




Newsletter





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THE NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN CLAIMED THAT HUMAN DIGNITY IS NOT NEGOTIABLE; HE ALSO CALLED TO RESPOND TO THE MIGRATORY PHENOMENON FROM A HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE AND WITH A MULTIDISCIPLINARY FOCUS--

May 23rd, 2017
DGC/164/17

The National Ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, asserted today that the human dignity recognition, defense and protection is not negotiable, and that the recognition of it cannot be used as a transaction matter at the national or international scopes. He also highlighted that migration from a country to another must not lead to a clandestine situation and individuals' anonymity, which impedes the exercise of their rights and leave them exposed to any kind of aggression or abuse.

An irregular migratory condition must not left individuals' rights as non-existent. The condition of being a person does not depends on legal requirements or on the fulfillment of administrative procedures, in order to exist. We must remind that above any migratory, political, cultural, ethnic or religious consideration is the human dignity. Currently, the criteria about human rights protection is of international consensus and of universal reach, which does not except people on migratory context.

Because of the above context described, I call upon to see and respond to migratory phenomena with a multidisciplinary focus and from a perspective of social, economic, multicultural and encompassing co-responsibility, based on human rights respect and on the individuals' dignity.

The Ombudsman participated at opening ceremony of the Second Ibero-American Summit "Migration and Human Rights. A new perspective", which was organized by the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudsman (FIO) in coordination with the Networking on Migration and Human Rights that depends from the German agency for international cooperation (GIZ), and the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH). He noted that in Mexico we should act in our southern border with the same respect and the proper conditions that we demand on our northern border.

At this event, González Pérez shared presidium with José de Faria Costa, President of the FIO and the Portugal Justice Provider; with Humberto Roque Villanue-

va; the Mexican Undersecretary for Population, Migration and Religious Matters from the Ministry of the Interior; Miguel Ruiz Cabañas, Undersecretary of Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Jan Jarab, Representative in Mexico of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and Mark Manly, Representative in Mexico of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. Also, the presidium was shared with Iris Miriam Ruiz Class, General Coordinator of the Networking on Migration and Human Rights from FIO and the Puerto Rican Prosecutor for the Citizens; and Julia Unger, who is Director of the Regional Project for FIO's Members and from the German Agency for International Cooperation. Édgar Corzo Sosa and Héctor Dávalos Martínez, Fifth General Visitor and Executive Secretary of the CNDH, respectively, assisted likewise to the event.

The Mexican Ombudsman noted that the migratory flows should not be stopped with laws



that pretend prohibiting or criminalizing, with neither walls nor structures isolating States or persons. He said that migration is linked first to the social, economic and cultural agendas before to security internal issues, and that this must be understood in order to attend the migratory phenomena.

Before leaders and representatives of local organisms for human rights protection, before representatives of the civil society, academics and experts on migratory issues, he referred to the rise on the migratory flows from Haiti and Cuba, and from African countries. González Pérez said that they have influenced our culture and dynamic, because migration does not only implies the movement of people, but also ideas, traditions and identities that transform. "Interculturality, he noted, is a challenge that we cannot leave aside because it involves human rights' scope".

He highlighted that more than 200 thousand persons- mainly from Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras- annually go across the Mexican territory, and we must ensure the respect of their dignity as the fulfillment of their human rights. The Mexican Ombudsman warned about the speech of hate that is taking place in the United States, and that is of special risk for the migrants who live there, because the American society is involved on feelings that include hate and xenophobia towards them.

After stating that the Summit will allow the strengthening of the exchange of experiences as well as the consolidation of the relationship of National Organisms of Human Rights Protection and Defense in the defense of human rights in the context of migration, he called the audience to reflect and establish concrete and measurable commitments. Likewise, he highlighted the importance on generating useful inputs on the discussion of the "Global Pact for Migration".

At opening the Second Ibero-American Summit, Luis Raúl

González expressed the enormous responsibility to lead this forum, because it seeks to follow up the commitments made in the Bogota's declaration and the New York's declaration on refugees and migrants. In both documents, the Mexican executive committed to defend those matters with the major solidarity due the vulnerability circumstances that people in migration context face.

He highlighted migration and migrants rights protection are permanent tasks requiring joint response from those States considered as of transit and destination, besides requiring a viewpoint of deep solidarity. Thus, he added; "more than being the venue of the summit, we would like to be a platform for that new perspective under the concept of human rights".

Iris Miriam Ruiz Class expressed that the hemisphere faces a new challenge on the migratory topic because it have to confront issues such as human trafficking and the speech that places migrants as criminals. For this reason, she asks to treat the issue with a new viewpoint, one that considers migrants as individuals that have left their places of origin, and that have broken family ties and that have to sacrifice multiple things in order to do jobs that many people deny.

She said that is necessary that migrants find in public servants and institutions a helping hand on the protection of their human rights. She called for cooperation and the development of proper channels, so that migrant count with the needed support, and for them to know that there are people that protects their integrity.

Miguel Ruiz Cabañas, Under Secretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, recognized that there is an increasing homophobic wave, that is found all over the world not only in the region. He pointed out that human history is also about migrations, since our countries are result of immigrations of hundreds of years. He said that Mexico is of

crossroads because it is not only emitter of migrants, but also receiver, of return and of transit. He highlighted that Mexico should exploit the opportunity that the above represents and he assured that today there are more Mexicans coming back than leaving the country.

Upon accepting that there is a worrisome in regard the United States new laws as well as the speech against migrants, he highlighted we have the most dynamic borderline in the world, with 3 thousand kilometers along with the United States that must benefit both countries. He said that the migrants that are at the southern borderline should be a co-responsibility of Mexico, United States and Canada.

He noted that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs counts with 50 Consulates in the United States and that through them the ministry gives legal advice together with 350 law firms focused in two points. He stressed that we could not accept discrimination and failures respect due diligence, and manifested the possibility of appealing to international organisms in order to request a dignify treatment to Mexican migrants if the executive orders harm them.

He underlined the initiative of the Mexican government and of other several countries upon a Global Pact that seeks to recognize migration as a global phenomenon. The Pact also tends to organize, legalize and free from inhumane treatment the migrations flows. It also proposes the protection of migrants by the respect of human rights; in co-responsibility with other countries; and in the recognition of their contributions, on the international cooperation, as well as to consider other factors that causes the increment on migration such as natural disasters.

José de Faria Costa pointed out that migration must be faced at the global scale based on human rights respect. Likewise, he emphasized that people who is in a vulnerability context are an open

wound in our contemporary communities, especially because of the unspeakable suffering they face. For this reason, he encourages to redouble the efforts in order to maintain their dignity.

He stressed we live with the largest number of displaced people since the Second World War. They have left their homes by war factors, hunger, diseases and they only seek for their welfare and their families, in many cases risking their integrity and safety. He added this Second Summit is the opportunity to discuss, debate and to exchange knowledge, experiences and ideas, to act against the non-compliance of human rights.

Jan Jarab underlined that actually it exists a tendency to stigmatize migrants. He also said that in many countries of the region the states do not only limit the access to their territories, but also the enjoyment of certain fundamental rights, with policies that includes the construction of borderlines walls that only increase the intolerance atmosphere.

He highlighted that even though Latin America has sent some positive messages, the hemisphere is far away from changing migration policies, focused on national security and migratory flows management. In this sense, he said it is not enough rejecting hostile rhetoric, but it is necessary to use juncture to reconsider migratory policies and to develop different alternatives.

He emphasized that the migratory policies should favor migrants legalization and ensure them the enjoyment of the health care and education rights, mainly in children and adolescents that are on a migratory context. He expressed his worrisome about the policies of restriction and deportation of migrant people that forces them to explore new and dangerous paths where frequently they are victims of the organized crime and other illegal activities. For this reason, he demanded to create models of inclusion for them and for their families through public policies, underlying that this is not a pro-

blem of economic resources, but of politic will in order to change their situation.

After a brief break made to thanks the presidium members, the working panels started “Recent contributions from the international community for the protection of the people’s rights, in context of migration”; “Strategies for Achieving the Goal 10.7 of the UN 2030 Sustainable Development Agenda,” and “Origin of Migration Flows in the Americas.”

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_164.pdf

Event of the month

THE IBEROAMERICAN OMBUDSPERSON SIGNED THE MEXICO CITY DECLARATION, IN FAVOR OF MIGRANTS, REFUGEES AND REFUGEE-SEEKERS

May 24th, 2017

The Ombudsman part of the Ibero-American Ombudsman Federation (FIO) issued 17 proposals addressed to all national States that face a migratory phenomenon, regardless if they are countries of origin, transit or final destiny, to assume integrally their co-responsibilities within migratory processes. The State’s responsibilities proceed from the International Human Rights Law, the Humanitarian Law and Refugees International Law, as well as the Constitutions and their internal legal regulations. The proposals also aim to create the needed conditions to develop safe and dignified conditions for migration.

The Mexico City Declaration was presented by the Mexican National Ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, and José de Faria Costa, President of the FIO and Portugal Justice Provider, at the closing ceremony of



the Second Ibero-American Summit, “Migration and Human Rights. A new perspective”. They also adopted the FIO Action Protocol for Migrants’ Human Rights protection” and validated its respective Action Plan.

At the end of the event, the Ombudsmen, Providers, Attorneys, Commissioners, Rationalists and Presidents of Public Human Rights Commissions signed the Declaration of Mexico City. By this instrument it was demanded the development of public policies for the protection, assistance, and support in the context of the migratory phenomenon, in accordance with the commitments made on the 2030 UN Agenda, as well as the common understanding of human security approved by the General Assembly by the 66/290 resolution of October 2012.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_167.pdf

Press Releases

THE CNDH AFFIRMED THAT THE MEXICAN STATE SHOULD FOCUS EFFORTS IN ORDER TO HAVE A FAIRER SOCIETY IN WHICH WORK AND HUMAN DIGNITY SHOULD BE THE SAME CONCEPT

DGC/135/17

May 1, 2017

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) highlights that the enjoyment of the labor human rights must be, permanently, focus of the efforts made by the Mexican State in order to have a fairer society, with better quality of life, which allows each person to achieve his or her development within intellectual, personal and social scope, and in general, their self-fulfillment.

Today, half of the population is in a vulnerable situation in the country because of poverty, and since they have a minimum wage, which is insufficient to cover the most basic needs. This situation is also consequence of the work informality conditions in

which people is, which truncates the access to social benefits, and because of the persistent discrimination on labor justice access, plus the exploitation of children and adolescents. These only underlines that still, there is a long way to go in order for work and human dignity to be the same concept. In occasion of the International Labor Day, this National organism points out the mentioned situations and urge to incorporate Human Rights in the labor policy.

Under this logic, the CNDH reaffirms the content of the document that was published on June 2016 “Minimum wage and human rights”, in which it con-

cludes, among other important issues, that the determination of the minimum wage should tend to achieve the minimum vital that assures that workers can handle the costs related with feeding, education, housing and health care. In addition, others satisfiers needed to their welfare, their daughters, sons and dependents that enable them to live with dignity.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_135.pdf



THE CNDH REITERATES THE NEED THAT THE ATTACKS AND CRIMES MADE AGAINST JOURNALIST, DO NOT GO UNPUNISHED

DGC/136/17
May 3rd, 2017



With motive of the World Press Freedom day, celebrated on May 3, the National Human Rights Commission underlines, one more time, the need that attacks and crimes made against journalists do not go unpunished. Likewise, this national Organism requires relevant authorities to speed up investigations that allow clearing the facts and responsible that must be punished by the law.

From 2000 until today, this National Organism has registered 125 homicides against journalists, as well as 20 disappearances cases since 2005 and 51 attempts against media since 2006. Thirteen of the registered homicides

since 2005 have being against women. Majorly of this, cases have not being appropriately cleared nor did responsible punished.

By remaining attacks and crimes, unpunished, an improper environment has been generated for daily activities made by reporters and journalists', favoring new aggressions. This National Commission reiterates that the journalists and reporters protection mechanisms need to be reviewed in order to create conditions that enables them to do their job.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_136.pdf

THE CNDH RECOGNIZED THE CONTRIBUTION MADE BY THE TRADITIONAL MIDWIVES ON WOMEN SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH, IT ALSO REQUIRED TO ADOPT MEASURES IN ORDER TO ENSURE THEIR PORFESSION EXERCISE

DGC/138/17
May 5th, 2017

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) expressed its conviction upon the traditional exercise of midwives on the integral promotion of women's sexual and reproductive health. It called the respect for these rights and for their strengthening within national and international provision in the matter, and highlighted

that these women should receive continue training in order for them to be allies of public health authorities and to contribute with the decrease of obstetric violence.

In this sense, the CNDH said that midwives' labor needs to count with an appropriate legislative instrument that defines its scopes and competencies, and

enable them to perform and practice their activities that save lives, promotes maternal and newborn health, due in many occasions their labor is limited by the fact that they does not are doctors.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_138.pdf



THE CNDH SUMMONED AUTHORITIES AND SOCIETY TO BE SENSITIVE UPON THE IMPORTANCE TO PROTECT MIGRATORY BIRDS

DGC/153/17
May 15th, 2017

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) calls upon authorities and society sensitization upon the importance of protecting the migratory birds and their habitats from threats. Likewise, this National Organism highlighted the ecological importance and the need to subscribe international covenants to preserve them.

At the World Migratory Bird Day, celebrated on May 10, this National Organism exhorted the federal state and municipal authorities to observe, respect and protect the human right to the environment. For this, it is important to adopt legislative and administrative measures that counter the risks that these species face, as well as to prevent injuries associated with their decrease or further extinction.

The CNDH reminded that birds play a vital role as critical links inside the great ecosystem chains and networks. In addition, it underlines its protection value for its singularity and importance as a specie

, due that, they provide environmental services by performing themselves as pollinating agents and as a natural biological control.

In this sense and upon the serious risks for the habitat where birds can locate on a seasonal or temporary way, this National Organism reaffirmed the above observations made through the General Recommendation No. 26: "Regarding the lack of update about the management programs at federal protected natural areas". In this document, the CNDH concluded that the lack of

up-to-date of these instruments has a direct consequence in the enjoyment of human rights, especially in the right to a healthy environment.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_153.pdf

Nuestro país alberga **1,114** especies de aves, de éstas **38%** migran durante el verano o invierno. El **4%** son especies endémicas en determinadas épocas del año. La región del **Istmo de Tehuantepec, el Delta del Río Bravo y la Laguna Madre en Tamaulipas** son importantes corredores biológicos para aves migratorias.

Fuente: Conabio, Semarnat.



THE CNDH ASSERTS THAT UNCONTROLLED CHANGES ON THE LAND USE AS WELL AS THE OVEREXPLOITATION OF NATURAL RESOURCES DEVELOPES THE LOSS OF ECOSYSTEMS AND BIODIVERSITY, FOR THAT REASON IT URGED ITS EFFECTIVE PROTECTION WITHIN A HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

*DGC/161/17
May 22, 2017*

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) highlighted that the uncontrolled changes upon the land use, as well as the overexploitation of natural resources in the last decades have carried out the irreversible loss of ecosystems and biodiversity. In most cases, these aggravate the consequences of natural phenomena in detriment of the population's benefit, and cause high social and economic costs.

For that reason, it is evident the interconnection between biodiversity protection and several human rights enjoyment, such as the right to a healthy environment, water, feeding, housing,


health and life, among others. In this sense, the Mexican State has the duty of adopting a legal and institutional framework in order to provide the protection of biodiversity, under a human right perspective, and this must be one of the guiding principles for the country's development and social welfare.


On the occasion of the International Biological Diversity Day, celebrated on May 22nd, the CNDH estimates necessary to support the urgent need of adopting all kinds of measures- including public policies and sensitize campaigns -in order to stop the loss of biodiversity. According with


the Mexican law regarding species in risk , there exists 475 species that are in danger of extinction and 896 are in threat such as the jaguar, vaquita, golden eagle, Mexican gray wolf, quetzal, leatherback turtles, hawksbill, loggerhead, ridley, pacific green and olive ridley, to name a few.


http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_161.pdf





Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Mexican Social Security Institute</p> 	<p>About violations to V's health care right (Newborn girl), because of the inappropriate medical care at IMSS Regional General Hospital No. 12 "Licenciado Benito Juárez García", in Mérida, Yucatán.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 18/2017 May 25th, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_018.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>National Security Commission</p> 	<p>About the case of excessive use of force resulting in V's loss of life, imputable to a Federal Police public servant.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 19 /2017 May 26th, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_019.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Ministry of the Navy</p> 	<p>About the arbitrary detention case, illegal restraint, acts of torture and sexual violence, in detriment of V1 and V2, in the State of San Luis Potosí.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 20/2017 May 30th, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_020.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>General Directorate of the Mexican Social Security Institute</p> 	<p>About the violation to the human rights of physical and psychological integrity, to the dignity and to the right to a health care in detriment of QV, at the General Regional Hospital No. 1 of the Mexican Social Security Institute in Acapulco, Guerrero.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 21/2017 May 30th, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_021.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>General Attorney Office</p> 	<p>About the case of violations to the human right of the protection to maternity care, equality and non-discrimination in employment, to life free of violence, legal certainty and access to justice in its procurement form, in detriment of V, by public servants of the General Attorney Office.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 22 /2017 May 31, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_022.pdf</p>

Autoridad	Asunto	Recomendación
<p>General Directorate of the Mexican Social Security Institute</p> 	<p>About the case of illegal restric- tions to the right of social security, in its maternity care form, in detri- ment of V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10, V11, V12, V13, V14 y V15.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 23/2017 May 31, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_023.pdf</p>

Article of the month

Press Freedom in Mexico

According to article 19 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, “all individuals have the right to freedom of expression”. This right includes “to research and get information and opinions, and to disseminate them, without borders limit, by any media”

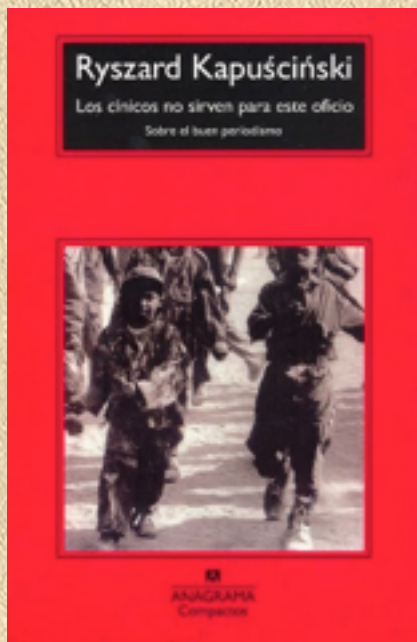
Europe is the region with major press freedom, followed by Africa, America, and East Europe/Central Asia and in the last place North Africa/ Middle East. Form the 180 studied countries, 21 were classified in black color, where press situation is “very serious” and 51 countries in “red color”, those with a “difficult” situation. Mexico belongs to the last ones, and occupies the 147 place, just below Russia, in the 148 place.

Conferring RSF, Mexico’s situation is of “worrisome”, due that in 2002, our country occupied the place 75 and only 15 years later had descended 72 positions, to place itself into de 147. According with the organization, since 2000 till today, 104 Mexican journalists were victims of homicide possibly rela-

ted with their professional activity and since 2012, 31 journalists had being killed by this cause.

Besides, from 2006 to May 2016, Article 19 registered 57 attacks with explosives and fire guns against media, occurred in 13 different entities and that cause the loss of life of two persons. The year 2010 was the most critical of all, with 15 cases, mainly in entities located in the north of the country.

<http://www.mexicosocial.org/index.php/secciones/investigaciones/especiales/item/1367-dia-mundial-de-la-libertad-de-prensa-2017>



RYSZARD KAPUSCINSKI

NO. OF PAGES: 128 PÁGS.

BINDING: TAPA BLANDA

EDITORIAL: ANAGRAMA

LANGUAGE: CASTILIAN

ISBN: 9788433967961

This book is about the work of a journalist, about its difficulties and rules, about the responsibility of intellectuals that, today, dedicated to provide information. The great Polish reporter Ryszard Kapuscinski faces some questions linked to the description of the reality, in a great age of politic and social changes, and in a technological revolution era within information field.

How to describe poverty, hunger, and wars? Is it indispensable to have ethical drivers in order to be a good journalist? What kind of relation exists between reality and narrative? How to move among the investigation of the truth and power influences? Is it true that television and internet definitely have changed the way of doing journalism? This works represents a song to journalistic ethics and a reference to the exercise of journalists, in order to have a minimum dignity.

<http://www.casadellibro.com/libro-la-cooperacion-sur-sur-y-triangular-en-america-latina/9788483198056/2102995>

<https://www.casadellibro.com/libro-los-cinicos-no-sirven-para-este-oficio-sobre-el-buen-periodismo-8-ed/9788433967961/1021642>



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