

I'm not a bot



You've probably driven by the DIF Community Center on Puerto Vallarta's north end, with families and kids outside, wondering what this building is about. DIF stands for Integrated Family Development, which helps families do better. It's like Mexico's welfare system, but instead of just being well-off, it's an attitude towards those in need, especially on a community level. Founded by Carmen Romano in 1977, DIF has been working hand-in-hand with the Mexican government to support public health programs and reduce child mortality rates significantly, alongside nineteen other countries. This success is partly due to the high rate (94%) of children under five being fully immunized. In Puerto Vallarta, DIF collaborates closely with the health department to promote vaccination awareness through various campaigns and works with local shelters for women and children in need, providing basic needs like food, shelter, clothing, education, and medical services. It also addresses child abuse allegations seriously and provides assistance to teenage mothers and recreational programs for kids through social centers. Con la creación de la SNDIF en 1986, se extendieron sus responsabilidades al convertirla en coordinadora de esfuerzos asistenciales, tanto a nivel federal como entre instituciones y organismos públicos y privados que prestan servicios sociales. Misión Ayudar al desarrollo integral de la población diseñando políticas públicas y ejecutando programas de asistencia social, así como coordinando el Sistema Nacional de Asistencia Social Pública y Privada en beneficio de las familias y personas vulnerables. Visión Ser un referente innovador en la inclusión al bienestar de la población vulnerable, actuando con honestidad, compromiso, respeto, empatía, calidez, calidad, efectividad y profesionalismo, bajo un enfoque de derechos. La SNDIF es una institución pública mexicana que se enfoca en fortalecer el bienestar de las familias mexicanas. La institución fue fundada por Carmen Romano, esposa del presidente mexicano José López Portillo. El Director Nacional de la DIF informa directamente al Presidente de México y ha sido tradicionalmente la Primera Dama de México. Las capítulas locales de la DIF reportan a los presidentes municipales y gobernadores. La Directora Nacional actual de la DIF es Margarita Zavala. La Autoridad Central Mexicana para Adopciones se encarga de implementar la Convención de La Haya, lo que incluye la certificación del cumplimiento de la Convención, incluyendo el Certificado 23 que garantiza que la adopción o la entrega de la custodia se realizaron en acuerdo con la Convención. La DIF es una institución pública encargada de implementar políticas nacionales sobre asuntos familiares y la ejecución de adopciones dentro del sistema legal. El proceso de adopción desde México debe seguir un procedimiento específico para cumplir con los requisitos de la Convención. To initiate an intercountry adoption in Mexico, prospective adoptive parents must first consult with the Sistema Nacional Para El Desarrollo Integral de la Familia (DIF) in Mexico City or the state where the adoption will take place. This is because procedures vary by state and it's recommended to get guidance from both the national DIF and the regional DIF. Once you've chosen an accredited adoption service provider, you need to apply for eligibility to adopt through USCIS with Form I-800A. After being deemed suitable to adopt, your information will be sent to the Central Authority in Mexico, which will review your application and determine if you're eligible under Mexican law. If approved, your name will be added to a waiting list maintained by DIF. Once both the US and Mexico confirm your eligibility, the DIF may provide you with a referral for a child. After submitting your case file to the U.S. Embassy, they will contact your adoption service provider to initiate the visa application process. The Embassy requires an immigrant visa application form (DS 260), a certified birth certificate for the child, photos, and a medical exam report from a panel physician. Once received, the Consular Officer reviews the case and evaluates compliance with the Hague Convention and potential visa ineligibilities. If deemed eligible, they notify the SRE and DIF of this initial determination through an Article 5 letter. Upon receiving the Article 5 letter, the State DIF office issues an Article 17 letter to the prospective adoptive parents and service provider, permitting them to proceed with the adoption process. In Convention country adoptions, prospective adoptive parents cannot proceed until both letters are issued; initiating the process before then can jeopardize the Hague adoption process. Before proceeding, prospective adoptive parents must reside in Mexico with the child for a one-to-three week pre-adoption trial period. The DIF suggests spending at least three months in Mexico to complete an adoption, including this trial period. The processing time for a Mexico adoption after receiving the Article 5 letter can range from three to eight months, varying depending on the state. Prospective adoptive parents should verify the specific timeframe with their respective state. The adoption application must be submitted through an authorized service provider to the Secretariat of Foreign Affairs (SRE). It is crucial for dual Mexican and U.S. nationals to note that only plenary adoptions are considered valid for intercountry adoptions, as simple adoptions do not meet Hague Convention requirements. The fees associated with DIF adoptions typically include all applicable taxes and cost around \$250 USD, though expenses can vary by state. The costs may also encompass legal services provided by the DIF office, but using an attorney is optional for adoptive parents. These fees should be itemized in the adoption contract. To proceed with the adoption process in Mexico, families are required to provide specific documents, including: - A certified copy of the prospective parent's birth certificate or U.S. passport as proof of citizenship. - Certified copies of marriage certificates if applicable. - An employer statement indicating position, years of service, and salary for the primary supporter. - Recent bank statements or evidence of financial holdings as proof of solvency. - Two letters of recommendation from individuals attesting to the adoptive parents' character. - A certificate from the state police verifying no police record, which can be fulfilled by an FBI fingerprint check for the I-800A. - A social, economic, and psychological study conducted by a state agency or authorized service provider. - Photographs of each prospective adoptive parent (3x3-inch color) and two 3x5-inch photographs in their home. All submitted documents must be apostilled, translated into Spanish by an official Mexican Consulate translator, and sent to the appropriate authorities for processing. For an organization or individual in Mexico acting as an adoption agent/representative, it is necessary to present your case to the Mexican court. Please note that additional documents may be required. Once your adoption is complete (or you have obtained legal custody of the child), there are a few more steps to take before heading home. You must apply for three documents for your child: 1. Birth Certificate - a new birth certificate will need to be issued for the child, with your name added as the parent. At the same time, the child should be registered under their new name with the Mexican authorities. 2. Mexican Passport - due to the adoption, a travel document or passport from Mexico is required for entry into the United States. The child must have a valid passport issued in their new name after the adoption proceedings are completed. For more information on obtaining this, please visit the relevant website. 3. U.S. Immigrant Visa - once you have obtained the birth certificate and passport, an immigrant visa will need to be applied for from the Department of State. You can visit the U.S. Embassy in Mexico City for a final review and approval of your child's I-800 petition, as well as for an immigrant visa that allows them to travel with you. Please note that this process may take at least 24 hours after the final interview, so it is advisable to verify current processing times before making travel arrangements. Additionally, there are specific requirements and considerations for certain groups of individuals, including dual nationals and long-term residents of Mexico. The adoption process for U.S. dual nationals requires careful consideration when adopting a Mexican child. It's crucial to explicitly state the intention to relocate the adopted child to the U.S. after the adoption is finalized, ensuring the Mexican authorities treat it as an intercountry adoption rather than a domestic one. The application and supporting documents must clearly indicate that the adoption is international in nature. If not, the adoption will be considered domestic, rendering the child ineligible for immediate travel to the U.S. The Mexican Central Authority has made it clear that they won't issue the necessary Article 23 Hague certification for domestic adoptions completed after April 1, 2008. For such cases, the adoptive parents may qualify their child for an IR-2 visa if they meet specific requirements, including two years of legal and physical custody outside the U.S. before filing the immigrant visa petition. This cohabitation must take place abroad. To pursue this option, a first step is to file an I-130 immigrant visa petition with USCIS.

Mexico d.f. meaning. What is mexico d.f.