




Newsletter





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REMARKS MADE BY LUIS RAÚL GONZALEZ PÉREZ, AT THE "FORUM ON ENFORCED DESAPPEARANCE. AGAINST PAIN AND FEAR: A CRY OF HOPE"

Chilpancingo, Guerrero, August 8, 2017

Good evening to you all.

I warmly greet families who are suffering the disappearance of their love ones; I also welcome everyone who is present today by the fraternity and solidarity they have with these families and the ones who made possible the realization of this forum. Specially, I thank the invitation that the Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Montaña "Tlachinollan" made me, in order to participate in this event.

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) recognizes the important endeavor that the center has in favor of the human rights in this country. Likewise, it distinguishes the efforts made by the Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Montaña in the diffusion of unacceptable situations for human dignity such as people's disappearances, and the ways to fight against them.

Today the topic of missing persons hurts and deeply disturbs all of us. Maybe it should upset us even more when we realize, unfortunately, that we have not eradicated this practice, and notwithstanding this problem's scope, we have not done enough to deal with it, solve it and avoid repeating it.

Peoples' enforced disappearance and disappearances committed by particulars, unfortunately continue to be a reality, and constitute one of the worst cases against humanity. In the case of enforced disappearance, it is one of the most serious human rights violations, considered of continued and permanent nature, because it does not finish on the deprivation of liberty, it is prolonged in time until the victim appears or when it is determined its destiny.

Besides, it constitutes a multi offensive violation, which is against the person, their family and the close people to the victim.

It also affects society as a whole. Committing an enforced disappearance demands immediately the victims' localization and the identification of the alleged perpetrators.

Disappearances phenomenon constitutes a complex human rights violation. We should understand it, and faced it, in a comprehensive way because we are facing multiple and constant violations of several rights that are recognized on key instruments of human rights which National States are obliged to respect and ensure. We cannot fight properly if we do not move together in the national legislative human rights harmonization according with the international standards on the matter.

I want to refer to the reports on disappearances made by International bodies like those of the Committee on Enforced Disappearance and the Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances, both belonging to the United Nations. Likewise, I want to mention the reports made by international and national organizations, as the documents issued by the national institutions for human rights protection and by the official agencies of the public administration. All these documents are a prove of an invaluable exercise for the collective process of historic memory, and for the development of immediate results that allows not only a punitive justice, but a restorative one, which should be a guarantee for the rights of direct and indirect victims.

Repeatedly I have pointed out as a main topic of the national agenda, to attend the issue of enforced disappearances. A comprehensive attention booster should do this, by the coordinated efforts with victims and members of the civil society. Likewise, au-

thorities should attended the problem by carrying out professional and clear researches that are coherent with due diligence and without any impunity. The above, with any doubt, will contribute to the development of tending conditions that will ensure and safeguard direct and indirect victims' inalienable rights, such as to know the truth of the facts and to the effective justice access.

The disappearance of a person implies an unavoidable challenge for any State, which defines itself as a democratic constitutional state, because the citizens, the civil society, the international community and the civil organizations test its investigation machinery and its system of justice administration. On the issue of human enforced disappearances, the existence of only one case is unacceptable. This should move us- as authorities and society- to achieve the truth, and to tend to vanish this practice.

The Disappearance of people is one of the most serious and obvious effects of the absence of the minimum-security conditions that has generated in our society. The National Human Rights Commission published the last six of April the Special Report on Disappearance and Clandestine Graves in Mexico, by which it make public the dimensions on the matter and made 102 proposals. By this action, the National Human Right Institution tends to influence due the attention of the problem in the country and to address it on an integral way. In addition, it wants to generate actions for change and to underscore the collective memory.

The National Human Rights Commission is committed with this issue and that is why it provides care, advice and support to both victims and their relatives. It also demands the full execu-

tion of responsibilities in order to know the truth. It takes into consideration that in this kind of cases, the most serious thing to families and friends is that they do not know what is happening with their love ones and the fact of no receiving a clear response by authorities.

This National Commission underlines its commitment with victims and relatives of disappeared people and reaffirms the importance and urgency on the fact that the Mexican State - through the three level government- should develop the effective investigations and the needed sanctions in order to promote the rights to the truth, justice and damage repair. Similarly, this will guarantee that deplorable facts like those occurred at the so-called Dirty War and those befallen on September 26 and 27 of 2014 in Iguala, Guerrero, do not recur.

Without recognizing the go-

vernment's impulse in order to establish a legal framework on disappearance, it is unquestionable that the Mexican State has not attended in due time and sufficiently the demands made by the civil society and by the victims regarding the enactment of a law that properly typify the people's enforced disappearance committed by particulars. For this reason, the National Commission calls respectfully but vigorously, the Federal Legislative Power to approve the General Law on enforced disappearance by particulars, in the next ordinary sessions.

Once the Legislative Power enacts and put in force the law, the challenge will be to make it effective, to rely on sufficient resources to complement its contents and over all, to carry out effective researches avoiding impunity.

We will not be able to talk about the fact that in our country we fully achieve the respect and

validity of human rights, while we do not provide responses and solutions to the disappearance issue, specifying each disappeared person's destination and location and penalizing those responsible in each case. Neither, this could be possible, while there is no investigation and clear responsibility regarding the existing clandestine graves. If the truth, justice and repair does not reaches all cases and in benefit to all victims and their relatives- as I mentioned before, but it is worthy to repeat it- the CNDH will not allow impunity nor amnesty; we aim to justice.

Thank you

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Participacion/2017>



FIRST CYCLE OF CONFERENCES ON BUSINESS AND HUMAN RIGHTS “RIGHT TO PRIOR CONSULTATION”

August 21, 2017

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) in coordination with the Human Rights Commission of Puebla's state (CDHPuebla), opened in August 21 the “First Cycle of Conferences on Business and Human Rights”, which aims to conduct an awareness campaign, as well as to promote the dialogue among different actors involved in business and human rights issues.

This cycle of conferences begun with the lecture titled “The right to Prior Consultation”, in which participated as speakers Mrs. Claire Elizabeth Grace Wright from Universidad de Monterrey (UDEM) and Mr. Isaías Trejo Sánchez, General Director of Complaints at the Fourth Investigative Unit from this National Organism.

Mr. Héctor Daniel Dávalos Martínez, CNDH's Executive Secretary, and Mr. Adolfo López Badillo, President of the Puebla's Human Rights Commission headed the event. In this sense, Mr. Dávalos Martínez, recalled the recent past visit of the UN Working Group on Business and Human Rights to our country, as result to an invitation from the federal government. The final product of this visit- he added- was a report, in which mainly was recommended to strengthen the prior, free, informed, culturally suitable and in good faith consultation, as well as to design and implement with all actors effective mechanisms of consultation, to encourage the social dialogue because this right is basic for due diligence on human rights matter.



THE CNDH CALLS SOCIETY AND AUTHORITIES TO IMPULSE A CULTURE OF RESPECT AND ENCOURAGEMENT FOR BREASTFEEDING

Breastfeeding Worldwide Week, from August 1st to the 7th

Breastfeeding practice – that could save the life of millions of children, as well as prevent them from serious illnesses- is linked to different Sustainable Development Goals of the UN 2030 Agenda, such as to end hunger, to achieve food safety and better nutrition; to ensure healthy life and to promote welfare of everybody, at all ages.

Benefits of breastfeeding are shared by girls, boys and mothers, as it has been found that they are in lower risk of suffering from uterine or breast cancer, osteoporosis, diabetes, post-partum hemorrhage, hypertension, among others illnesses. This practice is also the base for the development of daughters’ and sons’ potentialities, as well as the effective realization of other rights that are in our legal framework.

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) summons to encourage a culture of respect and promotion for a breastfeeding because it is a fundamental right for children at early childhood that the State needs to promote and protect. Likewise, the CNDH reiterates the importance on the need of authorities’ implementation of public policies that encourage this practice and ensure its exercise within discrimination, so working mothers can count with flexible timetables to nurse their newborns.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_254.pdf

Lactancia Materna: un Derecho Humano

El alimento más adecuado para niñas y niños entre los 0 y los 2 años de edad es la leche materna.

Beneficios para niñas y niños

- Potencia su desarrollo físico, cognitivo y psicoemocional
- Contiene todos los nutrientes para un sano desarrollo.
- Proporciona los anticuerpos contra infecciones gastrointestinales y respiratorias agudas.
- Disminuye la morbilidad y mortalidad infantiles.
- Reduce la probabilidad de sufrir sobrepeso, obesidad, diabetes tipo 2, alergias, colitis ulcerosa, arterioesclerosis e infartos en la adolescencia y edad adulta.
- Coadyuva con el desarrollo intelectual y la visión.
- Favorece la formación del vínculo entre madre e hija o hijo.
- Los bebés tienen menor incidencia de caries y malformaciones dentales.

Fuente: Organización Mundial de la Salud (OMS). "10 datos sobre la lactancia materna". Consultado en <http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/breastfeeding/facts/es/index3.html>

CNDH MEXICO

THE CNDH AFFIRMS THAT ASYMMETRY BETWEEN LAWS AND REALITY STOPS INDIGENOUS PEOPLES TO FULL EXERCISE THEIR FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

DGC/260/17
August 9, 2017

At the commemoration of the International Day of the World's Indigenous Peoples, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) considers important to recognize the existence of a deep asymmetry between the actions that the Mexican State has carried out and the indigenous people's reality. They, already, suffer from issues that affect their rights to the land, to a prior consultation, to a cultural identity, to the self-determination, and to the intellectual property. These human rights violations are getting worse because of the lack of effective safeguards to legal access, because of the criminalization of leaders and indigenous defenders,

and in some occasions because of enforced displacement, provoked by an existing violence context in some areas of the country.

This National organism, as part of its constitutional mandate, has carried out several actions to contribute in translating effective indigenous peoples and communities' human rights protection and guarantee into reality. Among these actions, it can be enlisted the issuance of the General Recommendation 27 "about the prior consultation right of indigenous peoples and communities in the Mexican Republic."

In this sense, it's worth stressing the importance on accomplishing the UN Rector Principles

on Business and Human Rights, as a parameter of legal and ethical liability in which business are related with human rights within democratic societies, mainly in extractive project context or in massive scale, that would lead deep affectations to indigenous peoples and communities.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_260.pdf

9 agosto Día Internacional de los **Pueblos Indígenas**

Este año se conmemora el **10º Aniversario** de la **Declaración de las Naciones Unidas sobre los Derechos de los Pueblos Indígenas**, que establece normas mínimas para su supervivencia, dignidad y bienestar.

Su aplicación ha logrado éxitos importantes a nivel regional, nacional e internacional.

Es el instrumento internacional más completo que existe sobre los derechos de los pueblos indígenas.

Rezago

Hay una brecha entre el reconocimiento formal de los pueblos indígenas y el ejercicio de sus derechos en la práctica, en aspectos destacados como:

- Exclusión.
- Marginación.
- Dificultades para disfrutar de sus derechos básicos.

Fuente: ONU

Para más información:
01 800 715 2000
www.cndh.org.mx

CNDH MEXICO

THE CNHD DEMANDS A GENERAL LAW ON YOUTHS RIGHTS, IN ORDER TO RECOGNIZE 37.5 MILLIONS OF ADOLESCENCES AS LEGAL SUBJECTS

DGC/264/17
August 12, 2017

At the commemoration of the Youth International Day, the CNDH stresses that the lack of opportunities, poverty, inequity and vulnerability are the main problems that the youth faces. 37.5 million, are part of this population -, and deserve a recognition as a diverse group, whose interests and various origins, should be considered through social programs that support their diversity. This should prevents youth, to be excluded as a social group and to suffer insecurity in its development.

The 2030 Agenda and its Sustainable Development Objectives summons civil society, business, scientific community, academy, authorities and Human Rights Public Organisms, to increase the number of young people that owns technical and professional competencies needed to gain an employment, to achieve a daily and productive work. This will also reduce the proportion of unemployed youths, of those who are not studying nor getting training; to develop and start up an employment global strategy for youth, and to implement the Global Jobs Pact adopted by the International Labor Organization.

The CNDH considers essential the development of public policies by the Mexican State in order to assign budget funds through a human right perspective that can influence on the assistance to this population group. Likewise, to motivate a public policy that can bring educational opportunities so they can achieve employments that meet their personal interests and aspirations and for them to

12 agosto Día Internacional de la **Juventud**

La Asamblea General de las Naciones Unidas aprobó en 1995 el Programa de Acción Mundial para los Jóvenes que tiene como objetivo mejorar la situación de las mujeres y los hombres jóvenes en esferas prioritarias como: **educación, empleo, salud, medio ambiente, VIH/Sida, tecnología, entre otras.**

Datos de la población joven en México: (15 a 29 años)

Ocupación

- 80.7% labora de manera subordinada y remunerada.
- 9.4% trabaja por cuenta propia.
- 8.8% trabaja sin pago.
- 1.2% son empleadores.

Trabajaban principalmente en:

38.8% sector servicios	20.1% sector comercio	18.9% industria manufacturera
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El 61.1% de la población joven labora en el sector informal

- 7.2% es la tasa de desocupación en los jóvenes (primer trimestre 2016).
- 2 de cada 10 jóvenes de 15 a 29 años (19.6%) desocupados no cuenta con experiencia laboral.

Fuente: ONU / Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía (INEGI). Encuesta Intercensal EIC 2015.

Información y orientación:
01 800 008 6900
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be autonomous, for the respect of their human rights; and for society to stimulate a proper home environment and free from any form of violence.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_264.pdf

THE CNDH REJECTS LAW SB 04 IN TEXAS, BECAUSE IT AFFECTS CONATIONAL MIGRANTS RIGHTS. IT REQUIRED PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO THE CIDH AND PRESENTED AN AMICUS CURIAE UPON THE UNCONSTITUTIONALITY OF THE LAW

DGC/271/17
August 20, 2017

The National Ombudsman participated at panel discussion of SB 04 law, in San Antonio, Texas, organized by the UNAM Support Program to Mexicans Abroad (PAME), in its headquarters in San Antonio, with the collaboration of the Mexican-American Committee on Public Affairs (AMXPAC). In which, it was exposed the actions that the National Organism has carried out in favor of our fellow nationals that face risks because of possible deportation.

In Texas, the CNDH pronounced against the SB 04 state law, that could take effect next September 1st, and which is until now the worst discriminatory legislative piece published on the actual administration of the



US Presidency. Luis Raúl González Pérez, before NGOs, Texan authorities, non-profit organisms and UNAM representatives, recall what the CNDH has done up to date against the aforementioned law, mainly on precautionary measures requested by the Inter-American Human Rights

Commission and the Amicus Curiae, presented at the trial against this law at the District Court of San Antonio, Texas.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_271.pdf

THE CNDH CALLS ON TO COMBAT SLAVERY AND FOR MORE CAPACITATION IN ORDER TO DETECT IT

DGC/274/17
August 23, 2017


Despite the fact that, Mexico abolished the slavery there are still some standard practices that the CNDH consider as modern slavery. For example: enforced recruitment in the organized crime, servile marriages, prostitution and other forms of exploitation under compulsion, debt bondage, as well as


persons acquisition as objects to be used at economic sectors and in its supplies chains, such as agricultural, textile, mining or construction.


In this sense and, within the International Day for the Remembrance of the Slave Trade and its Abolition, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) calls on federal and state law enforcement organisms to increase and strength their capabilities upon possible slavery victims detection in Mexico. Likewise, summons the public to avoid standardizing practices that degrades, discriminates and constraint people's freedom, as well as to denounce human trafficking and slavery crimes.


http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_274.pdf





Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Constitutional Government of Chihuahua’ state, Superior Court of Justice’s presidency of Chihuahua’s state</p> 	<p>About the case of imposed precautionary measures as “House Arrest” in the State of Chihuahua.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 29/2017 August 14, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_029.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Constitutional Government of Veracruz’ Ignacio de la Llave’s state</p> 	<p>About the impugnation appeal of non-acceptance of the Recommendation issued by the Veracruz’s state Human Rights Commission, regarding the violations to the human rights to health protection and to a better life standard in detriment of R.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 30/2017 August 16, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_030.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Attorney’s General Office, Constitutional Government of Chiapas’s state, National Institute of Migration, Chiapas’s General Attorney’s office.</p> 	<p>About the case of the enforced disappearance of V1, and Human Rights violations to legal certainty and access to justice in its legal enforcement form in detriment of V1, V2 and V3, as well as the violation of the right to a free transit, to no discrimination and to Children best interest in detriment of Mexican V1, Chiapas’s state.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 31/2017 August 21, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_031.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Tabasco's government state</p> 	<p>Regarding the appeal against the non-acceptance by the Ministry of Public Security of the recommendation issued by the Tabasco's state Human Rights Commission.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 32/2017 August 23, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_032.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Baja California's government state, National Security Commission, Office of the General Attorney of the Republic</p> 	<p>Regarding the violations of human rights to freedom, personal integrity, privacy, honor, protection of personal data, legality and access to justice in its modality of procuring justice in detriment of V, a Honduran migrant of Garífuna origin, in the State of Baja California.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 33/2017 August 30, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_033.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>National Security Commission, Office of the General Attorney of the Republic</p> 	<p>About the violations to the right of legal security and personal integrity of V2, V3 and V4, to the life of V1, and the superior interest of children in V3 and V4, as well as to the right of access to justice in their modality of procuration, in detriment of V1, V2, V3, V4 and Q.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 34 / 2017 August 31, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_034.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>National Commission for Aid to Refugees, Migration's national institute</p> 	<p>About the case of violations of the human rights to legal certainty and legality, personal freedom, as well as the principle of the best interests of children in detriment of a group of people in context of migration who requested recognition of refugee status.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 35 / 2017 August 31, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_035.pdf</p>

The United Nations will conduct a study on modern slavery

Human Trafficking, enforced labor and sexual exploitation are currently situations experienced by 45 million people, including million children, around the world.

According to the last report issued by the Global Slavery Index, in 2016 existed over 45.8 million of people stuck in modern slavery versions, worldwide. Global Slavery Index 2016, published yearly by the aid organization Walk Free Foundation in Australia, defines slavery as “a situation of exploitation to which a person can’t deny due to threatens, violence, coercion, power abuse and mislead.

To learn more on worldwide modern slavery magnitude is the joint comprise goal of the International Labor Organization (OIT) and Walk Free Foundation.

The investigation will help to assess the progress of the 8.7 goal of the Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS), which searches to adopt measures in order to end enforced labor, eliminate modern slavery forms and to eradicate child labor by 2025.

The International Organization for Migrations (OIM) will support the investigation. Hundreds of personal interviews will conduct it through offer data, desegregated by area, gender and age. The results, will be introduced at the IV Worldwide Conference on Sustained Eradication of Child Labor, in Buenos Aires, Argentina, from next November 14th to the 16th

<http://aristeguinoicias.com/1703/mundo/naciones-unidas-realiza-estudio-sobre-la-esclavitud-moderna/>

Book of the month



<https://www.casadellibro.com/libro-creando-innovadores-la-formacion-de-los-jovenes-que-cambiaran-el-mundo/9788494235894/2491724>

Creating Innovators: Youth Formation that will Change the World

Tony Wagner

No. of pages: 380 pages.

Binding: Softcover

Publisher: KOLIMA

Language: SPANISH

ISBN: 978849423589

“If only half of the recommendations presented by the author upon innovation’s future are taken into account, students would be hundred times better in the future than today”. Harvard Education Review.

“The author faces today’s most urgent issues: How we are going to create the next generation of innovators? To read of this book is indispensable to anyone who is worried about the future”. Daniel H. Pink, author of books Drive and a Whole New Mind.



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