

**UNIVERSIDAD ARTURO PRAT**

70.777.500-9

CASA CENTRAL UNAP

AV. ARTURO PRAT 2120 IQUIQUE

**ORDEN DE COMPRA****N° 96989**

<b>Departamento</b>	:	VICERRECTORIA DE INVESTIGACION	<b>JUNIO 2, 2020</b>
<b>Proveedor</b>	:	CLAUDIA ANDREA SANDOVAL SANCHEZ	
<b>RUT</b>	:	14157347-0	
<b>Dirección</b>	:	,	<b>Nro.ID Chile Compra</b>
<b>Fono</b>	:	569 92261991	
<b>Generado por</b>	:	RRMU -ROMINA ANDREA ROJAS MUÑOZ	
<b>Atención Sr.(a)</b>	:		
<b>Solicitamos UDS.</b>	:	ENTREGAR	<b>En:</b>
<b>Condiciones de Pago:</b>		30 DIAS	<b>Plazo Entrega:</b> Por Definir

CANTIDAD	UNIDAD	DETALLE	V. UNITARIO	TOTAL
1	SE	Pago de traducción la columna "Asylum, Borders and Mass Detention at U.S. Mexico Border during COVID - 19" de los autores Jeremy Slack and Josiah Heyman del Center for Interamerican and Border Studies de la Universidad de Texas El Paso. (Traductora: Claudia Andrea Sandoval Sánchez, RUN 14.157.347-0, con Boleta de Honorarios)	78.039	78.039
		<b>SUBTOTAL</b>		<b>78.039</b>
		<b>DESCUENTO</b> 0,0 %		<b>0</b>
		<b>OTROS DESCUENTOS</b> 0,0 %		<b>0</b>
		<b>OTROS CARGOS</b>		<b>0</b>
		<b>IMPTO.</b> 0 %		<b>0</b>
		<b>TOTAL IVA INCLUIDO</b> \$		<b>78.039</b>

Cuenta	Código Gestión	Proyecto
1220619000	IQUD17CYT	020202200037

SOLIC. DE COMPRA 33951

**Observación**

Pago de Traducción esta solicitud la realiza la Sra. Marcela Tapia, FONDECYT N°1171722

Firma Responsable

**NOTA: Al presentar la FACTURA, original y dos copias, debe acompañarse la presente orden, sin la cual NO será PAGADA.**

## ADJUDICACION

SOLICITUD DE MATERIALES / SERVICIOS

### Solicitante

Nombre : Yasna Veronica Vergara Olivares

Cargo : Administrativo

Unidad : Vicerrectoría De Investigación, Innovación Y Postgrado

Derivación : Sin estado de derivación

Rubro Compra : Servicios

**Detalles de la compra :** Pago de Traducción esta solicitud la realiza la Sra. Marcela Tapia, FONDECYT N°1171722

Cant.	Artículo	SubRubro	Un.	Descripción	Valor Adjudicado	Cod. Gestión	Proyecto	Cuenta	Adjudicado
1	Traduccion	Traducción	SE	Pago de traducción la columna "Asylum, Borders and Mass Detention at U.S. Mexico Border during COVID - 19" de los autores Jeremy Slack and Josiah Heyman del Center for Interamerican and Border Studies de la Universidad de Texas El Paso. (Traductora: Claudia Andrea Sandoval Sánchez, RUN 14.157.347-0, con Boleta de Honorarios)	78.039	IQUD17CYT	020202200037	1220619000	Si
<b>TOTAL SOLICITUD : \$78.039</b>									

### CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN

- Precio - 70(%)
- Calidad Técnica de los Bienes y Servicios - 30(%)



CDT: 20200500100258366

Guillermo Leandro Guzmán Gómez

Docente Directivo Superior



CDT: 20200500100258395

Romina Eugenia Campillay Campillay

Encargado De Área

SOLICITUD DE MATERIALES / SERVICIOS

**Solicitante**

Nombre : Yasna Veronica Vergara Olivares Cargo : Administrativo  
 Unidad : VICERRECTORÍA DE INVESTIGACIÓN, INNOVACIÓN Y Rubro Compra : Servicios  
 POSTGRADO  
 E-mail : yavergara@unap.cl Telefonos : /

**Detalles de la compra :** Pago de Traducción esta solicitud la realiza la Sra. Marcela Tapia, FONDECYT N°1171722

Cant.	Artículo	SubRubro	Un.	Descripción	Valor Estimado	Valor Real	Cod. Gestión	Proyecto	Responsable
1	Traduccion	Traducción	SE	Pago de traducción la columna "Asylum, Borders and Mass Detention at U.S. Mexico Border during COVID - 19" de los autores Jeremy Slack and Josiah Heyman del Center for Interamerican and Border Studies de la Universidad de Texas El Paso. (Traductora: Claudia Andrea Sandoval Sánchez, RUN 14.157.347-0, con Boleta de Honorarios)	78.039		IQUD17CYT	020202200037	10869980

**Dirección a despachar lo solicitado :**

**CRITERIOS DE EVALUACIÓN**

- Precio - 70(%)
- Calidad Técnica de los Bienes y Servicios - 30(%)



CDT: 20200500100258366  
 Guillermo Leandro Guzmán GÓmez  
 Docente Directivo Superior



CDT: 20200500100258395  
 Romina Eugenia Campillay Campillay  
 Encargado De Área

## Asylum, Borders and Mass Detention at the U.S. Mexico Border during COVID – 19

Jeremy Slack and Josiah Heyman

COVID – 19 has fully exposed the danger and violence enacted at the U.S. Mexico border. The Trump administration's approach toward immigration continues, broadly aiming to end immigration and asylum from Latin America and beyond. The public health emergency strengthens powers of the executive branch (already extreme at the border) and provides rhetorical cover in terms of fear of the outside, even if that is inapplicable in this situation. The Department of Homeland Security has worsened existing harmful practices while failing to take steps to protect asylum seekers. There has been no significant move to release individuals from custody, while the Border Patrol has suspended asylum, and rapidly returns everyone apprehended at the border.

In-line with Trump's goals from the beginning, immigration (legal and asylum-seeking) has been completely halted under a supposedly temporary public health policy of closing all immigrant entry. In all likelihood the Trump administration plans to make this permanent. There now is in effect a 60 day halt to most legal immigration. Immigrants and non-immigrant visitors from outside the country cannot get visas because interviews have halted at consulates. All that is left are these exceptions: adjustment of status to legal permanent residency of temporary residents already inside the country, permanent residency for spouses and minor children of U.S. citizens, immigration of family members of U.S. armed service members, and immigration of health care workers. Even naturalization ceremonies have been frozen. U.S. policy, without legislation and under the guise of a public health emergency has shifted to heavily controlled non-immigrant contract labor migration. Non-immigrant labor, readily imported and expelled, and lacking rights and standing in the larger society, appears to be the path forward in the new migration regime.

Asylum has also been halted. There had been two paths for asylum seekers at the Mexican border, entering and asking for asylum via ports of entry and asking for asylum after unauthorized entry outside of ports. In the previous policy of "metering," asylum-seekers who came to ports of entry were physically blocked from stepping into U.S. territory and making applications; only a few or even zero are allowed in per day. After several years of this practice, thousands of people have been waiting in Mexican border cities. Now, no asylum applications are being accepted at ports at all. Likewise, all new individuals who are apprehended outside of ports are immediately removed despite claims of fear of persecution. There are also unknown, but substantial numbers of Mexicans fleeing the horrific criminal and authorized violence, halted at the border.

Meanwhile a large non-Mexican population was waiting in Mexican northern border cities under the so-called "Migrant Protection Protocol" (MPP, also known as Remain in Mexico). People who had immigration court hearings, mainly for asylum, were sent back to Mexico to wait on long-delayed court hearings. Now, in perverse policy, they need to check in at the U.S. border but their court dates are cancelled. They must still line up at U.S. ports in unsanitary

crowds at 4 AM to check-in and receive new court dates. Mexico has declared that they will not accept deported foreign nationals who are not in MPP, while it appears that people are still being enrolled into MPP (all of whom are non-Mexicans), although there are conflicting reports.

Unaccompanied minors are an important vulnerable population whose risk is worsened by recent border policy changes. Previously, the U.S. government held them in Office of Refugee Resettlement shelters until they could be reunited with sponsors. A new border policy returns unaccompanied minors to home countries, unless a U.S. Border or Refugee and Resettlement officer detects signs of trafficking. This means refoulement of people, even children with serious asylum claims. Their treatment is a clear instance by which COVID-19 has been used as an excuse for the administration to do what they have long sought, to close the door on migrant minors.

The masses of waiting aspirants to asylum, Mexican and non-Mexican, live in a diverse, but almost always crowded set of dwellings, including migrant shelters, hotels, and open-air encampments. Tragically, these are ideal settings for the spread of COVID-19. Mexican northern border cities are rife with violent criminal organizations—last year was the worst on record in terms of homicides—and waiting and returned migrants are “raw meat” for official brutality, labor recruitment, kidnapping, torture, performative killings, and other inhuman processes.

The Mexican government’s role in this is cryptic. Given that Mexico currently has many fewer known COVID-19 cases than the United States, the Mexican government has accepted, perhaps encouraged, modest restrictions on legal entry imposed by both governments. Travel must be essential, but most activities are defined as essential. Mexico’s policies toward MPP and rapid removal of third country nationals from the United States to Mexico appear to defer to U.S. goals, but the scope remains unclear. Mexico’s own domestic situation also will take some time to unfold, as it is earlier in the epidemiological curve of COVID-19 spread, but the national public health response appears limited, while the economy is closely tied to the United States. The maquiladora export assembly industry (mostly at the border) deserves an essay itself, but in a nutshell the factories have been hotspots for COVID-19 transmission and death, yet the both national governments have insisted on plants remaining open. Transnational capitalism is essential, in their view, while local closure policies vary among border cities and by firm.

Connected to border policies, mass detention of mostly single adult asylum seekers, but also family units, in unsanitary conditions creates a potentially lethal cocktail of confinement and lack of medical attention. For years, scholars and advocates have documented conditions of neglect and lack of medical care, resulting in deaths in detention even in non-pandemic conditions. There are currently about 38,000 migrants in immigration detention, most of whom are seeking asylum. With the exception of Dilly and Karnes City, Texas, and Berks, Pennsylvania, the family detention centers, detained asylum seekers are mostly single adults. Some have served a criminal sentence prior to immigration detention but the vast majority are simply seeking asylum. The procedure governing release from detention while the case is decided, for trials that span years, is inconsistent and unaccountable. Despite government obfuscation, we learn of more and more detainees as well as employees testing positive for COVID-19, with one

acknowledged death in detention at the time of writing. Reports of lack of sanitation, crowded conditions and health risks trickle out. There is no reason that the vast majority of asylum seekers, and many other immigrants, could not be released to reduce or completely eliminate this detained population. The use of ankle monitors is already widespread.

The logistical difficulties in realizing the long-held Trump goal of eliminating asylum and other migration may in fact worsen physical and structural violence along the border. We worry about the potential for escalation of deterrence through brutality and social cleansing. Chaos and extreme circumstances often coincide with social cleansing, whether killings by police and military during the drug war in Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, or the use of Brazilian sporting events as cover for mass murders by the police. Akin to disaster capitalism, extreme circumstances (famine, drought, social upheaval) facilitate authoritarianism. Borders are particularly apt for the politics of fear, as the nationalism and racism symbolically categorize the inside as a vulnerable but protected home, and the outside as the source of all threats. COVID-19 belies this, as the threat is as fully inside and outside the enclosing border.

It is not hard to imagine a future where the United States, after devastating losses, has the novel Coronavirus under control, but it continues to spread rapidly in Mexico and Central America, providing a convenient scapegoat to justify Trump's white whale: the border wall. If the wall does little to slow migration, especially by asylum seekers looking to be arrested and then to enter the legal asylum-seeking process, what potential solutions exist aside from escalations in state violence (i.e. shoot on sight policies akin to East and West Germany or North and South Korea)? While some restrictive policies may have been effective at slowing the early spread, we are well past that now. These measures will serve as a dramatic precedent for limitations on human mobility, targeting the most vulnerable, and setting up future draconian restrictions.

Estimados,

Envío cotización para traducción del documento: "Ayslum, Borders and Mass Detention at the U.S. Mexico Border during COVID-19".

- Número de palabras del documento: 1393
- Valor por palabra (entrega rápida): \$50

TOTAL TRADUCCIÓN: \$69.650

Atte.

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