



# Newsletter







## **Index**

The voice of the President ..... 3

Event of the month ..... 4

Press Releases ..... 4

Recommendations ..... 8

Article of the month ..... 9

Book of the month ..... 10





## Remarks made by Mr. Luis Raúl González Pérez, President of the National Human Rights Commission, in presenting the document "State of the Investigation on Case of Iguala"

Mexico City, July 23rd, 2015

Ladies and Gentlemen:

Mexico is not the same after Iguala. The events that occurred between September 26th night, and 27th afternoon, in the region of Iguala, Guerrero, are by their nature the most serious set of violations of Human Rights in addition to a host of crimes of all order that exists in the recent memory of our country.

In fact, six persons were deprived of life, 43 more were forcibly disappeared and other 33 were wounded, in an ominous chapter of the national life in which research hasn't provided a conclusive and ongoing answer.

The National Human Rights Commission considers these events as extremely serious. This, because the events were dehumanized, because they evidenced the breakdown of the rule of law, because of the extreme violence used against victims and their fundamental values which require repair of their offenses and compliance with the Rights to the Truth, because of the respect for life, freedom, safety, integrity and human dignity. This is no time for silence neither for forgetfulness.

In the facts observed at Iguala case, they are perceived the contempt for life, inhumanity, the connivance between authorities and criminals, and the perverse triangle between concealment, complicity and impunity, miseries which have been mixed to bury respect as the fair and civilized coexistence. Accentuated tragedy furthermore of "Iguala", by the findings of bodies buried in dozens of clandestine mass graves, without name, identity, time, without anything.

Thus, the Commission presents this document on the State of Research of "Iguala Case", prior its final considerations. The seriousness of the facts, its complexity, its depth, forces us to look at them with our focus on Human

Rights, which does not neglect the need for appropriate sanctions for those who committed the crimes, cause for ministerial investigation.

In this context, and following the review of information and records available for CNDH, concerning authorities' actions after de despicable events occurred on 26 and 27 of September, it has warned, among other things:

- The need to implement measures to achieve stronger accompaniment and support to victims and their relatives, considering that until now they haven't received all the attention, assistance and support to which they are entitled under the existing regulatory framework on the subject in Mexico.
- The lack of both federal and local ministerial proceedings, which would be useful to achieve a thorough and comprehensive investigation of the facts; the non- execution of arrest warrants.
- The absence of measures that would help to generate an environment with higher security conditions, in the municipality of Iguala.

The execution of the 32 observations and proposals that will be formulated below, seek to provide

certainty to help achieve the legal truth about Iguala's facts, prerequisite for the realization of the victims' rights to the truth and justice, issues that at the same time, are necessary in the aspiration in the non- repetition of the facts.

It is necessary, beyond this case, in itself extremely serious; that everybody can contribute in breaking the alliance between crime and power, between crime and authority. Without that break, neither peace nor justice in Mexico will be achieved. We don't have to wait for another event like Iguala or of greater gravity to happen, the time to act is now and thus give sense and meaning to pain, suffering and anger that this case has generated.

"Iguala Case" has tested the level of barbarism that has been reached and this is just one case, the abandonment of the law and justice forgiveness. Unfortunately, Iguala has joined to other serious situations that have preceded it and others that have arisen subsequently. This makes us clear that, while authorities failed to locate Human Rights in the heart of its activities, we will continue being witness of similar events. Hence, the need to redouble our efforts and coordinate our actions to realize the hope that these horrors will never be repeated.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc//Participacion/20150715.pdf>



Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos  
Oficina Especial para el "Caso Iguala"

ESTADO DE LA INVESTIGACIÓN DEL "CASO IGUALA"



## International Forum “Racial Discrimination and Afro-descendants in México”

*Boca del Río, Veracruz, July 2nd and 3rd, 2015.*



Participation of the National Human Rights Commission's President, Mr. Luis Raúl González Pérez during the inauguration of the International Forum, "Racial Discrimination and Afro-descendants in México".

### Press Releases

## NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN CALLED AUTHORITIES TO FULFILL THE OBSERVATIONS MADE BY THE UN COMMITTEE AGAINST DISCRIMINATION, IN FAVOR AFRO-MEXICANS.

*CGCP/189/15  
July 3rd, 2015*

By participating in the panel “50 years of the International Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination: Challenges and Perspectives”, within the International Forum “Racial Discrimination and Afro-descendants in México”, the national Ombudsman, sued to the Mexican State to comply with the specific observations made by the UN Committee on to Elimination of Racial Discrimination, favoring almost 400 thousand of afro-Mexicans that live in our country.

Between the specific observations that were made directly in relation with African descent people to the Mexican government by the UN Committee on

the Elimination of Racial Discrimination, are: the determination of measuring methods results for the implementation of public policies in order to assess the extent of its institutions and decision-making, including human rights indicators; information on Afro-descendants, their political participation and special measures or if affirmative action is provided.

Also, to consider the ethnic recognition this population, as subject of individual and collective rights; right to cultural identity; the right to keep, maintain and foster their own forms of organization; way of life, culture, traditions and religious expressions; right to keep and use their own

languages, to participate freely and on equal terms in the political, social, economic and cultural spheres, as in the design, application and development of educational systems and programs.

He also announced an Action Plan aimed at strengthening the work in favor of the constitutional recognition, justice and development of African descent in México. He noted that only the states of Oaxaca and Guerrero have included in their local constitutions Afro-Mexican people, which means its recognition as legal person who holds specific rights.

He stressed that the constitutional reform of 2011 on Human Rights does not include the re-



cognition of the collective juridical personality of African descent and the principle of self-identification of its members, although the range of compliance with in-

ternational human rights instruments extended human, favoring pro homine.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com\\_2015\\_189.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_189.pdf)



## THE NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN CANCELLED THE XXV CNDH ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMP

CGCP/196/15  
July 9th, 2015

Today, the national Ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, cancelled a commemorative stamp of the XXV anniversary of the National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

On this reason, the Mexican Postal Service (Sepomex) issued a commemorative postage stamp, whose design reflects that this Organism is in charge of the protection, observance, promotion, study and promotion of the fundamental rights in the national territory.

Throughout its existence, the National Commission has been characterized as an institution close to the people, especially



the victims, transforming itself according to the needs and problems that the country faces, promoting the culture of peace and legality, and maintaining its unwavering commitment with human dignity.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com\\_2015\\_196.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_196.pdf)



**CNDH LAUNCHED ITS INMIGRATION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM “TOGETHER BACK TO HOME 2015”, TO ASSIST CONATIONAL MIGRANTS THAT RETURN TO THE COUNTRY IN THIS HOLIDAY SEASON.**

CGCP/205/15  
July 16th, 2015

In order to provide guidance, protection and assistance regarding potential violations of Human Rights and to observe that the work of federal authorities is carried out under the principles of legality, professionalism and respect for Human Rights of Mexican nationals who enter this holiday season the country, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) launched the migration assistance program “Together back to home.”



The cited program is addressed to Mexicans, Mexican-American people or any conational, returning or entering Mexico as a final destination or as a transit area.

Through 10 foreign offices led by the Fifth General Inspectorate, CNDH’s staff will remain in the modules located at airports, border crossings, bus stations, and major highways where entering caravans of conational are situated, in order to assist them.

Also, the staff of this National Agency will watch on possible facts that indicate abuse or irre-

gularities that affect people or their belongings by authorities. If it is needed, CNDH, will open a respective complaint, will provide publicity material for the dissemination of the foreign offices’ location as well as the information of modules, and toll free numbers to attend 24 hours requests.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com\\_2015\\_205.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_205.pdf)

**MEXICO AND COLOMBIA, LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES WITH MAJOR AND PROLONGED CRISIS IN HUMAN RIGHTS**

CGCP/214/15  
July 28th, 2015

While starting the “Experience Exchange Mexico-Colombia: Challenges for Human Rights”, Alan Arias Marín, a researcher at CNDH, said that based on the study of measurement and classification of democracies in the world, the London School of Economics and the Economist Intelligence Unit, proposed that Mexico and Colombia are imperfect democracies, despite having elections, separation of powers, civil and political freedoms. They also have deficiencies in governance, political culture, Human Rights and the rule of law.

He also explained that in both countries, the presence of irregular armed groups (guerrilla or organized crime), the emergence of parallel structures of authority, domination, political control and



sound economic structures, are explained by the absence or the displacement of the State that lacks or has very low regulatory capacity on daily conflicts. The violence has taken on a regulatory

role of social coexistence; affirmed, founded and legitimized by a culture of violence.

On the other hand, the mayor of Medellin, Santiago Murillo Arrubla, said that the transforma-



tion in Colombia of Human Rights has been achieved through three basic concepts: the process of demobilization and social reintegration of paramilitary groups or paramilitaries; the process of victimization of about 5 million people in Colombia and the function or role of the state in restoring these platforms.

The President of the Colombian Human Rights Institute, Elkin Eduardo Gallego Giraldo, said out that in all American countries, there is found different complexities in Human Rights and that many of these problems are similar. He also noted, that beginning from the social exercise, there will be good practices

to improve Human Rights' situation.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com\\_2015\\_214.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_214.pdf)

## THE NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN RECOMMEND THE ATTENDANCE OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING FROM A HUMAN RIGHTS VIEW, RATHER THAN CURBING THE CRIME

CGCP/216/15  
July 30th, 2015

As part of the commemoration of the World Day against Trafficking in Persons, the National Ombudsman stressed that, rather curbing this crime with the State's forces, the phenomenon should be addressed on the basis of a Human Rights approach. He explained that this guarantor perspective, "with which we identify," recognizes without pursuing the crime, that this form of humanity transgression is linked directly with discrimination and inequality.

Identified victims profile both in Mexico as in other countries, confirms that women, mainly girls and adolescents, are more likely to be victims of this crime", he assured.

Speaking at the opening ceremony of the Regional Meeting against Trafficking: Challenges and Progress in the auditorium "Morelos" of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, González Pérez stated that the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) considers that the greater contribution in this area is to prevent trafficking from its origins.



"Especially we bet - he added - to the implementation of strategies to combat the supply and demand of this crime. He said that we must change abusive and misogynistic cultural patterns; through strategies of sociological and educational intervention for the construction of gender identity, based on values of respect and equality in order to reduce asymmetrical gender relations."

In this meeting, jointly organized by the National Commission with the Ministry of the Interior and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, González Pérez stated that CNDH will follow and support awareness activities with society, especially with girls, children, adolescents and members of indigenous communities, to promote self-care and a culture of information and reporting. The above, in addition to the training of specialized public servants, with special emphasis on the detection and identification of victims, as well as strategies to avoid criminalization and Human Rights violations made by prosecuting institutions.


Furthermore, special attention will be given to victims, also special reports, diagnostic tools


and theoretical practices will be strengthened, in order to contribute to the work of public servants and, and in appropriate emission of recommendations or precautionary measures.


"The Ombudsman added that it is essential to think victims as people who lived complex psychological processes of control by their traffickers and that often they cannot return to their communities. That is why, regardless medical, legal and psychological assistance, they require tools to resume their lives and to reach self-sufficiency. This will not be achieved if the victims are the ones who have to conform to institutional constraints that prevent them from accessing actual services that will enable them to continue with their lives and exercise their rights".


[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com\\_2015\\_216.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_216.pdf)




Responsible Authorities:	Subject:	
<p>Ministry of Public Education.</p> 	<p>On the violation of the rights to privacy, legal security and best interest of children in detriment of six grade students at a CE1.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION 21/2015 July 24th, 2015</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_021.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_021.pdf</a></p>



Responsible Authorities:	Subject:	
<p>Constitutional Government of Chihuahua State.</p> 	<p>SUBJECT: On the case of the death of the girl V1, unaccompanied person in migration condition of Ecuadorian nationality, occurred at A1 shelter IN Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION 22/2015 July 24th, 2015</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_022.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_022.pdf</a></p>

Responsible Authorities:	Subject:	
<p>Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Rural Development, Fisheries and Food; Inter ministerial Commission on Biosafety of Genetically Modified Organisms.</p> 	<p>On the case of violation of the right to a free, prior and informed consultation, in detriment of several indigenous people communities.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION 23/2015 July 24th, 2015</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_023.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_023.pdf</a></p>

Responsible Authorities:	Subject:	
<p>General Directorate of the Mexican Social Security Institute.</p> 	<p>On the case of obstetric violence and inappropriate medical care to V1, and the loss of the pregnancy product V2, in the General Hospital No. 32 of the Mexican Social Security Institute in Mexico City.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION 24/2015 July 28th, 2015</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_024.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_024.pdf</a></p>



Responsible Authorities:	Subject:	
<p>General Directorate of the Mexican Social Security Institute.</p> 	<p>On the case of obstetric violence and inappropriate medical care of V1, and loss of the pregnancy product V2, at the Hospital of Gynecology and Obstetrics No. 221 of IMSS in Toluca, State of Mexico.</p>	<p>RECOMENDACIÓN 25/2015 July 31st, 2015</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_025.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_025.pdf</a></p>

Responsible Authorities:	Subject:	
<p>Constitutional Government of Nuevo Leon State, National Security Commission.</p>  	<p>On the case of violation of the rights to freedom and personal integrity, legality and legal security of V1 after fulfilling its prison sentences imposed.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION 26/2015 31 julio 2015</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_026.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_026.pdf</a></p>

**Article of the Month**

**Why Latin America is at the forefront of the struggle LGBT**

Despite sexism and homophobia, the region has produced dramatic changes

*ALEJANDRO TARRE  
July 9th, 2015 17:49 EST*

They are like two sides of a coin. On one side is sexism and homophobia, reflected in opinion polls, statements denigrating religious and political leaders, and high rates of violence against members of LGBT - Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual and Transgender.

On the other side are the impressive changes. Laws against gay discrimination have spread through the region, as well as laws allowing homosexuals provide military services. Same-sex couples can now marry and adopt children in several countries, and even it has been passed legislation to assist transgender people. Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil and

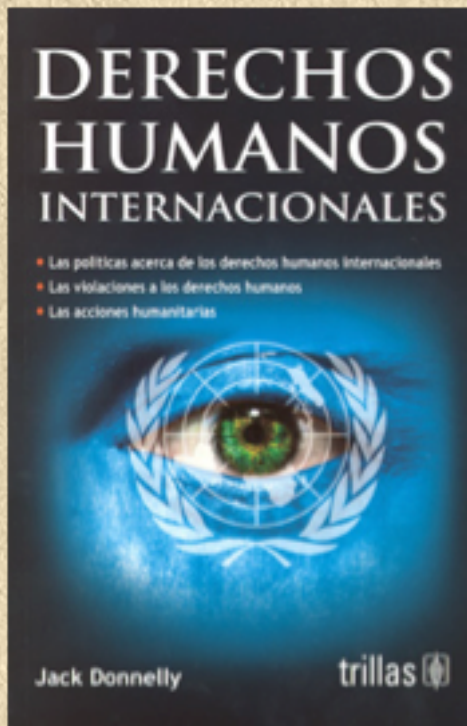
Mexico have advanced faster in the fight for LGBT rights than United States and many European countries.

What explains this paradox? How a region characterized by a reputation for sexist and homophobic is at the forefront of the LGBT struggle? The answer is simple: thanks to the ingenuity and tenacity of civil society groups. The creative activism of the LGBT community has highlighted the lack of imagination and the relative complacency of almost everyone who invested time and effort in promoting and defending civil rights.

[http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2015/07/09/actualidad/1436456801\\_905194.html](http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2015/07/09/actualidad/1436456801_905194.html)

[http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2015/07/09/actualidad/1436456801\\_905194.html](http://internacional.elpais.com/internacional/2015/07/09/actualidad/1436456801_905194.html)





## International Human Rights

BY JACK DONNELLY

*Editorial: Trillas*

*Year of release: 2015*

*Format: Paperback*

*ISBN: 9786071722935*

*Edition: 1*

*Pages: 320*

### *Summary*

This book presents the approach that has been given to the matter of Human Rights in various countries and in international organizations, since the end of World War II, until today.

The author's interest focuses on the policies of each nation on those guarantees; Donnelly defends his stance on the issue, trying to be fair and objective

Its purpose is to encourage the reader's reflection about why and how human rights are violated, what can be done about it and what not, through international relations.

This book provides the resources for a broad and deep Human Rights' study from the thematic exhibition, supplemented with questions to discuss cases and problems and suggested readings, which aims to promote the public interest.

<https://www.porrúa.mx/pagina-interior.php?id=892741>





## **La CNDH**

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Periférico Sur 3469, Col. San Jerónimo Lídice,  
Delegación Magdalena Contreras, C. P. 10200,  
México, D. F.  
Teléfonos (55) 56 81 81 25 y 54 90 74 00,  
Lada sin costo 01800 715 2000  
cndh.org.mx

### **Secretaría Ejecutiva**

Blvd. Adolfo López Mateos, 1922, 1er piso,  
Col. Tlacopac, Delegación Álvaro Obregón,  
C. P. 01049, México, D. F.  
Teléfono: (52 55) 17 19 20 00, ext. 8058  
Fax: (52 55) 17 19 21 53.  
Lada sin costo: 01 800 715 2000  
Correspondencia: jcvillalobos@cndh.org.mx

# **Carta de novedades**

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*Luis Raúl González Pérez*

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