




Newsletter





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REMARKS MADE BY MR. LUIS RAÚL GONZALEZ PÉREZ, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, AT THE 2016 ANNUAL ACTIVITIES REPORT BEFORE THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE

Mexico City, March 31, 2017

Mr. Enrique Peña Nieto, Constitutional President of the United Mexican States;

Ms. Sharon María Teresa Cuenca Ayala, representative of the President's Directive Board of the Deputies Chamber;

Ms. Itzel Sarahí Ríos de la Mora, representative to the President's Directive Board of the Senators Chamber;

Mr. Miguel Ángel Osorio Chong, Ministry for the Interior;

Mr. Luis Videgaray Caso, Ministry for Foreign Affairs;

Mr. Aurelio Nuño Mayer, Ministry for Public Education;

Mr. Raúl Cervantes Andrade, General Attorney;

Members of the Advisory Council for the National Human Rights Commission;

Mr. Felipe de Jesús Martínez Rodarte, President of the Mexican Federation of Public Organizations for Human Rights;

Members of the Diplomatic Corps accredited in Mexico;

Members and representatives of International Organizations;

Heads of local organizations for human rights protection and defense;

Representatives of civil society organizations;

Colleagues of the National Human Rights Commission;

Media representatives;

Ladies and men:

The year 2016 was not a good one for human rights in Mexico. Corruption, impunity and lack of effective accountability, became evident the absence of ethic and values on several authorities and institutions. Several public servants cases were evidenced in which they were taking advantage of their office, or in which they committed crimes and abuses; most of the above-mentioned cases still go unpunished and generated an environment of simulation, indifference and concealment.

Either by bureaucratic inefficiencies or by ethic insolvency of public servants, the truth is that this situation has strengthened the perception on society that the fulfillment of the law is discretionary and that the content of the regulations is subject of negotiation or a path to achieve particular interests. Without a culture of ethics that is permeating institutions, that is evidencing authorities' commitment with legality and human rights respect, we hardly could strengthen our Rule of Law, and instead of corruption and impunity will prevail within our national reality.

Despite the wills that were expressed, the undertaken actions and the employed resources, 2016 was a year in which some federal authorities, state and municipal, were not able to fully ensured human rights validity and respect in various regions of the country. This was a consequence of corruption, lack of training, coordination and Rule of Law weakness, which have allowed impunity and have strengthened

the administrative inefficiency that people anticipate and suffer on a daily basis. The confidence upon institutions and the certainty on law enforcement have been undermined.

It was a year, in which in several parts of Mexico there were not minimum-security standards for peaceful social coexistence. Violence and crime activities created enforced displacement of people, the practice of making justice into their own hands, and that we should start assuming as part of our normality: the homicides, disappearances, extortions, kidnaps, robberies and other crimes that the media reported to us daily.

A year in which impunity, lack of training, as well as competent authorities' laziness, allowed the existence of serious practices as torture, enforced disappearances or arbitrary executions, which brought as consequence that access to truth and justice are still an aspiration to many people. In particular, for relatives of thousands of disappeared people, who lack of answers from the different authorities, and in consequence they started by themselves the search of their love ones and evidence the existence of a large number of clandestine and irregular graves, which have underlined an authentic geography of pain and indifference in our country.

Objectively, we cannot suppose that the graves located until the present date are the total amount of the existing ones, for which this National Commission requests to hear and attend with sensibility, commitment, and in a comprehensive manner, the requests made by the relatives of these people upon the future possible findings. Likewise, the

CNDH demand to work on the located graves with technical and scientific specialized

Knowledge, in order that justice and truth reach the direct victims and their relatives.

The last year wasn't either favorable for thousands of children and adolescents, in Mexico as well as from other countries, that crossed our territory alone with the intention to enter to the United States of America and that their human rights were not properly guaranteed. Because of the absence of accounting records in this respect, we cannot know how many of them suffered any abuses or crime, or if they were victims of trafficking of persons or were taken by the organized crime.

The above mentioned has not been attended properly. It demands urgent actions; such as the establishment of a registry and the elaboration of an inter-institutional protocol, that guarantees the integrity, dignity and human rights of the children and adolescents in context of migration, and that gives priority to the best interests of children and adolescence in each case.

Likewise, in spite of counting with an advanced law on children and adolescents, we end the last year without the corresponding legal harmonization in order to establish as the minimum age for marriage the rule of 18 years old. There still exist 10 entities where by waivers or derogations it is possible for adults to get married with underage people.

In 2016 neither it was registered substantive improvements in our penitentiary system, overall in the local scope. Overcrowding, self-government and corruption are some of the constant that, besides enabling effective reinsertion of people deprived of their liberty, caused unexplainable breakings and riots in which the loss of lives put in evidenced the institutional incapacity and its inefficiency, as well as the lack of law enforcement and fulfillment.

During this reported period, it was painfully clear that in Mexi-

co, the fact of just being a woman is sufficient reason to suffer aggressions and violence that can turn into the deprivation of life. The evidence is that in 22 entities, it has been started alerts of gender-based violence because of femicide violence. In addition, the municipalities of six entities: Chiapas, Estado de México, Michoacán, Morelos, Nuevo León and Veracruz have stated that they suffer of femicide violence. The mechanism of gender violence alert, should be revised so it can evidence facts that attempt against women integrity, and so that it could be more effective upon thereof protection and illicit prevention. The country has not recognized totally the femicide crime and for that, violence by gender matters occurs in a daily basis, without pathways to prevent this tendency.

Furthermore, we count with an incipient victims care system, which we expect to be the answer so that care and redress that the same demands and deserves should be effective. We wish that the system will try to stop that victims suffer twice victimization by an inefficient institutional design and ineffective bureaucratic operation that in the past, and even though that we count with a specific legislation, it has minimized at the practice, their rights validity.

Since the day that my management started, it was raised the need to achieve an effective care scheme for victims. That is, to seek that the problems or situations that motives individuals to appeal this National Commission, be assisted or remedied in the best way, and in the shortest time possible, through conciliation of involved parts, issue expected in article 36 of the National Human Rights Commission Law.

This route has shown in facts that it is a viable option because it has provided a satisfactory and short-term solution for a high percentage of cases that this National Commission knows. During the reported period that faced 9,408 new-recorded complaints, it were

solved 4,566 files by procedure or through conciliation. These represents almost the 47.2% of the concluded complaint files, which are a total amount of 9,669 files.

Two thousand sixteen was also a year in which to be defender of human rights or journalist remains being a risk profession in our country. An example of it is that 13 journalists lose their lives, a tendency that generates worrisome this year because of the homicides and aggressions recently registered. Likewise, in several occasions there were voices that unreasonably pointed out human rights defenders as responsible of impeding authorities' accountabilities in compliance as those related to ensure individuals security. This goes so far that defenders' actions were inhibit and their voices silenced by the promotion of legal actions.

Aggressions and crimes against journalists and human rights defenders must not go unpunished. In each case, we request for quick and comprehensive investigations. Likewise, we demand to different authorities to begin campaigns where journalists and defenders tasks' importance is recognized and to ensure, in the best way, their safety and integrity, as well as the needed conditions to their labors development.

Attention to security issues and justice, faced by our country, should be undertaken under a comprehensive approach that, from a preventive more than reactive judgement, deals with the group of factors that creates criminal activities, just like poverty, exclusion, lack of opportunities, as well as absence of education of quality for children and adolescents. Likewise, it is necessary to procure the repair of the social fabric, together with the development of capabilities and resources for the effective persecution and combat of illicit activities, with full respect for human rights. Partial approaches just provide unfinished solutions, which will not resolve questions of substance.

Normalcy of social coexistence and human dignity defense are possible when there is peace and for that effect, security is indispensable. We have said, without peace there is no justice nor conditions for full and comprehensive development of individuals. Peace not only oppose war, oppose violence and resource of force, for that it is necessary that regulations should be fulfilled and applied, that institutions and authorities enforce and preserve rights validity, instead of violating them.

In this context, I reiterate that the existence of a legal framework that regulates the tasks that the army, with exceptional character, conducts since more than ten years ago, in regard, individual's security does not imply by itself, the solution to insecurity, violence and to the lack of justice access that this country faces. The participation of the army in linked tasks to individuals' security is not what we would wish, neither the recent emission of the law in this regard.

The decision upon the convenience and the need to issue an Interior Security Act requires of a broad plural, informed and inclusive discussion, in which it is widely included, the facing situation in our country. As well as the consequences, both positives as negative, caused by the army's activity. It is also important to listen the society, experts, academics, those who have suffered violence or any power abuse, and to our army institutes' members, in order to determine the best road map that our country needs to surpass this problem.

Security linked to people must be in charge of civil institutions. When our country's condition allows it, the army should return to its functions, but under a gradual and verifiable program. The exceptional character of its participation in security tasks, especially its interaction with civil population, must not be assumed as permanently, and neither should be promoted as that.

The next issues are some ex-

amples of things that must be attended in order to provide with a more effective response to our security and justice problems: police appropriate formation and training; financial intelligence, assets investigation; corruption abatement, effective and real Public Ministry autonomy. Also in the next things, there should be proper attention: weapons trafficking combat; penitentiary system reassessment; modernization and reassessment of the intelligence system. In addition, it is imperative to emphasize the preventive character of public policies in the matter.

In the case that it is determined the pertinence of developing an Interior Security Act, it is necessary to take as a premise the individuals' dignity recognition and respect. In addition, the Interior Security Act should take into account the validity of the competencies scheme and attributions that, in matter of interior security, anticipates the Constitutional article 21 and the content of the article 89, concerning interior security and foreign defense of the Federation. In some way, the law may protect, or do not limit, the exercise of some rights such as social protest, freedom of expression or freedom of transit.

It would be a clear signal of empathy with victims and of sensibility with society claims, if the same interest and determination put in the above-mentioned process to create the law on interior security should be used in the process to publish the laws regarding disappearances and torture. Moreover, if the Mexican authorities recognizes the competency of the Committee against Enforced Disappearances of the United Nations in order for it to receive individual requests, and if the Mexican government will develop a law upon enforced internal displacements. The above issues are urgent and their attendance would have decisive impact on our country.

During 2016, this National Organism issued 72 recommendations, addressed to 55 author-

ities, which meant an increase of 20% from 2015. The five authorities that got the highest number of Recommendations during this period were IMSS, marked with 15 cases; The Navy, with 7; General Attorney's Office and the National Security Commission, with 6 cases respectively; and the Ministry of National Defense with 5 recommendations. From the set of recommendations issued in 2016, only two were totally fulfilled, 54 have proof of partial compliance, and 14 have been accepted without evidence of compliance.

The violated human rights, as well as the subjects on which recommendations bear were several, including: obstetric violence cases, inappropriate medical care provision, attacks to freedom of expression, and affectations to people's rights in migration context. In addition, they included cases of violation to the free and informed consultation of indigenous peoples infringement, issues linked with environment, such as people's standard of living and development; upon to serious facts involved with arbitrary executions, enforced disappearance, torture, excessive use of force or illegal detentions. In seven recommendations, it was accredited torture existence and in 11 cruel inhumane o degraded treatments.

It is important to highlight the issuance of the recommendation 4VG 2016 because of serious violations to human rights. These human rights violations were consistent with the excessive use of force, and derived on the arbitrary execution of 22 persons and in the life deprivation of other 4; on the torture of two detained persons; and in the cruel, inhumane and degraded treatment in detriment of one detained person. The CNDH observed the manipulation of the crime scene, presumably attributed to the Federal Police, where the facts occurred on May 22, 2015 at the "Rancho del Sol", in Tanhuato municipality, Michoacán.

The Recommendations issued

by this National Organism are accepted; by general rule, nevertheless, the realized actions and the real measures of compliance take longer to materialize. The formal acceptance of CNDH determinations do not always have a real incidence in the sanction or prevention of the human rights violations, neither in the access of victims to the truth, justice and repair, that is their right.

It is precise the fully complementation of the recommendatory points, for what it is necessary to distinguished between the intended fulfillment of the same by bureaucratic reports with the pertinent actions and effective measures related with its real compliance. The first mean delay and distract human rights protection organisms because the reports usually have incomplete, irrelevant or partial information.

This situation is mainly serious in cases in which the human rights violations that were accredited consist on enforced disappearance, torture or arbitrary executions. The subsistence and recurrences of such conducts question the real commitment of the different authorities involved in the recognition and respect of human rights. Its silence and indifference will show lack of interest upon this issues care, which questioned their real will to eliminate these practices. The real development and the effective implementation of actions in this sense are very small.

We should not forget or permit the silence in regard the linked cases to these conducts. The absence of action from the authorities, contributes to maintain these practices, to strengthen impunity, to increase the defenselessness and the suffering of victims and their families because of injustice, violation of power and abuses. The government have not addressed the demands made by this CNDH and they have to expect until an international organization reiterates what we have already underlined, in order to start acting or to express interest within any topic, like might be on

Iguala case or regarding civil defenders.

The State is suffering a high cost because of no attending in time the organisms' of protection for human rights calls, so it is jeopardizing its credibility and commitment at the international level with human dignity. Silence, inaction and indifference causes impunity to those that directly violated people's rights.

During 2016, this National Commission exercised its powers in this context. Other detail figures and data regarding CNDH's activity during this period are in the report, which I will deliver at the end of my participation and which you could consult at the National Organism web site.

Mr. President:

To achieve providing Mexicans with an environment in which it is possible a safe and peaceful coexistence, and in which their human rights are not only recognized, but that they prevail, must be a priority at national public agenda. For that purpose, it is necessary that the society receive a clear and real signal upon empathy with human rights causes.

During 2016, the Federal Executive show clear signs on this commitment and with the conviction through actions such as the promotion of the law initiative on equal marriage and with the unprecedented public apologize made by the armed institute because some of its members conduct incurred on human rights violations. This improvement and commitment is the path that must guide authorities' daily action, in favor of human rights recognition, defense and promotion.

Consequently, it is precise, as soon as possible, the fully compliance of the issued recommendations by this National Commission, such as of international organisms in the matter. I make this request extensive to all local and municipal governments. That is, these calls have close connection with local governments.

To this scenery, has added

the existence of a complex international context, derived from tenure change of the executive branch of the United States of America, a geopolitical circumstance that is changing worldwide the human rights scenario, mainly affecting our country.

From human rights perspective, it is a fact of worry and alarm that our neighbor nation's public policies acts through a speech of hate, hitting the most vulnerable groups: migrants and refugees because from the highest spheres of power it is promoted an extreme rejection against them. Actually, these actions have larger repercussions because they are questioning and challenging the universal and regional systems for the protection of human rights.

The above is not an emerging issue; is a reality that is affecting many of our conational. Because they have an irregular migratory situation, they suffer daily the consequences from this speech that promotes and legitimize forms of rejection and discrimination. These actions are strengthening and visualizing with more frequency in streets, schools, working places and social networks in the United States.

To confront this, it is needed our commitment within "ethic of coherence". We must act with the civility; the dignify treatment, the openness and the inclusion that we demand, at the inside of our country. This strains consistency and commitment. At the confronting of the announced threats and persecutions, this commitment involves that we must have empathy, sensibility and that we must be solidary with the pain and suffering of people who are living with fear, which suffer marginality and uncertainty in a context that only predicts more problems in the near future.

Although it is truth that it has been reiterated the intention to support our compatriots in the United States and that various actions have being undertaken, even the CNDH has been work-

ing with some Consulates, the fact is that these actions are not enough. The spectrum should be broader, because it must be coherent with the reach and repercussions of the adopted migratory policies. International forums and mechanisms must be used to denounce and defend, in the strongest terms, the rights and the interests of Mexico and of our conational.

Besides, it is necessary to anticipate the decent and satisfactory conditions for the reinsertion in our country of those who may be deported. This implies the great challenge of trying to offer to returnees, life conditions and development with which at its time they did not count with and push them to migrate in its search of a better future.

Likewise, we face the fact that many people, of other nationalities, that are trying to enter United States through our borderline with US, now cannot cross because of the strengthening of the public migratory polices. The consequence is that these people are staying, by force, in our country and we should be able to provide them stay, care, and eventual repatriation. In addition, it is necessary to contemplate the possibility that migrants in transit decide to look for definitive residence in our country. These

situations could overcome our capacities and resources, so prevention is a priority to avoid critical environment involving violations to the rights and dignity of the individuals.

Finally, I would like to expose some brief reflections.

It is time for an ethic change in our country's institutional and public life. This change should place effectively human rights as an axis and as a parameter of all public policy; it must create a due culture of legality according to the current one, must motivate the compliance and law enforcement and turn into an essential premise the combat of impunity, corruption with all what this implies.

It is precise that all authorities assume that the essence of power is to serve and not to use it, to do and not to say what has been done, to govern with integrity, responsibility, consciousness and in a deep sense of solidarity and commitment with our country, its society and its best causes and interests. To act with conviction within our countries development and transcendence. Respect, development and individuals' fulfillment should be the base of public activities.

It is time to redirect our na-

tional life through the path of moral, legal and political rectitude, which emphasizes the values of civility and responsibility.

Authorities should review the ethic codes, of most of the institutions. They also need training, so that these moral codes could be part of their daily work. The law compliance need coherence with public servants ethical behavior.

These actions will contribute to the achievement of what 25 years ago Dr. Jorge Carpizo said "to increase Mexicans life quality, to ensure their most valuable assets; life, freedom, dignity and legal certainty. All that can be done in this respect will be insufficient and for its accomplishment it is necessary to put the best we have with real vocation and conviction"

If we act with responsibility and assume the commitment we have with Mexico and its society to consolidate a culture of solidarity, respect and recognition in defense of human dignity, I am convinced that 2017 will be a year for Human Rights in our country. I hope so...

Many thanks

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Participacion/20170331.pdf>



THE CNDH WARNS ABOUT THE HATE SPEECH RESURGENCE IN THE UNITED STATES AND SUMMONED OMBUDSPERSON TO BOOST MULTICULTURALITY AND TO LIVE IN DIVERSITY

March 8th, 2017

The national Ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, summoned international organisms and National Human Rights Institutions (INDH), to confront the biggest challenge that we currently face. He highlighted that the highest priority to the world is the hate speech resurgence, mainly in the United States.

At his participation in the Panel “Factors contributing to climate of violence”, as part of the 30th, General Assembly of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), headed by Beate Rudolph and held at Geneva, Switzerland, he pointed out that it is about a serious matter, risking human dignity recognition and equal rights corresponding to everyone.

Before the representatives of over 100 institutions that are members of the GANHRI, and who meet at the Nations Palace, the Mexican Ombudsman called upon to retake the principles of the “Durban Declaration and Program of Action”. These, because from the National Human Rights Institutions we could boost a platform to fight against discrimination, xenophobia and intolerance, as well as, to promote a culture of respect of multiculturalism and to convey richness and value of living and coexist in diversity.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_071.pdf



CNDH AND OHCHR AGREED UPON THE NEED AND IMPORTANCE TO PROTECT MIGRANTS AND TO CONTRIBUTE TO ERADICATE THE HATE SPEECH AGAINST THEM



March 7th, 2017
DGC/069/17

In Geneva, Switzerland, the President of the National Human Rights Commission, Luis Raúl González Pérez, met with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, with whom he discussed the human rights situation in Mexico. Both addressed some cases related with aspects on specific human rights violations investigated by the CNDH, such as the Ayotzinapa case.

In addition, CNDH and OHCHR commented their shared concerns about the growing deterioration of the situation of the migrants who are located in the United States of America. Both parts agreed in the need of working in a coordinated way, from their respective powers, and pointed out that they will speak in the name of all the people who are in this condition, regardless their nationality.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_069.pdf

MEXICAN OMBUDSMAN UNDERLINES THE IMPORTANCE OF REDUCING DISCRIMINATION AGAINST CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS SEPARATED FROM THEIR PARENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

March 12th, 2017
DGC/073/17

The President of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), Luis Raúl González Pérez, underlined the unavoidable commitment of over 100 National Human Rights Institutions (INDH), with the rights of children and adolescents. He called the Ombudsperson and the representatives of International Organi-

zations to intensify their work in order to prevent and eliminate the discriminatory speech and the exacerbated nationalism that attempt the fundamental rights of children and adolescents in the United States of America. They are apart, unfairly, from their families.

In Geneva, a working meeting took place between the NIHR and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), as part of the 30th General Assembly of Global Alliance of National Hu-

man Rights Institutions (GAN-HIR). In that meeting, Luis Raúl González Pérez, highlighted that the world has walked a long path in the time, to understand and recognize children as owners of fundamental rights, including those that everyone has in common, and those that protect them mainly as a vulnerable group.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_073.pdf



EXPERTS URGES A LEGISLATIVE REFORM TO ATTEND UNACCOMPANIED CENTRAL AMERICAN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, WHO ARE MIGRATING

March 17th, 2017 context
DGC/078/17

Analysts and researchers of the international unaccompanied children's migratory phenomenon, analyzed in the Forum of the Institute of Legal Research organized by UNAM, the report "Central American unaccompanied children and adolescents on international migration situation by their transit through Mexico and in need of international protection", that was developed by the National Human Rights Commission.

Attendees agreed in the need to point out that the great challenge is to achieve a comprehensive legislative reform that allows

the protection and of children and adolescents that are on an international migration context (NNACM) from a human rights perspective. Thus, it must likely that Mexico cease to be a country of transit and become being a country of final destination to this population. Likewise, they indicated that the different involved authorities on the issue have not achieved the adjustment if their performance to the legal framework of protection to international migrant children, because this legal framework is not clear to determinate attributions and competencies within different spheres of government.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_078.pdf



PRIOR, FREE AND INFORMED CONSULTATION TO INDIGENOUS COMMUNITIES AND PEOPLES IS A HISTORICAL DEBT OF GOVERNMENTS AND SOCIETY, WHICH HAS PREVENTED THEM TO FULLY EXERCISE THEIR RIGHTS

March 25th, 2017
DGC/088/17

At the city of San Luis Potosí, San Luis Potosí it was held the International Seminar "Fundamentals and practice of the right to prior, free and informed consultation of indigenous peoples", organized by the National Human Rights Commission, the Ministry of Interior, in coordination with the State's Commission of Human Rights and UN Global Compact.

At the event, the participants agreed that the payment of the historic debt that governments

and the society have with indigenous peoples and communities on prior, free, informed, culturally appropriate and of good faith consultation, will allow us to empower them. This, will let them be subject of rights and exercise them on a fully way.

In the first encounter on this topic, the participants manifested that the efforts currently carried out to achieve true effectiveness on prior consultation have not been sufficient, because the responsible institutions have not assured its properly attendance. Likewise, during the event the

speakers announced the negative consequences faced by the countries that does not apply this mechanism.

In this sense, the national Ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, called the federal and local governments, as well as the business sector of the country, to fulfill their obligations on prior, free, and informed, of good faith and culturally appropriate consultation with indigenous peoples and communities. The above, especially when someone is considering the development or planning of a large-scale plan in the territory of these people. He also urged the authorities to harmonize the legal system with the existing international standards on the matter, as well as to present, discuss, study, vote and to issue a law that should be consulted with indigenous peoples and communities.



http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_088.pdf

30 marzo Día Internacional de las Trabajadoras del Hogar

Según la OIT:

52.6 millones de personas en el mundo, de 15 años o más, **trabajan en el hogar**, esto es **1.7%** del empleo mundial

83% del trabajo doméstico en el mundo lo realizan **mujeres**

El **trabajo infantil doméstico** afecta a **10.5 millones** de niñas y niños en el mundo, de las cuales **71%** son **niñas**

En México:

28,103 adolescentes realizan **trabajo doméstico**, de los cuales **92.82%** son **mujeres**

En el país hay **2.5 millones** de **trabajadoras y trabajadores domésticos**, de estos **90%** son **mujeres**.



Fuente: Con datos de OIT/PIISA



AS PART OF THE INTERNATIONAL DOMESTIC WORKERS DAY THE CNDH CALLES THE FEDERAL EXECUTIVE TO SEND THE CONVENTION 189 OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR ORGANIZATION ON DECENT WORK FOR DOMESTIC WORKERS, FOR ITS APPROVAL

March 29th, 2017
DGC/092/17


The CNDH observed with concern that Mexico has not approved the Convention 189 of the International Labor Organization, as domestic workers in Mexico are in job insecurity conditions. He highlighted that, to a country as Mexico, where formal employment generation has become an important challenge; the approval of the Convention 189 of the ILO will indicate the will of Mexico to join a common effort of compromise in the promotion of decent work as a social justice


measure and the strengthening of domestic workers fundamental rights.

In this sense, the President of the National Commission, Mr. Luis Raúl González Pérez addressed a letter to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Luis Videgaray, calling Mexico to approve this convention so that it could be coherent with its human rights respect policy.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_092.pdf


Recommendations


Responsible Authorities	ISSUE	Recommendation
<p>National Commission of Security</p> 	<p>About the case of human rights violations to liberty, legal certainty, safety, and personal integrity by arbitrary detention and torture, against V, who is underage, at Conkal Municipality, Yucatán.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 08/2017 March 16th, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_008.pdf</p>


Responsible Authorities	ISSUE	Recommendation
<p>Mexican Institute of Social Security</p> 	<p>About the case of the violation to the rights of health care and of health to information in detriment of V1, at the General Hospital of Zone with Family Medicine 6 of the Mexican Social Security Institute, in Ocotlán, Jalisco.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 09/2017 March 17th, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_009.pdf</p>

Responsible Authorities	ISSUE	Recommendation
<p>SMinistry of Environment and Natural Resources, General Direction of the National Water Commission, Federal Attorney of Protection to the Environment, Federal Commission for Protection Against Sanitary Risks, Puebla’s state government, Tlaxcala’s state government, Municipal President of the Town Hall of San Martín Texmelucan, Puebla, Municipal Presidency of the Town Hall of Nativitas, Tlaxcala, Municipal Presidency of the Town Hall of Ixtacuixtla de Mariano Matamoros, Tlaxcala.</p>	<p>About the violations of the human rights of a Healthy Environment, water sanitation and information access. This, because of the contamination of the Atoyac, Xochiac Rivers and its tributaries, in detriment of the ones who live and transit through the Municipalities of San Martín Texmelucan and Huejotzingo at Puebla’s state; and in the Municipalities of Tepetitla de Lardizábal, Nativitas e Ixtacuixtla de Mariano Matamoros at Tlaxcala’s state.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 10 /2017 March 21st, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_010.pdf</p>



Responsible Authorities	ISSUE	Recommendation
<p>Mexican Institute of Social Security</p> 	<p>About the case of violation to the human rights of the protection to the health of V1, who is a Purepecha indigenous woman, at the IMSS-Prospera Rural Hospital of the Mexican Social Security Institute, in the Municipality of Paracho, Michoacán.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 11 /2017 March 21st, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_011.pdf</p>

Responsible Authorities	ISSUE	Recommendation
<p>General Attorney's Office, National Security Office</p> 	<p>About the case of arbitrary detention and illegal retention of V1 and V2, torture and sexual violence against V1, as well as due process violation in detriment of V1 and V2, at Mexico City.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 12 /2017 March 24th, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_012.pdf</p>

Responsible Authorities	ISSUE	Recommendation
<p>General Attorney's Office</p> 	<p>About the case of violations to the human rights of legal certainty, legality, personal liberty, due process and presumption of innocence for the arbitrary detention of V, as well as to the access of justice in its modality of procuring justice and protection, and to the right of inviolability of private communications in detriment of V.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 13/2017 March 30, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_013.pdf</p>

Article of the month

Indigenous languages of Mexico, in risk by discrimination

Mexico is one of the countries that count with the largest cultural and linguistic richness in the world, because it has 68 native languages and 364 linguistic variants. Nevertheless, the 70 percent of these are in risk to disappear for the discrimination that their speakers suffer, that is what the general director of the National Indigenous Languages Institute (INALI), Juan Gregorio Regino said.

In an interview, Regino said that this risky situation is, in large part, because of the displacement (migration) of indigenous languages speakers to other communities or cities. Disqualification affects negatively to speakers personality because they assume the idea that "their language is useless" and they stop using it. The interviewer pointed out that indigenous languages were recognized in 2003 as national languages, so they have the same validity as Spanish. "This is still recent and, together with

discrimination and lack of recognition, we realize that there is no necessary infrastructure for a multilingual nation".

Nonetheless, Gregorio Regino welcomes that in some education institutions, together with the National Autonomous University (UNAM), have had incorporated Mayan and Náhuatl languages teaching as elective subjects.

<http://www.informador.com.mx/cultura/2017/708286/6/lenguas-indigenas-de-mexico-en-riesgo-por-discriminacion.htm>



POSITIVE DISCRIMINATION IN THE WORLD

THOMAS SOWELL

BINDING: HARD COVER

EDITORIAL: GOTA A GOTA EDITIONS

LANGUAGE: SPANISH

ISBN: 9788493465889

Often, arguments on positive discrimination are merely theories. This book, however, offers an empirical study, thus it focuses on a real analysis of the achievements for its application in various countries.

Thomas Sowell, an authority in this field, presents a new vision of positive discrimination in which he analyzes its real consequences in the United States and other countries in which it has been applied. After evaluating the empirical data, the author concludes that these types of programs have not met the expectations and that, often, they have had opposite results compared with the original intentions.

<https://mx.casadellibro.com/libro-discriminacion-positiva-en-el-mundo/9788493465889/1107248>



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