




Newsletter





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Remarks of Luis Raúl González Pérez, President of the National Human Rights Commission, on the presentation of the NHRC 2017 Activities Annual Report before the Federal Executive

Mexico City, March 28, 2018

Mr. Enrique Peña Nieto,
Constitutional President of the
United Mexican States;
Ministries;
Lawmakers;
Members of the of the Advisory
Council of the National Human
Rights Commission;
Members of the Diplomatic
Corps authorized in Mexico;
Members and representatives of
international organisms;
Heads and friends of local
protection and defense human
rights organisms;
Representatives of civil society
organizations;
Fellows of the National Human
Rights Commission;
Fellow representatives of the
media;
Ladies and gentlemen:

Mr. President, the conclusion of your assignment as head of the federal executive power determines that this will be the last occasion I will have the chance to address you to present the National Human Rights Commission 2017 Activities Annual Report.

On this context, besides addressing the most important aspects of the NHRC's activity over the last year, and mentioning the attention and response to more than a million two hundred fifty seven thousand people who came to this national organism since 2012 asking for its intervention or advocacy for considering themselves harmed for some abuse of power, I would like to give some thoughts about what could be a general assessment of the human rights situation, during these five years of your term.

To this day, the balance is not positive. Mexico has not experienced a significant and objective change towards a better res-

pect and validity of human rights yet. Neither a substantial strengthening of our law democratic state has been accomplished, nor a modified positive environment that already millions of Mexicans were facing daily when your term began, also characterized by the matching of insecurity and violence, impunity and corruption, inequality and poverty.

The impacts that this environment has generated for Mexico and its society go beyond economic affectations of those who have suffered damages on their patrimony or have made additional expenses to search by themselves protection and warranties that authorities cannot provide them. The pain and suffering coming from thousands of people deprived of life, who have been harmed on violent incidents, who are missing, who have been forced to move from their origin places due to insecurity or that have been victims of some crime, is something that cannot be measured or repaired.

Those are balances of pain and impunity that have not been reduced along this period. The fear to extents of violence remains, and have generated despair on society, rift from institutions and mistrust on authorities.

Without safety, there will never be real validity of other fundamental human rights, and not respecting them will result in the adopted safety measures not being acceptable and they will be seen as an authoritarian imposition. Our country requires safety, but not at any cost and not at any means. The safety we need is one of a law democratic state sustained on the widest respect to human rights, as well as on the timely fulfillment and implementation of the law. A safety built

from a trust bond, closeness and cooperation between authorities and civil society, bestowing the last one a relevant role on the supervision and control mechanisms of the first ones.

The answer to violence and insecurity does not lie on lessening or eliminating rights and liberties, neither on the excessive use of force nor on arbitrary implementation of the law. The use of force is an attribution and a legitimate way of the State, but by itself is not a way that can reverse the reality we face. In the last days, you stated that it would be naïve and negligent to pretend that the state would quit the use of the force. It is true, because facts have also shown that it would be a mistake to guess that using of force, legitimate as it is, must be the only answer of the state before the violence and insecurity we face.

If violence is fought only with violence, one is wagging on the use of force over the reasons that foster and generate it, therefore, the creation of a responsible citizenry is getting far away, without a solid culture of legality and human rights. Violence has shown being a small profitable investment that has a very high cost to people.

Beyond what is said on the discussion field, the safety strategies in Mexico continue having a highly reactive character, leaving prevention on a sideways. An example of that is the fact that the National Program of Social Prevention of Violence and Crime (PRONAPRED) stopped getting public resources on a specific way since 2017.

Attention must be called over the fact that your exhort, proposals and determinations found little echo on different authori-

ties. Although human rights are always taken as a priority, on practice its real completion still leaves them aside, like something secondary.

The recommendations issued by this national organism although most of them were fully accepted, they present considerable deficiencies and delays on their fulfillment. A year ago, when I presented the 2016 activities report, we saw with optimism the order that you gave to all government agencies to review the pending recommendations of fulfillment and to create a work plan for their attention, which would be made public before the next annual report of this national commission.

We recognize your will to make the NHRC's decisions to be fulfilled, but it is my duty to inform you and the public that the order was not followed correctly. It would be desirable that the diagnosis and work plan would be a reality. The unfulfillment of recommendations implies the re-victimization of those who had their fundamental rights damaged, while it is prevented that victims receive the compensation and restitution they deserve, and truth and Justice are limited to go straightforward on each case.

Of the group of pending recommendations for fulfillment, during 2017, 39 aimed to 29 authorities were concluded, although is a larger number compared to previous years, it is not satisfactory yet. At the end of 2017, the five federal authorities with the biggest number of recommendations in process were the National Security Commission with 63; Social Security for Workers on private companies with 50; Attorney General's Office with 37; Ministry of National Defense with 18 and Public Education Ministry with 16. Likewise, the five states governments with the biggest number of affairs in process were Oaxaca with 16; Guerrero with 15; Chiapas with 12; Tabasco with 11 and San Luis Potosí with 9.

In this six-year term, there were severe violations of human

rights. Chalchihuapan, Iguala, Tanhuato, Apatzingán, Tlatlaya y Nochistlán are some of the most underscored names that marked the period 2012-2018 in a critical moment of human rights. Of the group of recommendations or reports issued by the NHRC on these cases, although the different authorities have accepted them, currently just one has proof of total fulfillment, being aimed to state or federal agencies.

It would be a very positive sign of coherence, responsibility and commitment with human rights that before concluding your term, the corresponding recommendations be fulfilled and the proposals made by this national organism included on them be attended. We make this wide call also to local governments, because these also have a debt with victims. Each case implies the demand of an exhaustive, strict and comprehensive investigation of crime or administrative character, that make responsible to be accountable according to law regarding the crimes they may be committed, and at the same time that allows that truth, justice and compensation of damage be reached.

Regarding the investigation of the Iguala Case, during 2017, the gathering of the file continued and there was a follow-up to the fulfillment of the authorities to the observations and proposals made up by this national commission on three reports issued about this case. At the end of 2017, only 9 out of 57 proposed points had been totally attended, 36 were on their way to be attended and 12 had not been attended, which shows its complexity, but also the lack of real will and commitment to get to the resolution of the case. On this case, like on others of main importance for the country, it has been clear that the operational model of the Attorney General's Office is exhausted, it is necessary that as soon as possible justice procuration reforms are made in a viable and correct way to guarantee on this exercise autonomy, impartiality, and efficiently.

Mexico is a country of laws and the behavior of its authorities and society must line up to what those laws order. The person who commits a wrongdoing, with no distinction must answer for his acts before proper institutions and be treated and judged according to the law. When we have denounced torture, forced disappearances, detentions or arbitrary executions, there is no intention to insult institutions or to stop the legitimate exercise of authorities' attributions. What we look for is to strengthen the rule of law, the democratic institutions and to consolidate a respect culture towards legality within society.

In a democratic and society of rights it is not an acceptable criteria the conducts like the ones I have described. One case must put us on the move to act to punish and to prevent its repetition. Unfortunately, in the last years, more cases that are isolated took place:

From 2012 to 2017, 274 complaint files were recorded as torture, such files passed from 12 in 2012 to 138 in 2016, and to 76 in 2017. In that same period 5,086 were counted as arbitrary detention, 195 as deprivation of life, 11 as massive or extrajudicial execution, as well as 89 as forced or involuntary disappearances. Taking into consideration that most cases are not denounced and not presented before this national organism, it is clear that real numbers must be bigger, coming from there the need to demonstrate the subsistence of these practices against people's dignity and to promote its reduction and sanction.

During 2017, NHRC repeatedly called for attention on the serious situation existing on different detention centers, mainly on local ones, resulting that in 2017 no action was taken to prevent that such year was to become one marked by violence and death in those centers.

In the same way, the need to review the alert mechanisms of gender violence against women,

and also those regarding journalists protection and defenders of human rights, -I must say that we regret the loss of the life of the president of the State Human Rights Commission of Baja California Sur.

About journalists, the scene is not encouraging. In the six previous years before the start of your term, 52 killings of journalists occurred. Eight months away from having a new head of the federal executive power, the same number of journalists were killed like in the previous six-year term, a higher number of assassinated journalists in 12 years reached 104, mostly remain unpunished.

During 2017, the NHRC found and analyzed 3,678 normative modifications that were carried on, in both federal and local levels. From this group of rulings, 34 cases were detected, mainly on the local sphere, where it was considered that such norms violated human rights, so those norms were refuted by the corresponding Action of Unconstitutionality. From December 2014 to 2017, this National commission promoted 94 actions such as these, which has surpassed in almost 300% the total number of actions that had been tried on since 2006, in such year this attribution was conceded to the NHRC.

The need to answer promptly and efficiently to society has made that this national commission looks for schemes that promote a quick attention towards the situations presented by people who come up to ask for its support, attention or advocacy services, a number of people that increased to 218,695.

Specifically, regarding the registered complaint files, along 2017, 4,001 cases were solved during process. From that number, 1,332 of those are closed cases because the alleged responsible authority adopted measures to repair the claimed acts. In 146 cases conciliatory measures were reached, which represents 5,479 files overall, which equals a bit more than 56% of the complaint files finished in such period.

Since 2012, the NHRC ended the process of 150,234 files, and in the last 3 years, the dynamics of the institutional work has allowed to generate a trend to conclude a larger number of files compared to those whose process starts each year, which has allowed us to report the conclusion of 80,551 files, compared to the 79,059 initiated.

On the other side, between 2012 and 2017, the NHRC drafted 454 recommendations. Even though those were not totally aimed to federal authorities, they did include 68 cases to IMSS, 67 to National Security Commission, 36 to Attorney General's Office, 30 to Ministry of National Defense, 26 to Ministry of Navy, 24 to ISSSTE, 18 to National Migration Institute and 15 to Ministry of Public Education. Only these referred authorities gathered together 284 recommendations during these years.

The 81 ordinary recommendations issued on 2017 were aimed to 62 authorities, such thing resulted to a 14% rise compared to 2016. As I have pointed out, during 2017 this national organism issued 5 recommendations of severe human rights violations, which represents more than a half of the eleven recommendations drafted under the same pattern during the existence of the NHRC. These recommendations were aimed to 15 authorities, the Government of the State of Veracruz and the Attorney General's Office were the ones with the largest number, with 2 general recommendations each.

During 2017, the NHRC issued five special reports, by which different problems within our country linked to human rights came to light, such as disappearance of persons and clandestine mass graves; elderly people in penitentiary centers; teenagers, vulnerability and violence; challenges on immigration and shelters like Oasis, were on the reports as well. All this based on the national survey of migrant persons in movement in Mexico, and internal forced displacement too.

The NHRC in charge of the

National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, attending the relevance of such cases, issued 8 recommendations of this kind.

Over this year, continuity was given to the permanent collaboration with regional and universal human rights mechanisms, as well as with other national human rights institutions and with similar local protection and defense organisms in Mexico. On this sphere, it must be highlighted the participation in two sessions of the United Nations Human Rights Council, also the commitments that on NHRC's initiative other national organisms assumed for the attention of migrants in the southern border of Mexico, as well as for their defense in the United States of America; besides of a follow-up to the UN 20/30 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This national organism had an active role on international organizations of human rights public organisms, which allowed taking their voice to the highest levels of the United Nations on that issue, also in issues such as forced disappearances, torture and the protection of civil and public human rights defenders, among others.

A piece of information that is worth mentioning is that during the administration under your charge, Mexico has not ratified any human rights international instruments, or withdrawn any reserve of those that are part of our legal framework. Article 1 of our Constitution foresees the obligation to assume conventionality and to include the principles of progressiveness and universality of human rights.

Hopefully these remaining months of your term, the Mexican State could act on this sphere and recognize among other things: the competence of the United Nations' Committee on Enforced Disappearances to receive individual cases in which it is considered that State have violated human rights; to ratify the Convention on Domestic Workers (No. 189) of the International Labour Organization; the Optional

Protocols of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and those of the Convention on the Rights of the Child; the Convention on Reduction of cases of statelessness; the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons and the Inter-American Convention Against All Forms of Discrimination and Intolerance. In addition, it is expected to advance in the fulfillment of all recommendations made to Mexico by international organizations about the fulfillment and respect of human rights.

Mr. President:

Society cries out for security, to stop violence, to have rule of law, to reduce impunity, to punish and prevent corruption. Society demands inequality to be reduced, by economic policies that favor development and accomplish a reduction on poverty.

The remaining months of your term Mr. President are an opportunity for achieving in the goal to have a better environment for every Mexican. Human rights demand a permanent commitment and a constant work for their acknowledgment, protection and validity; these cannot be attached to juncture or political purposes or other kind. Let me finish quoting Jorge Carpizo, first Ombudsman, and remembering him on these dates, six years away from his passing and 74 years of his birthday.

I quote: “Let us not minimize the hazardous times we live, that would be a bad mistake, but problems must be overcome, and we can solve them through dialogue, with the law, good faith and living for Mexico’s interests. We can do it, of course we can!” That is how Jorge Carpizo finished.

Thank you, Mr. President.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Participacion/20180328.pdf>



OMBUDSPERSONS OF LATIN AMERICA ASK ACCOMPANIMENT TO IACHR FOR THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE REGION TO RECOGNIZE INTERNAL FORCED DISPLACEMENT, TO LEGISLATE ABOUT IT AND TO SUPPORT PROPOSALS FOR THE PROTECTION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

DGC/050/18
Bogotá, Colombia,
March 1, 2018

The Mexican Ombudsman Luis Raúl González Pérez, asked the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), on behalf of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) of Latin America, the accompaniment of that international body in order to demand countries the recognition of the existence of internal forced displacement, to legislate about it and to accept a proposals decalogue that was presented to improve protection levels of displaced persons in countries of The Americas.

It is a fact without precedent that for the first time NHRIs appear before IACHR on a jointly way to explain and propose about such issue, that has become very complex to solve, this phenome-

non has increased in the region in the last years as a consequence of human rights violations, violence, disasters related to natural phenomenon and development projects. This meeting took place during the thematic hearing named "Internal displacement and human rights in the Americas.

Before Commissioner Esméralda Arosemena de Troitiño, First Vice-President and Rapporteur for Mexico of IACHR; Luis Ernesto Vargas, Second Vice-President and Rapporteur on the rights of migrants of IACHR, and Flavia Piovesan, in charge of the unit on the rights of older persons of IACHR, as well as Cecilia Jiménez-Damary, UN Special Rapporteur on the human rights of internally displaced persons, the

Mexican Ombudsman presented 10 proposals to improve protection levels of displaced persons in countries of the Americas, among them the approval of legislation of internal displacement in those countries where it happens.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_050.pdf



**NHRC ASKS SUPPORT FROM IACHR, FOR THE UNITED STATES
LAWMAKERS TO CONTINUE DISCUSSION FOR THE APPROVAL OF
A PROTECTING LAW OF DREAMERS, WITHOUT VIOLATING HUMAN
RIGHTS OF OTHER MIGRANTS AND TO NOT PROMOTE XENOPHOBIA,
INTOLERANCE OR HATRED**

DGC/055/18
March 05, 2018

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) considers of main importance that the United States Congress continues the discussion for the approval of legislation that protect fundamental rights of dreamers, without making a condition of their protection the publication of measures aimed to violate or unprotect basic rights of other migrants and/of promote discrimination, xenophobia, intolerance and hatred against migrant persons.

For that reason, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) was asked to call United States lawmakers to conti-

nue the debate for the approval of legislation to regulate the migration status of beneficiaries of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), in order to safeguard their human rights by not making a condition of such regulation the approval of measures that strengthen border security and to not give funding for a wall construction in the border area with Mexico.

Also, a legislation that does not establish legal obstacles for family reunification, that offers dreamers a conditional migratory status after a reasonable time of living in the United States and

that allows them permanent legal residence after fulfilling legal requirements, these should be reasonable and taking into account their entry circumstances, length of their stay and conditions related with their family situation.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_055.pdf



The NHRC SUGGESTS BEFORE THE UNITED NATIONS' CESCR THE NEED TO COUNT WITH A DRAFTED, APPLIED AND GUARDED PUBLIC BUDGET WITH A HUMAN RIGHTS PERSPECTIVE

DGC/062/18

Geneva, Switzerland, March 13, 2018



The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) expressed before the United Nations' Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (CESCR) the need that Mexican government counts with a drafted, applied and guarded public budget with a human rights perspective in order to not neglect demands of priority groups and sectors that suffer the highest levels of marginalization, even in cases of possible adjustments or reductions of such budget. Therefore, this must be completed with a corruption face-to-face combat, because hu-

man rights are affected by it.

In the context of supporting Mexico's report before CESCR, the NHRC, as an autonomous and independent organism, had an interview and participated in private with members of the committee, to whom told the remarks made by the national organism about such issue and presented a series of proposals to be considered by this international body.

The NHRC highlighted the importance that the Mexican State ratify the Optional Protocol of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural

Rights as main international guarantee of them, and that continue with the necessary job of normative harmonizing in both federal and state levels, and for the complete fulfillment of CESCR's standards.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_062.pdf

The NHRC WILL PARTICIPATE ON THE XXII INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF THE IBERO-AMERICAN FEDERATION OF OMBUDSMAN IN PANAMA TO ENCOURAGE LEGISLATION AND PUBLIC POLICIES TO FAVOR MIGRANTS

DGC/063/18

March 13, 2018

In order to encourage the drafting of legislation and local public policies, as well as the implementation of international treaties for guaranteeing and protecting human rights of migrants, the President of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) Luis Raúl González Pérez, will participate on the XXII International Congress of the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudsmen that will be held in Panama City, Panama.

The main subject of this meeting that will take place on March 14-16 will be the Global Compact about immigration and the 2030 Agenda: the role of defenders of people, which will be emphasize in the need to make easier migra-

tion and mobility of people in a safe, regular and responsible way, by planned and managed policies.

The Mexican Ombudsman will exchange experiences and opinions with Defenders of the People, Providers, Procurators, Commissioners, and Presidents of Human Rights Public Organizations of Ibero- America about the importance of promoting the rights of girls, boys, teenagers, women and men in immigration, as well as to exhort zone governments to attend the causes of such phenomenon. In addition, he will compel his region counterparts to keep encouraging them to be main actors in the supervision and monitoring of the Global

Compact just as he did on the compact stocktaking meeting last December.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_063.pdf



MEXICAN OMBUDSMAN CALLS TO ERADICATE VIOLENCE AGAINST HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDERS IN IBERO-AMERICA, WHERE ACTIVISTS DIED RECENTLY

DGC/068/18

Panama City, March 20, 2018

The President of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), Luis Raúl González Pérez, called his Ibero-American counterparts to promote the work aimed to eradicate harassment, pressure and assault that try to inhibit the task of human rights public and civil defenders in different countries that have caused the death of several activists recently.

By participating in the XXII Congress and General Assembly of the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudsman (FIO), he condemned actions apparently legal that harm independence and au-



tonomy of work of defenders to protect society, so he proposed to analyze this problem and inform the rapporteurs of both the United Nations and Human Rights Inter-American System the situation of human rights defenders.

In this meeting, González Pérez expressed his solidarity with Melba Adrina Olvera Rodríguez, President of the State Human Rights Commission of Baja California, who is harassed for defending equal marriage; also with the defenders of the people of Guatemala and Ecuador, who are facing government pressure to

make their job, besides of expressing his condolences to the Ombudsman of Brazil for the recent murder in that country of activist Marielle Franco.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_068.pdf

THE NHRC CALLS URGENTLY THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT TO ERADICATE MODERN FORMS OF SLAVERY, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE UN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS 2030 AGENDA

DGC/076/18

March 25, 2018


Within the framework of the International Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Slavery and the Transatlantic Slave Trade, the National Human Rights Commission calls authorities of three levels of government regarding the context of target 8.7 of UN Sustainable Development Goals 2030 Agenda. In addition, to take urgent actions in order to adopt immediate and effective measures to eradicate forced labor, to put an end to modern forms of slavery and to human trafficking and to ensure prohibition and elimination of the worst forms of child labor.


On this day, in which people who suffered and died by slavery are remembered, a practice endorsed for centuries and for governments and their laws, the National Human Rights Commission exhorts, in line with current legislation and international instruments ratified by the Mexican government, to strengthen


actions in both federal and local levels. This will prevent and fight modern forms of slavery which are on the rise, and that are not being fought, like the recruitment of teenagers who are used by organized criminal groups.


http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_076.pdf



Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<div>National Security Commission</div> <div></div>	About the case of violations to human rights of personal freedom, for the arbitrary arrest of V1, V2 and V4, and illegal detention in detriment of V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10, V11 and V12; to inviolability of residence in detriment of V5; of personal integrity for excessive use of force in detriment of V4, V5, V6, V7, V8 and V9, and to legal security as a result of the wrongful display of photographs of 12 aggrieved in the media, in Mexico City and in the State of Oaxaca.	<div>RECOMMENDATION 5/2018</div> <div>March 20, 2018</div> <div>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_005.pdf</div>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<div>Deputy Attorney of Legal and International Affairs as acting Attorney General</div> <div></div>	About violations to the human rights of legality and legal security, in detriment of users of safety boxes, for the lack of due ministerial procedure and the excess in the performance of a raid order in Cancun, Quintana Roo.	<div>RECOMMENDATION 6/2018</div> <div>March 28, 2018</div> <div>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_006.pdf</div>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<div>Government of the State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave</div> <div></div>	About the impugnation appeal of R1 and R2, for the no-acceptance of the recommendation issued by the State Human Rights Commission of Veracruz, related to infringements to the rights of life and legal security.	<div>RECOMMENDATION 7/2018</div> <div>March 28, 2018</div> <div>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_007.pdf</div>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<div>Local Government of Tecoaapa, State of Guerrero</div> <div></div>	About the impugnation appeal of R, for the no acceptance of the recommendation issued by the Human Rights Commission of the State of Guerrero, related to infringements to the rights of legal security and legality.	<div>RECOMMENDATION 8/2018</div> <div>March 28, 2018</div> <div>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_008.pdf</div>

Mexico is the Americas’ country with the largest number of slaves

Mexico has reached first place in the Americas with the largest number of exploited slaves in both sexually and labour, followed by Colombia, Peru and Venezuela, according to a study of the International Labour Organizations (ILO) and the Foundation Walk Free. The International Organization for Migration (IOM) also collaborated in such study, revealing that in 48 countries of the Americas 4.7% of the world’s slave trade takes place and Mexico spearheads the list.

According to data from the 2016 Slavery Index, in Mexico nearly 376,800 people live in slavery, mainly women and children, who are compelled to work on sexual exploitation. The report points out that Mexico also has the highest rate of vulnerability to slavery in the Americas, because of the humanitarian crisis that it is facing, added to the lack of gua-

rantees when enforcing the law, has provoked that 47 out of one hundred thousand people be highly vulnerable to become victims.

However, slavery cases in Mexico are not minor in proportion to the size of its population (0.30%) in comparison with other Latin American countries like Haiti (1%), Guatemala (0.84%), Peru, Colombia and Venezuela (0.63% in each case).

In the last years, it has been possible to report a series of cases linked to exploitation of agricultural laborers who work in subhuman conditions, with long working hours and very low wages.

<https://www.publimetro.com.mx/mx/noticias/2017/12/03/mexico-es-el-pais-de-america-con-mas-numero-de-esclavos.html>

Book of the month



The small book about sustainable landscapes

The Global Canopy Programme (GCP), the World Wildlife Fund (WWF), among others.
Number of pages: 171 pages.
Format: PDF
Publisher: Global Canopy Programme.
Language: CASTILIAN

This book aspire to stimulate and promote the thinking about the way sustainable landscapes can achieve, in particular in the context of the bigger needs of food, fibers and fuels which could disrupt landscapes in an important way in the following decades.

This book is particularly relevant on two big global imperatives: the Sustainable Development Goals recently approved, and the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC). This book’s idea are in line with the wishes of the people of the world, who live in landscapes whose soils, waters and forests are in a degradation process or at risk.

https://globalcanopy.org/sites/default/files/documents/resources/GCP_LSLB_Spanish.pdf



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