



# NEWSLETTER



**The CNDH kicked off the 16 Days of Activism** Against Violence Against Women and Girls at its Héctor Fix Zamudio headquarters.

**The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) issued a statement** urging the San Luis Potosí State Legislature to review amendments to the Penal Code regarding the use of artificial intelligence.

**6 recommendations:** 5 of them routine and one regarding serious human rights violations.

**In a petition for a declaratory judgment of unconstitutionality,** the CNDH challenged a general regulation.

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# PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

## THE PRESIDENT'S VOICE

Launch of the 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women and Girls



On November 25, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) held the inauguration of the 16 Days of Activism Against Violence Against Women and Girls at its Héctor Fix Zamudio headquarters, as part of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, which is commemorated on this same date.

With the conviction to continue building safe, equal, violence-free spaces for all people, and the workers of the CNDH, the

president of this autonomous body, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, issued an inaugural message.

**Good morning, everyone.**

Colleagues of the National Human Rights Commission, we meet on a date that does not allow for indifference.

Today, November 25, is a global reminder that violence against women cannot be normalized, and that we must eradicate it completely from our lives.

It is a day to clearly see all the progress we have made in this regard, and therefore also an opportunity to reaffirm our unwavering commitment to human rights, justice, and equality for women and men in Mexico.

Our institution has the lofty mission of protecting the rights of all people. We undertake this task with responsibility, enthusiasm, and conviction, with the firm intention of ensuring that no woman is a victim of violence or discrimination in any sphere of her life.

However, this day does not belong solely to women who have suffered violence. It is a day that calls on all of us, men and women alike, because the fight for human rights cannot be divided, just as the defense of equality and human dignity cannot be divided into sectors or be the cause of separate or isolated groups.

Violence against women challenges us as a country, as an institution, and as human beings, because it is the same struggle against all types of violence—social, economic, political—and because we believe that the center of everything is, and always will be, the human person, regardless of differences in race or gender, religious beliefs or political ideas, or economic status.

Within this framework, we also have the 16 Days of Activism Against Gender Violence, a space that connects us with millions of people around the world who are convinced that it represents an act of will, an exercise in memory, and a daily commitment.

These 16 days remind us that human rights are not only celebrated, but above all exercised, protected, and guaranteed. At the CNDH, we have taken on this responsibility seriously and, above all, with full awareness. Today more than ever, we are an institution at the service of the people, well aware that violence is combated with concrete actions, firm decisions, and the conviction that one person's dignity is worth the same as another's.

Therefore, in this new CNDH, strengthening equality and non-discrimination is not an administrative mandate, but rather an act of consistency with our mission. We believe that this commitment must be shared by

all sectors: the government, society, the private sector, and, of course, the institutions responsible for protecting human rights. As such, we must lead by example and ensure that within our own institution there are spaces free from violence, harassment, and discrimination, without distinction.

In this regard, I would like to say that at the CNDH, equality is not proclaimed or declared: it is lived. And for this reason, I would like to acknowledge the work of those who, thanks to their efforts and commitment, have ensured that this National Commission has been recertified with the Mexican Standard for Workplace Equality and Non-Discrimination, with the maximum score of 100 points and the Gold Certificate. This achievement is not an institutional trophy to hang on the wall; it is proof that when the only way for a public institution to work for equality is by leading by example, because this is also the fourth consecutive year that we have retained it.

Colleagues: this is an appropriate time to remember that violence does not begin with aggression; it begins with indifference. It begins when we normalize discriminatory and offensive attitudes, when we remain silent in the face of injustice, or when we allow abuse to be disguised as normality or custom.

That is why our task is to remain vigilant, sensitive, and above all committed so that this never happens within these walls, in our workplaces, and of course also in our personal lives, in our homes, and in our neighborhoods; this is the only and best way to make this a reality throughout the entire country.

I hope that these 16 days of activism will be an opportunity to reflect, to learn, to listen to each other with respect, and to act with solidarity and empathy. Every area, every program, and every person in this institution, from the cleaning staff and food preparers to the heads of the responsible units, has something to contribute, and no one is more important than anyone else.

From the directors general to the professionals, the operational staff, and the administrative support staff. Everyone has the same value. The hierarchy, let's be clear,

is only a matter of order. But in this new CNDH, equality is not just talk, it is a daily practice. More than bosses and subordinates, here there are people with different responsibilities. That is the team spirit that I want to invoke and convey to you today so that we can foster it and take care of it.

The CNDH will continue to work steadfastly, with conviction and hope, to build a country where no woman fears for her life, where justice does not depend on context, and where human rights are a normal reality in the lives of all people.

Let us move forward with the strength of our convictions. Let us continue working with the commitment that the Mexican people deserve. Let us continue building together a freer, more equal, and above all, more humane society.

Thank you very much.

Check out the opening at <https://goo.su/nMBLg>

**Remarks by the president of the CNDH at the presentation of the special report *The CNDH and migration in caravans***

*On November 7, 2025, the National Commission presented a special report entitled *The CNDH and Migration in Caravans: Facts and Rights at the Rosario Ibarra de Piedra National Human Rights Center (Cenadeh).**

*This report outlines how the migration phenomenon changed between 2018 and 2024, provides an overview of the migrant caravans that passed through the country during that period, and describes the actions taken by the CNDH to accompany and protect their human rights.*

*It also details the conclusions of the three recommendations issued by this Commission on the subject: 50/2020 and 102/2021 on the excessive use of force in containing caravans, and 95/2024 on the lack of medical care for a migrant.*

*On the occasion of this presentation, the president of the CNDH, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, delivered a message.*

**Good afternoon, everyone.**

Distinguished guests, public servants who are with us today. Ladies and gentlemen.

I would like to thank everyone who is here with us today, both in person and via this Commission's official websites and social

media accounts. I would also like to welcome our guests, representatives of organizations and groups, as well as the public servants present in this chamber and those following our broadcast.

Today we are here to present the special report on caravans 2024 prepared by the National Human Rights Commission as part of its constitutional mandate to observe, document, and promote respect for human rights throughout the national territory and, in this particular case, for migrants.

This report is the result of ongoing monitoring, support, and documentation of mass migration flows, known as caravans, which in recent years have become a visible expression of the structural causes that force thousands of people to flee violence, poverty, inequality, and lack of opportunities in their places of origin.

Throughout 2024, the CNDH carried out sustained fieldwork in various parts of the country—from the southern border to the northern states—in shelters, migration stations, transportation routes, and transit areas. The result of this effort is a comprehensive assessment that combines empirical evidence, analysis from a human rights perspective, and, above all, the direct voices of migrants, whose testimonies form the core of this report.



Photograph by the CNDH



Photograph by the CNDH

Among the main findings we encountered, we highlight the persistence of conditions of extreme vulnerability, particularly among women, children, and adolescents; the need to strengthen inter-institutional coordination in humanitarian assistance; and the challenges this situation poses in terms of access to health care, food, and improved immigration regulation procedures.

It is only fair to recognize the efforts of local communities, social organizations, and public servants who have responded with commitment and empathy in solidarity to a complex reality. That is why this report seeks to offer tools to improve public policies, expand institutional capacities, and ensure that all migrants are treated with dignity, without discrimination or criminalization.

At the CNDH, we reaffirm, and fortunately the authorities agree, that the human rights approach must be the cross-cutting theme of all migration policy. This has meant moving from a vision focused on control and containment to a paradigm of comprehensive protection, cooperation, and shared responsibility, and we are achieving this.

The special report on caravans 2024 presents specific suggestions aimed at federal, state, and municipal authorities. These suggestions seek to strengthen inter-institutional coordination mechanisms, avoid the repetition of unsuitable contexts and practices, and, above all, ensure that respect for human rights prevails throughout the national territory.

Finally, I would like to emphasize that we hope this report will serve as a tool for action and dialogue. Therefore, in presenting it, we respectfully invite all the institutions, organizations, and individuals here today to embrace this document, disseminate it, discuss it, and above all, translate it into policies and good practices that preserve the dignity of people on the move in our country.

Human mobility is one of the great challenges of our time. For this reason, the National Human Rights Commission reiterates its commitment to continue supporting those who migrate, regardless of their nationality, immigration status, social condition, cause, or motivation, and to continue promoting respect for human rights as the basis for all decisions made by the Mexican State.

Thank you very much for your attention.

# EVENTS OF THE MONTH

## SEMINAR ON STATE POLITICAL VIOLENCE IN MEXICO AND THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS



The CNDH held another session of the seminar Political Violence by the State in Mexico and the Defense of Human Rights (1990-2016). On this occasion, the seminar addressed some structural reforms and the implementation of neoliberalism in the 1990s and up to 2016. To this end, the guests shared their reflections on how neoliberal reforms had a profound impact on social inequalities in the country, specifically affecting the economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights (ESCR) of the Mexican people, and how this was expressed in state political violence through the repression of social movements.

Participants included Dr. David Gutiérrez Mannix, researcher at the Judicial School of the State of San Luis Potosí; Dr. Rafael Pérez Miranda, professor at the Autonomous Metropolitan University; and Octavio Rosas Landa Ramos, director general of the CNDH's Desca Program. Víctor Hugo Pacheco Chávez, researcher at the Rosario Ibarra de Piedra National Human Rights Center (Cenadeh), moderated the panel.

During his participation, Dr. David Gutiérrez shared with us that the neoliberal legal shift that began in the 1970s and 1980s, particularly in 1992, involved a reform of Article 27 of the Constitution, which modified the land tenure regime, and the enactment of two new

laws (agrarian and mining), which led to the institutionalization of a civilizational change.

Thus, neoliberalism, he argued, is not only an economic model, but also an eco-social regime that reorganizes finance, the state, and nature. It operates through enclosures, legal, administrative, and cultural movements that translate the fabric of life, work, water, and spirituality into valuable assets. In other words, it translates or converts nature, both human and non-human, into commodities.

For his part, Dr. Rafael Pérez Miranda pointed out that neoliberalism cannot be conceived without the process of globalization, as these are simultaneous phenomena, and this simultaneity means that many of the criticisms of this stage have not yet been resolved, because neoliberalism is a new facet of the capitalist system and includes the whole world, even though it is showing major problems that are difficult to justify or explain.

The United Nations, he emphasized, declared the 1960s to be the decade of development. Then, the 1970s were the second decade of development, and as if that were not enough, the 1980s were the third decade of development. In the 1980s, the ideological principles of neoliberalism were already emerging with the policies of Reaganism and Thatcherism. It should be noted that these decades were proposed in response to the concerns of developing countries.

Both Riganoism and Tacherism pushed for all countries, particularly developing countries, to eliminate protectionist tariff policies, liberalize capital, remove restrictions on foreign investment, and expand and strengthen intellectual property protection. In addition, the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank pressured various nations to implement these measures. At the beginning of neoliberalism, Mexico

participated in part of this stage during the administrations of Luis Echeverría and later José López Portillo, because these presidents desired and sought similar development.

Finally, during his participation, Professor Octavio Rosas Landa mentioned that we are experiencing a multiplicity of combined crises: climate, water, the extinction of biodiversity, the limits of fossil fuel use, the uncontrolled increase in sources of toxicity, the vulnerability of health systems, the rise of nationalism and political and religious extremism, the violation of human rights on a global scale, the deterioration of quality of life, among many others.

All these crises are diverse expressions of a contradiction that did not begin with neoliberalism—it goes back much further—but has been exacerbated by it; by the application of a model that has led to the formation of large economic monopolies, techno-fascist oligarchies, and authoritarian regimes longing for glorious pasts throughout the world, including our country.

However, he added, capitalism is currently undergoing a multiple, deep, and widespread crisis that is unprecedented. Big capital wants to maintain the status quo without any change and continue to concentrate on the global economy.

Faced with this scenario, he argued that it is necessary to rebuild communities, practices, and moral virtues; to reformulate organizational practices, the political arena, and the economy so as not to fall into endless deliberation, but rather into substantive and coordinated cooperation to create a republic of communities of mutual care and fair relations between the city and the countryside. He added that collaborative work with scientists, organizations, and government officials committed to the common good is also required; rebuilding our affective practices and fighting for the flourishing of all people; thinking of the common good as the horizon of all battles. Therefore, the fundamental struggle consists of training and organizing social actors to turn them into true agents of change.

This session was held at the Rosario Ibarra de Piedra National Human Rights Center (Cenadeh), the academic and editorial arm of the CNDH.

View the entire session at the following link: <https://goo.su/K7OV5Sn>



Photograph by the CNDH

## TRAINING CYCLE EMANCIPATORY HORIZONS. HUMAN RIGHTS AND GOOD TREATMENT IN HEALTH SERVICES



Photograph by the CNDH

*On November 18, the National Human Rights Commission held the first session of the training cycle Emancipatory Horizons: Human Rights and Good Treatment in Health Services in the auditorium of the Rosario Ibarra de Piedra National Human Rights Center (Cenadeh).*

Participants included Rosy Laura Castellanos Mariano, director general of Cenadeh; Octavio Martínez Michel, researcher at the same center; and Benjamín Alejandro García González, human rights researcher, who moderated the panel.

¿Why think critically about good treatment? Good treatment is a subjective concept that involves drawing on ethics and contrasting it with the era of neoliberal capitalism.

In this sense, a critical reading of human rights involves recognizing everything that was left out of the liberal and neoliberal rights pact. And this means seeing ourselves as subjects, as people with free will. However, that will was mediated and intercepted by neoliberalism and its voracious commercialism, for which we are all commodities to be used and discarded. This is what happened in the health sector.

Health has become a commodity hoarded by pharmaceutical companies and the private sector, to the detriment of public health. How did we get to this point?

This training cycle aims to answer this and many other questions through a critical reading of human rights.

In this regard, teacher Rosy Laura Castellanos commented that good treatment is not limited to knowing and complying with rules without reflection, nor is it limited to specialized technical knowledge, although this is very important. Rather, it is developed through an ethical stance taken by all people. That is why, she added, it is extremely important to work together to build a space for historical reflection on what has happened to the right to health and at what point we lost our humanity. This training cycle is an opportunity to recover it.

For his part, researcher Octavio Martínez shared a review of the critical reading of human rights and how it relates to good treatment as an ethical and political practice.

Thus, based on one of the last representatives of what is often called the school of critical theory, Axel Honneth argued that those who subscribe to critical theory engage in dialogue with three problems: the pathologies of reason (technical rationality); the monsters produced by that pathology, located on the horizon of capitalism; and the answers that reason itself has to offer in order to escape that pathology.

In the face of these monsters, we need to fight for our rights and for social justice. And these two struggles are inseparable from the recognition that we need as people in three areas: love and autonomy; rights and political agency; fraternity and social esteem.

Through these spheres, it would be possible to find what we are capable of changing together, recognizing others not only as

subjects of law, but also as people with social esteem, equally capable as us of transforming, and with whom we should connect in order to transform the realities that we find unacceptable.

View the full session at <https://goo.su/0SwPi>

Photograph by the CNDH



## BOOK PRESENTATION: DISRUPTING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EVERYDAY LIFE AND NEOLIBERALISM. RETHINKING HUMAN RIGHTS IN AN ERA OF CHANGE

On November 26, the book *Desajustar la relación entre la vida cotidiana y el neoliberalismo. Repensar los derechos humanos en una época de cambio* (Disrupting the Relationship Between Everyday Life and Neoliberalism: Rethinking Human Rights in an Era of Change) was presented at the Vasconcelos Library, headquarters of the Documentation Center and Library of the National Human Rights Commission.

The author of the book, researcher Víctor Hugo Pacheco Chávez, participated, along with Luis Lorenzo Córdoba Arellano, researcher at the National Center for Human Rights (Cenadeh), and Octavio Martínez Michel, also a researcher at the center.

¿What is the relationship between everyday life and human rights?

During the presentation, the speakers addressed several topics, among which the relationship between everyday life and human rights stood out. This topic is particularly central to the book. Everyday life, they said, is a place of struggle, where people, through their actions, resist the forms of power that are constructed from state norms. It is there, in everyday life, that society can deploy tactics that modify the cultural forms that subjugate it. In this way, even if they are small, everyday practices take on a profound political and cultural meaning.

The latter, translated into the sphere of human rights, implies that the democratic exercise of rights involves the transformation of the hegemonic neoliberal culture, and that such transformation cannot happen without understanding the practices that feed it on a daily basis.

Thus, one of the main challenges in creating a comprehensive model for the protection and defense of human rights involves challenging the interpretation that human rights violations are an anomaly resulting from non-compliance with international

laws and standards, since such violations are, in fact, manifested in everyday actions and relationships between citizens and public officials: in relationships in hospitals, schools, detention centers, immigration stations, public prosecutor's offices, among other spaces.

In this sense, this book addresses the dimensions of everyday institutional reality that must be taken into account in order to design and implement comprehensive and transformative public policies that respect, prevent, and promote human rights from a culture of critical peace.

If most violations occur in everyday life, however subtle and invisible they may be, operating within a framework of power relations and biopolitical control of the state over the people, it is also in everyday life that individual decisions and actions have an impact on the exercise of human rights for all people.

Download or consult the book at the CNDH digital library: <https://goo.su/ek4rSNm>

See the presentation at <https://goo.su/7DMKxBV>



Photograph by the CNDH

## PANEL DISCUSSION: PALESTINE, GENOCIDE, AND THE HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

Photograph by the CNDH



With the aim of calling for an end to violence anywhere in the world, and in particular to stop the genocide suffered by the Palestinian people over the last two years, on November 28 the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) and the National Museum of World Cultures held a panel discussion entitled Palestine, genocide, and the humanitarian crisis. This meeting took place at the museum.

It should be noted that since 2023, the CNDH has been monitoring the genocide suffered by the Palestinian people in Gaza. In October of that year, it held an initial panel discussion, as there was not much accurate information available about what was happening. At that time, the violence against Palestine was very distant for the world. Therefore, this Commission deemed it necessary to convene informed specialists to share their initial insights, which would allow for an understanding of what was happening there and why it was urgent to discuss the issue from a human rights perspective.

In March 2024, in response to the worsening humanitarian crisis and the bombing of the civilian population, a second panel was convened, this time with human rights specialists who had direct information about the situation. This panel issued a statement that became Pronouncement 07/2024 on the humanitarian crisis in Gaza.

The National Human Rights Center (Cenadeh) “Rosario Ibarra de Piedra,” as the

academic arm of the CNDH whose work is research and publishing, published a dossier in the magazine *Derechos Humanos México* entitled “Palestine and the humanitarian crisis. Reflections from the perspective of human rights, ethics, critical thinking, and poetics.” The magazine includes seven very thoughtful chapters on accompaniment, an exhibition of posters by guest artists, and several poetry reviews.

At the 2025 panel, and on the eve of the United Nations proclaiming November 29 as the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, the CNDH and the National Museum of World Cultures joined forces to encourage a peace movement in favor of stopping the genocide in Gaza.

Participants included Rosy Laura Castellanos Mariano, Director General of CENADEH; Alejandra Gómez Colorado, Director General of the National Museum of World Cultures; Marcela Landazábal Mora, researcher at Cenadeh; Miguel Ángel Barragán, head of Political Affairs at the Palestinian Embassy in Mexico; José Luis Michelena, director of Doctors Without Borders for Mexico and Central America; Silvana Rabinovich, senior researcher at the Institute of Philological Research at the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM); Silvestre Zepeda, geographer and author of the website [geografiafantasma.xyz](http://geografiafantasma.xyz); Silvano Cantú Martínez, human rights defense attorney; Óscar Hernández, graphic narrative curator; Jazbek Perro Prieto, comic book author, illustrator, and editor; Brenda Larusso, writer and illustrator, winner of the 2022 National Young Graphic Novel Award; and Shadi Rohana, translator and professor of Arabic Language and Culture at El Colegio de México.

You can see the entire panel at <https://goo.su/QgBIRC�>

# REPORTS AND STUDIES

## The CNDH and caravan migration: facts and rights



Based on the provisions of Articles 1 and 102 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States; Articles 1, 6, 15, and 71 of the Law of the National Human Rights Commission, as well as Articles 174 and 175 of its Internal Regulations, the National Human Rights Commission publishes the special report: The CNDH and Caravan Migration: Facts and Rights.

E In 2022, the CNDH, through its special report *Caravanas 2021. New Challenges for Mobility in Mexico*, noted the formation of new groups of migrants arriving in Mexico City to protest the waiting times for resolving their applications for refugee status or to regularize their immigration status. This situation has been repeated every year, although the reasons that have led people to travel in groups may vary.

This special report therefore examines the phenomenon of migrant caravans from 2018—the year that saw the largest influx

of people in a context of mobility—to 2024, and how this National Commission has accompanied them and protected their human rights:

- It presents an overview of the caravans that traveled through the country during that period.
- Describe the actions taken by the CNDH toward migrants who choose to travel in groups through Mexican territory.
- Details the conclusions set out in the three recommendations issued on this issue (50/2020, 102/2021, and 95/2024), the first two for excessive use of force in their containment and the last for lack of medical attention to a member of a caravan.
- It offers various institutional proposals and reiterates the proposal made in the special report published in 2022: the development of an action guide for creating differentiated care protocols with a gender perspective that takes into account the interculturality and intersectorality of migrants.

For the National Human Rights Commission, protecting and caring for migrants is a priority. It will therefore fulfill its mandate, as it has done to date, by supporting and protecting the human rights of migrants, both nationals and foreigners.

The report is available at <https://goo.su/Q2wd>

## PERSPECTIVE GLOBAL

Monthly publication on human rights, aimed at the general public. The content includes national and international news on human rights; reports, articles, interviews, and discussions, as well as national commemorations that promote historical memory and disseminate social and institutional contributions to the recognition of human rights. One edition was published in November and is available on the CNDH website.



To view more issues of Global Perspective:  
<https://www.cndh.org.mx/tipo/4113/perspectiva-global>

## NEWSLETTER



Monthly publication on the activities carried out by the staff of the CNDH, as well as its head, at the national and international levels. It also presents the actions taken to defend human rights; a summary of the latest recommendations issued; press releases and relevant documents. In addition, it reports on trends during the month in international cooperation, constitutional disputes, information mechanisms, education, and the promotion of human rights, among other activities of the organization. It is available on the CNDH website, as well as in English: *Newsletter*.

Para consultar la *Carta de Novedades* en español e inglés:  
<https://www.cndh.org.mx/Educacion/Carta-Notovedades>

## IMPORTANT DATES

To raise awareness of relevant national and international dates in the field of human rights, brief research papers are produced on events and individuals related to these and other related topics. In addition, a reminder is provided about the organization, struggles, and movements that have emerged in response to violations of fundamental rights, as well as the contributions that have led to the recognition and exercise of human rights.

To check the relevant dates:  
<https://www.cndh.org.mx/fechas>



# HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE WORLD

Photograph by the CNDH

## Ombudsmen

This section aims to report on the activities, actions, or positions of various *ombudspersons* around the world. Based on the international context, it provides a summary of initiatives, laws, or reports produced in different countries, with the aim of identifying regional similarities that make valuable contributions to the defense and protection of human rights.

### **ATTENTION TO VULNERABLE GROUPS OF THE POPULATION**

#### **COLOMBIA**

Due to the announcement regarding the possible closure of specialized educational support classrooms for students with disabilities, the Regional Ombudsman's Office asked the District Education Secretariat to guarantee the rights to education of more than 1,600 students. During a working group led by the District Public Prosecutor's Office, parents and caregivers expressed their concern about the suspension of enrollment for new students who would not be served in these classrooms. The meeting opened a space for dialogue to address the requirements of parents, caregivers, and teachers, in order to clarify, analyze, and define a course of action regarding the future of the support classrooms. It should be noted that these spaces offer support, interdisciplinary care, and protective conditions that are essential for the learning and integration of students with disabilities.



**Further information:** <https://goo.su/p2OSutA>

## BOLIVIA



The Ombudsman of Bolivia pointed out the lack of political will and cultural sensitivity to recognize the validity of indigenous jurisdiction procedures and rulings by the ordinary justice system, even though both have equal standing. He also stressed that access to justice for indigenous peoples in Bolivia is of paramount importance, as indigenous justice systems have made valuable contributions to the legal heritage of humanity. “A profound transformation is needed in the mindset and practice of those who administer justice, to understand that recognition of legal plurality is not a rhetorical concession, but a democratic imperative and a constitutional mandate that requires guaranteeing the effective coexistence and equal conditions of all justice systems in the country,” said the Ombudsman during the Plurinational Dialogue: Indigenous Peoples and Access to Justice in Bolivia: Experiences, Critical Issues, and Challenges, which addressed the right to land and territory, access to justice for indigenous peoples, and the situation of defenders facing threats, harassment, or criminalization.

**Further information: : <https://goo.su/gCoa>**

## PANAMÁ

The Ombudsman's Office, through the National Directorate for the Protection of Women's Rights, gave a course to university students on the types of violence against women, with the aim of raising awareness among the student community and developing strategies to detect, distinguish, and eradicate it. The title of the course was “It's not normal, it's violence, stop it.” To achieve its objective, the Directorate addressed various types of violence: physical, psychological, emotional, sexual, economic, symbolic, and institutional, as well as some signs of these, such as abusive behavior in a relationship, at work, or in the family.



**Further information: <https://goo.su/K92Ug>**

## BRASIL



The Brazilian Federal Court ordered the municipality of Belém (capital of the state of Pará) to adopt emergency measures to guarantee the rights of homeless people in that municipality, including a ban on the forced eviction of homeless people. This measure responds to an urgent request in a lawsuit filed by the Federal Public Defender's Office and is being implemented because no effective strategies have been adopted to reverse the increase in the number of homeless people in Belém, which rose from 478 in 2014 to 2,100 in 2025. On the other hand, the number of shelters decreased from 80 to 40 during the same period. In this regard, federal judge Maria Carolina Valente do Carmo highlighted the existence of an “unconstitutional state of affairs” and “state inaction” in the face of the increase in the homeless population.

**Further information:** <https://goo.su/egWzi>

## ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS (DESCA)

## PERÚ



In order to guarantee the population's right to live in a healthy and safe environment, the Ombudsman's Office led an inter-institutional inspection in areas of difficult access on the coast of Ventanilla (port area of Callao) and in Santa Rosa (in Lima, capital of Peru), to verify the situation of marine and coastal ecosystems affected by an oil spill that occurred on January 15, 2022. During the inspection, a high accumulation of plastics and microplastics was observed, reflecting an environmental problem related to inadequate waste management. In addition, water and sediment samples were taken to analyze the presence of total petroleum hydrocarbons. The results of the laboratory analyses will be forwarded to the competent authorities for evaluation and technical follow-up.

**Further information:** <https://goo.su/g18um>

## GUATEMALA



The Human Rights Ombudsman's Office held two training sessions for women, families, and the community at large with the aim of promoting reflection on human rights. In addition, these activities, carried out in different parts of the municipality of Chiquimulilla, in the department of Santa Rosa, sought to strengthen collective knowledge about environmental rights and women's rights, and to highlight their importance in daily life in order to build fairer and safer environments. To this end, participants identified the various forms of violence that can occur in the home, the community, or educational institutions, and analyzed strategies to prevent them.

**Further information:** <https://goo.su/qOuGPK>

## BRASIL

The Public Defender's Office of the Union implements mobile assistance programs throughout the country with the aim of guaranteeing the right to a healthy environment for people living in traditional communities made up of Afro-descendants in regions that are difficult to access: among vulnerable populations, indigenous peoples and quilombola communities are the most affected, as they depend directly on their territories and natural resources for survival. In this context, the Office of the Public Defender will address the issue of "Climate justice is a right" at the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (COP30), which is taking place in the city of Belém, Brazil, as such justice is essential to guarantee the dignity of the most vulnerable communities. It should be noted that climate justice seeks to ensure that the territorial, environmental, and cultural rights of these groups are respected and that they participate in decisions regarding climate change adaptation and mitigation policies.



**Further information:** <https://goo.su/egWzi>

## PANAMÁ



At a meeting with the Committee for the Support of the Implementation and Compliance of the Escazú Agreement, the Ombudsman of Panama presented the progress made by the Ombudsman's Office in promoting and defending human rights related to environmental protection: it has accompanied public environmental consultations and responded to complaints; and implemented a digital platform that allows citizens to report and follow up on complaints related to environmental human rights, among other actions. The Ombudsman emphasized that this meeting reinforces the institutional commitment to the implementation of the Agreement and promotes ongoing dialogue with civil society, communities, and authorities. The Escazú Agreement is an instrument whose objectives include ensuring the full and effective implementation in Latin America and the Caribbean of the rights of access to environmental information, public participation in environmental decision-making processes, and access to justice in such matters.

**Further information:** <https://goo.su/eAuTy>

## ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

### COLOMBIA

The Ombudsman's Office invited athletes from associated sports to participate in the survey "Your voice transforms the game" to identify the structural, institutional, and sociocultural barriers that hinder the creation of safe, equal, and gender-based violence-free sporting environments. Based on the results obtained, the aim is to prevent such violence and strengthen actions that guarantee the recognition, respect, and full exercise of sexual and reproductive rights within the sports sector. In addition, the information, collected anonymously, is expected to provide elements for diagnosing the possibility of issuing recommendations to state institutions, federations, leagues, clubs, and other actors in the sports environment, and promoting changes that strengthen inclusion, gender equality, and the effective guarantee of the right to sport.



Further information: <https://goo.su/rihRV>

## RIGHT TO DECENT HOUSING

### BRASIL



The Santos Dumont housing complex is located in the Ernani Moura Lima neighborhood (in the municipality of Londrina, in northern Paraná state). It was built more than 30 years ago by the Bandeirantes Housing Cooperative, which ceased operations without completing the property documentation. The Federal Public Defender's Office participated in a conciliation initiative with the aim of regularizing the situation of hundreds of families residing in the complex. It should be noted that 350 people received assistance from the Public Defender's Office, which joined the initiative with the purpose of defending people in situations of economic vulnerability, which is prevalent among the residents.

Further information: <https://goo.su/pczhi>

## CANADÁ



The Federal Housing Ombudsman of the Canadian Human Rights Commission urged the Canadian government to take measures to address the housing crisis and ensure that federal policy complies with the country's human rights commitments. In a report, the head of the Ombudsman's Office warned that Canada is far from achieving the goals set out in the National Housing Strategy, as at the current rate of construction it would take more than 1,000 years to eradicate the housing shortage. The report shows that the completion of non-commercial housing has stagnated at between 4,000 and 6,000 units per year, while homelessness has increased by 22%. According to the Canadian Commission, the construction of new affordable social housing should be a priority objective of federal spending.

**Further information:** <https://goo.su/MfTIG>

## RIGHT TO HEALTH

### GUATEMALA

In order to raise awareness among public servants in the health sector, the Office of the Human Rights Ombudsman, through the Health Ombudsman, followed up on the technical roundtable held on March 20 of this year. It visited the facilities of the Guatemalan Social Security Institute with the aim of verifying progress in actions aimed at improving service quality and promoting dignified treatment of users. During the visit, the Office reiterated the importance of constantly raising awareness and training health personnel with a human rights approach to ensure accessible, respectful care focused on the dignity of all people. As a result of the follow-up, it was observed that only one hospital of the Institute has an ongoing program.



**Further information:** <https://goo.su/pkBy>

### CHILE



At the Regional Hospital of Iquique, located in the Tarapacá region, patients with HIV must go to the hospital pharmacy to obtain their medication, which violates their right to privacy, confidentiality of medical information, and dignity. For this reason, the National Institute of Human Rights recommended that the hospital take the necessary measures to modify the medication delivery process so that the procedure is carried out in a manner that protects the privacy, confidentiality, and dignity of users.

**Further information:** <https://goo.su/hylq4>

## RIGHT TO DEMOCRACY

### INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (CIDH) expressed concern about reprisals, intimidation, and violations of due process affecting justice operators and those perceived as political opponents. This is because the Commission received information in the public domain about statements and measures taken by US officials that appear to be directed at certain individuals because of their political affiliation or alleged opposition to government policies. The CIDH recalled that reprisals and threats against justice operators, prosecutors, and other public servants are particularly serious, as they are intended to intimidate and instill fear, not only among those directly affected, but also among other members of the judicial system. Furthermore, such actions erode public confidence in the state institutions responsible for administering and imparting justice, and undermine democratic governance. The CIDH reaffirmed its commitment to maintaining a constructive dialogue with the United States, in line with its mandate to promote and protect human rights throughout the hemisphere.



**Further information:** <https://goo.su/1O1IK>

### HONDURAS



The National Human Rights Commissioner (Conadeh) invited Hondurans to vote “without fear” on November 30 and to participate actively and responsibly. During the election, Conadeh will be present as an observer in the country's 18 departments, ensuring an impartial, transparent, and peaceful process. Observers will record any incidents that may occur, forward them to the central office where a situation room will be set up, and activate the Early Warning System so that the competent authorities can provide an immediate response. They will also continuously monitor the media in order to identify cases of political violence and any other issues that could affect the electoral process. On the occasion of the elections, the head of CONADEH stated that Honduras is at a decisive moment and that on November 30, it will have the opportunity to strengthen democracy and reaffirm the sovereignty of the Honduran people.

**Further information:** <https://goo.su/Dfln>

## **RIGHT TO MEMORY AND JUSTICE**

### **URUGAY**

The ex-SID Memorial Site of the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsman's Office (INDDHH) has uploaded to its website the statements of Uruguayan citizens who were kidnapped at Automotores Orletti (a clandestine detention, torture, and extermination center located in Buenos Aires that operated during the last dictatorship). The statements form an audiovisual record of those who were kidnapped there in July 1976 and then secretly transferred to Uruguay. The update includes the incorporation of judicial documents that are available for public consultation.

**Further information: <https://goo.su/eGKoXY>**





# Protection and Defense Of Human Rights

## RECOMMENDATIONS

During November, the National Human Rights Commission published six recommendations, five of which were ordinary and one of which was for serious human rights violations.

With regard to ordinary complaints, four stand out: one issued to the heads of Prevention and Social Reintegration of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection, and the General Directorate of the Mexican Social Security Institute (for violations of human rights to health protection, life, the right to health, and access to health information); another sent to the heads of Prevention and Social Reintegration of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection and the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave (for violations of the human rights to personal integrity, life, social reintegration, access to justice, and truth); and two more, sent to the head of the General Directorate of the Mexican Social Security Institute (regarding violations of the human rights to dignified treatment, health protection, life, life plans, and access to health information).

With regard to the recommendation for serious human rights violations, it was issued to the head of the Ministry of National Defense (for serious violations of the human rights to life, personal integrity and legal security, the best interests of children, and the right to a family).

# UNCONSTITUTIONALITY ACTIONS

The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States establishes that the National Human Rights Commission is empowered to challenge, before the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, the validity of laws that are enacted or amended and that are considered to violate human rights. Once the law is published in the official media outlet in question, the National Commission has a period of thirty calendar days to challenge any provisions that it considers to be in violation of fundamental rights.

In this regard, this month, one constitutional challenge was upheld, brought on the grounds that it violates the rights to health, personal integrity, and life, as well as the obligation to respect, promote, protect, and guarantee human rights.

## STATEMENTS

In November, this autonomous body published a statement urging the San Luis Potosí Congress to review and debate reforms to the Penal Code regarding the use of artificial intelligence. It urges Congress to uphold the principles of legality and specificity in criminal matters, with a view to taking special care in drafting the criminal offenses to be incorporated, clearly, precisely, and exhaustively describing prohibited conduct and fully justifying the necessity and proportionality of penalties.

## PRESS RELEASES

The following statements published by the National Human Rights Commission in November are noteworthy: 223/2025, the CNDH calls for respect for the memory of the victims of the “Dirty War” in the state of Guerrero; 224/2025, in which this autonomous body states that, through its responsible and efficient management of public resources, it is strengthening the protection of victims, consolidating the new model of human rights defense; 225/2025, in which the CNDH welcomes the arrest and formal indictment of Jorge Antonio Sánchez Ortega, hopes that this is the beginning of justice and truth in the “Colosio Case,” and will continue working for full compliance with Recommendation 48VG/2021; 228/2025, in which this national body reports that it has maintained the Gold Certificate in Workplace Equality and Non-Discrimination for the fifth consecutive year; 232/2025, in which it reaffirms its commitment to ensuring that no woman is a victim of violence or discrimination in any area of her life. In addition, it issued a clarification note: in it, the CNDH denies the issuance of precautionary measures in favor of a person deprived of liberty in Puebla.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION  
**137/2025**

## **ON VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO HEALTH PROTECTION, LIFE, THE RIGHT TO HEALTH, AND ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the heads of Prevention and Social Reintegration of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection and the General Directorate of the Mexican Social Security Institute. It asked the head of Prevention and Reintegration to help register the victims in the National Victims Registry; provide them with the psychological and/or thanatological care they need; and work with the investigating authorities in processing and following up on the administrative complaint filed by this National Commission. He asked the head of the General Directorate of the IMSS to cooperate with the investigating authorities in the processing and follow-up of the administrative complaint that this National Commission is filing with the Internal Control Body of the IMSS, for the acts and omissions indicated in this recommendation; and to provide training, through a course, to the staff assigned to the Family and Internal Medicine Unit of the Rural Hospital on the proper completion of medical records.

**Further information: <https://goo.su/d8zb>**

## **REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO DIGNIFIED TREATMENT, HEALTH PROTECTION, LIFE, AND ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION**

The CNDH sent a recommendation to the head of the General Directorate of the Mexican Social Security Institute for human rights violations attributable to staff at the institute's Regional General Hospital No. 58 in León, Guanajuato. The commission requested that they collaborate in registering the victims in the National Victims Registry; provide them with the psychological and/or thanatological care they require due to the events, actions, or omissions that gave rise to this recommendation; and collaborate with the investigating authority in the processing and follow-up of the administrative file that was initiated as a result of the hearing that this National Body held before the Internal Control Body-IMSS due to the inadequate medical care provided.

**Further information: <https://goo.su/IP00y2S>**

RECOMMENDATION  
**141/2025**

**REGARDING AN APPEAL AGAINST THE NON-ACCEPTANCE BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF VERACRUZ OF RECOMMENDATION 087/2024 ISSUED BY THE STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THAT FEDERAL ENTITY, WHICH RESULTED IN THE VIOLATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS OF ACCESS TO JUSTICE, TO THE TRUTH, THE RIGHT OF EVERY PERSON TO BE SEARCHED FOR, AS WELL AS TO A LIFE FREE OF INSTITUTIONAL VIOLENCE**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave. It requested that he instruct the appropriate person to issue acceptance in all its terms of Recommendation 087/2024 sent by the Veracruz State Human Rights Commission; issue a circular letter to the staff of the Attorney General's Office instructing them to comply with Recommendation 087/2024 and to collaborate with the State Commission in complying with the recommendations issued to the Attorney General's Office regarding the accreditation of human rights violations, in order to guarantee victims their right to full reparation for the damage suffered.

**Further information: <https://goo.su/KuYT>**

**ON VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO PERSONAL INTEGRITY, LIFE, SOCIAL REINTEGRATION, ACCESS TO JUSTICE, AND TRUTH**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the heads of Prevention and Social Reintegration of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection and the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave. It recommended that the head of Prevention and Reintegration collaborate in registering the victims in the National Victims Registry; provide two of them, if they require it, with psychological and/or thanatological care; and design a strategic plan to improve living conditions in Cefereso No. 5, with respect for the human dignity of persons deprived of liberty. He requested that the head of the Prosecutor's Office collaborate with the investigating authorities in the processing and follow-up of the administrative complaint that this National Commission is filing with the General Inspectorate of that institution; immediately refer to the acceptance of this recommendation; and implement a training cycle for agents of the Public Prosecutor's Office and prosecutors assigned to the Comprehensive Justice Unit of the 11th Judicial District in Xalapa, Veracruz, of the State Prosecutor's Office, on their obligation to conduct investigations in accordance with the provisions of Article 212 of the CNPP, as well as under the set of principles and guidelines contained in the Minnesota Protocol.

**Further information: <https://goo.su/RBVUazZ>**

RECOMMENDATION  
**1444/2025**

**ON VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO HEALTH PROTECTION, LIFE, LIFE PLANS, AND ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of the General Directorate of the Mexican Social Security Institute (IMSS) for human rights violations attributable to staff at the IMSS General Hospital with Family Medicine No. 6 in San Nicolás de Los Garza, Nuevo León. It recommended that he collaborate in registering the victims in the National Victims Registry; offer them the psychological or thanatological care they require; collaborate in the processing and follow-up of the administrative file, filed with the Internal Control Body-IMSS, in order to determine the appropriate legal action; and that it implement a specialized training cycle on human rights at HGZMF-6, so that the personnel assigned to that hospital have sufficient knowledge and tools to fulfill the obligations of the Mexican State.

**Further information: <https://goo.su/LsJWPj>**

**ON SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO LIFE, PERSONAL INTEGRITY AND LEGAL SECURITY, THE BEST INTERESTS OF CHILDREN AND THE RIGHT TO A FAMILY, BY MEMBERS OF THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE IN BADIRAGUATO, SINALOA**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of the Ministry of National Defense for serious human rights violations attributable to members of that ministry. It recommended that the Secretary collaborate with the Executive Commission for Victim Assistance (CEAV) to update the information on victims of human rights violations in the corresponding National Registry; that the Secretary arrange for the necessary medical, psychological, and/or thanatological care through the CEAV; and that it collaborate in the processing and follow-up of administrative complaints that this National Agency initiates before the competent Internal Control Body regarding the administrative responsibility of public servants.

**Further information: <https://goo.su/FguVT81>**

RECOMMENDATION  
**201VG/2025**

# UNCONSTITUTIONALITY ACTIONS

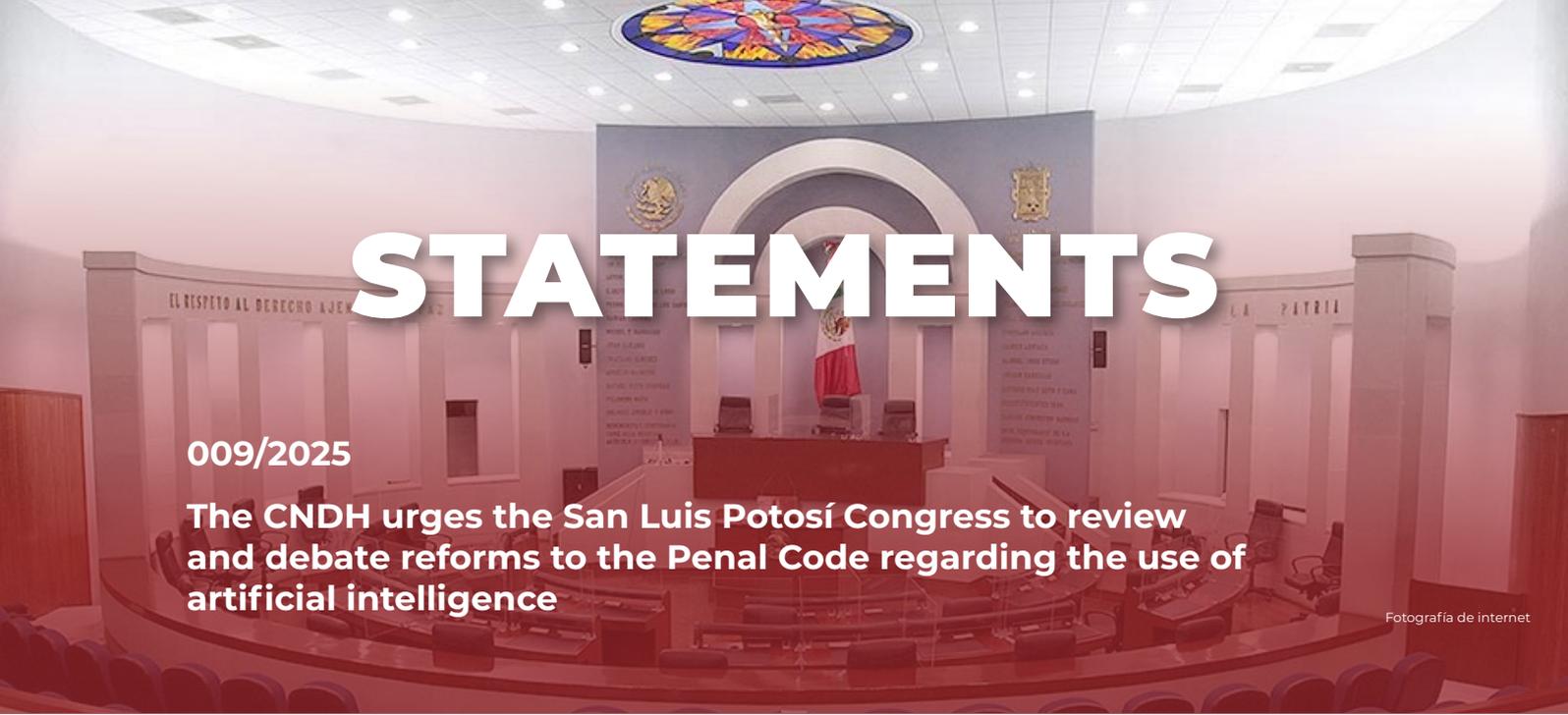
Photograph by the CNDH

## UNCONSTITUTIONALITY ACTIONS FILED DURING NOVEMBER 2025

During this month, the National Human Rights Commission filed one constitutional challenge, challenging one general regulation.



1. On November 7, 2025, a constitutional challenge (123/2025) was filed with the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation against Articles 39 QUATER, 39 QUINQUIES, 39 SEXIES, 39 SEPTIES, and 39 OCTIES of the Health Law of the State of Zacatecas, on the grounds that they violate the rights to health, personal integrity, and life, as well as the obligation to respect, promote, protect, and guarantee human rights humanos.



# STATEMENTS

009/2025

## The CNDH urges the San Luis Potosí Congress to review and debate reforms to the Penal Code regarding the use of artificial intelligence

Fotografía de internet

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) was informed of the approval by the First Justice Commission of the Congress of the state of San Luis Potosí of the ruling that adds Article 187 Ter, as well as Chapter V entitled “Misuse of artificial intelligence to cause social alarm,” to the Penal Code of that entity, aimed at punishing various behaviors related to the malicious use of artificial intelligence technologies.

This National Commission is sensitive to the new technological scenarios associated with the use of artificial intelligence; it also recognizes the seriousness of the damage and impact that can be caused by the digital manipulation of images, audio, and videos, particularly when used to generate degrading or defamatory content that harms dignity, integrity, and privacy, among other rights.

Given this scenario, the CNDH emphasizes that the State has an obligation to prevent, investigate, punish, and redress all forms of digital fraud or violence. However, it notes with concern that the content of the aforementioned ruling includes definitions such as “public alarm,” “social peace,” “state security,” and “public trust in institutions,” which, if not specified, could be widely interpreted and applied by the authorities responsible for investigating and prosecuting crimes against society, taking us back to times of repression and censorship that have fortunately been overcome.

In this context, it is important to remember that, in a democratic society, the human right to freedom of expression encompasses not only the dissemination of “official” information, but also protects critical opinions, expressions that differ from those of the authorities, and even data that may, at the time, be controversial or debatable. This does not, of course, imply encouraging lies as a form of expression, but neither does it imply imposing limitations based on subjective or arbitrary interpretations.

Hence, it is necessary to warn against the use of criminal charges that seek to punish “misinformation” or undermine “trust in institutions,” which can inhibit public debate.

Although the ruling provides for exclusion clauses for content used for journalistic, academic, artistic, parodic, or political criticism purposes, it warns that these exclusions could unduly shift the burden of proving the purpose of the expressions to journalists, human rights defenders, academics, and social media users.

In view of the foregoing, this National Commission respectfully urges the Honorable Congress of the state of San Luis Potosí to act as guarantor of the principles of legality and specificity in criminal matters, with the aim of taking special care in the drafting of the criminal offenses that

are intended to be incorporated, clearly, precisely, and exhaustively describing the prohibited conduct and fully justifying the necessity and proportionality of the penalties.

In any case, as is its duty, the CNDH will continue to closely monitor the legislative process in San Luis Potosí, as well as in other states that adopt similar provisions, thereby contributing to the strengthening of human rights, which will result in respect for human dignity at all times.

¡We defend the people!

**Further information: <https://goo.su/T0m8S>**

# PRESS RELEASES

223/2025

## CNDH calls for respect for the memory of the victims of the “Dirty War” in the state of Guerrero

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) learned of the tribute-celebration of the birth of Rubén Figueroa Figueroa, carried out by the Government of the State of Guerrero and the City Council of the Municipality of Huitzuco. His son, Rubén Figueroa Alcocer, attended the tribute as guest of honor. Both men, at the time, exercised violence and repression against the people of Guerrero.

For this reason, the National Commission respectfully but strongly calls on the Guerrero Congress and local authorities to review the calendar of civic holidays to be commemorated and harmonize it with a serious exercise in historical memory, as that person and his son, Rubén Figueroa Alcocer, were responsible for several episodes of repression in the state, including the Aguas Blancas massacre, which was even the subject of *Recommendation 104/95* issued by this Commission.

We respectfully urge the Government of the State of Guerrero to fulfill its obligation to honor the memory of those who were victims of state political violence committed during the administrations of both individuals. In addition, we request that it review the aforementioned recommendation and, in particular, *Recommendation 98VG/2023*, issued by the Special Office for Investigating the Repression of Forced Disappearances due to Political Violence by the State during the Recent Past of the CNDH, which extensively documents the acts of political violence committed during the administration of Mr. Rubén Figueroa Figueroa. As the recommended authority, the local Congress is obligated to comply with its recommendations, particularly those listed below:

“FIRST. To carry out an act of acknowledgment of responsibility and public apology for the atrocious serious human rights violations recorded in the period from 1965 to 1990 with the acquiescence of officials of the State of Guerrero, State Police, municipal governments, and municipal police, as well as for the structural violence perpetrated at that time against activists and the general population, and submit to this National Commission the evidence proving its fulfillment.”

(...)

“FIFTH. Take the necessary steps to ensure that the names of streets, public monuments, school names, and other public places that refer to perpetrators identified in this recommendation

are publicly identified as human rights violators and, in conjunction with the surviving victims and relatives of victims of state political violence, alternatives are established for changing the names and/or dismantling monuments or statues that refer to perpetrators. Once this has been done, the evidence of compliance shall be sent to this National Commission.

The CNDH believes that we owe a debt of historical memory not only to the people of Guerrero, but to all Mexicans, and that in order to repay this debt, it is essential not only to stop honoring those who violated human rights, but also to remove their names from squares, streets, avenues, and public places.

We hope that the government of the state of Guerrero will set an example in this regard.

Recommendations 104/95 and 98VG/2023 can be consulted on the website [www.cndh.org.mx](http://www.cndh.org.mx)

¡We defend the people!

**Further information: <https://goo.su/CMleZQ>**



Photograph by the CNDH

**224/2025**

## **The CNDH, in its responsible and efficient management of public resources, strengthens the protection of victims, consolidating the new model for the defense of human rights**

In this first year of the second term of this administration, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) sent its budget proposal to the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit (SHCP), in compliance with the provisions of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States, the Federal Budget and Fiscal Responsibility Law, and the CNDH's internal financial planning and organization policies.

The Chamber of Deputies approved a budget of 1.7843 billion pesos out of the 1.8343 billion requested; in other words, it reduced our proposal by 50 million pesos, meaning that the adjustment to this National Commission's budget represents a nominal increase of 3.6% compared to the 1.722 billion pesos approved for 2025. But most importantly, the amount approved for fiscal year 2026 will represent a 0% increase in real terms. This reaffirms this administration's commitment to austerity and, above all, to the responsible and efficient management of allocated public resources, strengthening the defense of victims through prevention, protection, defense, promotion, and dissemination of human rights.

The key point is that 87.8% of the authorized budget is allocated to the substantive functions of the CNDH, with approximately 75%, which is 2% more than in the 2025 fiscal year, is allocated directly to the handling and investigation of complaints, the compilation of files, the preparation and follow-up of national recommendations, and the implementation of the activities of the Special Mechanisms for the Prevention of Torture and Persons with Disabilities.

The CNDH has promoted the new model for the defense of human rights through the observance and strengthening of institutional strategy, monitoring, follow-up, and evaluation of the impact of national policy on gender equality.

Furthermore, it maintains, as a guiding principle in its budgeting practice, the avoidance of generating incremental spending pressures on the Federal Expenditure Budget, ensuring effectiveness through austerity, honesty, integrity, and professionalism in the defense of the people.

¡We defend the people!

**Further information: <https://goo.su/jRo6IN>**

# EXPLANATORY NOTE

COMISIÓN NACIONAL DE LOS DERECHOS HUMANOS  
MEXICO  
Defendemos al Pueblo

Trabajamos todos los días  
por la defensa del Pueblo

Photograph by the CNDH

## CNDH denies issuing precautionary measures in favor of a PPL in Puebla

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) categorically denies having issued a precautionary measure that would prevent the eventual transfer of a person deprived of liberty to a higher security prison in the state of Puebla.

According to information published by a local media outlet, this individual, who is being held at the San Miguel State Social Reintegration Center, is allegedly responsible for committing various prohibited acts at that facility and is subject to a precautionary measure issued by the CNDH that supposedly prevents his transfer to a higher-security prison, such as the Tepexi de Rodríguez prison, located in the same state.

In this regard, this National Commission requests that the prison authorities of the state of Puebla review this information and investigate to determine who is responsible.

In the various national prison monitoring reports produced each year by the CNDH, as well as in its recommendations and statements, it has expressed the need to prevent persons deprived of their liberty from performing functions that are exclusive and non-delegable to the authorities and to avoid practices such as co-governance, which, in addition to violating the rights of the prison population, jeopardize security conditions in detention centers and ultimately constitute an obstacle to social reintegration.

¡We defend the people!

**Further information:** <https://goo.su/cegy5G>



225/2025

## **CNDH welcomes the arrest and formal indictment of Jorge Antonio Sánchez Ortega; hopes this is the beginning of justice and truth in the “Colosio Case” and will continue working toward full compliance with *Recommendation 48VG/2021***

More than two years after the Attorney General's Office (FGR) requested criminal proceedings, and after a long legal battle that had to overcome all kinds of delays and maneuvers, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) recognizes the work of the Special Prosecutor's Office for the Investigation of Crimes Committed by Indigenous Persons and for the Investigation of Past Social and Political Crimes, which is part of the FGR, and welcomes the fact that the Fourth District Criminal Court in the State of Mexico has issued an arrest warrant and formal prison sentence against Jorge Antonio Sánchez Ortega, a former agent of the Center for Investigation and National Security (Cisen), for his alleged responsibility in the crime of aggravated homicide against Luis Donaldo Colosio Murrieta, on March 23, 1994, established as a result of the investigations that gave rise to *Recommendation 48VG/2021*, which confirmed serious human rights violations, acts of torture, and due process violations committed against the main suspect, Mario Aburto Martínez, since his arrest on March 23, 1994, in Tijuana, Baja California.

As a result of that recommendation, issued by this constitutional body on October 25, 2021, and accepted by the FGR on December 8, 2021, on April 5, 2022, that federal agency reopened the investigation into those events, assigned the case to prosecutor Abel Galván Gallardo, and created the Special Prosecutor's Office for Investigation and Litigation for the Case of Luis Donaldo Colosio, which, among other things, succeeded in proving Sánchez Ortega's participation in the crime that shook the nation 31 years ago. It resumed the old preliminary investigation SE/003-BIS/95 and supported the indictment that made the arrest warrant possible with more than 43 pieces of compelling evidence.

Furthermore, the CNDH stated that the official version of the “lone assassin” was compromised from the outset, as the evidence against Mario Aburto was obtained through torture and coercion. It therefore recommended that the FGR conduct a new investigation to fully clarify the events that took place in Tijuana, as well as the torture committed against Aburto and his family.

Since April 1994, this National Commission had received a complaint of torture from Mario Aburto, which was never addressed. And as the torture continued, he reiterated his complaint in 1996 and several times thereafter, with the same result. In addition, he was relegated to

prisons far from his place of residence and his family, which is why he requested for years to be transferred to a rehabilitation center near Baja California, given that he has not received visits from his parents or siblings for 31 years, which is another form of torture. This is also part of *Recommendation 48VG/2021*, so we continue to work on it until we achieve it.

We hope that Sánchez Ortega's arrest will help shed light on one of the most repugnant crimes in our recent political history and strengthen the human rights to truth and justice in Mexico.

**Further information: <https://goo.su/CP4QL>**



**228/2025**

## **For the fifth consecutive year, the CNDH maintains its Gold Certificate in Workplace Equality and Non-Discrimination**

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) received the Gold Certificate in the Recertification of the Standard on Workplace Equality and Non-Discrimination (NMX-R-025-SCFI-2015), once again obtaining the maximum score of 100 points, which reflects this institution's deep commitment to the principles of gender equality, diversity, and non-discrimination in the workplace.

We know that this distinction was not achieved by chance, but was the result of collective work and the constant application of our best practices around inclusion, non-discrimination, and gender equality. Each and every one of the CNDH's employees, with their dedication and commitment, contributed to strengthening the values that today define it in the eyes of society.

This achievement is a reminder that our mission does not end there; on the contrary, the CNDH will continue working to ensure that everyone who collaborates with this institution has a safe space, free from discrimination, that promotes professional development with equal opportunities.

We deeply appreciate the effort and commitment to this noble cause and trust that, together, we will continue to consolidate the National Commission as a benchmark for integrity, justice, and equality.

This prestigious recognition, awarded by the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare (STPS), the National Institute for Women (Inmujeres), and the National Council to Prevent Discrimination (Conapred), in conjunction with an accredited certification body, confirms the excellence of our internal policies and demonstrates the constant effort of everyone to make the CNDH a more just, inclusive, and respectful workplace. In addition, obtaining this certification reflects our firm commitment to equal opportunities, promoting an environment where respect for human dignity is the cornerstone of our labor relations.

¡We defend the people!

**Further information: <https://goo.su/riAn>**



Photograph by the CNDH

**232/2025**

## **CNDH reaffirms its commitment to ensuring that no woman is a victim of violence or discrimination in any area of her life**

With the firm intention of ensuring that no woman is a victim of violence or discrimination in any sphere of her life, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) launched 16 days of activism against violence towards women and girls, with the aim of raising awareness among its staff and society in general about the need to eradicate the different forms of violence they suffer, as well as promoting spaces free from inequality and discrimination.

In the context of the International Day for the Elimination of Violence against Women, the president of the CNDH, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, said that November 25 is a date that does not allow for indifference, but rather is a global reminder that violence against women cannot be normalized and must be eradicated from our lives. It is, she said, a day to look clearly at all the progress we have made and an opportunity to reaffirm our unwavering commitment to human rights, justice, and equality for women and men in Mexico.

Speaking to public servants from this organization gathered at the Héctor Fix Zamudio building, she said that our institution has the lofty mission of protecting the rights of all, a task we undertake with enthusiasm and conviction, with the firm intention of ensuring that no woman is a victim of violence or discrimination in any sphere of her life. He clarified, however, that this day does not belong only to women who have suffered violence, as it is a day that calls on all of us, men and women, and because the fight for human rights cannot be divided, nor can the defense of equality and dignity.

He reiterated that violence against women challenges us as a country, as an institution, and as human beings, because it is the same struggle against all types of violence: social, economic, political, and because we believe that the center of everything is and always will be the human person, regardless of differences in race or gender, religious beliefs or political ideas, or economic status. In this regard, he clarified that the 16 days of activism against gender violence is a space that connects us with millions of people around the world who are convinced that it is an exercise in memory and a daily commitment. He also recalled that the CNDH recently earned recertification of the Standard on Workplace Equality and Non-Discrimination and obtained the Gold Certificate in this area.

In turn, the general coordinator of Administration and Finance, Juan José Sánchez González, stated that this commemoration is not a formal ceremony or an administrative obligation, but

rather, he reiterated, stems from a deep conviction that violence against women is incompatible with any project of social justice.

He reiterated that “those of us who serve the people have an ethical and political responsibility to combat it from all our institutional positions, because this day reminds us that violence does not appear out of nowhere, that it is sustained and has been sustained through historical inequalities, unjust structures, and silences that have become normalized.” Therefore, as an institution committed to the transformation of the country, our position is very clear: there is no true democracy without equality, and there is no equality without eradicating gender violence and all forms of violence.

Finally, the head of the Technical Unit for Gender Equality, Betzabé Almaguer Esparza, explained that a period of reflection and active commitment is beginning, because the *16 days of activism* include workshops, discussion groups, training sessions, cultural activities, and participatory actions both inside and outside the institution, all designed to accompany us, raise our awareness, and strengthen our capacity to act against violence. She explained that the purpose is for every Commission employee to have the tools to recognize, name, shape, and transform the inequalities and violence that still persist in various areas of life.

Among the activities planned for the 16 days of activism are the installation of an “Orange Mailbox” that will collect reflections and feelings from CNDH workers on the importance of ending the violence they suffer in areas such as the home, educational and work centers, public transportation, and other public spaces; a photo exhibition that shows the struggle undertaken by thousands of women in our country for the full recognition of their rights; as well as the organization of film debates on gender issues and film recommendations to enjoy with the family.

¡We defend the people!

**Further information: <https://goo.su/uZl6>**



**CNDH**  
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