



News Letter



The CNDH states that it will **not file an Action of Unconstitutionality against the Judicial Reform** because it is a triumph of the people and an advance in human rights.

The CNDH published communication 267/2024 regarding the 2024 edition of the **International Course Current Challenges in the Defense of Human Rights**.

14 ordinary Recommendations and 1 for serious violations:
13 of them were issued to the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS).

6 Actions of Unconstitutionality:
Promoted because they violate the rights of persons with disabilities.

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PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

THE **PRESIDENT'S** VOICE

**President's opening message at the presentation of the CNDH
Special Report on the impact of the introduction of transgenic
corn on the economic, social, cultural and environmental rights
of the people of Mexico**

September 29 is National Corn Day, commemorating its cultural, social and economic importance for the country. The purpose of this date is to raise awareness among the population about the importance of conserving the different types of native corn, and to disseminate agroecological, sustainable and biodiversity-friendly practices. In this way, National Corn Day goes beyond honoring a staple food: it is a reminder of Mexico's biocultural richness and a call to protect the genetic heritage of native corn.

Good morning to all of you.

The introduction of transgenic corn in our country is a priority issue for the National Human Rights Commission due to the impact it has on the social, cultural, economic and environmental life of our nation, especially considering the deep ancestral, historical and identity significance that corn has not only for indigenous peoples and communities, but for the entire Mexican society.

In consideration of the fact that native corn is not just another crop, but forms an essential part of the reality and the way in which the Mexican people perceive themselves, the special report that we are presenting today reflects our commitment to the defense of human rights in situations that directly

affect Mexicans. For this reason, its main objective is to analyze the implications of the introduction of transgenic corn into the national territory, specifically those related to economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, known as Desca, and to begin to build a path for their resolution.

The study was carried out considering the complexity of the impact of the genetic modification of one of the most emblematic and fundamental crops for Mexican culture and economy in a context that we have to overcome, in which neoliberal economic policies have commodified and reified elements of nature and everyday use, placing the possibility of profit over health, physical wellbeing and scientific knowledge for collective benefit and peace.

The report begins with a reflection on the historical importance of corn for feeding the people of Mexico, as well as for the formation of our cultural identity. It details the history of maize in Mexico, its domestication and its global diffusion, highlighting how it has been fundamental not only for food, but also for the social, ceremonial and spiritual structure of the communities.

Subsequently, we study what genetic modification of native corn is and what it implies biologically, highlighting the ancestral knowledge and care of the native



Photograph by CNDH

peoples of Mexico over thousands of years; first for the domestication and then for the diversification of corn until it took root as a basic natural product in the diet of our people. From the recognition of this valuable historical contribution, we can locate the scope of the current genetic modifications developed by capitalist corporations, totally alien to our ancestral tradition and motivated by an economic interest that privatizes collective knowledge and generates inequalities.

The report analyzes the arguments of those who defend genetically modified varieties of corn, especially those who emphasize alleged food security, and contrasts them with the implications of food sovereignty and the human right to adequate food. Thus, the impact of transgenic corn varieties is reviewed, but above all what their production in Mexico implies in coexistence with native production, as well as their importation, particularly for human consumption. Of course, several studies on the impact on health due to the consumption of transgenic corn and the use of the herbicide associated with it: glyphosate, are analyzed; and although it is recognized that there is

no consensus on its impact, the fact that there are scientific studies that warn of the health risks of the consumption of transgenic corn and glyphosate, makes it necessary to recognize the precautionary principle and avoid their human consumption until there is a consensus in the scientific community on their innocuousness.

The impact on the right to adequate food is analyzed from the principle of progressivity, that is, from a perspective in which the right to food not only implies the availability of food, but also that it must be adequate, healthy and culturally appropriate, because the fact that food developed by private corporations with capitalist interests is available and economically accessible does not guarantee the right to food, they can even, as in this case, represent regressions in this right if they displace or annihilate healthy and culturally adequate food, regardless of the fact that they can also put at risk the food sovereignty of the Mexican people by making our food depend on private transnational interests.

The impact of economic rights is analyzed from various perspectives, the most

notable, perhaps, is that the production and importation of transgenic corn destroys traditional agricultural systems that today produce the native corn that we mostly consume, which has various implications, such as crop displacement, unemployment and inequality.

The report also addresses the impact on the cultural rights of Mexicans by economically displacing or destroying, through contamination, a product of traditional consumption, as well as the destruction of the corn culture among indigenous peoples and communities, not to mention of the impact on collective rights to the appropriation of knowledge on the development of the various original varieties of corn.

The affectation of environmental rights is valued, such as the destruction of biodiversity by genetically contaminating native species, destroying agricultural production ecosystems with the use of glyphosate and damaging the health of animal species and human beings. It does not avoid addressing the affectation of the Mexican people's right to information by prevailing misinformation on the use of transgenic corn varieties to feed animals that will be consumed or produce food for people or as ingredients in processed foods.

The report recognizes the Mexican government's determination to generate legislation and public policy to defend Mexican corn and the economic, social, cultural and environmental rights associated with native corn. It also identifies that, in the past, experimental cultivation has been allowed, and that currently the presence of transgenic maize continues to be identified in Mexican crops, either because of illegal cultivation or because of the poor management of imported grains for uses other than human consumption.

The content of the Free Trade Agreement with the United States and Canada regarding the rules for the import and export of corn, and in particular transgenic corn, and the dispute settlement procedure could not be left unaddressed, particularly in this case in which the Mexican government has decreed a ban on the import of transgenic varieties for direct human consumption or for production in our country. In this

sense, before the international panel that is resolving this commercial controversy, a widely recognized principle in the UN human rights system is recalled, which establishes that countries cannot be obliged to apply norms derived from commercial treaties if they affect human rights.

Finally, the report contains proposals and recommendations to various authorities and the Legislative Branch in order to strengthen legislation and public policies that guarantee the defense of native corn and the rights to food, health, information, as well as the economic, social, cultural and environmental rights of the people of Mexico.

Once this report has been presented, our idea is that the various authorities and legislators mentioned in it can send us their considerations and contributions to build a State strategy that guarantees the defense of our native corn and the economic, social, cultural and environmental rights affected by the introduction of transgenic corn, as well as to jointly promote sufficient and quality public information, so that this biocultural heritage of our peoples can continue to be defended from the communities; this is therefore a first step. We hope to continue building the path together with those who share this commitment with us. Thank you very much for your attention.

Rosario Piedra Ibarra inaugurates the *National Conference Transforming the Humanities, Sciences, Technologies and Innovation: Gender, Plurality and Diversity*



Within the framework of the inauguration of this conference, the president of the National Human Rights Commission offered some reflections on the integration of human rights in the scientific and technological field. She stressed the importance of assuming access to science as a human right.

It is a pleasure for me to be with you today and to be able to share my thoughts on an issue that interests me personally, but also an issue that we at the National Human Rights Commission share, and that is why, as you know, we have supported and accompanied it: to assume access to science no longer as a privilege but as a human right.

The General Law on Humanities, Sciences, Technologies and Innovation is part of the great effort made in recent years to achieve a comprehensive vision of our various rights, which until now we have lacked, such as, in addition to the right to science, the right to democracy, education and mobility, among many others, which are still questioned by some. To the letter, the

Law states that “Its purpose is to guarantee the exercise of the human right to science in accordance with the principles of universality, interdependence, indivisibility and progressiveness, so that everyone may enjoy the benefits of the development of science and technological innovation, as well as human rights in general (art. 1)”. In other words, the exercise of science, a dignified life for all people and human rights are part of the same horizon of cultural, economic and social transformation that we are living, and that the CNDH shares, and is part of.

It is, among other objectives, to examine power relations and their impact on various areas of social life; to question the dynamics that have historically dominated the production of knowledge; to interrogate and question the “neutrality” and supposed “objectivity” with which they have been dressed, obviously to break neutrality and distort objectivity; because, as stated in Article 2 of the Law: “Everyone, individually and collectively, has the right to participate in and have access to humanistic, scientific and technological progress, as well as to enjoy its social benefits [...]”.

This is a way to return to the human, as we said in the Los Pinos Declaration for a Culture of Peace and Human Rights:

[...] traditional research and teaching of human rights, mainly in the field of law, has had a doctrinaire, juristic and conservative academic character, therefore, it is an emergency to count on a new generation of people socially committed to peace and justice from a critical reading of human rights.

This axis allows us to recover the human from a critical reading, critical, I clarify, and contesting to what has been the orthodox concept of human rights and its defense, from capitalism and neoliberalism; which implies contributing to the emancipation of individuals and communities from a framework of ethical action and social benefit, emanating from the territories and according to their demands and needs.

In terms of human rights, this includes what we call economic, social, cultural and environmental rights, and it also entails making poverty visible as one of the structural forms of violence that most affect the social fabric, and with it, nature and our way of coexisting with other living beings.

It is in this sense that we need to develop a science that also values the experiences, knowledge and wisdom of all people and communities, so that we can dismantle everything that perpetuates inequality, injustice, discrimination and the various serious human rights violations that, at least in our history, have been a constant.

This leads us to affirm that the humanism of human rights goes hand in hand with a new vision of public service, of a rescue of what public service should be, that attends to the demands and needs of the population, and that anticipates them, even with a view to building a country in peace, equality, democracy and human rights.

That is why we believe that knowledge, from a human rights perspective, must overcome its subordination to political and, above all, economic power, and recover the worldviews and struggles of indigenous peoples and other subaltern groups so that access to science is both in its gestation

and in the enjoyment of its findings and advances.

Such a perspective reviews and seeks to ensure that human rights, as formulated by international and some national institutions, do not become tools of cultural control and homogenization, but rather practices and discourses that break with colonization, both mercantile and cultural, through a respectful dialogue with local traditions and knowledge, instead of imposing a single framework that perpetuates domination and, therefore, inequalities.

At the CNDH, the National Center for Human Rights “Rosario Ibarra de Piedra” formulates research from a critical reading of human rights, and that is why we have been akin to the struggle waged by the Conahcyt, with an “h”, and we have joined the defense of its new law, because we are convinced that science and the humanities cannot be separated from the human rights approach.

Instead, they should advocate for frontier knowledge, that is, the proposal of new horizons with social origin and impact, which recognize and value the plurality of knowledge and practices of all communities, from a more inclusive and just understanding of human rights. This is how we will be able to break with this liberal vision, both of science and knowledge, as well as of human rights, which parcels them out and divides them, ignoring structural inequalities and conforming to the simulation that suits the “correct policy”.

It is, as a whole, a way to transform the neoliberal culture that has turned people into mere merchandise and has torn them away from their status as social and historical subjects; in this way, and I quote the law again, we support “the democratic definition of the National Agenda, to address and confront the contemporary needs, problems and challenges of Mexican society, through the participation of the community at local, regional and national levels, as well as within universities, institutions of higher education and research centers”.

Because this is how we can act from the prevention, attention and solution of national problems. This implies a commitment to social justice and the transformation of

power structures that perpetuate exclusion and violence.

From such bases, the protection and promotion of human rights in Mexico must necessarily be approached from an emancipatory role, and assume them in such a way that they are truly inclusive and integral. This implies not only a critique of traditional human rights frameworks, but also a rethinking of how we produce and validate knowledge.

Science and the humanities, thus approached, become spaces of transformation and liberation, where new ways of understanding and defending human rights that are sensitive to local realities and differences of ethnicity, gender, class and other forms of identity can be articulated.

It is important to recognize that we live in a historic moment where the perspective of human rights converges with science to redefine the future of our people. The General Law on Humanities, Science, Technology and Innovation establishes a framework that underscores the Mexican State's obligation to ensure that scientific and technological advances benefit all the people of Mexico, respecting fundamental principles such as equality, non-discrimination and inclusion. And in this context, it is pertinent to understand the transformation of the CNDH, the one it has undergone since November 2019 and the one we intend to consolidate with the legal reforms that give way to its transformation into a true Ombudsman's Office, in such a way that it not only protects, but also promotes another culture, beyond the neoliberal model. An Ombudsman's Office that together with institutions such as the Conahcyt can achieve what Article 11 of the Law mentions as:

The construction and development of a humanistic, scientific, technological and innovation culture based on epistemological rigor, dialogue of knowledge, horizontal and transversal production of knowledge, epistemic plurality and equity, interculturality, collaborative work and the vindication of the humanities, as well as committed to ethics, human rights,

preservation, restoration, protection and improvement of the environment, health protection, conservation of the country's biocultural diversity and the welfare of the people of Mexico [...].

This is essential to ensure that science and technology do not reproduce the historical inequalities that have marginalized various sectors, particularly those in vulnerable situations.

In short, in our contemporary world, we can no longer think of a science detached from human rights, nor vice versa. Because the triad of research, education and human rights are part of the same perspective, which we have the duty to keep pushing, always promoting equality and non-discrimination as principles to be followed at all stages of the scientific and educational process, from academic training to dissemination and project implementation.

The well-being to which we aspire can only be achieved if science and technology are developed with an approach that respects and promotes the human rights of all people. This also includes new ways of relating with companies, from frameworks of reciprocity, social development, respect for the environment, with full awareness of economic, cultural, social and environmental rights and from the protection of community environments, as expressed in article 45:

The National Council and the Ministry of Public Education must jointly promote the humanistic, scientific, technological and innovation culture in all types of education. In particular, they will encourage creative talent and the development of inventive capacities of children, adolescents and young people, as well as the corresponding updating in this area for older adults.

Turning the CNDH into an Ombudsman's Office means expanding its mandate and tools to not only protect human rights in a traditional, "convenient" sense, but also to ensure that all public policies, including scientific and technological ones, are implemented in a way that equitably benefits the entire population. This includes ensuring that scientific activities comply

with the principles of equality, inclusion, plurality and equity.

An Ombudsman's Office committed to the human rights perspective, I emphasize, human rights perspective, which contemplates all things human, could, for example, develop mechanisms to ensure that various hitherto marginalized groups have access to the scientific and technological sphere. In addition, it could promote the dialogue of knowledge and the horizontal production of knowledge, ensuring that indigenous communities and other historically undervalued groups participate in the creation and use of scientific advances.

In a country as diverse and complex as Mexico, which is going through a profound and real change, the transformation of the CNDH into an Ombudsman's Office is an

opportunity to ensure that human rights and science are intertwined in a national project that truly serves the public interest. In short, the people, the human being, beyond ideological, economic, social, religious and gender differences.

The CNDH, which we hope will soon be the Ombudsman's Office demanded by the historical moment, is with you in this struggle, in this construction. We are united by our objectives and principles; we want human rights to be a reality lived daily by the people as a whole, and for scientific and technological progress to be translated into collective well-being from a practice of social incidence. In this way, we will be able to advance towards a society where science and human rights are not only proclaimed, but are part of a new form of coexistence based on justice and emancipation.

EVENTS OF THE MONTH

CNDH and CESJ Southern Europe inaugurate the 2024 edition of the *International Course Current Challenges in the Defense of Rights*

Earlier this year, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) and the Center for Social and Legal Studies Southern Europe (CESJ Europe) signed a general collaboration agreement to respond to the demands and needs of the people. Within this framework, this international course was inaugurated, with the purpose of analyzing the current problems and challenges regarding the effective protection and defense of human rights.

The event was attended by the president of the CNDH, Rosario Piedra Ibarra; the academic director of CESJ Southern Europe, Gerardo Ruiz-Rico; and the president of the Center for Social and Legal Studies Southern Europe, Antonio J. Porras Nadales. In her opening speech, President Rosario Piedra Ibarra explained the main themes of the course: the protection of people in mobility situations and the right to a healthy environment based on the application of the gender perspective, interculturality and intersectoriality. Gerardo Ruiz-Rico highlighted the relevance of this type of academic projects, as they have the capacity to influence the legal field by analyzing the pending challenges of the State, its institutions and social organizations, whose purpose is defense of human rights.



Afterwards, Antonio J. Porras Nadales gave the inaugural lecture “Defense of human rights in a complex environment”; he mentioned that there are different regional and international spheres that make up a welfare state, in which the government provides services to protect and provide access to the enjoyment the population’s social rights. In this sense, he explained the relevance of ombudsmen’s offices in demanding that governments comply with their human rights obligations, so that they respond before such rights are violated.

Consult the complete conversation:
<https://goo.su/7dnvy3O>

Human rights and tourism

The Human Rights and Tourism: Latin American Identity conference, held on September 25, 2024, showed need to reconcile tourism growth with human rights and cultural preservation. Organized by the Ministry of Tourism and the National Human Rights Commission, this event brought together experts and representatives of various institutions to reflect on the role of tourism in the construction of a more just and equitable Latin America, such was the case of engineer Joan Passolas Farrerons, ambassador and member of the board of directors of the Pan-American Confederation of Universities and Schools of Tourism, Hotel Management and Gastronomy, who enriched the debate with his extensive experience in this field.

One of the main topics addressed was the importance of historical memory and the rights of indigenous and Afro-descendant peoples. The need to vindicate the role of these groups in the construction of Latin American identity and to guarantee their right to knowledge of their pre-Hispanic past was raised. The importance of promoting tourism that respects and protects the human rights of all people, without distinction, was also stressed.

Tourism, while a source of income and development for many communities, can also contribute to social and environmental degradation if not properly managed. In this regard, the importance of implementing tourism practices that respect local communities, their culture and the environment was emphasized.

The concept of sustainable tourism, according to the *World Tourism Organization*, is defined as tourism that takes full account of current and future economic, social and environmental impacts to meet the needs of visitors, the industry, the environment and host communities. However, the absence of culture in this definition was highlighted, underscoring the importance of preserving the traditions and cultural heritage of each destination.

It was also discussed how this type of travel, if unregulated, can generate conflicts between



local communities and tourists, and how this can lead to the emergence of feelings of rejection towards tourism. On the other hand, tourism was highlighted as a fundamental right, related to the right to rest, leisure and mobility.

The Human Rights and Tourism: Latin American Identity conference highlighted the need to build a fairer, more equitable and sustainable tourism model. To achieve this, the participation of all stakeholders, from governments to tourism companies and local communities, is essential. By promoting tourism that respects human rights, cultural diversity and the environment, we can contribute to building a more inclusive and prosperous Latin America.

Consult the complete presentation: <https://goo.su/oZJxMW>

STUDIES AND REPORTS

CNDH Special Report on the impact of the introduction of transgenic corn on the economic, social, cultural and environmental rights of the people of Mexico

Corn is one of Mexico's emblematic crops; it is a historical pillar in the country's food supply and fundamental in the cosmovision of several of the nation's native peoples. Therefore, preserving its use and defense is related to the economic, social, cultural and environmental rights (Desca) of the native communities, because the introduction of genetically modified corn into the national market poses a risk to the native multiple varieties of corn, which are a fundamental part of the identity, traditions and knowledge systems of these peoples.

For this reason, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) presented this special report, in which it analyzes the causes and consequences of the introduction of transgenic corn in Mexico, as well as its impact on the Desca and on the right to food sovereignty, in order to ensure that all people have access to sufficient, safe and nutritious food, and that they define their own agricultural and food policies and strategies.

It should be noted that the report is based on a biocultural heritage perspective; in other words, it recognizes the relationship between nature, culture and territory, and is expected to contribute to the development of political instruments to protect biocultural rights. This document criticizes neoliberal economic policies, which have commodified and reified elements of nature and everyday use, without considering the negative effects of this commodification on the health of the population.



In this way, the report contributes to the public debate and provides elements to design public policies for the protection and defense of corn, a staple food in the diet of the Mexican people. From this, the promotion of intercultural dialogue, respect for diversity, protection of collective knowledge and ancestral teachings for the development of fair and sustainable social conditions are contemplated.

In addition, it offers some proposals to different governmental authorities, with the purpose of comprehensively protecting the Desca around corn. Firstly, it requests the Congress of the Union to reform Article 4 of our Constitution ("Everyone has the right to nutritious, sufficient and quality food"). On the other hand, it is recommended to the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development to promote alternative models of agriculture that are sustainable in environmental, economic and social terms. It should be noted that it is important to establish clear and mandatory labeling of transgenic foods, to guarantee the right to information and choice of consumers.

Consult the complete report: <https://goo.su/50oUn>

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Monthly publication for the dissemination of human rights, aimed at all audiences. The content includes national and international news on human rights; reports, articles, interviews and talks, as well as national commemorations that promote historical memory and disseminate social and institutional contributions to the recognition of human rights. During the month of September an edition was published, available on the CNDH website.



To consult more issues of the Global Perspective:
<https://www.cndh.org.mx/tipo/4113/perspectiva-global>

NEWSLETTER AND UPDATES



Monthly publication on the activities carried out by the CNDH staff, as well as its head, at the national and international level. It also presents the actions carried out in order to defend human rights; a summary of the latest recommendations issued; press releases and relevant documents. In addition, it includes monthly trends on international cooperation actions, unconstitutionality, constitutional controversies, information mechanisms, education and promotion of human rights, among other tasks of the organism. It is available on the CNDH website, as well as its English version: *Newsletter*.

To consult the Newsletter in English and Spanish:
<https://www.cndh.org.mx/Educacion/Carta-Novedades>

RELEVANTS DATES

In order to publicize relevant national and international dates in the field of human rights, brief research documents are prepared on events and people related to these and other related topics. In addition, a reminder is offered on the organization, struggles and movements that have arisen in the face of violations of fundamental rights, as well as the contributions that have led to the recognition and exercise of human rights.



To consult the Relevant Dates:
<https://www.cndh.org.mx/fechas>

HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE WORD

Ombudsman Offices

The purpose of this section is to report on the activities, actions or positions of the different *ombudspersons* around the world. Based on the international context, it offers an analysis of the initiatives, laws or reports carried out in different countries, with the purpose of observing regional coincidences that add valuable contributions regarding the defense and protection of human rights

During the month, the promotion of human rights in the Czech Republic, Croatia, Colombia, Uruguay, Bolivia and Chile stood out. The National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office of Uruguay deserves special mention for its use of the card game "Rescate. Los derechos humanos en juego", whose objective is to promote the human rights of children and adolescents in an educational and fun way. For their part, the ombudsmen's offices of Bolivia and Chile signed agreements to disseminate human rights among children and young people, with a view to building a culture of violence prevention.

With regard to innovation in the area of human rights, the Ombudsman of the Dominican Republic has promoted

technological inclusion with a view to closing the digital divide among the most vulnerable population. In Uruguay, she highlighted the project to create the first observatory to monitor the rights of persons with disabilities. In Latvia, the Ombudsman will give lectures in the "Ready for Life" school program to provide information on electoral literacy, freedom of expression and hate speech.

Finally, the promotion of the right to health in Colombia, the Czech Republic and Latvia stands out. Recognizing, claiming and protecting are associated with each of the actions carried out by the ombudsmen's offices in these countries. On the one hand, in Colombia they seek to extend the protection of medical and health services for people in the context of mobility; on the other hand, in the Czech Republic they called on the Ministry of Health to identify chronic fatigue syndrome and thus give it proper follow-up; and in Latvia they claim the active role of adolescents aged 14 and older as free subjects to exercise their right to medical treatment and health.

AMERICA

Women's rights

URUGUAY



Board games encourage the development of motor skills, memory, reading and concentration, so that they help, in a didactic way, to teach different subjects. In this sense, the National Human Rights Institution and the Ombudsman's Office presented in Montevideo Comics the card game "Rescate. Los derechos humanos en juego", with the aim of promoting and disseminating the human rights of children and adolescents.

More information: <https://goo.su/4JHWdhm>

BOLIVIA



The Ombudsman's Office and the autonomous municipal governments of Villamontes and Caraparí signed an inter-institutional agreement with the aim of recognizing and promoting human rights among the population of these municipalities. In addition, they contemplate informing about the culture of violence prevention to the student communities of several educational institutions, in order to build a peaceful, inclusive and discrimination-free coexistence.

More information: <https://goo.su/w6Wt2>

CHILE



The National Human Rights Institute (INDH) and the Artequin Museum Corporation signed a collaboration agreement to promote the dissemination of the economic, social, cultural and environmental human rights of children and adolescents. They will also carry out awareness-raising sessions, workshops and contests to deepen the recognition of the human rights of this vulnerable group.

More information: <https://goo.su/u1LJpm>

COLOMBIA



At the end of 2022, the Ombudsman's Office began the strategy "La Previa con el Defensor", with leaders of soccer bars; the purpose has been to generate a space for peaceful coexistence and promote human rights among fan bars in order to eradicate violence in stadiums. In this context, the Ombudsman's Office continues to fulfill its mission; on this occasion it carried out a soccer match between the National Police and the social barrismo of Deportes Quindío and Artillería Verde Sur, this as part of its commitment to disseminate among young people respect for human rights, as well as good behavior inside and outside stadiums.

More information: <https://goo.su/zzJde>

CZECH REPUBLIC



There is currently a controversy in the Czech Republic due to a modification in the Education Act, which seeks to dispense with an assistant teacher for children with linguistic disabilities. For this reason, the Ombudsman's Office issued a statement in defense of the right of access to education for children with any type of disability; in fact, it requests that the government provide the necessary support measures for those with special educational needs.

More information: <https://goo.su/g07zQu>

CROATIA



The Ombudsman's Office published the Guide to Whistleblowing, with the objective of disseminating information to citizens who wish to file complaints, denunciations and irregularities in legal processes. In this way, the Ombudsman's Office promotes that citizens play an active role in the fight against corruption and, therefore, contribute to the protection of the public interest, legal certainty and human rights.

More information: <https://goo.su/SIQXX>

Innovation

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC



The Ombudsman and the Dominican Institute of Telecommunications signed an inter-institutional agreement with the aim of promoting technological inclusion and closing the digital gap in the most vulnerable population of the Dominican Republic, thus seeking that the authorities guarantee citizens their right to technological inclusion through quality care. It also contemplates the creation of an observatory, a space for monitoring and observance in the advancement and consolidation of human rights and technology.

More information: <https://goo.su/KPokeb>

LATVIA



The Ombudsman's staff will give lectures in the "Ready for Life" school program to disseminate information on the importance of electoral literacy, freedom of speech, hate speech, risks of human trafficking and how not to become a victim of this crime. The objective is to present an idea of how to use the knowledge acquired at school in various life situations, including working life.

More information: <https://goo.su/EvMqQ>

URUGUAY



The National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office highlighted the relevance of creating the first observatory for monitoring the rights of persons with disabilities; so that in the next two months, the Ombudsman's Office will organize meetings with civil society organizations, in order to agree on the information to be included in the indicators to develop the Observatory, with a view to having it ready on December 3, the International Day of Persons with Disabilities.

More information: <https://goo.su/YWYdV>

Health rights

COLOMBIA



People in the context of mobility are a vulnerable group at the international level; on their way through different countries they have no protection, in addition to the fact that their access to the right to health is difficult. For this reason, the Ombudsman's Office organized for three days some inter-institutional tables in favor of promoting the right to health of people in the context of mobility, with the purpose of preparing a document with recommendations to be presented later to the government, in a public ombudsman hearing

More information: <https://goo.su/ICgtpkd>

CZECH REPUBLIC



Chronic fatigue syndrome is a disorder of the nervous system that manifests itself throughout the body; it causes poor memory and lack of concentration; imbalance, hypersensitivity to light or sound, symptoms that negatively affect various activities, such as school or work attendance (in the Czech Republic it is estimated that 76,000 people suffer from this disorder); so the Ombudsman's Office called on the Ministry of Health to carry out a comprehensive analysis on the recognition of this syndrome, in order to provide adequate follow-up to those who suffer from it.

More information: <https://goo.su/Dpnsms>

LATVIA



The right to health is fundamental at different stages of a person's development. For this reason, the Ombudsman's Office claimed the right of access to information for adolescents aged 14 and older regarding their health status, so that they can make a fully informed decision and give their consent regarding the treatment they should follow - one of the basic principles of treatment informed consent, which implies that the young person, their parents (or other legal representatives) understand their health status and the recommended treatment.

More information: <https://goo.su/XnoQx>

INTERNATIONAL LINKAGE

CNDH exchanges experiences and strengthens cooperation actions to prevent torture

Consolidating continuous mechanisms for the prevention of torture and guaranteeing non-repetition so that the public service responds to its obligation to unrestrictedly respect human rights and conduct itself ethically and honestly, are two particular objectives of the National Human Rights Commission.

For this reason, this autonomous body, through the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, had a meeting with authorities of the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture of Argentina. At this meeting, they exchanged experiences and best practices regarding the challenges they face when monitoring places of deprivation of liberty, and also about the common challenges in the region, in order to outline a collaborative work route and strengthen their activities for the prevention of torture.

In this way, they are working to define thematic axes, develop joint strategies and generate mechanisms to prevent torture, considering that both nations suffered the systematization of this scourge during the second half of the twentieth century. They also wish to maintain constant vigilance to ensure the non-repetition of these crimes and to build a truly democratic State that respects human rights.

The CNDH welcomes the dialogue with torture prevention bodies in the countries of the region and will follow up on the collaboration agreement with the National Committee for the Prevention of Torture of the Republic of Argentina, in order to generate a greater impact on the prevention of human rights violations in places of deprivation of liberty, covered by the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and to incorporate best practices in monitoring visits.

More information: <https://goo.su/2y4Yk>

PROTECTION AND DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

Recommendations

During September, the National Human Rights Commission issued 14 ordinary recommendations for human rights violations, and 4 for serious violations.

With respect to the ordinary complaints, 13 of them were issued to the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) due to the fact that this agency violated several human rights: to the protection of health, to life, to dignified treatment, to a life free of obstetric violence, to maternal health, to the principle of the best interest of the child, to access to health information, and to the life project Likewise, it sent 1 recommendation, also ordinary, to the Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado (ISSSTE), for human rights violations due to the non-acceptance of the conciliation proposal regarding violations to human rights, to legality and legal security, and to social security.

On the other hand, the Commission sent 4 recommendations for serious human rights violations: to José Rafael Ojeda Durán, Secretary of the Navy -for serious violations to the human rights to personal integrity and dignified treatment, for cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment-; another to Sergio Hernández Chávez García, Secretary of Public Security of the State of Tamaulipas -regarding serious violations to the human rights to life, to the life project, for the illegitimate use of public force-; one more to Manolo Jiménez Salinas, constitutional governor of the State of Coahuila de Zaragoza, and to Federico Fernández Montañez, Secretary of Public Security of the State of Coahuila de Zaragoza -for serious violations of the human rights to liberty, personal safety, legal security and legality, life, personal integrity and dignified treatment-; and another to Alejandro Gertz Manero, Attorney General of the Republic; to Cristóbal Castañeda Camarillo, Secretary of Security of the State of Mexico, and to Armando García Méndez, constitutional municipal president of Valle de Chalco Solidaridad, State of Mexico - for serious violations of the human rights to personal integrity, to dignified treatment, to due process and access to justice, to the right of women to a life free of violence, to personal liberty and integrity, as well as the omission to guarantee the best interests of the child.

Actions of unconstitutionality

The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States establishes that the National Human Rights Commission has standing to sue, before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, the invalidity of laws that are issued or reformed and that are considered to violate human rights. Once the law is published in the official media in question, the National Commission has a term of thirty calendar days to challenge the norms that are deemed to violate fundamental rights.

In this sense, during this month, 6 unconstitutionality actions were approved, filed because they violate the rights of persons with disabilities to choose their support systems and to equality and non-discrimination and the obligation to respect, promote, protect and guarantee human rights; in addition, they violate the rights to legal certainty and to equality and non-discrimination, as well as the principle of legality; they violate the rights to equality and prohibition of discrimination, to the free development of personality, to personal identity, to gender identity, to one's own image, to privacy, to express an opinion and/or participate; the principles of the best interest of children and adolescents and of progressive autonomy; and violate the rights to equality and non-discrimination, access to public office, legal security; principles of proportionality in contributions, exact application of criminal law, proportionality of penalties, presumption of innocence, guilt in criminal matters and legality.

Pronouncements

The CNDH published a series of statements during the month. In them it expresses its position regarding the accusations made by Mr. Raymundo Ramos, regarding the resolution of the case of the girl Heidi M; it expresses its position regarding the threat to silence the CNDH for having warned about political violence in the elections; it expresses that it will not file an Action of Unconstitutionality against the Judicial Reform because this is a triumph of the people and an advance in human rights; and it reveals the lies that are expressed against the Commission to discredit its effort of transformation.

Press releases

Among the communiqués published by the CNDH during this month, the following stand out: 260/2024, on the participation of the president of the CNDH, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, in the inauguration of the *National Conference Transforming the Humanities, Sciences, Technologies and Innovation: Gender, Plurality and Diversity*; as well as *communiqué* 267/2024, where she shares the inauguration of the 2024 edition of the *International Course Current Challenges in the Defense of Human Rights*, an event she held with the Center for Social and Legal Studies Southern Europe (SESJ Southern Europe).

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION
211/2024

ON VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE PROTECTION OF HEALTH, TO LIFE AND TO DIGNIFIED TREATMENT

The CNDH issued a recommendation to Zoé Alejandro Robledo Aburto, general director of the Mexican Social Security Institute. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate in the registration of victims in the National Registry of Victims, and provide them with the psychological and/or thanatological care they need free of charge. It also requested that they give a course on the observance and content of the Clinical Practice Guide Diagnosis and Treatment of Cholecystitis and Cholelithiasis; on the General Health Law and the Regulations of the General Health Law, and another course on training and education in human rights. Likewise, they must issue a circular with the corresponding measures to guarantee an adequate and professional medical service.

[Learn more](#)

WITH RESPECT TO VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO HEALTH PROTECTION, TO A LIFE FREE FROM OBSTETRIC VIOLENCE, TO LIFE, TO THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD AND TO ACCESS TO INFORMATION

The CNDH issued a recommendation to Zoe Alejandro Robledo Aburto, general director of the Mexican Social Security Institute, for the inadequate medical attention provided in that institute. It recommended that they collaborate in order to register the victims in the National Registry of Victims, and provide them with free psychological and/or thanatological care. It also requested that they provide a training course on human rights related to a life free of obstetric violence, and issue a circular containing the pertinent preventive and supervisory measures necessary to ensure medical care free of obstetric violence.

[Learn more](#)

RECOMMENDATION
212/2024

ON VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE PROTECTION OF HEALTH, TO A LIFE FREE OF OBSTETRIC VIOLENCE, TO LIFE, TO THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD, TO THE LIFE PROJECT AND TO THE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION

The CNDH sent a recommendation to Zoe Alejandro Robledo Aburto, general director of the Mexican Social Security Institute, for the human rights violations generated by the inadequate practices and decisions of the medical personnel in the care of the victim during her pregnancy. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate to register the victims in the National Registry of Victims, and provide them with the psychological and/or thanatological care they require. It also requested that they give a course on human rights focused on the care of women during pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium, and of the newborn; and as a follow-up, that they issue a circular with the corresponding measures to guarantee an adequate and professional medical service.

[Learn more](#)

ON VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE PROTECTION OF HEALTH, TO DIGNIFIED TREATMENT, TO ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION AND TO A LIFE PROJECT

The CNDH sent a recommendation to Zoe Alejandro Robledo Aburto, general director of the Mexican Social Security Institute, for human rights violations committed by public servants of the institute. It recommended that they collaborate to register the victims in the National Registry of Victims, and provide them with the psychological and/or thanatological care they require. It also requested that they give a comprehensive course on health protection, and issue a circular instructing the personnel to adopt measures to guarantee the non-repetition of the facts.

[Learn more](#)

WITH RESPECT TO VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO MATERNAL HEALTH, TO A LIFE FREE OF OBSTETRIC VIOLENCE, TO ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION AND TO A LIFE PLAN

The CNDH issued a recommendation to Zoe Alejandro Robledo Aburto, general director of the Mexican Social Security Institute, for human rights violations committed by public servants of such institute. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate in the registration of the victims in the National Registry of Victims and provide them with the free medical, psychological and/or psychiatric care they require. Likewise, it requested that they provide a gender sensitization course and a comprehensive training course related to the handling and observance of the Clinical Practice Guide on Monitoring and Management of Labor in Low-Risk Pregnancy. Finally, they should issue a circular instructing medical personnel to provide sensitive, empathetic, dignified and quality care, under the principles of professionalism, legality and discipline, to women and pregnant women who are beneficiaries of the Institute.

[Learn more](#)

**ON VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, HEALTH PROTECTION,
THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD AND ACCESS TO HEALTH
INFORMATION**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to Zoe Alejandro Robledo Aburto, general director of the Mexican Social Security Institute (Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social), after inadequate attention by public servants of that institute, which culminated in human rights violations. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate in order to register the victims in the National Registry of Victims, and also provide them with the free medical, psychological and/or psychiatric care they require. It also requested that they provide a training and education course on human rights, with emphasis on the best interests of the child to ensure that they provide specialized medical care to children with extreme prematurity. In addition, they should issue a circular containing the appropriate preventive and supervisory measures to guarantee an adequate and professional medical service.

[Learn more](#)**ON THE NON-ACCEPTANCE OF THE CONCILIATION PROPOSAL
WITH RESPECT TO VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, LEGALITY
AND LEGAL SECURITY, AND SOCIAL SECURITY**

The CNDH sent a recommendation to Bertha María Alcalde Luján, general director of the Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado, for the restriction of access to an ISSTE widow's pension that resulted in human rights violations. Therefore, the CNDH recommended that they take the necessary actions to process and resolve the pension request, and recognize victim as a beneficiary in order to provide her with all the economic and in-kind benefits she needs. In addition, they should provide a training and education course on human rights, in relation to the rights to legality and legal security, as well as to social security, which should be effective in preventing events similar to those in the present case.

[Learn more](#)

REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE PROTECTION OF MATERNAL HEALTH, TO A LIFE FREE OF OBSTETRIC VIOLENCE, TO THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD, TO THE PROTECTION OF LIFE AND TO THE LIFE PLAN

The CNDH issued a recommendation to Zoe Alejandro Robledo Aburto, general director of the Mexican Social Security Institute, for the inadequate medical attention provided which culminated in human rights violations. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate in order to register the victims in the National Registry of Victims and provide them with the psychological and/or thanatological care they require. In addition, they should design and teach an awareness course with a gender perspective, under the recognition of human rights, which addresses the right to the protection of maternal health and the welfare of the product of gestation; and another training course on the Clinical Practice Guide on Surveillance and Management of Labor in Low Risk Pregnancy. It also requested that circular be issued instructing the personnel to provide medical service under the principles of professionalism, legality and discipline to women and pregnant women who are beneficiaries of the Institute.

[Learn more](#)

ON VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE PROTECTION OF HEALTH, TO LIFE AND TO ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION

The CNDH issued a recommendation to Zoe Alejandro Robledo Aburto, general director of the Mexican Social Security Institute, for human rights violations attributable to public servants of that institute. It recommended collaborating in the registration of the victim in the National Registry of Victims and providing the required free psychological and/or thanatological care. In addition, it will provide a training and education course related to the right to health protection, and will issue a circular describing the preventive and supervisory measures that guarantee an adequate and professional medical service.

[Learn more](#)



ON VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHT TO THE PROTECTION OF HEALTH, TO LIFE, TO DIGNIFIED TREATMENT AND ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION

The CNDH issued a recommendation to Zoe Alejandro Robledo Aburto, general director of the Mexican Social Security Institute, for inadequate surgical practices that resulted in the death of a person. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate in order to register the victims in the National Registry of Victims, and provide them, if they require it, with free psychological and/or thanatological care. In addition, they should provide a training course on the contents of the General Health Law, the Laparotomy and/or Laparoscopy Clinical Practice Guide. Likewise, they are requested to disseminate a circular describing the supervisory measures that guarantee specialized treatment to patients.

[Learn more](#)

REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS HEALTH PROTECTION, TO LIFE AND TO THE PRINCIPLE OF THE BEST INTEREST OF THE CHILD

The CNDH sent a recommendation to Zoe Alejandro Robledo Aburto, general director of the Mexican Social Security Institute, for the inadequate medical attention provided by the institute's personnel, which resulted in the death of a person. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate to register the victims in the National Registry of Victims, and provide them, free of charge and in a timely manner, with the required psychological and/or thanatological care. It also requested that they provide a training course on human rights, with emphasis on the Clinical Practice Guide for Ductus Arteriosus and the Clinical Practice Guide for Diagnosis and Management of Congenital Hydrocephalus. In addition, he recommended that they issue a circular warning that they should follow the medical guidelines as dictated by national and international legislation for timely and professional care.

[Learn more](#)

ON VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE PROTECTION OF HEALTH AND THE LIFE PROJECT

The CNDH sent a recommendation to Zoe Alejandro Robledo Aburto, general director of the Mexican Social Security Institute, for human rights violations attributable to public servants of such institute. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate to register the victims in the National Registry of Victims and provide them with the necessary medical, psychological and/or rehabilitation attention, and if required, psychological attention to the indirect victims of the events. It also requested that they provide a training course on human rights, with emphasis on the Clinical Practice Guidelines on Benign Adnexal Tumors, Laparotomy and/or Laparoscopy, Pelvic Inflammatory Disease, and Treatment of Endometriosis. In addition, they should issue a circular containing the appropriate preventive and supervisory measures to guarantee an adequate and professional medical service.

[Learn more](#)

ON VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE PROTECTION OF HEALTH, TO A LIFE PLAN, AND TO ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION

The CNDH issued a recommendation to Zoe Alejandro Robledo Aburto, general director of the Mexican Social Security Institute. The CNDH recommended that they register the victims in the National Registry of Victims and provide them with the necessary medical, psychological and rehabilitation care, as well as the psychological care required for indirect victims. In addition, they should provide a human rights training and education course that considers the principles of accessibility, acceptability, availability and quality, related to the right to health protection; and issue a circular stipulating that persons with similar conditions receive an interdisciplinary assessment by trained specialists familiar with these conditions.

[Learn more](#)

REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO THE PROTECTION OF HEALTH, TO LIFE WITH DIGNITY AND DIGNIFIED TREATMENT, AND TO ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION

The CNDH issued a recommendation to Zoe Alejandro Robledo Aburto, general director of the Mexican Social Security Institute. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate in order to register the victim in the National Registry of Victims, and that they provide the indirect victim with the psychological and/or thanatological care she requires. It also requested that they give a comprehensive course on human rights that considers the principles of accessibility, acceptability, availability and quality related to the right to protection of health, life and dignified treatment; and issue a circular to medical personnel that contains the necessary measures of prevention and supervision, in order to guarantee that the pertinent instances are exhausted to satisfy the medical management, in accordance with the provisions of national and international legislation.

[Learn more](#)**ON SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO PERSONAL INTEGRITY AND TO DIGNIFIED TREATMENT, DUE TO CRUEL, INHUMAN AND DEGRADING TREATMENT**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to José Rafael Ojeda Durán, Secretary of the Navy, due to human rights violations attributable to public servants of this institute. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate to register the victim in the National Registry of Victims, and provide him with psychological and medical attention, in case he requires it. It also requested that they issue a circular in which they address the use of the tools established in the institutional, jurisprudential and normative national and international frameworks for the clarification of the facts, and the arrest of the persons responsible or guilty of the crime.

[Learn more](#)**REGARDING SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO LIFE, TO THE LIFE PROJECT, DUE TO THE ILLEGITIMATE USE OF PUBLIC FORCE**

The CNDH sent a recommendation to Sergio Hernández Chávez García, Secretary of Public Security of the State of Tamaulipas, due to the participation of members of this institution in the persecution and homicide of 19 people. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate to register direct and indirect victims in the National Registry of Victims, and grant them free medical and psychological attention. It also requested that they provide a comprehensive training course on human rights and the rights of people in the context of migration, and on the use of force and its applicable regulatory framework.

[Learn more](#)



RECOMMENDATION 169VG/2024

CONCERNING SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO LIBERTY, PERSONAL SAFETY, LEGAL SECURITY AND LEGALITY, LIFE, PERSONAL INTEGRITY AND DIGNIFIED TREATMENT

The CNDH issued a recommendation to Manolo Jiménez Salinas, constitutional governor of the State of Coahuila de Zaragoza, and to Federico Fernández Montañez, secretary of Public Security of the State of Coahuila de Zaragoza, due to the human rights violations attributable to public servants of the then special weapons and tactics and municipal special weapons and tactics groups in the state of Coahuila de Zaragoza. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate to register the victims in the State Registry of Victims and proceed to the immediate integral reparation of the damage caused. It also requested that they carry out a public act of recognition of the State's responsibility and give a course that addresses issues related to the prevention and eradication of forced disappearance, cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, arbitrary arrests and/or detentions, excessive use of force and arbitrary executions.

[Learn more](#)

ON SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO PERSONAL INTEGRITY, TO DIGNIFIED TREATMENT, TO DUE PROCESS AND ACCESS TO JUSTICE, TO THE RIGHT OF WOMEN TO A LIFE FREE OF VIOLENCE, TO PERSONAL LIBERTY AND INTEGRITY, AS WELL AS THE OMISSION TO GUARANTEE THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE CHILD

The CNDH issued a recommendation to Alejandro Gertz Manero, Attorney General of the Republic; to Cristobal Castaneda Camarillo, Secretary of Security of the State of Mexico; and to Armando Garcia Mendez, constitutional municipal president of Valle de Chalco Solidaridad, State of Mexico, due to human rights violations committed by personnel of these institutions. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate to register the victims in the National Registry of Victims, and that they carry out the immediate and integral reparation of the damage. Likewise, it recommended that they provide them with free medical and psychological attention; and within the scope of their attributions, issue a circular in which they emphasize that all activities must be carried out in strict compliance with human rights. It also requested that they impart a training course that addresses the Protocol of Action for the Detention of Persons, with a gender perspective; the Protocol for Judging with a Child and Adolescent Perspective; and the General Law on Children and Adolescents. In particular, it recommended that the Attorney General of the Republic issue a circular requesting that they guarantee the actions of the personnel with a gender perspective and a cross-cutting approach, attending to the victims as soon as possible and following the protocols of action for the specific case.

[Learn more](#)

RECOMMENDATION 170VG/2024

ACTIONS OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY ACTIONS FILED DURING SEPTEMBER 2024

During this month, the National Human Rights Commission filed 6 lawsuits of unconstitutionality, through which it challenged 6 general norms.



- » On September 9, 2024, a lawsuit of unconstitutionality 146/2024 was filed before the SCJN, promoted in against Article 9, section III, in the normative portion "established by the Ministry of Health in coordination with the Ministry of Education of the State and the corresponding areas of health of the municipalities" of the Law Number 832 for the Attention, Inclusion and

Protection of Persons with Autism Spectrum Condition of the State of Guerrero ; The aforementioned when appreciating that the rights of persons with disabilities to choose their support systems and to equality and non-discrimination and the obligation to respect, promote, protect and guarantee human rights are transgressed.

- » On September 9, 2024, an action of unconstitutionality 147/2024 was filed before the SCJN, filed against Article 3, first paragraph of the Law Number 817 for Persons with Disabilities of the State of Guerrero; due to the infringement of the rights of legal certainty, equality and non-discrimination, as well as the principle of legality.
- » On September 18, 2024, action of unconstitutionality 150/2024 was filed before the SCJN against article 3 of the Law to Prevent Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment in the State of Tamaulipas; considering that it violates the right to legal certainty and the principle of legality.
- » On September 18, 2024, an action of unconstitutionality 151/2024 was filed before the SCJN, filed against Article 100, section I, in the normative portion “by birth” of the Archives Law for the State of Hidalgo; considering that it violates the right to legal certainty and the principle of legality.
- » On September 24, 2024, an action of unconstitutionality 156/2024 was filed before the SCJN, filed against article 149 Ter, section III of the Civil Code of the State of Campeche, because it violates the rights of equality and prohibition of discrimination, free development of personality, personal identity, gender identity, self-image, privacy, the right to express opinions and/or participate; principles of the best interest of children and adolescents and progressive autonomy.
- » On September 24, 2024, an action of unconstitutionality 157/2024 was filed before the SCJN, filed against Articles 97, last paragraph, 100, 101, in the regulatory portion “or definitively”, 102, 106, in the regulatory portion “and of Criminal Procedures”, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 195, first paragraph, in the normative portion “the certificates or certified copies in sheets of greater dimension or greater number of lines will cause double fee”, 225, sections I and II, as well as V, last paragraph, 275, section IV, and 384, second paragraph of the Código Número 734 Hacendario para el Municipio de Tlapacoyan, Estado de Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave. The foregoing by observing that the rights to equality and non-discrimination, access to public office, legal security; principles of proportionality in contributions, exact application of criminal law, proportionality of penalties, presumption of innocence, guilt in criminal matters and legality are violated.

PRONOUNCEMENTS

PRONOUNCEMENT 29/2024 POSITION OF THE CNDH ON THE ACCUSATIONS MADE BY MR. RAYMUNDO RAMOS, REGARDING THE RESOLUTION OF THE CASE OF THE GIRL HEIDI M

In response to the statements made by Mr. Raymundo Ramos, president of the Human Rights Committee of Nuevo Laredo A.C., in which he accused the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) of “little commitment” for the alleged lack of a recommendation or a public pronouncement in the case of the girl H. M. P. R., this autonomous organization specifies that it spared no effort in gathering and analyzing the greatest amount of evidence available, including topographical, planimetric and ballistic expert reports, this autonomous organism specifies that it spared no effort in gathering and analyzing the greatest amount of available evidence, including topographic, planimetric and ballistic expert reports, the investigation file of the Attorney General's Office, as well as images, testimonies and other evidence obtained at the scene of the events, among which it is highlighted that descriptions of the persons who fired the shots were pointed out, which do not match with descriptions of military elements, as it was argued, but with civilians.

It is necessary to emphasize that the facts investigated, due to their nature, are resolved by means of all types of evidence and elements, especially those of a scientific nature, which the CNDH uses to determine the violation of human rights under the national and international standards applicable to the matter.

The CNDH, to date, has no evidence that directly links the Secretary of National Defense to the events that led to the tragic death of the minor. However, the CNDH calls on the Attorney General's Office and the local prosecutor's office -instances responsible for clarifying and providing certainty and justice about what happened to the victims- to conclude the investigation and clarify what happened.



Photograph by CNDH

This National Commission condemns the unfortunate events in which the minor lost her life, as well as the use of tragedies to make political flags. From our sphere of competence, we will continue working to support public policies that ensure the rights of children and adolescents, taking into consideration their situation of special vulnerability in these specific contexts of violence, as well as their protection needs.

More information <https://goo.su/POdc414>

**PRONOUNCEMENT 30/2024
THE THREAT TO SILENCE THE
CNDH CONTINUES; NOW IT IS THE
TEPJF, WITH ITS RESOLUTION,
FOR HAVING WARNED ABOUT
POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN
THE ELECTIONS**

The Electoral Tribunal of the Federal Judicial Power of the Federation (TEPJF), with the votes of magistrates Luis Espíndola Morales and Mónica Lozano Ayala, ruled against the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), notifying us of the crude and rigged resolution of the specialized sanctioning procedure 484. This decision, originated in a complaint filed by the National Action Party (PAN), accuses us of “violating” the principles of impartiality, neutrality and equity in the 2024 electoral contest, in addition to the alleged “improper use of public resources” and, to top it all off, of “dissemination of government propaganda in a prohibited period”, all this as a result of the publication of the first and second report “On Political Violence for the Protection and Defense of the Right to Democracy”.

This resolution is a crude attack that confirms the slogan that exists against the current administration of the CNDH and exposes the omissions and overlapping in which some elements of the electoral authorities incurred in the last election, their annoyance because the CNDH exposed and denounced facts that compromised the development of the campaigns, and underlines the urgency for the Judiciary and the electoral apparatus itself to transform itself and act in accordance with the principles of human rights, respecting the Constitution.

It is worrisome that the actions of defense and protection of human rights carried out by the CNDH could be considered “government propaganda”. If this criterion were to be followed, the recommendations and precautionary measures issued by this body would be subject to sanction. This is the size of the regression they are trying to achieve, and it would be extremely serious if it were to be consummated.

Contrary to the resolution, the published reports are contemplated in article 102, section B of the Constitution, and do not invade electoral competencies nor do they



Photograph of the web

pronounce on the results of the elections, as this ruling tendentiously and maliciously intends to establish, which reveals the anti-democratic character and distance from the people that has prevailed in the resolutions of the majority of the judges of the Judicial Branch and the interests that surround them.

Therefore, we will fight this resolution, in all national and international legal arenas, which threatens the exercise and defense of human rights in Mexico. The CNDH will continue to fulfill without distraction its constitutional mandate to protect human rights, including the right to democracy, and to promote a culture of peace.

More information: <https://goo.su/IU600I>

PRONOUNCEMENT 31/2024
THE CNDH WILL NOT FILE AN ACTION
OF UNCONSTITUTIONALITY AGAINST
THE JUDICIAL REFORM BECAUSE IT IS
A TRIUMPH OF THE PEOPLE AND AN
ADVANCE IN HUMAN RIGHTS

Having satisfied the legal and constitutional requirements that validate the approval of the reform of the Judicial Branch made by the chambers of deputies and senators, as well as by various state congresses of the Republic, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) informs that, after conducting a serious and exhaustive analysis of the reform, as well as of the conditions under which it was approved and published, will not file any action of unconstitutionality against it, since said reform is the result of the popular will and one of the consequences derived from the democratic process of June 2.

Partisan actors have tried to pressure this National Commission to file an action of unconstitutionality to paralyze the effects of the reform and thus use this autonomous body to satisfy group ambitions, alien to the interests of Mexicans. These are the tricks they have always used, and that is the reason for their determination to manipulate the CNDH and add it to their calculations; they have done so since the current administration began, and we have resisted, and we will continue to resist, because our only commitment is to the people.

The CNDH reiterates that it does not satisfy partisan agendas. We have said it from the beginning and we have demonstrated it more than enough. We have not and will not lend ourselves to this very poor vision of public service and of what a public body for the defense of human rights is. In fact, those who pressure us know it and that is why the only thing they do is the spectacle of coming to our offices to “file complaints”, make speeches to offend and insult, and have their picture taken to mount their campaigns. But the defense of human rights is not a circus. It implies, especially in a country like ours, to be very clear about the needs and deficiencies of the people, in order to compensate them, and we are clear that Liberty, Justice and Equality are the historical claims of the Mexican people.



Photograph of the web

To the partisan groups that, with threats and insults, demand the intervention of the CNDH in order to serve as an instrument to prevent the execution of the popular will, instead of guaranteeing their rights, we say: this National Commission is not afraid and will never act under pressure of any kind, nor will it be subordinated to any power -legal or factual-, so that the decision to file or not any of our legal resources only responds to our commitment to watch over, at all times, the rights of the people of Mexico and the victims, many of them, victims of the hitherto prevailing system of justice. That is what the law establishes, and that is what we abide by.

More information: <https://goo.su/xlqMp>

PRONOUNCEMENT 32/2024
AGAIN, LIES TO DISCREDIT THE
CNDH'S TRANSFORMATION EFFORT

Once again, the commercial media -*Proceso*, *Excélsior* and *El Universal*- attack the administration headed by Rosario Piedra Ibarra and use crude lies as a tool to support their campaign of attacks. So crude is it, that once again they resort to an anonymous letter from 10 alleged “workers and former workers” as the source of their supposed “revelations” which are serious accusations.

Too bad for those media, because once again they are exposed, and because one by one those alleged “revelations” have already been previously answered and proven false, and despite that they insist on spreading them again because they have no more elements than that, lies and slander, to discredit what in the end defends itself. We refer to the irrefutable truth of what the CNDH is today: no longer the most costly and least productive human rights institution in the world, but the one that has eliminated outsourcing and privileges for the top management, and that has instead re-leveled the low salaries to the operative and professional staff and to the Deputy Visitors; that has fought and eliminated the contracts and businesses that prevailed until recently, banishing cronyism, nepotism and family networks that prevailed in the staff, and dominated the Commission.

Those who hide behind anonymity know all this, and also that they cannot show their faces because to do so would assume something they are not willing to do: to assume legal responsibilities, denouncing with evidence what they say before the competent authorities, and not only issue documents for the media scandal.

The truth is that all that they supposedly denounce now has already been aired in equally unserious media, and in all cases it has been proven to be false; in addition, they have been audited by both the Internal



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Control Organ and the Federal Superior Audit Office (ASF, for its acronym in Spanish). And something very important: when there have been responsibilities, the sanctions have been imposed, but in the cases they mention, it is very regrettable that neither *Proceso* nor *Excélsior*, nor *El Universal* verify what they present.

Enough lies! In today's CNDH, ethics and commitment to the people, to the victims, as well as total transparency prevail, so it is open to public scrutiny and will render accounts as many times as necessary. What it does not and will not lend itself to is media circuses that only serve personal or factional agendas. Therefore, we respectfully invite the ten alleged anonymous workers and former workers to file a complaint with proof of the anomalies they refer to. We are ready to respond in the field of accountability to which we are obliged to be public servants.

More information: <https://goo.su/KexU>

PRESS RELEASES

260/2024

CNDH President Rosario Piedra Ibarra participates in the inauguration of the *National Conference Transforming Humanities, Sciences, Technologies and Innovation: Gender, Plurality and Diversity*

In the framework of the inauguration of the National Conference Transforming Humanities, Sciences, Technologies and Innovation: Gender, Plurality and Diversity, the president of the National Human Rights Commission, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, offered some words where she emphasized that the General Law on Humanities, Sciences, Technologies and Innovation seeks to guarantee this right based on principles of universality, interdependence and indivisibility and the importance of building a new model for the defense of human rights, based on the recognition of rights that were denied to Mexican society for decades, economic, social and cultural rights, which, when guaranteed, have a direct impact on reducing inequalities and promoting social justice. In this new paradigm, science and human rights are part of a new form of coexistence based on justice and emancipation.

The event was attended by the director of the National Council of Humanities, Sciences and Technologies (Conahcyt), María Elena Álvarez-Buylla, who stressed the importance of considering access to science not only as a privilege, but as a fundamental human right.

More information: <https://goo.su/gBWzt>

267/2024

CNDH and CESJ Southern Europe inaugurate the 2024 edition of the *International Course Current Challenges in the Defense of Human Rights*

In the company of the academic director of the Southern European Center for Social and Legal Studies (SESJ Southern Europe), Dr. Gerardo Ruiz-Rico, the president of the National Human Rights Commission, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, pointed out that it is essential that those who work in the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) have the relevant tools and knowledge to respond to the demands and needs of the people, especially the most vulnerable.

In this sense, the course has several objectives, for example, to analyze the problems that arise in the States with respect to the full enjoyment of human rights and to identify the current challenges for effective protection and defense. It also provides relevant and valuable tools for the day-to-day work of NHRIs and public agencies in this area, and to generate and recognize new mechanisms to strengthen the Ombudsman's Office in its work to defend and protect human rights.

More information: <https://goo.su/HYNN7YN>



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