



Newsletter





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Mexico, D.F., October 21st, 2015

Conference on "Drugs and Human Rights" given by Mr. Luis Raúl González Pérez at the symposium "Drugs and Crime" held in honor of Dr. José Narro Robles, organized by UNAM's Law School

The purpose of my speech is to provide general reflections upon the problems that drugs involve from the perspective of human rights, some of which I have already developed in other forums. I am convinced that the field of drug regulation should necessarily fall in the scope of state's activities that in accordance with the 1st article of the Constitution should have as an axis the human rights. No public policy can stay out of today's perspective.

Nevertheless, it should be noted that talking about drugs from a human rights perspective is not a simple matter, as it is an issue that affects or is related to several human rights, that involves different scopes or fields from the state action and because of these its treatment is complex and has to be addressed objectively from diverse perspectives, ensuring that there is harmonization among the different rights that are involved in this issue, which have an individual and collective dimension.

In a general statement, if we stand from the perspective of an actual or potential consumer, there are involved rights that are linked to the personal freedom, freedom from discrimination, to the ability of each person to decide about the fate and characteristics that he or she wants for his or her life, of his or her personal development and his or her body.

Moreover, from the State's perspective, there are found the inescapable obligations to promote and protect the right to life, people's health protection, as well as the safeguard of specific groups such as children and adolescents, which should be protected and in this order adopt necessary measures to ensure its rights. All the aforementioned, without forgetting the respect for the traditions of native people because some drugs are an essential element in their culture, as well as the existence of important state duties such as providing and ensuring the safety of the population and prevent behaviors that affect the community as a whole.

Perhaps the first problematic issue be worth referring is the fact that, even at the discourse level there are located substances of very different types and with several characteristics at the common denominator of "drugs", which generally causes that all things are treated as equal while they aren't.

Recently it has been carried out an enriching debate on cannabis, commonly known as marihuana, which has placed the theme on the public spotlight. Even though, this is only one of the many drugs that actually exist, that is why this debate has been enriched but does not end with marihuana. If we want to address the drug problem, our perspective must be broader.

In general terms, to address this matter from an approach based on people's fundamental rights, I agree with those who have noted the need to attend the following requisites:

- a) Characteristics, properties and the uses of the substances;
- b) The people that will use or could use such substances;
- c) The environment or social and cultural context where they would be used.

It will be useful to carry out a range of different interventions based on the several levels and consumption patterns, as well as the specific and own characteristics of the different drugs, in accordance with the impacts caused by them in both: individuals and community; but also based in their social, cultural and economic impacts. The use of drugs is not a static matter, it is constantly changing. Drugs have transformed as well as their characteristics, patterns and consequences.

We must distinguish, and I think this is fundamental, between the effects of the drugs themselves and the effects that result from the public policies on drugs that are taken. High rates of violence and the creation of various illicit activities frequently associated with activities related to drugs are not a consequence inevitably linked to consumption. Its causes are much more complex and encompass a variety of social, economic, cultural or political factors, among others. This issue must be recognized by the policies being implemented in relation to it, because not only its external manifestations must be attacked but also its root causes.

Research on drugs should not be seen as an apology or as an eventual promotion of its consumption and use. Knowledge on drugs provides the possibility for understanding in a better way the problematic linked to them as well as having a solid and objective basis for formulating public policies applicable to them. In that respect, it is widely re-

cognized that various drugs, such as cannabis, have or may have medical uses, which could generate alternative and effective treatments of several diseases and conditions forms.

As for the personal scope, the use of drugs is not as simple issue as it may seem. Potentially as a free and informed customer, who voluntary decides to use one of these substances, he or she will be in risk to get addicted to it. In that way, the voluntary dimension of consumption becomes a suffering or disease, which must be seen as a public health issue and will require differentiated treatment by the State in each case.

The addict must not be seen as criminal. Addictions control should be seen further than under punitive forms, namely as an issue of public health and social safety that recognizes the existing difference between drugs and its risk consumption. Individuals should be its focus of attention. Although it is true that drugs are allowed in a certain way, drugs are subjected to very strict requirements and procedures that often end criminalizing the consumer. Jail or social stigmatizations are not the answers that will solve the problem of drug use.

To illustrate the magnitude of the criminalization on consumption, it is pertinent to note that in Mexico, 60% of the prisoners in detention are linked with drugs trade¹, of which 38.5% are in detention (most of them awaiting for a trial and few of them already sentenced) for simple possession of marihuana. A responsible process of decriminalization on drugs may imply, among other things, a depressurization of the prison population and, complimentary the freeing of resources will open spaces for strategic redefinition.

The addiction care should be focus on prevention, early diagnosis, timely treatment options, and social reintegration. It is essential to attend the problem of addictions through an organism that coordinates preventive actions, health, education, social development, law enforcement, and social integration.

Also, addiction drugs control policy should seek to establish synergies between existing organisms, such as the National Council against Addictions, in order to consolidate the addiction treatment system, incorporating harm reduction actions for patients and their families, as well as the care for patients who are in prison. Policies would have to redefine the prevention, the models of drug use, and the treatment options to offer to patients because they should be allowed to decide about the treatment that best suits them.

From a costumer perspective, there are areas in which the state intervention results indispensable to ensure individuals human rights, particularly when referring to children and adolescents. Drugs policies must preserve the best interest of the child, focusing on the reference group as the one of most risk.

Young people are another group in great vulnerability. In the absence of education opportunities, of professional development, and of adequate spaces for the care of their problems, they are at risk of developing a codependency consumption of substances, and also get attracted by criminal organizations linked to drugs trafficking.

Furthermore, even under the assumption of consumption as a free and informed decision, the exercise of that right cannot be absolute and it is precise that it should be compatible and harmonized with the exercise and enjoyment of others' rights, in the context of the peaceful coexistence that we have raised as society.

From the state's perspective, Mexico has adopted, under a long sequence of governments and for several decades, a "prohibitionist" stance, raised by the United Nations (UN). The UN stablished as priority objectives, in three international treaties² that codify several measures of availability on narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances directed to medical and scientific purposes, prevention of their diversion for illegal purposes and illicit trafficking as well as drugs abuse, combat the production and consumption of three narcotics y psychoactive substances: marihuana, cocaine and heroin, in addition to synthetic drugs and/or synthetic drugs and/or its design.

Consequently, Mexican laws on the matter, the General Health Law³ and Federal Criminal Code⁴, consider as crime; the production, transportation, trafficking, marketing, supplying even the free distribution and sale of this set of drugs and narcotics, being understood also the consumption of this drugs when someone exceed the maximum established for this purpose.

Mexico is an important producer of opium; heroin and marihuana according to the World Drug Report 2012⁵, which placed Mexico in second place

² Convención de las Naciones Unidas contra el Tráfico Ilícito de Estupefacientes y Sustancias Sicotrópicas de 1988; Convenio sobre Sustancias Sicotrópicas de 1971; Convención Única de 1961 sobre Estupefacientes.

³ Congreso de la Unión, "Ley General de Salud", D.O.F. de 7 de febrero de 1984, última reforma 14 de octubre de 2015, artículo 235, disponible en: http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/142_141015.pdf.

⁴ Congreso de la Unión, "Ley General de Salud", D.O.F. de 7 de febrero de 1984, última reforma 14 de octubre de 2015, artículo 235, disponible en: http://www.diputados.gob.mx/LeyesBiblio/pdf/142_141015.pdf. Date consulted: October 17th, 2015.

⁵ Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito, "Informe mundial sobre drogas 2012", disponible en: https://www.unodc.org/documents/data-and-analysis/WDR2012/WDR_2012_Spanish_web.pdf Date consulted: October 17th, 2015.

¹ Change, "A los legisladores de México y a la sociedad en general: Que se despenalice el consumo de la marihuana", disponible en: <https://www.change.org/p/a-los-legisladores-de-m%C3%A9xico-y-a-la-sociedad-en-general-que-se-despenalice-el-consumo-de-la-marihuana>. Date consulted: October 17th, 2015.

in this unfortunate activity, situation that has not diminished, on the contrary, the report in 2014 identified it along with United States, as the producers of half of the production of methamphetamines worldwide⁶. For 2015 the report identified Mexico as a producer of a range between 7000 and 8000 tons of opium and as one of main cocaine trafficking countries⁷.

It should be noted that that national statistics do not favor us because according to reports of April 2015, made by the National Safety Commission, mountains located at the state of Guerrero produce 50 percent of the opium gum and poppy of that kind of drugs that are produced in the whole country⁸.

Similarly, according the National Drug Threat Assessment carried out by the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)⁹, Mexico produces almost half of the heroine that entered to the United States. How to counter these permissions or porosities of authorities at the both countries? How to ensure addicted people's human rights? Which is the limit that should be respected of authorities' autonomy?

It is in this context that it is increasingly common to identify as a debate the right to consume drugs and even the issue of its permissibility, not only for pharmaceutical purposes, but also for openly recreational use. Permission has already been given in other latitudes and in fact it is spreading.

It is no unreasonable to point out that there is the sufficient evidence to say that the current policy to reduce or control the production, trafficking and consumption of illicit drugs have not led to desirable results. It has not been revealed or become apparent that the drug phenomenon in the country has been analyzed upon the required multidisciplinary and realistic approach that is required in order to generate appropriate public policies to attend urgently and precisely the situation by the state.

Currently, the issue of drugs in Mexico is still seen as a matter focused on law enforcement and prosecution of a series of activities that have been na-

med as illicit, and by which under different approaches distinguishes and works in different aspects and actors involved in the issue, assuming a perspective of public health in the case of consumers, for example, regardless of actual behaviors that are of criminal nature.

Related public policies to drugs cannot be generic, but diversified, appropriate, realistic and achievable. While it is desirable to get further information about a broad debate it is needed perhaps it is time to discuss honestly and seriously the relevance of changing the closed and reactive model that we have and replace it by one based on the protection to the health right, by realistic and based on critical information approaches. Criminalization and stigma of consumers aren't alternatives to approach the problem. It is not possible to treat with the same parameters the ones who profits and traffics with illicit substances and because of that generates violence and violates third-party rights, with the ones who only consumes these substances.

For decades through its public policies, the Mexican State has implemented eminently punitive schemes that have no left scope for action to rethink alternative solutions to the problems that are inherent to drugs, according to which, drug users have been located in a legal loophole that has keep them on the margins because they are considered only as sick people or criminals, but not as subjects of rights. The frontal attack strategy immediately turned drugs consumers and their relatives into the weakest link of the chain, and in subjects that are suffering double vulnerability by both organized crime and State's institutions.

On the subject of reaction and research made by institutions of security and justice, the Mexican State has been working in a firm and even hard-line in terms of organized crime. Certainly there has been progress in substantive areas of the international agreements such as the Palermo Convention and Mérida Initiative; however, the scope is limited and there are still serious gaps that need to be attended with urgency. The above can be made through parallel working instruments to the work that has being done until today in relation to organized crime. The best would be to count with a legislative framework, accompanied by public policies, programs, strategies and actions associated to organized crime as well as attendance of addictions from the perspective of public health, money laundering, corruption, and fight against impunity.

The current scheme that governs public policies on drugs has not solved the main issues; 1) the treatment of addictions and 2) decrease transnational organized crime capabilities. That is why it requires the opening of a debate on the matter

⁶ Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito, "Informe mundial sobre drogas 2014", p. 5, disponible en: https://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr2014/V1403603_spanish.pdf Date consulted: October 17th, 2015.

⁷ Oficina de las Naciones Unidas contra la Droga y el Delito, "Informe mundial sobre drogas 2015", p. v, disponible en: https://www.unodc.org/documents/wdr2015/WDR15_ExSum_S.pdf Date consulted: October 17th, 2015.

⁸ Comisionado Nacional de Seguridad, Monte Alejandro Rubido, declaración para "La Jornada", 28 de abril, disponible en: <http://www.sintesisdeguerrero.com.mx/articulos-de-opinion/legalizar-la-marihuana-y-la-amapola/> Date consulted: October 17th, 2015.

⁹ Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), "National Drug Threat Assessment Summary", disponible en: <http://www.dea.gov/resource-center/dir-ndta-unclass.pdf> Date consulted: October 17th, 2015.

that considers as one of its components the discussion of a clear, differentiated and specific responsible regulation on the costs and benefits of each of the policies that might arise in the time. Also, it requires better answers from the State to a problem, which is in first instance of public health. This approach needs to be reinforced by other social interventions of various state agencies.

It is necessary to establish and build paths for the development of public policies that are away from assumptions and that are each day more focused on practical evidence, scientific knowledge, with an objective and with a profile characterized by the protection of individuals' human rights.

The fights against financial cells of organized crime that are linked to drug traffic should be strengthening locally and internationally. The combat against money laundering is fundamental as well as the fighting against laundering in general, which need specialized structures that apply its implementation. The most powerful weapon of crime is money, because with it not only the weapons and supplies for drug trafficking are purchased, but therewith also corrupts and bribes authorities and society.

Finally, it is desirable to insist at the international dimension while attending the problem on fighting drugs and the respect for human rights for the implementation of public policies. The combat against organized crime and in particular on drugs production, distribution, sale and consumption, requires regional and international collaboration, as a necessary condition that allows, any effective action in this sense.

At international scope, there aren't many instruments that expressly refer the need that public policies on drugs should formulate or take into account peoples' human rights but the United Nations Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances of 1998 at her 14th article, number 2, has a main precedent in this respect:

“ARTICLE 14TH, MEASURES TO ERADICATE ILLICIT CULTIVATION OF NARCOTIC PLANTS AND TO ELIMINATE ILLICIT DEMAND FOR NARCOTIC DRUGS AND PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES.

2. Each party shall take appropriate measures to prevent illicit cultivation of and eradicate plants containing narcotic or psychotropic substances, such as opium poppy, coca bush and cannabis plants, cultivated illicitly in its territory. The measures adopted shall respect

fundamental human rights and shall take due account of traditional licit uses, where there is historic evidence of such use, as well as the protection of the environment”.

The National Human Rights Commission hopes human rights are not infringed by several facts related to the combat and prevention of illicit drugs trafficking, such as abuse made by authorities, illegal detentions, cruel and inhuman treatments and torture, without skipping enforced disappearances and homicides, among other crimes. Facing thereof and before any human rights violation, CNDH will remain vigilant and the society service.

The drug problem must be attended by public policies with a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach, through health programs, education, cultural, social development, work and transparency. It is important that government agencies in the three levels of government count with a cross-sectoral policy to fully address addictions and the issues derived from organized crime.

Human rights must be, in this context, the axis that articulates orients and serves as parameter in every state activity. A democratic State cannot allow that there are areas of its activity, including the prosecution of crime, which is not supported by human rights or that could promote, directly or indirectly, violations of them.

I think it is time to resume the discussion on drugs issue in a responsible, honest, objective, informed, plural and inclusive manner, based on scientific evidence, made under the highest possible levels of demand. This event is part of this discussion and thus I congratulate UNAM's Law School for the initiative.

Thank you



<http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Participacion/20152110.pdf>

CGCP/302/15, CGCP/306/15
October 8th, 2015 October 11th, 2015

The National Ombudsman opened the 12th International Conference of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights.

Mérida, Yucatán from the 8th to 10th of October, 2015

The president of CNDH, Luis Raúl González Pérez, opened the 12th International Conference of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, in which human rights defenders of 53 countries along the five continents, analyzed from a fundamental rights perspective, the 2030's Agenda for Sustainable Development adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations, which seeks to strengthen peace, eradicate poverty and to encourage human development.

The Mexican Ombudsman called his counterparts to assume regional and international commitments, share best practices, look for the most appropriate route for interagency cooperation, join forces, and jointly fulfill society's high expectations regarding national human rights institutions.

Before the Governor of Yucatán, Rolando Zapata Bello, and Roberto Campa Cifrián, Human Rights Under Secretary of the Secretariat of the Interior, said he was convinced that national institutions can contribute decisively to combat hunger and to achieve food security; ensure a healthy lifestyle, and quality education; promote gender equality; ensure access to water and energy; to adopt urgent measures against climate change; promote peace and facilitate access to justice.

Likewise the Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Miguel Ruiz Cabañas Izquierdo, welcomed the national human rights institutions play and increasingly active role not only in the defense of fundamental rights, but also upon its dis-

semination, mainstreaming and, ultimately, its effectiveness. Meanwhile, Mabel Lourenço Mushwana, President of the ICC and the Human Rights Commission of South Africa, pointed out that the national human rights institutions have a lot to contribute to the regional and national level, where human rights play important role in this agenda.

Marcia de Castro, representative in Mexico of the United Nations Program for Development (UNDP) talk about how the Conference will contribute in defining what to do and in what to work to shape an agenda for 2030 on human rights, which should be universal, basic characteristic that seeks that nobody is left behind, and where we should recognize the challenges of all people, identifying the roots of exclusion and discrimination.

They were also presented two videos with messages from Zeid Ra'ad Al Hussein, United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, and from the Ambassador Joachim Rucker, Chairman of the UN Human Rights Council.

At the end of the International Conference it was adopted the Mérida Declaration, a document in which among other things, the Ombudsmen of 53 countries committed to:

- i) Note that progress in implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (ODS) is included in the preparation of reports for the Universal Periodic Review and before the organs with which they have signed human rights treaties.



- ii) Provide national and local governments and other interested instances, advice in the implementation and measurement of the 2030 Agenda, by evaluating the impact of laws, policies, programs, administrative practices, budgets in the respect and fulfillment of civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights.
- iii) Collaborate with technical assistance in the development of global and national indicators and solid complementary data collection systems gathering to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights in measuring the progress of the Agenda; including through strengthening partnerships with vulnerable and marginal groups, cooperation with national statistical offices and other national relevant institutions.
- iv) To monitor the progress on the implementation of the 2030 Agenda at local, national and regional levels, reporting the structural inequality and discrimination, and identifying obstacles and actions in order to accelerate the progress.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_302.pdf

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_306.pdf

CNDH AND COLEF SIGNED COLLABORATION AGREEMENT TO ATTEND THE MIGRATORY PHENOMENON

CGCP/293/15
October 4th, 2015

The National Ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, and the President of El Colegio de la Frontera Norte (Colef), Tonatiuh Guillén López, subscribe a general collaboration agreement and a specific one, for the maintenance of the Legislation and Migration Policy Observatory created by this academic institution. These documents will allow the developing of programs and actions that will let know the problems related to migration, as well as the direction and focus of the different policies designed and implemented at the boundaries of our country.

In this event, the President of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) highlighted the situation of Mexicans returnees at the northern border in order to exercise their human rights, to achieve social reintegration and identity. Usually they do not have

any documents that can identify them as nationals.

Therefore, González Pérez calls for the union of wills of migration authorities, diplomats, federal and local governments and society. He proposed them that the Repatriation sheet may be recognized as a document for temporary ID, which will allow them to identify themselves for employment or receive money sent by their families, while it will facilitate to children and teenagers their enrollment in school buildings.

In regard to the Program of Maintenance of the Legislation and Migratory Policy Observatory, it was established that CNDH will have necessary information that will allow it to generate proposals of public policy, regulations and actions in favor of people under

in migratory context, while Colef will expand its field of study to the Central American border.

Guillén López thanked the approach and collaboration vision of CNDH for the signing of these agreements, as well as its support for the development of themes and scientific investigations on migration.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_293.pdf



THE IACHR REPORT UPDATES THE VALIDITY OF THE INTER-AMERICAN SYSTEM ON HUMAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO, IT ALSO CALLS THE ATTENTION UPON THE PROGRESS S AND CHALLENGES OF THE NATIONAL AGENDA ON THE MATTER: CNDH

CGCP/295/15
October 4th, 2015

The recent report on Mexico issued by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CIDH), as part of the monitory tasks carried out by this body upon the situation of the peoples' fundamental rights for the member States of the Inter-American System, updates its validity in our country and calls the attention upon the progress and challenges of the National Agenda on human rights matter.

Taking as its starting point the recognition of several measures implemented by the Mexican Government to address the situation that the country faces on human rights, the document highlights several issues considered as challenges in this area and whose attention is urgent, such as enforced disappearances, extrajudicial executions , torture, attacks on journalists and human rights defenders, as well as existing pro-

blems of public safety, access to justice and impunity, issues on which this National Organism has called its attention on several occasions and forums, both at the national and international level, pointing out the seriousness of the conditions prevailing in some regions of the country and the need of its priority attention.

International screening exercises, as the site visit of the IACHR to Mexico, ratify the effective inclusion of our country in the regional system of protection of human rights and its subjection to its standards. It also strengthen the relation and cooperation of the Inter-American System with national institutions for the protection of fundamental rights, as it was testified by the meeting held by this National Organism with both the Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

In this sense, beyond the nuances or disagreements on the scopes and figures that in any case would have to be clarified, it would be appropriate to take into consideration the recommendations contained in the report presented by the Commission that was a result of its site visit, for its inclusion into the National Agenda on human rights.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_295.pdf



Organización de los
Estados Americanos



Comisión
Interamericana de
Derechos Humanos

THE NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN RECEIVED THE VISIT OF THE UN HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

CGCP/297/15
October 5th, 2015

The National Ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, met with Zeid Ra’ad Al Hussein, UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, in his office at the National Human Rights Commission, with who agreed to continue and reinforce the communication and dialogue on human rights matter, especially those in which this National Organism stays beside the victims.

At the meeting, González Pérez announced that one of the major problems within human rights matter that faces Mexico is impunity, because it is useless to have vanguard laws and regulations if they are not applied or respected.

After expressing him CNDH’s conviction that the Mexican State accepts the jurisdiction of Committee on Disappearances in order to receive individual requests, they talked about issues related with migrants, human trafficking, women, children and adolescents, indigenous people,

people with disabilities, attacks to journalists and human rights civil defenders.

At its moment, Zeid Ra’ad Al Hussein offered his full and determined support to the National Human Rights Commission, while he expressed his desire that the National Organism retrieve its regional leadership, mainly in moments where human rights face a challenging context.

The UN High Commissioner for Human Rights was accompanied by Erick Fattorelli, Gianni Maga-

zzeni, Jesús Peña, Rupert Guille y María Luisa Bascur.

The meeting was attended for the CNDH, by the Executive Secretariat, Héctor Dávalos Martínez, by the General Visitors: Ismael Es-lava Pérez, Enrique Guadarrama López, Ruth Villanueva Castilleja, Norma Inés Aguilar León, Edgar Corzo Sosa y Jorge Ulises Carmo-na Tinoco, as well as the head of the Special Office for the Iguala Case, José T. Larrieta Carrasco.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_297.pdf



THE NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN OPENED THE 12TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE OF THE NATIONAL INSTITUTIONS FOR THE PROMOTION AND PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS



CGCP/302/15
October 8th, 2015

Participation of the National Human Rights Commission President, at the opening of the 12th International Conference of the National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights”, where he met with 53 countries of the five continents to analyze strategies to strengthen peace, eradicate poverty and encourage human development.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_302.pdf

THE MEXICAN OMBUDSMAN AND THE PROVIDER OF JUSTICE OF MOZAMBIQUE SIGNED A BROAD TRAINING AGREEMENT

CGCP/312/15
October 19, 2015

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) and the Provider of Justice at Mozambique signed a general agreement allowing the development of joint activities for the protection and dissemination of human rights as well as the training and advice to the Ombudsman of that country.

The President of CNDH, Luis Raúl González Pérez, received at his office the Provider of Justice of Mozambique, José Ibraimo Abudo, with who he agreed to keep intensive and fluid dialogue in regard of fundamental rights and

to explore direct cooperation mechanisms.



This workshop meeting was held as part of the Mozambique Ombudsman’s visit tour to our country. Ibraimo Abudo thanked the CNDH’s hospitality, as well as the knowledge and practices that


can be implemented in his country because there the Office of the Human Rights is young, though it was created in 2005, and until 2012 its holder was elected.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_312.pdf





Recommendations


Responsible Authorities	Issue	
<p>Ministry of Defense, Attorney General’s Office.</p> <div></div>	<p>On the case of arbitrary detention, illegal retention and torture against V1, V2, V3 and V4 in Baja California.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION 33/2015 October 7th, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_033.pdf</p>

Responsible Authorities	Issue	
<p>Federal District Government.</p> <div></div>	<p>On the case of impact to national cultural heritage, resulting from the damage of the equestrian sculpture of Carlos IV, King of Spain, known as “El Caballito”, in the historic center of Mexico City.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION 34/2015 October 22nd, 2015.</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_034.pdf</p>

Recommendation

Responsible Authorities	Issue	
<div>National Security Commission</div> <div></div>	On the case of non- compliance for the conciliation in regard of the violation of the social reintegration, human treatment, to health and legality, in detriment of inmates of the Federal Social Rehabilitation Center No. 1 at the State of Mexico.	<div>RECOMMENDATION 35/2015 October 27th, 2015</div> <div>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_035.pdf</div>

Responsible Authorities	Issue	
<div>National Security Commission</div> <div></div>	On the case of violations to the right of legal security and personal integrity in detriment of V1, at Reynosa, Tamaulipas.	<div>RECOMMENDATION 36/2015 October 29th, 2015</div> <div>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_036.pdf</div>

Responsible Authorities	Issue	
<div>Ministry of Social Development and Council of Yurécuaro Municipality at Michoacán.</div> <div></div>	On the case of an agricultural workers shelter at Yurécuaro, Michoacán.	<div>RECOMMENDATION 37/2015 October 29th, 2015</div> <div>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_037.pdf</div>

Article of the month

Political will as key for the new ODS

THALIF DEEN

The 17 Sustainable Development Objectives (ODS), approved by more than 150 UN leaders after a three- day summit, are considered a breakthrough for humanity.

At the opening ceremony of the summit Ban Ki-moon, UN General Secretary, noted that the 17 ODS, that should be fulfilled by 2030 and that replace the Millennium Development Goals (ODM), are integral part of the post-2015 Development Agenda, that will end poverty in all its forms.

“Clearly, the carrying capacity of the earth is not increasing and some countries have to reduce significantly the use of their resources in order to achieve a more equitable distribution...and allow other countries to develop and satisfy their basic needs”: Leida Rijnhout.

The true commitment evidence with the Agenda 2030 will be its implementation. We need everybody action, everywhere. The 17 ODS are our guide and our to- do

list for people and the planet, and a plan for success”, Ban expressed.

<http://www.ipsnoticias.net/2015/09/la-voluntad-politica-es-clave-para-los-nuevos-ods/>

Human Security

BY JESÚS REQUENA

Binding: Paperback
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SUMMARY

If flying was an old dream of humanity that we have realized, to provide security and resolve conflicts without violence, war or

repression is also a human desire that we can realize with guarantees of effectiveness, respect for human rights and cost much lower.

To replace the use of force by the scientific knowledge about conflicts, violence and crime is perfectly possible.

The Conflict Resolution brings together multidisciplinary expertise to understand the causes and origins of conflict and provides practical methods to intervene. The authors of this book, practitio-

ners at conflict resolution, intend to demonstrate how to do this.

<http://mx.casadellibro.com/libro-seguridad-humana/9788490334522/2218094>



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