

Affections of Hurricane OTIS and Its Impact on Human Rights.

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Summary.

The fury of Hurricane OTIS on October 24, 2023, exposed pre-existing social inequalities and inequities in Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico. OTIS also evidenced the omissions before the hurricane, the abandonment during the hurricane and the inabilities after the hurricane of the authorities in charge of protecting society. The actions of the three levels of government were reprehensible before and after the impact of the hurricane. First, because there was no timely warning plan, the places of refuge were not made known, much less the level of destruction that the hurricane would cause. And after the hurricane, there was no response plan or protocols to respond to the most basic needs and protect citizens. This work was carried out under an inductive-deductive method in which a documentary review of national and international legislation was carried out, as well as literature related to the topic of research on natural disasters and human rights after Hurricane OTIS in Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico. The problems that subsequently prevailed and that affected the human rights of citizens were primarily the lack of prevention, safety and security, health, work, housing, public services, pollution and unequal access in the provision of aid. Definitely, aid in an emergency situation due to a natural disaster must be based on the perspective of human rights in order to provide relevant and effective assistance that fully meets all the basic needs of the victims for their prompt recovery and reconstruction.

Keywords: Natural disasters, impact on human rights.

Introduction

The problems that prevailed after Hurricane OTIS and that affected the human rights of citizens were primarily the lack of security and protection, health, work, housing, public services, pollution and unequal access in aid provision.

Hurricane OTIS caused considerable structural damage, impacting hotels, homes, hospitals and public infrastructure in general. During this process, essential public services were suspended. According to UNICEF, approximately 273,844 homes were affected in rural and urban areas, and an estimated 2487.3 hectares of construction were damaged. (Zea et al., 2024)

As a result of this natural disaster, it is essential to pay attention and help in remote and rural areas, far from tourist places and that, more than six months later, continue to face multiple deficiencies. These areas require a strong presence of the federal, state and municipal governments.

For this reason, the United Nations (UN) has assumed the responsibility of recognizing the rights of people affected by natural disasters. The Sendai Agreement, named after the Japanese city where it was approved, is a global UN treaty that seeks to reduce the consequences of disasters, whether caused by nature or human activity. Its goal is to significantly reduce the number of deaths caused by these events, minimize damage to public infrastructure and establish more effective early warning systems, all by the year 2030.

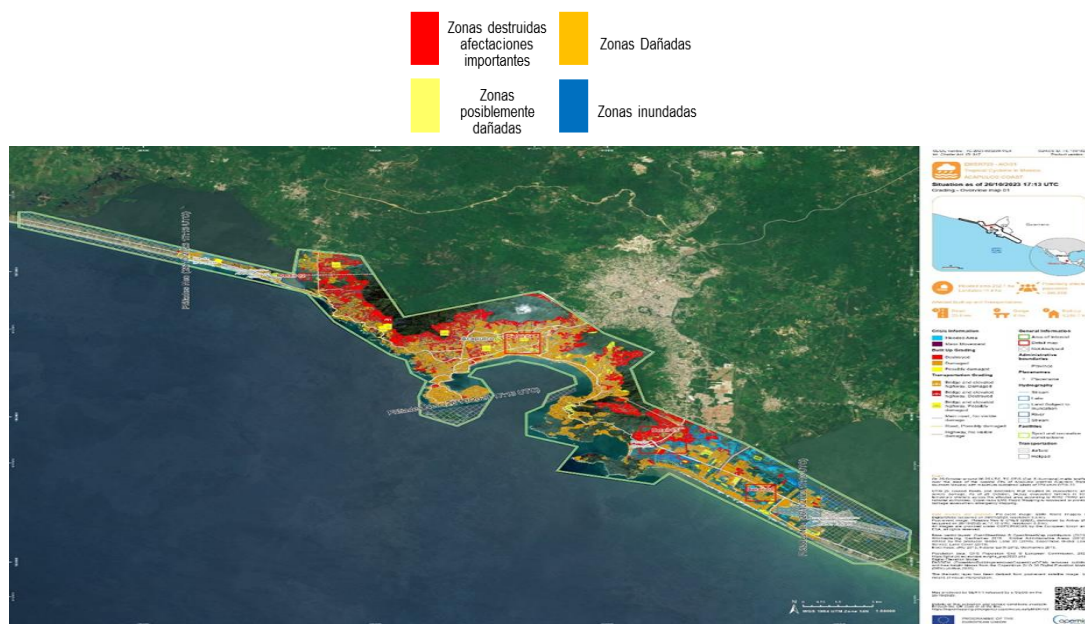
The guidelines proposed by the UN highlight the breadth of human rights, which go beyond civil and political freedoms to also encompass economic, social and cultural rights. However, in the midst of a crisis, it is difficult to effectively defend the full spectrum of rights of all affected people.

Justification.

According to the National Meteorological Service, in 2023, Mexico suffered a season of intense tropical cyclones in the Pacific and Atlantic oceans. One of them was Hurricane OTIS, classified as category 5, the most devastating of the twenty cyclones recorded in the Pacific during 2023. Hurricane OTIS made landfall in the city of Acapulco, Guerrero, on Wednesday, October 25, 2023 at 00:25 hours, with winds that increased from around 80 km/h to more than 265 km/h in less than 24 hours.

On November 9, 2023, it was published in the Official Gazette of the Federation (DOF) (*Official Journal of the Federation*, 2023) the term of the emergency declaration. Although it was reported that several municipalities were affected by the hurricane, it was confirmed that only Acapulco and Coyuca de Benítez suffered the worst consequences. The lack of basic services such as water and electricity, along with conditions caused by flooding, mudslides, and accumulation of debris and waste, led to the emergence of infectious diseases and dengue.

One of the main lessons that OTIS has left us is the reflection on how to reduce vulnerability to this type of phenomena, because undoubtedly the culture of prevention against events of this nature would help significantly to reduce it. Although OTIS intensified rapidly, forecasts already indicated that a large tropical storm was going to impact Acapulco, Guerrero.



The Copernicus Emergency Management Service (EMS) provides information for emergency response in relation to different types of disasters, including meteorological hazards, geophysical hazards, deliberate and accidental man-made disasters and other humanitarian disasters, as well as emergency response activities. prevention, preparedness, response and recovery (Copernicus EMS Rapid Mapping Activation Viewer, n.d.)

Hurricanes are a natural phenomenon that can gain strength due to their wind speed and wave effects due to the global warming that has been experienced in recent years. In the case of OTIS, its rapid acceleration stood out, going from a tropical storm to a category five hurricane in just twelve hours. Its acceleration is unusual and in this particular case it was extremely fast. In addition, the “el Niño” phenomenon also contributes to the formation of more hurricanes in the Pacific than in the Atlantic. 2024 will not be the exception, as an increase in the frequency of category four and five hurricanes, which are the most destructive, is observed. According to the forecast of the National Water Commission (CONAGUA) for the 2024 hurricane season, between 15 to 18 tropical cyclones are expected in the Pacific.

OTIS, the worst hurricane in the history of the Mexican Pacific, destroyed Acapulco and several municipalities on the Costa Grande of Guerrero in three hours. The devastation has called into question the actions of the authorities and has multiplied questions about whether they should have acted sooner and if more could have been done to prevent the tragedy. (“Governor Evelyn Salgado, at the center of criticism for the OTIS tragedy in Acapulco,” 2023)

For this reason, Hurricane OTIS must be decisive in changing the mentality of federal, state and municipal authorities, generating the need for structural changes, strategies, prevention, and protocols that could very well serve as an example for the rest of the world in the face of increasingly extreme weather events.

International legal framework for natural disasters.

UN mandate on the protection of human rights due to natural disasters.

United Nations General Assembly Resolution 46/182 of December 1991 establishes provisions for humanitarian coordination that must be strengthened to ensure better preparedness, coordination and a timely and convincing response to natural disasters and other disaster situations. emergency. This Resolution 46/182 is the source of the mandate of the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) and contains twelve guiding principles of humanitarian assistance. (*OCHA on Message Template*, n.d.)

There are more international instruments focused on responding to emergencies and natural disasters that establish duties and obligations that States must fulfill in cases of natural disasters. Such is the case of the Convention on Civil Defense Assistance to improve disaster response operations or the Tampere Convention, which aims to promote the use of information and communication technologies (ICT) among emergency teams and effectively provide aid. in cases of catastrophe. (*Tampere Convention — A Treaty That Saves Lives*, 2005)

The natural phenomena that have occurred in recent years have brought into public discussion the need to provide support for the human rights challenges faced by people affected by natural disasters, because experience has shown us that the most frequent problems that people face in the event of a natural disaster are of varied nature, from the provision of assistance, forced displacement, medical care, loss of property, lack of public services, loss of documentation, destruction of homes, etc.

In this way, the Central Emergency Response Fund (CERF), managed by the Office of Humanitarian Affairs, allows supporting humanitarian aid to those affected by natural disasters and armed conflicts. CERF receives voluntary donations throughout the year to provide immediate funding for humanitarian response actions around the world. (*Distribute Humanitarian Aid | United Nations*, n.d.)

The Sendai Framework goes hand in hand with other agreements of the 2030 Agenda, such as the Paris Agreement on Climate Change, the Addis Ababa Action Agenda on Financing for Development, the New Urban Agenda and the Sustainable Development Goals. (UNDRR, n.d.). This framework was endorsed by the UN General Assembly following the third World Conference on Disaster Risk Reduction (WCDRR) in 2015, and promotes the following:

- Understanding disaster risk.

Understanding disaster risk in all its dimensions of vulnerability, capacity, degree of exposure of people and goods, characteristics of threats and the environment, is essential for the development of policies and practices for disaster risk management.

- Strengthen disaster risk governance to manage it.
Efficient disaster risk management at all levels largely depends on disaster governance at the national, regional and international levels. It is necessary to have clear objectives, plans, competencies, managers and coordination within and between sectors, as well as the involvement of relevant actors.
- Invest in disaster risk reduction for resilience.
The economic, social, health and cultural resilience of people, communities, countries and their assets, as well as the environment, depends crucially on public and private investments for the prevention and reduction of disaster risk through structural and non-structural measures. . structural. These actions are cost-effective and essential to save lives, prevent and reduce losses, and ensure effective recovery and rehabilitation.
- Increase disaster preparedness to respond effectively and “build back better” in recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.
People and assets, along with lessons learned from past disasters, have told us that there is a need to further strengthen disaster preparedness, take action in advance of events, combine disaster risk reduction into preparedness, and ensure that there is sufficient capacity for effective response and recovery at all grades. It is crucial to support women and people with disabilities so they can lead and promote publicly focused efforts based on gender equality and universal access to support, recovery, rehabilitation and reconstruction.

However, with Hurricane OTIS in the port of Acapulco Guerrero that occurred on October 25, 2023, all this information was unknown to the authorities, or they simply ignored it with all the known consequences at the national and international level.

Damage or losses due to natural disasters.

In the particular case of Hurricane OTIS, the main damages suffered were:

- Provision of timely assistance to the inhabitants of the port of Acapulco.
- Medical attention.
- Lack of public services.
- Loss of documentation.
- Destruction or loss of homes, etc.
- Forced displacement.
- Pollution.

The devastation was such that high-definition satellite images from Google Earth were disseminated through social networks, showing the damage caused by OTIS, such as the affected roofs of houses, the damage to streets, or the conditions where the Mexican Open tennis court was left. (Google Earth, n.d.)



Images released show the consequences after the passage of Hurricane “Otis” in Acapulco; Google Earth is a technological tool that makes it possible to visualize the relief of hundreds of cities around the world.

The devastating consequences related to natural phenomena are usually attributed to uncontrollable and sometimes unpredictable forces of nature. Although a natural phenomenon cannot be prevented from occurring, the foreseeable damage it can cause to people can be eliminated or reduced to a minimum. Furthermore, the fundamental role that authorities must play is to prevent the risks caused by natural disasters; mitigate the impact to reduce loss of life and property, guarantee the safety of citizens, health, public services, avoid the settlement of population centers in areas classified or considered high risk. In short, guarantee and protect the human rights of all people.

The international legal framework (UNDRR, n.d.) on natural disasters has linked prevention with the following principles:

- a) Reducing exposure to disasters.
- b) The decrease in people's vulnerability, and
- c) Improvement in preparation for adverse events.

Hurricane OTIS, category 5, caused devastation in Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico when it made landfall on October 25, 2023. In its path downed power lines, strong winds stripped leaves from trees, broke branches, and large amounts of rain combined with wind made it easy to uproot tall trees from the ground. There were landslides, a large part of the homes without water, 80% of the city's hotel infrastructure was affected, hundreds of thousands of people lost their homes and access to water is still limited, as well as medical care.

The evolution of disaster-related legislation focuses on three areas, including:

- a. Declaration of state of emergency and emergency powers;
- b. Establishment and powers of civil protection and emergency management agencies.
- c. Health.

There were more than ten days in which the citizens of Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico, were in complete abandonment. Neither the federal nor the state nor the municipal governments knew what to do. The issue was ignored by the presidency of the republic and other levels of the federal and state governments. Both timely warnings and the implementation of protocols were vital in the gearing in favor of the population, despite the danger alert for 45 Guerrero municipalities, issued by the SIAT-CT. The expert group did not meet; The installation of advice and evacuations started late. (Blancas & Páez, 2023)

The absence of prior warnings to the population, despite the fact that there was information that OTIS would hit the coasts of Guerrero with a highly destructive intensity, in addition to a late response from support for the affected people, were a reality that accompanied the victims. As if that were not enough, due to the

accumulation of stagnant water and lack of sanitation, the situation worsened and outbreaks of diseases such as dengue and gastroenteritis began to spread.

Another factor that was worryingly evident and that was exacerbated by OTIS were the conditions of social backwardness and pre-existing inequities in access to development opportunities and basic services. This was demonstrated according to an analysis carried out by Integralia Consultores with its special report "*Otis's footprint in Acapulco: An analysis of the political, economic and social consequences*" (Integralia Consultores, 2024) to consider that the reconstruction of Acapulco after Otis represents a significant challenge, since there is a tendency to concentrate recovery efforts in the most developed areas, leaving marginalized communities at a disadvantage.

The tragedy caused by OTIS not only damaged the infrastructure and economy of Acapulco, but also exposed the existing social gaps, negatively impacting the indicators of social backwardness and exacerbating inequality among the residents of that port.

For this reason, in the last fifteen years, it has been considered important to include disaster risk reduction in the protection of human rights. This implies that laws and public policies should not be limited to the protection of infrastructure but should also take into account the reduction of people's vulnerability. The main objective in a natural disaster situation is to protect life, health, food, security, work, housing, public services, a healthy environment and avoid discrimination in aid or support.

National legal framework for natural disasters.

The experience lived in 1985 with the earthquake that occurred in the CDMx in 1958 brought about the reflection on the need to create a national organization dedicated to the prevention of natural disasters, thus emerging the National Center for Disaster Prevention (CENAPRED), a decentralized dependent body of the Ministry of the Interior (SEGOB), also integrated by the General Directorate of Civil Protection and the Natural Disasters Fund.

Although it is true that CENAPRED is essentially responsible for identifying and preventing dangers, monitoring and warning about risks and mitigating impacts, it also carries out activities focused on monitoring the behavior and effects of natural and anthropogenic phenomena, this last aspect is related to everything that which results from the activities of human beings and that ultimately influences the impact of natural disasters.

On the other hand, the integration of geospatial information that CENAPRED carries out on risk areas should provide civil protection authorities with the necessary tools to make informed and proactive decisions. This should not only improve disaster preparedness and response, but also contribute to building more resilient and safer communities.

Likewise, CENAPRED has, among other essential tasks, the organization and delivery of courses related to operational aspects of civil protection, that is, coordinating and teaching courses related to civil protection and disaster prevention through trained instructors, groups of volunteers, organizations non-governmental organizations and the interested population. Although in reality and practice this does not happen.

Reducing the potential effects of future natural disasters is strongly linked to the lack of attention and restriction of human occupation in high-risk areas, which is currently driving an increase in building construction in high-risk areas. As long as the corrupt interests of real estate companies and corrupt authorities come first, there will be no way to reduce the conditions of vulnerability or prevent the emergence of new and more dangerous risks.

Without a doubt, the permissiveness or omission of the authorities to monitor and prevent human occupation in high-risk areas have been determining factors in the number of victims and material damage in these areas. Although it is true that the increase in urban settlements has the potential to boost the economic development of a city, It is also true that it is necessary to create, develop and increase harmonious

relationships of the individual with nature and with the members of the community themselves. And at the center of these reflections it should not be overlooked that, given the increase in urban settlements, the greater the concern to promptly, effectively and timely address vulnerability to natural hazards and pressures on public services and public infrastructure.

On the CENAPRED website, the Risk Atlas is defined as the instruments that serve as a knowledge base of the territory and the dangers that can affect the population and the infrastructure on the site, but they are also tools that allow us to make a better development planning to have safer infrastructure and thus contribute to decision-making for disaster risk reduction. (Risk Atlas, 2015)

While it is true that a Risk Atlas is a source of knowledge about the dangers that can affect the population and infrastructure, it also represents the opportunity to plan a prevention system, as well as the design of safe infrastructure and, consequently, contributing to decision-making to mitigate damage.

In the case of the Atlas of Natural Hazards of Acapulco de Juárez, it was published in 2004. It contains an explanation of hurricanes based on an outdated Saffir-Simpson scale, since at that time category 4 was for when the winds of said phenomena reached between 210 and 249 kilometers per hour (km/h). As of 2012, it was adjusted to 209-251 km/h. (MN Editorial, 2023)

In Acapulco, the authorities disseminated information through social networks that very few paid attention to and, although there are civil protection plans and protocols, they were not properly implemented, which is why, at the time of the impact of Hurricane OTIS, the federal, state and Municipal authorities communicated about the evolution of the cyclone, but failed to communicate the magnitude of the risk and danger to which citizens were exposed without being able to do what was necessary to protect themselves and their property.

It has been evident that since the OTIS meteorological phenomenon was identified as a hurricane, decisions had to be made and measures adopted to avoid the greatest possible damage. Communication by the authorities about the high impact of Hurricane OTIS was not effective; Nor was any action protocol activated for the authorities and much less for the population in order to mitigate the effects of the impact.

General civil protection law.

In October 2019, the Chamber of Deputies of the LXIV Legislature announced the publication "*CIVIL PROTECTION. Comparative Study of the Legislation of the Federal Entities on the subject, a comparative study*" (Deputies, 2019) in which he defines civil protection as: solidarity and participatory action, which, taking into consideration both the risks of natural or anthropic origin and the adverse effects of disturbing agents, provides for the coordination and agreement of the sectors. public, private and social within the framework of the National System, in order to create a set of provisions, plans, programs, strategies, mechanisms and resources so that in a co-responsible manner, and privileging Comprehensive Risk Management and Continuity of Operations, The measures and actions that are necessary to safeguard the life, integrity and health of the population, as well as their property, are applied; the infrastructure, the production plant and the environment".

However, the actions of the federal, state and municipal governments before and after Hurricane OTIS did not comply with the measures and actions necessary to safeguard the life, integrity and health of the population, as well as their property; the infrastructure, the production plant and the environment.

There is a broad national legal framework in matters of civil protection, whose purpose is to establish the bases of coordination between the different levels of government in matters of civil protection, from provisions contained in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the General Protection Law Civil Protection, the Regulations of the General Law of Civil Protection, the official Mexican standards, the legislation of all federal entities on civil protection, as well as the civil protection regulations of all the

municipalities of the country, and with a National System of Civil Protection, National Center for Disaster Prevention.

Despite this regulatory framework and civil protection systems, the provisions and actions of the authorities were disconnected from reality, since the legislation only serves as support, but the actions of the authorities did not respond to the emergency situation in which All Acapulcan citizens were before, during and after Hurricane OTIS. It is necessary to reinforce a responsible culture of prevention, with full awareness that a culture of prevention should not be limited as an exclusive task of the authorities, but that citizens must also play an important role in responding to and preventing disasters, as well as creating action protocols that respond to emergency situations caused by a natural disaster.

Resilience to natural disasters and the ability to recover.

The American Psychological Association (American Psychological Association, n.d.) defines resilience as the process of adapting well to adversity, trauma, tragedy, threat, or significant sources of stress, such as family or relationship problems, serious emotional problems. health or stressful work or financial situations.

In this context, for those who face or suffer a natural disaster such as what happened with Hurricane OTIS, there must be the capacity of a system, community or society potentially exposed to a danger to resist, assimilate, adapt and recover from its effects in a short term. and efficiently, through the preservation and restoration of its basic and functional structures, achieving better future protection and improving risk reduction measures.

With Hurricane OTIS we must keep in mind not only the importance of prevention but also take into account the quality and efficiency of the infrastructure that would have been essential to avoid the magnitude of all the material damage caused. There are cases of countries that have had a natural disaster, however, in some the material and human losses are lower compared to others in which the damages are quintupled; Just to mention one example, it is Japan, a country regularly hit by earthquakes, but due to strict regulations in the construction of buildings, public lighting infrastructure, communication services, water distribution, emergency plans, promoting a culture of disasters. Through education, creating and disseminating maps of risks, effectiveness and quality in the connectivity network, improving its signs in cities, etc., they rarely suffer significant damage.

What was needed before and after Hurricane OTIS that would have served to mitigate all the damage caused?

There is a strong correlation between infrastructure and development. Infrastructure can not only support development but can also respond effectively to and recover quickly from impacts. In the event of serious incidents or disasters that might otherwise slow it down, this would ensure that a country would continue to advance on its development path. In many cases, the quality of infrastructure is also crucial to reducing the severity of disasters.

Is being prepared essential? Yes, but it must be done from an education plan at school, at work, in the neighborhood, from institutions, etc. to generate a culture of prevention.

In the face of any type of threat resulting from a natural disaster, the first step is to take preventive measures in time to mitigate the impact, but it is also important to implement public policies to manage or eliminate the impacts of any type of natural disaster, otherwise, and That was the experience lived during and after Hurricane OTIS, essential human rights to survive or maintain themselves in the face of a natural disaster would be ignored.

Many experiences have shown us that, in the face of these types of events, the risks of human rights violations are present and very likely serious due to the omission of the authorities.

Although most countries have created their civil protection units at both the national and local levels, what is not always clear is the prevention capacity, as happened before Hurricane OTIS, or the response capacity after the hurricane. , despite the powers that the corresponding legislation grants them.

Results and discussion.

All the functions and powers of the federal, state and municipal government agencies in matters of civil protection must not only be coordinated in such a way as to guarantee relevant and effective management, but it is also essential to design transversal public policies that privilege the reduction of vulnerability. To achieve this, public programs and policies must be based on a coherent and coordinated legislative framework in the field of government interactions at the federal, state and municipal levels. Poor management of natural disaster prevention projects, or even their absence, is one of the main impediments to achieving reduction in the risk of these catastrophes.

Disasters have the potential to destroy, among other things, income-generating economic activities, buildings and public infrastructure. Unemployment and loss of income resulting from a disaster can have a significant impact on people's well-being in terms of their resilience and life outlook.

OTIS became a symbol of an unfortunate social reality that, for decades, has marked the port of Acapulco, Guerrero and its inhabitants. According to information from the National Institute of Statistics, Geography and Informatics, almost a third of homes lack piped water, 7% have dirt floors, and 16% of homes still depend on firewood for cooking (INEGI, 2021). These figures, in addition to being indicators, reveal the structural abandonment that has been ignored for a long time. Other human rights that, seven months after the hurricane, remain uncovered due to structural damage or because aid has not been provided, include access to health, education, and access to decent housing.

It is undeniable that with the imminent arrival of Hurricane OTIS, federal, state and local authorities lacked an adequate risk management policy for natural disasters that promoted and contributed to equal access to food systems, the supply of drinking water, health services, financial support and security.

Natural phenomena cannot be warned with certainty, nor can they be avoided; However, what can be done is to design prevention and mitigation strategies always in a prompt and timely manner as a response to any type of natural disaster to prevent its presence. type great damage and cause greater human and property damage.

Literature review.

Human rights constitute the legal basis for respecting the human rights of people in a natural disaster situation, and to reinforce this aspect we were able to realize that there is a legal framework that guides prevention, aid and mitigation activities in case of disaster. a natural disaster, in such a way that, in the event of a disaster, no matter its origin, aid must be based on the perspective of human rights in order to provide timely, relevant and effective aid that fully satisfies all the basic needs of the victims for their survival. prompt recovery and reconstruction.

It has been confirmed that there is a broad national legal framework regarding civil protection; however, before and after Hurricane OTIS, the rules were not applied and the authorities did not adjust their work in a prompt, coordinated and effective manner to react. before, during and after the devastation caused by Hurricane OTIS.

There is also an international legal framework focused on responding to emergencies and natural disasters that establishes duties and obligations that States must fulfill in cases of natural disasters. Such is the case of the Convention on Civil Defense Assistance to improve response operations to natural disasters. Thanks to the international legal framework of human rights in the event of natural disasters, it is guaranteed that responses to crises are fair, equitable and respectful of human dignity, putting the protection, assistance and recovery of affected people first.

In this context, the Mexican State has the direct responsibility to protect and guarantee the human rights of victims of a disaster. Therefore, it is obliged to avoid or reduce as much as possible the damage to the population that may be related to the occurrence of a natural phenomenon. The primary concern of the Mexican State must focus more on responding quickly, effectively and in a timely manner to vulnerability to natural threats.

The devastating impact of a meteorological phenomenon like OTIS will depend on how well public authorities are prepared in terms of civil protection to respond to emergencies, especially in terms of reducing the conditions of vulnerability that some population groups face due to their proximity to high risk areas.

Regarding this aspect of high-risk areas, the risk atlas is an instrument to accurately locate the places of greatest danger in the event of rains and hurricanes in Acapulco. It allows those living in dangerous areas to be alerted and provides information on temporary shelters and evacuation routes. For this year, said instrument has not been updated because OTIS left new areas prone to flooding or at risk of landslides, which continue to be evaluated. A factor that should not be ignored has been the permissiveness or omission of the authorities to monitor and prevent human occupation in high-risk areas, which has allowed the increase of commercial or residential properties in areas considered high risk.

Materials and methods.

This work was carried out under an inductive-deductive method in which a documentary review of national and international legislation was carried out as well as literature related to the topic of research on natural disasters and human rights after Hurricane OTIS in Acapulco, Guerrero, Mexico. The problems that subsequently prevailed and that affected the human rights of citizens were primarily the lack of prevention, safety and security, health, work, housing, public services, pollution and unequal access in the provision of aid.

Experience has shown us that the most common problems people face during a natural disaster are varied in nature and range from lack of assistance provided to, on some occasions, forced relocation, medical care, loss of property, inadequate public services, loss of documents and destruction of homes, among others. affairs.

Hence, the research has served to recognize that help to victims after a natural disaster must be done from the perspective of human rights, which has allowed obtaining gradual and progressive reasoning to be able to describe, analyze, explain and conclude through from the deduction that patterns of discrimination and indifference towards economic, social and cultural rights in an emergency situation due to a disaster, the longer it takes for help to arrive, the greater the risk of human rights violations as a consequence of policies inappropriate or pure negligence.

Conclusions

The first hours after OTIS passed through Acapulco were one of chaos and uncertainty. A large number of inhabitants robbed stores, first to satisfy basic needs, however, later the robberies stopped responding to primary needs for food or health. Most businesses were looted, from department stores, hardware stores, pharmacies, pawn shops, jewelry stores, stores where bathroom furniture, kitchen furniture, tiles, bank ATMs, gas stations, etc. were sold.

As well as policies for the prevention and risk reduction of these events, it is necessary that rigorous, decisive and immediate climate actions be implemented in government policies. There were places where help took longer to arrive, which is why on the roads, residents of the outlying areas of the city blocked the passage to demand that the federal or state government send food and water.

The impact of the suspension of public services such as education, health, electricity, basic sanitation and communication revealed social and inequitable inequality. It was inevitable that the interruption in the supply chains of basic products such as food, medicine, construction materials and money withdrawal

services in banking institutions was definitely not possible, which initially generated looting in convenience stores.

The actions of the three levels of government were reprehensible before and after the impact of the hurricane. First, because there was no timely warning plan, the places of refuge were not made known, much less the level of destruction that the hurricane would cause. And after the hurricane, there was no response plan or protocols to respond to the most urgent and basic needs to protect citizens.

During recent years, all over the planet we have witnessed different high-impact natural disasters that have affected thousands of people, destroyed entire cities and activities that are required to survive, disabled public infrastructures such as transportation, communication, electricity, water, sanitation and health services.

Unquestionably, in the face of a natural disaster, the response capacity of the authorities is essential to guarantee access to social rights such as health, education and decent work; avoid outbreaks of infectious or viral diseases; foresee and prevent public infrastructure from being completely disabled in the event of a natural disaster; ensure the immediate and effective response of the authorities in charge of civil protection to prepare society and know how to act before, during and after a natural disaster to reduce vulnerability and strengthen the resilience of the population.

As a society, we must have the experience of learning to successfully confront a natural disaster, learning and being sensitive, identifying and recognizing the risks and vulnerabilities of our home, work or daily environment. Although it is true that the work of civil protection falls for the most part on government authorities, it is also a responsibility of society, which is why it is important to be aware that we are facing more complex challenges due to more complex meteorological phenomena. atypical and severe that will cause high impact damage.

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