

No.
329

Newsletter

July 2020

Rosario Piedra Ibarra
announces threats against her

The **CNDH** makes a call to the State of **Baja California** authorities, so that they guarantee **respect** for the **informative work** of **journalists** and **communicators**



Secretaría Ejecutiva





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DGC/203/2020

July 02, 2020

Rosario Piedra Ibarra announces threats against her

The President of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), Rosario Piedra Ibarra, made the public aware that, on June 08 of this year, she was the victim of a series of attacks and threats made through phone calls and text messages and on social networks.

At the press conference held this day at the National Commission's facilities in the Historic Centre, the titleholder indicated that more than one hundred telephone numbers of different states were registered and documented, filing the corresponding complaint with the General Attorney's Office of Mexico City, an instance that is already investigating the facts.

Piedra Ibarra pointed out that in the calls there were also intimidations against her family, which are related to her proposal to transform the CNDH into an Ombudsman's Office where all the inhabitants of this country are defended equally.

She also explained that these acts occurred after this Autonomous Body exercised its will to attract the

investigation of the events occurred in the State of Jalisco during which the young Giovanni López lost his life, a case in the investigation stage without, to date, have been held accountable to some authority.

Accompanied by her work team, Piedra Ibarra expressed that she is used to working under pressure, and reiterated her commitment to, despite the aforementioned situation, continue with the role of protecting and defending the rights of people of Mexico.

Publicly denounce the threats against her, she indicated, will prevent impunity from continuing to prevail, and stated that she will continue with the work of reforming the CNDH until it becomes an Ombudsman's Office where the rights of the people are really defended, after adding that she will not yield to incriminating acts.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/COM_2020_203.pdf

Our President's Voice

Event of the Month

DGC/220/2020

July 16, 2020

“Through participation and exchange of ideas, the Mexican population needs to be made aware of its rights and to contribute to solving the problems that the country faces in this area”: Rosario Piedra Ibarra



Seminario Permanente de Cultura y Derechos Humanos Inaugura Mtra. Rosario Piedra Ibarra Presidenta de la CNDH

“Through the participation and exchange of ideas, the Mexican Population needs to be made aware of its rights and to contribute to solving the problems that the country faces in this area”, stated the President of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), Rosario Piedra Ibarra, at the opening of the *Seminario Permanente de Derechos Humanos y Cultura* (*Permanent Seminar on Human Rights and Culture*).

During the event, which was held virtually, the head of this national organization said that the seminar constitutes a social bridge to promote dialogue between different areas of knowledge and types of expertise, including, of course, minorities and victims, who have historically been relegated.

Piedra Ibarra pointed out that academic discourses, disconnected from the individuals, do not generate a beneficial impact on people and society. Therefore, the methodology for this exercise of dialogue and reflection aims at connecting the work of specialists with the experience of human rights’ defenders, victims and general public.

This educational proposal, of dissemination and social action, does not generate significant costs for the institution, since the participation of the speakers will be voluntary and the materials will be elaborated with the smallest possible budget, privileging electronic versions. This will allow resources to be directed to

what is really important: the defence and protection of victims.

The teacher Rosario Piedra Ibarra explained that the human rights are historical and carry an implicit respect for the different cultures, their legacy and heritage, so the seminar will be a space open to any ideology: everyone will be able to participate in it, with the only limit of respecting the diversity, the multiplicity of opinions and the peaceful exchange of ideas.

Finally, during the opening of the seminar the president of the CNDH thanked Diego Prieto Hernández, General Director of the Instituto Nacional de Antropología e Historia (INAH, *National Institute of Anthropology and History*), and Gabriel Sosa Plata, General Director of Radio Educación, for their virtual presence, and expressed her confidence that the results of this activity would be reflected in better practice and defence of human rights.

Seminario Permanente de Cultura y Derechos Humanos. Available at:

Opening: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_eHQYTav80

Presentations: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ccl1NglC2c>

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/COM_2020_220.pdf

Press Releases

DGC/200/2020

July 01, 2020

Statement on the Case of the Teachers Students of Ayotzinapa, Guerrero



The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) welcomes the new turn in the investigation of the Case of Ayotzinapa' student teachers, which has made it possible to ascertain the fate of this young people who disappeared, and the responsibility of public servants and others involved, and to bring about justice based on an investigation capable of generating credibility, leading to the consequences that may arise from it.

The CNDH urges the authorities involved to carry out each one of their actions guaranteeing absolute respect for the human rights, and wishes that this investigation allow to clarify the whereabouts of this group of students, and

offer to the parents, relatives and all the society aggrieved reliable results that allow the General Attorney's Office to recover its credibility.

(Photo: José I. Hernández/CUARTOSCURO.COM). Available at:

<https://www.infobae.com/america/mexico/2019/01/13/juez-ordeno-investigar-a-funcionarios-de-la-pgr-por-irregularidades-en-la-investigacion-del-caso-ayotzinapa/>

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/COM_2020_200.pdf

DGC/201/2020

July 01, 2020

With the entrance into force of the T-MEC, the CNDH highlights the relevance of Chapter 23, concerning the effective abolition of child labour and the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory labour



Based on the attributions of protection, defence and promotion of human rights, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) pays special attention to Chapter 23 of the *Treaty between the United Mexican States, the United States of America and Canada* (T-MEC) as a customary obligation to be fulfilled by the signatory States. Chapter 23, called *Labour*, of the new T-MEC establishes definitions, declarations, acknowledgements and obligations regarding trafficking and exploitation of persons.

Specifically, Articles 23.1, 23.2, 23.3, 23.6 and 23.12 establish the statement of the signatory States to comply with the obligations acquired as members of the International Labour Organization (ILO), among which stands out the elimination of all forms of forced or compulsory work, including forced or compulsory child labour, and fight against human trafficking.

In relation to child labour, the ILO, through conventions C138 y C182 —in which Article 3 establishes the worst forms of child work— has laid the foundations for an effective regulation of the minimum age for labour and the complete eradication of the worst types of child work, generating thus enforcement mechanisms for member States.

According to the *Trafficking in Persons Report 2020* of the State Department of the United States of America,

between 2013 and 2019 were identified 98,015 victims of labour trafficking, and 5,777 investigations were initiated worldwide for this crime.

According to the Information from the Federal and States Prosecutors' Offices and General Attorney's Offices provided to this CNDH for the preparation of the *Diagnóstico sobre la Situación de la Trata de Personas en México 2019* (*Diagnosis on the Situation of Human Trafficking in Mexico 2019*), during the period from June 15, 2012 to July 31, 2017, in our country, five victims of forced labour or services were identified, and 79 of human trafficking, in terms of Article 10 of the General Law on the matter and that of forced labour and services. Of these 84 victims, 21 are women (five from forced labour or services, and sixteen from human trafficking and forced labour or services), and 63 are men (all from human trafficking and forced labour or services).

For this reason, the CNDH urges the Mexican State, and the civil and business society, to comply with the obligations acquired and establish prohibition measures for the importation of merchandise from sources produced in whole, or in part, by forced or compulsory labour, including child work.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/COM_2020_201.pdf

DGC/202/2020

July 01, 2020

The CNDH issues a Special Report about the state of prison measures for health care generated by the virus SARS-COV2 (COVID-19)

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) issues a Special Report about the state of prison measures for health care generated by the virus SARS-CoV2 (COVID-19). This document gives an account of the results obtained after timely monitoring of the prevailing conditions in the lives of *persons deprived of their liberty* before the COVID-19 pandemic, collecting in it the results obtained and, from this, making specific requests to all national and states levels of Government so that, within the scope of their respective competences, they are served in accordance with principles of humane treatment, opportunity and due diligence.

According to the Special Report, the following axes of action are an obligation of the State: To take measures with a differential and specialized approach; To guarantee the right to health by providing and supplying, to the maximum of resources, prisons with all medical, human and hospital infrastructure acquisitions; To guarantee a decent life to people deprived of their freedom, through the protection of the rights to food, water and sanitation,

dignified habitability, reduction of overcrowding, provision of protective, hygiene and sanitization inputs from a differential and specialized approach, separation between women and men in a prison, and to make visible the specific needs of vulnerable and/or historically discriminated groups; To respect and protect the right to information and contact with the outside world; To assure the right to safety and hygiene at work, and, as a matter of urgency, continue to promote actions within the framework of criminal enforcement, the depressurisation of prisons, and the contribution to effective social reintegration.

In view of the above, this Commission has issued forty-eight specific proposals for the authorities of the three levels of government, both National and local ones, so that, within their competences, they can carry out all the adjustments, modifications, guidelines, protocols, programmes and even the enactment of laws, which are imperative and must permanently adopted with a differential, specialized and gender perspective approach, placing at the centre of these actions the protection of human rights of persons deprived of freedom, especially groups in vulnerable situations and those historically discriminated against.

The actions carried out by this CNDH, through its Third General Visitor's Office, and reflected in the aforementioned instrument, are aimed at protecting and defending persons deprived of their liberty, while taking into account and making visible the obligation to ensure safety and health

Muertes por COVID-19 en México

| | En el país | En prisiones |
|------------------------------|-------------|--------------|
| Decesos | 32,767 | 108 |
| Población | 127,792,286 | 209,063 |
| Tasa por cada 100 mil | 25.64 | 51.66 |

Notas: Los decesos en el país son los reportados por la Secretaría de Salud el 5 de julio. Los decesos en las cárceles son los reportados por la Comisión Nacional de Derechos Humanos el 5 de julio. La información sobre decesos incluye tanto los casos con COVID-19 confirmado, como los sospechosos (según la propia clasificación de cada autoridad). La población nacional se calculó con base en las estimaciones de la CONAPO. El número de personas privadas de la libertad se tomó de la última edición (mayo de 2020) del Cuaderno Mensual de Información Estadística Penitenciaria Nacional. Este último dato excluye a las personas privadas de la libertad en prisiones militares. | Datos analizados por @IntersectaOrg | intersecta.org

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@IntersectaOrg

conditions at work for public servants involved in the duty of custody and service provision in the prison system, as well as influencing the implementation, at all times, of approved risk prevention, care and mitigation measures for the SARS-CoV2 pandemic.

It is important to highlight that the actions generated in the framework of the health emergency in collaboration with this National Commission have allowed, in recent weeks, to have an adequate monitoring at the federal level, and mitigate the effects of the pandemic: according to the latest information received (July 01), only fifty-one people deprived of their liberty have become ill; twelve of them were confirmed positive active, there were thirty-three recovered, and six died. Measures have been taken to depressurize prisons and provided adequate attention to possible positive cases.

Therefore, the CNDH presents this Special Report. We consider this measure as an opportunity to strengthen good practices in prisons.

Special report on the status of measures taken in prisons to deal with the health emergency caused by the SARS-COV2 virus (COVID-19). Available at:

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/IE_COVID19_Penitenciarios.pdf

Photo link: <https://twitter.com/intersectaorg/status/1280198337124237312/photo/1>

The data in the photo was analysed by: *IntersectaOrg/Intersecta.org.mx*. It refers to the number of deaths by COVID-19, nationally and within prisons —the first, to July 05, 2020; the second, to May, 2020—. This data excludes people deprived of their liberty in military prisons.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/Com_2020_202.pdf

Related Documents:

Statement for the Adoption of Complementary Emergent measures in Favour of persons Deprived of Liberty in the Mexican Republic facing the COVID-19 Pandemic

<https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-04/Pronunciamiento-personas-privadas-libertad-COVID19.pdf>

DGC/204/2020

July 02, 2020

With the CNDH mediation, the medical services of the IMSS-BIENESTAR rural hospital may be reopened in the community of Guadalupe Tepeyac, municipality of Las Margaritas, Chiapas

On June 10 of this year, residents of the Guadalupe Tepeyac community held the director of the Rural Hospital IMSS-BIENESTAR of that town for several hours. They identified him as responsible for the death of a patient, a circumstance that resulted in the suspension of medical services provided to the municipalities of Trinitaria, Ocosingo, Altamirano and Las Margaritas, in the State of Chiapas.

For the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), the maximum enjoyment of the right to health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being, without distinction of race, religion, political ideology or economic or social condition.

Thus, in order to influence the solution of the conflict raised —where the human right to health of the inhabitants of the indigenous peoples and communities of the aforementioned localities was temporarily violated—, on June 16, 2020, with the aim of reach agreements



that allow the reestablishment of health services in that region, a working meeting took place in the courtroom of the town City Council of Las Margaritas, with the participation of the municipal president, the IMSS' state delegate, a representative of the General Secretariat of the Government of the State of Chiapas, a representative of the State of Chiapas Human Rights Commission (CEDH), the president of the Ejidal Commissariat of the Guadalupe Tepeyac community, and the general director of the CNDH's Fourth General Visitor's Office .

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/COM_2020_204.pdf



DGC/205/2020

July 02, 2020

The CNDH energetically condemns the Murder of the rector of the Universidad de Valladolid, in Veracruz

Last June 29, 2020, Guadalupe Martínez Aguilar, rector of the Universidad de Valladolid, was murdered in the city of Xalapa, State of Veracruz. In this regard, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) is concerned about the worsening of violence in different regions of the country, the intensification of femicide violence, and the lack of mechanisms to prevent and avoid such events.

According to figures from the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System, 983 femicides and 2822 intentional homicides of women were recorded between January and December 2019. These numbers' sum (3805) shows that, in Mexico, an average of 10.5 women's murders per day were committed during that year.

Regarding to the year 2020, from January to May there were 375 femicides, and 1233 intentional homicides of women, which provides a total of 1608 women murdered in the first five months of this year, an average of 10.7 per day.

In the case of Veracruz, this federal entity occupies the Second place in the country with the highest records of femicide, while Xalapa occupies the 72nd place among the first hundred municipalities with this type of registration.

In view of the above, this Autonomous Organism urges the authorities of the State of Veracruz to take responsibility for the investigation of the case, guaranteeing access to justice and reparation of damage to the victim's family members, and generating mechanisms and strategies of public policy with gender perspective and focus on human rights, capable of making effective the right of women to a life free of violence.

The CNDH is committed to a society free of violence, in which respect for human rights is assured without restrictions and under conditions of equality and non-discrimination between women and men, in their recognition, access and exercise.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/COM_2020_205.pdf

DGC/208/2020

July 04, 2020

The CNDH makes an urgent appeal to the State Congress of Morelos to guarantee the human rights of the transgender population in that entity

This National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) reminds State Congress of Morelos that it is facing a historic decision: to recognize the right of transgender people, and to contribute to eliminate the systemic and structural discrimination exercised against them, while guaranteeing their access to justice, legal certainty, and free development of their personality and identity, among other relevant aspects.

On this date, which is so important to the State of Morelos, we recall that the Fifth paragraph of Article 1 of our Constitution prohibits discrimination motivated by any people's inherent characteristic, and that the *Federal Law to Prevent Discrimination* is much more specific regarding the obligations to which, in this matter, all Mexican public servants and institutions are committed.

The CNDH summons the Secretary of Human Rights, Population and Migration of the Secretariat of Government, the Dispatcher of the National Council for the Prevention of Discrimination, and the President of the National Women's Institute to, within their legal attributions, contribute to national compliance with the provisions of the *Federal Law to Prevent Discrimination*, the *General Law on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence*, and what has already been indicated by the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation on the non-existence of reasonability to limit the fundamental rights of transsexual persons.

Likewise, we respectfully remind all legislators of the State Congress of Morelos that the Mexican State has made an international commitment in the matter of human rights, as has been indicated by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in Advisory Opinion 24/2017 on gender identity, equality and non-discrimination.

Therefore, the CNDH hopes that the local Congress will satisfactorily resolve the decision, in favour of the human rights of the transgender population in Morelos.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/COM_2020_208.pdf



DGC/210/2020

July 05, 2020

The CNDH analyses the recent amendments to the Federal Copyright Law and the Federal Criminal Code, published in the Official Journal of the Federation, to assess whether they may infringe on the rights and freedoms of individuals and, if so, to bring an action for unconstitutionality before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation



The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) took note of the amendments made to the *Federal Copyright Law* and the *Federal Criminal Code* through its publication (July 01), in the Official Journal of the Federation. Under the above, is carefully studying, and analysing in the light of the constitutional text, their content, to determine if they could fail to comply with the constitutional mandates regarding human rights, that is, if they could violate human rights and freedoms recognized in the constitutionality block.

The modifications to the legal systems in question, carried out in terms of technological measures for the copyright protection and the fight against piracy, were part of the five opinions that the H. Union Congress heard for “the legislative harmonization on the grounds of the entry into force of the T-MEC”.¹

In accordance with the opinions and minutes of legislative process that led to the amendments to the *Federal Copyright Law*, was reported the intention of harmonize the use of information and communication technologies with the rights of the authors of works (including digital ones), interpreters or performers, and producer of phonograms, among others, particularly with regard to the use of Internet and digital technologies, with the purpose of bringing Mexican copyright legislation into line with international practices, and standardized in terms of trade and tariffs with the partners with whom a close relationship has just been established (T-MEC). As for the *Federal Criminal Code*, it is intended to protect the legal property protected by intellectual property rights.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/COM_2020_210.pdf

¹ https://www.senado.gob.mx/64/gaceta_del_senado/2020_6_29/2656#478

DGC/211/2020

July 08, 2020

The CNDH makes an urgent call to the Congress of the State of Baja California to approve the reforms to the Civil Code of that entity in favour of the marriage between people of the same sex

This National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) makes an urgent call to the Congress of the State of Baja California to approve the reforms to the *Civil Code* of that entity in favour of the marriage between people of the same gender. It reminds the Congress that it is faced with a historic decision: To recognize the right to marriage of same-sex couples and to contribute to the elimination of systemic and structural discrimination against them, while guaranteeing access to legal certainty and to form a family.

On this important day for the democratic life of the State of Baja California, we recall that the Fifth paragraph of Article 1 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination based on any inherent characteristic of persons, and that the *Federal Law to Prevent Discrimination* is much more specific in relation to which—in this topic— all public servants and institutions of the country are committed.

On this important day for the democratic life of the State of Baja California, we recall that the Fifth paragraph of Article 1 of the Constitution prohibits discrimination based on any

inherent characteristic of persons, and that the *Federal Law to Prevent Discrimination* is much more specific in relation to which—in this topic— all public servants and institutions of the country are committed.

Thus, from the CNDH we call all the legislators of the local Congress to abide by what the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation has pointed out on the subject:

- The legislator's freedom to shape is limited by fundamental rights to equality and non-discrimination that operate transversally.
- There is no constitutional reason to not recognize marriage between persons of the same gender.
- It is unconstitutional for the any Federal Entity law to consider procreation as the purpose of marriage, or to define it as that which is celebrated only between a man and a woman.

Likewise, we respectfully remind all legislators of the Congress of the State of Baja California that the Mexican State has committed itself at the international level in the area of human rights, in accordance with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights' Advisory Opinion 24/2017 on Gender Identity, Equality and Non-Discrimination.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/COM_2020_211.pdf



DGC/221/2020

July 17, 2020

The CNDH urges the government of Puebla to give immediate attention to the problem of femicidal violence in the entity



Through various newspapers sources, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) became aware of different cases of murders of women in different municipalities of the State of Puebla².

According to data from the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System, Puebla belongs to the block of states in the Mexican republic with the highest rates of women's homicides. Besides, the municipality of Puebla is part of the block of municipalities with the same

trouble, holding fourth place at the national level³.

The CNDH urges the Government of the State of Puebla to implement immediate actions to address the serious problem of femicidal violence reported in recent times by various media, and calls on all state institutions to incorporate the gender perspective throughout the process of investigation and access to justice, as well as the designation of a sufficient budget for the implementation of actions that comply with the declaration of the *Alert on Gender Violence against Women* (AVGM, acronym in Spanish).

For the CNDH, eradicating gender violence and femicide requires prioritizing, on the political agenda, justice and women's rights as a principle of democracy. The recognition of the right of women to have a life free of violence entails the requirement to respect and comply with it.

Photo: <https://unnimedios.com.mx/exhorta-la-cndh-al-gobierno-de-puebla-atender-femicidios/>

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/COM_2020_221.pdf

2 Notes, available at: <https://www.periodicocentral.mx/2020/pagina-negra/femicidios/item/14015-femicidio-62-concepcion-la-huesera-de-chignahuapan-fue-asesinada-su-cuerpo-presentaba-senos-de-violencia>
<https://www.periodicocentral.mx/2020/pagina-negra/femicidios/item/14114-femicidio-63-hallan-el-cuerpo-de-una-mujer-encobijada-en-acatzingo/>
<https://www.e-consulta.com/nota/2020-07-06/seguridad/localizan-mujer-ejecutada-y-encobijada-en-acatzingo> <https://www.periodicocentral.mx/2020/pagina-negra/femicidios/item/14544-femicidio-64-debajo-de-un-arbol-hallan-a-mujer-en-lara-grajales/>
<https://www.intoleranciadiario.com/articulos/2020/07/12/964476-en-puebla-no-cesan-los-femicidios-en-lara-grajales-asesinan-a-mujer-en-forma-violenta.html>

3 Information, available on: <https://drive.google.com/file/d/1V3v-fzNLtlq7N4Uwplz-py1vodfll7tc/view>

DGC/225/2020

July 18, 2020

The CNDH makes a call to the State of Baja California authorities, so that they guarantee respect for the informative work of journalists and communicators and recognize its social importance.

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) makes an urgent call to the state and municipal authorities of the State of Baja California to adopt the necessary measures to ensure respect for the full exercise of freedom of expression, press and access to information, providing the best conditions so that the work of informing is not affected, either directly or indirectly.

Recently, prominent media —such as *Semanario ZETA*, *Diario Reforma*, *Aline Corpus*, and *La Voz de la Frontera*—, and local one have expressed their concern about the lack of opportunities to access Information directly, personally, immediately and publicly on different topics of common

interest, as this access has been conditioned on prior requirements —such as specific questionnaires, or use of official websites— that, by their nature, allow centralize content, organize information sources and guide users' navigation, thereby influencing free access and exchange of information.

In this regard, the CNDH, in accordance with the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, emphasizes that any restriction on the free circulation of ideas and opinions, the imposition of Information and the putting obstacles to the free flow of Information, are violations to the right to freedom of expression.

To the CNDH is extremely important that the authorities of the three government levels recognize and disseminate the importance of the work carried out by journalists for the benefit of society, thus strengthening a culture of respect for their human rights.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/COM_2020_225.pdf





DGC/233/2020

July 22, 2020

The CNDH condemns institutional violence against women deprived from liberty in the Santiaguito prison, State of Mexico

Thanks to a phone call from the Human Rights's Officer from United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Mexico, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) learned that several women deprived of their liberty were aggrieved in the *Penal de Santiaguito* (Santiaguito Penitentiary), State of Mexico.

In response, the team of the CNDH Third General Visitor's Office was instructed to establish coordination with the State Human Rights Commission (CEDH), and go to that prison to interview the injured population, as well as the authorities.

Deprivation of liberty status should not contribute to the generation of schemes of institutional violence by action or omission, on the contrary, considering the health emergency situation still present in our country, in the context of incarceration requires consideration of measures

with a differential and gender approach to prevent the upsurge in violence against women and their children.

Regardless of the actions of the CEDH, where an *ex officio* investigation has already been initiated, and given the context where the events occurred, it was requested to ensure the psychophysical integrity of the women deprived of their liberty and the personnel that works there, and to provide the medical care and medication required for the health status of injured women.

The custodial condition, in addition to their status as mothers whose daughters and sons accompany them, places women in a position mostly vulnerable to risk and discrimination inside the prison; therefore, the State must take measures under the principles of human dignity, non-discrimination, less lesivity, social reintegration and normalcy, guarantees of their right to a life free from violence.

The CNDH will monitor and assist in preventing impunity scenarios and to promote measures to eradicate such practices.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/COM_2020_233.pdf

DGC/237/2020

29 de julio de 2020

Solicita CNDH atender a víctimas de trata de personas



The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) made a call to the Mexican authorities so that they walk alongside the victims of the crime of Trafficking in Persons in the country, and to establish coordinated actions as a priority to prevent, address and punish the felony.

During the opening panel of the International Congress on *Trafficking in Persons: Risks and New Challenges*, organized by the Mexico City's Attorney General's Office (FGJCDMX, acronym in Spanish), the president of the CNDH, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, considered that the crime of human Trafficking and exploitation represents a serious Violation of human rights.

"Our objective as CNDH is to generate actions that prevent crime, and strengthen institutional capacities and inter-institutional work, promoting the adoption, knowledge and application of an effective legal framework; but, above all, it consists of providing assistance to victims of human trafficking through the reception and integration of complaints derived from alleged human rights violations", explained Rosario Piedra Ibarra in this forum organized on the occasion of the *World Day Against Trafficking in Persons*, which was commemorated on July 30.







Piedra Ibarra recommended standardizing the concepts used in the protocols, models and training programs in order to avoid confusion among the operators of the regulations regarding this crime. In addition, the head of the CNDH requested that, as soon as possible, the achievement of the National Information System against Trafficking in Persons in order to accomplish improvements in the prosecution of this crime.



Lastly, Kristian Hölge, representative of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) in Mexico, agreed that human Trafficking constitutes a heinous violation of human rights. Likewise, she warned that the health crisis derived from COVID-19 pandemic has increased in 2020, worldwide, the factors that facilitate human trafficking —such as unemployment, forced migration and extreme poverty—.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/COM_2020_237.pdf





Recomendations

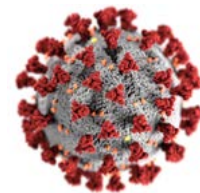
| Recommendation | Case Topic | Authority |
|--|--|---|
| Recommendation No. 16/2020 July 01, 2020 https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/REC_2020_016.pdf | Violations to the human rights to health protection and to life, as well as to information on health, in tort of one Victim (V1) and one Complainant and Victim (Q/V1). Place: General Regional Hospital number 196, of the Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS, <i>Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social</i>) in Ecatepec de Morelos, State of Mexico. | IMSS General Director  |
| Recommendation No. 17/2020 July 01, 2020 http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-08/REC_2020_017.pdf | Impugnation from a Recurrent Complainant (R), for the non-acceptance by Municipality of Ajuchitlán del Progreso, State of Guerrero, of the recommendation of the human rights commission of that federal entity. Place: Ajuchitlán del Progreso, State of Guerrero. | H. Constitutional Municipality of Ajuchitlán del Progreso  |
| Recommendation No. 18/2020 July 02, 2020 https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/REC_2020_018.pdf | Impugnation for non-compliance with Recommendation 3/2019, issued by the State Human Rights Commission (CEDH) of Chihuahua for violations of human rights to legality, equality and non-discrimination, family, identity, a name and childhood's best interest by the General Director of the Integral Development of the Family (DIF, <i>Desarrollo Integral de la Familia</i>) of the State of Chihuahua, in aggravation of one Victim (V1), and two Recurrent Victims (R1 and R2). Place: State of Chihuahua. | State of Chihuahua Constitutional Governor  |
| Recommendation No. 19/2020 July 9, 2020 https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/RECO_2020_019.pdf | Violations of the human rights to personal integrity and dignity due to acts of torture, legal security, and legality due to inviolability of home in detriment of one victim —attributable to public servants of the, then, Federal Police—, as well as access to truth and justice, in its procuration modality. Two Victims (V1 and V2) and their families were aggrieved. The violations of these human rights are attributable also to public servants of the, then, General Attorney's Office and the General Attorney's Office of the State of Jalisco. Place: State of Jalisco. | Secretary of Public Safety and Protection General Attorney of the Republic General Attorney of the State of Jalisco    |

| | | |
|--|--|---|
| <p>Recommendation No. 20/2020</p> <p>July 10, 2020</p> <p>https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/REC_2020_020.pdf</p> | <p>Three different Impugnation interposed for the non-acceptance, by the Secretary of Education and Sport of the State of Chihuahua, of Recommendations 48/2017, 63/2017 and 35/2018 issued by the State Human Rights Commission of that federal entity.</p> <p>Place: State of Chihuahua.</p> | <p>State of Chihuahua</p> <p>Constitutional Governor</p>  |
| <p>Recommendation No. 21/2020</p> <p>July 10, 2020</p> <p>https://www.cndh.org.mx/documento/recomendacion-212020</p> | <p>Impugnation by one recurrent complainant (R) against the settlement of the complaint file issued by the State Human Rights Commission (CEDH) of the federal entity called State of Mexico.</p> <p>Place: State of Mexico.</p> | <p>State of Mexico</p> <p>Constitutional Governor</p>  |
| <p>Recommendation No. 22/2020</p> <p>July 15, 2020</p> <p>https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/REC_2020_022.pdf</p> | <p>Violation to the human rights to access to justice and truth, in tort of the relatives of four direct victims (VD1, VD2, VD3 and VD4), people in the context of migration who lost their lives during their transit through the State of Tamaulipas.</p> <p>Place: State of Tamaulipas.</p> | <p>State of Tamaulipas</p> <p>General Attorney</p>  |
| <p>Recommendation No. 23/2020</p> <p>July 15, 2020</p> <p>https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/REC_2020_023.pdf</p> | <p>Violations to the human rights to health protection, life and health information, in aggravation of one Elderly Victim (V), at the General Hospital of Zone 47 of the Mexican Institute of Social Security (IMSS, <i>Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social</i>), in Mexico City.</p> <p>Place: General Hospital. Zone 47. IMSS. Mexico City.</p> | <p>IMSS</p> <p>General Director</p>  |
| <p>Recommendation No. 24/2020</p> <p>July 16, 2020</p> <p>https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/REC_2020_024.pdf</p> | <p>Violations to the human rights to legal security, legality and the best interest of childhood, to detriment of 24 persons in the context of international migration, who are seeking recognition of refugee status.</p> | <p>Mexican Commission for Assistance to Refugees</p> <p>General Coordinator</p>  |

Serious Human Rights Violations: Recommendations

| Recommendation | Case Topic | Authority |
|---|--|--|
| Recommendation No. 33VG/2020 July 09, 2020 https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/RecVG_033.pdf | Serious violations to human rights for the arbitrary execution of one Victim (Victim 2), and the excessive use of force that resulted in the loss of the life of another Victim (Victim 1), and for the effect on the personal integrity of two more victims (Victims 3 and 4), and access to justice in the form of right to seek it and to the truth. These facts are attributable to the, then, Federal Police and the General Attorney's Office of the State of Tabasco. Place: State of Tabasco. | Secretary of Public Safety and Protection General Attorney of the State of Tabasco  |
| Recommendation No. 34VG/2020 July 09, 2020 https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/RecVG_034.pdf | Serious violations of the human rights to liberty and personal security by arbitrary arrest, illegal detention, transitory forced disappearance and personal integrity by acts of torture to the detriment of a victim (V1), as well as access to justice in the procuring justice modality, in the municipality of Comalcalco, State of Tabasco. Place: Municipality of Comalcalco, State of Tabasco. | Secretary of National Defence General Attorney of the Republic Constitutional Governor of the State of Tabasco General Attorney of the State of Tabasco  |
| Recommendation No. 35VG/2020 July 13, 2020 https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/RecVG_035.pdf | Serious violations to human rights by the arbitrary detention and forced disappearance of persons in aggravation of five victims (V1, V2, V3, V4 and V5), in Ciudad Camargo, State of Tamaulipas. Place: Ciudad Camargo, State of Tamaulipas. | Secretary of Navy  |
| Recommendation No. 36VG/2020 July 13, 2020 https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/RecVG_036.pdf | Serious violations to human rights by the arbitrary detention and forced disappearance of twenty-five Victims (V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10, V11, V12, V13, V14, V15, V16, V17, V18, V19, V20, V21, V22, V23, V26 and V27), and the arbitrary deprivation of life of twelve Victims (V4, V8, V9, V10, V16, V17, V18, V19, V23, V24, V25 and V27), in Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas. Place: Nuevo Laredo, State of Tamaulipas. | Secretary of Navy General Attorney of the Republic Constitutional Governor of the State of Tamaulipas Municipal President of Nuevo Laredo  |

Actions in Defence of Human Rights

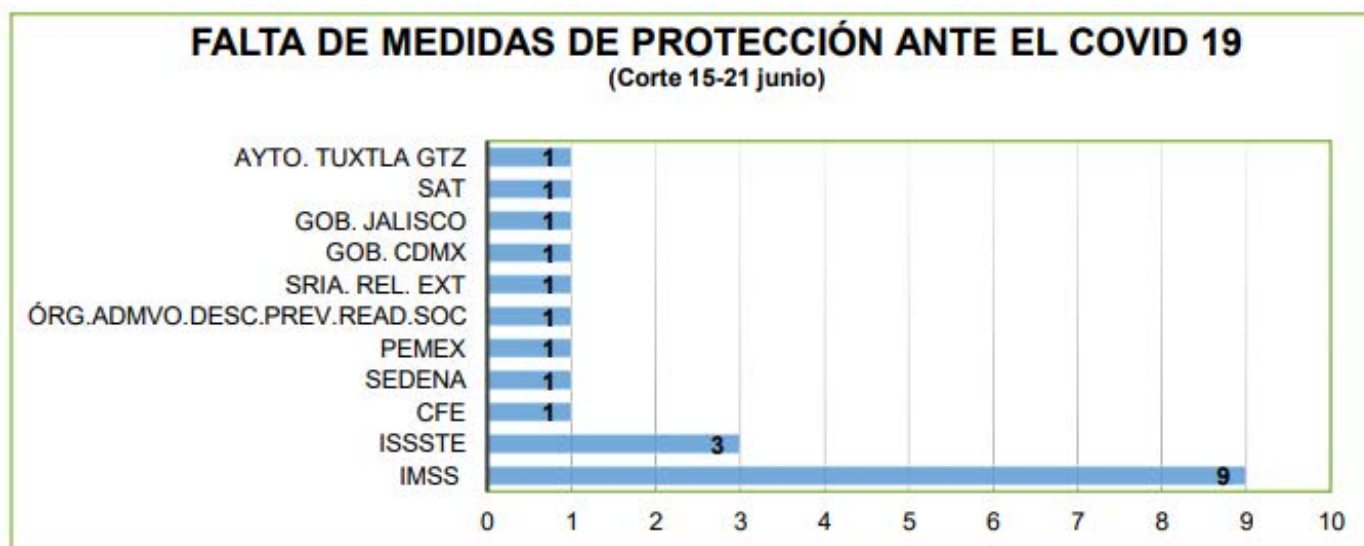


July 01, 2020

GENERAL REPORT

To the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), in relaxing health restrictions and implementing measures to mitigate health risks strategies need to be designed to enable women and men workers to perform their duties efficiently and with appropriate measures in place.

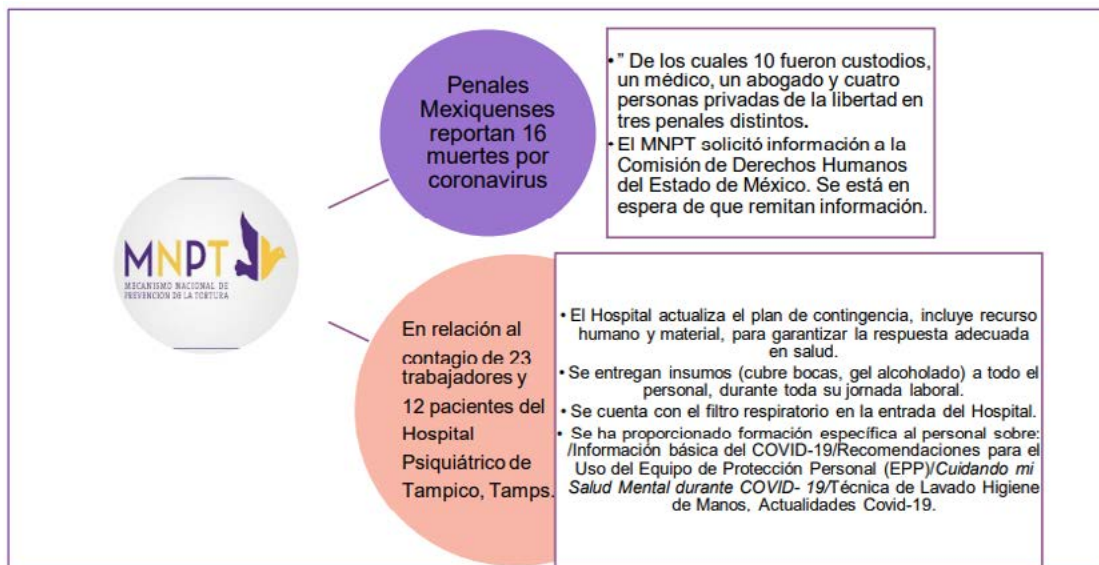
The Mexican people must know that, under all circumstances, its fundamental rights continue to be guaranteed as always, because, however difficult the challenge, freedom and rights are not suspended. Human Rights should not be the subject of a dilemma.



Lack of protection measures in front of the COVID-19 (June 15-21)

With regard to the application of urgent risk control and mitigation measures in the National Prison System, the highest standards must be applied to persons who may be at risk. This is the central purpose of daily monitoring of status in the face of any situation that may arise from the health measures adopted by prison authorities.

Based on Art. 78 of the General Law to Prevent, Investigate and Punish Torture or Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, through monitoring of journalistic notes, the following cases were detected in relation to COVID-19 outbreaks (up to June, 22-26):

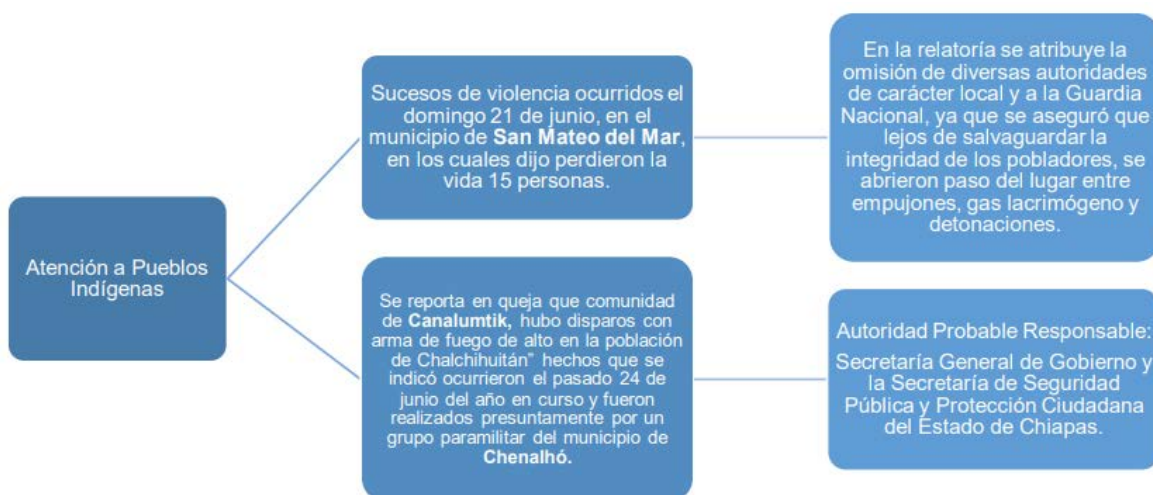


National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture. 1) Penitentiaries in the State of Mexico: 16 deaths from coronavirus in 3 different prisons (10 guards, 1 doctor, 1 lawyer and 4 persons deprived from their liberty).

2) Psychiatric Hospital of Tampico, State of Tamaulipas: 23 workers and 12 patients get infected. The hospital is updating its contingency plan with, for example, incorporating supplies and materials, preparing medical and health personnel, and including a respiratory filter at the entrance of the place, among other measures.

The CNDH carries out conflict monitoring in indigenous communities. These are accumulated due to various general difficulties, such as access to their places and economic, political and social marginalization, and are added to those related to legal systems, their linguistic and cultural characteristics, and the dynamics of tension entitled to unresolved divergences.

For the CNDH, greater forcefulness is required in the demand for effective accomplishment of the responsibility to protect the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples. We must be able to avoid displacement that put ethnic identity at risk, and the impossibility of continuing with their processes of cultural production, in substance, of community.

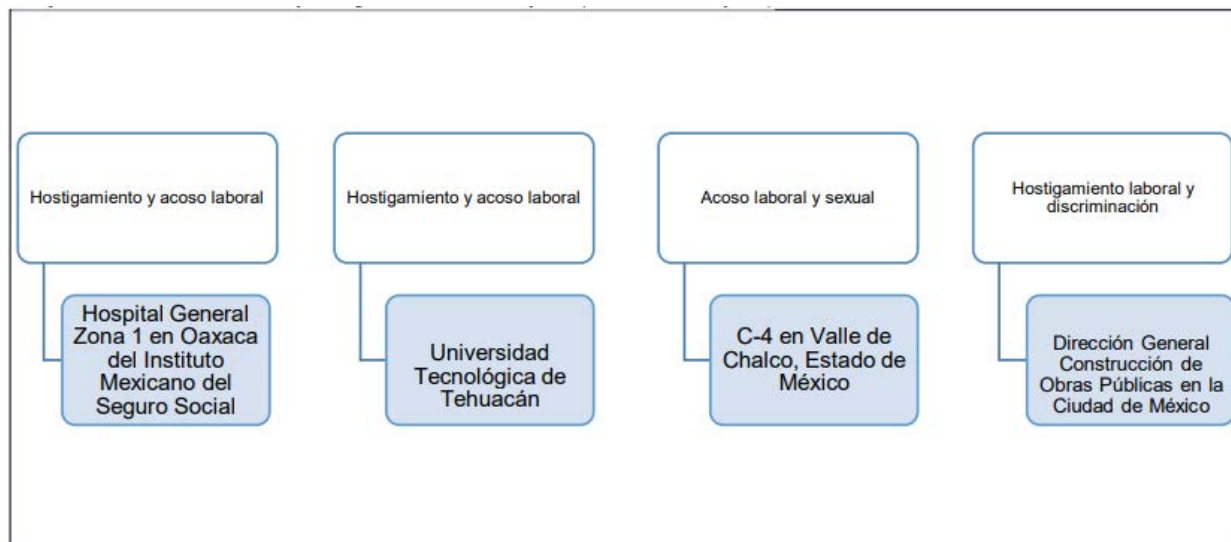


Attention to Indigenous Peoples. 1) San Mateo del Mar, Oaxaca. Sunday. June 21, 2020. Fifteen persons lost their lives. Responsible Authority: The rapporteur attributes the omission of various local authorities and the National Guard, as it was ensured that, far from safeguarding the residents' integrity, they pushed their way through with jostles, tear gas and detonations. **2) Chalchihuitán, Canalumtik, Chiapas. Thursday. June 24, 2020. The community filed a complaint, as there were shots with high-caliber firearms, alleged by a paramilitary group of the Chenalhó municipality. Probable Responsible Authority:** General Secretariat of Government of the State of Chiapas, and the Secretary of Public Security and Citizen Protection of the same federative entity.

On another hand, the CNDH has stated that violence against women has increased during the confinement period by COVID-19. In this regard, on May 7 it was noted that the digits of the Executive Secretariat of the National Public Security System (SESNSP, acronym in Spanish) registered, in 2019, 10.5 murders of women per day; for 2020, from January to march the number was 10.6. When incorporating the April data, already with confinement in homes, it amounted an average of 10.8 per day.

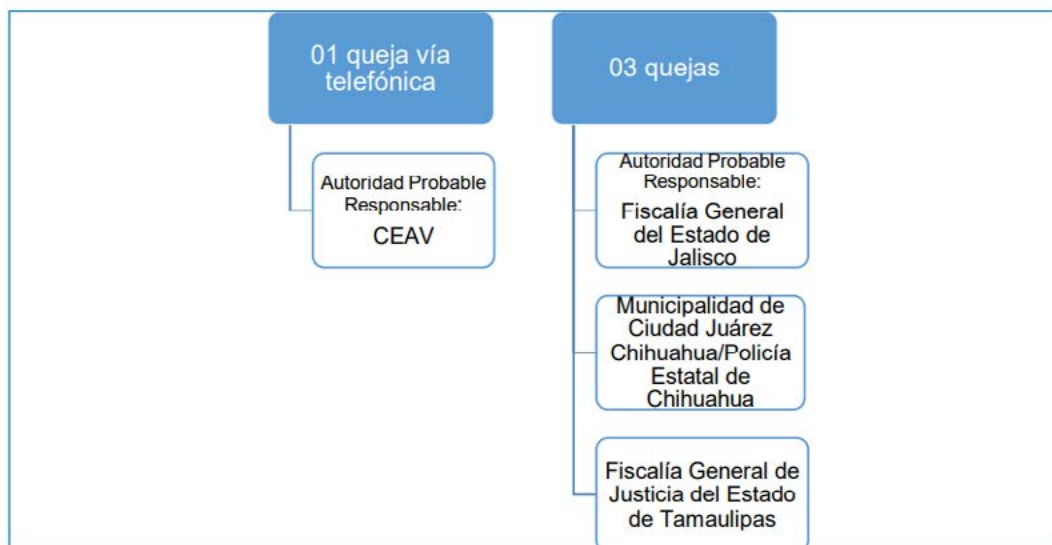
Furthermore, it is precisely in the workplace where violence occurs vertically and horizontally. That is, the victims can be violated by both a superior and a subordinate, although in general it is aggression with hierarchical overtones and/or abuses of power. For this reason, it is urgent to find answers for female workers who are victims of aggressive behaviours such as workplace violence, sexual harassment and gender discrimination.

Locations where complaints of workplace harassment, workplace sexual harassment and discrimination have been filed. (Up to June 15-21)



The CNDH has repeatedly recognized the relevance and social significance of the work carried out by journalists and communicators, and also the situation of risk and vulnerability that they experience on a daily basis, which must be addressed as a priority.

This National Commission reiterates its concern about the absence of coordinated actions and strategies to guarantee the life, safety and personal integrity of journalists, as well as the lack of effectiveness, efficiency and validity of Mexican State public mechanisms for their protection, since those attacks not only affect the members of this union, but constitute an obstacle to the full exercise of the right to freedom of expression in Mexico.



Executive Commission for Attention to Victims (CEAV, acronym in Spanish). Number of complaints by telephone to the CEAV: Three. Probable Responsible Authority: 1) General Attorney of the State of Jalisco; 2) Municipality of Ciudad Juárez, State Police (State of Jalisco); 3) General Attorney of Justice, State of Tamaulipas.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/Reporte_DH_10_2020.pdf

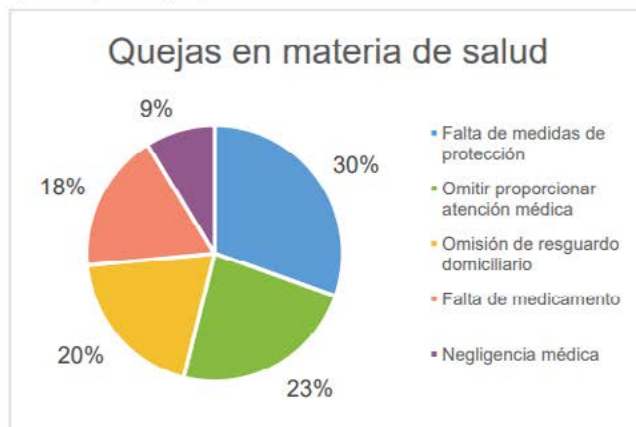
July 15, 2020

GENERAL REPORT

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) monitors the complaints related to the lack of medical attention, failure to provide medicines, medical negligence, omission due to home security, and lack of protection measures, and reviews the accumulated information in order to evaluate the potential impact of these problems, now and in front of the next steps to take to face the pandemic and its aftermath.

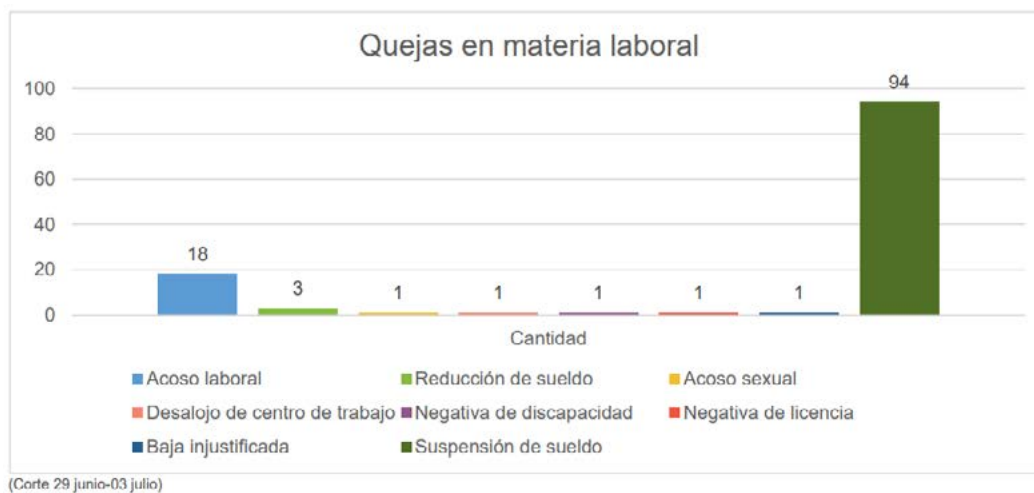
| Falta de medidas de protección | | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|----|
| | IMSS | 11 |
| | SEDENA | 5 |
| Omitir proporcionar atención médica | | |
| | IMSS | 17 |
| | GE Puebla | 2 |
| Omitir resguardo domiciliario | | |
| | IMSS | 3 |
| | ISSSTE | 3 |
| | PEMEX | 3 |
| Falta de medicamento | | |
| | IMSS | 7 |
| | ISSSTE | 10 |
| Negligencia médica | | |
| | IMSS | 4 |
| | ISSSTE | 4 |

(Corte 29 junio-03 julio)



Health complaints: 1) Institutions responsible of: Lack of protective measures, failure to provide medical care, failure to provide home security, lack of medications, and medical negligence. **2) Percentages in:** Complaints for the causes previously indicated. (June 29-July 03)

In the same way, this Autonomous Organism keeps a close watch on cases that warn about the existence of labour circles that discourage health and wellbeing schemes, pay equity and safety, and eradication of discrimination and violence at work.



(Corte 29 junio-03 julio)

Complaints in Labour Matters for: 1) Workplace Harassment; 2) Salary Reduction; 3) Sexual harassment; 4) Eviction from the Work Centre; 5) Disability Denial; 6) License Denial; 7) Unjustified Put off, and 8) Suspension of Salary. (June 29-July 03)

| Acoso Laboral | | |
|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| | IMSS | 2 |
| | ISSSTE | 2 |
| | SEDENA | 2 |
| Reducción de sueldo | | |
| | Banco del Bienestar | 1 |
| | GE Mex | 1 |
| | GE Tab | 1 |

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|----|
| Acoso sexual | | |
| | SEP | 1 |
| Desalojo de centro de trabajo | | |
| | GE Chis | 1 |
| Negativa de discapacidad | | |
| | IMSS | 1 |
| Negativa de licencia | | |
| | IMSS | 1 |
| Baja injustificada | | |
| | SEMAR | 1 |
| Suspensión de sueldo | | |
| | Ayto. El Grullo | 90 |
| | GE Ver | 2 |

Complaints on Labour Matters by Institutions

In the monitoring of the provision of public services, is appreciated the need to establish clear plans to fulfil the responsibility of the authorities to guarantee access in general, mainly by vulnerable groups and low-income areas of home and centres.

The possibilities of contagion are increased in conditions where access to decent and safe housing, adequate sanitation and water and soap necessary for good hygiene is denied.

(Corte 29 junio-03 julio)

| | | |
|-------------------------------|-----------------|---|
| Suspensión de servicio | | |
| | CFE | 6 |
| Servicio insuficiente de agua | | |
| | Ayto. San Pedro | 2 |
| | Ayto. Ecatepec | 1 |
| Cobro excesivo | | |
| | CFE | 2 |



Complaints related to Public Services: 1) Authorities with complaints about power outages, insufficient water supply, and overcharging.
2) Number of complaints for each of the above factors. (June 29-July 03)

For the CNDH, the respect and protection of human rights in case of arrests allow to warrant a correct action of the forces of order. However, for this, training must be emphasized to abide by, without exception, inspection and detention protocols. Actions that lead to arbitrary detentions can lead to other human rights violations.

| | | |
|----------------------------|--------|---|
| Detención arbitraria | | |
| | GN | 2 |
| | SEDENA | 1 |
| Agresión durante detención | | |
| | SEMAR | 3 |
| | GN | 2 |
| Abuso de autoridad | | |
| | GE Jal | 2 |
| | SEDENA | 2 |
| Cateo ilegal | | |
| | GN | 3 |
| | SEDENA | 1 |
| Uso indebido de la fuerza | | |
| | GN | 1 |

(Corte 29 junio-03 julio)

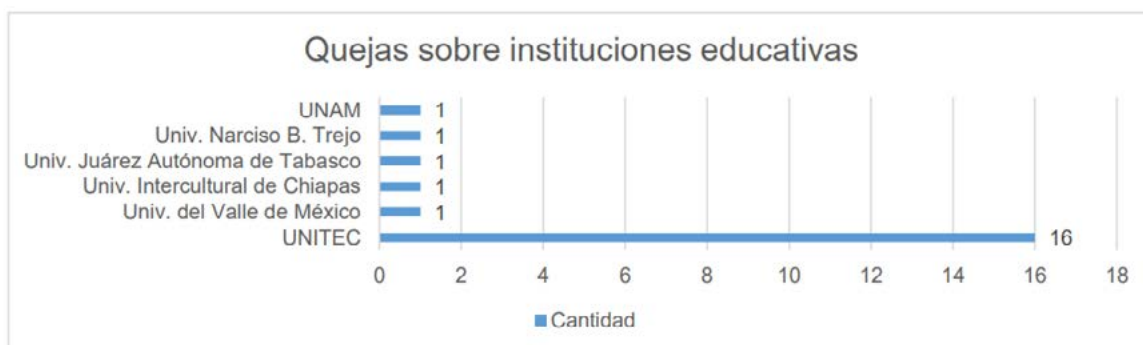


Complaints related to Security Forces. Number of cases for: Arbitrary Detention; Assault during Detention; Abuse of Authority; Illegal Search; Improper Use of force. (June 29-July 03)

Number of Complaints regarding Security Forces, by type and by Institution.

Information on discrimination in educational centres adds to the monitoring a key issue to achieve lasting peace and sustainable development, and to increase access to justice for those who experience discrimination and bullying.

Every educational Authority must ensure the right to education without discrimination as part of a minimum standard, and so that, if there are cases, the victims receive valuable information about their rights and scope.



| Autoridad señalada | Cantidad | Hecho violatorio |
|----------------------------------|----------|--|
| UNITEC | 16 | Inconformidad cambio de adscripción |
| | | Irregularidades inscripción Maestría en la UVM campus Torreón. |
| Univ. del Valle de México | 1 | Repruebo injustificado |
| Univ. Intercultural de Chiapas | 1 | Discriminación |
| Univ. Juárez Autónoma de Tabasco | 1 | Discriminación |
| Univ. Narciso B. Trejo | 1 | Discriminación |
| UNAM | 1 | Discriminación |

Number of Complaints by Educational Institution

Number of Complaints by Educational Institution in concept of: Inconformity Due to Change of Assignment; Irregularity in registration; Unjustified rejection, and Discrimination.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/Reporte_DH_11_2020.pdf

July 22, 2020

GENERAL REPORT

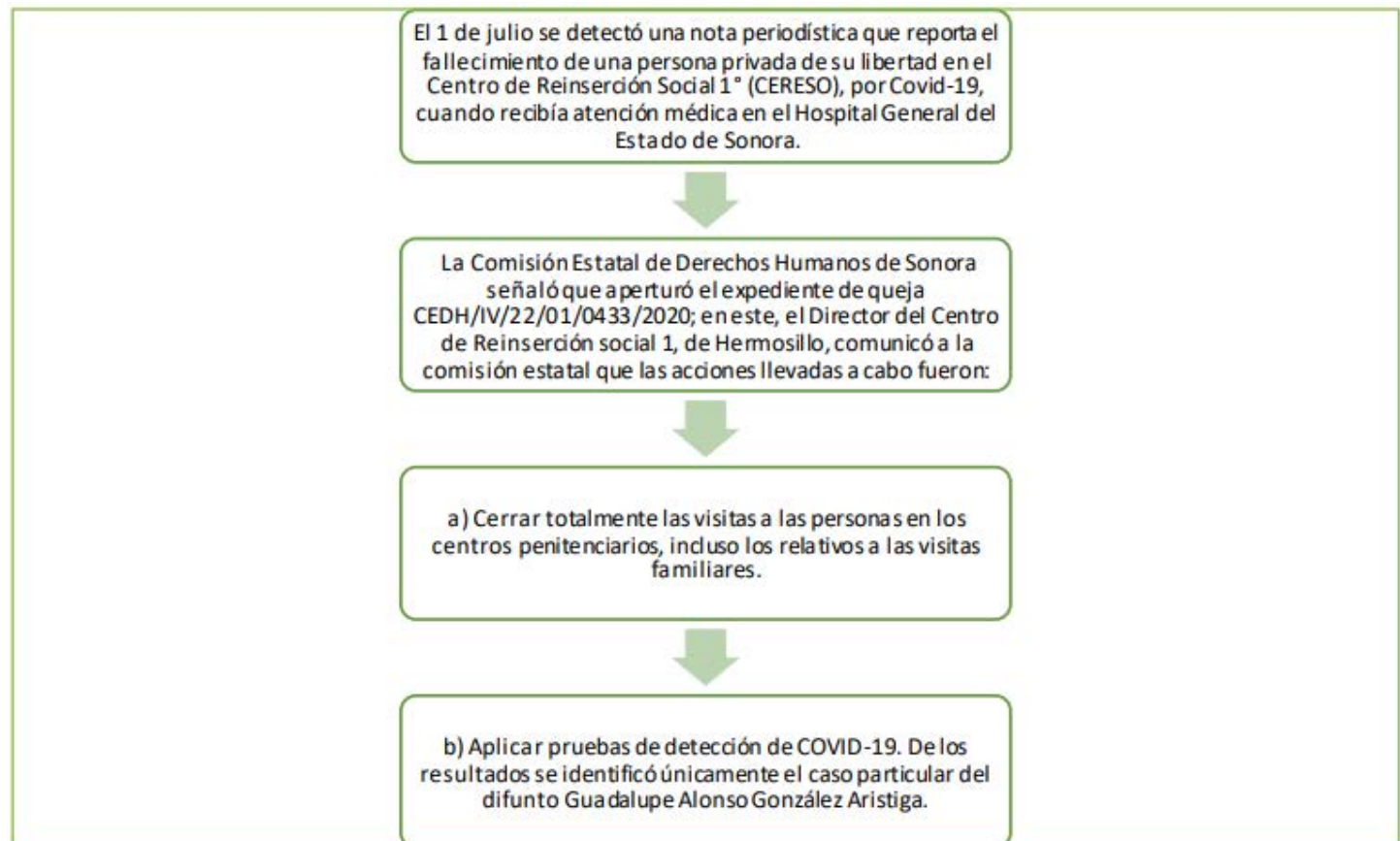
The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) establishes surveillance mechanisms that include efforts to detect early signs of intolerance, or acts or omissions that violate or threaten human rights.

For the CNDH, in addition to supervision and investigation tasks, steps are essential to adequately compensate the damage to the victims, assure that impunity does not prevail over justice, and promote accountability as an incentive for a process to secure the mission of monitoring respect for human rights by authorities.



Authorities identified by the largest number of complaints

Following up on the verifications through coordinated monitoring, through journalistic notes the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture registered several cases based on Art. 78 of the *General Law to Prevent, Investigate and Punish Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment*. In relation to the COVID-19 pandemic, the following cases were detected:



1) July, 01, 2020. While being treated from COVI-19 at the General Hospital of the State of Sonora, Guadalupe Alonso González Aristiga, a person deprived from his liberty at the Centre for Social Readaptation No. 1 died. The State Human Rights Commission (CEDH) of that federative entity opened the complaint file CEDH/IV/22/01/0433/2020.

El día 11 de junio de 2020, trasciende que en relación a que la CEDH detectó 18 internos sospechosos de Covid-19, en penales de *Pacho Viejo y Jalacingo*.

- Mediante boletín emitido con fecha de 08 de julio del año en curso, la Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos de Veracruz dio a conocer la siguiente información:
- **a. Autoridades** de la Comisión Estatal de Derechos Humanos (CEDH) llevaron a cabo revisiones a 3 Centros de Reinserción Social (CERESO) de la entidad veracruzana, en los que se detectaron casos positivos y sospechosos de coronavirus.
- **b. Durante** la supervisión realizada a los CERESO se verificó que en dichos espacios se mantienen las medidas sanitarias de prevención y de atención a casos de enfermedad por coronavirus covid-19.
- **c. Se encontró** que las autoridades de la Secretaría de Seguridad Pública (SSP):
 - Continúan realizando sanitizaciones en las diversas áreas,
 - Funcionan permanentemente túneles sanitizantes instalados en las entradas de cada una de las áreas,
 - Cuentan con insumos antisépticos, equipos de protección personal y de higiene, depósitos de gel antibacterial, aparatos médicos para medir la temperatura y medicamentos para brindar atención a casos sospechosos o confirmados
- Se verificó que los tres centros siguen contando con áreas de aislamiento, consistentes en espacios para hombres y mujeres, en los que cada PPL es atendida de manera separada.
- En conjunto, en dos CERESO, se encuentran 19 personas en aislamiento:
 - 13 por infecciones o insuficiencias respiratorias con etiología a determinar;
 - 3 por ser positivos a SARS-COV-2 y que actualmente se encuentran estables y en observación, y
 - 3 por estar en observación como medida preventiva con motivo de pertenecer a un grupo en situación de vulnerabilidad.
- En el tercer CERESO visitado no se encontraron PPL aisladas por sospecha del coronavirus COVID-19.

Caso de contagio de 86 personas (64 residentes y 22 empleados), en la Casa Hogar San Antonio, en el municipio de Victoria, Tamaulipas.

- 1) El número de residentes contagiados en Casa Hogar San Antonio, son 65, de los cuales:
 - uno presentó dificultad para respirar, brindándole la atención oportunamente,
 - una paciente con DX, cáncer renal en fase terminal, quien ingresó al Hospital Regional de Alta Especialidad, fue dada de alta el día 23 de junio, con signos vitales de la normalidad en frecuencia cardíaca y respiratoria, así como saturación de oxígeno en sangre.
- 2) Se incorporó un médico más, contando con 3 en dicho centro, se efectuó la contratación de nuevo personal para suplir al personal contagiado; se realiza monitoreo febril y signos vitales; se administran vitaminas, hidratación constante; se realizan medidas de higiene personalizadas y se mantiene vigilancia las 24 horas los 7 días de a semana.
- 3) Se establecieron protocolos guías para el manejo de COVID-19; se tomaron medidas de seguridad de higiene; se delimitaron los espacios de la institución en diferentes zonas como lo son, roja, amarilla, verde y azul; se colocaron señalamientos, dos filtros sanitarios, dispensadores automáticos de gel antibacterial, se administran vitaminas y se lleva control riguroso sobre la alimentación recomendada.
- 4) La Casa hogar cuenta con personal debidamente capacitado para la atención que requieren pacientes contagiados por el covid-19, los cuales cuentan con equipo de bioseguridad (EPP) overoles, botas, cubrebocas especiales, guantes, y bata quirúrgica.
- 5) Una de las residentes fue trasladada al hospital Regional de Alta Especializada, con sede en Cd. Victoria, Tamaulipas, siendo dada el alta el 23 de junio.
- Los protocolos implementados para salvaguardar la salud son los ordenados por la OMS y autoridades sanitarias del Estado.
- 6) Los empleados de la Casa Hogar San Antonio que se encuentran contagiados por COVID-19, son 35, ninguno de ellos, hasta el momento, ha requerido hospitalización, presentando únicamente síntomas leves en proceso de mejoría y son monitoreados por personal médico del mismo centro asistencial.

Caso sobre el Contagio COVID-2019, en el Hospital Psiquiátrico Samuel Moreno Ramírez

- **a. En el muestreo del total de 34 personas** usuarias, sobre la enfermedad por SARS COV 2 COVID-19, **al 06 de julio del 2020**, se han obtenido los siguientes resultados:
 - 4 con resultado negativo
 - 24 con resultado positivo
 - 4 con resultado no adecuado
 - 1 fue rechazada, al no haber reactivos para realizar la prueba.
 - 1 Rechazado, no hay reactivo
- **b. En el muestreo sobre personal que labora en los Centros de Salud de la Jurisdicción Tláhuac y resultados disponibles, hasta el día 06 de julio de 2020, del total de 116 personas**, se tiene que:
 - **Personal médico, del total de 12:**
 - 11 negativos
 - 1 positivo
 - **Personal de enfermería, del total de 68:**
 - 10 positivos
 - 50 negativos
 - 5 pendientes
 - 3 no adecuado
 - **Personal de intendencia y mantenimiento, del total de 30:**
 - 5 positivos
 - 21 negativos
 - 3 No adecuado
 - 1 Pendientes
 - **Personal de vigilancia, del total de 5:**
 - 3 Negativo
 - 2 No adecuado
 - **Personal de comedor, del total de 1:**
 - 1 Positivo

2) June 11, 2020. State of Veracruz. penitentiaries of Palo Viejo and Jalacingo. The State Human Rights Commission (CEDH) detected 18 inmates suspected of COVID-19. The necessary measures were taken in order to protect the prisons population.

3) June, 2020. State of Tamaulipas. Municipality of Victoria. Casa Hogar San Antonio. Eighty-six cases of contagion by COVID-19 (64 residents and 22 employees) were detected. Measures were taken.

4) July 06, 2020. Mexico City. Tláhuac. Psychiatric Hospital Samuel Moreno Ramírez. Monitoring with sampling of possible cases of contagion by COVID-19 was taken in 116 people.

Regarding the follow-up of cases of discrimination complaints, it was noted the need to reinforce and, if applicable, implement public policies where is eliminated any evidence of systemic forms of discrimination based on attributes such as age, gender, ethnic origin or socioeconomic status.



Discrimination complaints (June 29-July 2, 2020)

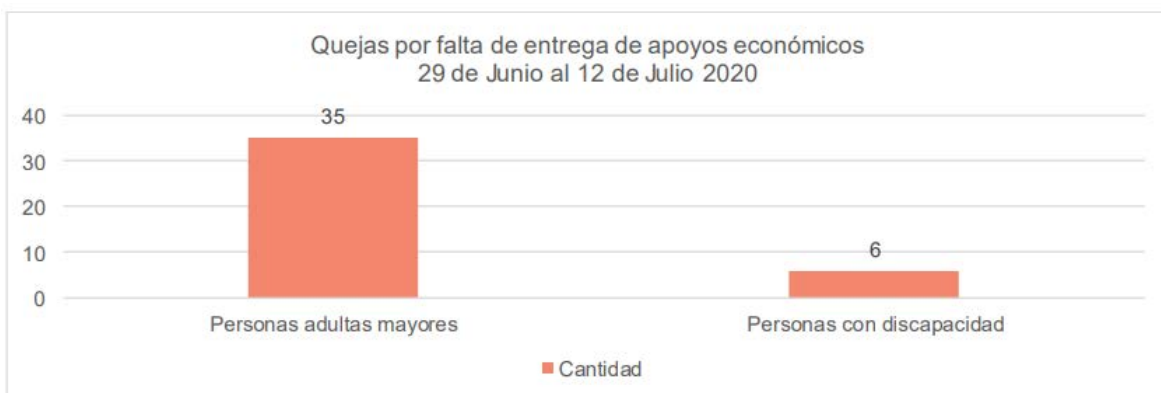
Government objectives should focus on expanding access to education and reducing dropout rates, given that certain school levels are more vulnerable to be dropped out in the absence of financial support.

Monetary assistance must not only be assigned as part of an academic accompaniment, it must also be dispersed without complex administrative procedures that affect the income of students in a way that prevents them from making decisions for their Independence and, above all, their access to education.



Complaints for non-delivery of scholarship

Although each program has precise characteristics, those that are developed for people with disabilities and elders are of maximum vigilance in order not to hinder aid and avoid delays, as it could profess a risk to the independence they need to live.



This Organism followed up on complaints presented regarding the prevailing situation of sequelae produced by judicial interventions in public accounts, the repercussion of which affects both labour issues and situations of coverage and

guarantee of access to basic public services.

Authorities that filed a complaint against the General Attorney's Office for freezing accounts



The CNDH reiterates to the people of Mexico that its doors, telephones, email and institutional webpage are open to attend to any complaint or denounce.

https://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/default/files/documentos/2020-07/Reporte_DH_12_2020.pdf

Trending Topics



International Cooperation Actions in Defence of Human Rights



EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

SUMMARY

Through the Executive Secretary's General Direction of International Organisms, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) conducts each month different International Cooperation Actions in defence of Human Rights, in the aim of optimizing results. Focused on issues of human rights violations, these actions go beyond the National framework.

Its development has implied the integration of initiatives, projects and procedures between this area and those World institutions that bring together diverse countries, both from around the World —such as the United Nations (UN) and its various specialized branches— as well as at continental level.

During July, 2020, these joint and linking actions were:

- **June 30, and July 02.** In order to contribute to the report that Dubravka Šimonovic —the UN Special Rapporteur on violence against women, its causes and consequences— will present to the UN General Assembly at its next session, in response to her request we sent the answer to the *COVID-19 Questionnaire* on the increase in domestic violence against women. We also attached complementary information: it includes this National Organism's *Violence against Women in the COVID-19 Context*.
- **July 03.** Meeting via zoom with the international non-governmental organization (NGO) SweFOR, Swedish Movement for Reconciliation. Coordinated

by the General Director of International Organisms in this meeting SweFOR raised requests for information in relation to complaints previously submitted to the CNDH. For this reason, it was asked to send the detailed information by email, which it did and was acknowledge of receipt.

- **July 06.** A statement from the president of this CNDH was sent to the representatives of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the United Nations Organization for Education, Science and Culture (UNESCO), and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF). In it, she informs that, in response to their request, she will contact them to organize a meeting on the recent reforms contrary to the best interest of children, present in some states.
- **July 06.** By realising the Special Report of this CNDH on the state of the measures to address the health emergency generated by the SARS-CoV2 (COVID - 19) in prisons, communications with that document were sent to the United Nations High Commission and the following authorities of the United Nations agencies in Mexico: Deputy Representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR); Representative in Mexico of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR); Representative in Mexico de la International Organization for Migration (IOM); Director in Mexico of the International Labour Organization (ILO)'s Office; Representative in

Mexico of UN-Women; Resident Representative in México of the United Nations Development Program (UNDP); Representative in Mexico of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF); Representative in Mexico of the World Health Organization (WHO), and Representative in Mexico of the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

This Special Report was also sent to the General Secretary of the Organization of American States (OAS); the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (Inter-American Court); the President of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR); the Executive Secretary of the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM); the Technical Secretary of the Follow-up Mechanism of the Convention of Belém do Pará (MESECVI); the President of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI); the Attorney for the Defence of Human Rights in El Salvador, and General Secretary of the Network of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the American Continent (RINDHCA); the President and Technical Secretary of the Iberia-American Federation of Ombudsmen (FIO); the national human rights institutions from Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Spain, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panamá, Paraguay, Peru, Dominica Republic, Uruguay and Venezuela; the Delegation in Mexico of the European Union, and the embassies of the following 16 countries accredited in Mexico: Germany, Argentina, Brazil, Canada, Colombia, Chile, Ecuador, Egypt, Guatemala, El Salvador, Spain, United States of America, France, Honduras, Peru, y United Kingdom.

- **July 13.** Participation on the Extraordinary Assembly Iberia-American Federation of Ombudsmen (FIO), in support of the holders of the National human rights institutions from Guatemala, Costa Rica, Peru and Bolivia, who have been threatened in their countries for their labour in defence of human rights.
- **July 14 and 15.** In response to an invitation from the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) in Geneva to participate, as a member of the bureau of that Group, in the consultation of the fundamental documents for the proper functioning of the Global Alliance, the CNDH sent a communication to its President giving approval to seven documents. It also makes comments regarding GANHRI's *Annual Report 2019*, the *Implementation Plan 2020* and the *Proposal*

for Amendments to the Accreditation Committee Statutes. This Information was used to make the online consultation of the aforementioned documents on the platform enable by GANHRI.

- **July 16.** In response to the communication of the Technical Secretary of the Network of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights in the American Continent (RINDHCA), was referred to Florence Simbiri Jaoko —Consultant from the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) for the preparation of the *Manual of Internal Displacement for National Human Rights Institutions*— a document with information on this CNDH's actions in the matter of internal forced displacement during the period 2015–2020, in order to collaborate in the creation of the aforementioned manual.
- **July 17 and 21.** An answer was given to two information's requests from the General Directorate of Human Rights and Democracy of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (SER) on the following cases, both pending before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR): Armando Álvarez Saldaña (July 17), and Héctor Manuel Riveros Hernández (July 21).

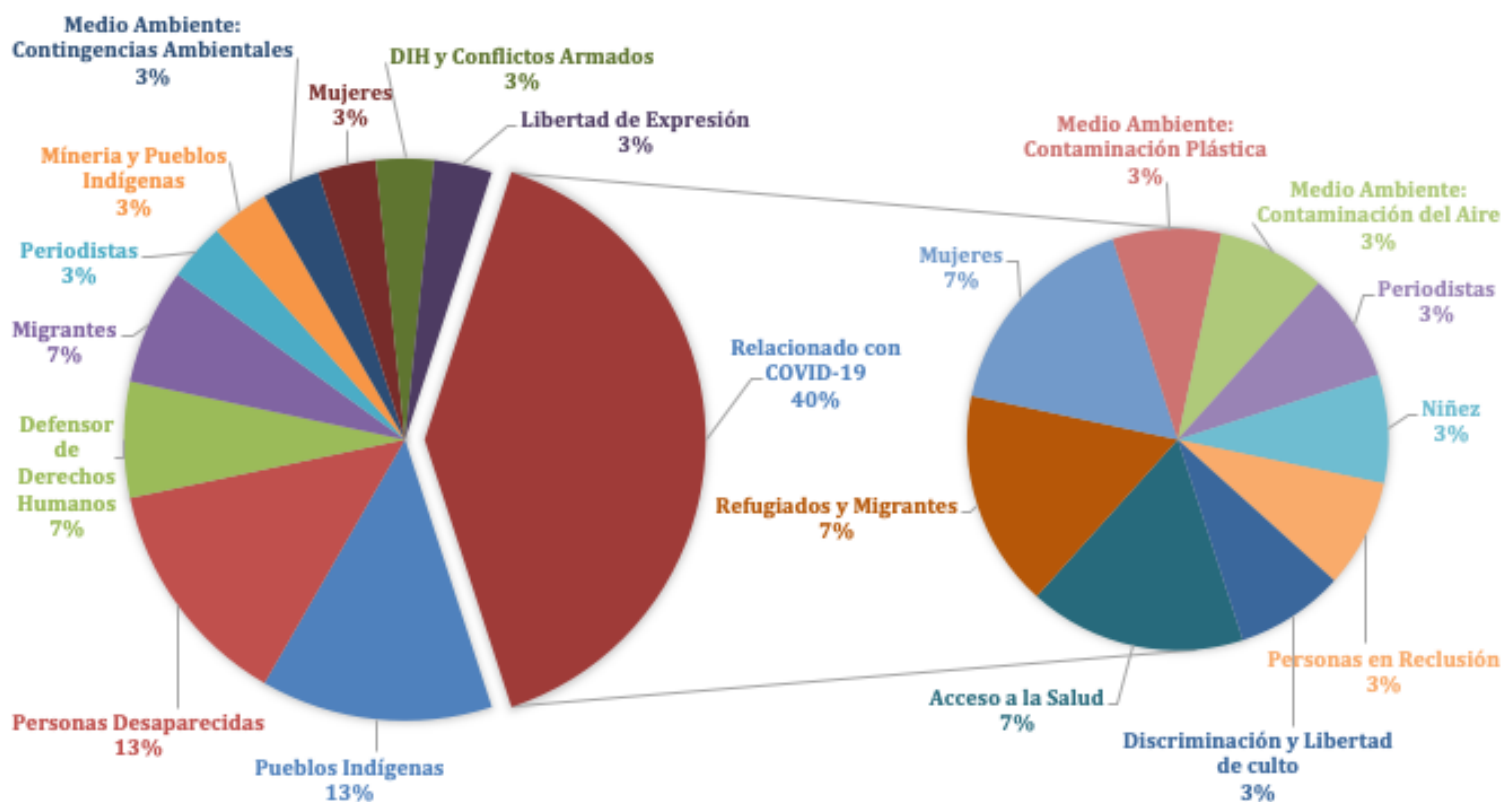
Through its Executive Secretary, the CNDH maintains the monitoring and follow-up of the activity of National and international Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO). From July 6 to 10, sixteen NGOs were actives, issuing thirty documents: Articles (7); Informative Note (7); Press Releases (6); Reports (3); Statements (2); Analysis (2); Infographic (1); Open letter; y Urgent Action (1).

In relation to COVID-19, the topics of greatest interest **(12)** were: Access to Health (2); Refugees and Migrants (2); Women (2); Environment: Plastic Pollution (1); Environment: Air Pollution (1); Journalists (1); Childhood (1); People Deprived of Liberty (1), and Discrimination and Worship Freedom (1).

Outside the COVID-19, the topics of greatest interest **(18)** were: Indigenous Peoples (4); Missing Persons (4); Human Rights Defenders (2); Migrants (2); Journalist (1); Mining and Indigenous Peoples (1); Environment: Environmental Contingencies (1); Women (1); International Humanitarian Law (IHL) and Armed Conflicts (1), and Freedom of Expression (1).

The topics are encompassed as follows:

TEMÁTICAS ABORDADAS POR ONG'S INTERNACIONALES 6 AL 10 DE JULIO 2020



ISSUES ADDRESSED BY NGOs

In relation to the issues addressed by the NGOs, stands out the correlated importance of what is linked to the COVID-19 pandemic. This can be seen in the graph on the right side, highlighting what is related to Women, Migrants and Access to Health.



Know your Human Rights

EDUCA CNDH

One of the CNDH objectives is to contribute to create a culture of human rights respect through the education and tutoring of people; therefore, the general Directorate for Human Rights Education of the Technical Secretariat of the Advisory Council offers a series of On-site and online educational activities, through its "EDUCA CNDH" entrance.

We invite you to explore our page and learn about our face-to-face and on distance educational offer. Courses, workshops diplomas and conferences provide an overview of human rights, facilitating their understanding and highlighting the importance of respecting them in all the settings of our daily life.

Free online Education

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



App CNDH ATTENDS



The **free APP** where people can enter a complaint online when their human rights have been violated by actions or omissions from an Authority or public servant.

Also, a space to know, according to the attention to a complaint, the procedural status of previously registered human rights matters.

Available in iOS y 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>

Ponciano Arriaga Influence on Legal Liberalism in Aguascalientes

Jesús Antonio de la Torre Rangel

The *Procurador de Pobres* (*Procurator for the Poor*) was born during one of the most ominous times for our nation. In 1847, the United States invaded the country, generating uncertainty and causing countless internal political changes. These transformations gave rise to many varied exceptions to the principle of legality. In addition to the economic and social crisis that prevailed at the time, all this contributed to accentuating the inequalities between the different classes in society.

Shortly before, in 1841, in Yucatán, Manuel Crescencio Rejón's voice had been raised to establish a local constitutional instrument to control abuses of power and legality: *Amparo*. Both mechanisms, *Amparo* and *Procuraduría de Pobres* [*Office of the Procurator for the Poor*], responded to the same desire: the prompt and effective protection of human rights against their violations.

Ponciano Arriaga was concerned, fundamentally, with the creation of a special legal organism meant to monitor the development of the administration of justice and the administration in general, having among its main obligations the defence and patronage of the poor, both in court and outside. As deputy to the State Congress of San Luis Potosí, on February 7, 1847, he presented to his fellow-deputies the proposal for the establishment of the Offices of the Procurators for the Poor as institutions that defend their rights.

Arriaga began by describing poverty and explaining who the poor are, that "helpless, needy [...] abandoned class", those who we see "naked and hungry, everywhere aggravated, everywhere oppressed." He also wondered: "Who is responsible for the protection, the *amparo*, the defence of this unhappy class which I refer? [...]" So what does society do for the poor? Nothing. How are their rights protected? No way." For this reason, he proposes the creation of a State institution whose purpose would be to defend the poor: that would be the first *Procuraduría de Pobres*, with three procurators for the poor as holders.

This institution was established under the rules of the *Law of Procuraduría de Pobres*; to give us

a clear idea of the functions of the prosecutors, the following items are basic:

Art. 2. *It will be their obligation to deal exclusively with the defence of helpless persons, reporting to the respective authorities, and requesting prompt and immediate reparation for any excess, injury, humiliation, mistreatment or outrage that is committed against them, in the judicial order, in the political or in the State's military, whether it originates from some authority, or has it from any other public official or agent.*

Art. 6. *Once the complaint is received, in one or the other case, the respective authorities will proceed without delay to find out the fact, order the reparation of the injury, and apply legal sentence when it is fair, or to decide the culpability of the authority, public official or agent against whom the complaint was filed. In the event that the act deserves a serious punishment, they will place the guilty one at the disposal of a competent Judge, and the procurators for the poor will agitate the shortest term of the trial.*

Art. 7. *The procurators of the poor will have at their disposal the State Printing Office, in order to be able to make public, provided they understand that justice has not been done, the conduct and procedures of the authorities against whom they complained. The paper's cost, in these cases and those of Art. 5, will be charged to the State income.*

Art. 8. *The procurators of the poor, alternating each week, will visit the Courts, public offices, prisons and other places where the fate of the poor may be interested in some mitigation, and ex officio they will formulate the corresponding complaints about how many abuses come to their notice.*

Art. 13. *In addition to the duties indicated in the previous articles for all the particular cases, it will be the obligation of the prosecutors to find out about the needs of the poor class, demand the authorities the due remedy, promote the teaching, education and morality of the people, and all those social improvements that ease their miserable situation. With this sacred objectives, these representatives will have an agreement in weekly session, being able to request data and news from all State offices. These sessions will never be declared concluded until something has been agreed in the sense indicated in this article.*



Calendario Cívico

12 DE JULIO DE 1865

Muere en San Luis Potosí el jurista Ponciano Arriaga, liberal que participó en la redacción de la Constitución de 1857.

Foto: <https://twitter.com/EFEMERIDESMX/status/752837519507648512>

CIVIC CALENDAR. June 12, 1865. The jurist Ponciano Arriaga, a liberal who participated in the drafting of the Constitution of 1857, dies in San Luis Potosí.

Another great contribution from Ponciano Arriaga is the figure of the *Public Prosecutor*: it was established in the Constitution of Aguascalientes of 1861. It determines the existence in the State of a First-rate official under the names of *Public Prosecutor* and *Defender of the Rights and Interests of the Poor*. He would be chosen by direct popular election.

One of the Public Prosecutor's obligations was the full defence of poor people, just like the San Luis Potosí's procurators for the poor. Formally, as prosecutor his functions had to do with the responsibility of public officials from the highest level —governors and judges, for example— to the lowest position.

The most important regulatory articles of this legal figure are:

Art. 107. They are faculties of the Public Prosecutor:

I. Accusing the Governor of the State before Congress for the crimes referred to in Article 116 during the period of his assignment, and after this, for the faults he has committed in his exercise and that are not specified in the same article.

II. To indict the deputies, magistrates of the Superior Court of Justice, and its Office Secretary and the General Treasurer, for the same crimes and for those indicated in Articles 119 y 120.

III. Asking responsibility for the senior officials and lower employees, by corresponding authorities or courts.

IV. Finally, intervene and represent the public vindictment in all liability cases. Demand that the courts, in the name of public vindictiveness, apply the penalties to the offenders of the law.

As for the Public Prosecutor contributions, the **Art. 108** established them:

I. Give to the Congress a written Report, in the last days of April and September, about the misdemeanours committed by civil servants, and the state that the Administration sustains in all its branches.

II. Hear and defend the interests and rights of the notoriously poor who request it, and appear promptly before the appropriate person in all cases that they request.

III. Recuse suspected judges in the name and with the power of citizens, and demand responsibility for those who delay the dispatch of cases or do not substantiate them in accordance with the law.

IV: Sponsor poor citizens in civil and criminal causes.

Many authors have pointed out that these contributions are antecedents to human rights defence institutions, such as the *ombudsperson*, the National Human Rights Commission and the states Commissions for the defence of human rights.

<http://historico.juridicas.unam.mx/publica/rev/hisder/cont/20/cnt/cnt13.htm#P28>

<https://archivos.juridicas.unam.mx/www/bjv/libros/7/3187/17.pdf>



THE CNDH PROMOTES AND PROTECTS YOUR RIGHTS

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