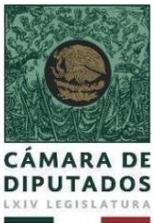




COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

COMMISSION POPOSAL	SHOULD SAY	OBSERVATION
FIRST CHAPTER	PROVISIONS	GENERAL
<p>Article. It corresponds to the government instances, established in the Third Title of this Law, within the scope of their respective competences, to respect, protect, progressively guarantee and, where appropriate, protect the Human Right to water and the Human Right to sanitation. The instances of citizen participation and community management listed in the Third Title of this Law must respect, protect and assist in guaranteeing the fulfillment of both rights.</p> <p>Article. To guarantee the right to water and the right to sanitation, the government agencies, within the scope of their respective powers, established in the Third Title</p>	<p>Article. Corresponds to the government instances, established in the Third Title of this Law General, within the scope of their respective powers, respect, protect, monitor the correct application and progressively guarantee, and, where appropriate, protect the Human Right to Water, and the Human Right to Sanitation and the Human Right to a Healthy Environment. The instances of citizen participation and community management listed in the Third Title of this General Law, must respect, protect and assist in the guarantee of compliance with both said rights.</p> <p>Article. To guarantee the Human Right to Water, the Human Right to Sanitation and the Human Right to a Healthy Environment, the instances of</p>	<p>Throughout the document, we make corrections to Writing, Syntax, Spelling, and Punctuation. Please review carefully.</p> <p>We recommend putting General Law, instead of just Law.</p> <p>Capitalize the first letters of the words in "Human Right to Water", as well as, the "Human Right to Sanitation". And add the Human Right to a Healthy Environment.</p>



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HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

prone to them or who also live in marginalized or disadvantaged areas.

Article. To guarantee the principle of progressiveness and the maximum use of available resources, the "Commission" based on permanently updated information on the dimensions of the human right to water and sanitation will integrate the indicators and compliance goals in the short, medium and long term. term of the right to water and the right to sanitation to the *(define specific planning instrument, which in this case is proposed to...*)*

National Strategy for Water Sustainability and Sustainability.

Article. To guarantee the principle of equality, non-discrimination and inclusion in access to drinking water and sanitation services, the government bodies established in Title Three of this Law must establish verifiable programs and actions with the aim of eliminating existing inequalities. in access rural, peri-urban and urban areas, as well as to eliminate inequity based on gender and

socio-organizational, or who live in areas prone to them, or who live in socioeconomically marginalized or disadvantaged areas.

Article. In order to guarantee the principle of progressiveness and the maximum use of available resources, the "Commission" (?) based on permanently updated information on the dimensions of the Human Right to Water, the Human Right to Sanitation and the Human Right to an Environment Healthy Environment, which will integrate the indicators and compliance goals in the short, medium and long term of these Human Rights of Law _____ Human Right to Water and the Human Right to Sanitation to the *(define specific planning instrument, which in this case is proposed to...*)* National Strategy for Equity Sustainability and _____ Sustainability Sustainability and Water Sustainability.

Article. To guarantee the principles of equality, equity, non-discrimination and inclusion in access to drinking water and sanitation services, the government bodies established in Title Three of this General Law must propose, establish and coordinate programs, protocols, strategies and measurable actions and _____

It is important to add the natural disasters and also the **Socio-Organizational ones**, which are all those derived from large concentrations of people. This can be considered the most harmful to the population, and in turn is the most ignored.

Some of its manifestations are: suicides, rapes, alcoholism and drug addiction.

It is recommended to set the name fully assumed by the "Commission".

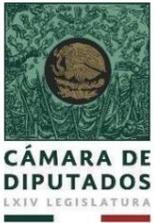
Change to uppercase. And add the Right Human to a Healthy Environment.

We put the name of the National Strategy as it has been handled in some articles of this law.

According to the UN definition

sustainable is related to protecting and preserving nature, and sustainable is when it comes to meeting the needs

economic, social and ecological



COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

<p>the exclusion of groups or individuals in conditions of vulnerability or social inequality mentioned in <i>Article XX</i>.</p> <p>Article. In the federal order, the Executive Power and the Chamber of Deputies and in the local order, the Congresses and the governments of the Federative Entities must program and authorize a sufficient budget; investment items and within the scope of its powers, authorize a progressive, differentiated and affordable rate structure to ensure the operation, maintenance, continuity and affordability of water and sanitation services, guaranteeing their sustainability.</p>	<p>verifiable; to reduce the social gap, with the aim of eliminating existing inequalities in access in rural, peri-urban and urban areas, as well as eliminating inequity based on gender and the exclusion of groups or individuals in conditions of vulnerability or inequality mentioned in Article XX. (?)</p> <p>Article. At the federal level, the Executive Power and the Chamber of Deputies, and at the local level, the Government Congresses of the Federal Entities and the respective Congresses, must program and authorize a sufficient budget, investment items and, within the scope of their powers, authorize a progressive, differentiated, fair and affordable rate structure to ensure quality, operability, improvement, maintenance, continuity and affordability of water and sanitation services, guaranteeing their sustainability in the short, medium and long term.</p>	<p>people, for which we consider that the National Strategy above all is sustainable to achieve the sustainability of Nature. We also include equity, because that is how it is handled in other titles.</p> <p>Specify item.</p> <p>We recommend including these words to give greater emphasis to what you are looking for.</p>
<p>COMMISSION PROPOSAL</p>	<p>SHOULD SAY</p>	<p>OBSERVATION</p>



COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

SECOND CHAPTER	HUMAN RIGHT	THE WATER
<p>Article. In the national territory, every person has the Human Right to water for personal and domestic use in a sufficient, healthy, accessible, affordable and acceptable way.</p> <p>The government instances will guarantee this right according to the principle of progressiveness and maximum use of available resources. Within the scope of their powers, they will be obliged to respect, protect, guarantee and promote the Human Right to water so that it can be exercised by current and future generations.</p> <p>Article. Water for personal and domestic use must be supplied of a quality that is safe for drinking and food preparation and for personal and domestic hygiene.</p> <p>Water for personal and domestic use must be free from the presence of microorganisms, organic and inorganic chemical substances</p>	<p>Article. In the national territory every person everything inhabitant has the Human Right to Water, for personal and domestic use in a responsible manner, equitable, sufficient, healthy, accessible, affordable and acceptable.</p> <p>It is the obligation of government agencies They will guarantee to guarantee all the inhabitants of the Mexican Republic the Human Right to Water, according to the principle of progressiveness and maximum use of available resources. Within the scope of their powers, they will be obliged to respect, protect, guarantee, enforce and promote the Human Right to water, this right, so that it can be exercised by present and future generations.</p> <p>Article. The water supplied by the responsible bodies of the three levels of government, federal, state and municipal, for personal and domestic use must ensure and comply with quality and potability standards for human consumption and use, both for to drink and prepare food as for the</p>	<p>We suggest defining the legal figure of "person" to avoid confusion with natural or legal person, including the concept in the First Title of this law and that we recommend explaining better. So we better propose the word "inhabitant".</p> <p>We recommend including these words to give greater emphasis to what you are looking for.</p>



COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

toxic and radiological hazards that constitute a threat to human health.

Drinking water safety measures will be established in accordance with the Official Standards Mexican and international reference guides.

Article. The public water supply service must be affordable, in such a way that the cost of the public service that provides water for personal and domestic use should not exceed 3% of household income.

personal and domestic hygiene.

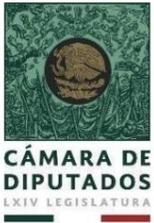
Water for personal and domestic use must be free from the presence of microorganisms, toxic organic and inorganic chemicals, and radiological hazards that pose a threat to human health.

Drinking water safety measures will be established in accordance with the Official Mexican Standards and international reference guides.

Article. The public water supply service must be affordable and equitable, in such a way that the cost of the public service that provides the water for personal and household use should not exceed 3% of total household income.

In accordance with the extension of the principles of equity and justice, the fees for the use of water supplied by the public service, in home services other than consumption, hygiene and human and domestic use of primary need, such as: swimming pools, pits from of ten thousand liters, artificial lagoons, among others, must be regulated and applied by government agencies

In this paragraph, our proposal aims to apply the conscious use of drinking water, to point out that the Human Right to water does not justify its abuse, as well as to define responsibilities so that users of the public service who exceed it are subject to obliged to pay what is fair, the latter to guarantee the sustainability of the service.



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HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

Article. The water supply for each person must be sufficient and continuous for personal and domestic use, including to meet the basic needs of consumption, food preparation, laundry, sanitation and personal and household hygiene. The volume of vital basic access to satisfy basic needs and protect the health and dignity of the population corresponds to 100 liters per day per person. However, the volume of basic vital access may be increased according to the conditions of availability, and the social, environmental, economic and cultural characteristics.

The Basin Councils will be responsible for calculating the increases in the volume of vital basic access per inhabitant at the regional level with the support of the Mexican Institute of Water Technology or, where appropriate, with Universities, **Civil Organizations** or local Research Institutes.

corresponding.

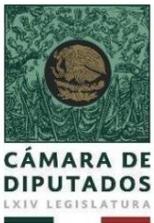
Article. The water supply for each person must be sufficient and continuous for personal and domestic use, including to satisfy basic needs for consumption, food preparation, laundry, sanitation and personal and household hygiene. The volume of vital basic access to satisfy basic needs and protect the health and dignity of the population is estimated at an average of 100 liters per person per day. However, the volume of basic vital access may be increased according to the needs and

availability conditions, social, environmental, economic and cultural characteristics, and geographic, geological and climatological conditions.

~~The Basin Councils~~ Those responsible for calculating the increases in the volume of vital basic access per inhabitant at the regional level will be the Basin Councils with the support of the Mexican Institute of Water Technology or, where appropriate, with Higher Education Institutions among them Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges, Civil Organizations or Local Research Institutes.

We include some concepts to make this article clearer and more complete.

In the same way we complement on the Higher Education Institutions.



COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

Article. The public water service must be accessible in such a way that the infrastructure of the water services must be located in their homes, educational, health, work institutions and other public spaces. In the process of progressive realization, intermediate solutions such as water points used in a community way can contribute to the fulfillment of human rights obligations in the short term, taking into consideration that people with some specific obstacle can access them, and that the time and distance involved in accessing it do not take away opportunities from those responsible in households or put their physical integrity at risk, particularly that of women and girls.

Article. The City Councils and Mayors by themselves or through the Municipal Potable Water and Sanitation Systems or the Intermunicipal Potable Water and Sanitation Organizations

Article. The public water service must be accessible, in such a way that the infrastructure of the water services must be located, installed correctly and be functional in their homes, in educational, health, labor institutions and in other public spaces.

In the process of progressive realization, intermediate solutions, such as water points used in a community way, can contribute to the fulfillment of Human Rights obligations in the short term, taking into consideration that people with some specific obstacle or impediment can access to them, and that the time and distance involved in accessing them imply access to them, do not take away opportunities from responsible people in households or put their life at risk.

physical integrity of family members, particularly in the cases of women, girls and boys, women, older adults and people with disabilities,

Article. The City Councils and Mayor's Offices by themselves, or through the Municipal Potable Water and Sanitation Systems, or the Intermunicipal Potable Water and Sanitation Organizations of

We include some words to give greater clarity to what is meant in this article.

As part of Human Rights, it is necessary to include children in general, women, the elderly and people with disabilities. Also, this is the way and in the order it has been included in other titles.



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HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

of the Federative Entities will establish **actions** so that gradually and progressively:

- I. Increase the endowment of infrastructure, its maintenance and coverage in the public supply of drinking water to reduce inequalities in access and availability of water;
- II. The water supply is regularized in the areas that lack continuous supply;
- III. Water supply is guaranteed quality for human consumption;
- IV. The right to a physically accessible water supply service is guaranteed for groups or individuals in conditions of vulnerability or social inequality.

the Federal Entities, will establish actions to that gradually, progressively and **efficiently**:

- I. **Reduce the social gap and increase** the provision and **installation of infrastructure**, as well as its **maintenance and coverage** in the public supply of drinking water, with the aim of **reducing inequalities** **inequities in access, obtaining and disposal of water**;
- II. The water supply is regularized in the areas that lack continuous supply;
- III. The supply of quality water for human consumption and use is **guaranteed**;
- IV. The right to public water supply service is guaranteed, so that **it is physically accessible** for groups or individuals in conditions of vulnerability or social inequality.

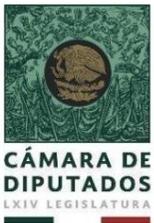
All this in accordance with the social and legal obligations of protection, preservation and restoration of ecosystems, of which natural water sources are part based on the Rights of Nature.

Efficiency is very important.

We include some words to give greater clarity to what is meant in this article.

Inequities: inequalities that generate injustice.

One of our goals is that the human rights align in importance and correlation with the Rights of Nature.



COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

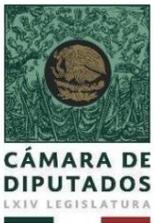
<p>Article. Actions are considered violations of the right to water the following:</p> <p>I. Grant for consumption ^{concessions} other than domestic ^{applications} and the public, putting at risk the water available in volume, quality and equity for these uses.</p> <p>II. Grant ^{concessions} for consumption other ^{applications} than domestic and the public, putting at risk sustainable use for the latter.</p> <p>III. The budget reduction for programs and actions related to the progressive fulfillment of the right to water;</p> <p>IV. Contamination of bodies that are direct or indirect sources of supply of water;</p>	<p>Article. Actions are considered violations of the Human Right to Water the following:</p> <p>I. Grant concessions for consumptive uses other than domestic and public, putting at risk that they put at risk the water available in volume, quality, distribution and equity of the water available for these uses(.);</p> <p>II. Grant concessions for consumptive uses other than domestic and to the public that put sustainable use for the latter is at risk(.);</p> <p>This is added:</p> <p>III. The diversion, retention and non-application of resources for programs, infrastructure and equitable distribution for the fulfillment of the Human Right to Water;</p> <p>IV. The budget reduction to programs and actions related to the progressive fulfillment of the Human Right to Water;</p> <p>V. Contamination of water bodies that are direct or indirect sources of supply</p>	<p>Change to uppercase.</p> <p>(.); - This means remove dot and add semicolon.</p> <p>Well applied the sustainable concept.</p> <p>Proposal to avoid illicit actions of diversion, retention and non-application of resources destined for the Human Right to Water.</p> <p>The important titles as in this case Human Right to Water, put them with the</p>
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COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

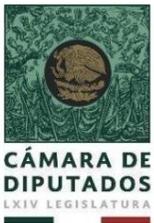
<p>V. The absence of monitoring of the quality of the Water;</p> <p>SAW. The absence of frequent publication of the monitoring result of the quality of Water;</p> <p>VII. The absence of transparency and dissemination of information on water quality from the entities that provide drinking water services and government agencies that have the mandate to monitor and make information transparent and disseminate it among the population.</p> <p>VII. Deny the public service of water supply for acts that may be considered discriminatory;</p> <p>IX. Deny the provision of the vital basic volume to the population that due to their conditions of vulnerability cannot afford their payment.</p>	<p>of water by any individual or group belonging to communities, governments or companies that contribute passively or actively to that effect, either by action or omission;</p> <p>[REDACTED]</p> <p>This is added:</p> <p>SAW. The absence of efficient infrastructure for the equitable distribution of water;</p> <p>VII. The absence of monitoring of the quality of the Water;</p> <p>VII. The absence of frequent publication of the water quality monitoring result;</p> <p>IX. The lack of transparency and dissemination of information on water quality from supply entities, drinking water services and government agencies, [REDACTED]</p> <p>that they have the mandate to monitor and make information transparent and disseminate it among the population(.);</p> <p>X. Deny the public service of water supply, for acts that may be considered discriminatory or corrupt;</p> <p>XI. Deny the provision of the basic vital volume to the population, which due to their conditions of vulnerability cannot afford their</p>	<p>first letters capitalized. And we recommend specifying who can contribute to contamination, and how.</p> <p>Proposal to reaffirm the importance of infrastructure as a government obligation for the Human Right to Water.</p> <p>(.); - This means remove dot and add semicolon.</p>
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COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

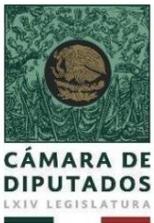
<p>X. Deny information on sources of supply and water quality that influences the ability of communities and society in general to manage your resources;</p> <p>XI. Arbitrary or unjustified interruption or disconnection of the public water supply service;</p> <p>XII. The construction of equipment and urban infrastructure in the areas of groundwater recharge and discharge and in hydrological protection zones and/or the authorization of the same by the authorities;</p> <p>XIII. The provision of public water service in unhealthy conditions;</p> <p>XIV. The deliberate alteration of valves, pumps or any type of equipment with the purpose of interrupting the supply service;</p>	<p>payment(.);</p> <p>XII. Deny information on sources of supply and water quality, which influences the ability of communities and society in general to manage their means;</p> <p>XIII. Arbitrary interruption or disconnection or unjustified public water supply service;</p> <p>XIV. The deliberate alteration of valves, pumps or any type of equipment with the purpose of interrupting the supply service;</p> <p>XV. The construction of urban equipment and infrastructure in groundwater recharge and discharge areas and in hydrological protection zones and/or without or with its authorization by the authorities;</p> <p>XVI. The provision of public service water in unsanitary conditions;</p>	<p>Section XIV of the original draft was uploaded to continue the logical sequence of the proposal. Remember that by integrating our two proposals, the numbering changed, so it does not coincide with the numbering of the commission proposal.</p>
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COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

<p>XV. The determination of rates that do not consider adequate affordability schemes based on the users' ability to pay, especially groups in a situation of vulnerability;</p> <p>XVI. Institute the supply in pipes and tandeos as a permanent and non-emergent form of supply;</p> <p>XVII. The omission or unjustified delay for the repair or corrective actions of leaks;</p> <p>Y</p> <p>XVIII. Others that contravene the components of the right to water.</p>	<p>XVII. The determination of rates that do not consider adequate affordability schemes based on the payment capacity of the Users, especially groups in a situation of vulnerability;</p> <p>XVIII. Institute the supply in pipes and tandeos as a permanent and non-emergent form of supply;</p> <p>XIX. The negligence, omission or unjustified delay, for the repair or corrective actions of leaks and other alterations in the infrastructure that affect the distribution and supply of the Water; Y</p> <p>XX. The others that contravene the components of the Human Right to Water.</p>	<p>We capitalize the word Users, because that is how it appears in other titles of this law.</p> <p>We also include negligence, as well as other alterations to the infrastructure.</p>
<p>COMMISSION PROPOSAL</p>	<p>SHOULD SAY</p>	<p>OBSERVATION</p>
<p>CHAPTER THREE</p>	<p>HUMAN RIGHT TO SANITATION</p>	
<p>Article. In the national territory, every person has the right to access safe, dignified, affordable and culturally acceptable health facilities and services in their homes, educational, health, work institutions and other public spaces; since in the municipalities,</p>	<p>Article. In the national territory, every person, every inhabitant, has the right to access safe, decent, affordable, and culturally acceptable health facilities and services in their homes, educational, health, and work institutions, and other public spaces; since in the municipalities,</p>	<p>As in the Second Chapter of this draft, it is recommended to define the legal figure of "person" to avoid confusion with a natural or legal person, including the concept in the First Title and</p>



COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

demarcations, towns and communities of the federative entities have systems of Quality sanitation appropriate to the socioeconomic and hydrogeological conditions that guarantee the collection, conduction, treatment and disposal or reuse of wastewater and the elimination of excreta.

The government instances will guarantee this right according to the principle of progressivity and, within the scope of their competences, they will be obliged to promote, respect and protect it.

Article. The State Water Commissions; Municipalities by themselves or through the Potable Water and Sanitation Systems and/or the Community Organizations of Water and Sanitation Services and the Intermunicipal Organizations of the Federal Entities must undertake specific actions so that coverage is gradually and progressively increased. of sanitation, drainage and rainwater systems, sewerage and treatment systems. The "Commission" shall make sure to schedule and allocate resources

demarcations, towns and communities of the federative entities have systems of quality sanitation appropriate to the socioeconomic(,) and hydrogeological conditions, which guarantee the collection, conduction, storage, treatment and disposal or reuse of wastewater, as well as the responsible disposal of excreta.

~~The government instances will guarantee this right It is the obligation of the government instances to guarantee the Human Right to Sanitation, according to the principle of progressivity and, within the scope of their competences, they will be obliged to promote, respect and protect it.~~

Article. The State Water Commissions(;), the Municipal Councils by themselves or through the Potable Water and Sanitation Systems, and/or the Community Organizations of Water and Sanitation Services and the Intermunicipal Organizations of the Federal Entities, must undertake concrete actions so that the coverage of sanitation, drainage and rainwater systems, sewerage, and storage and treatment systems is increased gradually and progressively. The Commission" (?)

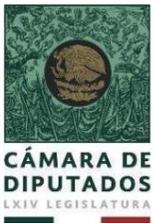
which we recommend to explain better. So we better propose the word "inhabitant".

(,) – this means remove comma.

Add the full name of the right.

(;), – this means remove semicolons, to add a comma.

It is recommended to put the full name assumed by the Commission.



COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

federalized programs that help finance these actions.

Article. The public sanitation service must be affordable. In the case of the population that can prove conditions of vulnerability, the cost must not exceed 3% of household income.

Article. The public sanitation service must be located within or in the immediate vicinity of each home, workplace and educational or health institution; and access to these must have safe and well-lit roads to guarantee the physical integrity of people;

Article. The “Commission” in Coordination with the State Water Commissions will promote actions and incentives for the progressive increase

You must ensure that you program and make available resources from federalized programs that contribute to financing these actions.

Article. The public sanitation service must be affordable and equitable. In the event that the population that can prove conditions of vulnerability, the cost must not exceed 3% of total income of home.

In accordance with the extension of the principles of equity and justice, the fees for public sanitation services, in home services other than human and domestic use of primary necessity, must be regulated and applied by the corresponding government agencies.

Article. The public sanitation service must be located within or in the immediate vicinity of each home, workplace and educational or health institution(;), and access to these must have safe and well-lit roads to guarantee the physical integrity of the communities. people (;).

Article. The “Commission” in Coordination coordination with the State Water Commissions, will promote actions and incentives for the progressive increase of

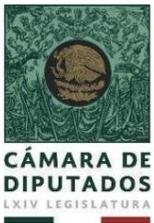
We suggest including equitable.

And we also suggest regulating home services other than human and domestic use of primary need.

(;), – this means remove semicolons, to add comma.

(;). – this means remove semicolons, to add a point.

Drop capitalization in coordination. It is recommended to establish the full name assumed by the “Commission”.



COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

treatment and reuse of wastewater for industrial, commercial and domestic users.

Article. The Ministry of Health and its Institutes, in coordination with the Federal Entities, will implement measures focused on the prevention, treatment and control of diseases associated with the lack of adequate sanitation services and water contamination.

Article. The contamination of water sources by individuals will be sanctioned in the terms of this Law, without prejudice to the criminal sanctions indicated in the other laws.

Article. The contamination of water sources by action or omission of **public servants** will generate responsibilities and will be sanctioned in the terms of this Law, without prejudice to the administrative sanctions established in the Law on the matter.

treatment and reuse of wastewater for industrial, commercial and domestic users, for which they must **modify their internal hydraulic systems so that the treated water is not combined with drinking water.**

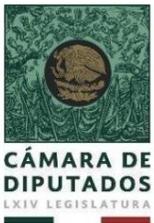
Article. The Ministry of Health and its Institutes, in coordination with the Federal Entities, will implement programs and **measures focused on the prevention,** treatment and control of diseases associated with the lack of sanitation services. suitable and water pollution.

Article. The contamination of water sources by individuals will be sanctioned in the terms of this Law, without prejudice, **contradiction or obstruction, of the criminal sanctions indicated by the other laws on the matter.**

Article. The contamination of water sources by direct or indirect **action, negligence or omission** of public servants or government agencies, will generate **responsibilities and will be sanctioned** in the terms of this Law, without prejudice, contradiction or obstruction, of the established **administrative sanctions. in the law** on the matter.

A proposal so that it can be fulfilled with actions for the treatment and reuse of wastewater.

We include some words to make the article more complete and clear.



COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND

RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

Article. Actions are considered violations of the human right to sanitation:

- I. Deny the public sanitation service for acts that may be considered discriminatory;
- II. Arbitrary or unjustified interruption or disconnection of the public sanitation service;
- III. The installation of latrines or septic tanks that do not consider mechanisms for the collection, treatment and elimination or reuse of wastewater or excreta;
- IV. The budget reduction to programs and actions related to the progressive fulfillment of the human right to sanitation;
- V. Contaminate bodies of water;

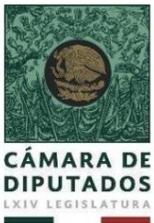
Article. Actions are considered violations of the Human Right to Sanitation:

- I. Deny the public sanitation service for acts that may be considered discriminatory or corrupt;
 - II. Arbitrary or unjustified interruption or disconnection of the public sanitation service;
 - III. The installation of latrines or septic tanks that do not consider mechanisms according to the sanitation standards for collection, storage, treatment and disposal, or the reuse of wastewater or excreta;
- This is added:
- IV. The diversion, retention and non-application of resources for programs, infrastructure and equitable distribution for the fulfillment of the Human Right to Sanitation.
 - V. The budget reduction to programs and actions related to the progressive fulfillment of the Human Right to Sanitation;
- SAW. Contaminate bodies of water such as rivers and

Change to capital letters because it is an important title.

Proposal to avoid illicit actions of diversion, retention and non-application of resources destined to the Human Right to Sanitation.

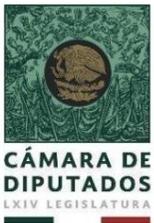
Taken from our proposal for the Title Second and also of what is established in



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<p>SAW. The absence of design and execution of projects for the comprehensive sanitation of rivers;</p> <p>VII. The lack of control, surveillance and monitoring of wastewater discharges;</p> <p>VII. Do not suspend and, where appropriate, revoke concessions that those that fail to their comply with conditions in terms of elimination progressive polluting discharges;</p> <p>IX. The lack of operation and maintenance of the sanitation infrastructure;</p> <p>X. The determination of rates that do not consider adequate affordability schemes based on the payment capacity of users, especially groups in a situation of vulnerability;</p> <p>XI. Deny information about the monitoring of</p>	<p>other water sources such as: canals, streams, streams, springs, lakes, lagoons, wetlands, estuaries, seawater, cenotes, springs, mangroves, swamps, among others;</p> <p>VII. The absence of design and execution of projects for the comprehensive sanitation of rivers basins and bodies of water;</p> <p>This is added: VII. The absence of efficient infrastructure for the equitable regulation of sanitation;</p> <p>IX. The lack of control, vigilance and monitoring permanent on wastewater discharges;</p> <p>X. Not to suspend and, where appropriate, not to revoke concessions that do not comply with their obligatory conditions, in terms of progressive elimination of polluting discharges;</p> <p>XI. Lack of operation, maintenance and improvement infrastructure for sanitation;</p> <p>XII. The determination of rates that do not consider adequate affordability schemes in</p>	<p>other titles, so that the text is consistent throughout the law.</p> <p>Proposal to reaffirm the importance of the infrastructure as a government obligation for the Human Right to Sanitation</p> <p>The "no" was missing for it to make sense prayer.</p> <p>We include improvement as what is missing to be able to efficiently comply with the Human Right to Sanitation.</p>
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<p>discharges and pollution of bodies of water; Y</p> <p>Others that contravene the components of the right to sanitation.</p>	<p>depending on the payment capacity of the Users, especially groups in a situation of vulnerability;</p> <p>XIII. Deny information on the monitoring of discharges and pollution of water bodies; Y</p> <p>XIV. The others that contravene the components of the Human Right to Sanitation.</p>	<p>We capitalize the word Users, because that is how it is handled in other titles of this law.</p> <p>Missed adding a Roman numeral for the last text.</p>
COMMISSION PROPOSAL	SHOULD SAY	OBSERVATION
CHAPTER FOUR	HUMAN RIGHT TO A MEDIA	HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT
<p>UN Proposal</p>	<p>Article. Every person or inhabitant of the national territory has the right to a healthy environment for their development and well-being. It is considered a healthy environment to enjoy healthy and balanced bodies of water and ecosystems.</p> <p>Article. The State shall guarantee respect for this right. Damage to Nature and deterioration environmental, will generate responsibility for whoever provokes it in terms of the provisions of the law.</p>	<p>This right is added as a right that the UN itself through the Commission National Human Rights considers fundamental:</p> <p>“...the human being is in a indissoluble relationship with its environment and nature, so that our quality of life, present and future, our health and</p>



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Article. The federal, state and municipal entities will guarantee the Human Right to a Healthy Environment through the natural recharge of aquifers, as well as their care, protection, preservation, maintenance, restoration and regeneration of biological cycles, in accordance with the Rights of Nature, Rivers and Water Sources, and for the benefit of the population.

Article. The overexploitation of aquifers will be definitively prohibited, without exception, and any other action that may affect the Human Right to an Healthy

even our material and cultural heritage is linked to the biosphere; in this sense, the dignity, autonomy and inviolability of the person depend on their effective defense. In other words, our life depends on the life of the planet, its resources and its species.”

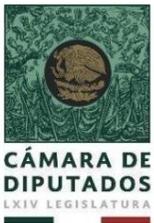
We include the Rights of Rivers and other Water Sources in the next chapter.

CHAPTER FIVE RECOGNITION OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES AS SUBJECTS OF RIGHTS

SHOULD SAY

OBSERVATION

Article. GENERAL PROVISIONS: RECOGNITION OF RIVERS AND WATER SOURCES AS SUBJECTS OF RIGHTS



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I. It corresponds to the government instances, established in the Fourth Title of this General Law, within the scope of their respective competences, to recognize, respect, protect and progressively guarantee the fundamental rights of the rivers that include other water sources, and the basins.

II. The government instances in the scope of their respective competences will approve laws, plans, projects, programs and other measures that are deemed pertinent, to guarantee the Rights of the Rivers and other water sources.

III. *Definitions.*

Yo. **Rivers:** means a large natural current of water, usually freshwater, flowing into the ocean, lake, or other body of water and generally fed along its course by converging tributaries.

ii. **Water sources:** they are understood as

I: The Rights of Rivers and other Water Sources must be the cornerstone for protection, preservation and restoration.

II: And government efforts are necessary for this purpose, so that it can be fully implemented.

These definitions are included here for a better understanding, however it is also necessary that they be included in the First Title of General Provisions of this law. On the other hand, in the draft that we were given, we needed to include the right to sanitation in Roman numeral XXVI, being better as follows: "Human Right to Water, and apart, "Human Right to Sanitation", in the same way include the Human Right to a Healthy Environment, the Rights of Nature and the Rights of Rivers and other Water Sources.



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the bodies of water comprised, in addition to rivers, by: canals, streams and streams that flow continuously or intermittently, as well as lakes, lagoons, permanent and ephemeral wetlands, underlying groundwater, estuaries and other natural waters that together form a watershed.

iii. **The basin:** means a delimited area of natural or intervened land in which the water accumulates by gravity, does not evaporate and escapes through a common outlet, considering part of it the ecosystems and native biodiversity.

IV. *Beginning.*

The inhabitants of the national territory have the right to make use of Nature for their well-being within ecological limits without polluting or exploiting it, and acknowledge that:

Yo. Human beings are part of the Nature, they are not separate from it, and they must strive to live in harmony with it.

Art. 4: These are some basic principles of the Rights of Nature. Because this Title is framed in a specific law on rivers and not an exclusive law regarding the Rights of Nature, these minimum principles will at least help guide its interpretation.



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<p>rivers, water sources and all the Nature in general;</p> <p>ii. The Rights of Nature including the Rights of Rivers and other Water Sources, and the Human Rights to Water, Sanitation and a Healthy Environment they are inseparable;</p> <p>iii. Nature is a living being, indivisible, and it is made up of all its ecosystems and species; Y</p> <p>IV. Therefore, your rights are recognized. as a collective entity subject to rights.</p>	
<p>SHOULD SAY</p>	<p>OBSERVATION</p>
<p>Article. THE FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND WATER SOURCES</p>	
<p>I. <i>Fundamental Rights.</i> Rivers and other water sources are recognized as living entities that possess inalienable rights arising from their very existence. These rights include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. The right to flow; ii. The right to exercise its essential functions with the ecosystem; 	<p>I.: These are rights recognized by the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Rivers, an initiative of civil society, leading water experts around the world and the UN through its Harmony with Nature program, to define the rights basic of which all the rivers of the planet are holders. Putting these rights into practice will require follow-up from the government, but including them in this law will serve as a solid foundation.</p>



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- iii. The right to be free from all contamination;
- iv. The right to feed and be fed by its tributaries;
- v. The right to native biodiversity;
- saw. The right to regeneration and restoration;
- vii. and The right to be represented by government authorities and the authorities of towns and communities.

For your right to flow, the flow must, at a minimum, follow natural flow patterns and be sufficient to maintain the health of the ecosystem, and of the entire river system. In addition, the rivers themselves are holders of the waters that constitute the minimum guaranteed flows.

Their right to essential functions with the ecosystem includes flooding, movement and deposition of sediments, obtaining groundwater, adequate habitat for flora and fauna

It is also recommended to include these concepts in the First Title of this law.



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native, among other essential functions.

II. *Public participation and access to justice.* Rivers and other water sources have the right to relevant participation in all decision-making processes that may affect their well-being. They also have the right to access to justice. Therefore, to rivers and water sources

they are recognized for their ability to enjoy and exercise, as subjects of rights, as well as active legitimacy to be heard before government bodies, being represented by their guardians or legal guardians.

III. *Obligations.* The government bodies, through their bodies responsible for the three levels of government, including the federal, state and municipal levels, and the inhabitants of the national territory, shall:

Yo. Protect, preserve and restore rivers and water sources as a global objective of the government and society;

II. This is inspired by international laws that give access to a healthy environment.

III. It is important to establish human obligations, in addition to simply listing the Rights of Nature.



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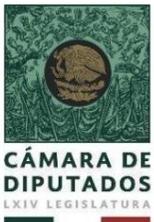
ii. Assess and take into account the best interests of rivers and water sources in all actions or decisions related to them; Y

iii. Apply the precautionary principle in activities that may result in the irreversible reduction of rivers and water sources, which includes the extinction of species, the destruction of ecosystems and the permanent alteration of natural cycles.

IV. *Dam ban.* To enforce these rights corresponds to the government agencies, established in the Fourth Title of this Law

General, within the scope of their respective powers, not to allow the construction of any dam or reservoir in the rivers of the national territory or other applicable water sources, except when it is necessary to fulfill a social and/or ecological purpose that is impossible to achieve. by alternative means, based on the studies that the Educational Institutions

IV. Dams drown entire river ecosystems. If they are approved, it must be done very carefully and backed up with scientific studies.

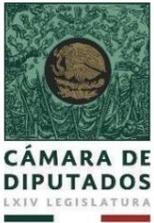


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<p>Higher among them Universities, Polytechnics and Colleges, Civil Organizations, Research Institutes and the Basin Councils, carry out.</p> <p>Dams and other reservoirs will also require the full, prior and informed consent and authorization of the affected peoples and communities. In addition, the federal government through its dependencies will be responsible for evaluating whether existing dams and other reservoirs comply with the provisions of this article and, if not, it must issue recommendations on how to achieve full compliance with it, including through the dismantling of the existing dam and reservoirs, when necessary.</p>	
SHOULD SAY	OBSERVATION
Article. THE GUARDIANS OR LEGAL TUTORS OF THE RIVERS AND WATER SOURCES	



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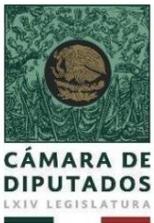
- I. **Representation and Protection of Rivers and Water Sources.** The figure of Representation and Guardianship of Rivers and Water Sources will be the Guardians or Legal Tutors, and they will be appointed with the purpose of serving as the main figure in charge of promoting the rights and interests of the rivers, water sources and hydrographic basins of the national territory. These representatives will form part of an autonomous authority called the "Council of Guardians" that will be part of the National Citizen Water Council, the Citizen Water Comptroller of the Community Public Organism and the Basin Councils, whose duty will be to represent, defend and promote the Rights of the Rivers and other Water Sources.
- II. **National Water Guardians.** There will be a guardian or legal guardian for each state of the Mexican Republic called "National Water Guardians", who will have the duty to represent the rights and interests of all rivers, water sources and hydrographic basins per state, and will be hierarchically dependent on the Council of Guardians and will be subject to its guidance and supervision.
- III. **Regional Water Guardians.** There will be a "Regional Water Guardian" for each River Basin Council. The Regional Water Guardians will be the voice of the river basin in particular and will be hierarchically dependent on the Council of Guardians, and will be subject to its guidance and supervision.

I. *The Guardians or Legal Tutors of the rivers* are as important as establishing their fundamental rights.

This figure creates a voice for nature. Without them the Rights of Nature

they can be ignored, as has happened in other countries such as Bolivia and Ecuador.

II and III: This is our basic structure proposal to guarantee a combination of national and local experience.



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IV. **Guardian Duties.** The Guardians or Legal Tutors must defend the Rights of the Rivers and other Water Sources, in all the ways they consider necessary, through:

- Yo. Represent rivers and water sources in any legal proceeding or before any government agency that is empowered to make decisions that may affect rivers and water sources;
- ii. File legal actions against any person or body that violates or attempts to violate the Rights of Rivers and other Water Sources;
- iii. Enter into contracts on behalf of rivers and water sources;
- IV. Regularly organize and promote public and open meetings that allow citizens deal with any issue, project, initiative, concern or complaint related to rivers and water sources before the Guardians or Legal Tutors;
- v. Represent rivers, water sources and watersheds in international forums and agreements, including transboundary water agreements and international environmental treaties;
- saw. Issue public and written statements regarding all significant actions taken on behalf of rivers and other water sources that justify that such actions recognize and defend the Rights of Nature; Y
- vii. Carry out their duties as Guardians or Legal Tutors, always within the framework of the laws and regulations on the matter.

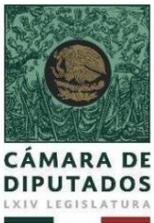
IV. These are the specific duties of the guardians to ensure that they act exclusively in the interest of rivers, without consideration of external interests.



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CHAPTER SIX	GUARDIANSHIP OF	LAW
<p>Article. The government agencies, within the scope of their powers, will adopt the necessary measures to prevent individuals, groups, companies or other entities from undermining in any way the enjoyment of the human right to water and the human right to sanitation in the community.</p> <p>Mexican republic.</p> <p>Article. Any person who has been the victim of alleged violations of their right to water and/or their right to sanitation must have with legal resources and the defense of these rights.</p> <p>The National Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic; the Human Rights Commissions of the 32</p> <p>The Federal Entities and the Prosecutor's Offices of the 32 Federal Entities will promote actions so that the victims of violations of the human right to water and the human right to sanitation have access to adequate reparation; consisting of the restitution of his</p>	<p>Article. The government agencies, within the scope of their powers, will adopt the necessary measures to prevent individuals, groups, companies or other entities from undermining in any way the enjoyment of the Human Right to Water, and the Human Right to Sanitation, the Human Right to a Healthy Environment, in the Mexican Republic.</p> <p>Article. Any person who has been the victim of alleged violations of their right to water, and/or their right to sanitation and/or their right to a healthy environment must also have full right to have judicial resources and to defend them.</p> <p>The National Human Rights Commission and the Office of the Attorney General of the Republic(;) , as well as the Human Rights Commissions and the Prosecutor's Offices of the 32 Federal Entities and the Prosecutor's Offices of the 32 Federal Entities, will promote actions so that the victims of violations of the Right Human Rights to Water, and the Human Right to</p>	<p>It is a right that any person can defend their human rights.</p> <p>(;) , – this means remove semicolons, to add comma.</p>



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right, compensation, satisfaction or guarantees that the facts will not be repeated.

Article. People must file complaints when the exercise of the right to water and sanitation is limited by acts, facts or omissions of the instances of government, a company or an individual taking into account the limitations and restrictions established by this Law.

The Human Rights Commissions will provide accompaniment and advice mechanisms to present complaints or denunciations before the Prosecutor's Offices about alleged violations of the Human Right to water and/or sanitation by individuals; by public officials or by individuals with the tolerance or consent of a public servant.

Sanitation and the Human Right to a Healthy Environment, have access to adequate reparation (;) consisting of the restitution of their rights, compensation, satisfaction or guarantees that the facts will not be repeated.

Article. People must file complaints or reports when the exercise of the right to water, sanitation and a healthy environment is limited by acts, facts or omissions of government agencies, a company or an individual, taking into account the limitations and restrictions established by this General Law.

The Human Rights Commissions will provide accompaniment and advisory mechanisms to victims or whistleblowers, to file complaints or reports before the Prosecutor's Offices about alleged violations of the Human Right to Water, and/or to Human Right to Sanitation and/or Law Human to a Healthy Environment, by

(;) – this means remove semicolons

We include the Human Right to an Environment Healthy environment.

We recommend putting important the Titles with the first letters in capital letters, among these the names of the Human rights.



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Article. The Prosecutor's Offices will know and follow up on requests for information, collaboration, complaints and reports for alleged violations of the human right to water and the human right to sanitation. Likewise, it may request the initiation of the administrative or criminal liability procedure in cases in which actions or omissions are presumed that derive in presumed violations of the human right to water and/or the human right to sanitation.

Article. When Rights Commissions Human beings aware of actions that may interfere with the human right to water and/or the right to sanitation will formulate recommendations or exhortations to the instances of corresponding government in order to promote:

- The right to consultation of affected;
- II. The provision of information in a timely manner and by appropriate means to those affected;

public officials or by individuals, with the tolerance or consent of a public servant.

Article. The Prosecutor's Offices will know and follow up on requests for information, collaboration, complaints and reports for alleged violations of the Human Right to Water, and the Human Right to Sanitation and the Human Right to a Healthy Environment. Likewise, it may request the initiation of the procedure of administrative or criminal responsibility in cases in which actions or omissions are presumed that derive in presumed violations of the Human Right to Water, and/or

the Human Right to Sanitation and/or the Human Right to a Healthy Environment.

Article. When Rights Commissions Humans are aware of actions that may interfere with the Human Right to Water, and/or the Human Right to Sanitation and/or the Right Human Rights to a Healthy Environment, will formulate recommendations or exhortations to the corresponding government instances in order to promote:

- The right to consultation of those affected;
- II. The provision of information in a timely manner



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<p>III. The availability of remedies and reparation for those affected; IV. Legal assistance to obtain legal redress.</p> <p>Article. Rights Commissions Rights must act and undertake an ex officio investigation when the systematic violation of the human right to Water.</p>	<p>and by appropriate means to those affected; III. The availability of remedies and reparation for those affected; IV. Legal assistance to obtain legal redress(.); Y</p> <p>This is added:</p> <p>VII. Compliance with the recommendations or exhortations by government agencies, to improve its operation.</p> <p>Article. The Human Rights Commissions must act and undertake an ex officio investigation when the systematic violation is evident. of the Human Right to Water, and the Human Right to Sanitation and the Human Right to a Healthy Environment.</p>	<p>(.); – this means remove period, to add semicolon.</p> <p>It is essential that government agencies also commit to comply with the recommendations of the Commission of Human Rights, since it is mainly these that incur in the interference against the Human Right to Water, Sanitation and a Healthy Environment.</p>
<p>COMMISSION PROPOSAL</p>	<p>SHOULD SAY</p>	<p>OBSERVATION</p>
<p>CHAPTER SEVENTH</p>	<p>RIGHTS</p>	<p>IHNERENTS</p>
<p><i>First Section. Right to participation</i></p>	<p><i>First Section. Right to participation</i></p>	



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Article. It is the obligation of government agencies to incorporate and consider citizen participation in the implementation of policies, programs or strategies that, within the scope of their respective powers, directly or indirectly affect or influence their right to water and their right to sanitation.

Article. The government instances must inform all those **people and** groups involved about the existing participation processes and their operation in such a way that the citizen participation processes are free, informed and meaningful.

Article. The programs and actions of government agencies aimed at the progressive fulfillment of the human right to water and the human right to sanitation must implement evaluation and follow-up mechanisms that consider the participation of the beneficiaries for each basin and in each federal entity.

Article. It is the obligation of government agencies to incorporate and consider citizen participation in the implementation of public policies, regulations, programs or strategies that, within the scope of their respective powers, directly or indirectly affect or influence their Law.

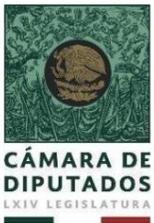
Human Right to Water, and their Human Right to Sanitation and their Human Right to a Healthy Environment.

Article. The government instances must inform all those persons, groups and organizations of civil society involved and interested in the existing participation processes and their operation, in such a way that citizen participation processes are public, free, inclusive, informed, interactive, enriching and significant.

Article. The programs and actions of government agencies aimed at the progressive fulfillment of the Human Right to Water, and the Human Right to Sanitation, the Human Right to a Healthy Environment and the Rights of Nature, Rivers and other Water Sources, shall implement training mechanisms,

Add commas and capital letters.

They include the Human Right to a Healthy Environment and the Rights of Nature and Rivers.



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Second Section. Right to Access to Information and Transparency

Article. The government instances in the scope of their respective competences will be obliged to the following:

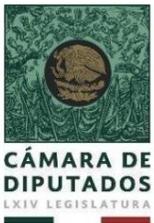
- yo. Implement the necessary measures so that officials and users know and receive information regarding the right to water and the right to sanitation;
- II. Adopt the necessary measures so that officials and users know and receive information regarding the comprehensive, equitable and sustainable management of water and its relationship with the protection of water sources and associated ecosystems; III. Provide spaces and mechanisms to guarantee people the right to request, investigate, receive and disseminate information about the public service of water supply and sanitation;
- IV. Provide spaces and mechanisms for

evaluation, supervision and follow-up, which consider the participation of the beneficiaries for each basin and in each federal entity.

Second Section. Right to Access to Information and Transparency

Article. The government instances in the scope of their respective competences will be obliged to the following:

- yo. Implement the necessary measures so that officials and users know and receive information related to the Law Human Rights to Water, and the Human Right Sanitation, the Human Right to a Healthy Environment and the Rights of Nature, Rivers and other Sources water;
- II. Adopt the necessary measures so that officials and users know and receive information related to comprehensive, equitable and sustainable management sustainable use of water and its relationship with the protection of water sources and associated ecosystems;



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<p>guarantee people the right to request, investigate, receive and disseminate information on the authorization and registration of concessions;</p> <p>V. Provide spaces and mechanisms to guarantee people the right to request, investigate, receive and disseminate information in relation to the progressive fulfillment of the right to water and the right to sanitation;</p> <p>SAW. Present and disaggregate information in order to identify the main inequalities by gender, income, ethnic origin and disability in access to water and sanitation;</p> <p>VII. Provide spaces and mechanisms to guarantee people the right to request, investigate, receive and disseminate information on the exercise of public resources aimed at progressive fulfillment of the right to water and the right to sanitation, as well as comprehensive, equitable and sustainable of</p> <p>Water.</p>	<p>iii. Provide spaces, collections, means and mechanisms to guarantee people the right to request, investigate, receive and disseminate information on:</p> <p>ya. The public service of water supply and sanitation;</p> <p>ii. The authorization and registration of concessions;</p> <p>iii. The progressive fulfillment of the Human Right to Water, and the Human Right to Sanitation, the Human Right to a Healthy Environment and the Rights of Nature, Rivers and Water Sources;</p> <p>IV. The exercise of recourse to public resources destined for the progressive fulfillment of the Human Right to Water, and the Human Right to Sanitation, the Human Right to a Healthy Environment and the Rights of Nature, Rivers and other Water Sources, as well as, comprehensive, equitable and sustainable management sustainable water.</p> <p>IV. Present and disaggregate add information in order to identify the main inequalities by gender,</p>	<p>To synthesize and avoid excessive reiteration, subsections IV, V and VII were concentrated in the III.</p> <p>We replace with add so that the sentence makes more sense.</p>
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COMMISSION ON HYDRAULIC RESOURCES, POTABLE WATER AND SANITATION

HUMAN RIGHT TO WATER, SANITATION, A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT AND RIGHTS OF RIVERS AND OTHER WATER SOURCES

Any information derived from the actions of transparency listed in this article must be truthful, reliable, timely, updated, accessible, understandable and verifiable in **accordance with** the provisions of the General Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information.

Article. Information that is related to violations of the human right to water or the human right to sanitation, in terms of the Federal Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information and the General Law of Transparency and Access to Information, cannot be classified as reserved. Public.

Third Section. Gender Perspective

Article. The government agencies, citizen and community participation, within the scope of their respective powers and in coordination with the Secretaries, Institutes, local and federal government agencies established to ensure the guarantee:

income, ethnic origin and disability, in access to water and sanitation.

Any information derived from the actions of transparency listed in this article must be truthful, reliable, timely, updated, accessible, understandable and verifiable in accordance with the provisions of the General Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information.

Article. Information that is related to violations of the Human Right to Water, or the Human Right to Sanitation, the Human Right to a Healthy Environment or the Rights of the **Nature, Rivers and other Water Sources**, in terms of the Federal Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information and the General Law of Transparency and Access to Public Information.

Third Section. Gender Perspective

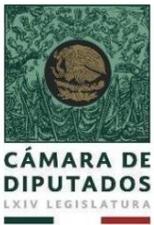
Article. Government instances, citizen and community participation, within the scope of their respective faculties and in coordination with the Secretaries, Institutes, dependencies



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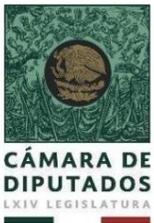
<p>I. The substantive participation of women on the Comprehensive, Equitable and Sustainable Management of water</p> <p>II. The participation of women in decision-making in relation to access, protection, management and care of water sources</p> <p>III. The transversality of the gender perspective in <i>defining a specific planning instrument, which in this case is proposed to...*</i> the National Strategy for Water Sustainability and Sustainability.</p> <p>IV. The establishment of objectives aimed at guaranteeing the physical integrity and health of women in the absence of drinking water services, sanitary infrastructure, with emphasis on menstrual hygiene;</p>	<p>governments at the local and federal, state and municipal levels dedicated to substantive equality, will establish provisions and actions to guarantee:</p> <p>I. The substantive participation of women in the comprehensive, equitable and sustainable management of water;</p> <p>II. The participation of women in decision-making decisions regarding access, protection, management and care of water sources;</p> <p>III. The transversality of the gender perspective in <i>defining a specific planning instrument, which in this case is proposed to...*</i> (?) the National Strategy for Equity, Sustainability and Sustainability— Sustainability and Water Sustainability(.);</p> <p>IV. The establishment of objectives aimed at guaranteeing the integrity, physical, emotional and mental health of women in the absence of drinking water services and health infrastructure, with emphasis on menstrual hygiene and during the stages of prenatal, perinatal and postnatal maternity, for</p>	<p>We include sustainable and change to lowercase, because that is how it has been used in other titles.</p> <p>Define instrument specific of planning. And we also include the stages of development of babies, in which you must have good hygiene.</p> <p>(.); – this means remove period, to add semicolon.</p> <p>According to the UN definition sustainable is related to protecting and preserving nature, and sustainable is when it comes to meeting the needs economic, social and ecological of the people, for which we consider that the National Strategy above all is sustainable to achieve the sustainability of the</p>
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<p>V. The construction of indicators that account for access to water and access to sanitation as well as the disposal, ownership and control of water by gender difference</p> <p>Fifth section. sustainability</p> <p>Article. It is the obligation of government agencies that in the provision of water and sanitation services and in the exercise of comprehensive, equitable and sustainable management of water, criteria of economic, social and environmental sustainability are observed.</p> <p>Sixth Section. Water Culture and Education with a DHAS perspective</p> <p>Article. The educational authorities of the country must establish that the perspective of the human right to water and the right to</p>	<p>until at least nine months of age The born;</p> <p>V. The construction of indicators that account for access to water and access to sanitation, as well as the provision, ownership and control of water by gender difference.</p> <p>Fifth section. Sustainability Sustainability</p> <p>Article. It is the obligation of government agencies that in the provision of water and sanitation services and in the exercise of comprehensive management, equitable sustainable and sustainable use of water, sustainability criteria are observed sustainability economic, social and environmental.</p> <p>Sixth Section. Water Culture and Education with a DHAS perspective HUMAN RIGHTS TO WATER, SANITATION AND A HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT.</p> <p>Article. The educational authorities of the country must establish that in the plans and study programs of the National Educational System, which are related to the knowledge of the Environment, of the</p>	<p>Nature. We include equity, because that's how it's handled in other titles.</p> <p>We include sustainable, based on what is established by the UN.</p> <p>It is recommended to put the full title, including the Human Right to an Environment Healthy environment.</p>
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to **sanitation**, as well as the care and preservation of ecosystems associated with water.

Article. The training, dissemination and updating actions that derive from the Water Career Service established by this Law must contain a perspective and the human right to water and the human right to **sanitation**, as well as the inherent rights developed in the this chapter.

Rights of Nature, the Rights of Rivers and Other Water Sources, and Social Sciences, incorporate the perspective of the Human Right to Water, and the Human Right to Sanitation and the Human Right to a Healthy Environment, as well as the care and preservation of ecosystems associated with water .

Article. The training, dissemination and updating actions that derive from the Professional Service of Carrera del Agua, established by this Law General, they should contain a perspective of the Human Right to Water, and the Human Right to Sanitation, the Human Right to a Healthy Environment and the Rights of Nature, Rivers and other Water Sources, as well as the inherent rights developed in this chapter.

The Rights Humans is it so intrinsically related to Rights of Nature, since Nature provides the elements to make life possible, such as water, and in this way we humans can exist.



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