



Comisión Nacional de los  
Derechos Humanos  
MEXICO

# Newsletter

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APRIL, 2013

## The voice of the President

**Remarks by Dr. Raúl Plascencia Villanueva, president of the National Human Rights Commission, during presentation of the 2013 National Human Rights Agenda, at the framework of the National Development Plan**

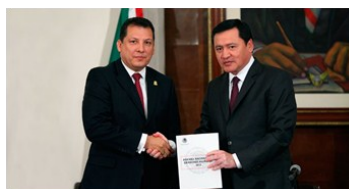
México City, April 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013

Mr. Miguel Ángel Osorio Chong, Secretary of the Interior

Mr. Rubén Moreira Valdez, Constitutional Governor of the State of Coahuila and Coordinator of the Human Rights Commission of the National Conference of Governors

Mss. Lía Limón García, Assistant Secretary for Human Rights

Mr. Guillermo Rivas Huicot Álvarez, President of the Commission for the Defense of Human Rights of the State



of Nayarit and President of the Mexican Federation of Public Human Rights Organizations

Ladies and gentlemen, Presidents and Persecutors of the Human Rights Commissions of the country who have joined us.

Ladies and gentleman: The National Human Rights Commission, in the query context for the preparation of the National Development Plan 2013-2018, today delivers the National Human Rights Agenda 2013, with the aim that within the new democratic planning country's designs, the government of the Republic consider its content.

This National Agenda starts from diagnosis on prevailing situation in human rights matters, therefore contains 79 recommendations, aimed to prevent, address and correct human rights violations, on issues such as; public security, justice, groups at risk of violence and vulnerability, as well as economic, social and cultural and environmental rights.

For the National Human Rights Commission is mandatory to generate institutional synergies allowing each one from her/his competence sphere, undertake joint efforts to deal with challenges and needs in human rights matters demanded by our country.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/PalabrasRPV/20130408.pdf>

## Event of the month

**Opening Ceremony of the XXXVIII Ordinary National Congress of the Mexican Public Organizations of Human Rights, held in Mérida, Yucatán**



## PRESS RELEASES

**MORE THAN 43 THOUSAND COPIES  
IN THE LIBRARY OF THE CNDH****CGCP/093/13***April 1<sup>st</sup>, 2013*

The CNDH supports researchers, academics, specialists, students and public in general in knowledge, study and dissemination of human rights through its Documentation and Library Center, which has brought together more than 43 thousand 50 volumes, fascicles and/or copies of works specialized in this field and related topics.

This Center has focused on the maintenance, custody, and enrichment of the bib-

liographic resources, which to date exceeds 20 thousand 100 titles, since in 2012 was increased with two thousand 135 works.

In its facilities, the National Human Rights Center (Spanish initials- CENADEH) of the CNDH, serves to meet users' information needs in activities inherent to the study, research and dissemination of human rights.

Online catalog includes automated inventory available on CNDH web page, [www.cndh.org.mx/Biblioteca](http://www.cndh.org.mx/Biblioteca); so users can lo-

cate interest materials remotely.

CENADEH facilities are located in Río Magdalena 108, Colonia Tizapán, Álvaro Obregón, C. P. 01090, México, D. F., and service hours to general public are from 9:00 to 18:00 pm, Monday to Friday.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_093.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_093.pdf)

**REDOUBLE EFFORTS TO PREVENT MATERNAL MORTALITY****CGCP/094/13***April 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2013*

The CNDH considers necessary effective access to the right to health, because it sees with concern violations of this right in most deprived areas of our country, in which there is a lack of hospitals, infrastructure and medicines.

In regard to public institutions, are common negligence cases, discriminatory practices and denial of health services.

The National Health Information System notes that in our country, in 2008, there were 1,167 maternal deaths (60 percent of these women were between 20 and 34 years of age), in 2009 occurred 1,207.

Stated that seven out of 10 women who die within hospital facilities, didn't have timely medical and quality care. In addition, it is estimated that 75 percent of maternal deaths could have been avoidable.

According to the Pan-American Health Organization (Spanish initials- OPS), between 50 and 94 percent of maternal deaths are preventable counting with trained personnel and resources to facilitate women care during pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum.

This national Agency reiterates that maternal care services must be accessible, universal and free within a social security scheme.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_094.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_094.pdf)

**THE CNDH INVESTIGATES AGGRESSION  
TO A HUMAN RIGHTS DEFENDER****CGCP/095/13***April 4<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The CNDH learned about death threats subjected to human rights defender, Rubén Díaz Figueroa, an active member of Mesoamerican migrant movement.

Staff of this national Organism established communication with Mr. Díaz Figueroa, and begun respective complaint file, in order to investigate and provide follow-up to preliminary inquiry integration

in the General Attorney's Office of the Republic.

In an effort to prevent impunity in cases of attacks against civil defenders, the National Commission considers necessary to act with due diligence in the investigation and prosecution of those responsible, but above all, in the preventive measures to protect her/his important work.

The case of Mr. Rubén Díaz Figueroa, as well as the managers and staff of the shelter of attention and assistance to migrants,

"La 72" that, in its efforts to help, protect and defense of human rights of migrants, have received death threats, that are of knowledge of the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and journalists, within which the CNDH, as member of the governing board, will verify that ensures its safety and personal integrity.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_095.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_095.pdf)

## WORLD HEALTH DAY

**CGCP/096/13**

*April 6<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

For the CNDH is essential that Mexican State authorities ensure population's access to health quality services.

Health protection is a right established in article 4 of Political Constitution of the United Mexican States and various international legal systems such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

To commemorate the World Health Day, the CNDH ratifies its commitment to work with the relevant public organisms to train doctors, nurses and administrative staff, with purpose to give a decent treatment, timely and of warmth to society.

This national autonomous Organism received during 2012 four thousand 616 complaints alleging violations to health right, of which two thousand 942 were against the IMSS

and one thousand 361 against the ISSSTE. April 7 marks the World Health Day, established by United Nations (spanish initials- ONU) in order to undertake collective action to protect the welfare of the people.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_096.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_096.pdf)

## COLLABORATION AGREEMENT WITH THE FEDERAL ELECTRICITY COMMISSION

**CGCP/097/13**

*April 7<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The president of the National Human Rights Commission, Raúl Plascencia Villanueva, and the General Director of the Federal Electricity Commission (spanish initials-CFE), Francisco Rojas Gutiérrez, signed a general collaboration agreement that will develop training activities, education, promotion and dissemination on human rights among the 100 thousand

workers at the decentralized public entity.

At the ceremony, the national Ombudsman called on public servants to observe, protect and promote human rights and set an example for society.

He stressed that the execution of the agreement will promote a better performance of both public institutions and reiterated his belief to persevere and continue joining efforts to protect and safeguard human rights of all people.

In turn the General Director of the CFE welcomed the signing of the agreement that will allow a professional and detailed training to CFE staff who has contact with public.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_097.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_097.pdf)

## THE NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN HANDED TO THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, THE HUMAN RIGHTS AGENDA

**CGCP/098/13**

*April 8<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The president of the National Human Rights Commission, Raúl Plascencia Villanueva, handed to the secretary of the interior, Miguel Ángel Osorio Chong, the National Human Rights Agenda.

This is an assessment of the situation prevailing in the matter and contains 79 recommendations aimed at preventing, treating and correcting human rights violations on issues such

as: public safety, justice, groups at risk of violence and vulnerability, as well as economic, social, cultural and environmental rights.

Before the holder of the Secretariat of the Interior, Miguel Ángel Osorio Chong, governors of some entities and presidents of state human rights commissions, the national Ombudsman assured that all public servants should have the Constitution as a principle of action and law as a guide.

On the other hand, Miguel

Ángel Osorio Chong, also stated that human rights' defense and promotion is a task that calls us all and that the consolidation of an agenda in the field is essential for building a peaceful Mexico.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_098.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_098.pdf)

## JOINT ACTIONS TO PROMOTE OLDER ADULTS RIGHTS

**CGCP/099/13**

*April 9<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The CNDH considers essential authorities of the three levels of government, civil associations and society in general join efforts to improve the living conditions of older adults, through respect, dignified treatment, the inclusion and protection of their human rights.

To achieve this goal, for the benefit of more than 10.1 million people over 60 who live in our country, it is essential

the implementation of public policies and promotional campaigns that will help eliminate all forms of violence, discrimination and abuse against this group of vulnerable population.

During 2012, the CNDH, in regard to human rights' protection of children, family, teenagers and older adults, conducted 152 promotional activities through forums, workshops, courses, seminars and conferences, with the participation of 22 thousand 720 people and distributed 164 thousand 269 outreach materials.

The National Commission reiterates its commitment with this group of society and continues providing, for free, advice and guidance on issues of discrimination, mistreatment and all forms of abuse, on phone 5631 0040 and toll free 01800 869 0000, extensions 2327, 2305, 2333 and 2105.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_099.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_099.pdf)



## CNDH AND SEDENA SIGNED AGREEMENT FOR EDUCATION AND TRAINING IN HUMAN RIGHTS

**CGCP/100/13**

*April 10<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The president of the National Human Rights Commission, Raúl Plascencia Villanueva and the Secretary of the National Defense, Salvador Cienfuegos Zepeda, signed a general collaboration agreement, aimed to promote greater respect for and promotion of human rights.

At SEDENA's facilities, where agreement's signing

was carried out, the Ombudsman highlighted the armed forces' work during the past four months, which resulted in about 50 percent decrease in volume of complaints received compared with the same period last year.

He said that with the agreement signed, the CNDH and SEDENA must advance common goals achievement: to serve society and to Mexico with the Constitution as a principle

and basis for action, and laws as guide for public servants.

For his part, the General Director of Human Rights of SEDENA, José Carlos Beltrán Benítez, reiterated commitment of the Mexican Army and Air Force by respect for human rights and the adherence to law.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_100.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_100.pdf)



## AGREEMENT WITH ANUIES TO TRAIN IN HUMAN RIGHTS MATTERS

**CGCP/101/13**

*April 11<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The National Human Rights Commission and the National Association of Universities and Institutions of Higher Education (spanish initials-ANUIES), signed a general collaboration agreement to conduct training in human rights matters either by attending, through the distance mode and the use of virtual libraries.

This agreement will provide a framework for sub-

sequent collaboration agreements' signatures with each of the 175 institutions of higher education public and private that gathers ANUIES, same serving more than 80 percent of students taking undergraduate level in our country.

During signing ceremony, the president of the CNDH, Raúl Plascencia Villanueva stressed importance of this collaboration agreement that will create opportunities for interdisciplinary academic research, where they study and analyze

current problems in human rights, in order to be in a position to propose lines of action for the consolidation of that culture.

Meanwhile, Rafael López Castañares, general executive secretary of the ANUIES, acknowledged the CNDH, as an institution guarantor of fundamental rights of the Mexican society.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_101.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_101.pdf)

## THE CNDH SIGNS COLLABORATION AGREEMENTS WITH AUTHORITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS OF TABASCO

**CGCP/102/13**

*April 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The President of the CNDH carried out a working trip to Villahermosa, Tabasco where collaboration agreements were signed with the Executive, Legislative and Judicial branches of the state.

The national Ombudsman assures that it's not enough to have a great Constitutional Reform in the field of human

rights, such as enacted in 2011, if we don't disclose it. Hence signed agreements' importance which aims to disseminate more and better the human rights issue.

Before the governor of Tabasco, Arturo Núñez Jiménez, and the state Ombudsman, Jesús Manuel de los Santos Argáez, Raúl Plascencia Villanueva testified State's Human Rights Awards Ceremony and the State Award photography competition "Antonio Reyes Zurita".

During working trip through the State of Tabasco, the national Ombudsman also led collaboration agreements signing with 17 municipalities from Tabasco; 19 higher educational institutions, and with about 60 Civil Society Organizations of the entity with aim of collaborating in training for human rights awareness and dissemination.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_102.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_102.pdf)

## EDITORIAL PRODUCTION OF THE CNDH EXCEEDS 14 MILLION COPIES

**CGCP/103/13**

*April 13<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

During last three years and four months, the CNDH reached a editorial production of 14 million 156 thousand 411 copies of various works. Through its National Center for Human Rights (spanish initials-CENADEH), this autonomous public organism meets its goal of promoting a culture of respect for human rights.

Texts were distributed to the Commissions and State Human Rights Attorneys' Offices, feder-

al government institutions, academic institutions and citizens' organizations, in order to get them to the general public interested or involved in human rights issue.

Published materials distributed by several issues, including: the CNDH and the rights of children, women, indigenous people, migration, health, older persons, tolerance, education, discrimination, HIV/Aids, crime victims, prison inmates and people with disabilities. Similarly, addressing issues closely linked with legal human rights' instruments.

Many of these publications can be consulted at website [www.cndh.org.mx](http://www.cndh.org.mx), or in the Library and Documentation Center of CENADEH, located in Río Magdalena 108, Colonia Tizapán Delegación Álvaro Obregón, C. P. 01090, México, D. F.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_103.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_103.pdf)

## JOINT EFFORTS TO ERADICATE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

**CGCP/104/13**

*April 14<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

To bring down violence against women in our country, the CNDH considers the three levels of government authorities and society in general, must join forces and capabilities to deal with the phenomenon and create a culture of complaint that can prevent violations to women human rights.

To foster a culture of human rights and equality, as a main requirement for social coexistence, last September, the Commission launched the National campaign

"Unite for Human Rights to Eliminate Violence against women in México", which will be completed in 2015, according to Millennium Development Goals.

Similarly, with the purpose of promoting and disseminating women's affairs and the right to equality between women and men, the CNDH carried out last year 170 activities of linking with social organizations, public agencies, and academic institutions.

Has designed and delivered series of courses, forums, seminars, workshops and conferences throughout the country, which have counted with the

participation of 12 thousand 861 people, 8 thousand 733 women and 4 thousand 128 men.

This public agency maintains that there is no justification for the emotional abuse, intimidation, rape, and any form of violence against women.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_104.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_104.pdf)

## PROMOTE COORDINATED ACTIONS TO ELIMINATE CHILD EXPLOITATION

**CGCP/105/13**

*April 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The CNDH considers urgent that Mexican State authorities strengthen efforts implementing public policies and effective actions to combat child labor exploitation.

Based on data from National Survey of Occupation and Employment, 3.6 million children and adolescents between five and 17 years old, work in our country and almost half do not receive income or payment in kind.

Of them, an estimated 1.1 million are under 14 years old, which means they haven't met minimum working age established by Federal Labor Law.

In context of the commemoration of the World Day Against Child Slavery, the CNDH believes society in general must join tasks undertaken by the three levels of government to prevent children and adolescents being abuse victims, while performing work activities in agricultural, industrial, commercial, craft and home sectors.

This autonomous public Organism, through the National Campaign to discourage child labor *No Hand It Small!*, performs various actions to protect fundamental rights of youths.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_105.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_105.pdf)

## VICTIMS OF SEXUAL ABUSE BY MIDDLE SCHOOL TEACHER

**CGCP/106/13**

*April 16<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The CNDH issued Recommendation 08/2013, addressed to the government of Veracruz, in the case of ten high school students who were victims of abuse and sexual harassment at the General High School "Jose Vasconcelos", in Tuxpan, Veracruz.

In March 2011 the Human Rights Commission of the state of Veracruz issued Recommendation 17/2011 addressed to the Secretary of Public Education of Veracruz by human rights violations existence to integrity, emotional, physical, psychological security and to decent treatment against youths aggrieved by science teacher, and determining which is not credited reported violations against director of the mentioned school.

In this recommendation

the State Secretariat was requested to proceed to impose penalty on the science teacher, commensurate with the gravity of the facts, among others.

Although the State Public Education holder accepted the recommendation, didn't demonstrate full compliance, therefore plaintiffs filed an impugnation appeal before the CNDH, once analyzed the record, noted that the recommended authority breached regarding imposition of a penalty imposed on the responsible, under such penalty, consisting on workplace transfer with same employment situation, was not appropriate in this particular case.

In this regard it was noted that should have started an administrative responsibility procedure by Internal Comptroller of the Secretary of State, and not a labor procedure, as was the case; for this reason,

in Recommendation 08/2013, the CNDH requested the government of Veracruz, turn instructions to fulfill unsatisfied points in State Ombudsman's recommendation.

Additionally, and in order to ensure damage repair, it was recommended to give psychological support to victims and their families, and for the State Public Education Secretariat, issue guidelines for handling complaints or allegations in state education centers, because of violence, abuse, bullying and/or sexually suggestive behavior.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_106.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_106.pdf)



## THE CNDH REFUTES REFORM TO PENAL CODE OF CHIAPAS

### CGCP/107/13

April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013

The National Human Rights Commission filed before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, last April 10<sup>th</sup>, a demand for unconstitutional action against the reform of Article 398 bis of the Penal Code for the state of Chiapas, published in the official entity's newspaper, on March 11<sup>th</sup> of this year.

The national Ombudsman believes that the reform con-

trary to articles 6° and 7°, in the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, regulating expression freedom and, specifically, right to obtain information; this reform, which criminalizes obtaining information from public servants of Public Safety forces, Government Ministries, Criminal Judges and Execution of Sanctions, is opposing to expression freedom in terms of right to obtain information, when access to public information is a constitutional principle.

It also violates articles 14 and

16 of the Constitution, which established the principles of legality, legal certainty and accurate application of criminal law; every time represents a criminal open type, does not require active subject, and includes general terms such as "acts aimed", "information" and "tasks in general"; without including intentionality.



[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_107.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_107.pdf)

## ENCOURAGE STRENGTHENING PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS

### CGCP/108/13

April 18<sup>th</sup>, 2013

The president of the CNDH stated that we should go for public institutions strengthening and in particular for those responsible pursuing justice and protecting society integrity and security, in order to fulfill its personnel with acquired public commitment.

The aforementioned, by leading collaboration agreement's signing ceremony between the CNDH, the Human Rights State Commission of Yucatan

and General Attorney's Office of the state, being first one subscribing with this type of agreement throughout the country.

It puts forward general context to undertake training, preparation and awareness programs addressed to Public Ministry agents, expert appraisers, visitors and the responsible for administrative tasks.

Thereby, the national Ombudsman noted, we contribute to a legality culture's consolidation, through a change, by outset covering authorities and society alike, and that we all to as-

sume law's respect commitment and duties obligations' fulfillment.

He also led collaboration agreements signing between the CNDH and 106 municipalities in the state, at program context called "Municipal Agreement for Human Rights" and one more between the CNDH and Civil Society Organizations of the entity.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_108.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_108.pdf)

## OMBUDSMAN SYSTEM, INSTITUTIONS' ALLY TO RESPECT THE LAW

### CGCP/109/13

April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2013

The president of the CNDH called upon members of the Ombudsman system of the country to strengthen their potential, communication and collaboration links, as demanded by Mexican society, he perceives this as the best ally in defense and protection of their rights.

At opening of the XXXVIII Ordinary National Assembly of the Mexican Federation of Public Organisms for Human Rights

(Spanish initials-FMOPDH), the national Ombudsman pointed out that Mexicans must move forward to generate a genuine and broad legality culture.

One of México's challenges, he said, is that in public policies should be involved civil society jointly with government and together with the good will citizens' efforts, who are willing to join in order to translate human rights as a full reality.

He stressed in prevention as one of the most effective antidotes to prevent human

rights violations; explained therefore one of the most important strategic action lines to follow is promotion, dissemination and spreading thereof; he assured that in order to ensure rights observance, should be known beforehand.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_109.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_109.pdf)

## FOSTERING DENOUNCE CULTURE IN ORDER TO AVOID VIOLENCE AND CHILD ABUSE

**CGCP/110/13**

*April 20<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

Before recurrence of physical violence and child abuse actions in our country, the CNDH considers necessary to promote among society members, denounce culture of those behaviors violating children dignity, and implement strategies for physical and emotional integrity protection of over 32 million children, which according to official data, live in our country.

Different studies revealed that in México violence against children increased; from physical assault, sexual abuse, to adolescents' homicide. Often, children are subject to aggressive behavior in their homes, where they suffer physical, emotional and verbal abuse, abandonment, neglect or exploitation.

The CNDH argues that eradicate physical violence and child abuse is an unavoidable responsibility of the government and society.

Permanently this national Organism generates various activities for care and prevention aimed to children, in order to promote knowledge and awareness of children and adolescents with respect of their fundamental rights, as well as understanding, reflection and respect for thereof among society.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_110.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_110.pdf)

## CNDH INVESTIGATES DISAPPEARANCE CASE IN NUEVO LEON

**CGCP/111/13**

*April 21<sup>st</sup>, 2013*

The CNDH investigates case of alleged human rights violations in which could have incurred the Attorney General's Office of the state of Nuevo Leon and the Attorney General's Office of the Republic.

It's about a written complaint filed by one person, whose son with three more people disappeared on January 12th, 2008 in Nuevo Leon; expressing her dissatisfaction with the state and federal authori-

ties responsible for justice administration performance by the aforementioned facts investigation's delay.

The plaintiff stated that about a year ago the Assistant Attorney General's Office for Special Investigation into Organized Crime, brought the research, and that measures have been carried out so late and poor, and therefore requested this constitutional autonomous Organism its intervention.

National Commission required from the Attorney

General of Nuevo Leon and the Assistant Attorney General for Human Rights, victims care and services to the community, from the PGR, case related information and will follow up to actions carried out by authorities responsible for seeking justice, in order to assign responsibilities; and in its time, shall deliver determination according to law.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_111.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_111.pdf)

## HUMAN RIGHTS OBSERVANCE, ESSENTIAL FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT

**CGCP/112/13**

*April 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013*

The national Ombudsman ensures human rights are basis on which any democratic system develops and its observance is real indicator of people's well-being degree and an essential factor for peace and growth, by leading signing ceremony of General Collaboration Agreement, between the CNDH, the Commission for Defense of Human Rights for the State of Nayarit

(spanish initials- CDDHEN) and the Judicial Branch of the entity.

In addition, Dr. Raúl Plascencia Villanueva undertook a visit to the State Congress, headed by the president of the Commission of Legislative Government of the XXX Legislature, and pointed out that by signed agreements with the three branches of the state will provide basis to start projects and training programs, outreach and education in human rights.

In the afternoon, the president of the CNDH signed a general collaboration agreement with Universidad Autónoma de Nayarit, and at its Magna library's auditorium gave keynote conference about Education and Human Rights.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_112.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_112.pdf)





## RECOMMENDATION ADDRESSED TO THE NATIONAL SAFETY COMMISSION BY TORTURE

### CGCP/113/13

April 23<sup>rd</sup>, 2013

The CNDH issued Recommendation 09/2013, addressed to the National Safety Commissioner, in case of torture and illegal detention of a municipal police of Zitácuaro, Michoacán, by Federal Police elements hands, belonging to Secretariat of Federal Public Safety (spanish initials-SSPF).

The uniformed one, aged 26, on learning of being sought by unit's members, voluntarily submitted himself to his superior, the director of the Secretariat of Municipal Public Safety, who took him to the federal authority's facilities, where he was arrested and transferred to three different buildings where

several federal elements interrogated him; stripped of his clothes, hands and feet tied, and blindfolded; beaten and forced to confess being a member of organized crime. Was threatened with reprisals taken against his wife and children.

At his last transfer stretch, was insulted and beaten until causing damage to his left ear; same day, 16 hours after his arrest, police officer was placed at disposal of the agent of the Public Ministry of the Federation attached to the Specialized Unit in Investigation on Crimes against Health of the PGR.

Due to aforementioned, aggrieved police officer's wife delivered written complaint to the CNDH, instance that started investigation in which

showed human rights violations to the legality, freedom, legal certainty, dignified treatment, and to victim's integrity and personal safety, attributable to Federal Police public servants.

Therefore, in its Recommendation 09/2013, this autonomous public Organism requested the National Safety Commission; take necessary steps to repair the damage, including medical and psychological care to restore his physical and emotional health in which he was prior his human rights transgressions, among other recommendations.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_113.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_113.pdf)

## MEETING BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT OF THE CNDH AND SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON EXTRAJUDICIAL EXECUTIONS OF THE UN

### CGCP/114/13

April 24<sup>th</sup>, 2013

The president of the CNDH, Raúl Plascencia Villanueva, held a meeting with Christof Heyns, Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial, Summary or Arbitrary Executions of United Nations. Meeting was held in context of Christof Heyns official visit to our country to gather information and discuss challenges and opportunities to improve right to life protection.

Plascencia Villanueva explained our country's ombudsman system function and provided details on extrajudicial executions, recommendations issued by the CNDH, identified principal authorities and fulfillment degree thereof.

Also described situation of migrants, journalists, defenders of human rights, feminicides, and the Mexican prison system.

At meeting's end handed to the Special Rapporteur docu-

ments and reports with data on each of the issues covered.



[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_114.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_114.pdf)

## CNDH INVESTIGATES COMPLAINT BY OBSTRUCTIONS

### CGCP/115/13

April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013

The National Human Rights Commission opened research because of the complaint lodged by members of the National Chamber of Commerce, Services, and tourism in Acapulco, who by written statement specified, that various authorities of the Mexican State omitted guarantee

their rights to free transit and to people's safety.

They point out that during blockade of the México-Acapulco highway, on March 22<sup>nd</sup>, 2013, federal, state and municipal authorities, despite having been there, with its omissions allowed their human rights violation and causing them a series of damage.

The CNDH, has already made contact with complainants and investigate the human rights' alleged violations, to the detriment of members of the National Chamber of Commerce, Services and Tourism in Acapulco and determine, at its time, which according to applicable law.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_115.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_115.pdf)

## THE NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN TAKES PART IN MEETING WITH LEGISLATORS, ON HUMAN RIGHTS

**CGCP/116/13**

*April 26<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The president of the CNDH took part at the state of Coahuila, in a workshop organized by the president of the Human Rights Commissions of the Chamber of Deputies, Mrs. Miriam Cardenas Cantu, also attended by constitutional governor of the State and the president of Human Rights Commission of the National Governors' Conference, Ruben Moreira Valdes.

During the meeting, in which legislators' members of cited Commission analyzed human rights issues aiming defining strategies

and reach agreements to expand and strengthen Mexican society's rights.

The national Ombudsman spoke about the need to promote right to an adequate standard of living, to ensuring feed, protection against hunger, decent housing, drinking water and clothing, additionally prohibiting phenomena as serious as labor exploitation.

He noted that challenges' solution México faces in human rights field is to recognize State Obligation to protect all rights; civil and political in addition to the economic, social, cultural and environmental.

He emphasized need to

reverse social neglect conditions still prevailing and constituting one of the greatest barriers to human rights observance, especially those of people in special situation of vulnerability as girls and boys, youth, women, older adults, persons with disabilities, migrants and indigenous people among others.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_116.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_116.pdf)



## WORLD DAY FOR SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK

**CGCP/117/13**

*April 27<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The National Human Rights Commission is concerned about affected workers' increasing number by injuries and illnesses at workplace due to occupational hazards' late detection.

To the National Human Rights Commission, establishing appropriate safety and health at work ensures physical and psychological integrity workers' preservation, protection of their

families and the violations prevention of workers' rights.

Therefore, authorities responsible for carrying out inspection, monitoring and verification activities at workplace should be handled with greatest diligence, effect to certify compliance with labor obligations imposed by law.

In the Safety and Health at Work World Day, this national Organism recalls accidents and occupational diseases' victims, and reaffirms its commitment to

achieve what International Labor Organization has defined, at promotional context for occupational safety and health at work 2006, as national prevention culture, in which right to a safe and healthy working environment is respected at all levels.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_117.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_117.pdf)

## CAMPAIGNS AIMED TO YOUNG PEOPLE RIGHTS' PROTECTION

**CGCP/118/13**

April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2013

The CNDH promotes new programs creation and nationwide campaigns for young people rights' protection, and prevention of conducts endangering their physical and emotional integrity.

This autonomous public Organism considers essential to take necessary actions to provide study opportunities and access to working world with fair remuneration.

The CNDH, through the Program on Children's Affairs and Family, performs various tasks to promote between youths their human rights awareness.

Among actions taken are: the national campaign for young people rights to life free of violence; national campaign to take down and eliminate school violence.

Also highlights the national campaign, *Youth in Development*, with four cornerstones: youngsters' family life, school environment, personal life project and interaction with their community.

It's all about that young people glimpse their future in a positive way and that with a life plan development, to shape the Mexican society in which they want to develop, without violence, addiction, poverty, inequality and discrimination. With these actions, the National Commission reiterates its commitment to defense and promotion of young people's human rights.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_118.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_118.pdf)

## THE CNDH PROTECTS MIGRANTS AND COMBAT HUMAN TRAFFICKING

**CGCP/119/13**

April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2013

In order to propose public policies and implement effective protection actions, the CNDH identifies human rights violations patterns to migrants who are in vulnerable situation, same that favors human trafficking.

Through National Commission researches, omissions have been detected in migrants' fundamental rights defense, lacking social and development policies

in communities of origin, enabling them to improve their living standard.

And observes protocols lack development for prevention, research and care for human trafficking victims and migrants' kidnapping; recognize work of civil defenders and provide protection to homes and shelters of people crossing our country seeking for better conditions for themselves and their families.

The CNDH has developed programs for prevention, protec-

tion and defense of migrant's human rights, but believes spread out actions to ensure respect for human rights of those who pass through our territory are insufficient without the Mexican State authorities' political will to change the situation.



[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_119.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_119.pdf)

## URGENT EFFORTS TO PREVENT CHILD LABOR

**CGCP/120/13**

April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013

For the CNDH is essential that Mexican State authorities and society in general redouble efforts to prevent child labor, enforce national legislation provisions and international treaties.

In our country it is estimated that 3 million 14 thousand 800 children and teenagers, ranging ages from five to 17 years, are incorporated into labor market, according to INEGI data results based on the Child Labor module (spanish initials-MTI ENOE).

To commemorate *International Labor Day*, the CNDH considers that with coordinated actions and effective public policies, children's rights protection will be a reality, as set forth in article fourth of the Constitution of the United Mexican States.

According to Global Report of the International Labor Organization on Child Labor, 215 million children worldwide are working.

Being exposed in many cases to long hours in field or working involuntarily without proper safety equipment to operate heavy machinery.

The National Commission reiterates its commitment in promoting and defense of vulnerable groups' human rights and particularly with Mexican childhood.

The International Labor Day is celebrated since 1889, as a tribute to Chicago's martyrs executed by their participation at workshops for better working conditions culminating with strike of May 1, 1886 in the United States.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM\\_2013\\_120.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Comunicados/2013/COM_2013_120.pdf)

## RECOMMENDATIONS

## RECOMMENDATION 08/2013

**MATTER:** About Q1's impugnation appeal against the Secretariat of Public Education of the state of Veracruz

**RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY:** Constitutional Governor of the State of Veracruz

*April 5<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The National Human Rights Commission began impugnation appeal CNDH/ 2/2011/ 359/RI, due that on April 30 2010, Q1, Q2, Q3, Q4, Q5, Q6, Q7, Q8, Q9 and Q10, fathers and mothers of the children V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9 and V10, who at that time were students at the General Middle School "Jose Vasconcelos", of the community of Santiago de la Peña, municipality of Tuxpan, Veracruz, attached to the Secretariat of Public Education of the state of Veracruz, lodged complaint before the State Human Rights Commission of Veracruz against various facts attributable to AR1, science (physics) professor and doctor attached to school health service, as well as against SP2, director of this middle school.

After carrying out required researches, on March 17th, 2011 the state Organism issued Recommendation 17/2011 addressed to the Secretary of Public Education of the state of Veracruz, in which determined human rights violations' existence to integrity and

physical security, emotional, psychological and dignified treatment in detriment of V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9 and V10 by AR1. As regards alleged violations against the principal, the State Commission determined there wasn't sufficient evidence to accredit thereof.

On April 4th, 2011, legal director of the Secretariat of Public Education of the state, informed recommendation's acceptance, however, lack of evidences with which to be taken like credited effective actions for compliance with some points of the Recommendation, on September 27<sup>th</sup>, 2011, Q1 introduced an impugnation appeal before this autonomous national Organism.

In this regard, it is known AR1 was subject of ministerial inquiry 1, which began on May 1<sup>st</sup>, 2010 before the Public Ministry Agency specialized on crimes against Freedom, Sexual Safety and against family, from the Attorney General's Office of the State, was recorded on January 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012 aimed at crimes of children corruption, abuse and pedophile activities before the First Criminal Court in Tuxpan, Veracruz, who established it under criminal case 1.

As reported, by the referred court's staff, through sustained communication with personnel of this national Organism on November

12<sup>th</sup>, 2012, latter is still pending, due that AR1 filed injunction suit against issued arrest warrant.

By telephone conversation with employees from Legal Department of the Secretariat of Public Education of the State of Veracruz, was stated that AR1 continues as an employee of the state Organism, assigned to Head of Sector 1, with administrative work and non-teaching.

Now, from legal evidence's analysis integrating aforementioned recourse of complaint, and according to provisions of article 65 of the National Human Rights Commission Law, is considered that human rights of V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9 and V10 to receive adequate compensation for its violation, and thus is estimated as proceeding and founded the appeal. On these bases, Recommendation 08/2013 was issued.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC\\_2013\\_008.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC_2013_008.pdf)

## RECOMMENDATION 09/2013

**MATTER:** About case of torture and victim's custody without authorities authorization, in V1's detriment, in the state of Michoacán.

**RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY:** Commissioner of National Safety

April 12<sup>th</sup>, 2013

The National Human Rights Commission began complaint file CNDH/ 1/2010/ 4718/Q, due that according to statement of V1 man aged 26, on 14 July, 2010 turned up at offices of the Municipal Secretariat of Public Safety of Zitácuaro, Michoacán, where he carried out duties as policeman; subsequently, accompanied by unit's director, went to Federal Police facilities, belonging to then Federal Secretary of Public Safety (Spanish initials-SSPF), belonging to then Federal Secretary of Public Safety (Spanish initials-SSPF), because they were aware that aforementioned corporation's elements were looking for him.

There, at approximately 13:00 hours arrived AR1, AR2, AR3, AR4, AR5 and AR6 elements of the above-mentioned police corporation, who arrested the victim and forced him to get into a vehicle in which was transferred to a building where were several public servants of the Federal Police (Spanish initials-PF), who interrogated him about activities carried out by other municipal policemen of Zitácuaro; stripped of his clothes, hands and feet tied, and blindfolded; beaten and forced to confess that he was a member of organized crime; threatening him by, in case of not doing so, reprisals will be taken against him, as well as his wife and children.

Subsequently, V1 was forced to get into a van where other detainees were, then being transferred by helicopter to the Federal Police facilities, were once again interrogated

about his participation in organized crime; however, before refusal acceptance facts alleged against him, two PF elements took him to a bathroom where he was beaten and threatened and forced to testify, as being video recorded simultaneously.

On July 15, 2010, V1 was transferred in a vehicle to the offices of then Deputy Attorney General's Office for Special Investigation into Organized Crime (spanish initials-SIEDO), belonging to the Attorney General's Office (Spanish initials-PGR), in Mexico City; however, during his transfer PF elements continued swearing and beating him, causing injury in his left ear

Same day, victim was placed at disposal of agent of the Public Ministry of the Federation (Spanish initials-MPF) attached to the unit Specialized Unit in Investigation on Crimes against Health of the aforementioned Assistant Attorney General, where Preliminary Inquiry No. 1 began, by possible organized crime felonies commission, against health and carrying firearms of Army exclusive use, Navy and Air Force; also, the 18<sup>th</sup> same month and year, the fourth Federal Criminal judge specialized in Searches, "Arraigos" (sort of preliminary detention) and Communications Interception, with jurisdiction throughout the Republic and residence in the México City, authorized V1's "arraigo".

Therefore, on August 10, 2010, Q1, V1's wife, lodged a complaint with the National Human Rights Commission.

Subsequently, on September 6<sup>th</sup>, 2010, the MPF agent remand Preliminary Inquiry No. 1, was filed before the Second District Court in Federal Criminal Matters Proceedings in the state of Tamaulipas, under Criminal Case No. 1; on September 8<sup>th</sup> of that year, turned judicial warrant against V1 and others, by aforementioned felonies; and on the 27<sup>th</sup> of

same month and year, detention order was issued against victim.

Consequently, victim filed a pleading appeal, with Toca Penal No. 1 (term use for criminal trials records), which the Second Single Court of the Tenth Circuit with residence in Matamoros, Tamaulipas which on March 28<sup>th</sup>, 2011, confirmed formal arrest warrant against him; according to December 13<sup>th</sup>, 2012 statements by public servants of the Federal Center of Social Reintegration No. 3 "Noreste" in Matamoros, Tamaulipas, the victim was still there deprived of his liberty. Now, for what he did to the wrongs done to V1, by AR1, AR2, AR3, AR4, AR5 and AR6, Federal Police members, up to date of this statement preparation has not been received a record where it's been reported if has begun preliminary inquiry, research or proceeding whatsoever.

Now, of legal evidence's analysis of aforementioned file, this national Organism counted with elements that allow proving human rights violations to law, freedom, legal certainty, decent treatment, integrity, and personal safety, to V1's detriment, attributable to Federal Police public servants attached to the then Federal Secretary of Public Safety. On these bases, Recommendation 09/2013 was issued.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC\\_2013\\_009.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC_2013_009.pdf)

**RECOMMENDATION 10/2013**

**MATTER:** About case of V1 and V2, derived from improper exercise of working position by AR1.

**RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY:** Constitutional Governor of the State of Sonora, Members of the LX Legislature of the Honorable Congress of the State of Sonora

*April 23<sup>d</sup>, 2013*

The National Human Rights Commission began complaint appeal CNDH/ 2/2012/ 80/RQ, since on September 15<sup>th</sup>, 2011, V1 filed a complaint with the State Human Rights Commission of Sonora by alleged dispossession of land in the city of Hermosillo, Sonora, in which actively intervened AR1, public servant attached to the Attorney General of the state of Sonora.

The state organism learned about complaint, registered it as CEDH/I/ 22/01/1349/2011 and requested three times to responsible authority its report submission.

On the other hand, on November 7<sup>th</sup>, 2011, V2 filed another complaint at the aforementioned State Commission by attempt of land dispossession in the

city of Hermosillo, in which actively intervened AR1.

The state Organism learned, at its time, about such complaint and registered it as CEDH/I/22/01/1647/2011 and accumulated it into file CEDH/I/22/1320/2011, due that arise from same facts and being taken with same authority.

Both V1 and V2, lodge complaint appeals on February 29<sup>th</sup>, 2012, and the National Human Rights Commission, began respective investigations, within which is requested adoption precautionary measures in order to preserve physical integrity of V1, V2 and that of their family, through ex officio of March 8<sup>th</sup>, 2012, and 22<sup>nd</sup> same month and year.

These measures were not accepted by governor of the State of Sonora because even at the conversation carried out with AR1, where noted that only is partially accepted, due to that period to answer timely and properly had extremely already been exceeded

Now, from legal evidence's analysis of aforementioned complaint appeal and its accumulated, on basis Article's 60 of the National Human Rights Commission Law, there were violations

to legality principles, impartiality and efficiency and to safety and legal security by acts attributable to AR1. On these bases, Recommendation 10/2013 was issued.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC\\_2013\\_010.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC_2013_010.pdf)

## RECOMMENDATION 11/2013

**MATTER:** About events taken place on July 4<sup>th</sup>, 2010, at Tecpatán and Comalapa Municipalities, Chiapas.

**RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY:** Constitutional Governor of the State of Chiapas.

*April 25<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The National Human Rights Commission began complaint file CNDH/ 1/2010/ 3935/Q, due that on July 4<sup>th</sup>, 2010, around 12:15 hours, a group of people, various civil society organizations' members, including Independent Revolutionary Peasant Movement - National Coordination Plan de Ayala - National Movement MOCRI-CNPA-MN, were carrying out public demonstration at site known as "Crucero de las Flores", located approximately 5 km from Rómulo Calzada community, municipality of Tecpatán, Chiapas, in order that federal entity's constitutional governor, give attention and solution to various social demands.

However, at site also took part a group of elements of Chiapas' State Preventive Police, prompting demonstrators to withdraw from; but at that time, aforementioned corporation's public servants surrounded and arrested V1, V2, V3, V4, V5, V6, V7, V8, V9, V10 and V11, among whom were a woman, five seniors and a child, those who as stated were victims of maltreatment.

In this context, victims were taken initially to premises of Secretariat for Safety and Civil Protection of Chiapas; subsequently, were placed at dispos-

al of the agent of the Public Ministry of the Federation, affiliated to the Attorney General's State Office of the Republic, in that entity.

Then, V12, V13, V14, V15, V16, V17, V18, V19, V20, V21, V22, V23 and V24, were arrested around 15:00 p.m. same day, when various corporations' elements, State Preventive Police among them, Roads and Tourism Police, Border Patrol and Specialized Police of the state of Chiapas, arrived at the "Crucero Nuevo México", located approximately 3 kilometers from municipal seat of Comalapa, of that federative entity, where a second contingent of people was publicly demonstrating.

Some stated they had been subjected of physical and verbal aggression, until time they were put at disposal to agent of the Public Ministry of the Attorney General's Office of Chiapas. Next day, they were informed that a preliminary investigation had been initiated against her/him for the offenses of attacks on roads, against peace, physical integrity and community and State property, as well as conspiracy. So on July 6<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup>, as well as on September 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2010, Q1, Q2, Q3 and Q4, lodged complaint with this national organism, the México City Human Rights Commission and the then Chiapas Human Rights Commission; before this, this National Commission opened the aforementioned file.

Now, of legal evidence's analysis of questioned file, counts in case with items that reveal

human rights' violations to freedom of gathering and consequently, rights to legality, legal certainty; personal freedom and decent treatment, attributable to AR1, AR2, AR3, AR4, AR5, AR6, AR7, AR8, AR9, AR10, AR11 and AR12 and AR13 and AR14, State Preventive Police elements, Roads and Tourism Police, Border Patrol, Special Police and Special Services, attached to Secretariat of Public Safety and Civil Protection and the Attorney General's Office of Justice, both of the state of Chiapas. On these bases, Recommendation 11/2013 was issued.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC\\_2013\\_011.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC_2013_011.pdf)

## RECOMMENDATIONS

## RECOMMENDATION 12/2013

**MATTER :** About case of torture and consequent death of V1, who was inmate at the Federal Center for Social Rehabilitation number 1 "Altiplano", in Almoloya de Juárez, State of México

**RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES:** Constitutional Governor of the State of México and National Safety Commissioner of the Secretariat of the Interior

*April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The National Human Rights Commission began complaint file CNDH/3/2012/6122/Q, due to the fact that on July 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2012, V1, who was internal in the Federal Center for Social Rehabilitation number 1 "Altiplano" in Almoloya de Juárez, State of México, was beaten by AR1, AR2, AR3, AR4, AR5 and AR6, security and custody elements of that place; furthermore AR7, AR8, AR9, AR10, AR11 and AR12, AR13, AR14, AR15 and AR16, members of the Interdisciplinary Technical Council imposed him a disciplinary measure, without considering that victim denied conduct as an offense against him, as infringement and claimed to have been assaulted.

On July 10<sup>th</sup> same year, a medic attached to this national Organism, interviewed and assessed physically the victim at CEFERESO number 1, and found that it had injury signs in various parts of the body.

Therefore, the National Commission requested that day to Detached Administrative Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Organism of then Federal Secretary of Public Safety, to be taken appropriate precautionary or protective measures to ensure rights respect, to personal safety and integrity of V1, avoiding cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment, and that he is granted

with necessary medical attention.

It should be noted, regarding to committed acts against victim, Federal Center staff in commented on and of Legal Affairs Unit, gave sight to proper authorities, and to Internal Control Organ of above-mentioned Administrative Organ, began file 1.

However, and despite having been issued on August 10<sup>th</sup>, 2012 measures laid down, staff of the referred penitentiary, found hanging from a window V1's body, who according with death certificate died of cerebral edema by anoxic anoxia secondary to asphyxia by hanging.

On the occasion of the death of inmate in question, the Attorney General's Office of the State of México, supplemented into research folder 1, to which documents issued by forensic expert opinion in criminology were added, pictures taken by personnel assigned to Department of Photography, as well as the autopsy performed to the victim, which were not prepared in accordance with existing technical/scientific terms for this purpose, being that, for such events, this National Commission is aware that neither the Attorney General's Office of Justice nor the Government's Comptroller both from aforementioned federal entity, have begun any proceedings against involved public servants in the events.

Now, from the legal evidence's analysis in the aforementioned file, is warned that AR1, AR2, AR3, AR4, AR5 and AR6, security area and custody elements of the Federal Center for Social Rehabilitation number 1 "Altiplano", violated V1's human rights, specifically to integrity and personal safety, as well as to decent treatment, resulting in behaviors based on provisions of Article 3 of the Federal Law to Prevent

and Punish Torture, constitute torture acts against him.

Moreover, AR7, AR8, AR9, AR10, AR11 and AR12, AR13, AR14, AR15 and AR16, Interdisciplinary Technical Council members of referred prison, transgressed victims' rights, relating to life, personal integrity and security; as well as to legal certainty and legality, considering being determined to impose to victim a disciplinary measure, regardless version poured by victim in relation to facts charged against him and that there was no sufficient evidence attesting inappropriate behavior by the inmate; also, omitted implement preventative safety measures, necessary to V1's safeguard, with such omission and lack of care duty are conditions that propitiated his life loss.

Finally, AR17, AR18, AR19 and AR20, agent of the Public Ministry and experts in Criminology, photography and Legal Medicine, respectively, all attached to the Attorney General's Office of the State of México, violated rights to legality, legal certainty and administration of justice, to relatives' detriment of V1. This, in virtue that AR17, omitted to monitor experts to carried out their functions properly, since thereby cleave possibility would be suitable elements to determine the cause of death of the victim, and AR18, AR19 and AR20, who did not make commissioned reports, nor had taken photographic images, in the scientific-technical terms for this purpose. On these bases, Recommendation 12/2013 was issued.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC\\_2013\\_012\\_1.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC_2013_012_1.pdf)



### RECOMMENDATION 13/2013

**MATTER:** About case on inadequate medical care and loss of right eye function of V1, who was an inmate at penitentiary complex Islas Marías

**RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITIES:** Constitutional Governor of the State of Sinaloa; General Director of the Mexican Institute of Social Security, Commissioner of National Safety of the Secretariat of the Interior

*April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The National Human Rights Commission began complaint file CNDH/ 3/2011/ 8350/Q, due to the fact that on July 7<sup>th</sup>, 2011, V1, an inmate at the penitentiary complex "Islas Marias," suffered an injury in his right eye while performing prison work, by what same day visited this place medical service, however, there were no doctors to treat him, only a nurse, who gave him some pain pills, consequently and due to the pain he felt, again V1 went next day, at same place, being assessed by doctor who direct him to Hospital Rural No. 20 " Islas Marias " of the Mexican Institute of Social Security, where he was diagnosed with right eye contusion, to discard retinal detachment and risks in lens, it was determined requiring ophthalmology specialty assessment, pointing out the risk of permanent loss of vision

in his right eye , so on July 9<sup>th</sup> same year, Penitentiary Complex's authorities carried out necessary steps to transferred him to Hospital General of Mazatlan, in which entered next day, diagnosed with right eye trauma. By not having necessary equipment at hospital, it was required to transferred V1 to a specialized unit, being taken out of this place on July 14<sup>th</sup>, 2011, to be finally transferred to the Federal Rehabilitation Centre psychosocial at Ciudad Ayala, Morelos, the 15<sup>th</sup> same month and year at 15:00 hours, entered to hospital with blindness diagnosis in right eye, with thereof opacity by foreign body trauma, so being at this place on July 27<sup>th</sup>, was transferred to hospital in Cuernavaca, where was conducted the prescribed ultrasound, and on September 29<sup>th</sup>, 2011, was assessed by ophthalmology which was indicated poor prognosis for visual function, without surgical therapeutic alternatives options, only handling chronic inflammatory process and painful eye syndrome by ptisis in case of showing up, treatment plan: conservative, non-steroidal anti-inflammatory to the usual doses and use of lubricants.

Now, from legal evidence's analysis to aforementioned complaint file, this national agency noted human rights violations to V1's health protection, since attention provided to V1 by penitentiary complex staff "Islas Marías ", Hospital Rural No. 20 "Islas Marías"

IMSS Opportunities and General Hospital of Mazatlán "Dr. Martiniano Carvajal" in Sinaloa, was inadequate and late. On these bases, Recommendation 13/2013 was issued.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC\\_2013\\_013.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC_2013_013.pdf)

## RECOMMENDATIONS

### RECOMMENDATION 14/2013

**MATTER:** About case of violations to dignified treatment and to inmates social reintegration from the Federal Center for Social Rehabilitation No. 5 "Oriente", in Villa Aldama, Veracruz

**RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY:** National Safety Commissioner of the Secretariat of the Interior

*April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The National Human Rights Commission began complaint files CNDH/3/2011/9367/Q and its accumulated CNDH/3/2012/4854/Q, as well as complaints breakdown contained in files CNDH/3/2012/1446/Q and CNDH/2012/2023/Q, due that on November 7<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the CNDH had received Q1's written complaint, who settled that on October 7<sup>th</sup> of that year, V1 was relocated to module 931 of the Federal Center for Social Rehabilitation (Spanish initials CEFERESO) number 5 "Oriente", in Villa Aldama, Veracruz, in which "8 inmates" remain in a room equipped with 5 beds, so 3 of them sleep on the floor, coupled with walking difficulty inside site, causing all of them remain seated.

He added, sometimes they take them food to stay, due that there is no proper furniture at cell; some are in the need to consume them on the floor; so started record CNDH/3/2011/9367/Q.

On February 18<sup>th</sup>, 2012, V145's complaint was accepted, in which he pointed out, among other situations, that at his stay were living more than 7 people, who didn't have any activities, occasionally they were taken out to yard, with poor quality food and medical care wasn't pro-

vided; what caused file CNDH/3/2012/1446/Q. On March 6<sup>th</sup>, 2012, in response to complaint filed by Q2 in favor of V 146, at which Q2 noted that when his/her brother requires medical care is denied, food is poor, he doesn't have activities and at his stay are more than 8 people, being settled at file CNDH/3/2012/2023/Q.

On May 21<sup>st</sup>, 2012, on occasion of written complaint filed by module 4's inmates (V2 to V144), CEFERESO's number 5, began file CNDH/3/2012/4854/Q, in such a document noted that stays are only for 5 people, however, lived between nine and eleven individuals, by what some have to sleep on floor, as well as in corridors, without having space for nothing. They added not having daily activities, spending a lot of time locked in their cells; that security and custody elements told them it was because there was no staff and they didn't have time.

They also noted that provided food is limited, since it is estimated for 200 people, when are more than 360 inmates; coupled with this, argued that, while it is true that they were taken them down to the dining room, is only to receive the food, and immediately return them to their modules, where they have to consume it despite the limited space.

Derived from the visits made by public servants of this National Commission to the aforementioned CEFERESO, when interviewing various internal, it was noted that in their stays were housed between 6 and 7 people, even though they are equipped to host only 5; that food was insufficient and consumed in cells,

so that some prisoners were in need to ingest it on the bed or on the floor; that medical care wasn't provided, and therefore not receiving medication required for their suffering. Also they conducted a tour to stays at the Federal Center in question, in order to verify conditions thereof.

Finally, for reference records integration, information was requested from the Commissioner of the Decentralized Administrative Organism on Prevention and Social Rehabilitation, which sent several records related to events that gave rise to mentioned files.

From legal evidence's analysis integrating aforementioned complaint files, this autonomous Organism notes with great concern, that one of main inmates' rights, decent treatment and social reintegration is being violated by authorities of the Federal Center for Social Rehabilitation number 5 "Oriente", in Villa Aldama, Veracruz. On these bases, Recommendation 14/2013 was issued.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC\\_2013\\_014.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC_2013_014.pdf)

## RECOMMENDATION 15/2013

**MATTER:** About case of arbitrary detention, illegal custody and torture in detriment to V1, and illegal custody in detriment to V2, by the Secretariat of Navy elements, in the state of Veracruz

**RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY:**  
Secretary of the Navy

*April 29<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The National Human Rights Commission began complaint file CNDH/3/2012/8860/Q, due that on October 15<sup>th</sup>, 2012, Q1 made a telephone complaint with this national Organism, in V1's favor, who was arrested by the Secretariat of the Navy elements, taking him to premises of the Delegation of the Attorney General's Office of the Republic in the state of Veracruz, where he visited V1 and realized that was beaten.

On the occasion of provision made by captors elements, the competent Public Prosecutor filed preliminary investigation 1, against victim and then penal action against thereof, for his alleged involvement in federal crimes, instructing criminal case 1 in the Sixth District Court in Veracruz.

Therefore, V1 was transferred to the Federal Center for Social Rehabilitation number 5 "Oriente", in Villa Aldama, Veracruz, where was interviewed and assessed physically by staff from this national institution, stating lesions' traces in various parts of the body.

Also, deputy visitors interviewed V2, who confirmed that both himself and V1 were arrested on October 12<sup>th</sup>, 2012, by elements of the Secretariat of the Navy; that it was not until the 14<sup>th</sup> same month and year that were put at disposal of competent authority, and during their custody without authorities' authorization of which were subject, V1 noted was victim of beatings and torture by elements of the Navy.

It should pointed out, that due lesions showed by V1 during ministerial diligence, the Specialized Agency in Investigation on Crimes committed by Public Servants of the PGR, lodged preliminary investigation 2.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, on these facts, this National Commission is aware that neither the Attorney General's Office of the Military Justice nor the Inspection and the General Comptroller of the Navy, have initiated proceedings against any of the public servants involved in the events.

Now, from legal evidence's analysis that are included in the aforementioned file, this national Organism warned V1's human rights violations, specifically to integrity and legal certainty, decent treatment by facts consisting on arbitrary detention, victims' custody without the authorities authorization, incommunicado detention and torture; it also transgressed V2's guarantees, particularly to legality

and legal certainty for the custody without the authorities authorization of which was victim, all such violations committed by the AR1 and AR2, both assigned to task force of the Navy Secretariat. On these bases, Recommendation 15/2013 was issued.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC\\_2013\\_015.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC_2013_015.pdf)

## RECOMMENDATIONS

## RECOMMENDATION 16/2013

**MATTER:** About illegal search warrant at V1 and V2's home, as well as arbitrary detention, victim's custody without authorities authorization, isolated and torture in detriment to V1.

**RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY:** Commissioner of the Secretariat of National Safety of the Secretariat of the Interior

*April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The National Human Rights Commission began complaint file CNDH/5/2011/8600/Q, due that on October 3<sup>rd</sup>, 2011, the staff of the National Commission received V2's phone call, who stated that between 04:30 and the 05:00 hours previous day, a group of people with marines uniforms entered his home taking her husband violently, forcing him to drive a white vehicle plates number M1, owned by V2, indicating that he would be taken to headquarters due to a citizen complaint.

V2 went to premises of former University of Acayucan, enabled for the Navy Secretariat, place where V1 was taken to, where he didn't received any information, even though he could see V1's vehicle inside facilities.

On October 4<sup>th</sup>, 2011, the national institution personnel conducted an investigation at facilities of what was the University of Acayucan, enabled for use by headquarters of the Navy Secretariat, located at kilometer 1.2 of Acayucan-Olutla road, where elements of that corporation at all times denied

that V1 was detained inside the building.

As events' results, on October 6<sup>th</sup>, 2011, V2 promoted injunction demand, which was assigned number JA1 and whose knowledge corresponded to the Judge of ninth district in the state of Veracruz.

After V1's release, which took place on October 10<sup>th</sup>, 2011, V2 withdrew demand for guarantees. Once V1 met V2, received phone call from staff of the Secretariat of the Navy, who informed him that he should turn up at Paso del Toro town's squad, in the federal entity, in order to get his vehicle back; therefore, on 14<sup>th</sup>, same month and year, the staff of the National Human Rights Commission accompanied V1 and V2 to that place, where V2 recovered his car and told this institution staff, that once inside facilities they gave him to sign a document whose content didn't have opportunity to read, but that was supposed to release the Secretariat of Navy of Responsibility from possession of V2's vehicle.

At this determination issuance time, it hasn't been known about ministerial inquiry into the facts to the Attorney General's Office of the Republic. On the other hand, in letter dated March 15<sup>th</sup>, 2013, Vice Admiral and Chief of the Procurement Service and Citizenship of the Secretariat of the Navy, reported of orders turned to the Inspector and General Comptroller of the Navy, in order to begin procedure administrative to public servant responsibility before the

Organism that presides.

Now, from the legal evidence's analysis in aforementioned file, there were human rights violations to legal certainty, to home's inviolability, legality, personal freedom, as well as to integrity and personal safety, to truth and decent treatment, on facts consisting in breaching with any of the formalities for issuance of search warrant or during execution, entering a home without a warrant, seize movable property without owners consent in detriment of V1 and V2, as well as arbitrary detention, victims' custody without the authorities authorization, incommunicado detention and torture against V1. On these bases, Recommendation 16/2013 was issued.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC\\_2013\\_016.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC_2013_016.pdf)

## RECOMMENDATION 17/2013

**MATTER:** About case of inadequate medical care at Federal Center for Social Rehabilitation No. 5 in Villa Aldama, Veracruz, in detriment to V1, mazahua indigenous person

**RESPONSIBLE AUTHORITY:** Commissioner of National Navy.

*April 30<sup>th</sup>, 2013*

The National Human Rights Commission began complaint file CNDH/4/2012/3935/Q, due that on April 19<sup>th</sup>, 2012, in this national agency was received written submitted by Q1, in which it stated that V1, then internal at Federal Center for Social Rehabilitation No. 5 "Oriente" in Villa Aldama, Veracruz, wasn't receiving medical care required to the diabetes mellitus he suffered since more than twelve years, and so support was asked in order measures to be taken to safeguard victim's health.

Complainant precise that since May 5<sup>th</sup>, 2010, when V1 entered to the Federal Center No. 5, "Oriente", his health deteriorated, not being provided proper medical treatment.

Q1 visited him on April 9<sup>th</sup>, 2012, realizing that he was having vision problems as a result of his illness, he asked medical staff to make corresponding studies by gradual vision loss; however, they didn't took latter into consideration, and only supply insulin.

As efforts results done by the National Commission, on April 28<sup>th</sup>, 2012, V1 was transferred to the Federal Center for Psycho-

social Rehabilitation located in Ciudad Ayala, Morelos, in order to received proper medical attention, as well as ones specialized ophthalmology.

On July 31<sup>st</sup>, 2012, at 21:00 hrs., V1 died at Federal Center for Psychosocial Rehabilitation, because of bilateral pneumonia, chronic renal failure and long-standing diabetes mellitus, noting this fact the common jurisdiction's Public Ministry Agency of the Third Unit for early attention of Attorney General's Office of the state of Morelos, with residence in the city of Cuautla, who began Research Folder 1, for murder crime, due to V1's death, who was internal in the Federal Center for Psychosocial Rehabilitation, which is currently pending.

In addition, it should be noted that at issuance date of this Recommendation, no records have been provided by which notice has been initiated any administrative investigation related to the medical care and treatment that V1 received in the Federal Center No. 5 "Oriente", located in Villa Aldama, Veracruz, or actions related to damage repair payment to victim's relatives.

Now, from legal evidence's analysis practiced to aforementioned complaint file, it was noted that human rights were violated to life and health protection to detriment of V1, Mazahua indigenous person, by inadequate medical care received by AR1, AR2, AR3 and AR4, all public servants to the Federal Center No. 5, "Oriente", the Decentralized Administra-

tive Prevention and Social Rehabilitation Organism. On these bases, Recommendation 17/2013 was issued.

[http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC\\_2013\\_017.pdf](http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/fuentes/documentos/Recomendaciones/2013/REC_2013_017.pdf)

## BOOK OF THE MONTH

### **Women's Human Rights, Regulation, International Interpretations and Jurisprudence**

The book focuses on women's human rights, contains instruments of the universal system and regional for human rights protection, recommendations and resolutions of the organisms monitors international treaties and judgments of international and regional courts, issued until April 2010.

This upgrade work was done by the Program of Gender Equity in the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation in collaboration with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, México Office of the United

Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and UN-women.

Electronic version of the copy can be downloaded at:

[www.equidad.scjn.gob.mx](http://www.equidad.scjn.gob.mx)

[http://www.equidad.scjn.gob.mx/spip.php?page=nota&id\\_article=1503](http://www.equidad.scjn.gob.mx/spip.php?page=nota&id_article=1503)



## ARTICLE OF THE MONTH

### SAVE THE CHILDREN

#### Opinion:

#### How millennium development goals are going?

By Anthony Caswell Pérez  
@ADNPolitico

April 17<sup>th</sup>, 2013

As we approach 2015, target year for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (Spanish initials-ODM), there are two predominant questions: How much progress has been towards objectives' fulfillment? And, what's next?

In spite the ODM are focused on the human development in different age groups, improve opportunities for the children is essential in order to achieve these goals.

As stated by the Millennium Declaration, the children are not only more vulnerable to the impact of poverty due to their age, but it is to them "to whom the future belongs".

In addition, interventions during childhood bring important benefits to society and are the key to sustainable development and economic growth.

Studies indicate that despite development, the poorest households have not benefited from a decrease in poverty or the expansion of basic services, which has had serious consequences for development and welfare of children.

This creates inequality of opportunities, as children's socio-economic status, their homes location; ethnicity and gender are what will define opportunities in life.

These inequalities are more apparent as poorest households, who have benefited least from development, also face imminent threats of situations or problems of economic, environmental and health, and having least amount of resources to overcome them.

This week will be held in Guadalajara, Jalisco, the regional consultation "Making the future that we want in Latin America and the Caribbean: Toward a development agenda post 2015", organized by the United Nations Development Program (Spanish initials- PNUD), the Economic Commission for Latin America and

the Caribbean (Spanish initials- CEPAL) and the Government of México.

This panel is part of a process where civil society, private sector, academia, and other stakeholders can express their views on crucial issues to be incorporated into the Development Agenda post 2015.

Post 2015 development context proposed by Save the Children supports a universal and equitable development, for which human rights are their guiding principle and evidences, pillars of their approaches.

Human rights principles, such as universality, equality and incorruptibility should underpin all reached agreements. Contrary to what happens with the ODM, these principles must be visible at set targets.

Now a target to zero in absolute poverty reduction, in hunger rates on maternal and child mortality from preventable causes, and zero target in people without access to safe drinking water and sanitation.

The ODMs have succeeded. Who could have imagined at the end of Cold War we were going to take out 600 million people from poverty thanks to international cooperation? Or that we were going to help another 56 million girls and boys to enroll school? Or, that an additional number of girls and boys will escape death every day?

We should move from ODMs strengths: the new framework should continue being a strong emphasis on human development, should highlight areas where an international agreement could help change things and should establish measurable objectives.

However, in order to complete begun work, to fulfill eradicating poverty promise -, we need to face some challenges now we can perceive from ODMs period.

To establish a post-2015 development context, there are some issues that cannot pass by regional consultation "Making the future we want in Latin America and the Caribbean: Towards a post 2015 development agenda":

- Recognizing impediments arising from inequality to fulfill current and future objectives;
- Mainstreaming rights of children at proposed issues for consultation, as well as vulnerable groups;
- Implementation Mechanisms inclusions, monitoring and evaluation from a governance context, including various society segments, including the private sector;
- Human development goals' integration with objectives of sustainable development.

Although historically efforts to meet ODMs have been focused in Africa and Asia, new approach should look for new goals and objectives' universal implementation, identifying each country's particularities.

In México this is particularly relevant; recognizing that, in general, there have been important economic advances, contributing to that México is among the 20 most important economies. However, country's most marginalized groups have not had access to the benefits of this progress.

The occasion of several historical moments is an opportunity for México to take a assertive and proactive role through the National Development Program 2013-2018 to boost compliance with current ODM and establish, in collaboration with different sectors of society including expression spaces of same voices of children and young people, as well as indigenous groups, women, migrants, among others, a vision towards 2030 and initial actions to eradicate the marginalization in México and the region.

In this way, we can end poverty in our generation.

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<http://www.adnpolitico.com//opinion/2013/04/15/opinion-como-van-los-objetivos-de-desarrollo-del-milenio>



## Newsletter

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Defends and Protects your Rights**

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