AYOTZIVIVE

NOS FALTAN 43

Three years without justice for the missing 43.

AYOTZINAPA TOOLKIT 2017

September 2017

LATIN AMERICA WORKING GROUP EDUCATION FUND
ACTION AT HOME FOR JUST POLICIES ABROAD

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INTRODUCTION

On September 26, 2014, around 80 students from the Ayotzinapa teacher training college were ambushed by gunfire and intercepted by local police while traveling by bus through the small city of Iguala in the southern state of Guerrero. From this group of young men in their late teens and early twenties, three were killed and over 40 were badly injured. **Forty-three students were disappeared. To this day, their perpetrators have not been convicted, and the students’ whereabouts remain unknown.**

In reaction, Mexico has erupted in protest— with student groups, civil society organizations, families, and relatives of the missing forty-three demonstrating against the lack of justice and the government’s mishandling of the case.

The Ayotzinapa disappearances are far from an isolated case, but they remain an emblematic illustration of the violence and collusion between government authorities and organized crime and the impunity for human rights violations that plagues Mexico. **This toolkit honors the third anniversary of the Ayotzinapa disappearances and provides educational resources and updates on the case and ideas for action that you can take to stand for truth and justice for the missing 43 as well as other victims in Mexico.**

Downloadable [image here](image) or at [lawg.org/AyotzinapaLives](http://lawg.org/AyotzinapaLives).
CASE OVERVIEW: IN SEARCH FOR THE TRUTH

The past three years have been a long and difficult road for the families of the disappeared students. Thanks to their tireless resistance and the work of the civil society organizations and independent experts accompanying them, it has become evident that the Mexican government obstructed justice and hid the truth in the case, revealing deeper flaws in how the government investigates and prosecutes violations.

In the Mexican government’s version of the disappearance of the students, its “official history,” local police abducted the students and handed them over to members of the Guerreros Unidos drug cartel—who allegedly massacred the students, incinerated their bodies in a trash dump, and disposed of their ashes in a nearby river.

Yet, during their year-long mandate to assist the government with the case, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR)-backed Independent Group of Interdisciplinary Experts (GIEI) disproved the Mexican government’s theory and highlighted numerous irregularities in the case. In carrying out this work, they faced serious obstacles, such as lack of access to case files and to interview military members implicated in the case, and even a defamation campaign intended to silence them. In their two major reports, they highlighted coordination among various authorities, including local police and the military in the disappearance of the students, manipulation of evidence by government officials, and the use of torture against detained suspects and witnesses. They also stated that the government’s “official history” was scientifically impossible.

Instead of sanctioning then-head of the Criminal Investigation Agency, Tomas Zerón, for removing evidence from case files and accessing crime scenes without proper authorization, the President promoted him to another position. And when an investigation was opened into this mishandling, the Mexican government denied its repeated misconduct in overseeing the inquiry. In December 2016, the attorney general’s office rejected an internal report outlining government officials’ obstruction of justice and fired the author of the report—in a further attempt to hide the truth and protect the officials involved.

Since the departure of the GIEI, an IACHR follow-up mechanism has made three official visits and four technical visits to Mexico to monitor the investigation. Yet too, this group has expressed concern about the government’s lack of progress in investigating the case. Its last official visit is planned for November 2017.

Most recently, a recent New York Times report revealed the extent of the government’s efforts to silence those accompanying the families, suggesting that the government deployed advanced spyware against the GIEI as well as the lawyers representing the families of the 43. The software is only sold directly to governments for combatting terrorism, yet the Mexican government used it against them, journalists, and other activists—attacking those who seek to fight injustice and corruption and to shed light on the truth.

To date, the forty-three students’ whereabouts remain unknown. Over 170 suspects have been arrested, but none have been prosecuted for the crime of forced disappearance. No new charges have been filed since December 2014. The Mexican government has not made progress into investigating a fifth bus that
was attacked and that the GIÉI suggested could have been used to transport drugs to the city of Chicago, as it was intentionally left out of the investigation by the PGR. Members of the military still haven’t cleared their role, and no one has been sentenced for the three students killed that night. One of the injured students remains in a coma, and another is still recovering from bullet wounds to his face.

The families of the disappeared students and the civil society organizations that accompany them continue to push forward. In March 2017 in an IACHR hearing on the case in Washington D.C., the Mexican government once again stood behind its “official history” theory. International support is crucial to ensure that this case does not remain in impunity and that the Mexican government is held accountable to guarantee justice for the missing students and their families who have been suffering without answers.

THREE YEARS WITHOUT JUSTICE: TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS
This timeline is translated from Centro Prodh’s Spanish version. The most recent events are drawn from LAWG resources. Downloadable pdf here or at lawg.org/AyotzinapaTimeline.

2014

SEPTEMBER 26-27, 2014

Iguala municipal police and an armed group fire against buses carrying students from the Ayotzinapa teachers training college in Iguala. The students were on their way to a protest in Mexico City. Three students and bystanders were killed that night, and 43 were disappeared.

OCTOBER 21, 2014

Mexico’s attorney general’s office and the Secretary of the Interior release their first report pinning the student disappearances on Iguala’s local mayor, José Luis Abarca, his wife, and the former head of public security, Felipe Flores.

NOVEMBER 13, 2014

The Mexican government signs an agreement permitting the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to conduct an investigation into the student disappearances, establishing the arrival of the Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts (GIÉI) for March 2015.

DECEMBER 4, 2014

Austrian forensic lab confirms that a bone fragment embedded in remains found at the Cocula River belongs to student Alexander Mora Venacio.

2015

JANUARY 27, 2015

The attorney general’s office gives its “verdad historica” (“official history”) of the Ayotzinapa disappearances: “They were kidnapped, massacred, and burned” at the Cocula garbage dump. The families of the 43 rejected the government’s explanation, and accused the attorney general’s office of attempting to prematurely close the case.
February 8, 2015
Argentine forensic experts point to faults with the government’s handling of the investigation.

March 1, 2015
The GIEI meets with the families of the 43 and begins its investigation in Mexico.

March 20, 2015
The GIEI releases first round of observations, calling on the Mexican government to make progress in four areas of the case: the search process, investigation, attention to victims, and public polices to address enforced disappearances.

April 20, 2015
The GIEI releases its second round of observations, opening new lines of inquiry and calling on the Mexican government to include the parents of the missing 43 in the investigation.

May 11, 2015
The GIEI releases its third round of observations.

June 29, 2015
The GIEI releases its fourth round of observations.

July 23, 2015
Mexico’s National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) report highlights failures, omissions, and lack of attention to victims in the Mexican government’s investigation of the case so far.

August 17, 2015
The GIEI releases its fifth round of observations.

September 6, 2015
The GIEI presents its first comprehensive report, contradicting the trash dump hypothesis put forth by the attorney general’s office as the explanation behind the student’s disappearance.

October 20, 2015
The IACHR and the Mexican government sign an agreement to extend the GIEI’s mandate in Mexico for an additional six months.

December 6, 2015
The GIEI presents its first observations on the second phase of its work.

2016
FEBRUARY 2016

A defamation campaign aims to discredit members of the GIEI. The Argentine forensic experts refute the Cocula trash dump theory. The GIEI presents obstacles they are facing in the investigation.

APRIL 1, 2016

The Mexican government breaks the agreement with the GIEI by publicizing a study on the Cocula trash dump without consultation.

APRIL 24, 2016

GIEI presents its second and final report, reiterating that the burning of the students at the Cocula trash dump would have been scientifically impossible, and evidencing coordination among various authorities, tampering of crime scene by government officials, and evidence of torture among detained.

APRIL 30, 2016

Mexican government decides not to renew the GIEI's mandate to continue to support the Ayotzinapa investigation.

SEPTEMBER 9, 2016

The IACHR and the Mexican government sign an agreement to implement the follow-up mechanism to monitor progress of the investigation.

DECEMBER 2016

IACHR follow-up mechanism publishes findings on first visit to Mexico in November. It requests more information from the Mexican government about progress on the investigation and the search for the missing students. The Mexican government rejects an internal report outlining government officials' obstruction of justice.

2017

FEBRUARY 10, 2017

Attorney general's office rejects an internal report outlining government officials' obstruction of justice in purposefully removing evidence from case files.

MARCH 2017

At an IACHR hearing on the case, the Mexican government reiterates that the Cocula trash dump theory should still be considered.

APRIL 21, 2017

IACHR follow-up mechanism conducts second visit to Mexico, voicing concern over the government's lack of progress and slow pace on the investigations. The commission notes that not a single person has been prosecuted for the crime of forced disappearance in the case and that no new charges have been filed since since December 2015.

JULY 10, 2017

New York Times report suggests that the Mexican government deployed advanced spyware against the group of experts in March 2016.

AUGUST 30, 2017

IACHR follow-up mechanism makes third official visit to Mexico.

NOVEMBER 2017

IACHR follow-up mechanism planned fourth official visit to Mexico.
**IMPUNITY FOR HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS IN MEXICO**

The Ayotzinapa case is not an isolated one. Mexico is plagued by thousands of disappearances and high levels of violence. Rather than reducing these instances, the Mexican government contributes, participating directly or indirectly in human rights violations and exercising impunity. Although this case and toolkit focus on 43 disappeared students, they also bring light to these broader, pervasive issues as they occur throughout the country.

In this way, Ayotzinapa represents the injustices suffered by over 30,000 disappeared individuals in Mexico from 2013 through March 2017, many of them enforced disappearances at the hands of State security forces or organized crime and victims of the larger war against drugs. Despite this alarming statistic, which may be even higher by some civil society accounts, a General Law on Disappearances, debated in Congress for the past two years, has only recently passed the Mexican Senate and has not passed the Chamber of Representatives. In its final report, the GIEI working on the Ayotzinapa case recommended that the Mexican government pass this law, noting that mechanisms to register disappearances and to provide support to families searching for loved ones are urgently needed. Currently, families searching for disappeared loved ones face grave risks and do this work without government support or protection. Often, they become targets, as the recent murder this past May of Miriam Rodríguez Martínez, a mother searching for her missing daughter, demonstrates.

Ayotzinapa also exemplifies the use of torture by Mexican authorities, which the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, and other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment called a “widespread practice” in 2015. The GIEI found evidence of the government torturing at least 17 of the case’s suspects in order to obtain confessions. The General Law to Prohibit Torture, which came into effect in June 2017, is intended to prohibit these practices as they occur throughout the country. Although encouraging, full implementation of the law is crucial, as the Attorney General’s Office received over 10,000 complaints of torture between 2012 and 2016, but prosecutors have only presented charges in 22. Moreover, there is evidence of only 15 convictions for torture in Mexico since 1999, highlighting systematic impunity.

As a part of the efforts to combat organized crime, Mexican authorities have increased the role of the armed forces in public security operations, including deploying joint operations between the armed forces and state and municipal security agencies. This has led to a situation of increased human rights violations by Mexico’s armed forces, including excessive use of force and increased numbers of civilian deaths as the result of confrontations between public forces and civilians. The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) has received upwards of 10,000 complaints of abuse by the army since 2006. At the same time, there has been no progress in investigating and prosecuting members of the military involved in extrajudicial executions, such as the killing of 22 civilians in Tlatlaya, Mexico State in 2014.

The attorneys representing the Ayotzinapa students were also likely targeted by the Mexican government through the use of spyware. This violation embodies the overall danger in Mexico for human rights defenders and journalists. So far in 2017, at least nine journalists have been killed in Mexico—ranking the country among the deadliest for journalists in the world. Most recently, the murder of Candido Rios
Vazquez shows not only the danger associated with exposing the truth but also the Mexican government’s inability to protect defenders and journalists. At the time of his murder, Rios Vazquez was enrolled in the government’s Mechanism to Protect Journalists and Defenders. However, this program has not had the capacity to prevent violations and remains weak and underfunded.

This spike in attacks against defenders and journalists coincides with an increase in homicides in Mexico. This year is positioned to rank as the deadliest year since Mexico started tracking homicide cases in 1997.

Enforced disappearances, torture, extrajudicial killings, and violence continue unabated in Mexico and are not limited to President Enrique Peña Nieto’s Administration. Many go back to the administration of former President Felipe Calderón and to the launch of the war against drugs in 2006. The government is either complicit in these human rights violations or too institutionally weak to address them. **Mexico must strengthen its rule of law by expanding capacities to investigate and prosecute human rights violators and by taking steps to eliminate impunity and corruption.**

**U.S. ASSISTANCE TO MEXICO**

Much of U.S.’ support to Mexico flows through the [Merida Initiative](#), a bilateral partnership and security assistance package intended to “fight organized crime and associated violence while furthering respect for human rights and the rule of law.” Since its inception in Fiscal Year 2008, Congress has appropriated $2.8 billion to the program. The funds support four pillars of action: Disrupting the Operational Capacity of Organized Crime; Institutionalizing Reforms to Sustain the Rule of Law and respect for Human Rights in Mexico; Creating a “21st-Century Border”; and Building Strong and Resilient Communities. Through this aid, the United States provides training, equipment, and technical assistance to Mexican customs personnel, corrections staff, military actors, and federal, state, and local police.

As a part of this package, Congress has directed that 15% of the assistance provided to the Mexican military and police forces be subject to human rights conditions. **This stipulation requires that the United States withhold aid to the Mexican military unless Mexico has made progress to improve the human rights context.** These conditions are imperative, as the United States should not support armed forces that regularly commit abuses. Such aid would only exacerbate ongoing human rights violations.

Yet, despite the lack of progress on the Ayotzinapa case and broader issues of enforced disappearances, violence, and impunity that plague the country, the United States has only once withheld a portion of the Merida funding in 2015. The U.S. Congress should commit to withhold the funding tied to the conditions, encouraging the Mexican government to make progress in addressing human rights violations and impunity, including those committed by members of the armed forces. In addition, the U.S. government should not provide any assistance that encourages a military role in civilian law enforcement.

An important step for Mexico to make progress and meet the human rights conditions attached to a portion of the Merida Initiative is to begin addressing outstanding concerns in the Ayotzinapa case.
As such, the Mexican government should:

1. **Allow the IACHR to follow up** their initial investigation and provide conditions to work in the country;
2. **Investigate and prosecute** the former Chief of the Criminal Investigation Agency, other state officials, federal, state, and municipal police, and members of the army responsible for obstruction of justice, enforced disappearance, and other human rights violations that night;
3. **Follow up on leads** to search for the students, including those obtained through laser scanning technology (LIDAR);
4. **Pass a well-funded Disappearance Law** that incorporates the demands of families of the disappeared, including a national search mechanism and a means for families to participate in monitoring of the law.

### IDEAS FOR ACTION: ORGANIZE A DISCUSSION OR VIGIL

**Your actions matter.** Create physical spaces for awareness and solidarity by organizing a discussion or vigil in your community. Here’s a quick planning guide:

1. **FIND A SPACE** such as a park, classroom, gym, or church
   - Ensure the location is...
     - Available (reserve, proper permits)
     - Appropriate (size, atmosphere, electricity and sound equipment)
     - Accessible (disabilities, parking, public transportation)

2. **PLAN AN ACTIVITY**
   - Read out the name of each disappeared student, pausing for a moment of silence.
   - Count to 43 and light a candle for each student.
   - Print out and display a photo of each of the 43 students.
   - Craft posters and display them in public spaces.
   - Write letters to policymakers.
   - Lead a discussion on the case and the broader human rights violations in Mexico.

3. **SPREAD THE WORD**
   - Design and distribute a flyer (sample flyer below).
   - Create a Facebook event.
   - Send out emails, evites, and texts.
   - Invite local policymakers.
   - Inform the local press (sample press release below).

4. **FOLLOW-UP**
   - Post photos and videos on social media.
     - Use hashtags such as #Ayotzive, #Ayotzinapa, #Ayotzinapa43, #JusticiaParaAyotzinapa, #Ayotzinapa3años, and #JusticiaParaLos43.
   - Send photos and videos to the local press.
   - Invite participants to stay in touch via Facebook groups or email lists. This one event can serve as the start for future events to raise awareness and solidarity.
SAMPLE FLYER
Downloadable pdf here or at lawg.org/AyotzinapaFlyer.

Join us in solidarity, as we remember and demand justice for the 43 disappeared students of the Ayotzinapa rural teacher college, for a discussion of the case and broader issues of human rights in Mexico.

Alive they took them, alive we want them back.

DATE: September X, 2017
TIME: 5 pm - 7 pm
PLACE: Community Center
       555 Main St. City, State Zip

MORE INFORMATION: John Doe
                  JohnDoeemail.com
                  (555) 555-5555
SAMPLE PRESS RELEASE

Press Release: Local community gathers on third anniversary of disappearance of 43 Ayotzinapa students

Contact:
John Doe
(555) 555-5555 | JohnDoe@email.com

September X, 2017
City, State—On September X, 2017, community members will gather at [Event Location] in solidarity with the 43 disappeared students of the Ayotzinapa rural teacher college. Three years ago this month, these students were assaulted and abducted, and the Mexican government has still not taken sufficient measures to identify and prosecute the perpetrators.

Therefore, members of our community gather to stand with victims and families of the disappeared to condemn the lack of progress in this case and to call for justice. The event includes a discussion on the case and human rights situation in Mexico and a vigil for the 43 students.

We urge our policymakers here in the U.S. to encourage the Mexican government to investigate and prosecute the perpetrators of these disappearances as well as those who abetted or covered them up and to address the systematic impunity and human rights abuses that plague the country.

Media attention is imperative in pressing our government and the Mexican government to act. Join us.

Date: September X, 2017
Time: 5:00 pm to 7:00 pm
Place: Event Location, 555 Main St. City, State Zip

IDEAS FOR ACTIONS: SEND POSTCARDS & PETITIONS

Your voice matters. Write a letter or print and send our sample postcard to your member of Congress and relevant committees discussing your concerns around U.S. foreign assistance to Mexico and on the importance of highlighting the Ayotzinapa case as an example of impunity for rights violations in Mexico.

Some of our leaders and policymakers have already spoken out. Last year, 69 members of the U.S. House of Representatives sent a letter to the Secretary of State urging him to prioritize rule of law and human rights in U.S. bilateral agenda with Mexico. A group of Senators made a statement on the two-year anniversary of the case. Members of Congress reacted to the release of the GIEI’s report in April 2016. In 2015, 82 representatives sent a letter to the Secretary of State on the importance of maintaining a focus on the rule of law and human rights in the U.S. bilateral agenda with Mexico. We must encourage them to keep making these types of statements and pressing for progress in the investigation.
Write your own letter or send our sample postcard to the following offices:

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE, WESTERN HEMISPHERE SUBCOMMITTEE**

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<tr>
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<td>(202) 225-3126</td>
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<tr>
<td>R, SC-3, Chairman</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20515</td>
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<td>Rep. Albio Sires</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rep. Christopher Smith</td>
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<td>R, NJ-4</td>
<td>Washington, DC 20515</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rep. Ileana Ros-Lehtinen</td>
<td>2206 Rayburn HOB</td>
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<td>R, FL-27</td>
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<td>Rep. Mo Brooks</td>
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<td>R, AL-5</td>
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<td>Rep. Adriano Espaillat</td>
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<td>Rep. Ron DeSantis</td>
<td>1524 Longworth HOB</td>
<td>(202) 225-2706</td>
<td>(202) 226-6299</td>
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<td>511 Cannon HOB</td>
<td>(202) 225-5744</td>
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<td>Rep. Joaquin Castro</td>
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<td>Rep. Robin Kelly</td>
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<td>Rep. Gregory Meeks</td>
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<td>D, NY-5</td>
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**SENATE COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN RELATIONS, SUBCOMMITTEE ON THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE**

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<tr>
<td>Marco Rubio</td>
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<td>Johnny Isakson</td>
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<td>Cory Gardner</td>
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<td>Washington, DC 20510</td>
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SAMPLE POSTCARD (PRINT OR ADAPT)

As we approach the third year anniversary of their disappearance, I call on you to support the halting of security funding under the Merida Initiative until the Mexican government:

1. Allows the IACHR to follow up their initial investigation and provide conditions to work in the country;

2. Investigates and prosecutes the former Chief of the Criminal Investigation Agency, other state officials, federal, state, and municipal police, and members of the army responsible for obstruction of justice, enforced disappearance, and other human rights violations;

3. Follows up on leads to search for the students, including those obtained through laser scanning technology (LIDAR);

4. Passes a well-funded Disappearance Law that incorporates the demands of families of the disappeared, including a national search mechanism and a means for families to participate in monitoring of the law.

I support this action,

______________________________
Print Name

______________________________
Signature

______________________________
Mailing Address

Downloadable pdf here or at lawg.org/AyotzinapaPostcard.
SOCIAL MEDIA KIT

Your network matters. In order to get the Mexican government to change its ways, we need to create international pressure. Social media platforms are a quick and easy way to do just that. Share information and graphics with your friends and followers, encouraging them to take action and raise greater awareness.

SAMPLE TWEETS
• #Ayotzivive: 3 years since disappearance of 43 #Ayotzinapa students. Still waiting for justice bc #NosFaltan43. ACT: lawg.org/Ayotzinapa
• 3 years, 43 missing, 170 arrests, 80% of suspects tortured, & still no justice for the #Ayotzinapa43. Speak out: lawg.org/Ayotzinapa
• On #Ayotzinapa3años, Mexico’s 43 disappeared students remain missing & Mexican government has failed to deliver #JusticiaParaLos43.
• 3 yrs since #Ayotzinapa43 disappeared & @PGR_mx continues to drag its feet on investigations. Vivos se los llevaron, vivos los queremos.

En español:
• Hoy honramos el tercer aniversario de las desapariciones forzadas de los #normalistas de #Ayotzinapa. No hemos olvidado que #NosFaltan43.
• Hoy es #Ayotzinapa3años de las desapariciones forzadas de los #Ayotzinapa43. No hemos olvidado que #NosFaltan43 >> lawg.org/Ayotzinapa

Use this image:
Downloadable image here or at lawg.org/AyotzinapaTwitter.
SAMPLE FACEBOOK POSTS

Vivos se los llevaron, vivos los queremos. Three years ago, 43 students from the #Ayotzinapa teacher training college were forcibly disappeared. Still #JusticiaParaLos43 has NOT been served. Enough is enough. The international community demands a proper investigation into their disappearance and prosecution of the perpetrators. We will not allow this case to be forgotten. #NosFaltan43.

Three years ago, 43 students from the #Ayotzinapa teacher training college were forcibly disappeared. Despite independent investigations that prove the Mexican government’s “official history” wrong, the government continues to stick to its false story. Enough is enough. Vivos se los llevaron, vivos los queremos. We must demand #JusticiaParaLos43, and we won’t rest until their perpetrators are convicted. #NosFaltan43.

En español:

Vivos se los llevaron, vivos los queremos. Hace tres años, 43 estudiantes de la Escuela Normal Rural de #Ayotzinapa fueron desaparecidos forzosamente. Todavía no existe #JusticiaParaLos43. ¡Basta! La comunidad internacional exige una investigación exhaustiva y la sanción a todos los responsables. No dejaremos que este caso se queda en la impunidad. #NosFaltan43.

Hace tres años, 43 estudiantes de la Escuela Normal Rural de #Ayotzinapa fueron desaparecidos forzosamente. A pesar de investigaciones independentes que demuestran que “la historia verdad” del gobierno de México es equivocada, el gobierno continúa a apoyar este versión de los hechos. ¡Basta! Vivos se llevaron, vivos los queremos. Exigimos #JusticiaParaLos43 y no descansaremos hasta que los responsables son sancionados. #NosFaltan43.

Use this image:
Downloadable image here or at lawg.org/AyotzinapaFacebook.
RESOURCES

INTERDISCIPLINARY GROUP OF INDEPENDENT EXPERTS (GIEI)

General [Webpage]
Ayotzinapa Report: Research and Initial Conclusions of the Disappearances and Homicides of the Normalistas from Ayotzinapa, September 2015
• English-language summary
• Full Spanish-language report
Ayotzinapa Informe II: Avances y nuevas conclusiones sobre la investigación, búsqueda y atención a las víctimas, April 2016
• Full Spanish-language report

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (IACHR)

Ayotzinapa Follow-up Mechanism
• Workplan, November 2016
• Statements following official visits, 2016-2017: First visit, second visit, third visit
IACHR 2016 Report: Situation of Human Rights in Mexico

MEXICAN ORGANIZATIONS (SPANISH)

Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez (Centro Prodh)
• Interactive Timeline
• Case background and videos
• Plataforma digital: El caso Ayotzinapa: Cartografía de la violencia (Forensic Architecture, Equipo Argentino de Antropología Forense (EAAF) and the Centro Prodh)
Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Montaña Tlachinollan
• XXIII Informe de Actividades, Guerrero: Mar de luchas, Montaña de ilusiones, August 2017
• XXXV Acción Global por Ayotzinapa y México
Movimiento por Nuestros Desaparecidos en México [Webpage]

LATIN AMERICA WORKING GROUP (LAWG)

Another Painful Anniversary for the Families of the 43
• LAWG blog, Daniella Burgi-Palomino, April 2017
Two Years Later—LAWG Calls for Justice for Families & Full Support for Ayotzinapa Follow-up Mechanism
• LAWG blog, Daniella Burgi Palomino, September 2016
Ayotzinapa Case: Spring 2016 Update, Resources
• LAWG blog, Emma Buckhout, April 2016

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AYOTZIVIVE

"Vivos se los llevaron, vivos los queremos."
Alive they took them, alive we want them back.