



# Newsletter







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The National Ombudsman calls upon Society and Authorities not to ignore the problem of drugs, which is a reality that challenges and questions our Institutions.

CGCP/048/16  
Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua,  
February 23rd, 2016

At taking part of the opening of the Second Forum for National Debate on the Use of Marihuana: Ethics and Human Rights, the national Ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, called upon authorities and society, not to turn their backs to a reality which challenges and questions our Institutions and society. He said that the first step for the solution of this problem is to know about it, understand it and consequently act upon it.

“To Discuss and reflect upon the drugs issue does not imply any kind of promotion or proselytism, on the contrary, it means to assume a responsible stance to address one of the most difficult and relevant issues upon our national reality, through updated, and inclusive dialogue and objective exchange of ideas, sustained by scientific evidence, carried under the highest standards demanded.”

In presence of the Minister of the Interior, Miguel Ángel Osorio Chong; Chihuahua Governor, César Horacio Duarte Jáquez; the Undersecretary for Human Rights of the Ministry of the Interior, Roberto Campa Cifrián; the Principal of the Universidad Autónoma de Ciudad Juárez, Ricardo Duarte Jáquez, and the Municipal President of Ciudad Juárez, Javier González Mcken, González Pérez underlined that problem of drugs in our country should not be seen as incidental or secondary, but as a real need that demands significant and urgent attention. “Today we have the opportunity and duty to act for it”, he assured.

The National Ombudsman noted that knowing more about drugs will allow a better understanding upon the problem linked to them, and will help to have solid and objective basis for the appropriate design of public policies demanded by our reality and our social needs.

“From an individual dimension of consumption, the character and treatment given to an addict and customer, up to violence

issues and attacks to human dignity that have been presented as a direct consequence or derived by illicit activities of the so-called organized crime- he explain-, are all aspects that either way imply and violate respect and the validity of people’s human rights, hence there is a need to be the axis or the basic parameter for every debate process and flection carried out in the matter”.

González Pérez emphasized that the drugs regulation should be within the field of the states’ activity which is subordinated to the recognition, respect and promotion of human rights. “No public policy should stand aside from today’s perspective and, contrary, is imperative that all fields of States’ activity and public policies are being reviewed and, where appropriate, reformulated from a human rights perspective.

After saying that to dialogue about drugs from a human rights perspective is not easy, because the topic is involved with several human rights and requires different action scopes or spheres, he noted that it should be addressed





objectively from different points of view, pursuing harmonization among different rights involved, with individual and collective dimensions.

“Human rights- he added- are a convergence point between law and ethics. In the very essence of the human rights underlies the recognition of common dignity that identifies and equalizes us as persons, where respect and validity are assumed as a priority. This recognition implies an ethical consideration that for its full validity and implementation requires to be legally guaranteed. In the drugs field, the intervention of the State has been given facing the need to solve a problematic situation upon our social relations, which demands the exercise of

the states’ regulatory activity to ensure its control, to peoples’ benefit, and in order for it to prevent further violations and attacks against personal dignity.”

He outlined that in this case there are outshining rights linked to personal freedom, to no discrimination, to each person capability to decide upon their destiny and characteristics of its life, to their personal development and their bodies, as well as the right to life and to protect peoples’ health, the rights of children and adolescents, and the respect of uses and customs of indigenous peoples, without ignoring the States’ responsibility to bring and ensure the security of its population and to prevent conducts that affect the community as a whole.

González Pérez concluded that any regulatory effort will be insufficient if the needed factors and institutional and operative capabilities are not simultaneously addressed nor reinforced, to effectively ensure legal frameworks’ implementation and monitoring of its fulfillment.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com\\_2016\\_048.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com_2016_048.pdf)

## Event of the month

### The Mexican Ombudsman highlights the importance of an enhanced dialogue between the Inter-American System of Human Rights and National Institutions.

*San José, Costa Rica,  
February 17th, 2016*

During his participation at the International Seminar “Stories and Perspectives of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) in the Global World”, organized by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights , Luis Raúl González Pérez emphasized the importance to a broaden dialogue between National Institutions for Human Rights Protection (NIHRP) and the International Human Rights System, through actions that go beyond the national incorporation of the international standards or a participation by a submission of an amicus curiae.

Likewise, he unveiled the efforts carried out by the IACHR in its fulfillment of judgements.

He said that “Supervision of this fulfillment is conducted through hearings among parties, bringing out important achievements”.

He emphasized that the National Human Rights Commission of Mexico (CNDH) will be attentive to the call of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IACHR) in order to contribute to the follow up of the judgements issued, and to rise up the protection level of our nationals.

The Mexican Ombudsman said that the NIHRP are allies of the Inter-American Human Rights System and pointed out that without human rights protection it is impossible to discuss the rule of law, nor the existence of public order at an international level.

Is worth to point out that within this seminars’ framework, the CNDH and the IACHR signed an Agreement of Specific

Collaboration, by which this international organism will train the personnel of the 33 Human Rights Public Bodies in Mexico, about the international standards in this field. The document consists of a training program on topics like full compensation upon human rights violations; related rights, gross violations of human rights; extrajudicial executions; torture, enforced disappearance and slavery; human trafficking and exploitation, in addition to groups in vulnerable situations.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com\\_2016\\_042.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com_2016_042.pdf)





## CNDHS' MEETING WITH PARENTS OF THE DISAPPEARED STUDENTS OF AYOTZINAPA

CGCP/030/16

February 3rd, 2016

Mr. Luis Raúl González Pérez met with the parents and relatives of the disappeared students of the Rural School "Raúl Isidro Burgos" with the objective to be in direct contact with victims and to listen to their concerns and approaches. Parents and relatives repeated their request to continue the investigations that will establish the fate of their sons, to have a clarification of the case, to achieve justice, truth and guarantees of non-repetition and asked the National Human Rights Commission to continue accompanying them and to keep besides them in order to achieve the whole fact-finding and tracking of the disappeared students.

The national Ombudsman said to the parents and relatives of the missing students about a demand made by CNDH to the competent authorities in order to strengthen the means of conviction that underpins the investiga-

tions and criminal proceedings instructed in order to prevent that by omissions, insufficiencies or deficiencies, the offenders would not be liable to sanctions and that their actions stay unpunished.

González Pérez, reiterated that for the CNDH "Iguala Case" is an open file, and that CNDH exercise its investigations by conducts of its constitutional prerogatives. He said that in the most simple and technical actions carried out by authorities, it is needed that the research of the students' disappearances should be guided by science. He highlighted that

in the "Iguala Case" the guiding principles of the CNDH are focused on victims' protection, to ensure their right to the truth, their access to justice, to achieve full damage reparation and to guarantee non-repetition.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com\\_2016\\_030.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com_2016_030.pdf)



## CNDH ENCOURAGES HUMAN RIGHTS RECOGNITION OF AFRO-DESCENDANT MEXICANS IN TABASCO, TO AVOID RACISM, DISCRIMINATION AND INTOLERANCE

CGCP/041/16

February 15th, 2016

At the visit of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) to Tabasco, it encourages afro-descendant Mexicans to grow within their rights in order to avoid being victims of racism, discrimination and intolerance, as consequence of their facial features, hair or their skin color.

After authorities' indifference facing the problems of their communities, as well as obstructed access to schools and to workplaces, also lack of public services, mainly at the communities of Paraíso, Torno Largo y Playa Varadero in Tabasco, CNDH employees approached them to talk about the existing multiculturalism in our country and of different types of communities that inhabit it, the importance of

knowing their story, of the contribution that have given to our culture, as well as the respect that they deserve due to their human dignity.

The employees also made them know about the work carried out by this National Organism which aims to achieve constitutional and legal recognition to the rights of more than one million 400 afro-descendant Mexicans. Also it was emphasized





zed the need to establish actions and public policies to eradicate all forms of segregation.

Personnel of the CNDH, also spent time with afro-descendants living in Villahermosa city, people from countries of the Ca-

ribbean, Central and South America (Dominican Republic, Venezuela, Colombia, Honduras), the employees listened to their personal experiences and the stories of how they formed their families and became part of the society.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com\\_2016\\_041.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com_2016_041.pdf)

## CNDH DEMANDS THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL MECHANISM FOR PREVENTING TORTURE

CGCP/046/16

February 20th, 2016

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) demands the strengthening of the National Mechanisms for Preventing Torture (NMPT), in order to enable the conditions for human rights respect of all the people deprived from their liberty.

By taking part of public hearings held by the Senate of the Republic upon the project of the General Law for Preventing and Sanctioning crimes in the Torture Field and other Treatments and Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Punishments, Ruth Villanueva Castilleja, Third General Visitor of the CNDH, expressed the need to definitely attend prevention,

through entrusted tasks to the NMPT.

This, she explained, strengthens the strategy carried out by the CNDH, starting from the designing of the 10 Supervision Guidelines based on national and international standards, and that are applied by the Public Prosecutors' Offices, Detention Centers, Social Reintegration Centers for Men and Women, Centers of Internal Treatment for Adolescents that violated criminal laws, Mental Institutions, Migratory Stations and Provisional Residences, Municipal Security Areas, Specialized Detention Facilities for Addictions and Shelters, in or-

der to assess the prevailing conditions in the different detention places, and to identify situations that could result in the prevalence of torture cases or mistreatment of any kind.

Thus, she pointed out that the NMPT, since its inception in 2007 to date, has conducted 4,104 visits to detention and internment places throughout the Mexican Republic, which have resulted in 113 reports, addressed to the relevant authorities.

She outlined the need to harmonize operability as established in the norm, pointing out that, under this context, it is important to strengthen the NMPT as the res-





possible body to coordinate this prevention system, on the basis of monitoring visits to all places of deprivation of liberty, with coordinated labor and in harmony with the public system of human rights bodies and non-governmental organizations.

On the other hand she mentioned that Istanbul Protocol, is a

handbook for effective investigation and accounts, which purpose is to serve as a guide for the evaluation of people who have been tortured, to investigate cases of possible torture and to be able to report specific findings. She emphasized that despite of the fact that it is regarded as a non-binding document, is very useful for

research and provide evidence in cases of torture.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com\\_2016\\_046.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com_2016_046.pdf)

## CNDH AFFIRMS THAT THE STATE SHOULD GUARANTEE THE ACCESS OF INDIGENOUS POPULATION TO INSTITUTIONS, PROGRAMS AND SERVICES IN THEIR ORIGINAL LANGUAGES

CGCP/045/16

February 20th, 2016

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), on the occasion of the International Mother Language Day which is commemorated on February, 21st notes that both indigenous languages and Spanish are national languages, so they have the same value and the same importance.

The International Mother Language Day was proclaimed by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) in November 1999 and was commemorated for the first time in the year 2000.

One of the fundamental rights of indigenous peoples is to preserve and improve their languages, as established in the second constitutional article. Mexico, is one of the 10 nations with most

linguistic diversity in the world; seven millions of Mexicans talk one of the 68 native languages, without taking into consideration the 365 dialects.

The world is built through language; more than words and sounds, each indigenous language gathers the culture of their knowledge and their worldview. Hence the importance that the State promotes, protects and fulfills the right of indigenous people to learn and talk in their native language.

CNDH submits that speakers of indigenous languages have the right to communicate in their own dialect; not to be discriminated on that basis; to receive information of programs, public works and services made for indigenous

communities in their own tongue and to be helped in the public institutions in their language; in addition to promote the national indigenous languages by the media, and to have access to bilingual and intercultural education.

CNDH, considers primordial that the State guarantees the right of the speakers of indigenous languages to receive attention in their language at accessing to institutions, programs and services. Besides, it calls upon society to preserve and enhance these languages, knowledge and all the elements comprising its culture and identity.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com\\_2016\\_045.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com_2016_045.pdf)





## **NEW COMPLAINTS UPON HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS RELATED WITH MINE ACTIVITY IN COAHUILA, UNDER THE CONTEXT OF THE TENTH ANIVERSARY OF THE TRAGEDY OF PASTA DE CONCHOS**

CGCP/047/16

February 21st, 2016

10 years after the explosion at Pasta de Conchos mine, that left 65 dead workers and several wounded, victims' relatives, workers and inhabitants of El Cloete, Sabinas, La Florida, Múzquiz in Coahuila, raised to the national Ombudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, the unfortunate rejection of the Recommendation 26/2006 by the authorities as well as a breach of the Recommendation 64/2008, along with a lack of attention to the 2011 Special Report upon health and safety standards in coal-mining areas of Coahuila, statements made by this National Body, which have had given motive to the persistence and exacerbation of situations affecting the enjoyment of

diverse human rights of people and their families in the state.

Members of the organization "Familia Pasta de Conchos" pointed out that among the unresolved matters of the authorities, there are the rescue of corpses of those who were inside the Pasta the Conchos mine when the explosion happened on February 19th, 2006.

At the meeting held at the National Commission facilities, complainants highlighted that the facts occurred at Pasta de Conchos were submitted to the Inter-American Commission for Human Rights, this procedure has been taken too long, consequently, they required to González Pérez to consider possible ac-


tions to add for the international body to take over this complaint.


They also explained to him, that due to economic interests of coal extraction, several people and companies are digging new mines, pits, drilling and excavating sites within 10 and 20 meters from their houses, which represents a danger to the families. Similarly, they informed him about violent attacks by groups of provocateurs, men and women, which claim to be sent by those who control the mines and who act with the consent of the authorities.


[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com\\_2016\\_047.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2016/Com_2016_047.pdf)







Responsible authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Constitutional Government of Chiapas State</p> 	<p>About the case of carelessness, deficiency in security, surveillance and control made by prison authorities, in detriment of V1, in the state center for social rehabilitation of sentenced No. 14 Amate, in Cintalapa , Chiapas.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 04/ 2016 February 26th, 2016</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_004.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_004.pdf</a></p>



Responsible authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Constitutional Government of Tlaxcala State</p> 	<p>About the case of the impugnation appeal against the declining of jurisdiction by the State Human Rights Commission of Tlaxcala, upon infringements of access to justice right, personal integrity and dignity treatment of V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10, V11, V12, V13, V14, V15, V16, V17 Y V18.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 05 /2016 February 26th, 2016</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_005.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_005.pdf</a></p>

Responsible authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>The National Workers Housing Fund Institute (INFONAVIT)</p> 	<p>About the case of human rights violations to decent housing, equity and non-discrimination, by mortgage loan granting denial, in detriment to V.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 06 /2016 February 26th, 2016</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_006.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_006.pdf</a></p>

Responsible authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Office of the Attorney General, National Security Commission</p> 	<p>About the case of rights violations to health care, Legality and Access to Justice, in detriment of V1; to the best interest of children in detriment of V2 y V3 and to breast feeding of V1 y V2.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 07 /2016 February 29th, 2016</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_007.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_007.pdf</a></p>

Responsible authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>The Mexican Social Security Institute</p> 	<p>About the case of obstetric violence, inappropriate medical care and loss life of V1 and V2 at the IMSS general hospital with family practice service No. 1 “Lic. Ignacio García Téllez” in Durango.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 08 /2016 February 29th, 2016</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_008.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_008.pdf</a></p>



Responsible authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>The Government of Guerrero State, the Congress of the State of Guerrero, the Office of the Attorney General of the State of Guerrero, of Olinalá Municipality.</p> <div><p><b>GUERRERO</b> GOBIERNO DEL ESTADO LIBRE Y SOBERANO</p></div> <div><p>H. Congreso del Estado Libre y Soberano de Guerrero</p></div> <div><p><b>FGE</b> FISCALÍA GENERAL DEL ESTADO DE GUERRERO</p></div>	<p>About the case of Olinalá’s community police situation, at Guerrero State, of the detention of several members of the community police and of the community authorities’ regional network, in addition to the detention of persons by members of the community police .</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 9 / 2016 February 29th, 2016</p> <p><a href="http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_009.pdf">http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2016/Rec_2016_009.pdf</a></p>

Article of the month

WOMEN AND GIRLS ARE ESSENCIAL TO SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

THIS IS AN OPINION ARTICLE OF LAKSHMI PURI, UN GENERAL UNDERSECRETARY AND EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF UN WOMEN.

By Lakshmi Puri

Can you imagine a day without access to your mobile phone, your laptop or even Internet? In our world of constant changes, could you operate without the technology that is at our reach? Throughout the planet, especially in the developing south, the use of technology and thereof access to it is not always easy. This is particularly true for women and girls.

Although the possibilities of scientific and technological progress are almost unlimited, women and girls are absent in these fields, particularly with regard to the creation and decision-making in the areas that transform our everyday world.

In countries with low to medium income, a woman is 21% less likely than a man to have a cellphone and the same thing happens with Internet access.

<http://www.ipsnoticias.net/2016/02/mujeres-y-ninas-son-esenciales-para-la-ciencia-y-la-tecnologia/>





INDOMITABLE. MUTILATION TO LIFE

Fatima Djarra Sani, 2015

No. of pages: 208 pp.

Editorial: Peninsula

Language: Spanish

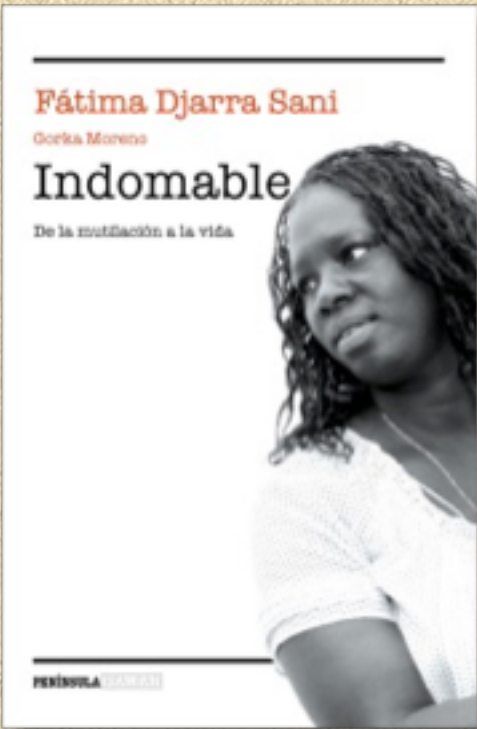
ISBN: 9788499424255

Summary

The exciting story of an African woman victim of ablation. At age four, she was removed of a large part of her clitoris and a portion of labia minora of the vagina with a knife in her natal Guinea-Bissau. This fact was far from beating her down, the physical and psychological effects of the ablation awakened in Fatima Djarra Sani an indomitable desire to fight against those traditions of her people that represent a frontal attack against women’s rights.

Fatima respects her roots. She loves her land. Her life is constant search for balance that will allow her to reconcile with the culture from which she was raised and the cause that helped her to turn weakness into strength. As mediator of Doctors of Navarra’s World, Fatima Djarra Sani strives to prevent female genital mutilation and to promote equality between men and women in Africa. To achieve her goal, she uses no more weapons than information and passion.

<http://mx.casadellibro.com/libro-indomable/9788499424255/2544288>







## **La CNDH**

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# **Newsletter**

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### **Third General Visitor**

*Ruth Villanueva Castilleja*

### **Fourth General Visitor**

*Norma Inés Aguilar León*

### **Fifth General Visitor**

*Edgar Corzo Sosa*

### **Sixth General Visitor**

*Jorge Ulises Carmona Tinoco*

### **Executive Secretary**

*Héctor Daniel Dávalos Martínez*

### **Technical Secretary of the Advisor Council**

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