



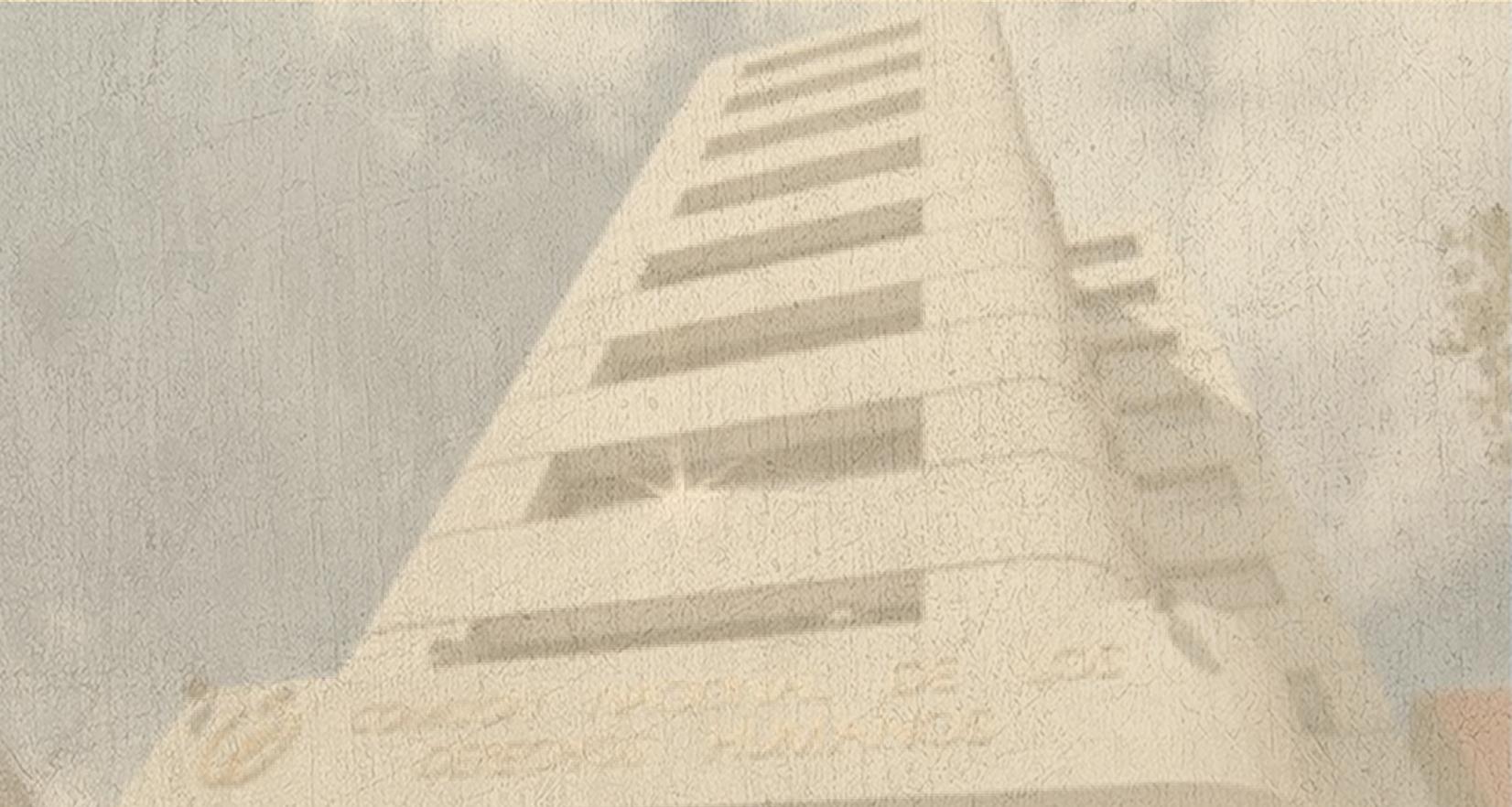
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REMARKS MADE BY MR. LUIS RAÚL GONZÁLEZ PÉREZ, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, ON THE OCCASION OF THE FORUM ABOUT THE 100 YEARS ANNIVERSARY OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTION, HELD AT THE OLD PALACE OF THE MEDICINE SCHOOL

Mexico City, January 31st, 2017

Senator of the Republic, Angélica de la Peña Gómez,

President of the Human Rights Commission;

Mr. Roberto Campa Cifrián, Undersecretary for Human Rights of the Ministry of the Interior;

Mr. Felipe Martínez Rodarte, President of the Human Rights Commission of Durango's state and of the Mexican Federation of Public Organisms on Human Rights.

Mr. Raúl Contreras Bustamante, Director of UNAM's Faculty of Law;

Distinguished participants and guests,

Ladies and gentlemen:

The constitutional reform made on June 2011, consolidated the promotion, respect and assurance of human rights, as defying features of our maximum regulation. Today, we wouldn't be able to talk about the Constitution without mentioning the fundamental rights of people, because the respect and the validity of them imply necessarily the respect and validity of the Constitution.

To celebrate the first centenary of the Constitution of 1917, suggests much more than the main commemoration of this historic fact. It also, represents an opportunity to reflect about the problems, challenges and obstacles that its real application and observance faces at the XXI century, mainly, within the too complex

and demanding environment at the national and international level in which Mexico is.

Now, a hundred years from 1917, we have the option to review and discuss what is necessary to do in order that the Constitution's bases and institutions allow our Nation to work for its prosperity, channeling its way to progress by the path of freedom and of right. In this regard, our Nation on a framework of human rights respect will gather and coordinate the aspirations and hopes of all the members of our society, in order to search the common good and the prosperity for everyone. It will also be the path for human development, as Venustiano Carranza will have been noted in his speech on December 1st, 1916.

Nevertheless, the broad recognition of rights that actually are contained in our Constitution, if its content is not materialized the rights will lose significance and sense. Today, one hundred years since 1917, is precise to transcend from the celebration stage of congratulating ourselves for the vast rights catalogue that is included in our legal system, we should concentrate on achieving that its content enters in force.

Despite of having a broad rights range of conventional basis, our constitutionalism still has being incorporating the explicit recognition of those rights in our Fundamental Norm. It all seems to indicate that, with the paradigmatic constitutional reform of June 2011 to the first article, it would not be space for the literal introduction of new rights to the Constitution, but the incorporation of the rights that are already include in the international human rights instruments that the

Mexican State has ratified and approved. Rights, as the doctrine calls them, of international source.

Even thou, at less than 6 years of the cited reform there have been incorporated 7 new human rights, such as those related with refuge and asylum; access to a physical culture and sports; the right to a nutritious, sufficient and quality diet; access, disposition and water sanity; access to communication and information technologies; as well as to freedom of conscience, to identity and to be registered.

The problem, today as 100 years ago, stands in the real validity of human rights and of the law. The constitutional recognition of rights doesn't ensure its respect and effective practice, and neither prevents the violations of human rights. It is accurate the elimination of obstacles that inhibit the closeness between legal rules and society, in order to achieve that the respect of rights, as its defense and guarantee are part of people's daily reality.

In Mexico, human rights and Constitution form an indivisible binomial, for this reason the CNDH considered indispensable to contribute something to the festivities and commemoration of the anniversary of the 100 years of our Constitution. The tribute we make to our constitutional text is not limited to this National Forum. I would like you to know that we have created a microsite in our webpage in which you can follow the activities that will be performed since this moment and throughout the year.

Also, you will find a Human Rights Basic Dictionary, in which

we want to present, in a simple manner, a way to comprehend each human right that everyone must understand. By the moment there are few voices, but they will be increased as time goes by, thus we want to reach a hundred of them by the end of the year. Likewise, you will find several capsules that were recorded by public servants of this National Commission, in which they share their daily experiences at defending human rights.

With these and other actions, like the creation of a commemorative mural, different members of the non-jurisdictional national protection system on human rights have been gathered together, for example, here are the heads of some human rights commissions of several federal entities. I'm thankful for your presence and involvement in the performance of this National Forum.

Ladies and Gentleman:

The Constitution of 1917 was a result of the expressed conviction of Venustiano Carranza in the sense of which, above violence and force, Law Empire is the ideal way to ensure public liberties. That justice is the assurance for all Mexicans' rights, and that the norms are the path to provide the homeland of the required wise and fair institutions. This superiority of order over anarchy, of justice over violence, of institutions over force, should continue being the route that defines us as a Nation and society in this XXI century.

Mexico is facing a complex environment, in which human rights respect and observance universality, not only is questioned, but is being set aside, under a pretended social, economic or political interest, that is sustained on a language that promotes discrimination, exclusion, violence and hate. The respect and recognition of others as my equal ceased to be the premise and it is perceived as an uncertain factor, on a logic in which the personal interests of certain groups and

States are placed first than the human dignity.

We cannot allow ourselves, as society and as Nation that the way of defending our rights or to promote our legitimate interests, take place by incurring in the same conducts of those who pretend to offend us or violate us. At facing lies, it should be taken into account the truth; before grievance, the reason; and before threat of force; order and justice.

It has begun to proliferate in politics the speech of hate. It can be found in the language of demagogue people, but also at social networks, at radio stations, at daily conversations, in the street and at parliaments. The language, which in democracy must prevail in an autonomous scope as separately from coercion, it's turning out into an element that serves to hate, and is enabling the transformation of the political speech into violations by other means.

The exchange of arguments, opinions and political reasons entails a minimum respect before the opponent. Unfortunately, the language of arguments and a genuine political reply is disappearing favoring disqualification and insult. When the slander language is imposed not only the victim is stigmatized and subordinated, it also occurs that the possibility of a reply is excluded. Likewise, repelling grievances with insults reduce us to the barbarism level in which the other is, impeding a dialogue.

A disagreement is the condition to the possibility of dialogue, to be heard and to a responsible conversation. In an open society, the enemy is not who thinks in a different way or who wants to convince us with his/her arguments, but is who wants to destroy the dialogue as the main possibility of legitimate discrepancy. The speech of hate does not cause anything, except more hate, contempt and hostility. That kind of language should be undermined from democratic policy, because it is inconsistent with it.

We should take into account the example of the constituents of 1917, in the face of the challenges before described, and let's defend our homeland, our constitutional and our interests by the procedural law, by institutions, justice and reason, without ignoring or violating the respect of human dignity is inherent to all persons. These should be done in order to fulfill the desire expressed by Carranza: "that Mexican people achieve enjoyment of all liberties, enlightenment and progress in order to provide with luster and respect the outside affairs, and peace and welfare the domestic affairs".

Thank you.

<http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Participacion/20170131.pdf>



CNDH and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights invite to the International Forum on the labor that defenders of human rights do in Mexico

January 10th, 2017



In order to publicly recognize the labor that the defenders of human rights do in Mexico and their contribution to democracy, as well as to exchange points of view upon the context and challenges they face, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights Office, summon to the International Forum "Human Rights defenders, challenges and experiences".

In this encounter public support was expressed by high authorities in favor of the legitimate labor carried out by human rights defenders. Likewise, at the event was analyzed, among other topics, the context of violence and discredit faced by those defending human rights, besides the public policies and good practices being adopted in Mexico and in other Latin-American countries regarding the promotion of defenders' work and measures for their protection.

The forum that was held in the Museum of Memory and Tolerance, count with the participation of federal authorities of the executive and legislative branches, of Rapporteurs on human rights defenders from the United Nations and from the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR), of public organisms on human rights and of the Mexican and international experts on the matter.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_015.pdf

HIGH AUTHORITIES RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF PROTECTING THE HUMAN RIGHTS IN MEXICO

DGC/020/17

January 13th, 2017

At the International Forum “Human Rights defenders, challenges and experiences”, which counts with the presence of the Ministry of the Interior, Miguel Ángel Osorio Chong; the General Attorney of the Republic, Raúl Cervantes Andrade; members of the legislative branch; Rapporteurs on human rights defenders of the universal and inter-American system, among other personalities, took place the recognition of the labor that the defenders do as a vital element in order to strength the democracy in Mexico. Also, it was accepted that this activities require protection before the aggressions that seek to silence and suppress them.

Jan Jarab, Representative in Mexico of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, pointed out that “Defenders denounce bravely the injustice, and for that they require to stop and investigate the abuses that they are suffering and to eradicate discrimination in all its forms”. He also pointed out that: “Their labor should be understood as of custody and promotion of democracy and Rule of Law. Unfortunately, to execute this role today, they still have to suffer high risk and detriments to their rights in order to defend others”.

Luis Raúl Gonzalez Pérez, President of the National Human Rights Commission, highlighted that “human rights defense and promotion is something that should be of interest of everyone and that it involves us”. González Pérez stressed that: “ The challenges that this implies must undertake a better public understanding of this situation, as well as a better support for the work that defenders do day by day, in order to avoid that it is criminalized, to confront restrictions or defamation; also it is needed to give real guarantees and to pro-

vide defenders a secure environment that enable the right conditions for their development; until the role they are playing for pacific coexistence consolidation, rule of law and respect for dignity is recognized.”

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_020.pdf



THE CNDH GOT FIRST-HAND KNOWLEDGE THE SITUATION OF MEXICAN PEOPLE THAT ARE BASED IN THE UNITED STATES AND THAT FACE A POSSIBLE CHANGE ON MIGRATORY POLICY, AND IT OPPOSES TO ALL KIND OF EXPRESSION AGAINST THEIR DIGNITY, BESIDES UNDERTAKING ACTIONS IN THEIR FAVOR

DGC/024/17

January 17th, 2017

In order to have a clear and complete view of the situation that Mexicans that are under a context of migration in the United States, that allows to chart a course of actions that can be adopted in favor of those who have a legal residence and for those who are in irregular conditions, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) approached them while that country is determining its migratory policy.

In this way, CNDH with the support of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Consular network, which maintains a fluid communication with the United States migratory authorities, joi-

ned to the effort that some community groups as the authorities of the institutions of the Mexican government are applying to inform and get certainty of the rights that our fellow nationals have in the United States, both at U.S. territory as in an eventual deportation or returning to our country.

In this sense, we reiterate that the international context that is presenting actually in light of the changes that are presenting in the United States requires all of us who are committed with the human rights defense and promotion. Let's create a joint front to denounce and oppose to any discrimination expression, exclusion, racism, xenophobia, or that attempts against persons dignity.

Among other anticipated actions that CNDH have in mind, is the strengthening of its presence at its foreign offices located at the northern border of the country. Other actions are: the dissemination of "The Program for the promotion of the respect of human rights that belongs to the people that are in a repatriation context" and; the training of its personnel so they can provide advice and direct orientation upon cases or complaints with regard to repatriation.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_024.pdf



THE CNDH AND THE OFFICE OF THE UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS CONDEMN MR ISIDRO BALDENEGRO LÓPEZ HOMICIDE, AN INDIGENOUS ENVIRONMENT DEFENDER THAT WAS LOCATED IN THE STATE OF CHIHUAHUA

DGC/028/17

January 20th, 2017

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights in Mexico rejected the homicide of the defender Isidro Baldenegro López at the municipality of Guadalupe y Calvo, State of Chihuahua. According to received information, Isidro Baldenegro was murdered on January 15th by an armed man who shot him 5 times in front of his relatives. The defender has been displaced for almost 10 years from Coloradas de la Virgen community and that day he came back to visit a sick relative.

The environmentalist defended Rarámuri peoples' rights against the illegal trees logging for decades. Likewise, he received the prestigious Goldman Environmental Award in 2005, several years after being criminalized for his labor on human rights defense.

Jan Jarab, Representative in Mexico of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, stated that "this murder is another warning upon the extreme vulnerable situation living by human rights defenders that are located at the Sierra Tarahumara and that look for the preservation of their land and territory, which are located at remote areas with high presence of the organized crime" In the other hand, the CNDH is attending the corresponding file and required the government of Chihuahua's state to implement precautionary measures in order to protect Baldenegro's family.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_028.pdf



BEFORE THE CHANGES THAT THE UNITED STATES IS IMPLEMENTING ON ITS MIGRATORY POLICY, THE NATIONAL OMBUDSMAN OF MEXICO CALL ON THE INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN ORDER TO FOLLOW UP THESE CHANGES, DECIDE AND INSTRUMENT REQUESTS IN THIS REGARD.

DGC/037/17

January 29th, 2017

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) required action and good offices from the four international instances of human rights to watch over, follow up and, and if it is the case, to issue statements and dictate corresponding measures, in face of the upcoming changes that the United States of America Government has announced within its migratory policy.

Through letters subscribed by the National Obudsman, Luis Raúl González Pérez, to the Special Rapporteur on the human rights of migrants from the United Nations, Francois Crépeau Setondji; to Setondji Roland Adjovi, President of the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention of the United Nations; Enrique Gil Botero, Rapporteur for the human rights of migrants from the Inter-American Human Rights Commission, and to José S. Brillantes, President of the Committee on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMW) from the United Nations, he informed them that the measures could affect a great number of people, and that the nature and scope of them also may invalidate the migrants rights, such as the guarantee of counting with due-process principles at the moment in which their legal condition is assessed and by determining if their entrance would be permitted, and if they are authorized to stay in the country.

The National ombudsman pointed out that his good offices will be of great importance in order to watch out if the American migratory authorities respect the human rights standards. Together with the aforementioned, he informed them that the human rights defenders, the Human Rights National Institutions and the international instances should integrate a joint front to demonstrate if there is illegitimacy or any conduct that violates people's human rights.



http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_037.pdf

THE CNDH ADDRESSED AN AMICUS CURIAE BEFORE THE INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS, IN THE CONTEXT OF A CONSULTIVE OPINION THAT WAS RAISED BY THE COLOMBIAN REPUBLIC

DGC/038/17

January 30th, 2017

As an opportunity to reinforce the dialogue between organisms for human rights protection of the American continent, last January 19th, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), presented a written amicus curiae, by which it submitted several considerations to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in regard to the advisory opinion request presented by the Republic of Colombia on March 14th, 2016, which currently is in stage of analysis by this Court.

The Republic of Colombia raised to the Inter-American Court several topics, such as: i) the relationship between the regional systems of marine environment protection and the general responsibilities of respecting and ensuring the rights and liberties recognized by the Pact of San José, mainly the human rights to life and personal integrity; ii) the sense and the approach of the Inter-American System Jurisdiction in respect to States participation within international agreements in regard the environment; iii) the modalities to which the environmental impact studies should be adapted at the inside of the protected areas pointed out by the international instruments in regard the environment, under a human rights perspective.

Since the CNDH has experience on issues that cover the interdependency between environmental matters and human rights, some reflections were offered to the Inter-American Court in regard these topics, as well as the subjects that could be covered by this court.

http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Comunicados/2017/Com_2017_038.pdf



Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Ministry of Navy</p> 	<p>About the case on illegal search, arbitrary detention, illegal retention and torture in detriment to V1, in Culiacán, Sonora</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 01/2017 January 26th, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_001.pdf</p>

Responsible Authority	Issue	Recommendation
<p>Government of Baja California's state, Mayor of Ensenada, Baja California, Ministry of Social Development, Ministry of Labor and Social Security, Ministry of Public Education and the Mexican Social Security Institute.</p>      	<p>About the case of violation to various human rights in detriment of agricultural workers in the San Quintín Valley, Ensenada, Baja California.</p>	<p>RECOMMENDATION No. 02/ 2017 January 31, 2017</p> <p>http://www.cndh.org.mx/sites/all/doc/Recomendaciones/2017/Rec_2017_002.pdf</p>

10 facts on food safety

1. Food transmits more than 200 diseases. Each year, one out of ten sick persons get sick by eating contaminated food and 420 000 die for this reason. 125 000 children die by diseases associated with feeding each year. Proper food preparation could avoid major disease transmitted by thereof.
2. Diseases transmitted by food most affect vulnerable people. Infections caused by contaminated food have majorly prevalence among population with a poor or fragile health state and may cause serious diseases and death.
3. Globalization makes food safety more complex and vital. Globalization food manufacture and trading enlarges the feeding chain and makes difficult the investigation of diseases transmitted by food, as well as the removal of food in case of emergency.
4. Food contamination also impacts economy and society as a whole. It undermines food exportation, adversely affecting tourism, and economic development.
5. Some harmful bacteria have turned resistant to pharmaceuticals. The excessive or erroneous use of antimicrobial in agriculture and animal breeding, favors the emergence and spread of antimicrobial resistance.

http://www.who.int/features/factfiles/food_safety/es/

Book of the month

The right to food and adequate nutrition of women: an expansion of horizon towards the construction of a full citizenship. Reflections and proposals for follow-up

AUTHOR: INGRID PAOLA ROMERO NIÑO ET AL
FIAN COLOMBIA
2014
ISBN INDEPENDENT WORK:
978-958-58929-0-3

This document/pamphlet is addressed to the women, leaders, organizations, and academy and public in general that is interested in monitoring the State actions in regard the Right to Adequate Food of women and their situation in this regard.



It is composed of four aspects that address women feeding situation, legislation, conceptual approaches and the presentation itself of a tool that monitors the right of women to food.

More specifically the first chapter presents quantitative information upon women situation and the right to food. It is divided in two parts: the first one is about the women feeding situation in the world; and the second refers to women situation and food in Colombia.

<http://censat.org/es/publicaciones/el-derecho-a-la-alimentacion-y-nutricion-adecuada-de-las-mujeres>



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