

NEGATIVE BALANCE

HUMAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

December 2021

SIGNOS VITALES
EL PULSO DE MÉXICO

Executive summary

A NEGATIVE BALANCE

The fight for respect and compliance with human rights in Mexico is not recent. This fight has been in force for years; it has carried tons of effort and, unfortunately, many lives in between. To talk about human rights is to talk about respect for people's lives, activities, and aspirations they could want or have. In Mexico already in the XXI century, the human rights violation still represents a massive burden on the country and its people. This issue looks more and more complicated to eliminate and solve.

Despite the most effective strategy to defend and promote the enforcement and observance of human rights is through the institutions' building and consol-

idation, the current government has made a systematic effort to weaken the institutional counterweight and to destroy the capabilities of the government, and disappear the bodies that could and should provide a balance that all democracies should have and which are an essential requirement for development.

Even though, Mexico's Article 1st of the Constitution establishes that human rights are the pillar and foundation of the Mexican State. Their violation and minimization continue to be the rule, not the exception which substantially affects the country and its people. This way, the report: *Balance negativo. Los Derechos Humanos en Mexico* (Negative Balance.

Human Rights in Mexico) reports how human rights are disregarded and allows, at the same time, to have a panoramic view of when and where these rights are violated, taking into account the institutions that do not respect them, the lack of policies and actions that, precisely, do not allow to make effective legal mandates.

CONCERNING CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS in the current regime, there are several generalized and systematic violations; it is worth comment that linked to the authority abused during the exercise of its functions this administration has built a legal framework that violates human rights itself. The Forfeiture Proceeding Law, The National Guard Law, National Law of the Registry of Detentions, General Law of the National Public Security System, National Law on the Use of Force, and the amendment to the 19th Constitutional Article highlight. All in all, these dispositions infringe at least 25 constitutional and conventional rights such as the right to private property, security, legal certainty, and due process. Regarding the right to life, the security, and integrity of people, it is known that according to INEGI (2021f), from 2018 to 2020 have been the years with the most intentional homicides in Mexico's history (33 thousand 740,

VIOLATIONS OF CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS IN THE CURRENT REGIME ARE GENERAL AND SYSTEMATIC:

Amendment to the 19th Constitutional Article

Forfeiture Proceeding Law

National Guard Law

National Law of the Registry of Detentions

General Law of the National Public Security System

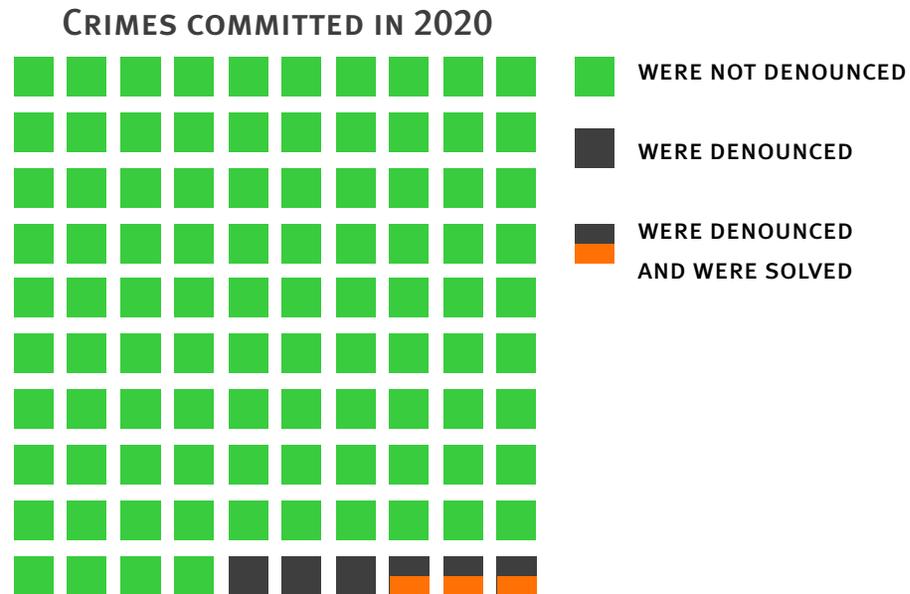
National Law on the Use of Force

AT LEAST, 25 CONSTITUTIONAL AND CONVENTIONAL RIGHTS ARE VIOLATED.

34 thousand 689, and 34 thousand 558 intentional homicides, respectively). If the trend keeps steady, 2021 could be the most violent. The National Survey of Victimization and Perception of Public Safety (ENVIPE for its acronym in Spanish) shows that 93.3% of the crimes committed in Mexico during 2020 were not reported or investigated. From 6.7 left in which investigation folders were opened by the Public Prosecutor's Office, in the 48.4% of the cases, nothing happened, or the report was not solved, representing an increase of four points regarding 2019 numbers. In 60.7% of the cases, the reasons why people victims of a crime decide not to report are attributable to the authority (INEGI, 2021d).

DUE PROCESS AND LEGAL CERTAINTY are some rights from those clearly violated by the state authorities. In 2019, the National Commission of Human Rights (CNDH for its acronym in Spanish) and the Public Human Rights Bodies (OPDH for their acronym in Spanish) registered 7 thousand 393 arbitrary detentions in the complaint folders marked as allegedly human rights-violating (CNDH, 2020). This crime represents 4.1% of the total complaints in the human rights institutions in Mexico. The most pointed out institutions by these arbitrary detentions were municipal and state police which gathered 34.4% and 30.5%, respective-

INTENTIONAL HOMICIDES			
2018	2019	2020	2021
33 THOUSAND 740	34 THOUSAND 689	34 THOUSAND 558	



ly, followed by the Office of the Attorney General of Mexico with 22.7% of these pointings.

CONCERNING THE RIGHT TO FREEDOM AND RIGHT OF SPEECH, the situation is no less alarming. By the end of 2019, 180 thousand 102 people were deprived of their liberty in correctional facilities and 1 thousand 432 adolescents in juvenile detention centers. Concerning the legal status that this population deprived of its liberty presented, 63 thousand 726 people had no sentence. That is to say, four out of every ten people incarcerated have had no trial to prove their innocence.

The organization Article 19 reported that from January 2020 to October 2021, 145 assassinations against journalists had been reached for reasons probably related to their work. From these, 25 have been registered during Lopez Obrador’s term, and only in 2021 seven have been registered. This situates Mexico as among the most lethal countries for journalists, compared only to Afghanistan (UNESCO, 2021). The same organization revealed that during the first semester



4 OUT OF EVERY 10 PEOPLE INCARCERATED HAVE NOT BEEN PROVED GUILTY

INSTITUTIONS WITH MORE ARBITRARY DETENTIONS:

STATE POLICE	34.4%
MUNICIPAL POLICE	30.5%
GENERAL ATTORNEY’S OFFICE	22.7%

AGGRESIONS AGAINST JOURNALISTS

YEAR	SEMESTER/S	AGGRESIONS
2021	1	362
2020	2	692
2019	2	602

of 2021, 362 aggressions against journalists had been registered, more than half of total aggressions registered in 2020 (692). Most of the aggressions are intimidations and harassment (31.2), followed by threats (14.9%), physical attacks (9.6%), and public power misused (9.6%).

TALKING ABOUT THE ISSUE OF HUMAN RIGHTS FACING POLICIES AND MEGA-PROJECTS of the current government, according to the National Guard Annual Activities Report, during 2020, 6 thousand 815 toll

blockades were registered on federal highways. From those 360 were solved through discussion, the National Guard participated effectively in 5.3%. From the total blockade of tolls, 43.2% were carried out during the second quarter, the worst moment of the recent economic crisis. This means an average of six blockades per day, or a blockade every four hours. At the same time, the most affected federative entities are Sonora (29%), Nayarit (27.2%), Sinaloa (24.6%), and Mexico City (4.8%) (SSCP, 2021). According to the same source, 1 thousand 122 robberies in motorway and federal territories (SSCP, 2021), which corresponds to 94 robberies on average, approximately three per day.

The federal executive has sent several legal modifications to the Mexican Parliament to modify the game rules in the energy market in Mexico. These rules intend to benefit the Federal Electricity Commission (CFE for its acronym in Spanish) over the rest of the energy industry participants, assigning a guaranteed gain of 54% without limits. The company's participation can cover up to 100% of the creation of the energy, which in the end will affect the investment that private investors have made (Gaceta Parlamentaria, 2021), but it will focus most of the power in the Energy Department in hydrocarbon matter. These modi-



Image: Photo Twitter SCT Michoacán/Latinus at <https://tinyurl.com/yc32nb5f>

In 2020:

**OF 6,815 TOLL BLOCKADES IN HIGHWAYS,
THE NATIONAL GUARD SOLVED THROUGH
DIALOGUE 360 = 5.3%**

**1,122 ASSAULTS IN HIGHWAYS, ALMOST 94
ASSAULTS PER MONTH, OR 3 ASSAULTS PER DAY.**

fications are to be carried out despite the enormous investment done by private investors in the Mexican energy market, which reduces investors’ trust in the Mexican market, and violates the legal certainty when applying the law retroactively.

The Acquisitions, Leases, and Services of the Public Sector Program (PAAAS for its acronym in Spanish) consider a specific part for the “Advice, diagnosis and sceneries to attend the problems and need of the relocation of houses and homes located in the Right of Way of the Mayan Train” for 4.3 million pesos. According to PAAS at least 2 thousand 994 one-or-more-house properties, and approximately 3 thousand 286 homes, were identified on the current Right of Way. The program above estimates that costs related to the project (land acquisition, building, housing acquisition, and supervision) rise to 3 thousand 579 million pesos (Fonatur, 2021). The previous information implies that the government will have exceeded the project cost in the relocation matter in 2022 without finishing the project and carrying on a record of abuses to the inhabitants’ rights.

The most significant infrastructure projects of the current federal administration have been plagued by reports of environmental, economic, budgetary, human-

itarian, and labor issues. Almost all these emblematic projects of this government, such as the building of Mayan Train, the Felipe Ángeles Airport, or Dos Bocas Refinery, have been characterized by complaints from workers and their unions who demand respect of their labor rights and their safety at work.

In September 2020, Pemex (Petroleos Mexicanos) was already the company with the most significant death rate, and according to multiple testimonies from workers gathered by Bloomberg and Stillman (2020), the work conditions have never been adequate. According to the weekly report about COVID-19 contagion in workers and rights-holders of Pemex, up to November 23, 2021, 3 thousand 756 dependants have died (workers, rights-holders, retirees, and relatives), and 26 thousand 779 COVID-19 confirmed cases in the same population. This information implies that the fatality rate for rights-holders of Pemex is 14%.

LETHALITY IN PEMEX FROM COVID-19:

NUMBER OF CASES	DEATHS
26,779	3,756
LETHALITY RATE:	14%

2,994 HOUSE PROPERTIES WITH 3,286 HOUSEHOLDS LOCATED IN THE RIGHT OF WAY OF THE MAYAN TRAIN WILL COST MEXICO 3,579.3 MILLION PESOS.

WITH REGARD TO SOCIAL RIGHTS, AN EXACERBATED INACTION FROM THE GOVERNMENT DUE TO THE PANDEMIC STANDS OUT. The problem is enormous. As an investigation elaborated by the General Directorate of Distribution and Publications (2019) of the Belisario Domínguez Institute of the Senate of the Republic (IBD for its acronym in Spanish) indicates that only between 2000 and 2018 (18 years) the CNDH recorded more than 130 thousand alleged violation rights complaint files, issuing 1,285 recommendations, where the 88% of the complaints and 85% of the recommendations point to civil authorities. In the case of the children and adolescent population, the percentage of people with access to social protection mechanisms was 35.9% in 2010 and increased slightly to 38.9% in 2018. In the case of the elderly, in 2018, only three of every ten people (28.1%) of 65 years old received a pension or retirement (contributory and non-contributory) for a sum equal or more significant than the average poverty line by income (equivalent to the cost of the basic food and non-food basket) a lower figure than in 2010 (43.1%) (Coneval, 2019).

Unfortunately, the disaster that the virus COVID-19 made is evidenced in the sharp increase of 12 percentage points in the lack of access to services to reach 28.2% of the population between 2018 and

2020. This implies that almost three of every ten people stopped being affiliated to public institutions of social security (IMSS, federal or estatal ISSSTE, Pemex, Army or Navy), to private medical services, or reported not having the right to receive the services provided by the Health and Welfare Institute (Insabi for its acronym in Spanish) (Coneval, 2021b). According to Coneval (2021b), an effort to reduce the lack of food access was made since 2014. However, in 2018 and 2020, the population who lacked nutritious and good-quality food increased slightly, remaining at similar levels of 22.2% and 22.5%.

From January 1 to December 31, 2020, a total of 954 files related to gender-based violence and violation of women's rights were counted, where discrimination and work harassment are the most reported (CNDH, 2020). In Mexico, the reason for maternal deaths is 56.3 deceases for every 100 thousand estimated births, which represents an increase of 28.3% regarding the same dates from the previous year (Epidemiologic week N.46 of 2021) (Secretaría de Salud, 2021). The 66.1% of 15-year-old women or more have suffered a type of violence throughout their lives which corresponds to almost 31 million abused or attacked women (Signos Vitales, 2021b). Of the total aggressions against women, 49% refer to emotional

violence, 41.3% sexual violence, 34% physical violence, and 29% economic, patrimonial or work-discriminatory violence (INEGI, 2016).

The young population of 3 to 21 years old that do not go to school and has no mandatory education increased from 15.6% in 2018 to 16.7% in 2020. The loss of income derived from the lockdown measures worsened the poverty situation of young people, reporting an increase in adolescents and young people poverty (12 to 29 years old) from 42.3% in 2018 to 46.1% in 2020 (Coneval, 2021a). The ECOVID-ED finds that nearly two million 126 thousand people between 3 and 24 years old did not enroll in the 2020–2021 school year for reasons associated directly with the COVID pandemic. 1.9 million did not enroll due to lack of money or resources (INEGI, 2020f).

THE POPULATION WITH A DISABILITY OR VULNERABILITY IS MORE EXPOSED TO HAVING THEIR RIGHTS VIOLATED. According to the population and housing census 2020, this situation is faced by 4.9% of the country's total population. Of this percentage, 53% are women, and 47% are men (INEGI, 2020b). According to The National Child Labor Survey (ENTI for its acronym in Spanish), it is estimated that 3.27 million people from 5 to 17 years old are in child labor conditions. 2 mil-

DATA ABOUT WOMEN SITUATION

2020	954 FILES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AND VIOLATION OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS
2021	56.3 DEATHS OUT OF EVERY 100 THOUSAND BIRTHS INCREASE OF 28.3% OF MATERNAL MORTALITY



TYPES OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

EMOTIONAL	49%
SEXUAL	41.3%
PHYSICAL	34%
ECONOMICAL, PATRIMONIAL OR LABORAL	29%

lion are in not-allowed occupation mode; one million 340 thousand are subordinated and paid workers; 107 thousand 500 are self-employed workers, and 547.2 thousand are non-paid workers. This implies that from the underage people that work in non-permitted conditions in the current legislation, 27.1% are not receiving payment for working and risking their physical and mental integrity (INEGI, 2019c).

According to CNDH (2016), in Mexico, indigenous people and communities are in a structural discriminating situation and socio-political and economic disadvantage regarding the rest of the population. This situation is faced by 11 million 800 thousand people in indigenous homes, according to the Population and Housing Census 2020 (INEGI, 2020b). In addition, 41% of speakers of indigenous languages are in poverty, and 35.7% more in extreme poverty (INEGI, 2020b), which damages their social condition and wellbeing. The 2020 Census shows that 23.1% of the indigenous language native speakers are not affiliated with any health services; 47.5% are women, and 52.5% are men. Of the total affiliated, 83.7% are affiliated to a health service public institution, and only 0.4% have the right to private insurance (INEGI, 2020b).

POPULATION OF 3 – 21 YEARS OF AGE WHO DO NOT ATTEND SCHOOL AND DO NOT HAVE MANDATORY EDUCATION LEVEL

2018	15.6%	
2020	16.7%	

2 MILLION 126 THOUSAND CHILDREN AND YOUTH DID NOT ENROLL IN 2020–2021 ACADEMIC YEAR.

1.9 MILLION DID NOT REGISTER BECAUSE OF LACK OF RESOURCES OR MONEY.

YOUTH LOSS OF INCOME BECAUSE OF COVID-19 CONFINEMENT

2018	42.3%	
2020	46.1%	

3.27 MILLION PEOPLE BETWEEN 5–17 YEARS OLD ARE IN CHILD LABOR

CONCERNING THE IMPORTANCE OF THE ENVIRONMENT CONSERVATION AND PROMOTION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT the good development and compliance of environmental rights are essential for an integral development of people (CNDH, n.d.1),

Based on the World Resources Institute (WRI), in 2019, Mexico occupied the 24th place of 164 evaluated countries in the Water–Stress National Rank internationally as *the number two in Latin America* (González, 2019). The CONAGUA (National Water Commission) recognizes the serious water issue in the country. Eight of the 13 hydrological regions of the country suffer water stress, two–thirds of the population inhabit regions with little water, and out of 653 aquifers, 157 show overexploitation. In the first half of 2019, nine states of the Mexican Republic decreed environmental contingencies due to high pollution rates that increase the risk of health impact to all the population, and on top of that, it accelerates global warming (Martínez, 2019).

The Resources for Adaptation and Climatic Change Effects Mitigation presented an upward trend in 2021, but a budgetary cut of 3 thousand 732 million pesos for 2022, representing the same proportion of GNT in 2022 and 2019 (0.9%). The Transition Strategies for

ABOUT WATER	
HYDRIC STRESS	8/13 REGIONS SUFFER
653 ACUÍFEROS	157 OVER EXPLOITATION

10 MILLION PEOPLE DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO WATER

RESOURCES TO ADJUST AND MITIGATE THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE		
2021	RISING	
2022	3,732.1 MDP	

PROMOTION OF CLEAN TECHNOLOGIES AND FUELS		
2020		0.5%
2022	19,421.8 MDP	0.1% (CUT OF –65.2%) 

Promoting Cleaner Technologies and Fuels from 2020 to 2022 reports a budgetary cut of 19 thousand 421.8 million pesos (this represents 65.6% of the intended budget in 2020), and as a proportion of the GNT, it went from 0.5% to 0.1% in the same period. The administrative expenses for Natural Resources and Environment increased to 40 thousand 795.9 million pesos, representing only 0.5% of GNT for 2019–2021, and 0.6% for 2022 (SHCP, 2021b; SHCP, 2021c).

The challenges in Mexico to promote, respect, protect, and guarantee human rights according to the principles framed in the Constitution seem to be more complex to achieve, due to a decrease of the institutional capabilities in budgetary terms and competent human resources. There is subordination in the decision-making process before different political actors, and the removal and destruction of public bodies in many cases. This situation is evident through the notorious contradiction between the governmental discourse and the political implementation that defend, promote, and assure the respect of human rights of the Mexican population.



Image: Gender violence/Milenio at <https://tinyurl.com/ysb6dzek>

THIS REPORT ALLOWS HAVING IMPORTANT INFORMATION CONCERNING THE ENFORCEMENT OR INFRINGEMENT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO. Nevertheless, the most critical legacy resides in the way data and indicators are interpreted and presented. The impact of figures and the study cases used to humanize different rights violations allow a heartbreaking panoramic on the problem's accurate dimension that is lived in the country. From the slightly more than 50 fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution, there is a type of violation or infringement in practically all of them.

The stage that the inattention and little compliance of the human rights by the Mexican government force new actors to make strategic alliances to soundly demand the full enforcement of the rights that every individual has. Civil society, academics, and private initiatives must find adequate channels to have more effective advocacy that allows transforming the law disregard, culture into a one where the obedience and observance of the rights is the only rule. The massive sum of voices that demands respect and dignity for people has already started, and Signos Vitales pretends to contribute with one more piece to building a better Mexico.

In slightly more than 50 fundamental rights enshrined in the Constitution, there is a type of violation or infringement in practically all of them.

This situation demands full respect and dignity for the rights of every individual.



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DECEMBER 2021



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