

No. 326

APRIL 2020

Newsletter

The CNDH defends your Rights

RELEASES

RECOMENDACIONES

ACTIONS IN DEFENSE
OF HUMAN RIGHTS

TENDENCIES



CNDH
M É X I C O

Executive Secretariat

APRIL 2020

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1 The Voice of the President

DGC/144/2020 April 23, 2020



The CNDH contributes one hundred million pesos to assist in the care of the Covid-19 health emergency. This revenue is the result of the Austerity Plan savings and the reorganization that started in January.

This was announced in a video message by the President of the National Human Rights Commission Mexico (CNDH), María del Rosario Piedra Ibarra, in which she recognized that the pandemic's care, costs, and

consequences summon us all to add our contribution: in this way the Commission is ready to help.

She also informed that the CNDH will reconsider its financial plan, "with optimization criteria of what we have and need, and in the same way we will make it available to the people of Mexico". She argued that the most precious human right is the Right to Life. Let us defend it. With its work and savings, the CNDH is doing its part at this time of crisis. .

In the message, which is circulating in the social network and the CNDH website, Piedra Ibarra recalled that ever since her arrival to the National Commission, she announced the dawning of a new stage to make the institution a true ombudsman's office, one of real service, less overpriced and more effective, that ceases to be the world's most expensive human rights commission and with the least results.

In this spirit, she added that this change began by reviewing the 2020 budget and redirecting the expenditure to substantive areas of the CNDH, so that resources are spent on what is really needed to serve the public and respond to victims.

Along the three last months, senior officials' wages have been cut and exorbitant and unjustified benefits have been removed; a retabulation has begun in order to benefit operational and professional laborers, who are the ones that work more and earn least; and the useless and onerous projects and unnecessary expenses have disappeared too. The waste that has characterized the Commission for years, has ended. A CNDH without benefit to the people or concrete actions in favor of the victims, is over

"We are in a process of institutional redesign, with the aim of approaching people and overcoming the false academic criteria

that maintained the Commission as an elite institution, with impeccable speech but late actions and aberrant omissions", Piedra Ibarra expressed.

Then, she pointed out how much progress has been made in this reform, which allows nowadays to add to the Commission's daily actions attending to complaints and denunciations 24 hours a day, a plus tangible contribution. The health contingency for COVID-19 imposes many sacrifices and, as the President of the CNDH reaffirms, only solidarity will allow us to overcome the challenge.

In the four-minute video, Piedra Ibarra affirms that the new CNDH is due to the people, responds and is committed. "That is why I am extremely proud to return this one hundred million that will undoubtedly serve to save lives. Let us make this difficult hour the spur to accelerate the transformations that all Mexicans have been demanding for years. To achieve this, to push it, the CNDH will undoubtedly be in the first road", she concluded.

Video: |

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_144.pdf

<https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/videos/msj-presidenta-covid.mp4>

2 Event of the Month

DGC/140/2020 April 20, 2020



The President of the CNDH addresses a message to the Mexican people, calling for solidarity and responsibility against the health contingency.

After ensuring that we are living a challenging stage, a time to care about our freedom and the observance of human rights, the President of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), María del Rosario Piedra Ibarra, she called on women and men to take care of own and other's life and integrity, for this is a task common to all..

Therefore, she said, we must heed the authorities recommendations and preserve ourselves at home seeking a physically and mentally healthy environment, so solidarity and responsibility mark this hour and not an imposed obligation.

She disclosed the above in a videotaped message, broadcast in social networks, in which respectfully urged federal and local authorities to avoid measures that disregard freedoms and compromise human rights. Let this moment not be a pretext for rushing decisions we may later regret, she said..

The head of the CNDH stated that we are on trial, but is not the first that we face, “for years –she added– our health services were devastated, and today only solidarity will allow us to overcome the challenge. Between us all –society, government and the public, private and social sectors– we will find balance formulas to take care of the economy and, at the same time, guarantee the individuals' health, achieving what we all want: a better country..

She also mentioned how this contingency forces us to limit our mobility, it is a life or death matter. Unfortunately, she added, the health emergency does not imply an automatic observation of human rights, we must be vigilant so that it does not become a pretext for deepening its violations: feminicides continue to occur daily, as the attacks and murders of journalists and activists, and even, threats to the employment and integrity of women, minors and seniors in their own homes.

“Is crucial to ensure medical care for everybody. It is essential that health professionals have the supplies and securities that warrant their work, but it is also important to assure the basic service, supplies and, above all, public security and justice”, she said.

Finally, Piedra Ibarra sustained that the CNDH has been, and will be, focussed to achieve all that has been raised, helping hand in hand with citizens to prevent this stage from intensifying our humanitarian and social problems.

1) The main complaint of the health union before the CNDH is the lack of equipment. To April 22, 2020, the CNDH had received 224 writings related to the COVID-19, 172 of which were sent to the visitor's offices to review the type of labour complaint; 44 were linked to the working conditions of health service personnel.

<https://www.cndh.org.mx/video/mensaje-de-la-presidenta-de-la-cndh-maria-del-rosario-piedra-ibarra-llamando-la-solidaridad-y>

2 Event of the Month

DGC/140/2020 April 20, 2020

María del Rosario Piedra Ibarra reiterated to the people of México that the CNDH doors, telephones, e-mail and website are open to deal with any complaint or denunciation, “be assured that we will act without delay or pretext.”

She concluded her three-minute message declaring that it is time to take care of our lives, time to guarantee human rights, time of solidarity and unity, but above all of fraternity and humanism. “I am sure we will pass the challenge once more, and we will get ahead”, exclaimed.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_140.pdf

Video: <https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/videos/MENSAJE-CNDH-20042020.mp4>

3 Press Releases

DGC/114/2020 April 01, 2020



The National Commission on Human Rights requires to adopt measures that guarantee the safety of health professionals when caring for patients with coronavirus

In order for health professionals to safely care for people with COVID-19, the CNDH urged health authorities to take the

necessary measures to safeguard the protection of personal in contact with infected patients..

This institution expresses its appreciation and solidarity with all health personnel who remain on the front line fighting to contain the current pandemic, its members put their lives at risk as the contingency progresses.

ANTE LA EMERGENCIA SANITARIA POR COVID-19



La Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos reafirma su mandato constitucional de protección, observancia, promoción, estudio y divulgación de los derechos humanos y está trabajando para orientarte, apoyarte y recibir tu queja si es vulnerado alguno de tus derechos.

Vía telefónica



En línea



Correo electrónico



App





3 | Press Releases

DGC/114/2020 April 01, 2020

The CNDH reiterates the call to the population to heed the recommendations and abide by the preventive measures that were implemented at the national level to contain the spread of the virus, reduce the pandemic curve and, notably, avoid the saturation in health services.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_114.pdf

The risk they face is working without the personal protective equipment necessary to keep themselves safe from any infection, which is substantial for the full development of their work.

For de CNDH, any support for proper medical care must include health personnel at the Forefront of this battle, and not only prioritizing the provision of personal protective equipment, but also seeking rest and free time. This will allow continuity in the care provided.

In particular, citizens are exhorted to avoid human rights' violations, such as assaults or discriminatory behavior against health personnel just by seeing them in their uniforms. For the Commission, any act of discrimination must be sanctioned.

Lo que NO debes hacer en fase 3 COVID-19

- ❌ Salir a pasear
- ❌ Hacer compras de pánico
- ❌ Creer y difundir rumores, videos o noticias falsas
- ❌ Creer que no te puedes contagiar
- ❌ Visitar a las personas que pertenecen a los grupos de riesgo
- ❌ Acudir a los servicios de salud, sin una indicación previa

Entre todos podemos frenar la epidemia del coronavirus
Es el momento de actuar juntos, con responsabilidad....

Quédate en casa

Si te proteges tú, proteges a tu familia y a los demás.
Visita coronavirus.gob.mx para más información



@SaludDGPS



gob.mx

Crime of Discrimination at Federal and Local Level

Federal Crime Code	Penal Code for the Federal District
<p>ARTÍCULO 149 Third. A penalty of one to three years in prison or a hundred and fifty to three hundred days of work in the community and up to two hundred days penalty to anyone who, for reasons of origin or ethnic or national belonging, race, skin color, language, gender, sex, sexual preference, age, marital status, national or social origin, social or economic status, health condition, pregnancy, and political or other opinions, threaten human dignity or nullified or impaired rights and freedoms of individuals by carrying out any of the following conducts:</p> <p>I.- Deny a person a service or provision to which she or he is entitled;</p> <p>II.- Deny or restrict labor rights, mainly on the basis of gender or pregnancy; or limit a health service, especially a woman in relation pregnancy; or</p> <p>III.- Deny or restrict educational rights.</p> <p>To the public servant who, for reasons exposed in the first paragraph of this article, denies or delays a person in a process, service or provision to which she or he is entitled which be increased by half the expected penalty in the first paragraph of this Article, and will also be imposed on the performance of any public office, employment or commission, for the same lapse of deprivation of liberty.</p> <p>All measures aimed at protecting socially disadvantaged groups shall not be considered discriminatory.</p> <p>When the conduct referred to in this Article is committed by persons with whom the victim has a subordinate employment relationship, the penalty shall be increased by one half</p> <p>The penalty will also be increased when discriminatory acts limit access to the legal guarantees essential for the protection of human rights.</p> <p>This offence will be prosecuted by means of a complaint.</p>	<p>ARTICLE 206. A penalty of one to three years in prison or twenty five to one hundred days of work in the community and a fine of fifty to two hundred days to anyone who, for reasons of age, gender, marital status, pregnancy, race, ethnicity, language, religion, ideology, sex preferences, origin or ethnic or national belonging, race, skin color, language, gender, sex, sexual preference, skin color, origin or social status, job or profession, economic position, physical characteristics, disability or other health status, or any other that threaten human dignity and aims to nullify or impair the rights and freedoms of the individuals:</p> <p>I.- Provoke or incite hatred or violence.;</p> <p>II.- Deny a person a service or prerogative to which she or he is entitled. For the purposes of this section, it is considered that any person has the right to the services or benefits offered to general public;</p> <p>III.- Abuse or exclude a person or group of people; or</p> <p>IV.- Deny or restrict labor rights..</p> <p>To the public servant who, for the reasons provided for in the first paragraph of this Article, denies or delays a person a procedure, service or provision to which she or he is entitled, the penalty referred to in the first paragraph of this Article shall be increased by one half, and in addition she or he shall subject of dismissal and disqualification from holding any public office, employment or commission, for the same period of time as the imposed deprivation of liberty.</p> <p>All measures aimed at protecting socially disadvantaged groups shall not be considered discriminatory.</p> <p>This offence will be prosecuted by means of a complaint.</p> <p>^[1]http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/9_240120.pdf</p> <p>^[2]http://www.paot.org.mx/centro/codigos/df/pdf/2019/COD_PE_NAL_DF_31_12_2018.pdf</p>

3 | Press Releases

DGC/115/2020 April 01, 2020



The National Human Rights Commission calls on authorities to remain vigilant for gender-based violence

The CNDH urged the population to comply with the measure of home protection issued in the declaration of the State of Health Emergency, which was extended to April 30, 2020.

Given this scenario, the CNDH specifies that the call to stay at home is part of the measures issued “due to *forcé majeure*” to attend to the health emergency in the country.

However, is it not a prohibition in legal times that gives the law enforcement officials to proceed with any arrest for contempt of warrant..

To this Institution, attending to recommendations such as social distancing can lead to a reduction in contacts and a positive impact on actions to stop the progression of infection such as the coronavirus.

3

Press Releases

- Likewise, a strong call is made to the authorities for victim's care, public safety and justice to keep open their reporting channels 24 hours a day to give attention and follow-up to cases related with domestic violence.
- The CNDH will await the attention of the authorities to domestic violence situations against women and children during this stage of forced housekeeping, which must guarantee victims access to immediate and adequate support.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_115.pdf

“

Exhorts the Institute to attend people in a migrate situation and to avoid cruel, inhuman, degrading or even torture conducts

”

3 | Press Releases

DGC/118/2020 April 02, 2020

The National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture calls the National Migration Institute to take precautionary measures against the alleged mutiny at Tenosique Immigration Station, in Tabasco.

Following the alleged mutiny at Tenosique Immigration Station, Tabasco, where the death of one migrant and the hospitalization of others were reported, the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (MNPT, Acronyms in Spanish) calls the National Migration Institute (INM) to take precautionary measures , such as avoiding grieving behavior of people in migration, which may constitute cruel, inhuman, degrading or even torture treatment.

To inform the identity and nationality of each migrant which is, or was until March 31, 2020, in the Tenosique Immigration Station, as well as that of the people hospitalized and/or who received medical care, and the current health state of each one.

corresponding diplomatic channels the family members should be notified so that, if possible and given the current world situation, jointly take the necessary measures for the return of the deceased to its country, or for the respective funeral.

To guarantee to migrants three daily meals during their stay in a migration station, as well as decent hygiene and accommodation conditions.

To know the migrants' requests, so that in a clear, simple, founded and motivated way they are informed about the possibility of assembling or not their requirements. Apparently, this was the reason for the riot.

In case of deceases, through the

To take note the five recommendations that by means of a pronouncement issued this National Mechanism in front of the COVID-19 contingency for detention facilities, as having permanent communication strategies on the measures, protocols or guidelines to be implemented for the prevention and treatment of suspected or confirmed coronavirus' cases.

To establish concrete actions for the treatment of the vulnerable population; to develop specific protocols and action plans for the implementation of health measures in the detention facilities; to define spaces with appropriate conditions to shelter persons deprived of liberty with suspected or confirmed cases, and to have a permanent communication with the health authorities in order to provide adequate care.

On March 31, as soon as it was informed about the facts, CNDH personnel went to the migrant station's facilities and corroborated the inappropriate conditions in which was operating: it confirmed that the place is overcrowded and does not have sufficient and adequate infrastructure for event accommodation, medical treaty and other services to warranty the human rights.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_118.pdf



https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_118.pdf

3 | Press Releases



DGC/119/2020 April 02, 2020

The CNDH calls for the eradication of macho behavior that could end up in femicide, a situation that tends to worsen as a result of the contingency and isolation by the COVID-19

Concerns this agency that the #COVID19 quarantine will impede access to assistance and support services for those victims that try to report their attackers, for the lack of institutional response has caused social organizations actions to support those who need help.

The CNDH regrets that, at this emergency times, the 70 shelters that exist all over the country to help women under extreme violence conditions –those victims of attempted femicide and their children– are operating at full capacity without the corresponding economic resources, which are not yet released by the Ministry of Finance. It therefore endorsed the urgent call of those organizations for the realize of that budget as soon as possible.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_119.pdf

**Programa de Asuntos de la Mujer y de Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres
PAMIMH**


¡ALTO!


No hay igualdad entre mujeres y hombres si:

- Las mujeres son víctimas de violencia física, sexual, psicológica, económica y/o patrimonial en la comunidad.
- Las relaciones y responsabilidades familiares entre mujeres y hombres son inequitativas, y están basadas en la violencia dentro del hogar.
- Te niegan a ti y/o a tu familia el disfrute del derecho a la educación.
- Tus derechos laborales no son respetados y/o has sufrido marginación, acoso u hostigamiento en el trabajo.
- No tienes acceso al goce y ejercicio de tu derecho a la salud.
- Has sido víctima de discriminación y tus derechos han sido vulnerados por alguna autoridad o institución.

¡ALTO NO LO PERMITAS MÁS!


¡PRECAUCIÓN!


No hay igualdad entre mujeres y hombres cuando:

- Existe un trato diferente que impide el ejercicio de los derechos en igualdad de oportunidades entre mujeres y hombres.
- Las relaciones familiares están sujetas al control y dominio de un sexo sobre otro, obstaculizando la opinión y participación equitativa de todos los miembros en las responsabilidades y la toma de decisiones en el hogar.
- El derecho a la educación para ti y tu familia es limitado.
- Existe diferencia de trato y/o salario entre mujeres y hombres en el trabajo.
- Tu derecho a la protección integral de la salud es restringido.
- Las instituciones encargadas de impartir justicia no actúan con imparcialidad, y la ley no es aplicada de igual forma entre mujeres y hombres.

¡IDENTIFICA Y HAZ RESPETAR TUS DERECHOS!


¡SIGUE!


Hay igualdad entre mujeres y hombres si:

- Existe igualdad de oportunidades en todos los ámbitos de la vida diaria en la comunidad.
- Las relaciones y las responsabilidades familiares entre mujeres y hombres son equitativas y están basadas en el respeto mutuo en el hogar.
- El derecho a la educación para ti y los miembros de tu familia es promovido y respetado.
- Tus derechos laborales son reconocidos y protegidos en el trabajo.
- Tu derecho a la protección integral de la salud es garantizado.
- Mujeres y hombres son igualmente tratados ante la ley y las instituciones.

¡EJERCE Y GOZA TUS DERECHOS PLENAMENTE!

¡Comunícate con nosotros!

Programa de Asuntos de la Mujer y de Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres
Av. Periférico Sur 3469, piso 7, Col. San Jerónimo Lídice,
Delegación Magdalena Contreras, C. P. 10200, México, D. F.
Teléfono: 56 81 81 25, exts.: 1127, 1129 y 1242
Lada sin costo: 01 800 715 2000
correo@cndh.org.mx, www.cndh.org.mx

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DGC/119/2020 April 02, 2020

The CNDH reiterates the need to recognize the right of women and girls to live a life free from violence and to demand respect. The institution maintains that the Mexican State is obliged to guarantee their safety, and attend to the gender violence; it must hold perpetrators accountable and eradicate the different types of gender violence, provide and seek justice, and allocate resources for adequate and prompt attention to women victims and their families. During the contingency, the CNDH will continue providing the required support and attention directly in its offices, or through the internet (online complaint, www.cndh.org.mx), email (correo@cndh.org.mx), phone (800 715 200 and 56818125) and the App CNDH ATTENDS. The services are free and available 24 hours a day. No attorney is required..

DGC/124/2020 April 06, 2020

The CNDH urges the three levels of government to take into account several considerations so that the COVID-19's attention is carried out with a gender perspective and an approach based on full respect for human rights.

To contain the spread of the virus, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) urges to take into account different considerations for the adoption of the measures recommended by the World Health Organization (WHO, OMS), applying them with an approach based on a gender perspective and full respect for human rights, with the purpose

of preventing all government actions for the daily life of Mexican people from turning into new violations.

This organization recognizes that Mexico has a National Epidemiological Surveillance System, made up of a set of strategies and actions that allows the production of useful information for the adoption of government measures. Thus, it recommends considering the following proposals:

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_124-2.pdf

ENFOQUE CON PERSPECTIVA DE GÉNERO



DGC/119/2020 April 02, 2020

1. Freedom of Speech has a collective dimension; it implies the right of society to be informed. The information must be transmitted in a complete, updated, truthful and timely manner, especially regarding prevention measures, updated situation of pandemic behavior and resources available to deal with contagion.

2. Although the reduction of physical contact and social isolation, the non-concentration of people, the closure of busy commercial or public places, and the non-crowding in work centers are considered adequate measures to prevent the spread, must be taken into account the need for people to access essential and indispensable supplies, such as food, medicine and mobility in order to carry out acts of humanitarian solidarity with relatives and acquaintances.

3. All guarantees must be sought for permanence and Access to labor rights, since the COVID-19 impact has begun to affect people when being dismissed from their workplaces.

3 | Press Releases

4. Although the educational sector ensures the continuity of their teaching/learning process for girls, boys and young people through the use of digital platforms, it is necessary to guarantee effective access to technology for populations in high and very high relegation, in particular members of indigenous peoples and communities.

5. To refrain for adopting disproportionate sanctions for nonconformity or non-observance of social isolation measures to be implemented when public health conditions require it. In the adoption of these procedures, the country's socioeconomic reality must be taken into consideration, since there are not a few people orbiting around the informal economy, obtaining a daily subsistence income. A severe indication of social isolation that disproportionately penalizes the non-compliance and non-observation will produce discrimination to the detriment of persons whose income, in addition to low or subsistence, turns around the imbedded informal Mexican economy. The adoption of measures to prevent the spread of the COVID-19 cannot be, nor should represent, a punishment to social groups historically excluded and discriminated, or in poverty.

6. To abstain from making comments contrary to the discharges by sanitary authorities experts in the matter, or to offer distracting declarations of attention to the essential information to which the general population is entitled at this time.

Finally, the CNDH expresses its concern about the adoption of government measures to prevent the spread of COVI-19 in Mexico, since it could aggravate the vulnerability situation that already exists in some segments of the population.

3 Press Release



ABC OF GENDER PERSPECTIVE

Consequently, this national agency calls on the three levels of government to coordinate and ensure an institutional mechanism that, during the adoption of isolation measures, allows the Access to essential and vital survival supplies, such as food and medicines for: older people; persons with a deficient immune system or some type of disability; members of indigenous peoples or communities; women heads of family; people living in extreme poverty, and in all cases without the possibility of accessing on their own essential and indispensable supplies.

Having a food bank and a supply of medicines for the benefit of the most vulnerable groups in the most affected geographical areas, is not just a humanitarian gesture: is fulfilling the general obligation of the State to protect the right to life and health of people in Mexican territory during the COVID-19 pandemic.

DGC/126/2020 April 07, 2020

The CNDH acknowledges the publication of the operational guidelines for shelters to present projects to the:

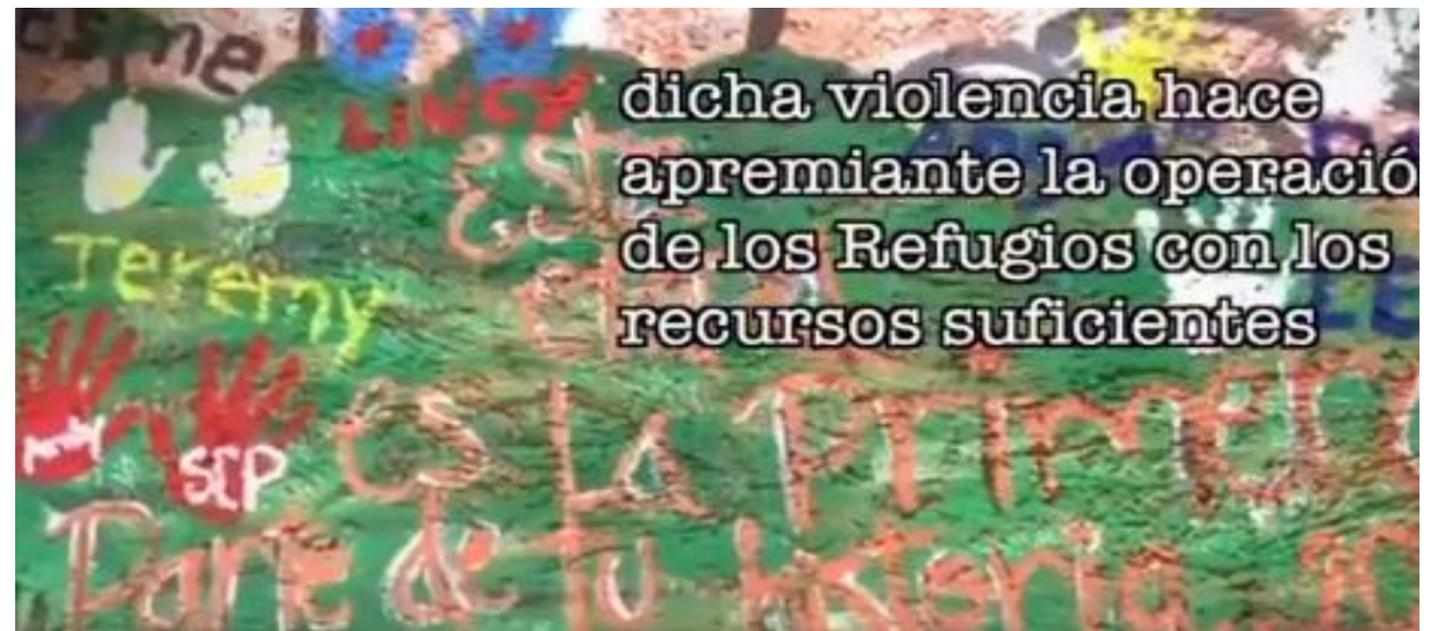
“Support Program for Specialized Shelters for Women Victims of Violence, their Daughters and Sons”.

The National Human Rights Commission, welcomes the publication, in the Official Journal of the Federation, April 7, 2020, of the Operational Guidelines of the “Support

Program for Specialized Shelters for Women Victims of Violence, their Daughters and Sons” for fiscal year 2020, while supporting the commitment to provide shelters with the necessary resources to help ensure the right to a life free of violence for women and children.

The Operational Guidelines are available at:

https://www.gob.mx/https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/545558/2020_04_07_MAT_bienestar.pdf



3 Press Release

DGC/126/2020 April 07, 2020

Sistema de Captura de Proyectos para el Programa de Apoyo para Refugios Especializados para Mujeres Víctimas de Violencia de Género, sus Hijas e Hijos



PROJECT CAPTURE SYSTEM FOR THE SUPPORT PROGRAM FOR SPECIALIZED SHELTERS FOR WOMEN VICTIMS OF GENDER VIOLENCE, THEIR DAUGHTERS AND SONS

In the framework of the “Healthy Distance” program, as well as the measures to protect people in their homes, it is important to take into account women, girls and boys who live violence inside their homes and whose stay will increase the risk situation. In this regard the shelters and care centres for women victims of violence, their daughters and sons, have served as spaces for the protection of dignity and security of these vulnerable persons.

The United Nations has pointed out that the most dangerous place for women is their own home, and that in the world most of them are killed by their partners or relatives. In Mexico, four out of ten women have been victims of violence by their partner, husband, or boyfriend, so keeping them inside their homes can exacerbate the violence situations that they are living. This makes urgently the operation of shelters with sufficient resources for the execution of their tasks.

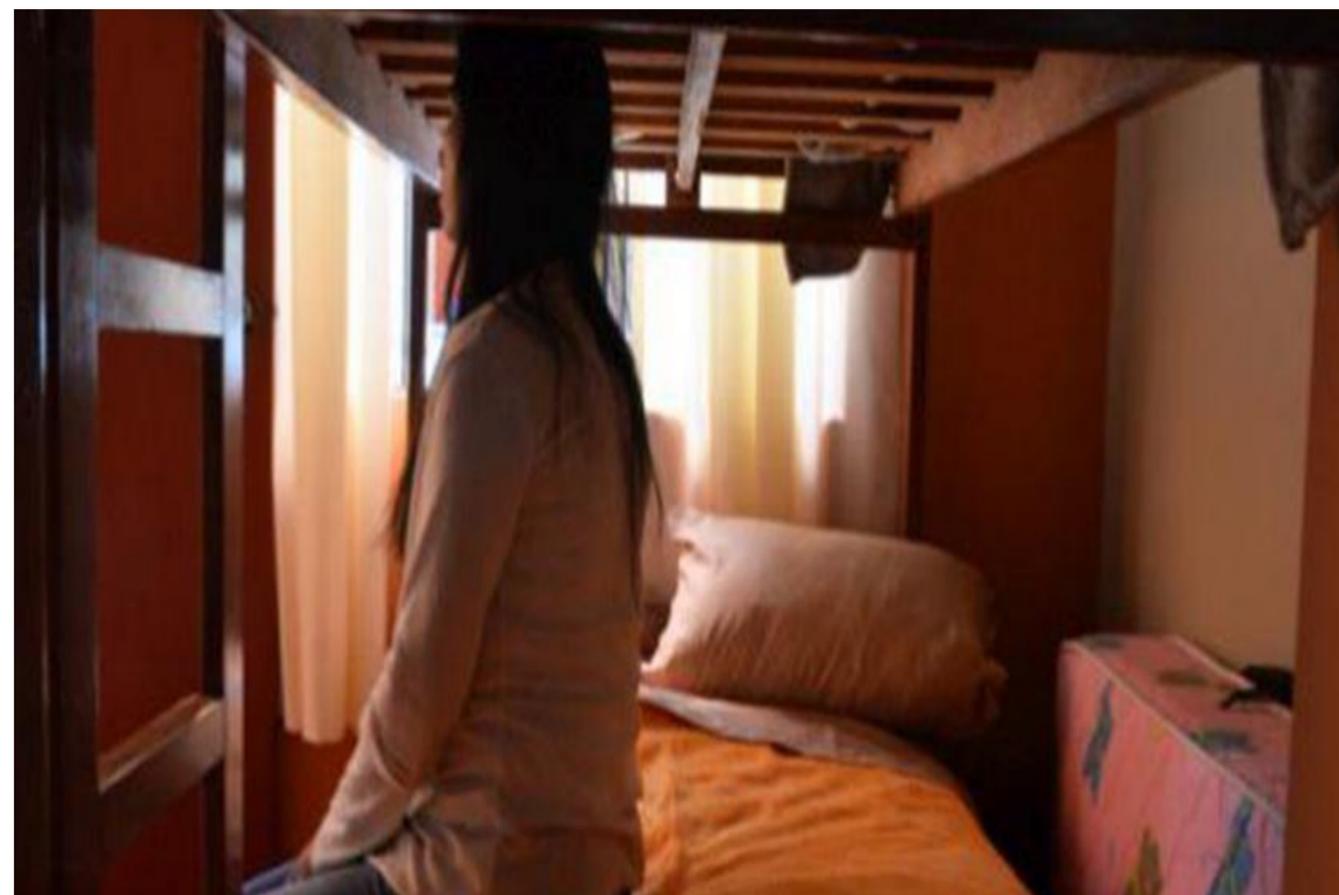
The CNDH urges that the resources from the “Support Program for Specialized Shelters for Women Victims of Gender Violence, their Daughters and Sons”, are allocated as quickly as possible, in order to ensure their safety and at the same time contribute to the reduction of inequalities between women and men, which may be exacerbated during this period of quarantine.

UNODC, Global Study on Homicide. Gender-related killing of women and girls. Available at:

https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/GSH2018/GSH18_Genderrelated_killing_of_women_and_girls.pdf_killing_of_women_and_girls.pdf

INEGI, Encuesta Nacional sobre la Dinámica de las Relaciones en los Hogares (ENDIREH) 2016

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_126.pdf



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Los refugios para mujeres víctimas de violencia han anunciado un **60%** de incremento en llamadas

Las autoridades tienen la obligación de garantizar a las mujeres el acceso a una vida libre de violencia

Si has sufrido algún tipo de violencia comunícate a los teléfonos:

Atención en todos los estados del país: 911

Aguascalientes 449 918 2550 449 910 2128	Durango 911	Nuevo León 811 300 5391 811 300 4875	Tamaulipas 834 110 1622
Baja California 686 558 6364 664 608 0888	Estado de México 800 108 4053	Oaxaca 951 207 2666 951 427 7502	Tlaxcala 911 246 331 3731 800 838 7073
Baja California Sur 612 688 1236 612 122 2945	Guanajuato 075 473 164 0369	Puebla 222 232 3738	Veracruz 075 800 906 8537
Campeche 981 811 2656 981 811 6086	Guerrero 744 486 6198 747 471 9530	Querétaro 442 216 4757 800 008 3568	Yucatán 999 923 3711 999 923 3719
Chiapas 961 4629 340	Hidalgo 771 718 9205	Quintana Roo 800 500 9559	Zacatecas 911 492 491 4872
Chihuahua 614 429 3505 ext. 15311	Jalisco 333 658 3170 333 345 6166	San Luis Potosí 911	
Ciudad de México 55 5658 1111 55 5512 2836 ext. 502	Michoacán 443 582 2082	Sinaloa 667 752 0672 667 752 0673	
Coahuila 075 844 434 4875	Morelos 777 173 0066	Sonora 662 108 3200	
Colima 075 y 911	Nayarit 311 217 0377 311 217 6515	Tabasco 993 316 6813 993 316 6351	

CNDH

DGC/127/2020 April 08, 2020

When sexual services are offered at home in the state of Tlaxcala, the CNDH investigates ex officio and attracts cases of probable exploitation of women and serious risk to their health in the face of COVID-19 disease.

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) announced a settlement and attraction agreement on the occasion of the publication of a news element on the web site www.animalpolitico.com under the heading: “NGO denounces

exploitation of women and risk to COVID for ‘table’ services at home”, which expresses that “women’s rights and feminist associations demanded that authorities investigate nightclubs and sexually exploitative businesses that offer table dance services in Tlaxcala after the closure of premises cause the COVID-19”, since they consider it is not only a violation to the right to health, but is also discrimination and possible human trafficking for sexual exploitation.

As it has expressed in diverse press releases, this CNDH has urged that all Mexican government actions to confront the spread of the COVI-19 should take place within the human rights framework, and must incorporate the gender perspective in order to guarantee the dignity and security of the Mexican population.

In this sense, ensuring the Mexicans health and life also imposes on the authorities of the three levels of government the obligation of implement effective and sufficient actions in favour of those who face any form of violence, particularly women and girls.

Therefore, as the facts described in the aforementioned journalistic note affect national public opinion, and in order to investigate possible acts or omissions on the part of public servants of the Ministry of Health and the Attorney General’s Office of Tlaxcala, which by their

nature could be particularly serious and constitute violations of human rights to health, legality and legal security, this Commission will investigate ex officio the present case.

For this purpose, information will be requested from the authorities involved in the facts in order to integrate the complaint file and, in due course, the corresponding pronouncement will be issued in accordance with the law.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_127.pdf

3 Press Releases

DGC/131/2020 April 10, 2020



To prevent the transmission of COVID-19, the CNDH urges the three levels of government to protect the right to health of Mexico's indigenous and Afrodescendant peoples and communities, with comprehensive care and clear and timely information in their native languages.

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) calls for the protection of the right to health of people and communities located far from the country's urban centres, with little or none medical infrastructure coverage and marginalized from the information that makes them aware of their rights. And that prevents them from taking public health measures.

In view of the emergency in the country and the world as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, this National Commission urges the authorities to provide comprehensive care to these social groups through the following actions:

1. To take measures for intercultural economic policies based on the ethnic, cultural and linguistic particularities of indigenous and afro descendant peoples and communities. To consider economic policies with a gender perspective to make possible a community economy of collective and inclusive care, and humanitarian solidarity support.

2. To strengthen the message "Stay Home" by "Stay in your Community", which must be accompanied by a social policy of food security that guarantees access to essential supplies of food and medicine in a targeted manner, with the support of health personnel and midwives, the transfer of patients in properly equipped ambulances or the creation of mobile medical clinics

with community health commissions.

3. To monitor and assurance the fair price of food and basic supplies.

4. To guarantee access to justice for women victims of family violence with an intercultural gender perspective.

5. That the National Educational System assures the educational continuity of indigenous girls, boys and adolescents in marginalized rural communities, migrants, in cities, migrant agricultural workers, and Afro-Mexicans. Through the use of digital platforms with a multilingual and intercultural approach, as established in Article 3 of the Constitution.



3 | Press Releases



6. To guarantee the transit of women and men who, due to work situation outside their communities or for indispensable reasons, find themselves in the need to move from one place to another.

7. To ensure the permanence and access to labour rights, and avoid all kind of discrimination and social or institutional racism. To review and warrant the labour condition of professionals, blue collar workers, artisans, local and international migrants, and agricultural day labourers, who due to structural impoverishment have been forced to abandon their original towns and communities.

8. Facing Phase 3 of COVID-19, to review and analyse the non-invasion of the territories by carrying out illegal third-party activities (drug trafficking, mining, logging, among others). This is because a social policy of non-access to indigenous and Afro-descendant territories means believing in the collective ethical care of their own control forms exercising their autonomy and free self-determination.

messages in the mother tongue and indigenous languages, through a national information campaign in the print, electronic and social media. It is recommended that the information and alert campaign be carried out in coordination with the System of Indigenous Cultural Radio Broadcasts of the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI), with the participation of the States radio and Television Systems of the Mexican Republic, as well as with all public and private media in the country.

9. That preventive public health measures to combat the spread of this disease be produced and disseminated in clear and timely

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/Com_2020_131.pdf



3 Press Releases

DGC/135/2020 April 16, 2020



The CNDH reiterates its concern for people in migration context who are stranded in Mexican territory, in migrant stations and provisional INM stays, in view of the closure of borders by COVID-19.

The National Commission calls once more the National Institute of Migration (INM) and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SRE) to manage the international cooperation required to implement mechanisms to facilitate a dignified and healthy repatriation of foreigners stranded in Mexican territory, guaranteeing their rights.

On March 17 and 24, 2020, this Commission expressed its concern at the increase in the number of migrants housed in INM stations and temporary stays, in view of contingency measures in the face of COVID-19 pandemic and imposed

in different countries, as borders closure, and to save the integrity, health and lives of migrant people housed in these facilities who wish to return to their homeland.

Therefore, it called on the mentioned Institute and Ministry to accomplish international agreements to repatriate or assist in the return of migrants stuck in Mexican territory, guaranteeing their fundamental rights.

In its opportunity, the CNDH emphasized that as consequence of the borders closure. Different countries announced the prohibition of the entrance of foreigners and nationals coming from other nations, which contributed to the fact that tourists and migrants –especially those housed in migratory enclosures due to their irregular situation– were left stranded without the possibility of returning to their countries, even such was their desire and will.

On April 10, 2020, the Inter American Commission on Human rights adopted Resolution 1/2020 “Pandemic and Human Rights in the Americas”, in which, in addressing the issues of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, stateless persons, human trafficking victims and internally displaced people, specified that the states’

governments must:

“60. To guarantee the right to return, and return migration, to the States and territories of origin or nationality, through actions of cooperation, Exchange of information and logistical support among the States concerned... ”.

This position of the aforementioned Inter-American Organization shows that, at the continental level, the concerns expressed by this CNDH since March 2020 were and are a reality that requires joint action by countries and international cooperation.

“Pandemic and Human Rights in the Americas”. Available at:

<https://www.oas.org/es/cidh/decisiones/pdf/Resolucion-1-20-es.pdf>

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_135.pdf



“
... contains criteria that discriminates indirectly against the elderly, and puts them at a disadvantage in accessing critical medicine resources, which violates their right to health, life and personal integrity.
”

3 | Press Releases

DGC/137/2020 April 17, 2020

In view of the emergency caused by the coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic, the National Human Rights Commission urges the General Health Council to implement measures to warrant the human rights of all Mexican women and men and to reject discriminatory events.

The National Human Rights Commission expresses its concern about the document called “**Guía Bioética de Asignación de Recursos de Medicina Crítica**” (Bioethical Guide for the Allocation of Critical Medicine Resources), prepared by members of the General Health Council for the COVID-19 emergency, which proposes how to resolve extreme cases in which there is not enough intensive care equipment.

Given the implication of emergency bioethical decisions such as those posed by a scenario of medical services overcrowding associated with the COVID-19, the CNDH calls attention to questions such as whether, from the perspective of the constitutional block, the eventual application of this guide would violate the human rights of those who do not receive urgent care due to the extreme circumstances of not having sufficient resources. important to specify that the Guide is contrary to provisions on the right to health that are binding for Mexico, both in the Universal System and the Regional one for human rights protection, since it is a document that justifies that the Mexican States does not guarantee effective access to health goods to all patients with COVID-19, in this case to the resources of critical medicine. |

Based on the analysis from the human rights constitutional block, is

3 | Press Releases

DGC/137/2020 April 17, 2020



Pone a disposición el documento: Guía Bioética de Asignación de Recursos de Medicina Crítica

In particular, **it contains criteria that indirectly discriminate against older people, putting them at a disadvantage in access to critical medical resources, thus violating their right to health, life and personal integrity.**

Likewise, it is delicate that the Guide proposes that triage should function as a decision-making body, not supervised and/or accompanied by an Ethics Committee, which will allow it to make choices involving lives.

In addition, it is illegal from the constitutional block, since it invades the competences of the Judicial Power of the Federation by establishing that in the terms of Article 120 on the Law of Regulatory Protection of the Articles

“
Human rights should not be the subject of any dilemma.
”

103 y 107 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, in the event that suspensions are requested by way of “Amparo” (legal protection established by law) with respect to decisions taken in accordance with the Guide, they must be denied, which violates the autonomy of judges and magistrates, who are the ones that have to study the matter and decide on the granting of the *amparo*, based on the constitutional block of human rights.

It should be noticed that this document is of a non-binding nature, as it is a series

of recommendations for workers in the health sector, and until now it has not been endorsed by all the General Health Council’s members, so we can still avoid making it compulsory and, therefore, its effects.

The CNDH urges the General Health Council to find an adequate solution to the problem described above, within the framework of full respect, protection, and warrant of human rights in constitutional and legal terms.

3 Press Releases

DGC/137/2020 April 17, 2020



The National Human Rights Commission emphasizes the need for attention to the rights of older people in Mexico, who enjoy the same human rights and fundamental freedoms as others, and that these rights, including freedom from discrimination based on age or from any kind of violence, stem from dignity and equality that are inherent to every human being.

Therefore, the CNDH issues, along with the above, a respectful exhortation to the holder of the Federal Executive Power to carry out the process of signature and ratification of the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of Human Rights of the Older Persons, adopted on June 15, 2015, by the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

The signing of the Inter-American Convention on the Protection of Human Rights of the Older Persons seeks to promote, protect, and ensure the recognition and full enjoyment and exercise, under conditions of equality, of all human rights and fundamental freedoms of elder people, in order to contribute to their full inclusion, integration, and participation in the society.

Citizens must know that in these exceptional circumstances, their most fundamental rights continue to be equally warranted, because freedoms and rights are never suspended, no matter how difficult the challenge is.

Available information at:

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/Com_2020_137_0.pdf





PHOTO: <https://www.jornada.com.mx/ultimas/politica/2020/04/20/scjn-sesiona-por-videoconferencia-por-primera-vez-4063.html>

The CNDH recognizes the decisions of the SCJN in resolving two unconstitutionally actions presented by this autonomous organism against decrees of the Guerrero and San Luis Potosi legislatures.

In a virtual session held on April 20, 2020, the country’s highest court declared the Actions of Unconstitutionality 80/2017 and its accumulated 81/2017, promoted by the CNDH and those states’ human rights agencies. The Commission demanded the invalidation of several stipulations of Law 701 on the Recognition, Rights and Culture of Indigenous peoples and Communities, as well as Law 777 on the Public Security System, both in the state of Guerrero, and the invalidation of various provisions of the Social Assistance Law for the state and municipalities of San Luis Potosí, in the absence of prior consultation with the indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities in the aforementioned

3 Press releases

DGC/142/2020 April 22, 2020

states. As a result of these judicial rulings, CNDH President María del Rosario Piedra Ibarra called on members of the executive and legislative branches of Guerrero and San Luis Potosí to comply fully with the SCJN’s judgment on constitutionally actions 80/2017 and its accumulated 81/2017.

Similarly, it urged the Federal Executive and the Congress of the Union to urgently present an initiative for a general law on the right to free, prior and informed consultation of the country’s indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities, which would include constitutional and conventional standard on the subject and guarantee the participation of indigenous peoples in the legislative process.

In both cases - the unconstitutionality actions 80/2017 and its accumulated 81/2017– the CNDH challenged stipulations that require compliance with the express provision of Article 6 of OIL Convention 169 and derived from a systematic and functional interpretation of Article 2 of the Constitution.

This national autonomous organism recognizes the pronouncement of the Constitutional Court of Mexico in declaring the invalidity of the contested regulations, since they do not comply with this control parameter of constitutional regularity, because the indigenous consultation must be prior, free, informed, culturally appropriate and in good faith, within the legislative phases former to the issuance of the legal system, when they directly affect their rights and interests.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_142.pdf

3 Press Releases

DGC/143/2020 April 22, 2020



The National Human Rights Commission is in favor of the Amnesty Law as a humanitarian and justice act.

The outcome of the United Commissions of Government and Legislative Studies, Second, on the Minute with Draft Decree issuing the Amnesty Law, establishes that it would be applicable in favor of persons against whom criminal proceedings have been brought, have been prosecuted or finally sentenced before the federal courts, provided that they are not offenders in respect to the transgression for which they have been charged or sentenced, for faults committed before the date of entry into force of the Law, in the following cases:

- a) The crime of abortion, in any of its forms;
- b) The crime of homicide by reason of kinship, when the passive subject is the product of conception at any time during pregnancy (infanticide);
- c) Crimes against health, whether they fall under federal jurisdiction (narcotics and consumers), and the person who committed them is in a situation of poverty, or extremely vulnerable due to her/his condition of exclusion and discrimination, for having permanent disability, or when the offence was committed at the instigation of her/his spouse, concubine, partner, blood relative or by affinity without limitation of degree. Or by well-founded fear, as well as whoever has been

forced to execute the crime by groups of the organized crime;

- d) Persons belonging to an indigenous or Afro-Mexican people or community; Individuals who have consumed narcotics in quantities of up to two times the maximum personal and immediate consumption dose, provided that it was not for the purpose of distribution or sale;
- e) For any offence, to persons belonging to indigenous peoples and communities who, during their proceedings, have not had full access to the jurisdiction of the State, because the right to have interpreters or defense counsel who have knowledge of their language and culture has not been guaranteed
- f) For the crime of simple and non-violent theft, if not punishable by more than four years' imprisonment; and
- g) For the offence of sedition, or because they have invited, instigated or incited the commission of this offence by forming part of politically motivated groups with the aim of altering institutional life, provided that it does not involve terrorism, and that the acts have not resulted in the deprivation of life, serious injury to another person or the use or possession of firearms.

3 Comunicados de Prensa



The CNDH considers the proposal contained in the draft decree to be appropriate as part of a criminal policy strategy focusing on justice and addressing the causes of crime, since it emphasizes the vulnerability of certain population groups to the justice system, such as women, young persons and indigenous people. It hopes that special consideration will be given to pregnant women and the elderly, since these are the most vulnerable groups in front of the health emergency facing the country. It should be noted that the draft "Amnesty Law" will not benefit persons accused of murder, kidnapping, serious injury, violence or femicide, use of firearms, rapists, traffickers, *huachicoleros* (gasoline traffickers), criminals engaged in burglary, among others; and neither does it prevent the prosecution of persons who might be legally responsible for crimes

of serious human rights violations. Moreover, it does not limit the right of victims to an effective remedy and full reparation of damages, since imprisonment is not conceived as a punishment, but as a means to seek the social reintegration of those who have been found responsible for the commission of a crime. Therefore, it can be considered as a fair law.

Now that we are in a stage where extreme precautions are required, it would be desirable to extend this Law to those who were unjustly imprisoned, not only to diminish the COVID-19 infections and thus depressurize the penitentiary centers, but to extend the effects, possibilities and benefits that justice has.

Finally, it is important to understand the right to the protection of health as a human right indispensable for the exercise of other rights, and to remember that any person subjected to any form of detention or imprisonment should be treated humanely and with due respect for the inherent dignity of the human being. Therefore, political actors are invited to put aside their differences and think of Amnesty as what it is, an act of humanity and justice for the well-being of the population.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_143_0.pdf





DGC/145/2020 April 24, 2020

The CNDH urges the Mexican State to adopt urgent and complementary measures to warrant the rights of people with disabilities in the framework of Phase 3 of the Health Emergency due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Faced with the declaration of Phase 3 of the health emergency regarding the pandemic generated by COVID-19, the National Human Rights Commission calls on the authorities to implement urgent and complementary measures, and undertake actions that broadly protect groups in greater invulnerability, such as people with disabilities.

In the framework of Article 11 of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, in reference to risk situations and humanitarian emergencies, and taking into account the barriers that this people face every day to enjoy the same opportunities as the rest of the population, this CNDH urges the corresponding authorities to take urgent and complementary measures regarding:

3 Press Releases

- 1. Access to information for people with disabilities;
- 2. In case of contingency, equitable access to health services for people with disabilities;
- 3. Distance education for people with disabilities;
- 4. Work permanence and employment;
- 5. Mechanisms for obtaining information and data of the needs of people with disabilities;
- 6. The legislative and normative omission in the matter that, at present time, gives rise to the violation of people with disabilities human rights.

Finally, the National Human Rights Commission makes an attentive call to consider the aggravation of those barrier, tan may be surgical, for people with disabilities after the health emergency. Therefore, the Mexican State is urged to strengthen institutions related to the care and inclusion of people with disabilities, in order to develop and implement solid and comprehensive public that ensure equal opportunities and rights in all life aspects.

All recommendations to authorities are available at:

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_145.pdf

3 Press Releases

DGC/146/2020 April 30, 2020



On Children’s Day the CNDH request that the authorities of the Mexican State take into account in all its actions and decisions the best interests of children and adolescents.

The National Human Rights Commission, on the basis of April 30, Children’s Day, request that the authorities of the Mexican State take into account the mandate to consider the best interests of children’s and adolescents in all its actions and decisions, which must meet the highest standards of protection found in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the Convention on the Rights of the Child and another international instruments, and the General Law on the Rights of Girls, Boys and Adolescents.

The adoption of all measures of prevention, containment, care and return to activities, must be proportional, temporary and adhere to human rights.

To have sufficient budgets and resources for the care of this population, ensure the continuity of educational services through different alternative routes, carry out complementary actions that consider those who lack or have limited Access to the internet and information technologies; schedule a staggered return to school activities, implementing recovery mechanism for those who are at risk of missing the school year, and encourage teaching staff to contribute to the adaptation process back to school routine..

Before the declaration of Phase 3 of COVID-19 announced by the health authorities, the CNDH ask to grant health services, not only because the pandemic, but also for the care of other medical

conditions, and provide special attention to girls, boys and adolescents with disabilities, who live in poverty, in the Street, in a mobility context, as refugees and displaced persons, indigenous people, with health troubles –including HIV/SIDA–, as well as populations of girls, boys and adolescents who are in some social assistance center or shelters, or deprived of their liberty.

We make a call to all the society to talk with girls, boys and adolescents about the commemoration of this date, and to not only give them material things, but offer them love, understanding and quality time as the best elements for their healthy development.

Available information at:

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/COM_2020_146.pdf

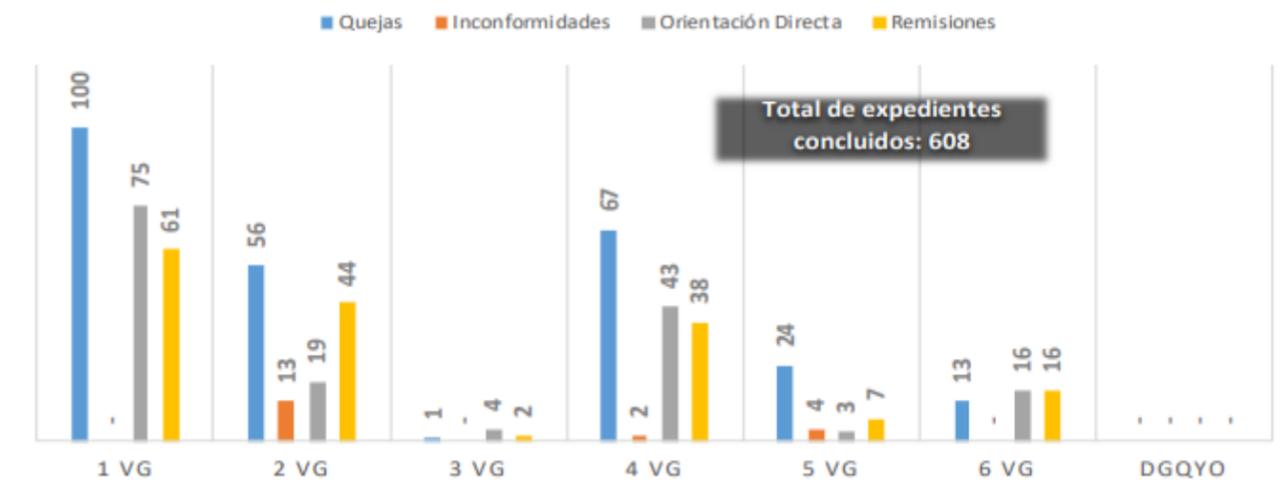


GENERAL REPORT

- The National Human Rights Commission, will sustain during Phase 3 of the pandemic, the pace of work it develops from the beginning of preventive action to combat the coronavirus and faced with the likelihood of effects on the violation of human rights, the holder of the organism, Teacher Rosario Piedra Ibarra, instructed to redouble surveillance and grievance efforts at this time of crisis for the country.
- For the organization, the emergency stage needs a constant evaluation that allows an effective institutional preparation to guarantee the human rights protection linked to the pandemic, while carrying out actions that promote a culture of solidarity and respect among citizens.
- Complaints related to medical care, provision of medicines and discrimination are recorded as constant, in addition to issues such as power and water cuts and cases of human trafficking. These are some references about the registration of complaints in recent weeks, behavior that has continued as a result of the current challenge posed by the health systems.

4 Actions in Defense of Human Rights

EXPEDIENTES DE LAS 4 SERIES CONCLUIDOS DEL 20 AL 27 DE ABRIL DEL 2020



República de Cuba No. 60 Centro Histórico Ciudad de México.

www.cndh.org.mx

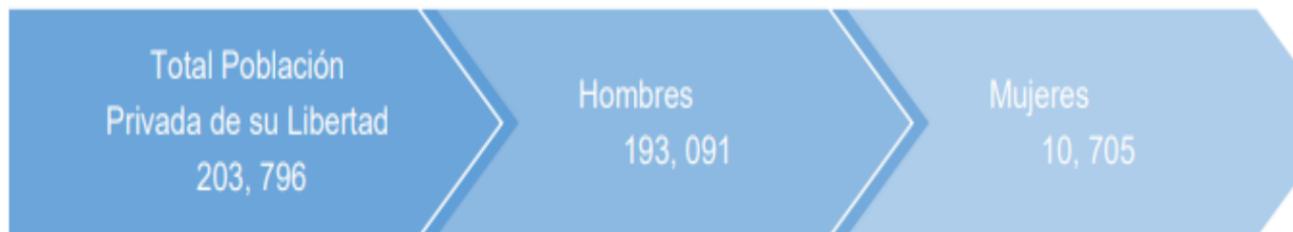


*SCR: Subdirección de Clasificación y Registro

*SOD: Subdirección de Orientación

The dynamics in the area of Complaints, Attention and Transparency maintains permanent guards, which has allowed people affected by some authority to personally turn in their complaints. However, the measures adopted to prevent mass contagion provide for a substantial increase in the online option.

Actions in defense of Human Rights



Casos Confirmados Covid-19	Sospechosos	Riñas
27	26	2

República de Cuba No. 60 Centro Histórico Ciudad de México.

www.cndh.org.mx

With regard to prison monitoring, there are 27 confirmed cases of Covid 19: Yucatán (8), Jalisco (8), Estado de México (5), Mexico City (5) y Sinaloa (1). All male.

The CNDH issued a statement warning about the deficiencies in the health infrastructure of the prisons. Calling on the authorities to address the high risk of becoming susceptible to infection, while demanding that this population be guaranteed the right to health in the face of the pandemic.

In immigration matters, 24 complaints were received against authorities such as: National Institute of Migration (INM), Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS), Attorney General's Office (FGR) and Mexican refugee Aid Commission (COMAR). From this denunciations, 20 % is linked to the issue COVID-19.

Dirección General	Tipo de Quejas	Autoridad Señalada	Derecho humano que se protege	Nota	Actividad	Estatus
• Dirección General Quinta Visitaduría	• De 24 quejas recibidas durante el periodo del 16 al 23 de abril,	• IMSS • Secretaría de Relaciones Exteriores • FGR • COMAR	• Las personas migrantes enfrentan obstáculos (para acceder a la atención médica. Inaccesibilidad de servicios; barreras lingüísticas y culturales; costo; falta de políticas de salud inclusivas para los migrantes; las barreras legales, regulatorias y prácticas para la atención de la salud.	• De las 24 quejas recibidas, 5 corresponden al tema COVID-19.	• Medidas Cautelares al INM para garantizar a la población migrante el acceso al derecho a la salud, alimentación y a la no discriminación.	• Se mantiene vigilancia en las estaciones migrantes y seguimiento de quejas por asuntos diversos y relacionados con la emergencia nacional. • En proceso de clasificación.

4 Actions in Defense of Human Rights

- On another hand, regarding the assistance to indigenous and Afromexican peoples and communities, the CNDH currently has the data on 766 displaced persons from the Nicolás Ruiz, Chanalhó, Zinacantán, Chilón, Cintalapa and Ocosingo municipalities. These displacements occur due to the following types of causes: agrarian, internal political conflicts, religious conflicts, and structural violence.
- As this is a priority issue, it is receiving immediate attention and follow-up. In order to warrant food, shelter, health and safety to the displaced, this National Organism acts before Chiapas's local authorities, such as its secretariat for Citizen Security and Protection and the local body for the defence of human rights.
- In response to the instruction of President María del Rosario Piedra Ibarra, CNDH personnel maintain guards in the areas of Attention to Complaints, Petitions, Legal Advice and Promotion and Broadcasting of Human Rights.

Information available at:

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/Ac_DDH_28042020.pdf





Defendemos
al Pueblo



5 | Tendencias

5 Know and Learn your Rights

EDUCA CNDH

<https://educa.cndh.org.mx/>

One of the CNDH objectives is to contribute to the creation of a culture of respect for human rights through peoples' training and education; therefore, the General Directorate for Human Rights Education of the Technical Secretariat of the Advisory Council offers a series of educational activities, in person and online, through its portal "EDUCA CNDH".

We invite you to explore our page and learn about our face-to-face and distance educational offer. Courses, workshops, diplomats and conferences provide an overview of human rights, which facilitates their comprehension and highlights the importance of respecting them in different areas of daily life.

Free online education:

<https://educa.cndh.org.mx/>

Diplomados Disponibles

- Derechos Humanos desde la Perspectiva de Género
- Derechos Humanos de los Grupos en Situación de Vulnerabilidad
- Educación para los Derechos Humanos
- Cultura de Derechos Humanos y Protección de la Salud
- Transversalización del Enfoque de Derechos Humanos en las Empresas
- Enfoque de Derechos Humanos en la Procuración de Justicia
- Igualdad y no discriminación en la convivencia escolar
- Impartición de Justicia con Perspectiva de Género
- Desarrollo Integral con Perspectiva de Derechos Humanos

Cursos Disponibles

- Desplazamiento Forzado Interno
- Diversidad Sexual y Derechos Humanos
- Libertad de Expresión
- Derechos Humanos, Medio Ambiente y Sustentabilidad
- Derechos Humanos de las Personas en Reclusión Penitenciaria
- Curso Convivencia Escolar desde la Perspectiva de los Derechos Humanos
- Curso de Derechos Humanos y Violencia
- Curso de Derechos Humanos y Salud
- Curso de Derechos Humanos y Género
- Curso Básico de Derechos Humanos
- Acoso Escolar, Violencia Escolar y en la Escuela
- Autonomía y Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres
- Derechos Humanos de los Pueblos y Comunidades Indígenas
- Prevención de la Tortura
- Los Principios Constitucionales de Derechos Humanos en el Servicio Público
- Las Empresas Bajo el Enfoque de los Derechos Humanos
- Introducción a los Derechos Humanos
- Justicia Transicional
- Personas con Discapacidad; Transformando Barreras en Oportunidades
- Género, Masculinidades y Lenguaje incluyente y no sexista
- Investigación con perspectiva de género sobre la tortura sexual contra las mujeres
- Prevención de las violencias contra las adolescencias y su participación para la Reconstrucción del Tejido Social

5 App CNDH ATTENDS

Free application through which citizens can enter a complaint online when their Human Rights are violated by actions or omissions of any authority or public server. According to the flow of attention of a complaint for alleged Human Rights violations, it also allows to know the procedural status of the matters previously recorded.

Available on iOS and Android

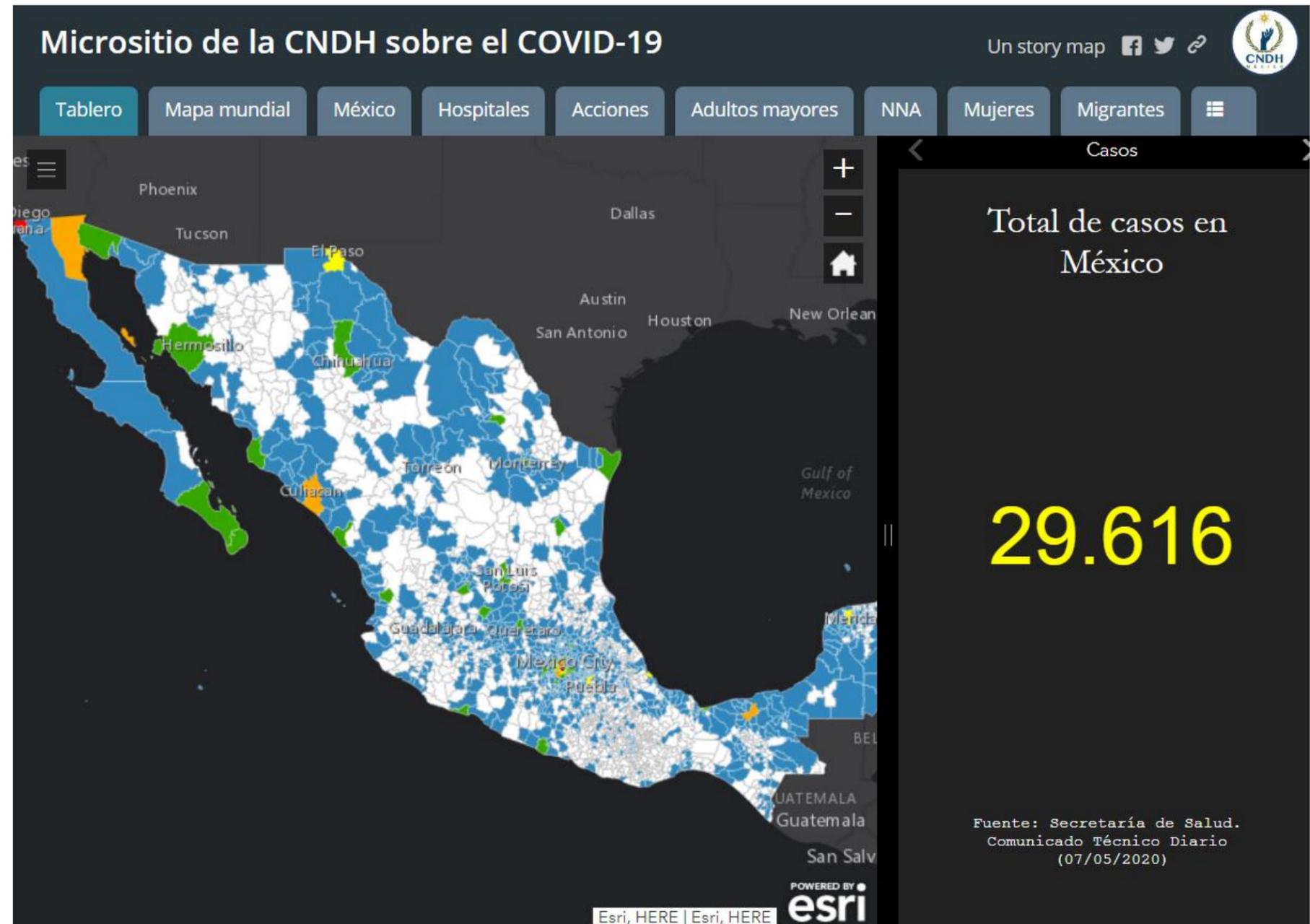


App COVID-19 Monitoring

This App is developed to explain the general data about the COVID-19 pandemic. It presents international and national information from official sources, as well as an overview of the exposure and vulnerability of the Mexican population.

The material presented in this application is updated in real time depending on the source. International information is renovated hourly; national cases info is updated daily, and diagnostic information is described annually.

<https://www.cndh.org.mx/web/aplicacion-para-el-monitoreo-del-covid-19>



6 Article of the Month

Alberto Nájar

Why is Emiliano Zapata so transcendent for Mexico history... and the most beloved revolutionary?

He is the most iconic character of the Mexican Revolution. Hundreds of monuments exist in his honor, and countless streets, schools and towns bear his name. They are dozens of films about his life, and many books and academic essays have been written about his struggle. He is Emiliano Zapata Salazar, "El Caudillo del Sur" ("The Southern Leader"), the most beloved hero of the armed fight between 1910 and 1915 that changed Mexico history. Last April 10 was the 100th anniversary of his death. He was murdered during an ambush at the Chinameca hacienda, in the state of Morelos.

More than other revolutionary leaders, like Francisco I. Madero or Pancho Villa, among Mexicans Zapata became the symbol of the struggle for justice and freedom, as historians as Felipe Ávila explain.

Zapata leads an army made up of indigenous people, peasants, day laborers and workers belonging to the most affected sectors of the period known as "Porfiriato". The revolutionary was fighting for the restitution of the lands and springs granted since colonial times to the communities, which had been stripped by landowners and foreign companies.

The historical relevance of the character and his struggle, explains Ávila, is that without the Zapatismo, the Mexican revolution would have ended only with a change in the country's presidency. Instead, as specialists agree, the movement virtually transformed the country's model that existed until then, making it part of today's Mexico.



6 | Article of the Month



Why is the “Caudillo del Sur” so beloved by Mexicans?

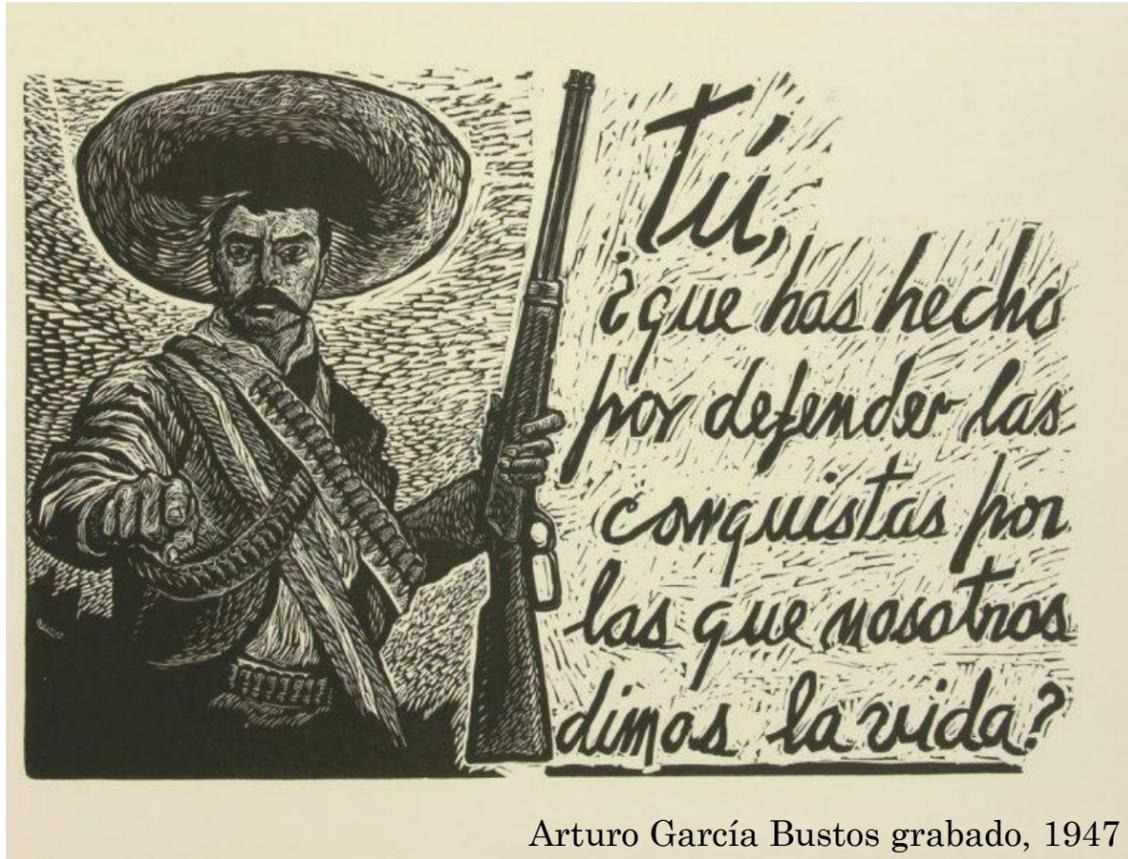
One reason is that the struggle he led is considered by many as the most authentic and oldest in the country. In his book *Zapata. La lucha por la tierra, la justicia y libertad* (“Zapata. The struggle for land, justice and freedom”), historian Ávila recalls that the movement “is the ancestral history of indigenous people and peasants for defending their lands, forests, waters and natural resources”. A fight that has been going on since the times of the Spanish Colony, and which was not completely resolved after the signing of Independence in 1821. After the separation from Spain, for decades Mexico lived immersed in constant warlike conflicts, like the French intervention, the War of Reformation by the separation Church-State, or the United States invasion.

This situation lasted until 1876, when Porfirio Díaz assumed the Presidency and a stage of stability began. But there was no change for peasants, who in cases like Oaxaca y Chiapas lived in extreme marginalization conditions. Many were forced to work as laborers on the large plantations because they did not have a land of their own, and those who did had no money to cultivate it. Despite having property titles since the Viceroyalty, indigenous communities were frequently dispossessed of their lands, forests and springs. The situation worsened during the *Porfiriato*. In Morelos, where Zapata was born in 1879, haciendas and sugar mill owners took over from towns thousands of hectares to plant sugar cane.

The beginning

The parents of the “Caudillo del Sur” were small farmers and own a few hectares of land, unlike most of their neighbors who worked on the crops of the landlords. But like other small landowners, Zapata was also harassed by these lords. He was elected as president of the *Junta de Defensa de Anenecuilco* (Defense Board of Anenecuilco), the Morelos town where he was born, and along with others like him, he supported Francisco I. Madero in his campaign against Porfirio Díaz. The government repressed the nonconformists, and the “Caudillo del Sur” began the armed struggle to reclaim the landlords’ estates. In 1910, when the Revolution broke out, more than 80% of Mexico’s peasants were landless. Zapata struggle was to reclaim it, so thousands of people joined the *Ejército Libertador del Sur* (Liberator Army of the South), as his armed group was called. .

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Arturo García Bustos grabado, 1947

Plan de Ayala

The spirit of the movement was summarized in the Plan de Ayala, signed in 1911, which ignored the government of Francisco I. Madero. With this Plan, a model of government based on the authority of the people was re-established in the territories under Zapatista control (such as Morelos, Guerrero and the southern zone of Mexico City). The communities that recovered their lands became strong supporters during the period when the Liberation Army confronted the government. The war ended on April 10, 1919, when the “Caudillo del Sur” was killed in Chinameca. Zapata was to meet with General Jesús Guajardo, who had promised to join the cause against the government of Venustiano Carranza, but he was shot upon arrival at the aforementioned hacienda. Since then, this ambush has been considered a symbol of treason, which revived the legend of this great revolutionary.

“
I want to die a slave to my
principles, not to men.
”

“Zapata Lives!”

In Mexico, Zapata’s struggle became a symbol of resistance. Some of the social and political movements of the 1960s adopted the “Caudillo del Sur” as their emblem. In 1994 the *Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional* (EZLN, Zapatista Army of National Liberation) appeared. Furthermore, in the last decade the example of the revolutionary inspired the struggle of indigenous peoples and communities against extractive projects, especially

those of international companies. The image of the “Caudillo del Sur” is one of the most used by creators of all artistic fields. In all cases –be it peasant or activist protests, or theatre plays or concerts– the most frequent slogan, the one most often heard, is: “Zapata lives, the fight goes on!”.

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