



# Newsletter







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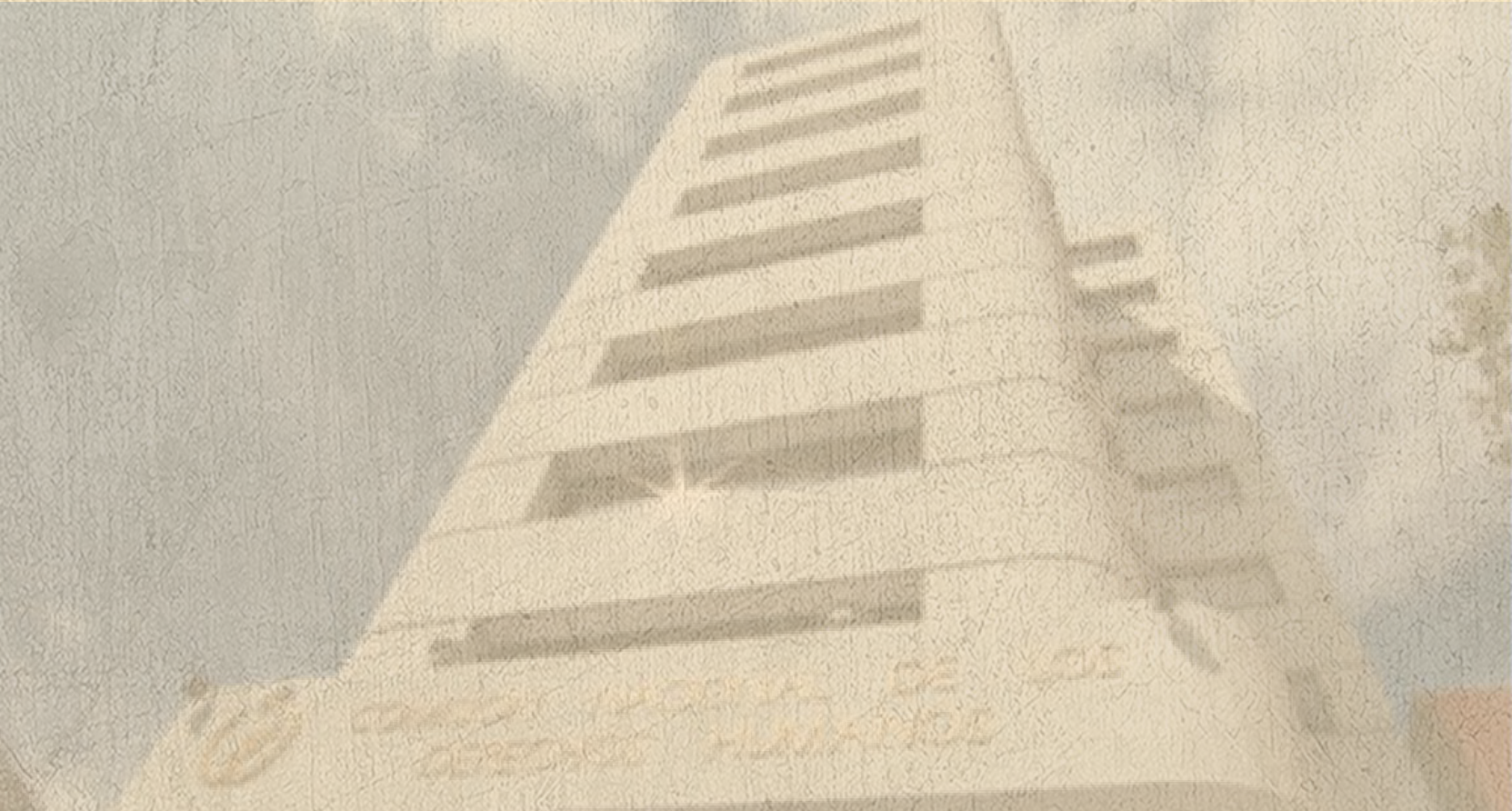
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## CNDH proposes Latin American Ombudspersons to interact more in the work of the Inter-American Human Rights System for a Victim's better attention

DGC/253/18

September 02, 2018

In order to strengthen and support the cooperation and complementarity with the Inter-American Human Rights System, the National Commission for Human Rights (CNDH) proposed to consider the Ombudsperson of Latin America as a natural reference in the processes of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (CorIDH) and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CIDH).

The Ombudsperson of the region should have a differentiated place beyond governments and civil society. In other words, they should have an own place in this relationship, in recognition of the importance of their position, as well as their legal and political participation.

This is how the Mexican Ombudsperson, Luis Raúl González Pérez, conveyed the concerns of the Ombudsperson of Latin America, leading a collaborative work meeting with the judges of the Commission, the commissioners of the IACHR and about twenty Ombudsperson of our country.

He affirmed that his Latin American counterparts have much to contribute and that they wish to become active actors. Mainly for the monitoring and

compliance of judgments, reports and proposals of these international organizations. He considered that it is an important niche for compliance and integral reparation, given the lack of commitment of the national States.

Before Margarette May Macaulay, Commission President of the IACHR; Eduardo Ferrer MacGregor, Presiding Judge of the CorIDH; Pablo Saavedra Alessandri, Executive Secretary of the CorIDH; José de Jesús Orozco Henríquez, Researcher of the Institute of Legal Research of the UNAM; Namiko Matsumoto Benítez, Ombudsperson of Veracruz and President of the Mexican Federation of Public Human Rights Organizations (FMOPDH), judges and commissioners of the CorIDH, thirty more members of the Commission, the Court and Public Human Rights Organizations of our country, González Pérez assured that, in alliance, within the complementarity and subsidiarity of regional bodies, the defense of human dignity will give more and better results.

He addressed how to support victims, how to take advantage of prevention mechanisms and influence structural changes in public policies and generate legisla-

tion. In addition, he proposed not only to accompany the victims who come to the regional system, but also to represent them in some emblematic cases.

He said that this meeting sought to strengthen communication with members of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and Inter-American Court on Human Rights (IACHR), as well as with the holders of Public Human Rights Organizations. He added that they advantage the visit to delivery of the Training Diploma on the Inter-American Human Rights System "Hector Fix Zamudio."

He thanked the trust and sensitivity that the Court and the Commission have shown to the Mexico's Ombudsperson. He also pointed out that the recent precautionary measures, due to the separation of families, granted at the request of five Latin American Ombudspersons and promoted by the CNDH, is a sample of this coordination and of the purpose of complementarity between the regional and international systems.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com\\_2018\\_253.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_253.pdf)





## The CNDH supports and participates in the visit of the Northern Migration Route of the Central American Council of Human Rights Procurators (CCPDH) and UNHCR to investigate, monitor and verify the migratory reality and its effects on human rights

DGC/280/18

September 27, 2018

With the purpose of investigating, monitoring and verifying the migratory reality and its effects on human rights, the National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH), the Central American Council of Human Rights Procurators (CCPDH), and the High Commissioner of Human Rights for Refugees (UNHCR) will conduct a visit to the northern migratory route, which includes Belize, Guatemala and Mexico.

The objective of the visit to these three countries is to prepare a study that shows the reality of the population that flee from El Salvador, Guatemala and Honduras to Mexico and countries of Central America. In addition, it seeks to evaluate the existing protection systems for these po-

pulations and show the profiles of people, the causes of departure from their countries of origin, as well as the challenges they face during transit and in the countries of destination.

Another issue they will address is the humanitarian assistance offered by civil society organizations, governments and the international community for the population in transit and for asylum seekers. As well as, the differentiated response that exists for vulnerable groups such as people of sexual diversity, elderly people, people with disabilities, girls and boys accompanied and unaccompanied.

Because of the visit, the CNDH and the CCPDH, together with UNHCR, will publish in 2019 a

report with recommendations for the States, to improve the protection of people in the context of migration, in transit and applicants for refugee status.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com\\_2018\\_280.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_280.pdf)





## WHILE THE STATE BREAKS WITH ITS OBLIGATION OF CLAIMING IMPUNITY AND PROVIDING SECURITY TO THE SOCIETY, IT WILL SUBSCRIBE THE RISK OF JUSTICE BY OWN HAND

DGC/252/18

September 1st, 2018

The National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH) expresses its total rejection about the acts of barbarism that in the last three days happened in the states of Puebla and Hidalgo. Those events ended with the lynching of four people and an unfulfilled attempt on two more people, at the same time. In that sense, the Ombudsperson demanded to define the responsibilities from both by the authorities that failed to prevent the death of people, and by those who would have directly executed such events.

In this regard, Luis Raúl González Pérez was interviewed at the end of the inauguration of the Second Ordinary Plenary Assembly 2018 of the National Commission of Superior Court

of Justice of the United Mexican States (CONATrib), in Guadalajara, Jalisco. He said that as long as the State does not comply with its obligations of abate impunity and provide minimum conditions of security to society, distrust in institutions and the desperation of people to obtain justice, will leave open the door for the appearance of new cases of justice by own hand.

The CNDH makes a respectful call to the authorities of the different levels and orders of government to adopt the pertinent measures in order to detect and deal with cases where there is a risk of people exercising justice

by their own hand. The National Organism also, emphasized the need of investigating the cases that have been presented and define the corresponding responsibilities, both by omission and by improper action, of authorities and individuals.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com\\_2018\\_252.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_252.pdf)



## CNDH ENDORSE SOLIDARITY WITH VICTIMS AND FAMILY MEMBERS OF THE 43 NORMALISTS DISAPPEARED, "A SAVAGERY" THAT VISIBILIZED THE HORROR OF THE DISAPPEARANCES IN THE COUNTRY

DGC/254/18

Tixtla, Gro., september 3th, 2018

The National Commission for Human Rights (CNDH) confirmed its solidarity with the victims and relatives of the 43 missing normalist, as well as its commitment to maintain closeness with them for justice and no impunity. "This savagery made visible the apparent normality that existed, as well as the geography of the horror that the disappearances in this country mean."

The national Ombudsperson, Luis Raúl González Pérez, expressed the above and extended his solidarity to the victims of parallel events, as well as the people who are part of the collective named "Avispones de Chilpancingo". He also underlined the collusion of at least, politicians and

police officers of Iguala, as well as police officers of Cocula and Huitzuco, who are in Guerrero, with the organized crime dedicated to drug trafficking and kidnapping. This resulted in serious violations of human rights that resulted in the deprivation of life of six persons, injuries to another 42 and the disappearance of 43 students from the Rural Normal School "Raúl Isidro Burgos" of Ayotzinapa.

The Ombudsperson indicated that when the National Commission of Human Rights completes the integration of its investigation on serious human rights violations, as established in the General Constitution, it would issue its final ruling. For which it intends

to carry out a strict, rigorous and outstanding follow-up with the clear intention of ensuing each one of the recommended points that will be formulated.

The event took place in the facilities of the Rural Normal School "Raúl Isidro Burgos". The commitment of the CNDH to continue the attention of these facts was emphasized based on four fundamental axes: right to justice; integral reparation of the damage to the victims and their relatives, and the guarantee of non-repetition.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com\\_2018\\_254.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_254.pdf)





**THE NATIONAL MECHANISM FOR THE PREVENTION OF TORTURE (MNPT), WHICH IS PART OF THE CNDH, DEMANDED MORE OF ITS PARTICIPATION, AS WELL AS TO DEVELOP A NATIONAL PREVENTION PROGRAM AND TO ESTABLISH THE NATIONAL REGISTER OF THE CRIME IN ORDER TO COMBAT AND ERADICATE THAT SCOURGE**

DGC/266/18  
September 16, 2018

The National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (MNPT) attached to the National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH), stressed that in the eradication of torture it is required a greater presence of the Public Defender in the initial hearings before the Control Judge and in the Agencies of the Public Ministry. It is also necessary to prepare the National Program to Prevent and Punish Torture as well as Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment. Furthermore, it is essential that the General Attorney's Office guarantee the participation of all voices in the conformation of the referred Program.

He stressed the importance of establishing the National Registry of the Crime of Torture, which will be the tool for researching statistical information. This will include data on all cases in which the phenomenon is reported and investigated, including the number of victims. In that sense, in the forgoing the General Attorney's Office and the state prosecutors must encourage the permanently feed and update of this base. This will help to reduce the black figure of torture and ill-treatment, and will allow the construction of indicators and statistical data to combat the impunity, as well as achieving comprehensive re-

paration to which all victims of these scourges are entitled.

Therefore, Ninfa Delia Domínguez Leal, Executive Director of the MNPT, stressed that the public power has the duty and obligation to respect the due process and cannot pursue crimes at the expense of it. The justice system has as its center in the human person, to whom he must give maximum protection.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com\\_2018\\_266.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_266.pdf)





**MEXICAN OMBUDSPERSON CALLS HIS REGIONAL HOMOLOGOUS TO OBSERVE THAT THE MIGRATORY POLICIES OF HIS COUNTRIES HAVE AN HUMANITARIAN VISION IN ORDER TO AVOID DISCRIMINATION, REJECTION AND XENOPHOBIA**

DGC/271/18  
Quito, Ecuador, September 20, 2018

The National Human Rights Institutions (INDH) assume the counterweight role of the governments and must observe that migration policies should be applied with a humanitarian perspective and carried out with awareness-raising in society regarding the risks faced by people in the context of mobility. This is because they are often victims of rejection and indifference, discrimination and xenophobia, said the Mexican national Ombudsperson, Luis Raúl González Pérez.

The Ombudsperson of the Andean region participated in the press conference and jointly announced the Declaration of the National Institutions of Human Rights on the Protection of the Rights of the Venezuelan People in Human Mobility. In it, they pointed out that the National Institutions of Human Rights (INDH) must carry out actions in favor of people who, due to causes associated with violence, insecurity and poverty, have left their places of origin and are in a context of mobility, as well as defend their dignity.

The Ombudsman of Mexico, the Andean Region and Brazil

encourage the national states of this area to facilitate the processes of entry and regularization of people in migratory context. Likewise, they call on to respect their rights of asylum and refugee, in addition to those that allow access to the processes of determination of refugee status that are justified in international instruments in the subject.

They also asked the national governments of the region to respect the actions that the National Institutions of Human Rights (INDH) undertake to promote and protect the fundamental rights of these people. It was also asked to adjust the design and implementation of its internal norms and migration policies based on the ratified treaties on human mobility, asylum, refugee, apatriote, trafficking and migrant trafficking.

They called to consider the population diversity of the migratory flow of Venezuela, to adopt specific protection measures aimed at children and adolescents, particularly the unaccompanied, the elderly and disabled, women, ethnic groups or others that may present conditions of vulnerabili-

ty over their fundamental rights.

They proposed to adopt effective measures in order to prevent Venezuelan people in migratory context from being victims of trafficking and smuggling of migrants, as well as to identify those who have already been victims, guarantee their protection and attention. The above, also to avoid restrictive measures or criminalization, taking into account the foundations of prevention, investigation and punishment of these crimes.

For the Ombudsperson of Mexico, Ecuador, Colombia, Peru, Bolivia and Brazil, the population in mobility must have guaranteed effective access to the right of information to foster informed processes of transit, migratory permanence, and recognition of rights, fulfillment of duties, empathy, solidarity and harmonious coexistence.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com\\_2018\\_271.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_271.pdf)





# CNDH EXPRESSES CONSENT FOR THE APPROVAL BY THE SENATE OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE ILO CONVENTION 98

DGC/284/18  
September 28, 2018

The National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH) expresses its consent for the approval by the Senate of the Republic of the Convention 98 of the International Labor Organization (ILO). For the CNDH, this instrument will strengthen the framework for protection of the rights to organize, freedom of association and collective bargaining, which are essential for workers and those who employ them, to establish fair rules regarding working conditions. In order to find a balance between their interests, through a framework of respect for human rights at work and the dignity of people.

In December 2015, Mexico signed the Convention 98 on the Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining, and it was last September 20 that, unanimously

with 78 votes, the Plenary Session of the Senate of the Republic approved this instrument. Once ratified, it will allow our country to take the place 144 among the States linked to the eight fundamental ILO Conventions. Therefore, this National Commission considers its ratification necessary.

This National Commission does not omit to point out the urgent need to ratify the Convention 81 on the labor inspection; Convention 122 on employment policy; and Convention 129 on Labor Inspection (Agriculture), international instruments classified as Governance Agreements, which are important for the operation of the system of international labor standards.


It also considers important the ratification of Convention 156



on workers with family responsibilities; of Convention 183 on the protection of maternity; and of Convention 189 on Domestic Workers, which are essential to ensure that workers live in fair working conditions. Furthermore, these legal instruments are important so people should be treated with respect and without any type of discrimination, and thus be able to exercise their fundamental rights at work.




[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com\\_2018\\_284.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_284.pdf)











| Responsible Authority   | Subject   | Recommendation  |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Mexican Institute of Social Security</p>  | <p>On the case of violations of the right to protection of health and the best interests of children, to the detriment of V1, in the general hospital of zone 42, of the Mexican Institute of Social Security, in Puerto Vallarta, Jalisco.</p> | <p>RECOMMENDATION 30/2018<br/>September 13, 2018</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_030.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_030.pdf</a></p> |

| Responsible Authority   | Subject   | Recommendation  |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Ministry of the Navy, General Attorney of the State of Guerrero</p>   | <p>On the illegitimate use of public force that led to violations of the human rights to personal integrity, legal security and affectation to the life project in detriment of V1, as well as access to justice, in its procurement modality and the truth, in Acapulco, Guerrero.</p> | <p>RECOMMENDATION 31/2018<br/>September 28, 2018</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_031.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_031.pdf</a></p> |

| Responsible Authority  | Subject  | Recommendation  |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Constitutional Government of the State of Veracruz, General Directorate of the Pensions Institute of the State of Veracruz, Attorney General of the State of Veracruz</p>    | <p>On the case of violations of human rights to social security, freedom of assembly, dignified treatment and personal integrity and freedom of expression, as well as the right to justice, in the form of law enforcement in tort of pensioners and journalists from the state of Veracruz by Ignacio de la Llave.</p> | <p>RECOMMENDATION 32/2018<br/>September 28, 2018</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_032.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_032.pdf</a></p> |

| Responsible Authority   | Subject   | Recommendation  |
|---|---|---|
| <p>Ministry of National Defense, Deputy General Attorney and International Affairs, General Directorate of Petróleos Mexicanos, Constitutional Government of the State of Puebla, General Attorney of the State of Puebla, Presidency of the Superior Court of Justice of the State of Puebla</p>       | <p>Concerning the investigation of serious human rights violations, for the arbitrary execution of v13 and v14, the cruel treatment committed on behalf of 10 people including 2 minors, the illegal detention of 9 adults and 4 infants, the improper solicitation of justice for the irregular integration of various investigators and the non-preservation of the place of events that occurred on May 3, 2017, in Palmarito Tochapan, municipality of Quecholac, Puebla.</p> | <p>RECOMMENDATION 12VG/2018<br/>September 17, 2018</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/ViolacionesGraves/Re-cVG_012.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/ViolacionesGraves/Re-cVG_012.pdf</a></p> |



# Increase in organized crime in Mexico, product of its institutional weakness: Mexico Peace Index 2018

The increase in organized crime in Mexico is the result of institutional weakness, concludes the Mexico 2018 Peace Index (IPM), and indicates that 2017 was the most violent year in the country, showing a deterioration of 10.7 % with respect to its record of the previous year. Likewise, the data on violence placed Mexico in 140th position out of 163 countries in the 2018 Global Peace Index (IGP).

The Institute for Economics and Peace (IEP) prepares both studies. The Mexico Peace Index examined three major items: data on violence, the economic costs of violence and the status of some aspects that contribute to peace as the “attitudes, institutions and structures that create and sustain peaceful societies”. In the first item, one of the findings of the IPM indicates that in Mexico there were 29,000 murders in 2017 - the highest number in decades - which implied an increase of 25% compared to 2016.

However, of the total homicides of 2016, only half can be attributed to organized crime, a trend that continues in 2017. The IPM establishes a ranking of states, whose hierarchy ranges from the one with the lowest rates of violence to those that observe higher. Thus, and in descending order, Yucatán, Tlaxcala, Campeche, Coahuila and Chiapas are the least violent entities. On the other side, and in ascending order, Zacatecas, Colima, Baja California, Guerrero and Baja California Sur, are the five entities with the highest levels of violence.

<https://www.eleconomista.com.mx/politica/Incremento-de-delincuencia-organizada-en-Mexico-producto-de-su-debilidad-institucional-Indice-de-Paz-Mexico-2018-20180625-0041.html>

## Book of the month



# Access to information, participation and justice in environmental matters in Latin America and the Caribbean: towards the achievement of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

NU. CEPAL  
Nº of pages: 152 pags.  
Bookbinding: PDF  
Editorial: CEPAL  
Language: Spanish

This document reviews the laws and institutional frameworks that protect the rights of access to information, participation and access to justice in environmental matters enshrined in the Principle 10 of the Rio Declaration on Environment and Development in the 33 countries of the region. This was possible because the data is from the material compiled in the Observatory of Principle 10 in Latin America and the Caribbean.

An earlier version of this document was published in October 2013. The update of this publication accounts for recent developments in this area in the region and the dynamism of the issues. New examples of good practices and emerging issues are also included.

[https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43301/4/S1701021\\_es.pdf](https://repositorio.cepal.org/bitstream/handle/11362/43301/4/S1701021_es.pdf)





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