



Newsletter





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Mexico City, December 10th, 2015

Remarks made by Mr. Luis Raúl González Pérez, President of the National Human Rights Commission, on the occasion of presentation of the National Human Rights Award 2015.

Mr. Enrique Peña Nieto,
Constitutional President of the
United Mexican States;

Consuelo Gloria Morales Eli-
zondo y Sandra Jiménez Loza,

Respected members of the pre-
sidium;

Distinguished guests who are
with us in this awards ceremony;

Ladies and gentlemen:

The recognition, defense and
promotion of fundamental rights
as well as the full fulfillment of
the democratic rule of law are
the only way to achieve justice
for both to individuals and socie-
ty. In human rights matter is not
enough to believe, thing must be
done.

While it is undeniable that
our country has conducted tre-
mendous advances regarding
individuals' fundamental rights
recognition, as well as the esta-
blishment of institutions for pro-
tection and enforcement, it is true
that the national agenda on hu-
man rights records multiple pen-

ding issues and challenges that
demand their urgent attention.
The above includes disappearan-
ces, as well as the protection of
children and adolescents, areas
in which nowadays we recogni-
ze the outstanding career of two
Mexican women committed to in-
dividuals' dignity.

The problem of disappearan-
ces challenges and questions the
capabilities and resources of the
Mexican Government to respond
to a situation that, as time passes,
it is becoming an obstacle that we
haven't been able to overcome on
our way towards a culture based
on the observance of human rights.

Mr. President, some time ago
you raised several measures
which would have a positive in-
fluence by addressing this pro-
blem, which include the issuance
of the General Law on Enforced
Disappearance and the creation
of a National Search System of
persons who have not been lo-
catable, in addition to a National
Genetic Information System. The
above, because of various factors
and actors has not been finalized.
The same has happened with the
actions suggested by this Natio-

nal Commission in this respect,
as well as the recommendations
formulated by the United Nations
Committee on the matter.

The problem of disappearan-
ces in Mexico is a dramatic issue; it
also is unconnected with any no-
tion of respect for dignity, whose
magnitude should be objectively
assessed. Until today, we cannot
count with real and integrated
information about the matter
according to international stan-
dards, that allows us distinguish
cases that may involve effectively
enforced disappearance, of those
who are linked to organized cri-
me or respond to other causes.
Without this information, hardly
comprehensive and coordinated
search actions will be established,
besides of determining the co-
responding responsibilities.

Although it is recognized the
effort that seeks the creation of
administrative units committed
to the investigation of disappea-
rances cases as well as the for-
mulation of policy proposals in
the matter, if these specialized
areas of research aren't provided
with relevant information about
the disappearances cases, if there



aren't assigned to them enough resources as human and technical capabilities that are necessary for the accomplishment of their objectives; if there isn't an appropriate regulatory framework for the development of their capabilities, hardly the results demanded by society will be obtained.

The above, is worth to insist, is a priority. It must be issued without delay the General Law, which should take into account all the proposals that have been presented. Also, this legal instrument should be supported by a comprehensive, plural, and informed discussion that as a starting point listen and attend victims' approaches, such as the ones that have been provided by groups and organizations that defend and promote their interests. In this task, this National Autonomous Agency reiterates its readiness of assisting the victims and social organizations, besides supporting all the work that has been made and will continue on the subject.

The commitment that different bodies of the Mexican State have assumed on disappearances must have greater reflection in concrete actions. In other words, this commitment should reflect that the attention of this subject is a priority, not only for the Federal Government, but also to States' governments and, in general, for all powers, levels and branches of the government.

The will has been expressed; some tasks have been undertaken, but the results are still distant from the desirable results. Because of the above, we must ask the following:

What has happened? Do human rights, indeed, have been at the heart of any government's decisions? Do public servants of the three levels of government are actually trained and have assumed respect for human dignity as a parameter of action? Do Mexican State authorities are in breach of their mandates or have not been able to meet the needs of victims and their circumstances?

The truth is that today our country still hasn't honored the debt and commitment that it has with victims of disappearances, with the society and with the compliance of the recommendations that were issued by international organizations in this field.

With regard of the respect and validity of the rights of children and adolescents, we must recognize that there have been implemented many and valuable actions, however yet there are many pending tasks and challenges. For example, the General Law, approved in November 2014, still awaits its full implementation. For the above and since the recent establishment of the System and of the Procurator's Protection Office at Federal level, it will be necessary that the different states complete the establishment of their systems and prosecutors' offices, that they consolidate its operations and to fully exercise its duties in the shortest time possible.

Given this scenario, many Mexicans have assume as a lifetime commitment the defense and protection of human rights, undertaking in the sphere of organized civil society, several measures to attend issues and challenges that faces our country in this area.

It seems to some that the work of human rights civil defenders has not a real and positive impact on the solution of these problems. Today I say to those who think in this way that their appreciation is wrong. And that we should value and could learn from their work, dedication, humanist conviction, integrity, courage, and love for Mexico and to others.

The most substantial advances that have occurred in our country in the field of fundamental rights could not be understood without civil defenders participation, as well as social organizations. They raised their voice when silence has been imposed; when forgetfulness has been present they preserved the memory; when fear has been present they cultivated strength; they have opted to seek truth rather to answer with lies; and at facing violence and abuse they decided to uphold justice.

This work has produced notable results and today, we recognize all those who defend and promote human rights in our country, by giving Consuelo Gloria Morales Elizondo the National Human Rights Award 2015 and awarding Sandra Jiménez Loza with an Honorable Mention for her work, commitment and outstanding career.

We would be short of time in this ceremony to refer in detail the career and the work carried out for more than 22 years by Consuelo Morales in her labor of caring disappeared persons, mainly in the State of Nuevo León and in prisons, which has been an inspiration and example for many people and has contributed with concrete results, to attend and relieve the pain, despair of many Mexicans who have been victims of power abuses or to whom justice has been only an aspiration.

Likewise, today we recognize Sandra Jiménez Loza, who besides being witness and example of what will, fight, desire and determination can achieve; with her work favoring childhood and adolescence in Mexico has helped to highlight and address the situation faced by a large number of children and adolescents because of human trafficking, uncertainty, violence, exclusion, as well as lack of quality education, opportunities, and the effective access to justice.

To defend and promote human rights validity in Mexico is not a simple matter. Those who do it, mainly at the civil society sphere face several obstacles and even risks. Thus the importance that today we recognize two Mexicans who have assume the challenge of speaking out and acting in favor of people's dignity and to society's benefit.

The problems and challenges that the country faces upon human rights matter are not limited, with all the seriousness that these facts imply, to San Fernando, Chalchihuapan, Tlatlaya, Iguala or Apatzingán. The problems and challenges go through all the missing persons whose situation is expected to be defined and their cases to be investigated; by all mass graves and human remains found in them, which exact number is pending to be defined and each case to be investigated; for all the children, adolescents, women and others that have been and are victims of trafficking; for all the people who have been deprived of life and whose cases have not been

solved nor responsible prosecuted; for all the grievances and attacks on journalists; for the deplorable conditions of most of the prison system in Mexico; for all the exclusion, inequality and discrimination that our indigenous communities live every day, and in general, for all the people who have been victims of crime or power and that expect to reach justice.

The commitment of the various agencies of the Republic Government, of the State governments, of the different Powers and authorities of the diverse orders and levels of the government to human rights, should go beyond the formal or discursive field and materialize into action, into concrete facts starting with the proper and timely implementation and enforcement of the law, as well as a proper of the role of the government, national and state bodies, for human rights defense and protection. Human rights defense and protection is not something that can wait or be subject to time or any other interests, nor governed by other different issue that does not seeks for the truth.

Mister President:

In human rights matter there are many and varied studies and analyzes that had been conducted. More diagnoses are not needed; it is time for us to act in a decisive and coordinated way, facing our reality by undertaking a joint and comprehensive effort. If 2011 was the year where the relevant Constitutional reform was formulated, 2016 must be the year of its effective implementation by all the powers and authorities of the different government powers and levels.

In recent years we have undertaken different reforms processes at various areas and subjects in our country. Without detriment to importance of this processes of reform, Mexico still has to assume an ethics reform towards a true rule of law based on human rights validity, which implies a paradigm shift for all society members, starting with the example of authorities, which will develop in them the conviction that rule of law is better than its default; that it is more convenient for both individuals and the community, to be honest than dishonest; that each one obligations compliance will benefit all and that law enforcement and that the development of relevant laws and due can't or shouldn't be negotiated, and that it is neither a matter of compromise between interests.

The National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) formulated a proposal on security and justice since 2011 which raised a political and social pact that would allow broad-based redirect our security and justice institutions to address violence crisis faced by our country. Today, I reiterate to you that proposal, making a commitment to human rights and Rule of Law. If as Mexicans we are capable to meet, understand and to listen, as well as to reflect about the historical responsibility we assume before the nation, by adding efforts we can improve our present and build a better future.

Mexico faces a critical juncture in human rights sphere, which has the possibility to preserve its current state of affairs or to assume its commitment, having human rights respect and validity as axis and honesty as basic principle, as strengthening and consolidating our Democratic and Social Rule of Law, reducing impunity, corruption, simulation and other vices and practices that must be banished once and for all, of our reality as a country.

The progress; will depend on the way we tackle this challenges in the coming years. Maturity of our society, the degree of development of our institutions, and the scope of regulatory framework we have, create an enabling environment for, if as state can make this commitment, can take this decision that is a commitment with Mexico and with Mexicans, that is to say, is a commitment for us.

Mexico is in a hurry, victims have waited too long. If we actually you want to restore society credibility upon institutions, we will require institutions to undertake a change of course, by listening to society and assuming as a parameter axis the human rights on its actions. Truth will benefit all; if we didn't pick to live in it and assume it, the institutional and normative changes that we have made will be useless. It is the time for Mexico to reaffirm its conviction to live in truth and in justice.

Thank you very much

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc//Participacion/20151210.pdf>

The Ombudsman invited the Productive Sector to join to the Binomial Development and Human Rights

Mexico City, December 2nd, 2015

At opening of the Forum on International Aspects of Corporate Responsibility and Human Rights, the president of the CNDH, Luis Raúl González Pérez, affirmed that corporations must also respect fundamental rights, refrain from infringing them and in its case, to face negative consequences upon where they might have participation. Likewise, he invited all corporate productive process actors to become part of the binomial “Development and Human Rights Respect”. He also noted that it must be present at any time in the national life.

He said before corporate heads, employers and industrials that participated at the Forum, that the CNDH reiterates its commitment to include within its daily work the corporate responsibility issue, of new, urgent and priority attention, if we take into account the industrial growth that has been occurring in our country

through the last years and in consequence the increase in the number of workers.

González Pérez said that joint work between State, Corporations and Civil Society, is beginning and there is still a lot to do. “Let’s start with the instauration of a normative framework and an appropriate regulation, that allows us define a consistent environment, from which all must develop socially responsible practices”, he noted.

He also pointed out the importance of providing corporations with information and necessary tools so they can fully assume its responsibility on human rights respect before society.

In the event also participated the Director of Countries Office of the International Work Organization for Mexico

and Cuba, Thomas Wissing; the President of the State Human Rights Commission of Chihuahua, José Luis Armendáriz González; the Second General Visitor of the CNDH, Enrique Guadarrama López and Héctor Dávalos Martínez, Executive Secretary of the National Commission.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_366.pdf



Press Releases

TODAY AT THE WORLD AIDS DAY, CNDH RESPONSE TO DISCRIMINATION; TRAINS AND DISEMINATES INFORMATION

CGCP/365/15
December 1st, 2015

Today, to commemorate the World Aids Day, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) considers that while stigma and discrimination prevails around those with unorthodox gender identity, or different sexual orientation or practices other than heterosexual, it will also prevail unfavorable attitude regarding AIDS detection tests and to antiretroviral therapies.

CNDH is not only active to attend complaints issued in this respect, but by promoting activities and disseminating materials reports about human rights

of those who live with HIV or with AIDS; provides with basic information on the matter; looks at issues such as themes related with laws, norms and regulations protecting health and human rights; refers to stigma and discrimination, as well as relevant aspects related with HIV for those who are vulnerable.

According to the United Nations data, actually 15 million persons have access to treatment controlling HIV. New infections reduced 35% since 2000 and Aids deaths have decreased 42% since it reached its pinnacle in 2004.

The right to Health Protection, enshrines to article 4th of our constitution, oblige the Mexican State and authorities on the matter to provide necessary inputs to prevent HIV transmission. To make them available, together with the respective information, still is a human right challenge, along with abolishing discrimination against more affected groups with this pandemic

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_365.pdf



THE NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN AFIRMED THAT PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES SHOULD NOT BE EXCLUDED AND DISCRIMINATED, BUT TO BE INTEGRATED IN THEIR COMMUNITIES

CGCP/368/15
December 3rd, 2015

At commemorating the International Day of Persons with Disabilities, the national Ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez highlighted this day as an ideal opportunity to reflect, with carping and proactive spirit, if State bodies and the government fulfill appropriately the needs and requirements of people with disabilities in the country.

He pointed out that people with disabilities day to day face adverse conditions to travel, to work, to obtain a quality education, to have access to goods and services. On the other hand, he noted that in matter of the National Mechanism and of states there is a long way to go through to cover people’s expectations, reason why we have work on the design of the first project presented within the Public Organisms Federation on Human Rights that jointly undertake an strategy to create and strengthen the National Monitoring Mechanism of the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

He highlighted that two objectives belong to this strategy, the first one is to serve as tool detona-

ting creation and implementation of State Mechanisms in close collaboration with the National Mechanism, and the second is to set up basis for the design and implementation of the cited Mechanisms through coordinated work between the 32 organisms of protection at federative entities of the country and the CNDH, effect on all monitoring mechanisms future —from its competency sphere—to achieve coordinated efforts to effectively oversee upon execution of the Convention on Rights of Persons with Disabilities of the United Nations.

He also highlighted his proposal adoption of common operation regulations for effective coordinated work of the National and State Commissions with civil society, contributing within appropriate execution of observations issued by the Experts’ Committee of the Convention by analyzing the early report of Mexico. Once the National Organism receives remarks from the State Commissions, it shall be made available to civil society to its proper scrutiny.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_368.pdf



CNDH TESTIFIES HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS TO 21 PERSONS AT THE CAPITAL AIRPORT AND ISSUED A RECOMMENDATION TO THE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF MIGRATION

CGCP/369/15

December 7th, 2015

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) testified human rights violations by 17 public servants from the National Institute of Migration (INM) against 21 persons from abroad, those who arrive through terminals 1 and 2 of the Mexico City International Airport (AICM), between July 6th, 2014 and June 17th, 2015, that is why this National Organism issued the Recommendation 42/2015, addressed to INM Commissioner, Ardelio Vargas Fosado, which includes 9 recommendatory facts that must be attended.

Total isolation, interviews at filters of migratory revision and at offices without translator and by personnel without legal powers to fulfill this task, secondary reviews for more than 4 hours, retention by alleged requirements from prosecuting authorities, which it existence was not accredited, and for more than 24 hours, are main elements exposed at the complaints.

Besides, several cases were testified in which, by public servants determination, with absence of legal attributions to do so, different victims were dismissed from the national territory.

The injured parties- 20 foreigners and 1 Mexican-, at their first direct contact with representatives of the Mexican government didn't find legal certainty, thus weakens the legitimacy to our country to require, based on principles of reciprocity governing the international law, to other nations authorities highest treatment standards to Mexicans abroad.

Therefore, CNDH requires to INM to redress the victim's needs; to foster an amendment to the Regulation of the Secretariat of the Interior and respective legal orders, including demarcation of functions to personnel of the National Warning Centre; to ensure that personnel conducting revisions and that resolve procedures of migratory control must have legal powers for those purposes and to establish a mecha-

nism to ensure effective rights accomplishment at short-stays granted to foreigners by the Migratory Law Regulation, above all to food, water, mattresses and blankets, interpreters or translators for proceedings, phone calls and possibility to receive visits.

Also should be establish a jointly mechanism with operating corporations with Airlines, to effective accomplishment to the Regulation of the Migratory Law at migratory airport stays; to require telephone directory with general staff data and on-duty staff of all foreign consulates in Mexico; to train staff involve in facts upon human rights matters and administrative procedure on migratory control and to collaborate with the CNDH at the issued complaint before the Internal Control Body of the National Institute of Migration against the 17 public servants that operated in an irregular manner.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_369.pdf



CNDH WILL REMAIN ATTENTIVE TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMITMENTS ASSUMED BY MEXICO AT COP21 ON ENVIRONMENT

CGCP/377/15

December 15th, 2015

Since protection of the environment and the problems of global order and sustainable development are priority in its agenda, the CNDH actively participated in the XXI International Conference on Climate Change (COP21), where the Paris Agreement was signed, which aim is to avoid the increase in global temperature through an energy transition that will gradually eliminate the use of fossil fuels and promote the use of renewable energies.

Through its Sixth General Inspector, CNDH attended the COP21 as an observer, and participated in different activities and working meetings headed by the

French government and Mary Robinson, President of the Mary Robinson Foundation on Climate Justice.

There were announced activities that the National Commission has conducted in this area, in particular the resolutions and conclusions of the workshop "Climate Change and Human Rights: a challenge for COP21" as well as the publication of the text "Climate Change and human rights" which print run of 450,000 copies will be distributed in 2016. Perspectives were also exchanged with Professor John Knox, Special Rapporteur on the Human Right to a Healthy Environment, and representatives of civil society.

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) will re-



main attentive to the reception and national implementation of the commitments taken under the Paris Agreement —adopted by the international community at COP21, last December 12th— and will continue working upon dissemination of the link between human rights and climate change, as well as undertaking specific actions to address its effects, in the enjoyment of basic rights of individuals.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_377.pdf

MIGRATION ISSUES, URGENT APPROACH, DECLARES CNDH

CGCP/380/15

December 18th, 2015

To commemorate the International Migrants Day, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) said that the immigration issue is an urgent approach and reaffirms its commitment to ensures the respect for human rights of people in the contexts of migration, both nationals living abroad and foreigners who reside or pass through our country. It stresses the importance for all States to attend migration phenomenon, since in recent years irregular migration and risks have grown exponentially.

Therefore, it urges the Mexican authorities to act in fulfillment of its functions, respect and to re-

cognize the rights of people on context of migration in Mexico, either of origin, destination, transit and return, regardless of their origin or nationality, recognizing the priority focus on the person and dignity, and not on immigration context.

These rights are guaranteed by our Constitution, the national regulatory framework and international treaties such as the International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families. Among the rights recognized by these instruments are those relating to identity, to nondiscrimination, to life, to due process of migration, asylum, legal certainty, health, education, to a life free from violence, equality,

to proper treatment and determination of the best interests of children.

The commission argues that the desire of migrants to seek better development prospects and living has no boundaries; poverty, despair, family reunification and, increasingly domestic violence, are reasons why many people begin their long journey in search of better opportunities of life.

Mexico is country of origin, transit, destination and return of international migration. It is estimated that million documented and undocumented Mexicans migrate to the United States each year. Approximately 400,000 Mexicans are repatriated annually from the United States (from 2008 to 2014), according the Mi-

gration Policy Unit (UPM) data. These figures have turned the border between Mexico and the U.S. into an exceptional migration dynamics.

According to the Institute for Mexicans Abroad (IME), about 11.5 million people were born in Mexico and now live in the U.S. Zacatecas is the state with the highest rate of migration, followed by Guanajuato, Michoacán and Nayarit.

This year, from January to September, figures reported by the UPM are 145 thousand 582 foreigners submitted to the INM, which is 12.66% more. In particular, the same source says that, from January to December 2014, it was reported that 23 thousand

096 children and adolescents (-NNA) in context of migration were presented to the Institute, of which 10 thousand 943 NNA were not accompanied.

In this year from January to September, 25 thousand 365 NNA were presented to Mexican immigration authorities, of which 13 thousand 525 were traveling unaccompanied, representing 9% of migrants submitted to the immigration authorities.

The United Nations (UN) recognizes that there are over 232 million people in context of migration in the world, more than 17 million refugees and more than 27 million internally displaced.



The 5 countries with the highest number of migrants are In-


dia, Bangladesh, Mexico, Russia and China. The largest recipient of migrants is the United States with 45.8 million immigrants; the main migration corridor is the Mexico-U.S., followed by the Russia-Ukraine corridor.


Therefore, CNDH returns and endorses, as a binding commitment, the words of Ban Ki-moon, Secretary General of the United Nations, delivered on December 18, 2014: “On International Migrants Day, we reaffirm our commitment to establish diverse and open societies to provide opportunities and to ensure a decent living for all migrants”.


http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2015/Com_2015_380.pdf


Recommendations


Responsible Authority	Matter	
<div>State Government of Chiapas, State Government of Tabasco.</div> <div></div>	<div>On the case of obstetric violence and violation of the right to health protection perpetrated against V1, and the right to life in detriment of V3 in the General Hospital of Palenque, Chiapas and High Specialty Regional Hospital for Women of Villahermosa, Tabasco, dependent on the Ministry of Health of each state.</div>	<div>RECOMMENDATION No. 45/2015 December 1st, 2015</div> <div>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_045.pdf</div>


Responsible Authority	Matter	
<div>State Government of Morelos</div> <div></div>	<div>On the case of violation to right of health care perpetrated against V1, and loss of unborn child V2 in Tetecala General Hospital “Dr. Rodolfo Becerril de la Paz”, dependent on the health services of the State of Morelos.</div>	<div>RECOMMENDATION No. 46/2015 December 2nd, 2015</div> <div>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_046.pdf</div>


Responsible Authority	Matter	
<p>National Security Commission.</p> 	<p>On the case of violation to right of health and life of V1, who was an intern at the Federal Social Rehabilitation Center No. 11, in Hermosillo, Sonora.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 47 /2015 December 9th, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_047.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Matter	
<p>City Hall of Emiliano Zapata Municipality.</p> 	<p>On the case of impugnation appeal brought by failure to comply and not acceptance of recommendation to the Municipal Presidents of Jiutepec and Emiliano Zapata in the State of Morelos; committed against those who live and travel in those municipalities regarding the violation of human right to a healthy environment.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 48/2015 December 18th, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_048.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Matter	
<p>City Hall and members of Tijuana, Baja California Municipality.</p> 	<p>On the case of impugnation appeal brought by the partial acceptance of the recommendation to Municipal President of Tijuana, Baja California; for violation of human rights to personal integrity and safety, legality and legal certainty, perpetrated against V.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 49/2015 December 29th, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_049.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Matter	
<p>General Directorate of the Mexican Social Security Institute</p> 	<p>On the case of inappropriate medical care and obstetric and institutional violence perpetrated against V1 y V2, at Rural Hospital No. 69 and 13 Family Medicine Unit, of the Mexican Social Security Institute in Ensenada, Baja California.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 50 /2015 December 29th, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_050.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Matter	
<p>Constitutional Government of the State of Puebla.</p> 	<p>On the case of inappropriate medical care and obstetric violence in detriment of V1 and V2, at the General Hospital of Acatlán de Osorio of the Health State Secretariat of the State of Puebla.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 51/2015 December 29th, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_051.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Matter	
<p>General Directorate of Mexican Social Security Institute.</p> 	<p>Obstetric violence and inappropriate medical care to V1 and loss of unborn child, V2, at Zone No. 3 General Hospital of IMSS, in Mazatlán, Sinaloa.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 52/2015 December 29th, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_052.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Matter	
<p>Attorney General's Office.</p> 	<p>On the case of violations to legal certainty and inappropriate justice procurement committed against victims of crime rescued in CH Zamora, Michoacán.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 53/2015 December 29th, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_053.pdf</p>


Responsible Authority	Matter	
<p>Office of the Prosecutor General of the State of Morelos.</p> 	<p>On the case of impugnation appeal of V1 against the resolution issued by the Human Rights Commission of the State of Morelos.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 54/2015 December 29th, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_054.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Matter	
<p>Constitutional Government of the State of San Luis Potosí.</p> 	<p>On the case of violation of the right to access to justice in form of Law Enforcement, in detriment of V1, V2 and V3.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 55/2015 December 30th, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_055.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Matter	
<p>General Directorate of Mexican Social Security Institute.</p> 	<p>In the case of inappropriate medical care and loss of life in detriment of V1, adult higher in the Rural Medical Unit no. 290, of IMSS, in Miahuatlán, Oaxaca.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 56/2015 December 30th, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_056.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Matter	
<p>General Directorate of Institute of Security and Social Services for State Workers.</p> 	<p>On the case of inappropriate medical care perpetrated against V1, elder, at Hospital Clinic in Celaya, Guanajuato.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 57/2015 December 30th, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_057.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Matter	
<p>National Institute for Migration Commission.</p> 	<p>On the case of human rights violations to legal certainty, to personal liberty and transit, and non-discrimination perpetrated against Mexican V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10, V11, V12, V13, V14 and V15.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 58/2015 December 31st, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_058.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Matter	
<p>Office of the Prosecutor General of the State of Guerrero.</p> 	<p>On the case of impugnation appeal of R1 y R2.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 59/2015 December 31st, 2015</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2015/Rec_2015_059.pdf</p>

Why it is important to include Human Rights at Paris Agreement

by Astrid Puentes Riaño
December 11th, 2015

United Nations and the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights recognized that climate change affects all human rights. To include this issue in the COP agreements is essential to advance in a new model.

Climate change is already causing extremely serious impacts in Colombia and worldwide. Examples occur every day and are more severe each year: extreme temperatures, hurricanes, droughts, floods, fires and loss of glaciers compromise the availability of fresh water.

There are countries such as small island states, that will lose their territory in few decades if governments do not implement immediate effective actions. Ursula Rakova from Papua New Guinea spoke today at the COP about the

impact that she and her community are suffering; unless actions are taken she will neither inherit her land to her daughter or granddaughter. All of her territory and culture will be under the sea in a few decades.

The question then is not whether we will suffer from climate change, but to what extent.

<http://www.elespectador.com/impreso/opinion/importante-incluir-derechos-humanos-el-acuerdo-de-paris-articulo-604935>



Book of the month

Submission of reports on progress in global response to AIDS 2015

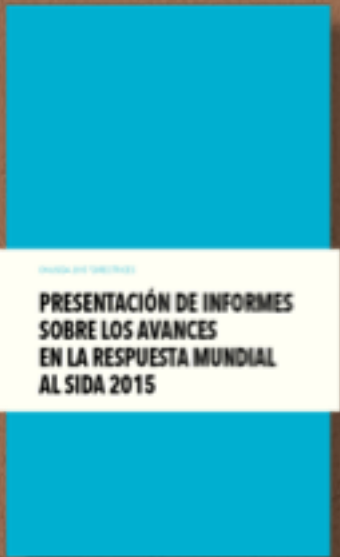
UNAIDS

SUMMARY

Comprehensive analysis and new data, must of them generated by countries through this mechanism of reporting upon progress within global AIDS response, UNAIDS has allowed three key reports published in the past six months: the Report on Gaps, Report on Accelerated Action: Ending AIDS Epidemic by 2030, and OUTLOOK: Cities Report. These publications show our great success when it comes to break the trajectory of the AIDS epidemic. Since 2001, new infections have decreased by 38%. News are even

better when number of new infections among children have been reduced by 58%, this is the first time we are achieving 200,000 below within 21 most affected countries in Africa. This is a major milestone on our way to ceases AIDS epidemic as a threat to public health for 2020 and 2030.

http://www.unaids.org/sites/default/files/media_asset/JC2702_GARPR2015guidelines_es.pdf





NEWSLETTER

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