of what the children narrated in this case, other cases known by us became more worrisome.

As a civil organization it is impossible for us to investigate and reveal what is happening in these schools. Complex criminality must be investigated by specialized state agents. However, we have been able to document patterns that indicate that numerous preschools and grade schools, both public and private have been essentially captured and used as places for the online sexual exploitation of children.

Children describe being attacked by more than one adult simultaneously. What the children faced was not several sexual aggressors coinciding in one school, but the coordinated and organized aggression by a group of adults³.

10 offenders in the same school.
12 victims refer being attacked by several adults simultaneously.

I. The first case and indications of a criminal pattern.

In 2011 the attorney general's office contacted ODI to request assistance with a large number of very young victims. Apparently, they had received a wave of criminal complaints of sexual violence against one public preschool in Mexico City. After the first family denounced the abuse, parents directly asked their children about the matter and revealed a situation difficult to believe: over 30 children had suffered sexual abuse in the same preschool¹.

In 2011, the conditions under which children were heard in criminal proceedings were quite inadequate. In particular for children of such a young age, the interrogatory style interventions used generated fragmented information that was hard to understand.

However, in spite of the deficient conditions for the children's testimony, what they narrated was terribly worrisome².

The magnitude of violence within the school

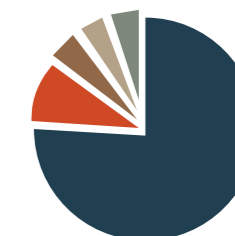
Out of the testimony of 19 children between the age of 3 and 5, 10 adults are identified as direct aggressors. It is difficult to comprehend how sexual abuse could take place by so many perpetrators within one school. Those named as offenders include the school principal, several teachers and janitorial staff. Even the adolescent son of one of the teachers is accused. Even more incredible, 12 children

Evidently this situation raises questions as to how these perpetrators came to work in the same school? How were they assigned to this post and by whom? How did their coordinated action come to be? did they arrive to this post knowing each other or did their coordination arise once working in the school?

The children describe the aggressions taking place in a visible and massive way within the school. 11 children mention other children present while being abused and describe attacks taking place against entire groups of children. They describe the

Places where the abuse happened:

- The bathroom
- Principles office
- Classroom
- School patio



abuse taking place in at least 5 different areas within the school. The majority of the victims refer being abused in the bathroom. However, others mention the principal's office and a storage room. Incomprehensibly, some children describe aggressions in open and visible areas such as the patio and classrooms⁴.

¹Averiguación Previa AP/PGR/FEVIMTRA/041/2011, Causa Penal 72/2011 Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México.

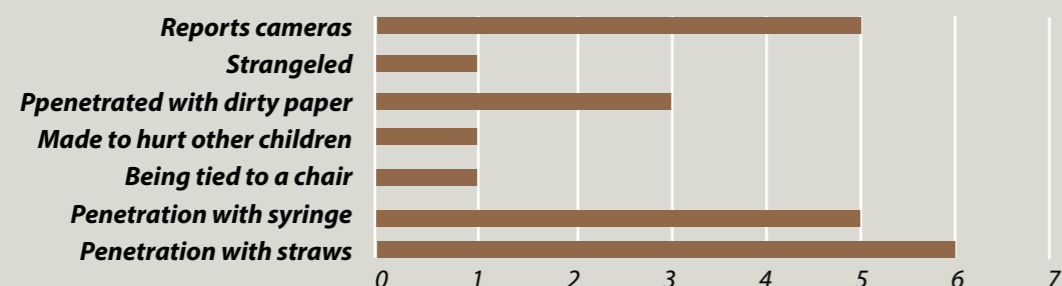
² Para conocer las fuentes de esta información véase Anexos I y II del presente Informe.

³ Idem. ⁴ Idem.

Unusual types of violence.

What took place in the “Andres Oscoy” preschool is not only striking given the magnitude of the abuse. It is also noticeably uncommon given the types of abuse described, particularly regarding such young children. 13 children refer being touched and penetrated, 3 children describe being raped. 11 of the victims refer having been beaten, some narrate adult exhibition before a group of children or the exhibition of the abuse of one child before his or her peers. Several describe sexual activity between two or more adults during the abuse⁵.

The abuse described is not only unusual, but refers to extreme violence. Some children describe being tied and gaged and one girl refers to have bleed. In addition to the high levels of violence, the children describe grotesque dynamics and rituals. Several children refer that the abuse took place during preestablished “games”. Consistently children describe being penetrated with syringes filled with water, with straws or dirty paper even paper stained with excrement. These events result so hard to believe they could be taken to be mistakes of interpretation by the young children. However, the consistency amongst the descriptions of 3- and 4-year-old children cannot be ignored. Several children describe being strangled or made to hurt other classmates. 5 children narrate being photographed or videotaped during the abuse.



Some references made by the children are so strange that it is only after hearing similar patterns in other cases that they became relevant: One girl report being hurt while she slept and another says that she was taken outside the school to a place where she was abused. Sedation and being taken outside the school are patterns that repeat case after case⁷.

The severity of the trauma

Finally, the Andres Oscoy case is also striking given the extreme severity of the trauma inflicted on the children. All sexual abuse generates trauma and each individual will manifest this harm in different ways. However, although there is no rigid way of how trauma is expressed, certain commonalities are to be expected. In this case the manifestations of trauma by the children are unusually extreme. Some

⁵ Idem. ⁶ Idem. ⁷ Idem.

children presented severely violent behavior, in one case attacking his mother with a knife. Many exerted sexual violence against younger siblings and others manifested dissociative episodes where he or she remained un able to respond for varying periods of time.

II. Fragments of a Criminal Pattern

Upon knowing of the Andres Oscoy case, other cases litigated by ODI previously and afterwards became more relevant. The repetition of bizarre details could be indicative of a criminal pattern. In particular a case litigated three years before took on a different meaning.

A fragment of a similar case - “Case A”

In 2008, we represented a case where a 5-year-old girl referred sexual abuse in the private preschool she attended. For protection of the victims, we will omit the schools name in this report and refer to the case as “A”. The girl mentioned 6 adults involved in the abuse against her along with other children from her school. She describes ritualistic activity, the use of disguises and staging of the abuse. As in the Andres Oscoy case, the girl narrates being penetrated with syringes filled with water, dirty objects and mentions excrement. She also describes fiscal violence during the abuse. The victim reports being taken outside of the school along with other classmates. She says they were taken by car to a house where adult strangers were present. She describes sedation and at least in on one occasion describes babies being abused in the place where she was taken⁸.

“They took me out of school and took me to a bad place... they did many ugly things to me.”

A peculiar element in this case is that the offenders seem to have intentionally generated confusion in the victim. The girl describes how she was repeatedly told that she was not loved by her parents and that she could not trust them. She also describes events where she was apparently made to believe that it was very late and that her mother had forgotten to pick, he up from school. The girl manifested severe emotional trauma including long periods of “absence” or disassociation and the compulsive need to spit due to a constant sensation of repulsion that impeded her from eating⁹.

The case never got to trial. Due to irresponsible filtrations on part of the attorney general’s office the family desisted from all further action given their fear of reprisals¹⁰.

⁸Fuente resguardada por la Oficina de Defensoria de los Derechos de la Infancia. A.C.

⁹Idem. ¹⁰Idem.

“Laura Elena Arce Cavazos” school in the state of Mexico.

In 2011, a few months after knowing of the Andres Oscoy case, we were contacted by families who denounced sexual abuse in a school in Cuauhtitlan in the state of Mexico. The public preschool Laura Elena Arce Cavazos, had received several accusations against a teacher. When the children’s testimonies were heard by authorities six adults working at the school were named as offenders by the children¹¹.

Almost all of the children describe aggressions that take place against groups of boys and girls. They describe unusual and violent events that take place in several areas within the school grounds. The children describe sexual violence, bleeding due to the attacks, being beaten and witnessing sexual acts amongst adults¹².

From the 10 testimonials known by ODI, 2 children refer being penetrated with syringes with water and 3 children presented lacerations on their legs that they say were inflicted with knives by teachers during the abuse. 3 of the 10 children described being photographed or videotaped¹³.

The strange narratives increase the suspicion regarding a criminal pattern and our demand for the investigation of complex criminal activity behind the individual schools¹⁴.

III. Another case - “Case B”

In 2018 the attorney general’s office contacted us about a new case. Numerous accusations were presented by children from a public preschool. Because the investigation is still underway, we have omitted in this report using the name of the school which we will name “Case B”. As was the case in 2011, the first revelation unearthed numerous other complaints. In all 49 children claimed to have suffered sexual violence in the same school¹⁵. Through the years, the conditions under which children testify has greatly improved and thus the children’s narratives are far freer and more uninterrupted. The boys and girls narrate events of extreme violence that echo the fragmented narratives of past cases¹⁶.

The magnitude of the violence

As in the cases seen previously, the abuse is perpetrated by a group of adults acting in a coordinated and organized manner. 16 children name more than one adult present at the time of the aggression. In total 11 adults that work at the school are mentioned including the principal, several teachers, janitorial staff and an educational zone supervisor¹⁷.

In addition to naming multiple offenders, the children describe several teachers facilitating the abuse. They describe school staff that delivered them to where they would be abused or teachers who

11 aggressors in the same school.
16 victims agree that the aggressions are committed for more of an adult simultaneously.

¹¹Causa Penal ^{291/11}. Carpeta Administrativa ^{291/2011}. Juzgado de Control y Juicio Oral del Distrito Judicial de Cuauhtitlan- Estado de México

¹²Véase Anexos I y II del presente Informe

¹³ Idem. ¹⁴ Idem.

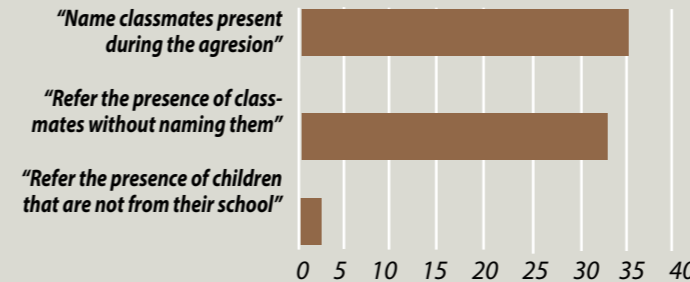
¹⁵Fuente resguardada por la Oficina de Defensoría de los Derechos de la Infancia. A.C.

¹⁶ Idem. ¹⁷ Idem.

left the classroom, allowing the entrance of one or more offenders. Painfully the children describe asking other teachers for help and telling them about what had taken place only to receive inconsequent answers or even threats. The lack of protection by other meaningful adults only silenced the children further¹⁸.

10 children refer they asked for help from other adults at the school, only to receive answers such as: “Nothing is the matter” “Oh I’ll give him a kick” or “Don’t say anything”

The majority of the victims describe aggressions that were perpetrated against groups of children, they describe abuse committed against multiple victims simultaneously or being forced to watch the abuse against a classmate. It is particularly worrisome that 2 children mention that children that were not from the same school were present at the time of the abuse.¹⁹



Unusual types of aggression

As in other cases the children mention several areas of the school where the abuse took place. ¹⁰ victims describe how they were taken out of the school and suffered abuse elsewhere. Several mention houses and others narrate how they were taken in cars. That children were being taken out of the schools in order to suffer abuse seemed so difficult to believe that in the first cases encountered we thought this to be attributable to emotional defense mechanisms in the children’s narrative. However upon obtaining more favorable conditions for the children’s testimonies it is quite clear that this pattern

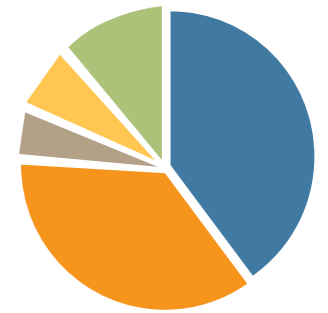
¹⁸ Idem.

¹⁹ Idem.

is consistently present in the descriptions of multiple children giving new relevance to the fragmented comments made in previous cases by children about being taken off the school premises²⁰.

Places where the abuse happened

The bathroom
Classroom
Dark room
The TV room
Outside the school



In the case of “school B” once again the children describe forms of abuse that are highly unusual. They describe being forced to perform sexual acts upon one another suffering fiscal aggression and observing the exhibition of an adult before the group or sexual acts between two or more adults ²¹.

- 37** Refer being touched by the adult or being forced to touch other children.
- 11** Describe penetration.
- 8** Refer physical aggression .
- 3** Describe observing sexual acts amongst adults.
- 17** Describe a teacher exhibiting in front of the group.
- 4** Refer being tied.
- 2** Refer being gaged with tape.
- 7** Narrate suffering abuse in front of their classmates.
- 3** Say they were penetrated with garbage.
- 4** Mention the use or presence of urine, feces or vomit during the aggressions.
- 3** Say they were poked in hands or feet.
- 3** Describe classmates pleading for help.
- 2** Say they were told their parents were present.
- 5** Describe being punched .
- 2** Describe an audience or adults present as observers during the abuse.
- 4** Describe cameras or being filmed.

²⁰ Idem.

²¹ Idem.

The children's descriptions are not only rare, but extreme in the violence they refer. The children narrate severe fiscal, sexual and psychological violence. They narrate being tied and gaged as well as the shame from suffering sexual abuse in front of their classmates and the suffering from hearing their peers ask for help without being able to aid them. They say they were poked in their hands and feet, insulted and struck. As in other cases they refer grotesque elements introduced in the abuse such as being penetrated with dirty paper taken from a waste basket. Others describe urine, excrement or vomit during the aggression. It is important to note that 4 children describe cameras present or being filmed. The presence of cameras may not be relevant to a young child who has no knowledge of digital abuse, but it is extremely relevant in order to understand the possible criminal activity taking place²².

The children's testimonies seem to indicate that the offenders utilized strategies aimed at generating confusion in the children. As in the 2008 case where the girl described being led to believe she had been forgotten at school by her parents, in this case several children refer that they were taken from the school to look for their houses. Two of the children say they were told their parents were present during the abuse but do not describe seeing them. Given the very young age of the victims, they are easily lied to. One girl says that she was taken to a house where she was abused and that her parents were there but that they were "made invisible". The confusion generated in the victims regarding possible complicity on part of their parents, causes severe emotional distress. Some of the children manifested anger or even violence against their parents or expressed doubts whether their family was their "real" family or their "only" family. Generating even further confusion, the offenders utilized masks that terrified the children. Due to this their narratives are filled with references to characters and not the peo-

ple who hurt them. Both strategies could be used to make the children's descriptions less credible or seem like a fantasy²³.

As we have mentioned, in 2008 and 2011, the conditions under which child testimonies were heard generated fragmented and interrupted narratives. However, even with these deficiencies it is possible to discern clear references to having suffered abuse while asleep or having ingested something that made them sleepy. In "case B" the children's narratives are more spontaneous and uninterrupted. In these descriptions it is clear that the children were sometimes sedated. Various victims describe being taken to a place where they fell asleep, ingesting things that made them sleepy or describe sleeping children during the aggressions. 17 families report that their children began to sleep for hours after school or having picked them up from school sound asleep²⁴.

Fragments of the children's testimonies.

"Next to where I was sleeping, I didn't want to wake up. And I was saying, and I was asleep and I did not hear everything and I had something.."

"He wanted to give me a candy, but it was like a poison"

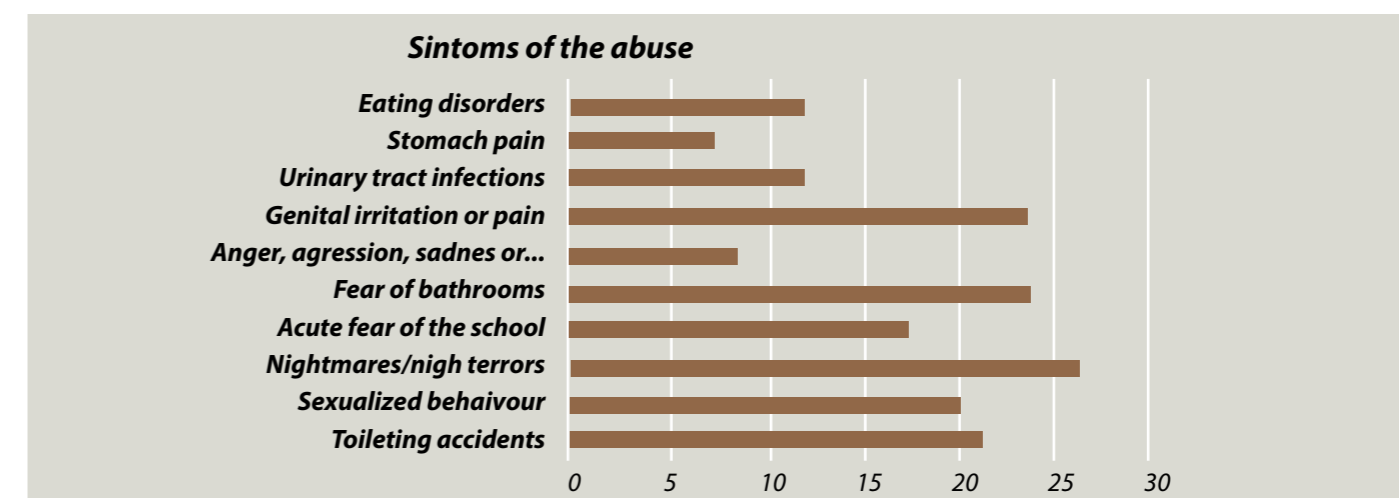
²²[dem. ²³[dem. ²⁴[dem.

As in other cases the children consistently refer being threatened in order to keep silent. They recall being told that if they spoke of what happened their parents would die. Some describe being threatened in very graphic ways such as being told that their mother would be buried in the sand box or that she would be made in to a skeleton. These images caused great fear in the very young children and silenced them completely. Thus, the trauma manifested through their behavior²⁵.

All of the children manifested behavioral changes. Many presented compulsive sexualized behavior anormal for their stage of development. In some cases, the violence suffered was reproduced against younger children in the home or extended family. Many losses bowel control, had dramatic nightmares or night terrors where the child remains trapped in a dream state for several minutes, screaming and crying without being able to wake. A large number of the children expressed strong resistance to entering the school and many developed extreme phobias. Some children had panic attacks and were unable to enter places that triggered memories of the abuse, one bust into hysterical crying fits that could last more than an hour.

Most of the children were afraid to go into any bathroom, in some cases the fear was so extreme that the family placed bed pans or buckets in the living room or hallway because their children refused to enter the bathroom²⁶.

Many of the children manifested eating disorders, either not being able to eat or eating in a compulsive manner. The families report changes in their behavior such as sadness, aggression or isolation. Two of the children, in spite of their young age, presented suicidal thoughts. Others had strange ideation such as insisting that they were permanently dirty and needed to wash, believing they had something inside their back or expressing doubts "are you my



²⁵[dem. ²⁶[dem. ²⁷[dem.

Cases in Jerusalem, Israel.

Amongst the efforts to understand the patterns we were observing, ODI established contact with governmental and civil organizations, police and victim assistance group at national and international levels. End Violence, Interpol, Homeland Security- ICE., NECMEC and International Justice Mission among others helped us with information, knowhow and advise. Through these alliances we came into contact with Haim Rivlin, an Israeli reporter who documented extraordinarily similar cases in Jerusalem. His work resulted in two documentaries²⁸ published in December 2019 and January 2020 and presents further indication of the existence of a criminal pattern. Haim collaborated in his work with the Israeli- American therapist Joyanna Silberg. This work resulted in the initial documentation of 65 children that when they were between 3 and 5 years old suffered abuse in 12 orthodox (Charedi) schools in Jerusalem. Later 100 more cases were detected in the area of Nachlaot in 2011 and 104 victims in northern Jerusalem in 2012, all with similar patterns of abuse.

These cases reiterate the criminal patterns documented in the cases litigated by ODI. They are all victims of preschool age. The aggression is committed by multiple adults acting in a coordinated fashion against entire groups of children simultaneously. The events described are unusual forms of child sexual abuse, the children refer severe sexual, physical and psychological violence.

The children were placed in situations of extreme emotional and moral conflict. As in the cases lit-

igated by ODI, the boys and girls were forced to harm classmates or watch as they suffered without being able to help them. The Israeli cases incorporate religious elements inflicting psychological violence. All the schools detected were orthodox and the children had been educated with strict behavioral canons. The children refer being forced to transgress the religious norms of their community. As with other cases, the offenders also utilized grotesque elements in the abuse such as feces or urine.

Once again, the children describe being taken out of the school, being photographed and sedated. Among the similar elements it is notable that the children in Israel also present confusion as to whether their parents are their real or only family.

The severity of the violence was also reflected in the emotional and behavioral consequences for the children. Specializing in severe trauma, Dr. Silberg mentored 14 therapists that treated victims of the Israeli cases. The therapists consistently found severe affectations. Many of the children presented incapacitating phobias. One girl suffered uncontrollable panic attacks when in the presence of any red object. Many presented episodes of absence or disassociation, in one case remaining unresponsive for up to 40 minutes.

Others manifested aggressive or violent behaviors against family traditions. They harmed religious objects at home and defied community norms and rituals. Some had strange or psychotic ideation such as stating that they were "dead", speaking in accents unfamiliar to the family or words in languages not heard normally by the child. Some children had au-

Similar patterns in the abuse

- Children are abused in groups
- Being taken out of the school
- Multiple offenders acting simultaneously
- Extreme psychological and physical violence
- Religious or ritualistic acts
- Being photographed
- Consuming things that make you sleepy or weak
- Being poked or injected between the toes
- Being tied up
- Being obligated to urinate or defecate on someone

ditary hallucinations or psychotic ideation, such as hearing voices or stating that they could not control their own hands.

Some children expressed severe anger and violence against their parents. Others express doubts as to whether their parents were their real or only parents. As in the cases registered by ODI, these ideas could be indicative of strategies used to confuse victims as to what happened or to make their narratives less credible.

Similarities in the symptoms of the abuse

- Symptoms typical of child sexual abuse (toileting accidents- nightmares – sexualized behavior – etc.)
- Panic triggered by insignificant objects or circumstances
- Prolonged episodes of unresponsiveness
- Conflict with parents or doubts about them being their "real parents"
- Transgression of religious or cultural norms
- Strange verbalizations
- Hallucinations / psychotic ideation
- Extreme violence

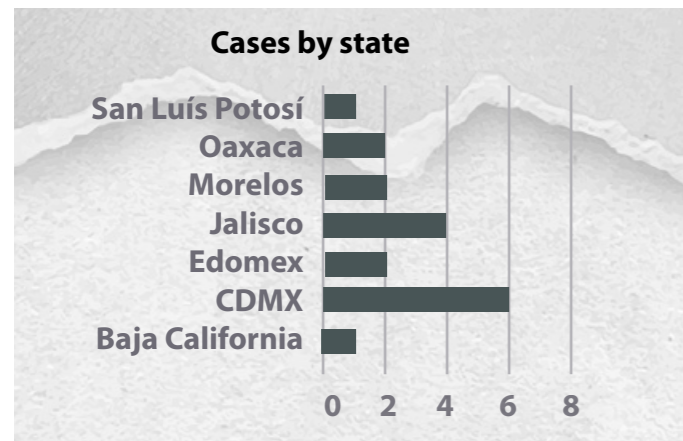
²⁸RIVLIN, Haim. En <https://vimeo.com/415019989/3a67fb0b33>

Cases in Mexico.

Upon knowing of the cases documented in Israel, we wished to attain a broader understanding of other possible cases in Mexico. We began a search through media coverage of cases, public records and recommendations from local and national human rights commissions.

Given the alarmingly high number of cases of sexual abuse committed by one teacher against one or more students, we had to filter the data acquired and analyze only those cases that met criteria indicating they could possibly be a case of organized sexual abuse. This exercise gave us a universe of cases that possibly could match the criminal patterns observed in the cases litigated by ODI and those documented in Israel. We then sought to find as much information as possible as to the children's narratives in these cases.

37 cases were found to possibly match the criminal patterns we identified. Of these cases we were only able to attain greater detail as to the narratives of the children in 18 schools that confirmed similar patterns²⁹.



The cases took place in 7 states within Mexico. All of these cases register sexual aggressions committed against children ages 3 to 7 years old in public and private schools³⁰.

13 cases report abuse against groups of victims. Some describing abuse in front of the entire classroom. In one case the abuse is observed by a neighbor from a building next door while taking place in the school patio. It is of course difficult to understand how this type of crime could be committed so openly within the school³¹.

The matching patterns include the presence of multiple offenders acting in a coordinated manner. 16 schools report more than one adult actively abusing the children simultaneously or being present observing or photographing / videotaping the abuse³².

The children do not only report multiple abusers. In 17 schools they describe adult participation concealing the abuse, either because families report the school ignoring claims regarding the abuse or the children narrating having asked other adults for help to no avail. In 10 schools the children describe adults facilitating the abuse by taking them to their abuser or by allowing their entrance into the school or classroom³³.

The patterns are also confirmed as to the nature of the violence. 18 schools register atypical sexual violence and reiterate the aberrant practices documented previously³⁴.

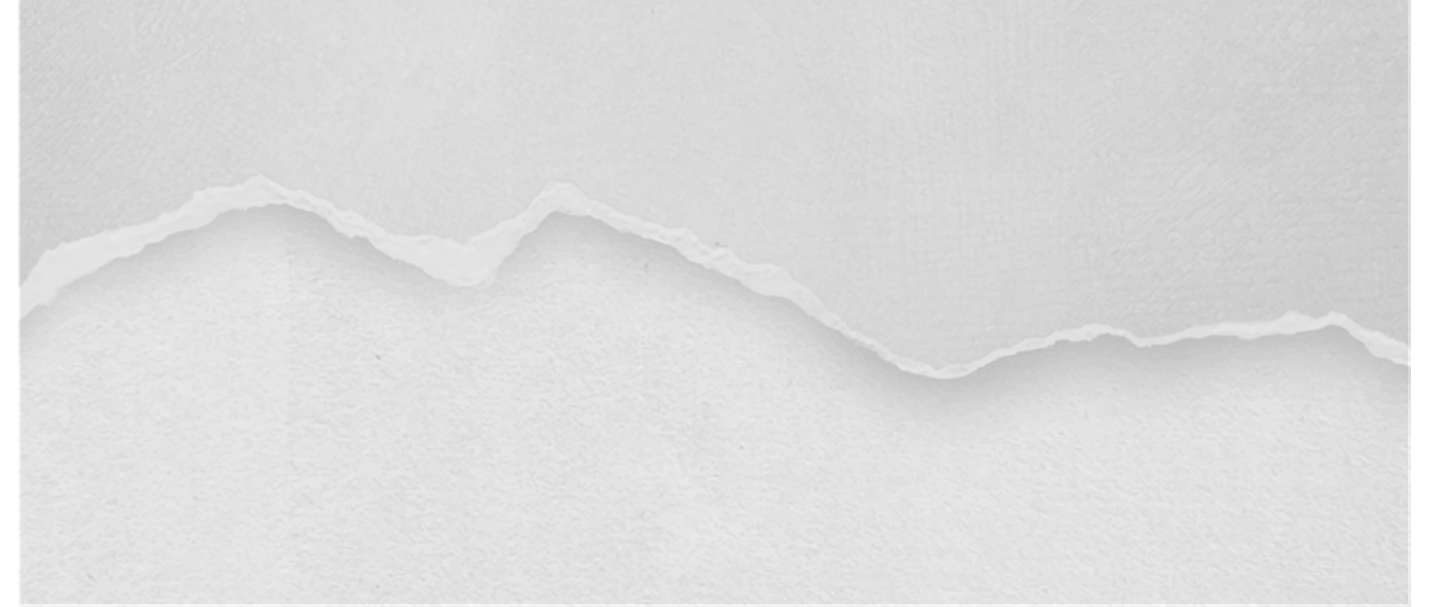
²⁹Las fuentes de estos datos se pueden encontrar en los Anexos I y II.
³⁰[dem. ³¹[dem. ³²[dem.
³³[dem. ³⁴[dem.

13 schools report children abused in groups.

16 schools report multiple adults present during the abuse.

17 schools report acts of concealment of the abuse.

10 schools report adults that facilitate the abuse.



In 6 schools the children describe sexual acts amongst adults participating as offenders. In 7 schools the victims narrate being forced to perform sexual acts on each other³⁵.

16 schools register cases in which the children describe ritualistic acts such as being tied while naked, being forced to urinate on other people or to introduce their hands in urine during the abuse. 4 schools report the use of masks or disguises and 1 school reports from the children claim they were disguised as animals and forced to bark³⁶.

6 schools the children observe sex amongst adults.

7 schools the children are forced to touch each other.

16 schools ritualistic or grotesque acts are described.

4 schools the use of masks or disguises during the abuse are reported.

In 14 schools the boys and girls say they were photographed or taped during the abuse. In 6 schools the victims claim to have been taken out of the school. Some describe being taken to houses where they found unknown adults and other narrate there were other unknown children in the places they were taken. In 4 schools the children refer events of likely sedation such as eating or drinking something that made them sleep³⁷.

Schools where cameras are present during the abuse **14**

Cases where children report being taken outside of the school **6**

Schools with indications of sedation taking place **4**

In addition to the patterns found in these 18 schools, worrisome data was collected from the other 19 schools of interest on which we did not have access to greater detail on the children's narratives. From the general reports of these 19 schools, we found that 3 schools reported claims that cameras were present during the abuse. 4 schools report games or rituals, 8 schools report multiple offenders acting in a coordinated manner and 2 schools register that the children were forced to perform sexual acts upon each other.³⁸

³⁵[dem. ³⁶[dem. ³⁷[dem. ³⁸[dem.

Impunity Guaranteed

ODI is an organization dedicated to the litigation of children's rights. Our contact with the cases documented has been through our legal actions in representation of boys and girls victims of violence. The severe cases we have litigated and documented of possible online child sexual exploitation in schools are a clear example of key obstacles in the Mexican justice system. We are convinced that effective criminal prosecution is a central challenge faced by our society. The years dedicated to the defense of these cases lay out a clear picture of four key obstacles to achieving justice in Mexico.

Over the years ODI has found that criminal investigation is a central problem in our country. Beyond political will or lack of specialization, there are institutional and operational obstacles embedded in criminal investigation that effectively guarantee impunity. Even when prosecutors are willing and committed in their efforts, the criminal investigation apparatus does not allow for successful prosecutions of defendants.

ODI's aim is to report how litigated cases regarding possible online child sexual exploitation in schools have developed to illustrate four key obstacles in criminal investigation. The first obstacle is the deficient coordination between police work and prosecution. The second is the fragmentation of all criminal investigation making it literally impossible to understand complex criminality. The third is the lack of specialized child-accessible proceedings for underage victims. The fourth and final obstacle we wish to illustrate is the exclusion of victim participation in criminal investigation.

4 mechanisms :

- Lack of articulation between police and prosecution.
- Fragmentation of the investigation.
- Lack of child accessible procedures.
- Exclusion of victims from participation.

The litigation

A private school in 2008 - "School A"

The first of these cases we encountered involved a private school in Mexico City in 2008. For protection of the victims, we will omit naming the school and refer to this case as "School A". A mother noticed worrisome behavior changes in her four-year-old daughter. Upon speaking to her in a direct manner the child began to narrate having suffered sexual abuse in her preschool. The girl had been severely threatened and was extremely fearful of describing what had taken place. Only after months and a careful process of working with the child was she able to speak about her experience.

When the parents realized the magnitude and severity of the abuse she had suffered, they became convinced that she had been a victim of child pornography. Although they were afraid to proceed with reporting the events to authorities, they decided that legal action was needed to prevent more children from being victims of the same criminal group.

Lack of adequate procedures for child testimonials.

The agent in charge of the investigation was a sensitive and affable public servant. In 2008 the traditional written-based criminal justice system without public hearings was still in place in Mexico City and no special conditions were established when interviewing children. Even a child as young as this victim, was expected to participate in interrogations under the exact conditions as an adult. It would ordinarily take an "amparo" or constitutional demand to obtain special procedures and the subsequent trial could take a year or longer. In this case we decided to appeal to the agents' common sense and willingness to cooperate. We managed

The lack of coordination of the police work, resulted in alerting the offenders of the investigation against them and placing the victims at great risk.

to have her testimony taken by a specific personnel from the DA's office that we had trained previously and were able to work with her as to the correct methodology for the interview. We also obtained agreement that the child could be interviewed in a department within the prosecutor's office dedicated to victim protection in a much nicer building than the attorney general's area where the agents normally interview victims.

Deficient coordination between prosecution and police.

Simultaneously to the child's testimony, the agent in charge requested police to collaborate. As it is today, the police, although they belong to the same institution as the agents in charge of the investigation, are assigned to a different department. They do not have direct contact with the agents and often never even speak when collaborating in an investigation. The communication takes place through a long bureaucratic paper trail.

As also is the case to this day, the agent in charge of the investigation orders routine police work. No investigative plan is designed for a specific case. Not a single case hypothesis is advanced and no differentiated actions are taken to investigate it. It was then as is still today, a matter of rote actions taken on to investigate any case regardless of the particular facts or circumstances.

In this way, through complicated institutional channels a written order arrives to the hands of a police officer. The instruction is to “investigate with stealth” the school. Due to incompetence or corruption the police decide to interview the school’s principal and inform her of the accusations made and of who is presenting the charges. The police report’s conclusion is that the principal denies all accusations.

Upon knowing of the grave irresponsibility on part of the state, and the danger this represented for the girl and her family, they decided to desist from all further legal action. Although the State is obligated to investigate crimes ex officio, once these are denounced, without the participation of the victim the attorney general’s office made no further inquiries into the matter and closed the case.

This case is a clear example of the absolute lack of coordination between police and prosecution, of the lack of institutional procedures that make justice accessible for children, and the importance of victim participation in proceedings throughout the investigation.

Andrés Oscoy case

Faulty preservation of evidence and revictimizing practices.

Years later, we were contacted about the Andrés Oscoy case. When the authorities contacted us requesting our intervention on behalf of numerous victims of child abuse in another preschool case, most of the children had already been interviewed with no special protection. They had also been interviewed by agency’s mental health staff who also asked the children to repeat what they had already stated in their previous interviews. As soon as we got involved in the case¹.

Criminal investigations usually begin with an immediate assessment by police as to t crimes the case is likely to involve. This initial assumption as to the nature of the events predetermined the investigative actions taken by authorities. The case is prematurely tagged and the following investigation is skewed. In this case, it was the police’s initial assumption that the case was a matter of child sexual abuse, therefore all evidence of possible crimes of online sexual exploitation were ignored and vital evidence was not secured. By the time we requested a broader sweep of the school premises, the school administration had structurally modified all the areas where abuse had taken place and any possible evidence, such as the materials used in the abuse or electronic evidence of photographs and film had been destroyed².

¹ Causa penal 72/2011-I, y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012, Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México.

² Ídem.

Bias and fragmentation of the investigation.

The police proposed only to take on routine investigative actions such as interviews and psychological testing. Omitting investigative actions to find other possible crimes beside the initially assumed sexual abuse generates a vicious cycle in which the police confirm their initial assumption because that is the only activity investigated³.

From the children’s narrative the families and ODI considered that several lines of investigation should be explored. In particular we considered that a possible hypothesis of the production of child pornography should be investigated. We requested that the homes of those accused be searched, that collaboration with INTERPOL be requested, and that images of the children be searched for in existing databases.

We also requested background checks of every accused individual within the school system in order to determine how seven offenders were working in the same school and possible signs of previous organization. Given that the case was investigated under the traditional penal justice system, no judicial control of the investigation was possible. An amparo or constitutional demand would take years and these actions needed to take place immediately. We thus had to do our best to convince authorities to grant to our requests willfully⁴.

We only obtained a partial agreement. The authorities granted our request to call on the national cyber police but refused to request assistance from INTERPOL. We provided photographs of all the victims and these were said to be used in a search within domestic databases on child exploitation. The official cyber police report stated that no positive matches were found, however a member of the staff later informally confided that the databases were practically nonexistent and that the search had not been done properly⁵.

The police agreed to obtain search warrants for the homes of some of the individuals accused. Given that the federal investigation agency is more specialized they tend to have closer contact between the police and the prosecution that heads the investigation. They charged the searches to “trustworthy” police but the communication is still formal and insufficient. The searches took place but the police who operated the search did not secure or inspect any computers or mobile phones. Given that they were not part of an investigative team they received the general instruction to search the home with no knowledge that they could be searching for evidence of child sexual exploitation. They found nothing relevant to a case of sexual abuse that took place in a school but made no effort to detect possible evidence of the production of child sexual exploitation materials⁶.

Images of the children were not searched in existing OSEC databases.

The accused computers and phones were not secured.

The investigation did not determine how multiple aggressors were assigned to the same school.

³Ídem. Las averiguaciones previas asociadas a las causas penales señaladas son AP/PGR/FEVIMTRA/041/2011; AP/PGR/FEVIMTRA/073/2011; AP/PGR/FEVIMTRA-C/78/2011; AP/PGR/FEVIMTRA-C/087/2011 y acumulada PGR/FEVIMTRA-C/127/2011.

⁴Averiguación Previa AP/PGR/FEVIMTRA/041/2011

⁵Ídem.

⁶Ídem.

The administrative files of the school staff being accused were requested but our own staff had to review them. We found that the personnel files were useless. They did not have a standardized format, were incomplete and offered no background information as to the previous school placements or as to how they were assigned to the school where the abuse took place⁷.

The investigation as to previous schools in which the accused had worked and whether there had been allegations of abuse at those schools was considered by authorities to be irrelevant to the present investigation which centered exclusively on what took place in the Andrés Oscoy school. This is a clear example of how the fragmentation of criminal investigation makes it impossible to detect and understand complex criminality. As long as an investigation refuses to go beyond the facts already known to be relevant, all matters unknown will remain undiscovered. Organizational links between similar cases are impossible to detect if each school is investigated in an isolated manner. Fragmentation guarantees criminal organizations that it is technically impossible to detect any participation other than the material offenders in any given case.

The trial⁸ begins 4 years after the events take place .

The first accused was arrested in 2011, the last of the six arrests made in the case took place in 2012. One person to this day remains at large. The criminal file was 56 volumes and more than 28,000 pages long⁹.

In the traditional penal system, there was no possibility for evidence to be presented in an anticipated form, therefore it was unavoidable that the children would have to testify in the trial even if this took transpired years after the events took place. Having to testify in a trial and particularly the time leading up to their testimony is extremely stressful for children. It was thus of great importance that the victim's participation took place immediately¹⁰. Once the children had finished with their participation in the trial, they could work on attaining closure focused on the resilience attained from their courage in denouncing and obtaining protection. Processing these issues is an important part of a victim's recovery process and an important counterweight to the helplessness that stems from victimization¹¹.

Images of the children were not searched in existing OSEC databases.

The accused computers and phones were not secured .

The investigation did not determine how multiple aggressors were assigned to the same school.

Appealing to the judge's sensitivity, the children's testimonies in trial were the first to take place. The best conditions possible under the traditional justice system were granted. The children were able to testify in the judge's private office without the physical presence of the defense who, in turn, was allowed to observe the proceedings on a screen. These were the first testimonies to take place in a protected setting for victims in criminal trial in Mexico¹².

⁷Expedientes incluidos en la Causa Penal 72/2012 y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012-I; tomo XXX.

⁸Por claridad en la lectura, nos referimos al inicio del juicio como el momento en que se cierra la instrucción.

⁹Causa penal 72/2011-I, y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012, Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México.

¹⁰Idem. ¹¹El acompañamiento psicológico también se encuentra documentado en expedientes reguardados por la ODI.

¹²Causa penal 72/2011-I, y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012, Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México.

Establishing State responsibility regarding reparations for crimes committed by public servants.

As the trial began, we filed for the State to be held responsible for reparations for the crime committed by public servants. Expert opinions were incorporated as evidence establishing the scope of the damage to be repaired in the children's lives. The damage estimated was established in consideration of the foreseeable developmental challenges the children would face in the future. Special emphasis was placed on establishing the needed actions to guarantee a comprehensive reparation including guarantees of non-repetition. Restitution of rights would be impossible if the families and children could not regain trust in schools. Reparations also required to pay attention to the family as the natural environment indispensable for healthy child development¹³.

Finally, an expert opinion was incorporated to establish the need for social reparation needed to amend for the damage caused to the public interest by harming social trust in educational institutions. Under the same logic that these crimes are prosecuted ex officio regardless of an individual accusation in recognition of the public interest at stake in their persecution, reparations should also consider the State's obligation to restore the damage to society.

Great resistance was faced when the motion to hold the State accountable was filed. However, eventually the motion was admitted and held until sentencing to be determined¹⁴.

Upon sentencing the State was found liable for reparations. However, the amount owed by the State would be determined until the execution of the resolution. The established appeal procedures were exhausted and 9 years later, in 2020, the Supreme Court resolved the matter. The Court reasoned that in matters affecting children and youth, reparations should be considered time sensitive and thus the first judge to be in contact with the case should determine the matter without delay, including consideration of integral restitution and non-repetition. Further the ruling established that any delay should be justified to an extreme. The Court confirmed the State's obligation to afford reparations, in particular for educational institutions to guarantee non-repetition and restitution for acts committed by public servants under their charge. However, in spite of the impeccable reasoning on part of the Court, the effects of the resolution turned the matter back to the Circuit Court for ruling under the established guidelines¹⁵.

Then years after the events took place, the boys and girls who were victims of the massive abuse that took place in the Andrés Oscoy school have yet to receive reparations for the severe crimes committed by six sentenced public servants entrusted with protecting them. The unfortunate omission on part of the State to comply with their obligation to guarantee non-repetition has had immediate repercussions. The cases known and documented by ODI after the fact are proof of the cost of this omission in the lives of children who have continued to suffer massive organized sexual exploitation in schools.

The State is deemed responsible for reparations of the harm caused by public servants.

¹³Amparo Directo 208/2017. Octavo Tribunal Colegiado en Materia Penal del Primer Circuito.

¹⁴Idem.

¹⁵SCJN. Amparo Directo en Revisión 4069/2018, primera sala. Resuelto en primera sala el 7 de octubre de 2020.

Sentencing 5 years after the events.

After four consecutive changes of judges and two different prosecutors in charge, a criminal sentence was obtained. Five years had elapsed since the abuse had taken place. The sentence was exemplary for the crimes committed against multiple victims. The janitor was condemned to 467 years in prison, the school principal to 81 years, the assistant to service and maintenance to 36 years, two social service staff were condemned to 68 years each. All sentences were confirmed by appeals courts and the individuals remain to this day in prison.

Final sentencing

Janitor: 467 years y 3 months prison time and a fine of 1 million, 233 thousand pesos.

School principal: 88 years and a fine of 260,063 pesos.

Assistant principle: 81 years and a fine of 328,858 pesos.

Service assistant: 36 years and a fine of 129,288 pesos.

2 social service practitioners: 68 years and 9 months and a fine of 199,673 pesos each.

Laura Elena Arce Cavazos school in the state of Mexico.

In 2012 ODI came into contact with a similar case in the state of Mexico. When we intervened in the matter, the case was already in arraignment.

Exclusion of the victim from participating.

Even though the fact that the State of Mexico was at that time already operating under the new penal system that recognizes greater victim procedural rights, the judge decided to deny the victims right to a lawyer. Simultaneously she ordered that the child's testimony be taken without any special measures¹⁶.

An amparo (constitutional demand) was required to oblige the judge to recognize the victims' rights to have a lawyer and to establish minimal conditions for the protection of a child's testimony .

For the first time in the State of Mexico a child rendered their testimony with adequate preparation before the trial date, in a private setting, with the defense's and the prosecution's participation through electronic means. Moreover, a trained specialist was designated as the one to interact directly with the child. Methodological guidelines were also mandated, establishing that the testimony should incorporate a free and uninterrupted narrative on part of the victim¹⁸.

Sentencing against one of the 6 offenders named by the children.

In 2015 sentencing is reached against only one of the six offenders for crimes committed against only the one child represented by ODI. The other victims in the case all desisted due to the resistance on part of the judge to allow them to have legal representation and even complaints of intimidation against them. The teacher was condemned to 16 years and 10 months of prison time, a fine of 35,396 pesos and was impeded to work as a teacher for 10 year¹⁹.

Impunity regarding other possible crimes committed in that school.

The grave violence described by the children in the school requires that the case be investigated even if the victims do not wish to participate. However, even though the authorities had testimonials of several children, once the victims desisted from further action the prosecution closed the cases²⁰.

¹⁶Causa Penal 291/11. Carpeta Administrativa 291/2011. Juzgado de Control y Juicio Oral del Distrito Judicial de Cuautitlán, Estado de México.

¹⁷Incidente en Revisión 183/2012. Primer Tribunal Colegiado en materia penal del Segundo Circuito. 29 de noviembre de 2012.

¹⁸Amparo Indirecto 827/2012-C. Juzgado Octavo de Distrito en el Estado de México con Residencia en Naucalpan de Juárez.

¹⁹Sentencia de primera instancia en la causa 9/2012, dictada por el Tribunal de Juicio Oral del Distrito Judicial de Cuautitlán, Estado de México en fecha 22 de abril de 2013.

²⁰Carpeta de Investigación 493500970153511 con número económico 54/2011, Subprocuraduría para la Atención de Delitos Vinculados a la Violencia de Géne-

Mexico City preschool “Case B”

In 2018, ODI took on the representation of ten victims in a similar case in Mexico City. Given that the investigation is still underway we will omit naming the school and refer to it as “case B”. We will also abstain from discussing anything regarding the litigation of this matter except for one notable advancement as to children’s testimonies.

Children’s testimony obtained as ‘anticipated evidence’

As soon as ODI became involved in the case, we requested the children’s testimonies be taken as ‘anticipated evidence’ and in with a trained specialist. ‘Anticipated evidence’ is a procedural figure that allows for evidence to be presented for judicial scrutiny before the trial. It is commonly used for persons that either are ill or will leave the country whose testimony is vital to the case, thus securing important evidence should the matter come to trial. Children’s testimonies are fragile and perishable. The passage of time is of enormous significance to a young child. Memory of an event can significantly decrease or be modified, not to mention the emotional hardship this represents for a child. A child’s testimony can be lost all together or greatly lose validity over the expected one to two years that elapse before a trial begins and thus should be preserved as time sensitive.

Despite the existence of this procedural possibility, we faced significant resistance to allow the children to testify in this manner. Both the prosecution and the national institute for victim assistance rejected the proposal. We had to take the matter before judicial control in order to attain the agreement to produce the testimonies of the ten children we represent as anticipated evidence.

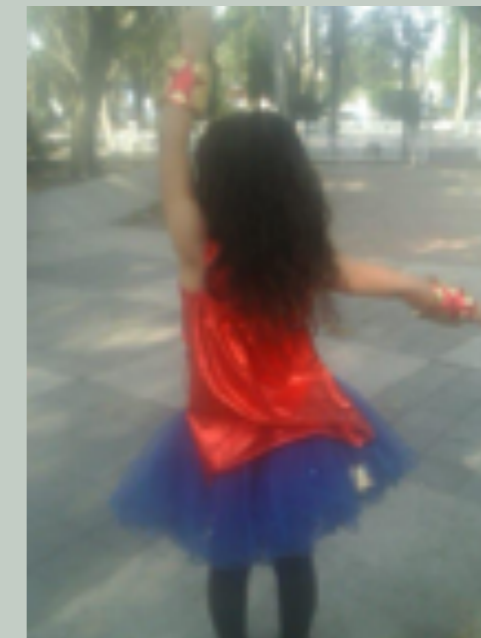
A detailed petition regarding the applicable procedural and methodological standards for a specialized testimonial was presented. Most of these requests were incorporated including previous interventions with the children in order for them to understand how and why they would testify. Emphasis is placed on the child’s courage and the importance of their testimony to attain protection. These efforts help child victims incorporate their participation in justice proceedings as a means to promote resilience and help counter the effects of victimization.

The testimony was taken in private and a specialist was designated as the only person to interact with the child. In this case however the judge insisted on also being physically present which did have a certain inhibitory effect. However, the methodological guidelines used are based on the free and uninterrupted narrative of the child. Thus far richer information was attained from the testimonies. The presence of the judge was motivated by her caution as to not breach the principle of immediacy. It is worth noting that taking this experience as example, the Supreme Court, Unicef, the

The judge María Elena Cardona Ramos ordered for the first time that the children’s testimonies be taken as advanced evidence and under the specialized methodology.

Judiciary of the state of Chihuahua along with ODI have implemented specialized procedures for child testimonies through a double mirror as a means to retain immediacy without the judge being physically present in the same room as the child. The experience regarding the testimonials in “Case B” established an important precedent for the protection of children’s rights in criminal proceedings.

The judge ordered that the identity of the victims be reserved. When this is the case, the judge usually addresses protected victims by their initials and not their names. As part of the therapeutic accompaniment for the children and emphasizing their resilience while testifying, each one of them chose a superhero costume they wore on the day they went before the judge. Instead of using the initials to protect their identity, the judge formally addressed each of the children by their superhero name. All of the children reported feeling empowered and proud after they testified.



4-year-old girl after testifying under specialized and protected conditions.

²¹Gil, M., Griesbach, M y Pliego, Y. Procedimiento Único para Evitar la Revictimización de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes Víctimas del Delito a través de su Testimonial Protegida y Especializada. SAPCOV. Tribunal Superior de Justicia del Estado de Chihuahua, Unicef y O.D.I. Chihuahua, México. 2018. en: <http://www.stj.gob.mx/sapcov/documentos.php>

The need for an investigation into possible online sexual exploitation in schools.

Since we came into contact with the first case, it was evident that the criminal investigation should go beyond the sexual abuse itself and seek to uncover the organized crime aspects of the abuse. In particular the scope of the investigation needed to broaden in two ways.

On the one hand, the investigation should focus on the school as a whole. Not only were the individual events of abuse relevant, but how the abuse took place so openly and massively within the school. This investigation called for finding out the trajectories and backgrounds of those accused in order to understand how they came to be together and act together in one school. As part of understanding the events in the school as a whole, the purpose of the abuse should also be established and clarify if the events were a matter of pedophilic practices alone or if the production of sexual exploitation materials was involved.

On the other hand, the investigation needed to go beyond any one school and understand the pattern itself. It should not be presumed to be a coincidence that similar patterns of extreme violence repeat themselves in numerous cases within schools without investigating the possibility of a greater organization behind the events.

Over the past 13 years, ODI has sought a thorough and sufficient investigation of these matters. Even though we have used every opportunity provided by different legal reforms for victims to have greater input in criminal investigations, we have nonetheless been unsuccessful.

The authorities refuse to investigate events not directly related to the statement given by the material victim.

Fragmented investigations that allow complex criminality to remain undetected.

Several strategies to attain a broader investigation based on any one case resulted unsuccessful. When a deeper investigation was requested based on events that took place in one school, the prosecutor found it impossible to justify going beyond the concrete events described by the children. Consistently, the authorities claim to have a legal impediment to investigate broader events within the scope of any one case file.

This biased/partial approach of criminal investigation is common in Mexico. Although no legal impediment exists, this is the way in which criminal investigation is done. The logic is that only that which has been established as relevant to what is denounced by the victim can be investigated. This logic presents two important deficiencies.

Initially, this logic fails to differentiate between investigative actions and prosecutorial activity. Prosecutorial actions seek to prove what is believed to be known. For this purpose, relevance must be established between the evidence and that which is sought to be proven. Investigative actions however precede the prosecutorial task and therefore have a different nature. These actions cannot limit the investigation of what is found to be relevant given that the investigation itself is the means to determine whether relevance exists. The task of the prosecutor is to prove or substantiate an accusation and the task of the investigator is to determine what the accusation is. This lack of differentiation between investigation and prosecution may be in part due to the institutional design of criminal prosecution in Mexico. The same agency, and often the same agent, is charged with both tasks. He or she will both head an investigation and prosecute the case if it comes to trial.

Derived from this confusion, investigation develops inversely to its very purpose. In Mexico the general practice is that the authorities investigate to prove what is known, that is, what is reported by the victim, instead of investigating to discover what is unknown, and simply starting from what was reported. If the efforts are merely aimed to prove or disprove the victims' claim, then the scope of the investigation is limited from the start. In an effective investigation what is stated by the victim is merely a starting point.

Of course, a great number of crimes are quite predictable. The repetition of human behavior certainly is partly to blame for the routine management of criminal investigations. However, not all crimes are what they seem, and authorities must always remain open to broadening an investigation. This is particularly relevant when the initial data or notitia criminis presents unusual characteristics. As a rule, even when faced with what seems to be a routine crime, the initial preservation of possible evidence must be exhaustive and unbiased.

Ironically, the fragmentation of criminal investigation in Mexico has sprung from attempts to improve investigative practices. Attempts to provide investigative services with higher levels of specialization and the interest in quelling politically relevant crimes, has led to the creation of ever more specialized investigative units. However, in practice this has resulted in the narrow view of an investigation based on the specialty of the unit involved. Based on what the crime appears at a first look, the assigned unit will carry out the investigation searching for the specific crime of its specialty effectively ignoring all other possibilities. The investigation is placed at the service of the specialization and not the specialization at the service of the investigation.

Victim participation as a matter of public interest.

While exploring strategies to effectively investigate the many cases of similar abuse committed in schools, we sought to present a criminal complaint that denounced all known cases of possible sexual exploitation in schools that we had represented. If the limitation was that the investigation could not move beyond the reported events, we then would report the pattern itself as the starting point for the investigation. Initially this did seem to achieve the effect desired as all the investigative actions we requested were evidently relevant to the reported events. This petition was presented by a group of human rights activists, academics and other persons committed to human rights. The legal action was filed by Lucila Servitje Montull, María Azuela Gómez, Lydia Cacho Ribeiro, Manuel Gil Antón, and Juan Martín Pérez García.

The case is closed after “exhausting the investigation” based only on 4 documents.

Forced to investigate the possibility of sexual exploitation of children in schools, the authorities reluctantly initiated a case file and immediately determined that those who presented the complaint were not allowed access to the development of the investigation as they were not direct victims of the crimes.

Even though these crimes must be investigated by authorities regardless of the presence of a victim, the reality is that investigations do not prosper when victims are not involved and continuously pushing for authorities do their job. Given the absurd workloads placed on agents and the fact that the defense of course would have the most to gain from a deficient investigation, the work that needs to be done is placed on standstill.

Leaving active investigations to depend on individual victims places them at a great risk. The individual families and children who suffered the abuse are most vulnerable to reprisals on part of organized criminals should that be the case. Furthermore, individual victims have no way of even knowing of the existence of a pattern as what they understand is only their particular circumstance. ODI, for example, was only able to detect a possible pattern given the numerous cases we litigated and the repetition of criminal behavior.

In the case filed, once we were denied access to the investigation based on not being granted recognition as victims, the authorities determined that the investigation had been exhausted and no evidence of crimes was found. The case file had four documents in total. One was the filing of the case itself; a second document was an internal note reporting the existence of the investigation; one more was a memo from the department of education stating that they could not provide any information for it was reserved; and a final document filed by police that referenced several articles from the media on the subject. With this collected data, the matter was deemed exhausted and the case closed.

We sought a judge’s review of the decision, based on the fact that we had been excluded from the investigation and that the investigation had been closed without due diligence. The judge Alberto Torres Villanueva reasoned

The victims are not recognized and are impeded from participating in the investigation.

that the only victim that could be allowed to participate in an investigation was that who had been affected directly by the crimes. This meant he rejected the organization’s standing as representati-

ve of victims and made no comment on the quality of the investigation itself.

Limiting access to criminal investigations and excluding civil society organizations or activists from proceedings is an effective way to maintain inefficient practices out of public scrutiny. The mechanism is impeccable: the direct victim cannot denounce complex criminality because they only know of one part of the events and because of the danger they face. The defense, on their part, will not desire a better investigation and the authority is unchecked in their work. The result is the guaranteed impunity for complex criminality.

2. The children's voices are indispensable in order to understand what has happened in these schools. However, their voices require specialized interventions to be adequately heard.

The judiciary of the state of Chihuahua, the Supreme Court, Unicef and ODI have published guidelines for taking child testimonies in a specialized way



protocolo SAPCOV PDF

3. Direct victims and civil society play an indispensable role in maintaining accountability in criminal investigation. The secrecy required in this work makes it implausible to install mechanisms of accountability that are not case specific. Only participation in concrete cases allows the workings of the investigation to be observed and for authorities to be held accountable

The book "*La Gran Chicana*" published in 2018 describes the operational mechanisms through which impunity is constructed in the Mexican criminal system.



La Gran Chicana

Tasks for the future.

Impunity cannot be tackled without effective criminal investigation. A significant number of changes that must be made. However effective criminal persecution is indispensable.

The cases documented are clear examples of how institutional and operational design of investigative institutions is at the center of effectiveness. The clarification of what has occurred in the many schools documented as possible sites for online child sexual exploitation will only prosper with operational reforms put into place.

1. It is imperative to have broad and exhaustive investigations. Fragmentation will make the detection of complex criminal activity impossible.



Delitos de Estado

The book "*Delitos de Estado*" published in 2018 analyzes the means necessary for our current criminal law to allow for the investigation of new forms of criminality.

What is online sexual exploitation of children?

Online sexual exploitation of children is a criminal activity of which little is spoken. In part the lack of public attention this crime receives is due to it being relatively new in Mexico's criminal code. Sexual exploitation of children is well known and has been a social problem for a very long time, however the online component is a product of our present time.

Communication through social media, unrestricted access to electronic materials regardless of geography and the possibility of anonymity makes the commission of crimes from the privacy of a home possible. Many logistical, social, and economic barriers that could inhibit the materialization of criminal activity by someone with criminal inclination, are rapidly eliminated.

Online sexual exploitation of children takes place in many different ways. International organizations dedicated to the investigation and prosecution of these activities have described four predominant ways in which it takes place: The non-consented exploitation of material produced voluntarily, the exploitation of material that is self-generated under coercion, material produced by taping or streaming the sexual abuse of a child, and the sexual abuse of a child produced on demand.

The non-consented exploitation of material produced voluntarily.

In recent years¹, adolescents have incorporated the use of communication technologies into the exercise of their sexuality.

Sexting uses electronic means to share images or messages with sexual content with another person or the self-generated material can be stored in a cloud². Once the material is online, the author loses control over its use³.

In these types of crimes, the perpetrators obtain without consent the sexual material produced voluntarily and then exploit it for some personal benefit. Researchers have found that close to 88% of sexually explicit material that has been self-generated and placed in a cloud is taken from its original location and stored elsewhere on the internet without the consent of the original producer⁴. This material can be exploited by third parties or even used to extort the person who produced it.⁵



¹De conformidad con la Relatoría Especial sobre la venta y la explotación sexual de niños, incluidos la prostitución infantil, la utilización de niños en la pornografía y demás material que muestre abusos sexuales de niños, en su Informe de 2020, el número de imágenes de niños de 11 años a 15 años de edad aumentó del 30 % en 2015 al 45 % en 2016, lo cual es indicio del aumento del material autogenerado que se comparte en línea. ONU. Venta y explotación sexual de niños. Informe de la Relatora Especial sobre la Venta y Explotación Sexual de Niños, incluidos la prostitución infantil, la utilización de niños en la pornografía y demás material que muestre abusos sexuales de niños. Consejo de Derechos Humanos de la Asamblea General de la Organización de las Naciones Unidas. 43 período de sesiones, A/HRC/43/40. 2020. Párr. 25. Disponible en <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G20/015/53/PDF/G2001553.pdf?OpenElement>

²La nube es una metáfora del internet. De conformidad con la información de Azure Microsoft, se trata de una red enorme de servidores remotos de todo el mundo que están conectados para funcionar como un único ecosistema. Estos servidores están diseñados para almacenar y administrar datos, ejecutar aplicaciones o entregar contenido o servicios, como streaming de vídeos, correo web, software de ofimática o medios sociales. En lugar de acceder a archivos y datos desde un equipo personal o local, accede a ellos en línea desde cualquier dispositivo conectado a Internet, es decir, la información está disponible dondequiera que vaya y siempre que la necesite. Véase <https://azure.microsoft.com/es-es/overview/what-is-the-cloud/>

³De conformidad con UNODC las tecnologías de la información y comunicación han incrementado la producción y la pérdida de control sobre los contenidos autogenerados. Quienes reciben este material pueden distribuir el contenido sin que quienes lo produjeron originalmente den el permiso, asimismo éste puede ser hackeado de las cuentas de las y los niños, sus computadoras o cualquier otro dispositivo. UNODC, Study on effects..Op.Cit.. Pág. 22

⁴ Idem.

⁵De acuerdo con Europol, retomado de la investigación de Sin Embargo que se encuentra disponible en el Micrositio Pedofilia Pandemia en la Red. <https://www.sinembargo.mx/02-02-2021/3929264>

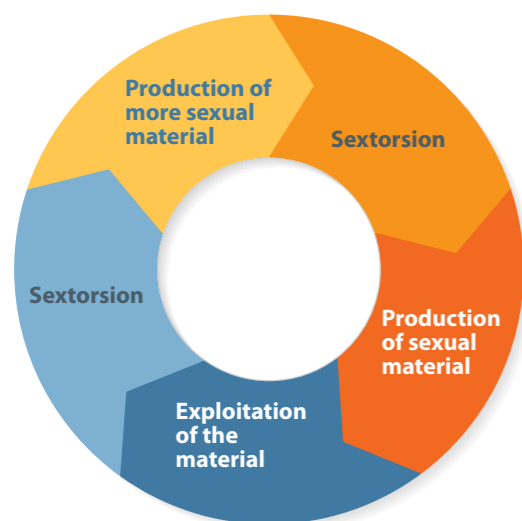
The exploitation of material that is self-generated under coercion⁶.

In this type of criminal activity, a person is identified by the perpetrator as vulnerable or susceptible to be exploited through a process known as grooming. The initial contact usually takes place through social media, chats or online games. Through establishing contact online the perpetrator gradually wins the trust of the victim and leads him or her to produce and share sexual material.

Using this material as a means of extortion, the perpetrator solicits the production of more explicit materials. This is known as sextorsion. The vulnerability and fear of the victim grows until he or she feels trapped in a relationship in which there is no alternative but to comply with the growing demands.

The extortion can lead to the production of more material, to contact an aggressor in the physical world or to force the victim to bring in or involve younger victims to generate material.

This scheme can rapidly become a cycle of abuse and extortion that leaves the victim trapped in sexual exploitation.



Exploitation of material produced by tapping or streaming the sexual abuse of a child⁷.

This type of criminal activity is the videotaping or streaming of the sexual abuse committed against a child. One or more offenders record the abuse committed and use the material for exploitation. The material can be used to obtain economic benefits or to exchange in groups in order to obtain further images or material.

⁶UNODC. Study on effects...Op.Cit. Pág 22. El estudio señala que entre el 15 y el 40 por ciento del material autogenerado a través de sexting se realiza entre jóvenes. El sexting se realiza por motivos que van desde la expresión inocente de la sexualidad hasta haber sido coaccionados para hacerlo.

⁷UNODC. Study on effects...Op. Cit. Pág. 23

The online sexual abuse of a child on demand.

In this type of criminal activity, the perpetrator solicits and directs the sexual abuse of a child while being physically distant from the victims. It is common that the material is viewed from the perpetrator's home often in a different country than where the abuse is taking place. Either through an intermediary or in direct contact with the sexual offender, the perpetrator orders specific actions to be carried out. The abuse is usually streamed through commercial encrypted social messaging services.

Two common modalities exist. In one of them, the abuse is committed by a sexual offender who is involved in exploitation activities. In the other modality, the abuse is committed by someone who is in contact with children and has been identified as vulnerable or susceptible to be subjected to a process of grooming. Through this process, the adult in

contact is coerced or convinced to produce sexual material using the children with whom he or she has contact. According to NEC-MEC, in most of the materials produced of child sexual abuse the aggressor is someone close and known by the child: 37% of the materials are produced by a family member of the victim, and 36% are of adults known by the child⁸.

Over 30% of those condemned for crimes of child pornography lived with the child.

In 39.1% of the cases the first sexual attack took place more than a year after the adult had the first contact with the child.

The types of criminal activity described are not exclusive and it is common that they take place in combined ways. The growth of this kind of criminal activity generates a great risk for vulnerable communities. Children living on the street, in shelters or marginalized communities are particularly targeted as potential victims⁹.

⁸Tomado de ONU. Informe presentado por la Sra. Najat Maalla M'jid, Relatora Especial sobre la venta de niños, la prostitución infantil y la utilización de la pornografía. Consejo de Derechos Humanos de la Asamblea General de Naciones Unidas. 12º periodo de sesiones, A/HRC/12/23. 2009. Disponible en <https://documents-dds-ny.un.org/doc/UNDOC/GEN/G20/015/53/PDF/G2001553.pdf?OpenElement>

⁹EDIAC y ECPAT. De la "nube" a la internet profunda. La Explotación Sexual Comercial de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes vinculada a las Tecnologías de la Información y la Comunicación. EDIAC y ECPAT México. 2015. Pág. 37

The size of the problem.

At present the online sexual exploitation of children is a problem of enormous dimensions and a pronounced growth. Even when taking into account possible limitations in the data available, it is one of the criminal activities most relevant to our society. Several indicators illustrate the magnitude of the problem.

Online sexual exploitation of children generates significant economic earnings. In 2010, in Mexico alone, the sexual exploitation of children generated 24 thousand million dollars, an amount greater than earnings generated by firearms sales and only beneath drug trafficking¹⁰. In order to understand the magnitude of this figure, the annual health public budget in Mexico was of 30 thousand million dollars in the same year¹¹. In 2009, United Nations, through their special rapporteur estimated that between 3 thousand and 20 thousand millions of dollars were generated in the United States alone from the production and distribution of child sexual exploitation material¹².

The number of accounts and websites detected with activities related to child sexual exploitation grows rapidly. In 2017 the Mexican attorney general's office informed the Senate that 12,300 accounts had been detected distributing child sexual exploitation material¹³. In 2018, United Nations, warned that in one year an increment in 32% of websites that contained child sexual exploitation materials had been registered. This increment signifies 103,000 sites were detected¹⁴. The same year, the We Protect initiative registered an increment of 80% in the number of reports on exploitation material detected that were made to INHOPE¹⁵. In 2018, more than 45 million images and videos of child sexual exploitation were reported by tech companies in the United States¹⁶. In 2020, NECMEC received 21.7 million reports of suspected online

child sexual exploitation¹⁷ including 10.4 million images¹⁸. A total of 793,721 of those reports are registered in Mexico¹⁹.

The number of individuals estimated to be possibly involved in activities related to child sexual exploitation also demonstrates the size of the problem. According to INTERPOL, during 2018, there were 367 million new internet users of which they estimate that 1.8 million are men with a sexual interest in children²⁰. The same agency identified that one single website that contained material of sexual exploitation of children received 6.5 million visits in a month. In 2019 this site was among the 4,500 most visited sites in the USA²¹.

In 2017,
78,589 web pages
that contained child sexual
exploitation were reported.
Within a year the number
of reports increased to
103,000. This represents
and increment
of **32%** in one
year alone.

¹⁰Información de 2010, de acuerdo con la Asociación Civil Infancia en Común, retomado en el artículo México: pasividad ante la explotación sexual infantil. Véase <https://www.contralinea.com.mx/archivo-revista/2010/09/05/mexico-pasividad-ante-explotacion-sexual-infantil/>

¹¹El presupuesto público destinado a la educación se puede revisar en <https://datosmacro.expansion.com/estado/gasto/salud/mexico>

¹²Véase Informe presentado por la Najat Maalla M'jid Relatora Especial sobre al venta de niños, la prostitución infantil y la utilización de la pornografía. A/HRC/12/23 Párr. 44, 2009.

¹³Senado de la República, Boletín 405. Existen en México más de 12 mil cuentas de internet que distribuyen pornografía infantil. <http://comunicacion.senado.gob.mx/index.php/informacion/comision-permanente/boletines-permanentes/38176-existen-en-mexico-mas-de-12-mil-cuentas-de-internet-que-distribuyen-pornografia-infantil.html>

¹⁴ONU. Venta y explotación sexual... Op. Cit. Párr. 20.

¹⁵Organización dedicada al combate del material de abuso sexual infantil en línea. Se puede revisar su trabajo en <https://www.inhope.org/EN/our-story/Mexico-no-forma-parte-de-los-paises-monitoreados-por-INHOPE>.

¹⁶WePROTECT. Evaluación de la amenaza global, 2019. Trabajamos juntos para poner fin a la explotación sexual de los niños a través de internet. Alianza Global We PROTECT. 2019. Disponible en <https://www.weprotect.org/wp-content/uploads/WeProtectGA-Global-Threat-Assessment-2019-ES.pdf>

¹⁷Se refiere a los informes recibidos por Cybertipline de NECMEC. Esos informes incluyen en su mayoría indicadores geográficos relacionados con la ubicación de la carga del material de abuso sexual, sin embargo, puede haber inexactitud por el uso de proxies y anonimizadores. Véase <https://esp.missisgkids.org/gethelpnow/cybertipline>

¹⁸El total de material detectado es mayor, sin embargo, mucho de este material es repetido y se reproduce en diversos informes, por lo tanto aquí se retoma solo el número de imágenes sin contar sus repeticiones.

¹⁹El NECMEC recibe reportes sobre posibles casos de explotación sexual de NNA en línea a través de su Cybertipline. Véase OLEA, Alba. Abuso sexual en México en internet y redes de trata: los crímenes contra la niñez que aumentaron durante la pandemia. En Infobae. 26 de julio de 2020. Disponible en <https://www.infobae.com/america/mexico/2020/07/27/abuso-sexual-en-internet-y-redes-de-trata-los-crimes-contra-la-ninez-que-aumentaron-durante-la-pandemia/>

²⁰WePROTECT. Evaluación de la amenaza...Op. Cit. Pág. 9

The problem during the pandemic.

Isolation, the increase in online activity, and family circumstances where children are unsupervised while using the internet for long periods of time create a scenario used by perpetrators to target and exploit children.

According to NECMEC, the number of reports regarding sexual solicitations to children online received through their platform Cybertipline, between January and September of 2020 grew by 98.6% in comparison with the same period during 2019. This means the reports shot from 15,220 to 30,236²².

Institutions such as NECMEC identified that the first nine months of 2020 showed a significant increase in the petition for and circulation of material of sexual exploitation of children²³. While in April of 2019 one million images were shared, the same month in 2020 registered 4.1 images²⁴.

In Mexico, the head of the Financial Intelligence unit, Santiago Nieto, reported that child exploitation images had incremented by 107% during the pandemic. He also referred that his Unit had received 1,863 reports against accounts related to sexual tourism and child sexual exploitation material²⁵. The unit of scientific police in the National Guard reported that reports of "child pornography" had increased in only one month (from march to April 2020) by 73%²⁶.

²²De acuerdo con una entrevista realizada a Anielka Arellano, supervisora de Gestión de Procesos y Personal y Cybertipline, del NECMEC realizada para el reportaje: Tus hijos, su negocio: el encierro por la pandemia desata las manos a pedófilos en México y el mundo. En SinEmbargo, 1 de febrero de 2021. Disponible en <https://www.sinembargo.mx/01-02-2021/3929199>

²³Idem

²⁴De acuerdo con datos de NECMEC, citados en OLEA, Alba. Abuso sexual en México...Op. Cit.

²⁵Información proporcionada en la conferencia de prensa diaria del Presidente de la República. Puede leerse la reseña en <https://www.excelsior.com.mx/nacional/uif-tiene-mil-863-reportes-de-cuentas-relacionadas-con-trata/1407498>

²⁶Se utiliza el término "pornografía infantil" debido a que es la manera en la que la actividad delictiva se encuentra tipificada, y es el término utilizado por las autoridades. Sin embargo, en este informe se referirá a estos crímenes como "explotación sexual en línea de niñas, niños y adolescentes". Véase RAMOS, Juan Luis. Durante el confinamiento ha aumentado la pornografía infantil. En El Sol de San Luis. Periódico. 16 de mayo de 2020. Disponible en: <https://www.elsoldesanluis.com.mx/finanzas/durante-confinamiento-ha-aumentado-la-pornografia-infantil-5237212.html> También se puede ver Gaceta Parlamentaria, año XXIV, número 571 IV; del 30 de abril de 2021 de la Cámara de Diputados.. Disponible en <http://gaceta.diputados.gob.mx/Gaceta/64/2021/abr/20210430-IV.html>

Victims and perpetrators. Who are they?

About the perpetrators.

Social rejection for these types of crimes makes it difficult to understand who can be responsible for these acts. Underreporting makes it harder to document the profile of the perpetrators. From the data bases of images of child sexual exploitation, INTERPOL estimates that 92.7% of the aggressors are men and that the majority of women who participate do so along with a male companion. Of the perpetrators, 78.8% are white, 12.2% Hispanic, 4.2% of afro-origins and 3.2% are Asian²⁷.

The United Kingdom's criminal agency identifies sexual gratification as one of the principal motives for these crimes. However, they recognize that the chain of exploitation can involve individuals with differentiated motivations²⁸.

Several kinds of participation can be identified:

Direct aggressor: The adult that is in the same physical space as the child and executes the abuse or videotapes and streams or transmits the abuse.

Perpetrator - facilitator: The person who sets up the transaction in order for a perpetrator to have access to the material. Facilitators are interested in the economic reward and may never participate in abusive activities.

Perpetrator - consumer:

A. Passive consumer: The person who pays for the material. He or she may not have any physical contact with the children.

B. Active consumer: The person who pays for the material and is actively involved in deciding the type of abuse to be carried out. He or she may be in communication with the direct aggressor during or before the live streaming of the abuse.

²⁷ WePROTECT. Evaluación de la amenaza...Op. Cit. Pág. 19

²⁸ Ibidem. Pág. 20

The material may be produced by individuals, groups organized for this purpose, or groups of organized crime²⁹:

Groups of perpetrators

These groups gather to share and exchange child sexual exploitation materials. They also share strategies and techniques for grooming, relating to the abuse itself and on ways to evade justice.

These groups are key in normalizing the exploitation of children and the desire to do so. Individuals with initial inclinations towards these criminal activities find reassurance and a sense of belonging in these groups. It is common that the payment in order to enter these groups is the obligation to share material in which the candidate member is visible during the abuse.

Online organized crime

Contrary to traditional organized crime, these criminal groups are more fluid and change members more often. Their main interest is economic. The groups organize to orchestrate the production and distribution of child sexual exploitation material for profit.

The groups are often international and coordinate their actions online.

The normalization of sexual abuse of children.

Several media reports have identified the existence of organizations and movements whose purpose is to defend pedophilia³⁰. The organizations most often referred are the North American Man Boy Love Association, the Minor Attracted Person, Virtuous Pedophiles, among others. These organizations consider that sexual attraction to children is normal and that it should be recognized as a right of the adult.

These groups use symbols, banners, and other ways to find each other and organize through online networks. Groups that openly defend this criminal activity share information on how to approach children. The activities of these groups can have a pernicious effect on social efforts to stop violence against children.³¹

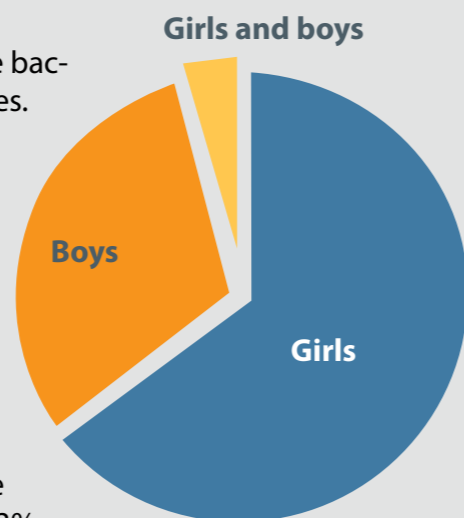
²⁹ UNODC. Study on effects...Op.Cit. Págs. 27 a 36.

³⁰ Véase TOLEDO, Jair. Surgen organizaciones qde pedófilos que buscan normalizar el abuso sexual infantil. En Plumas Atómicas. 18 de febrero de 2021. Disponible en: <https://plumasatomicas.com/noticias/extraordinario/surgen-organizaciones-de-pedofilos-que-buscan-normalizar-abuso-sexual-infantil/>; y MAP, MOP, NAMBLA, etcétera. Los pedófilos fundan movimientos para normalizar la violencia. 5 de febrero de 2021. Diponible en: <https://www.sinembargo.mx/05-02-2021/3929775>

³¹ CHAVERRA Rodríguez, Valeria. Boy lovers: Activistas propedofilia. en Fundación Pasos Libres. 14 de marzo de 2019. Disponible en: <https://fundacionpasoslibres.org/boy-lovers-activistas-pro-pedofilia/>

Who are the victims?

Children and adolescents from very diverse backgrounds are victims to these type of crimes. Greater vulnerability in the immediate context does result in a greater possibility of being targeted. International reports identify that 64.8% of the victims are girls and 31.1% are boys. 4.25% of the images show both boys and girls.³²



94% of the detected images of child sexual exploitation detected involve children under the age of 13³³. Of this age group, 39% are children under 11 and 4.3% are babies or preschool age children³⁴. Recent years the number of very young victims has increased.

It has also been detected that images involving younger victims usually include higher probability that ritualistic practices are involved³⁵.

71.6% of materials show just one victim, while 8.3% include four or more victims.³⁶ According to the United Nations, in previous years in addition to an increase in the number of detected images the degree of violence portrayed has also augmented. In 2007 alone, 47% of the websites analyzed by IWF contained brutal images of abuse classified as level 4 (images that include penetration and interaction with adults) and level 5 (images that include sadism or the use of animals)³⁷.

³²Información recopilada y analizada por ECPAT e Interpol desprendida de la base de datos de International Child Sexual Exploitation (ICSE) en 2018, de acuerdo a este informe las imágenes se refiere a víctimas no identificadas. Véase ECPAT. Towards a global indicator on unidentified victims in child sexual exploitation material. Unión Europea. 2018. Disponible en: <https://www.ecpat.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/03/TOWARDS-A-GLOBAL-INDICATOR-ON-UNIDENTIFIED-VICTIMS-IN-CHILD-SEXUAL-EXPLOITATION-MATERIAL-Summary-Report.pdf>

³³WePROTECT. Study on the effects...Op.Cit.. Pág. 7.

³⁴ECPAT. Towards a global indicator on unidentified... Op. Cit. Pág. 5

³⁵Idem.

³⁶Ibidem. Pag. 8

³⁷IWF. 2007 Annual and Charity Report. Internet Watch Foundation. 2008.Pág. 8. Disponible en: <https://www.iwf.org.uk/sites/default/files/reports/2016-02/IWF%20Annual%20Report%202007.pdf>; ONU. Informe presentado por la señora Najat...Op. Cit. Este informe también señala que entre las conductas que han detectado en países como Estados Unidos o Australia se pueden observar violaciones, malos tratos o tortura; masoquismo, actos humillantes como uso de orina, heces, etc; o la zoofilia. Párrs. 39 y 40.



Executive Summary

Over the years ODI has litigated cases in which very young children describe suffering unimaginable violence in public and private preschools and grade schools. Hurt in groups by multiple adults, the aggressions the children describe surpass even the most severe cases of child sexual abuse that had been documented up to this day. Subjected to a combination of sexual, physical and psychological violence, what the children describe could be indicative of several public and private schools having been captured by criminals and used to commit crimes of online child sexual exploitation.

This report documents cases litigated by ODI in representation of boys and girls that have been victims of organized sexual violence in schools. It also includes information taken from cases covered by the media and data obtained from public records. Recommendations issued by local and federal human rights commissions served as an important source. The cases identified are notably different from the unfortunately numerous cases of child sexual abuse committed by individual teachers against one or more students. These cases demonstrate patterns of criminal behavior characterized by organized aggressions committed by multiple adults perpetrated in mass scale within the premises of a given school.

The Findings

Andrés Oscoy - Case represented by ODI in 2011

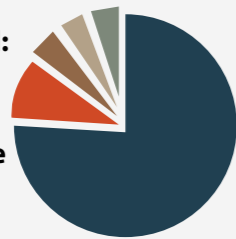
Six offenders were condemned to robust prison sentences of up to 480 years for the sexual abuse against multiple preschool age children. Those found guilty include the school's principal, four teachers, and the school janitor. The patterns in the abuse and extreme violence are repeated in multiple schools.

10 offenders in the same school.
12 victims refer being attacked by several adults simultaneously.

The abuse takes place within the school and perpetrators do not seem to hide when committing the repeated abusive behavior.

Places where the abuse happened:

- The bathroom
- Principles office
- Classroom
- School patio

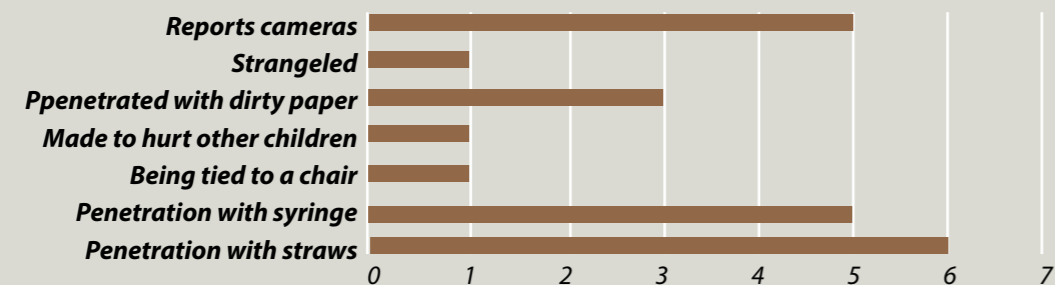


Unusual types of violence are documented

Evidently this situation raises questions as to how these perpetrators came to work in the same school? How were they assigned to this post and by whom? How did their coordinated action come to be? did they arrive to this post knowing each other or did their coordination arise once working in the school?

Some accounts by the children are so strange that it is only after hearing similar patterns in separate cases that they became relevant. One girl reported being hurt while she slept, and another says that she was taken outside the school to a place where she was abused. Sedation and being taken outside the school are patterns that repeat case after case.

Finally, the Andres Oscoy case is also striking given the extreme severity of the trauma inflicted on the children. All sexual abuse generates trauma and each individual will manifest this harm in different ways. However, although there is no rigid way of how trauma is expressed, certain commonalities are to be expected. In this case the manifestations of trauma by the children are unusually extreme. Some children presented severely violent behavior, in one case attacking his mother with a knife. Many exerted sexual violence against younger siblings and others manifested dissociative episodes where he or she remained unable to respond for varying periods of time.



Fragments of a Criminal.

Through the years, ODI came into contact with cases that presented similar patterns.

"Caso A" - Represented by ODI in 2008.

A 5-year-old girl refers sexual abuse in the private preschool she attends. She describes **6 offenders** that simultaneously abuse her along with her classmates. She narrates ritualistic practices, the use of disguises and staging during the abuse. She **describes extreme violence** during the abuse. As with the Andrés Oscoy case, she refers the use of dirty objects, excrement, physical violence and penetration with syringes with water. The girl says that **she was taken out of the school in a car and taken along with other children to a house where adults she did not know were present**. She describes events of being sedated and in at least one occasion the **presence of babies as victims of abuse** in the place where she was taken.

Laura Elena Arce Cavazos school - Represented by ODI in 2012.

Multiple victims between 4 and 5 years of age describe sexual abuse in a public preschool in the state of Mexico. The children name **6 offenders** that abuse groups of children in a coordinated manner. They describe being abused in several places within the school. They narrate ritualistic violence, bleeding during the abuse, physical violence and observing sexual acts between adults. **2 children describe** being penetrated with **syringes** filled with water. **3 children presented cuts** on their legs that they claim were made by teachers with a knife. **3 of the 10 children** describe being **photographed** or videotaped while being abused.

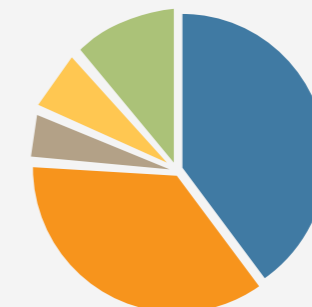
"Case B" - Represented by ODI in 2018.

49 victims between 3 and 5 years of age describe sexual aggression in a public preschool. 11 offenders are accused of committing the abuse in a coordinated fashion.

11 offenders in the same school.
16 victims refer being attacked by several adults simultaneously.

Once again, the violence does not appear to take place in an occult manner.

- The bathrooms
- A classroom
- Dark room
- The TV room
- Outside the school



The children describe unusual and extreme violence

- 37 Refer being touched by the adult or being forced to touch other children.
- 11 Describe penetration.
- 8 Refer physical aggression .
- 3 Describe observing sexual acts amongst adults.
- 17 Describe a teacher exhibiting in front of the group.
- 4 Refer being tied.
- 2 Refer being gaged with tape.
- 7 Narrate suffering abuse in front of their classmates.
- 3 Say they were penetrated with garbage.
- 4 Mention the use or presence of urine, feces or vomit during the aggressions.
- 3 Say they were poked in hands or feet.
- 3 Describe classmates pleading for help.
- 2 Say they were told their parents were present.
- 5 Describe being punched .
- 2 Describe an audience or adults present as observers during the abuse.
- 4 Describe cameras or being filmed.

Several children describe **being taken to a place where they fell asleep**, ingesting something that made them sleepy or describe children sleeping during the abuse. **17 families report** that their children began to sleep for hours after school or finding them sound asleep when they picked them up.

A great number of children manifested sexualized compulsive behavior. In some cases, the violence suffered was repeated against younger siblings or neighbors. Many children lost bowel control, had dramatic nightmares or night terrors where the child remains trapped in a dream state for several minutes, screaming and crying without being able to wake. A significant number of children expressed strong resistance to entering the school and many developed extreme phobias. Some children had panic attacks and were unable to enter places that triggered memories

of the abuse, one burst into hysterical crying fits that could last more than an hour. Most of the children were afraid to go into any bathroom, in some cases the fear was so extreme that the family placed bed pans or buckets in the living room or hallway because their children refused to enter the bathroom.

Many of the children manifested eating disorders, either not being able to eat or eating in a compulsive manner. The families report changes in their behavior such as sadness, aggression or isolation. Two of the children, in spite of their young age, presented suicidal thoughts. Others had strange ideation such as insisting that they were permanently dirty and needed to wash, believing they had something inside their back or expressing doubts "are you my only mom?"

Similar patterns in Jerusalem, Israel.

Similar patterns of abuse were documented in Israel. **65 children** between 3 and 5 years old suffered abuse in **12 orthodox (Charedi) schools** in Jerusalem. Later **100 more cases** were detected in the area of Nachlaot in 2011 and **104 victims** in northern Jerusalem in 2012, all with similar patterns of abuse.

The violence was committed by **multiple adults** against **groups of children** in a coordinated manner. The abuse described is atypical and represents **severe forms of sexual, physical and psychological violence**.

The types of abuse and extreme violence are similar to the patterns documented in Mexico

Similar patterns in the abuse

- Children are abused in groups.
- Being taken out of the school.
- Multiple offenders acting simultaneously .
- Extreme psychological and physical violence.
- Religious or ritualistic acts .
- Being photographed .
- Consuming things that make you sleepy or weak .
- Being poked or injected between the toes.
- Being tied up.
- Being obligated to urinate or defecate on someone.

The similarity among the cases is also evident in the extreme psychological impact on the children.

Similarities in the symptoms of the abuse

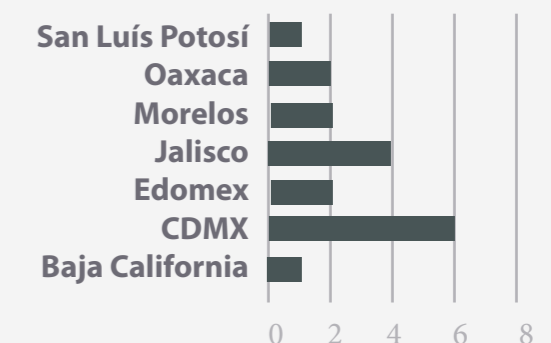
- Symptoms typical of child sexual abuse (toileting accidents- nightmares – sexualized behavior – etc.
- Panic triggered by insignificant objects or circumstances
- Prolonged episodes of unresponsiveness
- Conflict with parents or doubts about them being their "real parents"
- Transgression of religious or cultural norms
- Strange verbalizations
- Hallucinations / psychotic ideation
- Extreme violence

Cases documented in Mexico.

Upon knowing of the cases documented in Israel, we wished to attain a broader understanding of other possible cases in Mexico. We began a search through media coverage of cases, public records, and recommendations from local and national human rights commissions.

18 similar cases were documented in **7 states in Mexico**. All of the cases involve children between 3 and 7 years of age.

Cases by state



Patterns regarding the number of offenders are present in these cases.

- 13 schools report children abused in groups.**
- 16 schools report multiple adults present during the abuse.**
- 17 schools report acts of concealment of the abuse.**
- 10 schools report adults that facilitate the abuse.**

The unusual and extreme types of violence is also a repeated pattern.

Sixteen schools documented cases where the children describe ritualistic violence such as being tied while naked, being obligated to urinate on others or introducing their hands in urine during the abuse. Four schools report the use of masks or costumes.

In 6 schools the children observe sex amongst adults.
In 7 schools the children are forced to touch each other.
In 16 schools ritualistic or grotesque acts are described.
In 4 schools the use of masks or disguises during the abuse are reported.

Even the most unusual patterns such as being sedated or taken out side of the school are repeated.

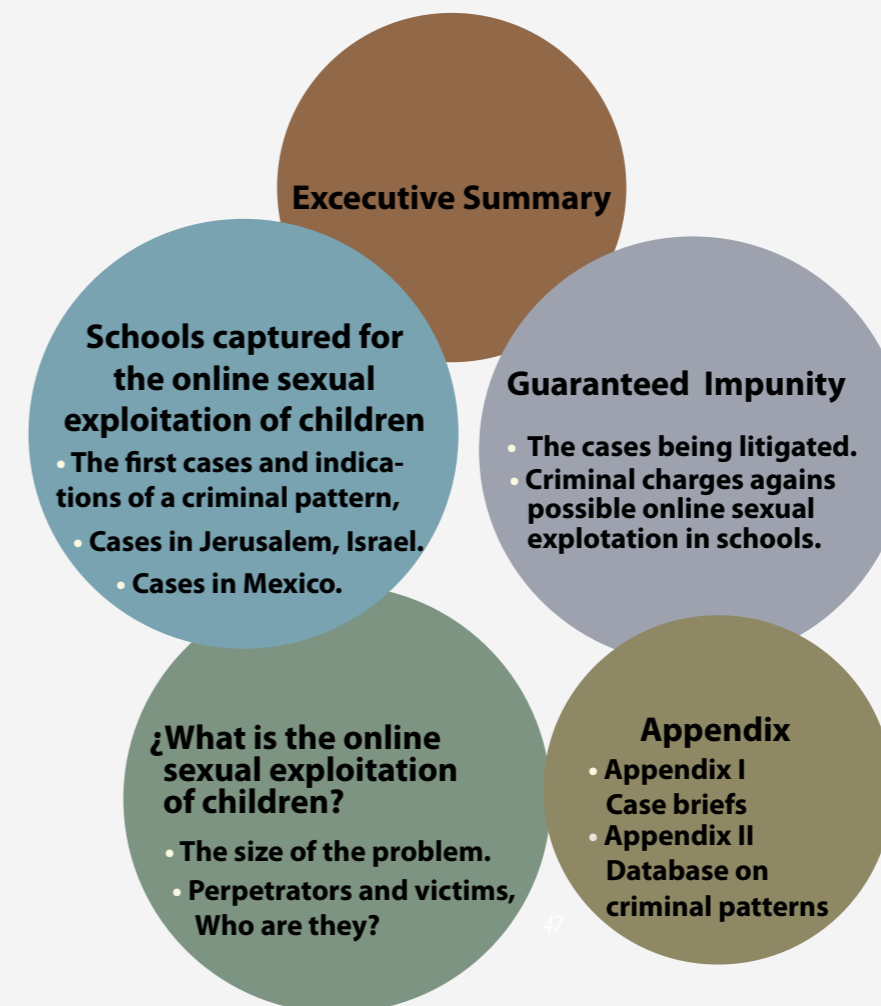
Schools where cameras are present during the abuse 14
Cases where children report being taken outside of the school 6
Schools with indications of sedation taking place 4

Our findings leave us with more questions than answers. This report exposes a painful reality without attempting to explain it. It is impossible to estimate how many more cases may exist in Mexico or internationally, we can only assume that the documented cases are not unique. The severe violence that occurred in these schools, exposes three additional problems:

- Schools in Mexico are not supervised by the State. Throughout this report we document cases where children suffered sexual violence on a regular basis and on such a massive scale that it is impossible to argue that it was a matter hidden from school authorities. The report also documents that systematically educational authorities omit to give notice to police intervention. The institutional practice of running an internal investigation in lieu of police notification makes it difficult to distinguish omission from concealment. Multiple local and the federal police and prosecutors have had knowledge
- of these cases for years and yet have been incapable of adequately investigating them. Even upon receiving explicit criminal reports of possible online sexual exploitation of children in schools, the investigations treat each report as an isolated case and ignore the organization among the aggressors. The fragmentation in investigating this criminal pattern, excluding the victim from the process, and the lack of specialized measures to hear children's testimonies, have translated into guaranteed impunity for complex crimes against children.

- Families do not have adequate information about how to speak to their children and detect possible abuse. Children do not have information or accessible means to denounce violence. The documented cases repeatedly confirm patterns of the children being gravely threatened. Silenced by fear, they manifested what was happening through behavioral changes. Case after case demonstrates that it is only when directly asked by their parents that they reveal the abuse taking place.

This report is not easy to read. Naturally, societies' reaction to such dark subject matter is that of rejection or avoidance. Even though this report offers more questions than answers as to what has happened, it does illuminate what needs to be done. The school as a safe place where mothers and fathers deposit their entire trust day after day, is an indispensable element for society. A safe school is certainly the right of every child, it is also key for a country's employment and economic growth and it is a place of cohesion that defines us as a nation. It is inadmissible to allow the loss of trust in the educational institutions. This report faces the Mexican state with the imperative challenge to guarantee that these heinous crimes are not repeated in public or private schools.



Appendix

Appendix I

Case synthesis files

This appendix reports the cases that, based on a public information research, showed patterns with clues of being cases of organized and/or online child sexual exploitation.

State: Baja California

Kinder garden “3 de mayo de 1535”

Year: 2015

19 kinder garden age children, were sexually abused by a male and a female teacher in their classroom and the school bathrooms. The children were undressed and tied up with their hands on their backs. They were also beaten and lifted by their bound arms. They were forced to touch each other. It was said that the school janitor participated in the events by dressing the children.

The children were abused through games like “the doctors and nurses” or “The police”; and they were threatened with being “broken” and telling them that their parents would think that they were liars.

Information sources:

Public information

- Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Baja California. Recomendación No. 10/2016, derivada del expediente CEDHBC/TIJ/Q/200/16/3VG

Hemerography:

- CISNEROS, Bernardo. Profesor de inglés abusó de 19 niños de preescolar en Tijuana. En Milenio. 9 de septiembre de 2016. Disponible en: <https://www.milenio.com/policia/profesor-ingles-abuso-19-ninos-preescolar-tijuana>

State: Mexico City

Kinder garden “Arquitecto Ramiro González Sordo”

Year: 2001

This is a public school where 4 kinder garden age children report being sexually abused within the school, as well as being taken outside the school by a female teacher. They report being taken to a house with 2 male teachers and other unknown men.

The children described violent abuse that led them to bleed. They narrate being beaten and threatened with a knife. The abuse caused them extreme fear, crying and even having to vomit. They said that a child urinated on top of the female teacher and that one of the male teachers danced on the top of the girls. They also mention having drunk something that made them sleepy. The school photographer was present during the abuses and took pictures and videos to record the aggression.

In addition, it was found that the school principal was aware of the abuses, but the aggressors threatened her to lose her job if she denounced them.

Information sources:

Public Information:

- Recomendación de la Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos número 039/2002, derivada del expediente 2002/845-1

Hemerography:

- BALLINAS, Víctor. Descubre la CNDH posible red de pornografía infantil en la SEP. En *La Jornada*. 28 de octubre de 2002. Disponible en: <https://www.jornada.com.mx/2002/10/28/045n1soc.php>

Kinder garden “Andrés Oscoy”

Year: 2007

At least 30 preschool age children suffered abuse by multiple adults. The abuse was perpetrated through games called by the aggressors “the train” and “The doggies”. The children reported being beaten and penetrated with dirty toilet paper and syringes filled with water. They also described observing sexual acts between adults. At least 3 additional people facilitated the abuse. In total they were 7 adults accused in this case. Six of them were already judged and one is fugitive from justice.

The aggressions took place in different places within the school. Various children described the presence of cameras, being taken out of the school and falling asleep while they were being hurt.

Information sources:

- Expediente de caso litigado por la ODI. Causa penal 72/2011-I, y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012, Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México; asociado a las Averiguaciones Previa asociadas a las causas penales señaladas son AP/PGR/FEVIMTRA/041/2011; AP/PGR/FEVIMTRA/073/2011; AP/PGR/FEVIMTRA-C/78/2011; AP/PGR/FEVIMTRA-C/087/2011 y acumulada PGR/FEVIMTRA-C/127/2011.

Kinder garden “Care”

Year: 2013

At least 4 preschool age children suffered sexual abuse in front of the entire group in the schoolyard. The teacher was exhibiting himself and committed the abuse while making the other kids lay in the yard. The children were threatened not to tell their parents. The abuse was denounced by a neighbor that could observe the abuse taking place from his window in a near by building. The headmistress and owner of the school was reported for covering up the abuses. The teacher already a previous record of abuse in another school in Mexico City.

Information sources:

Hemerography:

- CRUZ, Filiberto. Profesor de educación física abusó de cuatro alumnos de kínder. En *Excelsior*. Sección Comunidad. 15 de marzo de 2014. Disponible en: <https://www.excelsior.com.mx/comunidad/2014/03/15/948858>
- Denuncian abuso sexual en kínder. En *La Silla Rota*. Sección Metrópoli. 24 de octubre de 2013. Disponible en: <https://lasillarota.com/metropoli/denuncian-abuso-sexual-en-kinder/43685>
- Clausuran kínder en DF por presunto abuso sexual de maestro. En *Aristegui Noticias*. 24 de octubre de 2013. Disponible en: <https://aristeguinoticias.com/2410/mexico/clausuran-kinder-en-df-por-presunto-abuso-sexual-de-maestro/>
- Maestro es acusado de abusar sexualmente de niña de siete años. En *El debate*. Sección México. 20 de enero de 2014. Disponible en: <https://www.debate.com.mx/mexico/Maestro-es-acusado-de-abusar-sexualmente-de-nina-de-siete>

[anos-20140130-0165.html](#)

- ORTIZ, Arturo y Fernández, Emilio. Consignan a maestro de kínder por abuso sexual. En *EL Universal*. Sección Metrópoli. 20 de enero de 2014. Disponible en: <https://archivo.eluniversal.com.mx/ciudad-metropoli/2014/impreso/consignan-a-maestro-de-kinder-por-abuso-sexual-121395.html>
- Denuncian a maestro de Educación Física por abuso en Kínder. En *El Zócalo*. 24 de octubre de 2013. Disponible en: https://www.zocalo.com.mx/new_site/articulo/denuncian-a-maestro-de-educacion-fisica-por-abuso-en-kinder-1382664844

Kinder garden “Montessori Matatena”

Year: 2016

16 preschool boys and girls were placed in small groups and taken to the bathroom. The children were undressed and forced to touch each other. During the abuse they were subjected to humiliating acts such as putting their hands in urine or eating feces. They reported the abuse was called a game by the offenders such as “Little White shoe”, “the doctor” and “the baby’s game”.

The sexual violence was committed by the school administrator and some described the involvement of the school headmistress and other school teachers. Child sexual abuse material was found on school computers. The victims also reported that they were forced to take pills, and it was said that the headmistress drove her car into the school from which children, who apparently had been taken out of school, descended.

There have been reports of abuse at this school since 2006. The school administrator was the only one prosecuted for this case. He and the headmistress had their own house within the school.

Hemerography:

- CRUZ, Monroy. Profesor de educación física abusó de cuatro alumnos de kínder. En *Excelsior*. 15 de marzo de 2014. Disponible en: <https://www.milenio.com/estados/9-ninos-sufrieron-abuso-kinder-matatena-ma-ma>
- RESÉNDIZ, Yohali. Rafa toca mi pilín “Me da medicina en la boca y no me gusta”. Hasta el momento 7 menores y padres han declarado en contra de “Rafa” presunto abusador sexual y esposo de la Directora de un kínder privado. En *Periodismo a toda prueba*. 7 de abril de 2016. Disponible en: <https://periodismoatodaprueba.blogspot.com/2016/04/rafa-me-toca-mi-pilin-me-da-medicina-en.html?pref=tw>
- HERNÁNDEZ, Cristina y Nieto, Antonio.. Buscan proteger a niños en caso Matatena. En *El Norte*. 11 de mayo de 2016. Disponible en: <https://www.elnorte.com/aplicacioneslibre/articulo/default.aspx?id=841219&md5=6404f9f878a646225779748351829a85&ta=0dfdbac11765226904c16cb9ad1b2efe>
- SEP y PGJ capitalina van contra el caso Montessori Matatena. En *Revista Proceso*. Nacional. 6 de mayo de 2016. Disponible en: <https://www.proceso.com.mx/nacional/cdmx/2016/5/6/sep-pgi-capitalina-van-contra-el-caso-montessori-matatena-163915.html>
- URESTE, Manu. Detienen a empleado del kínder Matatena acusado de agresión sexual contra tres niños. En *Animal Político*. 11 de mayo de 2016. Disponible en <https://www.animalpolitico.com/2016/05/ahora-si-piden-detener-al-empleado-del-kinder-matatena-que-es-acusado-de-agresion-sexual/>
- URESTE, Manu. Peritajes psicológicos confirman la agresión sexual a 2 menores en el kínder Matatena. En *Animal Político*. 5 de mayo de 2016. Disponible en: <https://www.animalpolitico.com/2016/05/peritajes-psicologicos-confirman-la-agresion-sexual-a-2-menores-en-el-kinder-matatena/>
- FUENTES, David. Formal prisión a imputado en caso Matatena. En *EL Universal*. Sección Metrópoli. 17 de mayo de 2016. Disponible en: <https://www.eluniversal.com.mx/articulo/metropoli/cdmx/2016/05/17/formal-prision-imputado-en-caso-matatena>
- RESENDIZ, Yohali. Denuncian abusos en un Montessori. En *Excelsior*. 16 de abril de 2016. Disponible en: <https://www.excelsior.com.mx/comunidad/2016/04/16/1086870>
- SEP desincorpora al kínder Montessori Matatena tras denuncias de abuso. En *Revista Proceso*. Sección Nacional. 7 de junio de 2016. Disponible en: <https://www.proceso.com.mx/nacional/cdmx/2016/6/7/sep-desincorpora-al-kinder-montessori-matatena-tras-denuncias-de-abuso-165472.html>
- Niño ofrece disculpas en caso matatena. En *EL Universal*. Sección Nacional. 5 de mayo de 2016. Disponible

[sori-matatenal/](#)

- *Indagan pornografía infantil en kíder Montessori; SEP conocía del caso desde diciembre.* En *Entreveredas*. Sección Nacional. Abril de 2016. Disponible en: <https://www.entreveredas.com.mx/2016/04/indagan-pornografia-infantil-en-kinder.html?m=1>
- *La entrevista por Adela 12 de mayo de 2016.* Mesa debate Jardín Montessori Matatena. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nw2xuH6EBr0>
- *Testimonio de padres de menores violados en el Colegio Montessori/Adela Micha.* 10 de mayo de 2016. <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gpekU43I7GE>
- *Espiral. Abuso sexual a niñas y niños (27/04/2016)* 28 de abril de 2016. https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Do2nBW15P-A&feature=share&list=PLrFkZrRQk9nmh0P-REW80p1BI_fuUfyjG
- *Caso Montessori Matatena: Abusos anteriores no fueron denunciados /Adela.* 6 de mayo de 2016- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xVQC30utVrk>

Social media information:

- <https://www.facebook.com/denunciamxoficial2/posts/273310449680854>
- <https://www.facebook.com/MontessoriMatatenaAbuso>

Circulo infantil Personalizado S.C. y/o Colegio Circulo Educativo

Year: 2016

20 preschool boys and girls suffered sexual abuse by 4 offenders. At least 2 female teachers touched the children staging games as “The train”, “Mr. Bad”, and “The wolf”. The children were forced to touch each other, while the teacher’s husband videotaped and took pictures. It was denounced that the headmistress and the “pedagogical director” were aware of the abuses. There was only one teacher prosecuted for this case.

Information sources:

Hemerography:

- *Frenar y sancionar abuso sexual en escuelas de las CDMX: Víctor Romo.* En *Mugs Noticias*. Sección Seguridad. 7 de noviembre de 2017. Disponible en: <https://www.mugsnoticias.com.mx/noticias-del-dia/frenar-y-sancionar-abuso-sexual-en-escuelas-de-la-cdmx-victor-romo/>
- *Denuncian presuntas violaciones de maestros contra 20 niños de 4 años.* En *Revista Cardinalia*. 6 de noviembre de 2017, Disponible en: <https://revistacardinalia.wordpress.com/2017/11/06/denuncian-presuntas-violaciones-de-maestros-contra-20-ninos-de-4-anos/>
- *CRUZ Monroy, Filiberto. Cae “miss Gaby”, la acusan de abuso sexual.* En *Excelsior*. 12 de julio de 2018. Disponible en: <https://www.excelsior.com.mx/comunidad/cae-miss-gaby-la-acusan-de-abuso-sexual/1251837>
- *RESENDIZ, Yohali. “Miss Gaby, me toca mi vagina y me dice que le haga lo mismo a mis amigos”, esta mañana se llevará a cabo la audiencia de un proceso legal interminable donde los padres claman: Justicia para “N” una nena de entonces 3 años.* En *Periodismo a toda prueba*. 2016-2017. Disponible en: https://periodismoatodaprueba.blogspot.com/2019/08/miss-gaby-me-toca-mi-vagina-y-me-dice.html?m=1&fbclid=IwAR0xODvj27Li7a5K5_xZR8a-0fSsK1JBJSchVIUP3brbBSSMP29nqr0z4
- *Vinculan a proceso a maestra de kínder de Cuajimalpa acusada de abuso sexual.* En *SDPnoticias.com* 20 de junio de 2018. Disponible en: <https://www.sdpnoticias.com/local/cdmx/cuajimalpa-vinculan-proceso-maestra-kinder.html>
- *FUENTES, David. Dan 60 años de prisión a maestra de kínder por pederastia.* En *El Universal*. Sección Metrópoli. 10 de agosto de 2020. Disponible en: <https://www.eluniversal.com.mx/metropoli/cdmx/dan-60-anos-de-prision-maestra-de-kinder-por-abusar-de-tres-ninos?fbclid=IwAR2mvsT3Kloll-VhUIJoJIcXPSjfd6WJD94kOkfZnTzo9ND3JcQPDrIgdHI>

Social media information:

- <https://web.facebook.com/Justicia-Colegio-C%C3%ADrculo-Infantil-Personalizado-252411075282600/> publicación de 25 de octubre de 2017
- <https://es-la.facebook.com/pg/Justicia-Colegio-C%C3%ADrculo-Infantil-Personalizado-252411075282600/posts/>

“School B”

Year: 2018

39 preschool boys and girls reported abuses committed by male and female teachers, and other unknown adults. The children described abuses within the bathrooms, classrooms, and in a private house within the school; but they also referred being taken out from the kinder garden to other houses to be abused.

Children reported that the aggressors used masks and costumes. They also described the use of dirty toilet paper as part of the abuses. Many testimonies mentioned drinking or eating something that made them feel drowsy and not remembering what was going on. Some children reported the presence of cameras during the abuses.

Source protected by the Oficina de Defensoría de los Derechos de la Infancia A.C.

State: State of Mexico

Kinder garden “Laura Elena Arce Cavazos”

Year: 2011

9 preschool age girls and boys were abused by up to 5 male and female teachers. The children reported being penetrated with different objects. In addition, they were forced to touch the teachers’ genitals, and observe sex between the adults. Kids mentioned being videotaped and photographed.

Information Source:

- *Criminal files from a litigated case by the Oficina de Defensoría de Defensa de la Infancia A.C: Causa Penal 291/11, Juzgado de Control y Juicio Oral del Distrito Judicial de Cuautitlán, Estado de México.*

Kínder garden “Estado de México”

Year: 2014

In a school placed in Ixtapaluca, 8 preschool boys and girls were abused in small groups by 2 janitors and 6 bricklayers who were allowed access to the school. The abuses happened in the school bathrooms. The headmistress is accused of complicity.

Information sources:

Hemerography

- *Detienen a cinco albañiles por violar a ocho niños en un kínder.* En *Revista Proceso*. Sección Nacional 29 de enero de 2014. Disponible en: <https://www.proceso.com.mx/nacional/estados/2014/1/29/detienen->

[cinco-albaniles-por-violar-ocho-ninos-en-un-kinder-128452.html](https://www.adnoticias.mx/inician-proceso-contralbaniles-36977/)

• *Inician proceso contra albañiles.* En *ADNoticias*. 4 de febrero de 2014. Disponible en: <https://adnoticias.mx/inician-proceso-contralbaniles-36977/>

• *Consignan a la directora de Kinder y a dos conserjes por encubrir abusos de albañiles.* En *Plana Mayor*. 31 de enero de 2014. Disponible en: <https://planamayor.com.mx/consignan-a-la-directora-de-kinder-y-a-dos-conserjes-por-encubrir-abusos-de-albaniles/>

• *SANTOS Baena, Heriberto. Investigan a seis albañiles por abuso sexual en un kínder de Ixtapaluca.* En *Milenio*. 29 de enero de 2014. Disponible en: <https://www.milenio.com/policia/investigan-albaniles-abuso-sexual-kinder-ixtapaluca>

• *Descubren abuso sexual de albañiles contra niños de un kínder en Ixtapaluca, Edomex.* <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Mkw7-udfNao&lc=Ugi6zYoUYFFAjngCoAEC>

• *Confirman 2 violaciones en kínder Edomex; juez definirá situación jurídica de pedófilos.* En *Toluca Noticias*. Sección Estado de México, Leyes, Poder Judicial, Policiaca. 31 de enero de 2014. Disponible en <https://www.tolucanoticias.com/2014/01/confirman-2-violaciones-en-kinder.html>

State: Jalisco Elementary School “Adolfo López Mateos”

Year: 2011

5 girls denounced having been sexually abused by a teacher. He showed them pornography and images of naked girls as well as videos where he was with other people.

The teacher got naked and undressed them. He touched the girls and forced other boys to observe the abuse. They described having their hands and feet tied and their mouths gaged with tape. The girls were threatened so they wouldn't say anything. The abuses took place in the classroom and the school library.

The authorities have records that this teacher abused another girl at a different school. The teacher has been defended by the female teachers and the headmistress.

Information source:

Public information:

• *Recomendación 19/14 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco, derivada del expediente 6227/2013-IV. Expediente revisado físicamente a partir de la respuesta a la solicitud de información pública número 07490320, iniciada en el expediente UT/399/2020.*

Kínder garden “Carlos González Peña”

Year: 2012

A 4-year-old boy reported been sexually abused and beaten by the headmistress, a female teacher and a unknown man. He described that he was taken out of the school in a car. He narrates extreme violence such as being submerged in water during the abuse. On one occasion the boy refers not remember anything after been forced to undress. He was told by his aggressors that the abuse was a consequence for misbehaving because he didn't do his homework.

Information source:

Expediente de queja 7136/2018/I de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco. Expediente revisado físicamente a partir de la respuesta a la solicitud de información pública número 07490320, iniciada en el expediente UT/399/2020.

Kínder garden “Fray Juan Ruiz Cabañas y Crespo”

Year: 2017

At least 11 preschool children were attacked by 2 men from outside that where allowed inside by the headmistress and a female school teacher. The children were forced to wear animal costumes and bark or make other sounds while they touched each other. The teacher undressed and masturbated in front of them.

The children reported been forced to dance and get undressed, they also were forced to watch animal mating videos. Some of the girls and boys were penetrated with different objects. It is also reported that they were videotaped and photographed.

The victim's families reported that they had been threatened by local authorities and severe omissions in the criminal investigation.

Information source:

Public information

Expediente de queja 3666-2017 y acumulada 5501-2017 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco. Expediente revisado físicamente a partir de la respuesta a la solicitud de información pública número 07490320, iniciada en el expediente UT/399/2020.

Hemerography:

• *Detienen a maestra de kínder en jalisco, por abuso sexual contra niños.* En *Aristegui Noticias*. 18 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: <https://aristeguinoticias.com/1807/mexico/detienen-a-maestra-de-kinder-en-jalisco-por-abuso-sexual-contraninos/>

• *Suman 15 las víctimas de pornografía infantil en kínder de Jalisco.* En *Aristegui Noticias*. 20 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: <https://aristeguinoticias.com/undefined/mexico/suman-15-las-victimas-de-pornografia-infantil-en-kinder-de-jalisco-nota-y-video/>

• *MARTÍNEZ, Jorge. Dan 4 años de prisión a a maestra que violó a 3 niños en Chapala.* En *Milenio*. 11 de julio de 2018. Disponible en: <https://www.milenio.com/policia/sentencian-4-anos-maestra-violo-ninos-chapala>

• *Detienen a maestra cusada de abuso en kínder de Chapala.* En *Milenio*. 18 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: <https://www.milenio.com/estados/detienen-maestra-acusada-abuso-kinder-chapala>

• *MARTÍNEZ, Jorge. Rehaprenden a maestra acusada de abuso sexual.* En *Milenio*. 27 de julio de 2018. Disponible en: <https://www.milenio.com/policia/reaprehenden-a-maestra-acusada-de-abuso-sexual>

• *Red de pornografía operaba en kínder de Chapala.* En *ZMGNoticias*. Disponible en: <https://www.noticiaszmg.com/zmg1748.htm>

• *OSORIO, Alberto. Caso Chapala: autoridades en entredicho.* Sección Sociedad. 29 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: <https://data.proceso.com.mx/?p=417168>

• *Posible red de pornografía infantil en en kínder de Chapala, Jalisco : lo mejor de #AristeguiEnVIvo.* Disponible en: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=efCW4imgC3s>

• *Pederasta buscado en EU protegido or el Alcalde de Chapala era quien compraba videos la maestra de kinder.* 17 de julio de 2017. En *Jalisco Rojo. Nota Roja de Jalisco*. 17 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: <https://jaliscoroyo.com/2017/07/17/pederasta-buscado-en-eu-y-prottegido-por-el-alcalde-de-chapala-era-quien-compraba-videos-a-la-maestra-de-kinder/>

• *Autoridades encubrían a pederasta que compraba videos a maestra que violaba niños n kínder de Chapala.* En *Artículo Siete*. 2017. Disponible en: <http://www.articulosiete.com/index.php/ar/al-momento/nota/item/368-autoridades-encubrian-a-pederasta-que-compraba-videos-a-maestra-que-violaba-a-ninos-en-kinder-de-chapala>

• *Child pornographer link provee en Chapala.* En *Mexico News Dalila*. 22 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: <https://mexiconewsdaily.com/news/child-pornographer-link-probed-in-chapala/>

• *Acusan a directora de Kinder de conocer abusos a menores.* En *El Debate*. 19 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: <https://www.debate.com.mx/mexico/Acusan-a-directora-de-kinder-de-conocer-abusos-a-menores-20170719-0128.html>

• *Abusa maestras a 11 menores y la vinculan a red de pornografía.* En *AMNoticias*. 18 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: <https://www.am.com.mx/noticias/Abusa-maestra-a-11-menores-y-la-vinculan-a-red-de-pornografia-20170718-0035>

- MARTÍNEZ, Jorge. *Confirman abuso contra 3 niños e kínder en Chapala*. En Milenio. Sección Crimen. 19 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: <https://www.pressreader.com/mexico/milenio/20170719/281878708427832>
- *Denuncian presunta red de prostitución Infantil en Kínder*. En tijuanaenlínea.com. 27 de septiembre de 2017. Disponible en: <https://www.tijuanaenlínea.com/2017/09/27/denuncian-presunta-red-prostitucion-infantil-en-kinder/>
- *México: detienen a aestra de kínder acusada de abuso sexual de 11 niños*. En Peru.com. 18 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: <https://peru.com/mundo/mexico/mexico-detienen-maestra-kinder-acusada-abuso-sexual-11-ninos-noticia-524280>
- *Piden eis nuevos ritajes presunto abuso kínder en Chapala*. En Informador.mx. 13 de septiembre de 2017. Disponible en: <https://www.informador.mx/Jalisco/Piden-seis-nuevos-peritajes-por-presunto-abuso-en-kinder-de-Chapala-20170913-0022.html>
- TORRES, Raúl. *Vinculan a maestra detenida por abuso a red de pederastia en Jalisco*. En El Universal. 8 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: <https://www.eluniversal.com.mx/articulo/estados/2017/07/18/vinculan-maestra-detenido-por-abuso-red-de-pederastia-en-jalisco>
- TORRES, Raúl. *Denuncian presunta red de pornografía infantil en Chapala*. Sección Estados. 16 de septiembre de 2017. Disponible en: <https://www.eluniversal.com.mx/estados/denuncian-presunta-red-de-prostitucion-infantil-en-kinder-de-chapala>
- TORRES, Raúl y Miranda, Fernando. *Investigan a pederastas de EU por abusos en Chapala*. En El Universal. Sección Estados. 22 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: <https://www.eluniversal.com.mx/articulo/estados/2017/07/22/investigan-pederasta-de-eu-por-abusos-en-chapala>
- CACHO, Lydia. *Escondite de pedófilos*. En SinEmbargo. Sección Opinión. 20 de junio de 2013. Disponible en: <https://www.sinembargo.mx/20-06-2013/3015252>
- *Pederasta de EU podría estar involucrado en caso de kínder en Jalisco*. En Regeneración. 22 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: <https://regeneracion.mx/pederasta-de-eu-podria-estar-involucrado-en-caso-de-kinder-en-jalisco/>
- *American pedophile known to be in Mexico ne last se en in PV -Chapala-Ajijic-Guadalajara áreas*. En Insidelikeside.com. Disponible en: <https://www.insidelakeside.com/t8961-american-pedophile-known-to-be-in-mexico-and-last-seen-in-pv-chapala-ajijic-guadalajara-areas>
- *David Benjamín Creamer*. En Reddit. Disponible en: https://www.reddit.com/r/UnresolvedMysteries/comments/e1k5u/david_benjamin_creamer/
- *Oportuna e inmediata, la intervención de la CEDHJ en el caso de Chapala, y Se deslinda la SEJ de maestra de inglés; la contrataron os padres de familia*. 22 de julio de 2017. Disponible en: https://issuu.com/chapalavirtual/docs/pagina_no_29_2017 (página 30)

Kínder garden “Idolina Gaona de Ruiz”

Year: 2018

4 children preschool age children reported the school janitor dressed them as princess and touched them while he took pictures with his cellphone. The school headmistress was accused of complicity. The abuses were committed in the bathroom and in a room full of toys and balls. The janitor touched the girls and gave them chocolates after been touched.

Information Sources:

Public information:

Recomendación 34/2019 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco, derivada del expediente de queja 7136/2018/I. Expediente revisado físicamente a partir de la respuesta a la solicitud de información pública número 07490320, iniciada en el expediente UT/399/2020.

State: Morelos

Oakwood School

Year: 2006

At least 10 boys and girls, between six and seven years old, were victims of sexual abuse by at least 2 school janitors. Based on the types of actions described by the children, the authorities decided to launch an investigation into possible child pornography being produced in the school.

Information sources:

Hemerography

- MIRANDA Rodríguez, Justino. *Investigación pornografía Colegio Oakwood*. En El Universal. 29 de diciembre de 1999. <https://archivo.eluniversal.com.mx/estados/5074.html>
- FIERRO, Raquel. *Solicitan a nterpol investigar escuela*. En Reforma. 14 de abril de 2000. Disponible en: <https://reforma.vlex.com.mx/vid/solicitan-interpol-investigar-escuela-80948953>

Tlatelli School

Year: 2007 to 2018

Over several years, up to 29 children denounced the school headmistress and a female teacher of abuse. They describe they were placed in a circle in the schoolyard where a boy and a girls would be selected. The pair where then taught how to be boyfriends and how to play the honeymoon game. The chosen ones were forced to touch each other in front of the whole group while the adults took pictures. These abuses also occurred in the bathrooms. The victims also described being locked in while being touched and strangled.

Information sources:

Hemerography:

- MONROY, David. *Ex profesores acusan que sí hubo abuso sexual en kínder de Morelos*. En Milenio. 23 de octubre de 2018. Disponible en: <https://www.milenio.com/estados/profesores-acusan-abuso-sexual-kinder-morelos>
- TONATZIN, Pedro. *Denuncian abuso se niños e Kínder en Tepoztlán Morelos*. En Excelsior. 18 de octubre de 2018. Disponible en: <https://www.excelsior.com.mx/nacional/denuncian-abuso-a-ninos-de-kinder-en-tepoztlan-morelos/1272401>
- *Denuncian abusos contra niños de preescolar en Morelos*. En Milenio. 5 de octubre de 2018. Disponible en <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V07aahYCva0> (foto en video)

Social media information:

- <https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=2072084803102046>

State: Oaxaca

Instituto San Felipe

Year: 2006

A 4-year-old victim reported a teacher who handed him over to another teacher and the school headmistress' husband. This man tied his hands, put tape on his mouth and sexually abused him while shouting insults at him. This happened in the school gym. The owner and headmistress videotaped the abuses.

A criminal prosecution was initiated against the two teachers, and the headmistress' husband. Threats were reported against a journalist that denounced this case.

Information sources:
Hemerography

- *Liberación de maestra: una burla. Madre de un mejor violado.* <http://www.zocalo.com.mx/seccion/articulo/liberacion-de-maestra-una-burla-madre-de-menor-violado/>
- ALTAMIRANO Díaz, Nadia. Oaxaca. "Gente pudiente" apoya a pederastas en Instituto San Felipe. En *Cimacnoticias*. 12 de enero de 2009. Disponible en: <https://cimacnoticias.com.mx/noticia/oaxaca-gente-pudiente-apoya-a-pederastas-del-instituto-san-felipe/>
- *Carta de Leticia Valdés Martell a la Suprema Corte de Justicia.* En *Quadratin Oaxaca*. 25 de enero de 2011. Disponible en: <https://oaxaca.quadratin.com.mx/Carta-de-Leticia-Valdes-Martell-a-la-Suprema-Corte-de-Justicia/>
<https://conlajusticia.wordpress.com/2010/11/16/caso-instituto-san-felipe-red-de-pederastas-en-oaxaca/>
- PEREGRINA, J.L. *La historia del Abuso el Instituto San Felipe, Oaxaca.* En *Erradiquemos la discriminación*. 8 de octubre de 2007. Disponible en: <http://erradiquemosladiscriminacion.blogspot.com/2007/10/la-historia-del-abuso-en-el-instituto.html>
- *Detienen a dueño de una escuela por violar a niño de cuatro años.* Disponible en: <https://protestaurbana.wordpress.com/tag/leticia-valdes-martell/>
- *Reducen condena a profesora del Instituto San Felipe.* En *Ciudadanía Express. Periodismo de Paz*. 6 de febrero de 2010. Disponible en: <https://www.ciudadania-express.com/2010/02/06/reducen-condena-a-profesora-del-instituto-san-felipe/san-felipe-3/>
- *Reportera de Oaxaca es agredida por informar sobre pedofilia.* 4 de marzo de 2009. Disponible en: <http://pseudoelecciones2006.blogspot.com/2009/03/gmail-cepet-reportera-de-oaxaca-es.html>

Colegio Miguel de Cervantes

Year: 2008

4 preschool age children were sexually abused by four aggressors while being filmed. The aggressors were the family that owned and operated the school.

The victims related being taken to different places within the school where they were gagged, drugged, sexually abused and filmed. A teacher led them in small groups to where the children were undressed and injected.

The federal prosecutor's office for organized crime, confiscated approximately 1600 cd's with child sexual exploitation material.

Information sources:
Hemerography:

- *Prisión para maestros pederastas en Oaxaca.* En *Revista Proceso*. Sección Nacional. 23 de julio de 2008. Disponible en: <https://www.proceso.com.mx/nacional/2008/7/23/prision-para-maestros-pederastas-en-oaxaca-26530.html>
- *Jueces de Oaxaca favorecen a presunto pederasta: madres de víctimas.* En *Revista Proceso*. Sección Nacional. 14 de noviembre de 2007. Disponible en: <https://www.proceso.com.mx/nacional/estados/2007/11/14/jueces-de-oaxaca-favorecen-presunto-pederasta-madres-de-victimas-38417.html>
- BLANCAS Madrigal, Daniel. *Detienen a familia pederasta de Oaxaca.* En *Crónica*. 6 de marzo de 2008. Disponible en: <http://www.cronica.com.mx/notas/2008/350843.html>
- VÉLEZ Ascencio, Octavio. *Esposa de presunto pederasta impide revisar plantel en Etla.* En *La Jornada*. Sección Política. 18 de octubre de 2007. <https://www.jornada.com.mx/2007/10/18/index.php?section=politica&article=009n-2pol>
- *Caso an Felipe. Red de pederastas en Oaxaca.* En *Pederastas de noticias de Oaxaca*. 8 de noviembre de 2010. Disponible en: <https://conlajusticia.wordpress.com/2010/11/16/caso-instituto-san-felipe-red-de-pederastas-en-oaxaca/>

State: San Luis Potosi

Luis Gonzaga Urbina School

Year: 2017

A 4-year-old girl described that two female teachers took her out of the school with a dress and a wig, and went to a house with a small swimming pool. There she was taken to 2 unknown 2 men who sexually abused her.

The girl was beaten and suffocated. The teachers undressed themselves and touched each other, and then repeated that with the little girl. Also, one of the teachers received instructions via cell phone text messages to take the girl to the school bathrooms and abuse her.

Information sources:

Public information:

- Recomendación 26/2018 derivada del expediente de queja IVQU-487/2017 de la Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos SLP.

Hemerography

Hemerografía.

- *Corte atenderá caso de niña violada en San Luis Potosí.* En *La Jornada*. Sección Estados. 28 de noviembre de 2020. Disponible en: <https://www.jornada.com.mx/2020/11/28/estados/032n4est>
- ROCHA Lozano, Raymundo. *Impune ultraje sexual niña de 4 años en Rioverde.* En *El sol de San Luis*. Sección Local. 23 de agosto de 2019. Disponible en: <https://www.elsoldesanluis.com.mx/local/impune-ultraje-sexual-a-nina-de-4-anos-en-rioverde-4081232.html>
- RUBIO, Carlos. *Niña abusada sexualmente por sus maestras de kínder en Rioverde; padres se manifiestan en CEE-AV.* En *Astrolábio. Diario Digital*. 23 de agosto de 2019. Disponible en: <https://www.astrolabio.com.mx/nina-abusada-sexualmente-por-sus-maestras-del-kinder-en-rioverde-padres-se-manifiestan-en-ceeav/>
- RAMÍREZ, Sergio. *Destapan abuso sexual a dos niñas en colegios privados de CDMX y SLP.* En *Megalopolismx Informando a la gran urbe*. 5 de septiembre de 2017. Disponible en: <https://megalopolismx.com/noticia/26473/destapan-abuso-sexual-a-dos-ninas-en-colegios-privados-de-cdmx-y-slp>
- *Abuso sexual infantil en Rio Verde.* En *Arco Informativo. Plataforma con Integridad*. 26 de junio de 2017. Disponible en: <http://arcoinformativo.com/abuso-sexual-infantil-en-rio-verde/>
- *La historia de Lía, la pequeña violada impunemente por pederastas, sale a la luz durante la marcha feminista.* En *Las protagonistas. Periodismo con perspectiva de género*. Sección País. 17 de agosto de 2020. Disponible en: <https://billieparknoticias.com/la-historia-de-lia-la-pequena-violada-impunemente-por-pederastas-sale-a-la-luz-durante-marcha-feminista/>
- *Violaron a su hija en la escuela y le repararán el daño a la agresora.* En *Imagen Noticias*. 4 de septiembre de 2020. Disponible en: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q7UoSiiCTkM>

Social media information:

- <https://twitter.com/ddaengbarbie/status/1306253579158683648/photo/1>
- <https://twitter.com/ddaengbarbie/status/1306253579158683648/photo/>
- <https://twitter.com/ddaengbarbie/status/1306253579158683648/photo/2>

Appendix II

Base de datos de identificación de patrones

Nº	Año	Nombre escuela	Pública o privada	Estado	Ciudad	Grado	Número de víctimas	Edades	Número de agresores	Puesto	Agresores externos	Cámaras	Juegos de roles/especificación	Violencia inusual	Sacan de la escuela	Sedantes
Casos con identificación de patrones																
1	2016	Circulo infantil Personalizado S.C. y/o Colegio Circulo Educativo	Privada	CDMX	Cuajimalpa	Kinder	20 https://www.mgsnoticias.com.mx/noticias-del-dia/frenar-y-sancionar-abuso-sexual-en-escuelas-de-la-cdmx-victor-romo/	4 años. https://revistacardinalia.wordpress.com/2017/11/06/denuncian-presuntas-violaciones-de-maestros-contras-20-ninos-de-4-anos/	4 https://www.sdpnoticias.com/local/cdmx/cuajimalpa-vinculan-proceso-maestra-kinder.html https://www.facebook.com/Justicia-Colegio-C3%ADrculo-Infantil-Personalizado-252411075282600/?_rdc=1&_rd	Maestras	Sí https://web.facebook.com/Justicia-Colegio-C3%ADrculo-Infantil-Personalizado-252411075282600/	Sí https://www.sdpnoticias.com/local/cdmx/cuajimalpa-vinculan-proceso-maestra-kinder.html	Sí https://periodismoatodapru ba.blogspot.com/2019/08/m-iss-gaby-me-toca-mi-vagina-y-me-dice.html?m=1&fbclid=IwAR0xODv27L_7a5K5_xZR8a-0fSsK1JBJSoHVUP3brbBSStMP29nqr0z4	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	
2	2014	Care	Privada	CDMX		Guardería	4 https://www.excelsior.com.mx/comunidad/2014/03/15/948858	No se tiene información	1 https://www.excelsior.com.mx/comunidad/2014/03/15/948858	Maestro de educación física	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	Sí https://www.excelsior.com.mx/comunidad/2014/03/15/948858	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información
3	2017	Fray Juan Ruiz de Cabañas y Crespo	Pública	Jalisco		Jardín de Niños	Entre 3 y 15 https://aristeginoticias.com/1807/mexico/detienen-a-maestra-de-kinder-en-jalisco-por-abuso-sexual-contras-ninos/	3 a 6 años https://www.noticiaszm.com/zmg1748.htm	3 ó 4 https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=efCW4imgC3s	Maestra Directora https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=efCW4imgC3s	2 hombres https://www.noticiaszm.com/zmg1748.htm	Sí https://peru.com/mundo/mexico/mexico-detienen-a-maestra-de-kinder-en-jalisco-por-abuso-sexual-contras-ninos/ https://www.elcomercio.com/actualidad/detencion-maestra-mexico-abuso-infantil.html	Sí https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=efCW4imgC3s https://aristeginoticias.com/1807/mexico/detienen-a-maestra-de-kinder-en-jalisco-por-abuso-sexual-contras-ninos/ https://www.am.com.mx/noticias/Abusa-maestra-a-11-menores-y-la-vinculan-a-red-de-pornografia-20170718-0035.html	No	No	

4	2015	3 de Mayo de 1535	Pública	Baja California	Tijuana	Jardín de Niños	19 https://www.milenio.com/policia/profesor-ingles-abuso-19-ninos-preescolar-tijuana	4-5 años https://www.milenio.com/policia/profesor-ingles-abuso-19-ninos-preescolar-tijuana	2 a 4 https://www.milenio.com/policia/profesor-ingles-abuso-19-ninos-preescolar-tijuana	Maestra de grupo	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	Sí Recomendación 10/2016 Comisión de Derechos Humanos Baja California	Sí https://www.milenio.com/policia/profesor-ingles-abuso-19-ninos-preescolar-tijuana	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	
5	2016	Montessori Matatena	Privada	Ciudad de México		Jardín de Niños	16 https://www.milenio.com/estados/9-ninos-sufreron-abuso-kinder-matatena-mama	2-5 años https://www.milenio.com/estados/9-ninos-sufreron-abuso-kinder-matatena-mama	Administrador	No se tiene información	Sí https://www.entrevistas.com.mx/2016/04/indagan-pornografia-infantil-en-kinder.html?m=1 https://www.proceso.com.mx/nacional/cdmx/2016/5/6/se-p-pg-capitalina-van-contrael-caso-montessori-matatena-163915.html https://lopezdorica.com/nacional/clausuran-actividades-en-montessori-matatena-tras-denuncias-de-abuso-sexual/	Sí https://www.animapolitico.com/2016/05/pertajes-psicologos-confirman-la-agresion-sexual-a-2-menores-en-el-kinder-matatena/ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nw2xuH6EBR0 https://lopezdorica.com/nacional/clausuran-actividades-en-montessori-matatena-tras-denuncias-de-abuso-sexual/	Sí https://www.facebook.com/denunciainformal2/posts/273310449680854 https://periodismoatodapru ba.blogspot.com/2016/04/ra-fa-me-toca-mi-pilin-me-da-medicina-en.html?pref=tw https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gpekU437GE https://lopezdorica.com/nacional/clausuran-actividades-en-montessori-matatena-tras-denuncias-de-abuso-sexual/	No se tiene información	Sí https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Do2nBW15P-A&feature=share&list=PLRkZrRQk9nmhDP-REWS0p1BI_fuUYfG https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gpekU437GE		
6	2001	Jardín de Niños Arq. Ramiro González del Sordo	Pública	CDMX		Jardín de Niños	4 Recomendación 039/2002 Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos	3-5 años	3 o más Recomendación 039/2002 Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos	Maestros y maestra	Sí Recomendación 039/2002 Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos	Sí Recomendación 039/2002 Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos	Sí Recomendación 039/2002 Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos	Sí Recomendación 039/2002 Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos	Sí Recomendación 039/2002 Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos	Sí Recomendación 039/2002 Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos	Sí Recomendación 039/2002 Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos
7	2017	Escuela B	Pública	CDMX		Jardín de Niños	49 Información resguardada por la ODI	3-5 años Información resguardada por la ODI	8 Información resguardada por la ODI	Maestros y maestras. Personal administrativo Información resguardada por la ODI	Sí. Información resguardada por la ODI	Sí Información resguardada por la ODI	Sí Información resguardada por la ODI	Sí Información resguardada por la ODI	Sí Información resguardada por la ODI	Sí Información resguardada por la ODI	
8	2007	Jardín de Niños "Andrés Oscoy"	Pública	CDMX	Iztapalapa	Jardín de Niños	33 Causa penal 72/2011-I, y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012, Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México.	3-5 años Causa penal 72/2011-I, y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012, Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México.	7 Causa penal 72/2011-I, y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012, Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México.	Consejer Director Auxiliar de Dirección Mantenimiento 2 personas de Servicio Social	Sí Causa penal 72/2011-I, y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012, Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México.	Sí Causa penal 72/2011-I, y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012, Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México.	No Causa penal 72/2011-I, y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012, Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México.	Sí Causa penal 72/2011-I, y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012, Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México.	Sí Causa penal 72/2011-I, y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012, Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México.	Sí Causa penal 72/2011-I, y sus acumuladas 102/2011, 156/2011 y 52/2012, Juzgado Séptimo de Distrito en Procesos Penales en la Ciudad de México.	
9	2011	Jardín de Niños Laura Elena Arce Cavazos	Pública	EdoMex	Cuautitlán	Jardín de Niños	9 Causa Penal 291/11, Juzgado de Control y Juicio Oral del Distrito Judicial de Cuautitlán, Estado de México.	3-5 años Causa Penal 291/11, Juzgado de Control y Juicio Oral del Distrito Judicial de Cuautitlán, Estado de México.	5 Causa Penal 291/11, Juzgado de Control y Juicio Oral del Distrito Judicial de Cuautitlán, Estado de México.	Maestra, maestra, Directora y Consejer	No	Sí Causa Penal 291/11, Juzgado de Control y Juicio Oral del Distrito Judicial de Cuautitlán, Estado de México.	No	Sí Causa Penal 291/11, Juzgado de Control y Juicio Oral del Distrito Judicial de Cuautitlán, Estado de México.	No	No	

10	2018	Jardín de niños Idolina Gaona de Ruiz	Pública	Jalisco	Zapopan	Jardín de Niños	4 Recomendación 34/2019 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	4 Recomendación 34/2019 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	1 Recomendación 34/2019 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	Conserje	No se tiene información	Sí Recomendación 34/2019 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	Sí Recomendación 34/2019 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	No se tiene información	No	No
11	2012	Jardín de Niños Carlos González Peña	Pública	Jalisco	Lagos de Moreno	Jardín de Niños	1+ Expediente de queja 7136/2018/I de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	4 Expediente de queja 7136/2018/I de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	3 Expediente de queja 7136/2018/I de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	Maestro de educación física, directora y la otras personas de las que no se tiene información.	No se tiene información	No	No	Sí Expediente de queja 7136/2018/I de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	Sí. Expediente de queja 7136/2018/I de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	No
12	2011	Escuela Primaria Adolfo López Mateos	Pública	Jalisco	Zapopan	Jardín de Niños	5 Recomendación 19/14 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	Primero y segundo de primaria Recomendación 19/14 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	1 Recomendación 19/14 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	Profesor	No se tiene información	Sí Recomendación 19/14 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información
13	2014	Jardín de Niños "Estado de México"	Pública	EDOMEX		Jardín de Niños	8 https://planamayor.com.mx/consignana-la-directora-de-kinder-y-a-dos-conserjes-por-encubrir-abusos-de-albaniles/	4 y 5 años Recomendación 19/14 de la Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco	8 https://www.milenio.com/policia/investigacion-albaniles-abuso-sexual-kinder-xtapaluca	6 Albañiles y 2 conserjes	Sí https://planamayor.com.mx/consignana-la-directora-de-kinder-y-a-dos-conserjes-por-encubrir-abusos-de-albaniles/	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene suficiente información https://www.milenio.com/policia/investigacion-albaniles-abuso-sexual-kinder-xtapaluca https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=MkKw7-udiNao&le=Uj6zvoU/YFFAingCoAFC https://adnoticias.mx/inician-proceso-contralbaniles-36977/ https://www.tolucanoticias.com/2014/01/confirman-2-violaciones-en-kinder.html	No se tiene información	No se tiene información
14	2017	Luis Gonzaga Urbina	Privada	San Luis Potosí	Rioverde	Jardín de Niños	1 https://billieparkemoticias.com/la-historia-de-la-pequeña-impunemente-por-pederastas-sale-a-la-luz-durante-marcha-feminista/	4 años https://billieparkemoticias.com/la-historia-de-la-pequeña-impunemente-por-pederastas-sale-a-la-luz-durante-marcha-feminista/	3 https://billieparkemoticias.com/la-historia-de-la-pequeña-impunemente-por-pederastas-sale-a-la-luz-durante-marcha-feminista/	Maestras Psicóloga	Sí https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=q7UoSiCTkM	Sí https://billieparkemoticias.com/la-historia-de-la-pequeña-impunemente-por-pederastas-sale-a-la-luz-durante-marcha-feminista/	Sí Recomendación 28/2018 Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos de SLP https://www.elsoldesaniua.com.mx/lo-california-ultaje-sexual-a-nina-de-4-años-en-rioverde-5081292.html https://twitter.com/ddebarbaribastan/130625379158683648/photo/1 https://www.astrolabio.com.mx/nina-abusada-sexualmente-por-rioverde-padres-se-manifiestan-en-ceeav/	Sí https://megapolismx.com/noticia/26473/destapan-abuso-sexual-a-dos-ninas-en-colegios-privados-de-cdmx-y-slp	No se tiene información	No se tiene información

15	2007 a 2018	Colegio Tlatelli	Privada	Morelos	Tezotlán	Jardín de Niños	5 hasta 29 posibles casos (más de 40 años) https://www.milenio.com/estados/profesores-acusan-abuso-sexual-kinder-morelos https://www.excelsior.com.mx/nacional/denuncian-abuso-a-ninos-de-kinder-en-tezotlan-morelos/1272401	Desde maternal 2 y 5 años https://www.milenio.com/estados/profesores-acusan-abuso-sexual-kinder-morelos	2 https://www.milenio.com/estados/profesores-acusan-abuso-sexual-kinder-morelos	Directora y Maestra	Encargada de seguridad del pueblo.	Sí https://www.excelsior.com.mx/nacional/denuncian-abuso-a-ninos-de-kinder-en-tezotlan-morelos/1272401	Sí https://www.milenio.com/estados/profesores-acusan-abuso-sexual-kinder-morelos https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=V07aahYcVa0	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información
16	2006	Instituto San Felipe	Privada	Oaxaca		Primaria	1 https://cimacnoticias.com.mx/noticia/oaxaca-gente-pudiente-apoya-a-pederastas-del-instituto-san-felipe/	4 años http://erradiquemostadiscriminacion.blogspot.com/2007/10/la-historia-del-abuso-en-el-instituto.html	4 http://erradiquemostadiscriminacion.blogspot.com/2007/10/la-historia-del-abuso-en-el-instituto.html	Maestra de computación Dueña y directora	No	Sí https://www.ciudadania-express.com/2010/02/06/inducen-condena-a-profesora-del-instituto-san-felipe/san-felipe-3/	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información
17	2008	Colegio Miguel de Cervantes	Privada	Oaxaca		Jardín de Niños	4 http://www.cronica.com.mx/notas/2008/350843.html	3 y 4 años http://www.cronica.com.mx/notas/2008/350843.html	5 http://www.cronica.com.mx/notas/2008/350843.html	Director Familia Maestra	No se tiene información	Sí http://www.cronica.com.mx/notas/2008/350843.html https://www.proceso.com.mx/nacional/2008/7/23/prision-para-maestros-pederastas-en-oaxaca-26530.html	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información

12	2017	Colegio Bilingue Little Kids	Privada	Tamaulipas	Matamoros	Preescolar	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	3 Respuesta a solicitud de Información Pública registrada con el número 944620	Directora Maestra de grupo	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información
13	2015	Jardín de Niños Delfina Castoreña	Pública	Zacatecas	Luis Moya	Preescolar	6 Recomendación 10/2015 Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Zacatecas	No se tiene información	1 Recomendación 10/2015 Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Zacatecas	Maestro de educación física	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	Si Recomendación 10/2015 Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Zacatecas	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información
14	2012	Escuela Primaria 20 de noviembre	Pública	Edomex	Edomex	Primaria	27 Recomendación 7/2013 Comisión de los Derechos Humanos del Estado de México	No se tiene información	1 Recomendación 7/2013 Comisión de los Derechos Humanos del Estado de México	Maestro Taller Banda de guerra	No se tiene información	Si Recomendación 7/2013 Comisión de los Derechos Humanos del Estado de México	Si Recomendación 7/2013 Comisión de los Derechos Humanos del Estado de México	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información
15	2015	Jardín de Niños Tomás Escobedo Barba	Pública	Jalisco	Tlaquepaque	Preescolar	12 Recomendación 4/2016 de la Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco.	3 a 5 Recomendación 4/2016 de la Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco.	1 Recomendación 4/2016 de la Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos del Estado de Jalisco.	Maestro de educación física	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene suficiente información Recomendación 7/2013 Comisión de los Derechos Humanos del Estado de México	No se tiene información	No se tiene información
16	2019	Varios Planteles	Pública	Oaxaca	Zona Mixe	Primaria	Mas de 10 niños https://www.nvnoticias.com/nota/122809/acusan-profesor-de-violar-alumnas-en-la-zona-mixe	7 y 16 años https://www.nvnoticias.com/nota/122809/a-cusan-profesor-de-violar-alumnas-en-la-zona-mixe	1 https://www.nvnoticias.com/nota/122809/a-cusan-profesor-de-violar-alumnas-en-la-zona-mixe	Maestro	No se tiene información	https://www.nvnoticias.com/nota/122809/acusan-profesor-de-violar-alumnas-en-la-zona-mixe	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información
17	2018-2019	Ignacio Manuel Altamirano	Pública	Guerrero	Ciudad Altamirano	Primaria	13 https://suracapulco.mx/dan-seis-anos-de-carcel-a-un-maestro-acusado-de-abuso-sexual-de-ninas-en-primaria-de-ajuchilan/	No se tiene información	3 https://suracapulco.mx/dan-seis-anos-de-carcel-a-un-maestro-acusado-de-abuso-sexual-de-ninas-en-primaria-de-ajuchilan/	Maestros	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene suficiente información	Si https://suracapulco.mx/dan-seis-anos-de-carcel-a-un-maestro-acusado-de-abuso-sexual-de-ninas-en-primaria-de-ajuchilan/	No se tiene información
18	2020	Kínder 260 "Estefanía Castañeda"	Pública	Quintana Roo	Cancún	Preescolar	7 https://www.24horasqroo.mx/municipios/denuncian-abuso-en-kinder-de-cancun-podrian-ser-los-conserjes/	4 a 6 años	3 https://www.24horasqroo.mx/municipios/denuncian-abuso-en-kinder-de-cancun-podrian-ser-los-conserjes/	Conserjes	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene suficiente información https://depeso.com/quintana-roo/cancun/noticias-noticias-hoy-policia-los-ninos-no-se-tocan-denuncian-abuso-sexual-menor-edad-kinder-estefania-castaneda-supermanzana-260-cancun/ https://www.24horasqroo.mx/municipios/denuncian-abuso-en-kinder-de-cancun-podrian-ser-los-conserjes/	No se tiene información	No se tiene información
19	2000	CENDI César Uscanga uscanga	Pública	Morelos			20 https://archivo.eluniversal.com.mx/estados/8904.html	2-5 años https://archivo.eluniversal.com.mx/estados/8904.html	eluniversal.com.mx/est	Conserjes	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información	No se tiene información

CASOS SIN INDICIOS DE INTERÉS					COMENTARIO	
1	1	2018-2019 Fuente: https://www.elmanana.com/citan-a-un-profesor-	Ford 74	Tamaulipas		
2	2	2019	José María Morelos y Pavón	Querétaro		
3	4	2020	Aquiles Serdán	Edomex		
4	5	2016	Miguel Hernández	Edomex		
5						
6	8	2018	Niños Héroes	SLP		
7	9	2009	Monica Pretelini	Edomex	Contactos en la política. Arturo Montiel	
8	10	2014	Héroes de Nacoziari	San Luis Potosí		
9	11	2019	Bilingüe Niños Héroes	Hidalgo		
10	12	2019	Isabel Tiburcio de Leo	Veracruz		
11	13	2019	Nezahualpilli	Edomex		
12	15	2016	Emma Willard			
13	16	2016	Niños de Belén	Querétaro		
14	17	2016	México	Querétaro		
15	18	2008	Carlos Pellicer Cámara			
16	21	2019	Inés Villareal	CDMX		
17	22	2019	Juan Escutia	Coahuila		
18	23	2020	Jean Piaget	Durango		
19	25	2019	Josefina Rangel Acosta	SLP		
20	29	2017	Lázaro Cárdenas	Chiapas		
21	30	2010	Jose María Luis Mora	Quintana Roo	Ojo! Dicen que creen que hay red de pederastia porque entre maestros se encubren	
22	33	2017	María Pacheco Blanco	Guerrero		
23	34	2018	Tlaxco	Qro		
24	35	2018	Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez	Gto		
25	36	2019	Lev Vigotsky	Gto	Había cámaras que estaban desconectadas	
26	37	2013	Doctor Belisario Domínguez Palencia	Chiapas		

26	39	2018	Felipe Carrillo Puerto	Tamaulipas		
27	40	2019	José María Morelos y Pavón Puebla	Puebla		
28	43	2009	Gregorio Torres Quintero	Guanajuato		
29						
30	45	2014	Niños Héroes	Guanajuato		
31						
32	47	2008	Escuela Primaria Lázaro Cárdenas	Oaxaca		
33	48	2017	Jardín de Niños SLP sin identificar	SLP		
34						
35	50	2013	"Escuela Emiliano Zapata, Zacatecas"	Zacatecas		
36	51	2011	Escuela Primaria Unión Campesina	Hidalgo		
37	55	2019	Escuela SN Oaxaca Preescolar	Oaxaca		
38	56		Escuela Primaria Sin Identificar Gto	Gto		
41	58	2014	Escuela Primaria "Alicia García Ramírez"	Gto		
42	59	2018	Escuela Primaria "Francisco González Bocanegra"	Gto	Les toma fotos cuando entran al baño y en clase de educación física	
43	63	2016	Escuela primaria bilingue intercultural Justo Sierra	Jalisco		
44	65	2005	Escuela Primaria Tierra y Libertad	Jalisco		
45	68	2009	Escuela Primaria Hemenegildo Galeana	Jalisco		
46	69	2010	Escuela Primaria Ricardo Flores Magón	Jalisco	Toma fotos sentadas al frente	
47	71	2018	Ing. Miguel Rebolledo	Edomex		
48	75	2013	Moctezuma Ilhuicamina	Puebla		
49	77	2019	Leobardo C. Ruiz	Zacatecas		
50	78	2017	Bicentenario de la independencia de México	Quintana roo		
51	83	2017	Mi patria es primero	Tlaxcala		
52	84	2008	Escuela primaria Cuauhtémoc	Tlaxcala		
53	85		Jardín de Niños Moctezuma Ilhuicamina	Hidalgo		

54	89	2014	Escuela Primaria Bilingüe Ignacio Zaragoza	Oaxaca	
55	90	2019	Escuela primaria de la comunidad rural de San Ignacio de Arareco	Chihuahua	
56	91	2015	Moctezuma Ilhuicamina SLP	SLP	
	38	2017-2018	Escuela Primaria Miguel Hidalgo, Aquismón	Hidalgo	Les tomaba fotos
11	53	2010	Escuela primaria CDMX	CDMX	zona y cambio de escuela. Llevaba a una niña a su casa.
12	57	2009	Escuela Primaria "Héroes de Chapultepec"	Guanajuato	
	87		Liceo Modemo de Cuautla	Morelos	
	92	2019	Escuela Activa Jean Piaget Tabasco	Tabasco	

NO	INDICIOS				COMENTARIO
1	7	2016	Jardín de Niños "Octavio Paz"	Oaxaca	Fotografías y IEEPO SNTE
2	10	2014	Héroes de Nacozañi	San Luis Potosí	Dinámica de papá y mamá
3	20	2019	República del Perú	CDMX	Dstrucción de evidencia. Dos agresores directos
4	14	2013	Emiliano Zapata	Edomex	Intervención pública SNTE
5	24	2019	Niños Hérores	CDMX	Dstrucción de evidencia. 2 adultos con antecedentes violencia sexua
6	26	2019	Guadalupe Borja	Coahuila	Dos agresores directos interactuando
7	27	2019	Federico Froebel	Edomex	Supervisores abusan de ella. Otro caso de un conserje
8	28	2018	Margarita Maza de Juárez	Nuevo León	Extimos. Cuadrilla de trabajadores o profesores
9	31	2016	Dr. Rafael Pascacio Gamboa	Chiapas	Maestro encubierto y maestra toma fotos
10	42	2009	Leyes de Reforma	Guanajuato	
11	44	2011	Narciso Mendoza	Guanajuato	Ritual en el baño
12	46	2017	Colegio Bilingue Little Kids	Tamaulipas	Muchas maestras
13	49	2015	Jardín de Niños Delfina Castoreña	Zacatecas	Tovamiento entre niños
14	52	2012	Escuela Primaria 20 de noviembre	EdoMex	Fotografías
15	67	2015	Jardín de Niños Tomás Escobedo Barba	Jalisco	Participación conjunta
16	76	2018-2019	Ignacio Manuel Altamirano	Guerrero	3 casos distintos en la misma escuela
17	79	2020	Kínder 260 "Estefanía Castañeda"	QRoo	Maestras defienden
18	88	2000	CENDI César Uscanga uscanga	Morelos	Dos intendentes
	73	2019	Varios Planteles	Oaxaca	Está el nombre del profesor

NO	CASOS DE INTERÉS EVIDENTE			COMENTARIO	
1	3	2016	Circulo infantil Personalizado S.C. y/o Colegio Circulo Educativo	CDMX	
2	6	2014	Care	CDMX	
3	19	2017	Fray Juan Ruiz de Cabañas y Crespo	Jalisco	
4	32	2016	3 de Mayo de 1535	BC	Dinámicas entre niños
5	41	2016	Montessori Matatena	CDMX	
6	54	2001	Jardín de Niños Arq. Ramiro González del Sordo	CDMX	
7	60	2017	Jardín de Niños "Marcelino de Champagnat"	CDMX	
8	61	2007	Jardín de Niños "Andrés Oscoy"	CDMX	
9	62	2011	Jardín de Niños Laura Elena Arce Cavazos	CDMX	
10	64	2018	Jardín de niños Idolina Gaona de Ruiz	Jalisco	
11	66	2012	Jardín de Niños Carlos González Peña	Jalisco	
12	70	2011	Escuela Primaria Adolfo López Mateos	Jalisco	
13	72	2014	Jardín de Niños "Estado de México"	EdoMex	
14	74	2017	Luis Gonzaga Urbina	SLP	
15	80	2007 a 2018	Tiatelli	Morelos	
16	81	2006	Instituto San Felipe	Oaxaca	
17	82	2008	Colegio Miguel de Cervantes	Oaxaca	
18	86	2006	Colegio Oakwood	Morelos	



Oficina de Defensoría de los
Derechos de la Infancia a.c.