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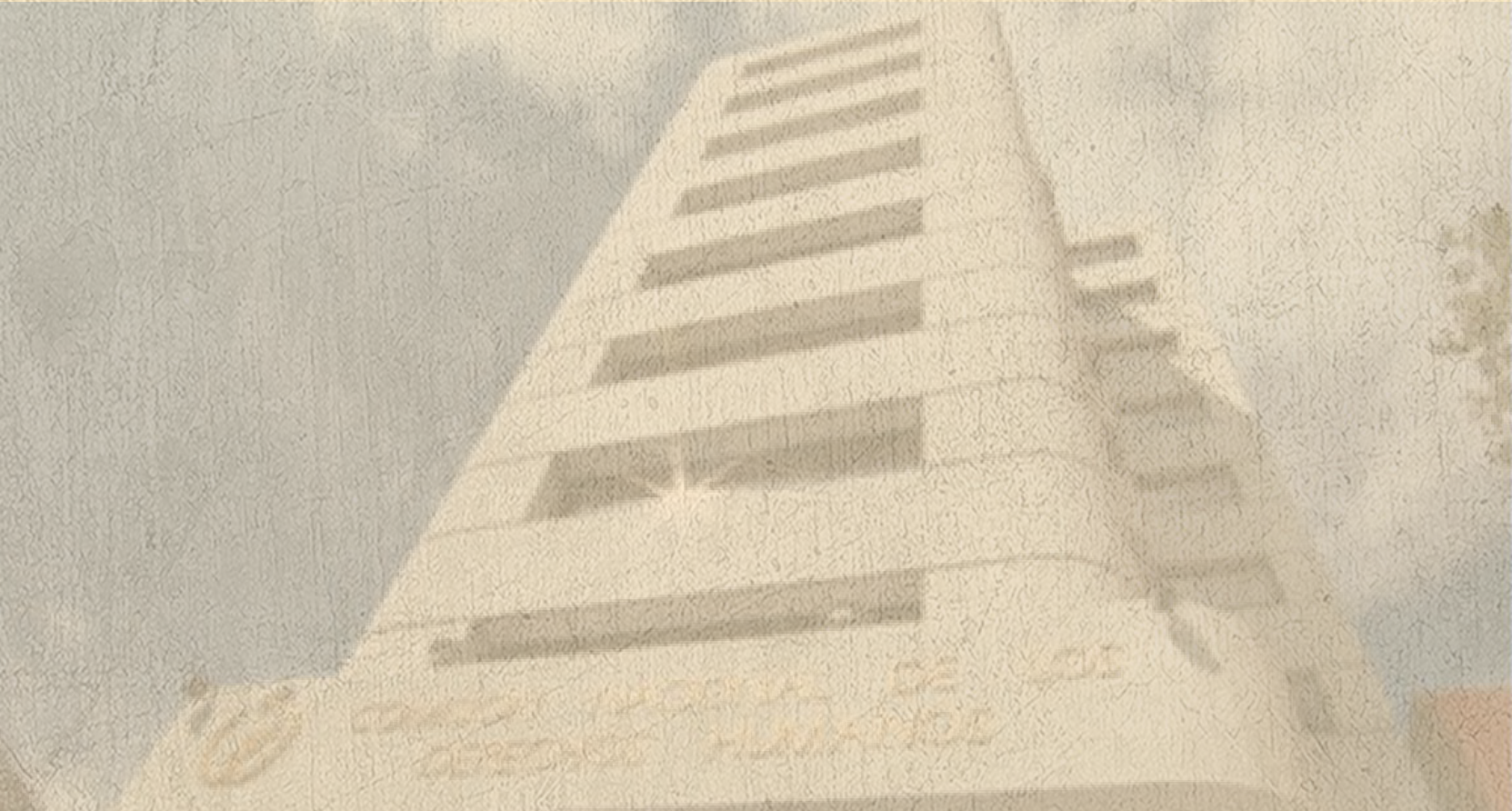
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The NHRC demands to consolidate the Protection System of International Migrant Childhood in Mexico, and points out that electoral processes must not delay the fulfillment of human rights

DGC/144/18

May 23, 2018

The national ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, participated in the opening of the forum “Steps towards the consolidation of the Protection System of Migrant Childhood in Mexico”—which was inaugurated by the Deputy Secretary of Population, Migration and Religious Affairs of the Interior Ministry, Patricia Martínez Cranss—.

So, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) noted that the solution of the problem that migrant kids and teenagers face on their transit and stay in our country is a priority that has been identified by all actors who participate on their defense, who are also convinced of the need of consolidating and strengthening the protection system of international migrant childhood in Mexico.

He highlighted Mexico’s global responsibility on the human rights of migrant childhood; therefore, he asked the intervention of the Human Rights Inter-American System in order to exhort the American government in a precautionary way to provide an appropriate treatment to kids and teenagers who arrive and are detained in the United States to not be separated from their families as a deterrence way to stop migration.

By labeling this measure as unacceptable, if carried out, this national commission underlined that the road of migrant kids and teenagers is filled of danger, abuse, fears and uncertainty; also the respect of their dignity is not guaranteed in the northern country; he said that independently of the American sovereignty, migration and refuge are recognized almost everywhere else as a shared international solidarity responsibility. He emphasized electoral processes must not delay the fulfillment of human rights.

He said that during 2016, the migratory authority detected 40,114 children and teenagers coming mainly from Central America; likewise, in that same year 13,737 Mexican kids were returned from the United States. In 2017, 18,300 and 7,266 were recorded respectively. With regard to unaccompanied childhood who has been presented before de National Migration Institute by 2006 the number reached 17,557; in 2017, the number was 7,430; and in 2018, 2,703 so far.

He noted that in 2016, 15,291 unaccompanied children were returned to their countries of origin by the Mexican migration authority; in the year 2017 the number was 6,638, and in 2018, 1,990 so far. Regarding Mexican unaccompanied children returned from the United States, 9,719 cases were reported during 2016; in 2017, the cases were 7,368, and in 2018, the number was 2,660; the people who asked the recognition of unaccompanied refugee were 44 in 2016 and 53 cases in 2017.

González Pérez highlighted that we are getting closer to the Global Compact for Safe, Orderly and Regular Migration, which will be a great agreement in which girls, boys and teenagers will be a core part of international concerns, efforts and commitments; the Compact has to be complemented with normative

harmonization, creation of legal mechanisms and elaboration of proper public policies, with budget support and necessary resources for its execution.

Resulting from this forum, authorities and actors made public the document “Consensus on Migrant Childhood”, by which the participants engaged themselves to promote before congress the harmonization of the current migration and international protection legal framework; to guarantee children not be detained in migratory centers; to implement gender protection actions; to generate and strengthen alternative measures of freedom privation for family groups who travel with minors; to guarantee them effective access to refugee recognition; and to asses and determine the superior interest of childhood based on the general law of such issue.

The outcome will be presented to the National Conference of Governors (CONAGO), taking into consideration its commitments acquired about it; in the meantime, the follow-up will be made by a revision within six months from its presentation.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_144.pdf



THE NHRC DEMANDS TO THE IACHR MORE AND BIGGER PARTICIPATION OF THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS INSTITUTIONS AND TO INCORPORATE INTER-AMERICAN STANDARDS ON LAWS AND POLICIES FOR EFFECTIVE VALIDITY OF THE ADRDM

*DGC/133/18
May 15, 2018*

By participating at the 70th Anniversary of the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man, the national ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, proposed to update the term “of Man” of this document for the inclusive term “Human” or “ of the person”.

He demanded the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to open spaces to national human rights institutions (NHRIs) to allow them to have a wider participation, benefiting from their Independence of governments and from civil Society organizations in order to incorporate to countries Inter-American standards on legislation, policies and practices; to be achieved yet, such advances are still insufficient to guarantee total effectiveness of the Human Rights Inter-American System, doing it without interfering or violating nations sovereignty, without weakening their democratic institutions or ignoring their legal system independently of authorities and powers of each country.

He confirmed that the biggest challenge that the American Declaration of the Rights and Duties of Man (ADRDM) and the Human Rights Inter-American System are facing is to be considered valid for all the countries of the Americas. Recognition, commitment and participation of such countries is not uniformed yet, because not all of them have ratified the Declaration, like the United States, and others even though they did recognized it, have denounced it, like Venezuela and Trinidad and Tobago.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_133.pdf



THE NHRC AFFIRMS THAT THE ADVANCES ON LEGISLATIVE AND PUBLIC POLICIES FAVORING PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES CONTRAST WITH INEQUALITIES AND BARRIERS THEY FACE DAILY

DGC/118/18

May 3, 2018

The National Human Rights Commission considers that a decade away from getting into force the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), people with that condition form one of the most invisible and marginalized minorities worldwide. The advances in our country in fields like legislative, of public policies and programs, as well as in raise of awareness contrast with big inequalities and barriers this group still faces.

This national organism calls on authorities of three government levels to intensify efforts to change the view towards persons with disabilities, to recognize them as beneficiaries of rights and to continue with the stimulus of laws, programs and actions resulting in benefits of such group and society overall. Ten years away from getting into force of the CRPD, the national organism calls on Society to change the medical and assistance model towards that population which reaches 7.2 million people in our country.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_118.pdf



THE NHRC RECOGNIZES THE VALUE OF TRADITIONAL MIDWIFERY AND DEMANDS ITS LEGAL REGULATION IN ORDER TO BE PRACTICED SAFELY FAVORING LIFE AND TO PROMOTE CHILD MATERNAL HEALTH

DGC/130/18

May 12, 2018

The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) recognizes the value of traditional midwifery, which deals with the attention of 30 thousand births per year in the country; and demands the implementation of a proper legal regulation regarding the limitations faced by those who practice it, to do it safely in favor of life



and promotion of child maternal health.

In occasion of International Day of the Midwife, this national commission pointed out that this practice in the comprehensive promotion of the right to sexual and reproductive health of women must be recognized, respected and strengthened based on international and national norms for being an ally in public health instances and very helpful in the reduction of obstetric violence.

This was stated in the opening of the second edition of the Seminar about Traditional Midwifery in Prevention of Obstetric Violence and in its defense as a cultural right.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_130.pdf

THE NHRC DEMANDS TO THE MEXICAN STATE AN EFFECTIVE ACCESS TO INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGIES OF 7.1 MILLION PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

DGC/137/18

May 17, 2018

In occasion of the World Telecommunication and Information Society Day – May 17—, the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) underscores that accessibility to information and communication technologies (ICT) must ensure the accomplishment and compliance of the equality principle stated on the Mexican Constitution, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the American Convention on Human Rights; this principle must also be effective in favor of 7.1 million persons with disabilities in our country, who have to be visualized in general frameworks of development and their processes.



On this matter, this national organism calls on the different government agencies to fulfill the needs and claims of persons with disabilities regarding accessibility to ICT, especially on their web sites and Apps in order to get rid of

communication obstacles and at the request of services and information; also in the need of thinking about the role of these technologies for creating, consulting using and sharing knowledge, for the enjoyment and exercise of ci-

vil, political economic, social, cultural end environmental rights.

The UN 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development establishes the need to reinforce development policies and practices to ensure that aspects like accessibility, education, employment, social

security and reduction of poverty be part of an inclusive and sustainable view that fully incorporates the persons with disabilities. The goal is provide them with necessary help and reasonable adjustments that allow them their full participation on equal conditions.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_137.pdf

THE NHRC URGES THE EFFECTIVE RECOGNITION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS AND DIVERSITY OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES AND COMMUNITIES TO REVERT INJUSTICE AND TO ERADICATE ALL KIND OF DISCRIMINATION

DGC/140/18
May 20, 2018



The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) considers imperative that the Mexican State creates a new relation with the indigenous peoples and communities of our country by the effective recognition of their cultural diversity, to do so, the Federation, states and municipalities have to establish institutions and mechanisms jointly with indigenous population that guarantees the validity of their human rights, complete development and the correct diffusion of such rights for promoting opportunity equality, reverting injustice and eradicating all forms of discrimination and exclusion.

The national organism notes that in such way a full validity will be given to the fundamental rights of 25.7 million people who call themselves indigenous, doing so, 364 indigenous language versions would be protected, all of them national, as well as the big diversity of 68 original peoples, as stated in Article 2 of the Constitution and in the General Law of Culture and Cultural Rights; besides, the Sustainable Development Goals of the UN 2030 Agenda would be accomplished.

In connection with the World Day for Cultural Diversity for Dialogue and Development, the NHRC highlights that culture as educational and transmission instrument of values and knowledge among different generations ought to be an element that contributes for promoting respect and knowledge of fundamental rights, social and economic development of indigenous peoples and communities, gender equality, social inclusion, and the preservation of cultural infrastructure and biodiversity of our country.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_140.pdf

THE NHRC WARNS ABOUT THE EXISTING INTERDEPENDENCE BETWEEN THE PROTECTION OF BIOLOGICAL DIVERSITY AND THE ENJOYMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS

DGC/142/18

May 22, 2018




The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) warns about the risks and threats posed over biological diversity in our country, if not attended, could provoke the loss of an important percentage of natural resources like soils, water bodies, mangroves, animal endangered species, forests, jungles and other unique ecosystems worldwide.

Therefore, and in occasion of the International Day for Biological Diversity, the NHRC calls on authorities to raise awareness on population about the importance of the protection of the planet's biological resources. This national organism joins the United Nations call to make visible a problem that affects the entire population and that it requires the attention of all social sectors, especially for the protection of lands and resources which are part of indigenous communities damaged by national and international extraction industries, mainly by surface mining, the use of water for it, as well as massive irrigation in the country.

Likewise, it is relevant to say that Mexico is part of the 1993 Convention on Biological Diversity, so Mexico has the duties to respect, protect and guarantee the safeguard of natural resources which are part of its territory including animal diversity; it is essential and urgent the protection of endangered species, like the vaquita.

Finally, biological diversity is directly linked to Goal 15 of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, relative to "sustainably manage forests, combat desertification, halt and reverse land degradation and halt biodiversity loss", and particularly to target 15.1, where is stated the commitment to "ensure the conservation, restoration and sustainable use of terrestrial and inland freshwater ecosystems and their services, in particular forests, wetlands, mountains and drylands, in line with obligations under international agreements".

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2018/Com_2018_142.pdf

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<div>National Security Commission</div> <div></div>	About the arbitrary detention, illegal retention and submission with unnecessary abuse of force, in detriment of V, in los Reyes de Salgado, Michoacán.	<div>RECOMMENDATION No.16/2018 May 17, 2018</div> <div>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2018/Rec_2018_016.pdf</div>

Article of the month

Mexico - Global Peace Index

The war against drugs reached a new level. The cartels were torn apart because of the neutralization of their leaders, new criminal groups appeared and violence spread along the pacific coastline. However, for the first time the outcome of the 2018 Mexico Peace Index present a new conclusion: the war against drugs no longer represents the whole Outlook. Nowadays, Mexico faces a collapse at peace level that affects Society in general and in all its areas.

The country is less safe for the population for reasons they can only solve. In the year 2017, 25 out of 32 states experienced a decline on the peace level, damaging homes and origin places of more of 100 million people. The national rate violent crimes increased by 15%, assaults, robbery and sexual violence were the ones that increased the most. The violence monthly rate in families increased by 32% in the last three years.

Because domestic violence and outdoors violence go along together, shootings in the streets are not anymore the only peace problem in Mexico. “Winning the war against drugs” is not a feasible goal to build peace. An effective frame of peace building will have to analyze multiple dynamics and the way in which they interact.

In a descendent way, it is essential that each government level focus itself in reforming more than in using force. In the ascendant way, is necessary that communities, civil society and municipal governments improve social cohesion, free flow of information and the rule of law.

<http://indicedepazmexico.org/>



**The freedom of speech in the
jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court
of Human Rights**

Sergio García Ramírez / Alejandra Gonza
Number of pages: 97 pages.
Binding: PDF
Publisher: Corte Interamericana de Derechos Humanos / Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Distrito Federal
Language: CASTILIAN
ISBN: 978-970-765-064-0

The Inter-American Court of Human Rights, created 25 years ago, have had the chance to speak of numerous extents of the 1969 American Convention on Human Rights and other instruments that provide it competency.

One of the analyzed issues by the court is freedom of speech, recognized in article 13 of the American Convention. In this book, adopted criteria are presented by the court in various pronouncements: an advisory opinion, which is among the first ones issued by it (Compulsory Membership for the Practice of Journalism, OC-5, of November 13, 1985) and various decisions and judgments. On the other hand, this court has dictated provisional measures in several subjects related to freedom of speech.

<http://www.corteidh.or.cr/sitios/libros/todos/docs/libertad-expresion.pdf>



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