



# NEWSLETTER



“We are accountable to the people; we answer to them and are committed to them.”

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) issued **Recommendation 198VG/2025** to the head of the Navy Secretariat regarding acts of torture attributed to public officials assigned to that institution in Boca del Río, Veracruz.

**10 standard recommendations:**  
7 of them were standard, and 3 were issued for serious human rights violations.

**Three constitutional challenges,** in which three general regulations were challenged.

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# PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

## THE PRESIDENT'S VOICE **PRESIDENTA**

### **Message from Rosario Piedra Ibarra in response to the effects of heavy rains**

*The president of this autonomous body announces a donation of 70 million pesos to support those affected by heavy rains in different states of the Mexican Republic. With this contribution and its daily work, the CNDH reaffirms its commitment to the people of Mexico and calls for solidarity.*

Mexicans:

Emergencies such as the one we are experiencing today, as a result of the extraordinary rains of recent weeks, are times that call for unity and solidarity.

Deeply moved by the conditions faced by thousands of citizens in several states of the Republic affected by flooding and damage to infrastructure, the urgent need now is to guarantee food and drinking water so that those affected can get through the emergency.

Faced with this situation, no one can remain indifferent, least of all us. That is why the CNDH is joining the efforts of the government of the Republic, not only through its daily work, responding to complaints and reports

24 hours a day, but also through an additional tangible contribution.

The cost of the urgent assistance demanded by those affected, and later the aftermath of the rains, calls on all of us to contribute, and this committee is ready to provide support.

I announce that we will immediately contribute 70 million pesos, resulting from savings, austerity measures, and reorganization efforts we have been implementing to help address the emergency. We are returning this amount to the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit so that it can be allocated to this major support and reconstruction effort.

Through our daily work and our savings, the CNDH is doing its part in this time of trial. We are accountable to the people, we respond to them, and we are committed to them. That is why I am extremely proud to return these 70 million pesos, which will undoubtedly serve to help those who need it now.

Thank you very much.

## Statement by the President regarding the 2024 Assessment of Conditions in Detention Centers and Migration Stations

On October 21, 2025, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) presented its 2024 Assessment of the conditions of the National Migration Institute's detention centers and migrant stations, based on the April 1, 2024, amendment to section XII of article 6 of the National Human Rights Commission Law, which mandates, within the powers of this national body, the supervision of respect for human rights in the country's migrant detention centers through the preparation of an annual assessment of the situation in these centers.

The president of the CNDH, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, was responsible for presenting this important document.

Good morning, everyone.

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 channels.

Today, in accordance with the law, the National Human Rights Commission presents its national assessment of conditions in

immigration detention centers and stations for the year 2024.

The unfortunate events that occurred on March 27, 2023, which claimed lives and left several migrants injured due to a fire at the National Institute of Migration's temporary shelter in Ciudad Juárez, marked a turning point in the handling of migration in our country.

In this regard, it should be noted that this national body immediately issued precautionary measures and opened an ex officio complaint, as a result of which the facts were investigated, leading to *Recommendation 111VG/2023* for serious violations, which is well on its way to full compliance, highlighting the fact that the assistance measures provided to the families were addressed immediately. Financial compensation was provided in an extraordinary timeframe and the amounts were even delivered by the recommended authority, the National Institute of Migration. Importantly, this led to improvements in public policies related to the care of migrants.



Photograph by the CNDH



For our part, we conducted specific visits to all migration stations and temporary shelters in the country for evaluation, and published the Special Report on the conditions of migrant detention centers and shelters: towards a new model for dealing with irregular migration, which was presented on February 9, 2024, highlighting the fact that in the 2023 assessment, 13 of the temporary shelters were insufficient, 21 were inadequate, and the rest were in critical condition.

Since then, much has changed. The National Institute of Migration has made many noteworthy transformations and improvements to its procedures and protocols. In addition, the Congress of the Union approved a reform to section 12 of article 6 of the Law of the National Human Rights Commission, empowering it to supervise respect for human rights in the country's immigration detention centers by preparing an annual assessment of the situation in these centers, which is what we are presenting today.

To formulate it, 24 migrant stations and temporary shelters were visited for evaluation purposes, based on 52 indicators used for the special report divided into four sections: accommodation conditions, security infrastructure, legal protection and defense, and health infrastructure. Twenty questions on the perceptions of the people staying there were added in the cases that were found.

The information collected was entered into a database that allowed for the evaluation of the migration facilities visited, together with information provided by the National Institute of Migration and the Mexican Agency for International Cooperation.

Thus, today, 58.33% of the migration stations and temporary shelters that were visited were rated as adequate, 37.5% as insufficient, and only one, or 4.1%, was found to be in critical condition, which was permanently closed in April of this year.

The year 2024 was characterized by a large influx of irregular migrants in transit to the United States of America, hoping for a better life, mainly from Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, and Honduras, who could apply for asylum from the national territory through the CBP One application. The Migration Policy, Registration, and Identity Unit of the Ministry of the Interior recorded almost 1 million events of people presented to the migration authority during that year, 986,314, an unprecedented number in Mexico, and this is in addition to those who were referred because they were children and adolescents accompanied by their families or traveling in company. The total is even higher, exceeding one million registered events: 1,234,698.

Despite the above, during the visits a substantial change was observed compared to previous years: the facilities were found to be clean, without locks, with adequate facilities for accommodating people,

complete security equipment, and in many cases they were undergoing renovation. Therefore, this National Commission welcomes the transformation of these immigration facilities, as well as the definitive closure of those that did not comply with the standards set by international human rights laws and treaties.

This organization is concerned about the magnitude of the challenge that migration poses not only to the country's authorities but also to society as a whole, especially given the adverse environment created by US immigration policy. In view of this, we highlight the need to update the rules governing the operation of the National Migration Institute's migration stations and temporary shelters, which date back to 2012, as well as the Migration Law and its regulations, so that they are in line with the new reality.

In this regard, this body will monitor and strive to ensure that all actions continue to be taken to improve the quality of life of migrants, which in turn will allow them to effectively and without limitations access the care and respect for their dignity to which they are entitled.

This year's assessment is already underway, and although significant improvements have been found, it is essential not to let our guard down and to continue moving forward on this path, so that Mexico remains, as it is today, a benchmark for the humane and respectful treatment of the human rights of all migrants.

This autonomous body, assuming its role as a true ombudsman, with the publication of this national assessment that we present today, reaffirms its commitment to continue monitoring and verifying in order to improve conditions in our country's immigration centers, and reiterates, based on the results that are being released, that it will continue to promote actions for defense, protection, promotion, and inter-institutional coordination so that they fully comply with the functions conferred upon them, in accordance with their state obligations to respect, protect, and guarantee the human rights of people who cross the border of their countries to reach ours.

Thank you very much.

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

# EVENTS OF THE MONTH

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



With the aim of analyzing how state political violence was implemented during the neoliberal period in Mexico (1990 to 2016), the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) held a seminar entitled State Political Violence in Mexico and the Defense of Human Rights, a series of meetings spread over several days in which this autonomous body continues the comprehensive project it has been promoting over the last two years, which consists of raising awareness and establishing lines of action, strengthening and preventing human rights violations, including economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights (Desca).

This particular seminar was held at the Rosario Ibarra de Piedra National Human Rights Center, the academic and editorial arm of the CNDH. There, Rosy Laura Castellanos Mariano (director of the Center) gave a few words of introduction. In her message, she commented that the aim of this seminar is to establish an approach that focuses on how state violence was instrumentalized by neoliberal governments.

“With this, we propose to further extend the period of analysis of this phenomenon of state political violence in Mexico, which was extensive and lasted beyond the conventionally studied period from 1965 to 1990, since in several works and official

documents, the CNDH has extended this period to 1951 with the repression of the Enriquista movement,” added the professor.

With this meeting, the CNDH proposes to critically analyze the patterns of political repression that the country has suffered to the detriment of the defense, protection, and prevention of human rights in the recent past, as well as the historical debt that the State owes to the movements, the people who led them, and the activists who were repressed, imprisoned, disappeared, or murdered. This political violence also systematically prevented the development of a truly democratic state in the country.

Through this seminar, the CNDH also wishes to disseminate information about the role played by human rights defense mechanisms, the role played by the Commission at that time, and why things are different now. It therefore aims to explain why we are fighting, why we continue to demand social justice and the protection of human rights, so that there is no regression in the country. Because the defense of human rights only makes sense when it is done with and for the people, and from a true National Ombudsman's Office for the Rights of the People.

The seminar panel included Víctor Hugo Pacheco Chávez, researcher at Cenadeh (moderator of the discussion); Jazmín Cisneros López, director general of the Missing Persons Program (First General Inspectorate); Dr. Marco Antonio Ávila Peña, from the Autonomous Metropolitan University (UAM); and David Alejandro Jiménez Padilla, from the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare.

Check out the weekly magazine at <https://goo.su/lzaxGC>

## 2.0 INTERNATIONAL DIPLOMA: MEXICAN LEGAL THOUGHT AND CONTEMPORARY THEORY

The National Human Rights Commission, through the National Human Rights Center (Cenadeh) “Rosario Ibarra de Piedra,” the academic and editorial arm of the CNDH, held another session of the 2nd international diploma course Mexican Legal Thought and Contemporary Theory, both in person and remotely. The theme of this session was “Critical Perspectives on Constitutionalism, Human Rights, and the Impact of Technological Development on Law.”

Participants included Dr. Marco Feoli Villalobos, member of the Costa Rican Judiciary, and Dr. Marybel Soto Ramírez, director of the Institute of Latin American Studies. The panel was moderated by Dr. Iliusi Donaji Vega del Valle, researcher at Cenade “Rosario Ibarra de Piedra.”

Dr. Marco Feoli pointed out that the great transformation of constitutional law over the last 60 years consists of the shift from the concept of organization based on a fundamental norm, the political constitution, to the recognition of a series of values and principles that not only have to do with how the State is organized, but also with how a series of living conditions are guaranteed to ensure the dignity of individuals. This transformation, he added, is linked to the emergence of the universal human rights system, which is why when we talk about constitutionalism and human rights, it is impossible to separate them from what happened after World War II or from the emergence of constitutional courts, since the latter arose from the recognition of judicial and jurisdictional guarantees for the protection of human rights.

For her part, Dr. Marybel Soto highlighted the difference between two models of constitutionalism in the 19th century: the American model and the continental European model. While the United States established the archetype of a normative constitution, Europe favored a political constitution that served to organize public powers. Flexible constitutions were chosen, with no relationship between the formal supra-legality and the material supra-legality of the Constitution. In contrast, the rule of law

and the constitutional state of law in which contemporary societies are inscribed are defined by the division of powers, the judicial guarantee of fundamental rights, and the primacy of the law, as an expression of the general will over other legal norms.

In Latin America, the evolution of constitutions has occurred in several stages: an experimental phase in the early 19th century, when emancipation processes emerged; a foundational stage in the mid-century, when institutional organization and presidentialism took hold; and social constitutionalism in the late 19th century, focused on social rights and political inclusion. On the other hand, constitutionalism from the late 20th century to the present day emphasizes human rights, plurinationality, and a guarantee-based interpretation with a strong judicial role.

Thus, constitutionalism, he concluded, is conceived as a mechanism for controlling power, and the emergence of constitutional justice also becomes a regional milestone in Latin America.

View the full session at <https://goo.su/WV6BoN>

**CNDH MEXICO**  
Defensoría Pública

# 2º DIPLOMADO INTERNACIONAL

Pensamiento Jurídico Mexicano  
crítica y teoría contemporánea del Derecho

**OBJETIVO GENERAL:**  
Proporcionar una formación integral que explore profundamente el pensamiento jurídico mexicano y las teorías contemporáneas del Derecho. A través de una combinación de perspectivas históricas y modernas, brindar formación a la comunidad académica del Derecho y personas defensoras de derechos humanos, desde el pensamiento crítico y actualizado, que les permita entender y enfrentar los desafíos legales actuales en materia de justicia social y derechos humanos en México.

**DIRIGIDO A:**  
Personas estudiantes, académicas, profesionales del Derecho y defensoras de derechos humanos.

**SEDE:**  
Auditorio del Centro Nacional de Derechos Humanos  
"Rosario Ibarra de Piedra"

**REQUISITOS:**  
• Escolaridad: licenciatura y/o maestría  
• Inscripción previa en el enlace: [bit.ly/cdbxT6g](https://bit.ly/cdbxT6g)  
• Asistencia mínima del 60%  
• Formato virtual

**FORMATO:**  
Híbrido

**21 DE MAYO AL 31 OCTUBRE**  
16:00 a 18:00 h Sesión | 18:00 a 19:00 h Lectura

Para más información envíanos un correo electrónico a:  
[cenadehalumni@cndh.org.mx](mailto:cenadehalumni@cndh.org.mx) · [cenadeh\\_academicos@cndh.org.mx](mailto:cenadeh_academicos@cndh.org.mx)

\*Horario operacional del 1 al 31 de mayo al 31 de agosto de 2022.  
\*\*Considerar también el horario de actividades académicas y conferencias magistrales en el mismo horario.

## TRAINING CYCLE: TOWARDS A CRITICAL INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS



The Rosario Ibarra de Piedra National Human Rights Center (Cenadeh) hosted the second session of the training series *Toward a Critical Institutional Framework for Human Rights*. The session was held in a hybrid format on October 8. Participants included Marcela Landazaval Mora, Victor Hugo Pacheco Chavez, and Octavio Martinez Michel, human rights researchers at the National Center.

It should be noted that the training sessions replicate a regional discussion convened by the Latin American Council of Social Sciences (Clacso) in June 2025, in which the National Human Rights Commission participated through Cenadeh. A series of presentations were given on the role of institutions in protecting human rights.

During her participation, Dr. Marcela Landazaval gave a presentation entitled "Legal uncertainty in areas of humanitarian vulnerability: the scotoma system in human

trafficking in Mexico and Latin America." She discussed how trafficking in women in Latin America is becoming more visible and how it constitutes an area of violence, mainly against vulnerable bodies. However, it is not only women who are sexually exploited; exploitation is also intersected with racism and class conditions.

The doctor explained that capitalism is not only about exploiting or making profits, but also about generating waste, which is integrated with people who cease to be people and become surplus. These individuals—social waste, social surplus—will be the basis or raw material for human trafficking.

The libidinal economy, he explained, refers to the fact that human trafficking is driven by a desire, an urge to extract and consume the other, but this urge cannot be perceived solely in strictly material terms, as it also involves a field of symbolic domination. Hence, thinking about human trafficking implies considering the historical configuration of Western economic culture, and in particular Latin America as a liminal geography of libidinal economies; that is, as a geography where human trafficking has not been abolished, but has been a continuous practice that has mutated over time, in accordance with the capitalist system.

*¿What has sustained the momentum of the economy in the West?*

According to Dr. Landazaval, the configuration of the West as a dominant axis is related to an abuse of force through devices that impose truths as horizons of reality. For example, that human trafficking is combated in the legal and criminal spheres; that it is characteristic of precarious or poor environments, where victims are blamed for being poor and for failing to control their impulses; and that it is an opaque phenomenon that is impossible to combat—as reported in almost all United

Nations international reports—because it is very difficult to track.

All these statements, agreed upon in the dominant legal language on the management of trafficking, are part of a regime of truth that must be dismantled because it imposes boundaries of illegality, indifference, prejudice, ignorance, and lack of recognition, and is saturated with blind spots.

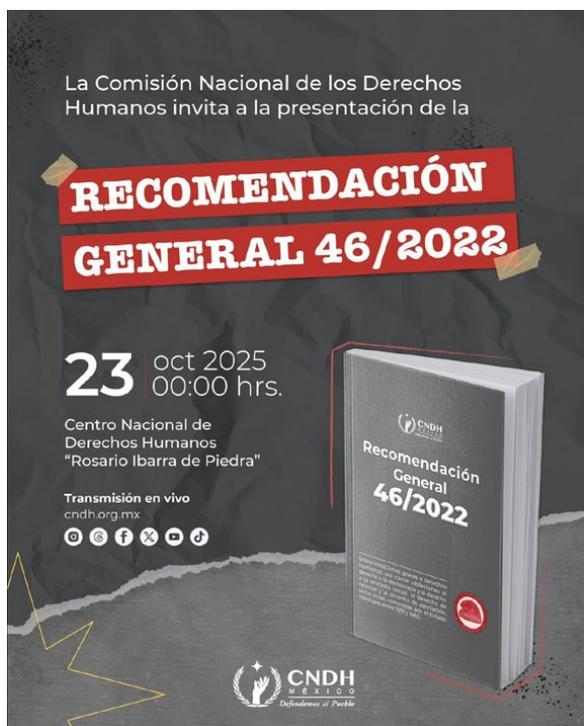
*¿What prospects remain for Latin America in terms of human trafficking?*

Given this situation, the doctor proposes the following: applying a decolonizing and critical approach, not only to the law, but also to humanitarian mechanisms; legislating not against victims, but against

market demands; monitoring companies and clients that benefit from exploitation; decentralizing the morbid fascination with sexual exploitation; monitoring migration policies; denouncing the double standards of international humanitarian policy; establishing investigative bodies on human trafficking that are not subject to the formalities of the law; regional cooperation to monitor transit and trafficking circuits; and openly consolidating the political will to work on human trafficking issues.

View the full session at <https://goo.su/qyDY4>

## FOR THE RIGHT TO MEMORY, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE. PRESENTATION OF *GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 46/2022*



In January 2020, the CNDH created the Special Office to Investigate Repression and Enforced Disappearances due to Political Violence by the State in the Recent Past. The Office's objective is to investigate all human rights violations committed by the Mexican State and/or its agents between 1951 and 2016. Its functions include:

- » Document serious human rights violations (arbitrary detentions, torture, extrajudicial executions, and forced disappearances).
- » Propose reparations for damages and dignity for the victims and their families through official recognition and apology by the Mexican State and its security forces as responsible parties.
- » Recommend institutional, legal, educational, memory, and other reforms to ensure that human rights violations are not repeated.

*General Recommendation 46/2022* is the result of the office's work, which documented 49 incidents of human rights violations against members of the Mexican People's Party Federation and its allies between 1951 and 1965.

It should be noted that on April 28, 2022, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) published this recommendation on its institutional website with the aim of publicizing the human rights violations (including the right to democracy, social protest, assembly, and association, among others) perpetrated by various Mexican state authorities against Federation activists during the period in question.

On this occasion, this autonomous body presented the printed version of *General Recommendation 46/2022* in the auditorium of the National Human Rights Center (Cenadeh) "Rosario Ibarra de Piedra." The president of the Commission, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, the executive secretary, Francisco Estrada Correa, and the director of Cenadeh, Rosy Laura Castellanos Mariano, participated in the event.

State political violence was the beginning of what would later be called the "Dirty War": the establishment of the police-military complex that dominated our country with the aim of preventing democracy and depriving the people of their right to express themselves, to demonstrate, to protest, to freely elect their leaders, and to live as stipulated in our Constitution.

In this regard, during her speech, the president stated that *General Recommendation 46/2022* "allows us to come closer to the time when hundreds of people suffered arbitrary detention, forced disappearance, or were repressed and tortured, simply for being dissidents in one of the darkest periods of our recent history, which we are only now beginning to overcome."

Likewise, in this document, this autonomous body indicates the tasks that the

recommended authorities must carry out to repair the damage caused to the victims and their families.

According to the executive secretary of the CNDH, Francisco Estrada Correa, the event represented an act of moral and historical vindication, paying tribute to the victims of state political violence between 1951 and 1965. "We have come to settle a debt, one we owe to an organized group of citizens who sacrificed themselves and were sacrificed for seeking to establish democracy and human rights in Mexico," said the secretary.

In her remarks, Rosy Laura Castellanos, director of Cenadeh, emphasized that the CNDH has acted as a National Ombudsman's Office because it has recovered the truth

and historical memory, the struggle and resistance. She added: "We are proud to be working together, hand in hand, in favor of a true ombudsman's office that recovers these facts, vindicates the families and victims, and also demands justice, the justice we long for to be social, so that the new generations, the present ones, the previous ones, and those to come, know why we are fighting and why we continue to stand firm."

The recommendation will be distributed free of charge throughout the country and can also be consulted on the microsite of the Special Office for Investigating Repression and Enforced Disappearances due to Political Violence by the State in the Recent Past: <https://oficinaespecial.cndh.org.mx/>

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

## INTERINSTITUTIONAL SEMINAR MEMORY, ACTIVISM, AND DEMOCRACY

Seminario Interinstitucional Memoria, militancia y democracia. Agencias y resistencias de los movimientos sociales durante la segunda mitad del siglo XX en México.

Séptima sesión

**La explosión (feminista) en San Juan Ixhuatepec.**  
Testimonio de organización popular en 1984.

Ponentes: Ma. de Lourdes Rodríguez Munguía  
Wendolín Collazo Rodríguez • Eva Sierra Calvillo

Cupo limitado • Modalidad híbrida

**Viernes 31 de octubre de 2025 | De 12 a 14 h**

📍 CENADEH, Río Magdalena 108, Tizapán San Ángel, Progreso Tizapán, Álvaro Obregón, Ciudad de México  
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Conéctate a la transmisión en vivo por y /CENADEH / INEHRM  
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 inehrm.gob.mx

With the aim of reviving the social struggles of the second half of the 20th century that have been silenced and are unknown to much of society, particularly younger generations, the National Human Rights Commission and the National Institute of Historical Studies of the Mexican Revolutions (Inehrm) are holding an inter-institutional seminar entitled Memory, Militancy, and Democracy: Agencies and Resistance in the Quest for Democracy and Social Transformation in Mexico during the Second Half of the 20th Century. On this occasion, the session entitled “The (Feminist) Explosion in San Juan Ixhuatepec: Testimonies of Popular Organization in 1984” was addressed.

In the early hours of November 19, 1984, several gas containers exploded at the Pemex storage and distribution plant in San Juan Ixhuatepec, State of Mexico. This tragedy left more than 500 people dead, 7,000 injured, 60,000 evacuated, and 149 homes destroyed—16 with major damage and 1,358 with minor damage.

The damage suffered by the inhabitants of San Juan was varied, both in terms of human and material losses, as many families lost their homes, and the environment was also

altered. Since then, they have organized themselves with the aim of seeking justice and commemorating this difficult event in such a way that the victims are recorded and have access to compensation for the damage.

It is important to note that this struggle is not limited to the year 1984: the community of San Juan Ixhuatepec continues to raise the demands that remain unresolved. In 2023, as a collective and as a community, they succeeded in establishing November 19 as State Industrial Risk Day.

Thus, at this meeting, we spoke with several women activists who are members of the November 19 Group, who gave their testimony about how they experienced the event, how they organized themselves, how they worked within the community to weigh the tragedy itself and establish a series of demands not only for political organization, but also for the reconfiguration of the community and social space, which was greatly affected by the explosion at that time.

During her participation, Eva Sierra Calvillo, originally from Michoacán and a survivor, recounted the terrible moments she and her family experienced during the explosion

while they were at home in San Juan Ixhuatepec. Despite suffering severe burns, Eva devoted herself to helping her neighbors so that they could treat their injuries.

María Lourdes Rodríguez has a degree in library science and is a political and social activist. She is also a survivor of the 1984 San Juan explosion. In the wake of the explosion, she understood from a very young age that women's involvement was necessary for the good of the community and to fight against the injustices that surrounded the event. That is why she decided, along with other women, to participate for the first time in the civil organization Unión Popular Ixhuatepec, currently Grupo 19 de Noviembre, whose members continue to be active in order to achieve the vindication of community demands.

Finally, activist Wendolin Collazo recounted the importance of women within the Unión Popular Ixhuatepec, particularly the female neighbors who organized themselves in

active response to the difficulties following the explosion. For example, in the absence of state and federal rescue units, they directed those affected to the hospital or took them there directly. In addition, this organization pressured and organized many women to join the Union. Another way they participated was by planning meetings with the population to establish working groups that would work with the authorities to ensure that they fulfilled their obligations for the damage caused to families and the community as a whole.

Today, the November 19 Group is still active in rescuing the indigenous people, for example, by preserving the identity of San Juan through its food, which helped preserve its customs after the explosion and up to the present day.

View the full session at <https://goo.su/4WljLo>

# REPORTS AND STUDIES

Fotografía CNDH



## 2024 assessment of conditions in INAMI migrant detention centers and stations



Following the unfortunate events that took place at the temporary detention center of the National Institute of Migration in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, on March 27, 2023, a *Special Report on the Conditions of Migration Detention Centers and Stations* was produced: Towards a New Model for Addressing Irregular Migration was prepared with the aim of reporting on the conditions of migration stations and temporary shelters and demonstrating the need to modify their structure, as it criminalized irregular migration. In addition, in some cases, the conditions of these facilities were not optimal for caring for the foreign nationals held there.

Thus, with the aim of preparing the 2024 *Diagnosis on the conditions of the National Migration Institute's migrant detention centers and stations*, the questionnaire used to carry out the Special Report was taken as a basis, and 20 questions were added in

case people were found to be staying there. The visits were carried out in coordination with the Executive Secretariat, the General Coordination of Regional Offices, and the Program for the Care of Migrants of the Fifth General Inspectorate.

This Diagnosis, then, presents the progress made by migration governance in implementing better accommodation conditions for foreigners in an irregular situation. It also shows what still needs to be done and, within the scope of the CNDH's competence, contributes suggestions for good practices in public policy that can guide the actions of institutions with the aim of protecting the rights of foreigners who are in the country irregularly.

Although the Special Report indicated that no station or ranch could be considered adequate, the *diagnosis* acknowledges that most of them were rated as adequate, although nine were assessed as insufficient.

It should be noted that the Diagnosis is the result of the reform of April 1, 2024, to section XII of article 6 of the Law of the National Human Rights Commission, which mandates, within the powers of this National Body, the supervision of respect for human rights in the country's immigration detention centers through the preparation of an annual diagnosis of the situation in these centers.

See the full diagnosis at <https://goo.su/xh7ny>  
Press release: <https://goo.su/xkTpcC>

## GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

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 October 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-Noticias>

## 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

## Ombudsperson

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.

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

#### **COLOMBIA**

With the aim of strengthening national dialogue on the assessment of environmental damage and loss caused by illegal activities, disasters, and climate change, the Ombudsperson's Office highlighted the importance of incorporating a human rights approach when evaluating environmental impacts in the country. This came after it participated in the Discussion Forum on environmental damage and loss assessments and biodiversity protection. It also stressed that biodiversity loss and natural deterioration are not only ecological problems, but also constitute violations of individual and collective rights, such as the right to life, health, water, and the enjoyment of a healthy environment. Therefore, protecting nature means protecting life and ensuring the sustainability of territories and communities.

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



## PERÚ



The Ombudsperson's Office accompanies and monitors the implementation of the legal framework approved by Congress for Self-Defense and Rural Development Committees, and proposed a series of adjustments so that its application responds to the best interests of communities. This legal advance provides certainty to community organizations that undertake surveillance tasks in territories that have historically been affected by violence. In this way, the Ombudsperson's Office contributes to peace, legality, and respect for the right to territory and culture of many vulnerable communities.

**Further information:** <https://goo.su/z9MDnG>

## CHILE

The National Institute of Human Rights and the Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences of the University of Atacama held the "4th Meeting on Socio-Environmental Conflicts. Sacrificed Territories in the Atacama Desert: Tierra Amarilla and Arica in the Face of Environmental Injustice" (*sacrificed territories describes territories that suffer from a high concentration of polluting industries that prioritize economic profit over the quality of life of the inhabitants*). These areas cause many socio-environmental conflicts due to air, noise, water, and soil pollution. Because of this multiplicity of pollutants, it is sometimes difficult to find the source of a particular problem. However, highlighting violations of the human rights of individuals and communities provides an opportunity to identify those responsible, demand an end to such pollution, recognize the victims, and promote redress for the damage caused.



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

## BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA



The Ombudsperson's of the Autonomous City of Buenos Aires held a meeting entitled “Right to the City: Alternatives for Access to Housing and Habitat,” a session for exchange and collective dialogue with the aim of thinking about the design of inclusive cities that provide decent housing and fair living conditions for all, respecting the right to access adequate habitat. During the event, social organizations, representatives from academia, public agencies, and the private sector shared experiences and proposals on the current challenges facing large cities and citizens' rights to decent housing, where their right to a healthy environment is respected.

**Further information:** <https://goo.su/sQwX7SK>

## URUGUAY

The National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsperson's Office gave a workshop on Environmental Protection and Human Rights. They looked at the concepts, principles, and standards of human rights for protecting the environment from an interdisciplinary, comprehensive, and participatory perspective. Thanks to this educational initiative, knowledge and experiences were discussed and shared regarding the growing relevance of issues related to socio-environmental conflicts over the exploitation of common natural resources, the effects of climate change, and the challenges of sustainable development.



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

## PROTECTION FOR VULNERABLE GROUPS

### BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINA



The Ombudsperson's conducted training entitled *Adoption and current crossroads: an interdisciplinary look at childhood and adolescence*. This training was structured around work in heterogeneous groups, where collective analysis focused on identifying the main challenges and actions that have been taken when the rights of children and adolescents are violated. The working groups discussed several key issues that are essential for questioning current practices and generating proposals that benefit the best interests of these vulnerable groups. Highlights included evaluation reports for parents—the relevance of terms such as “limited parental capacity” or “parental incompetence” was analyzed—and judicial timelines—the stages involved in adoption were addressed, from working with the families of origin to the declaration of adoptability and the placement with adoptive families.

**Further information:** <https://goo.su/Qdo1gbV>

## BOLIVIA



According to the Ombudsperson's, throughout Bolivia, persons with disabilities have been affected in the exercise of their rights to health, education, work, justice, and others, which are essential for their comprehensive development and effective inclusion in society. For this reason, on National Day for Persons with Disabilities, the Ombudsman's Office urged autonomous departmental, regional, and municipal governments to adopt legislative, educational, and social measures that guarantee the comprehensive development and full inclusion of persons with disabilities, under conditions of material equality, and to develop public awareness measures with the aim of promoting recognition of the abilities, merits, and contributions of persons with different types of disabilities, in order to enhance their dignity.

**Further information:** <https://goo su/CDDuA3>

## COLOMBIA

Due to the complex situation faced by rural women in relation to the prevalence of cities, the Ombudsperson's Office urged the State to implement public policies that promote gender equality and the empowerment of these groups of women. It highlighted the fundamental need to strengthen rural women's organizations so that they can defend their rights and participate in decision-making in existing government spaces. It should be noted that Colombia has 10.2 million people who identify as rural (4.9 million are women, or 48.8% of that population group), who, despite being fundamental to the economy and caregiving, suffer from extreme poverty, are often victims of various types of violence, and have limited access to land, education, health care, and political participation.



**Further information:** <https://goo su/dlDicJn>

## PANAMÁ



With the aim of taking stock of actions completed and pending, strengthening institutional capacity, and promoting the protection of vulnerable populations—including children, adolescents, women, people with disabilities, and members of indigenous communities—the Ombudsman's Office and the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation held an executive and technical meeting to review the progress and next steps of the Institutional Strengthening of the Ombudsman's Office project, which has been underway for two years. The meeting also served to reaffirm the strategic alliance between the two institutions, which is aimed at strengthening national human rights capacities and ensuring more effective assistance to the country's most disadvantaged communities.

**Further information:** <https://goo su/53ON8>

## PARAGUAY

The General Directorate of Social Assistance and Social Services, attached to the Ombudsman's Office, visited an elderly Peruvian man who was in a vulnerable situation because, in addition to his age, he did not have a stable income due to a fall that left him with injuries that prevented him from carrying out his daily activities to earn a living. The elderly man expressed his desire to return to Peru and requested assistance in obtaining the necessary safe-conduct pass. The Ombudsman's Office then contacted the Peruvian consul, who expressed his willingness to help his compatriot, considering his age and vulnerable situation.



**Further information: <https://goo.su/sieO4c>**

## BRASIL



In Brazil, life expectancy reaches 80 years; however, longevity is experienced differently depending on the region, and older people suffer from institutional prejudice that prevents them from exercising their rights to participate in cultural, educational, and social activities. For this reason, the Federal Public Defender's Office promoted the debate "Dignified Aging: A Conversation about Ageism and Inclusion." During the meeting, guests shared reflections on ageism that is normalized in society and institutions, as well as strategies for confronting prejudice and discrimination against older adults. The protection of this vulnerable group is, in turn, a social right, which is why it is necessary to design and implement public policies that ensure their well-being.

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

# HUMAN RIGHTS AND NEW TECHNOLOGIES

## GUATEMALA



The Human Rights Ombudsman participated in the 30th Ordinary General Assembly and 29th Congress of the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudsmen, with the aim of sharing experiences on discrimination, the environment, children, technology, and human rights. In this regard, he stressed that artificial intelligence poses risks to various rights, as it affects privacy, promotes algorithmic discrimination, and alters the right to access information equitably. In this regard, he stressed that States have an obligation to protect young people in particular, in accordance with the recommendations of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) on the ethics of artificial intelligence and the Council of Europe, which in 2024 adopted a binding treaty obliging States to ensure that artificial intelligence respects human rights and democracy.

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

## BRASIL

In this South American country, two passenger transport platforms challenged several decisions by the Labor Court, which recognized that there is an employment relationship between these companies and their drivers. In response, the Public Defender's defended the existence of such a relationship, arguing that its essence lies in legal subordination: the platforms control time and prices and penalize those who fail to comply with their rules; therefore, they are not merely technological facilitators. "We believe that, in this case, if we examine the reality and the actual characteristics of the contracts between the platforms and the workers, it would be a natural conclusion that an employment relationship exists," it argued.



**Further information:** <https://goo.su/o0wX>

## MIGRANT PEOPLE

### PANAMÁ



In the discussion Analysis of human rights violations in the Darien migration crisis, the Panamanian ombudsperson denounced that the transit of migrants through the so-called "Darien Gap" is inhumane, as there are 673 possible victims of rape on record, many of whom do not report it for fear of reprisals. Thus, among the rights violated in the Colombian-Panamanian jungle are the right to life, integrity, and the right not to migrate. In response to this crisis, the Ombudsperson suggested that attendees be alert to human rights violations suffered by migrants, particularly girls, boys, and adolescents. For his part, the ombudsperson noted that a criminal complaint had been filed with the Attorney General's Office, with the aim of conducting the corresponding investigations.

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



# Protection and Defense Of Human Rights

## RECOMMENDATIONS

During October, the National Human Rights Commission published 10 recommendations, of which 7 were ordinary and 3 were for serious human rights violations.

With regard to ordinary recommendations, four stand out: two issued to the head of the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz (regarding two appeals filed due to the non-acceptance by the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz of recommendations 099/2024 and 070/2023 issued by the State Human Rights Commission of that federal entity), and two more for the heads of Prevention and Social Reintegration of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection, and for the head of the Durango State Ministry of Health and General Directorate of Health Services (regarding violations of the human rights to health protection, life, and the right to access health information), as well as for the heads of Prevention and Social Reintegration of the Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection, and the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave (regarding violations of the human rights to personal integrity and life, due to deprivation of life, as well as the human right to access to justice and truth).

Regarding serious human rights violations, two were issued to the head of the Navy Secretariat (for serious violations of the human rights to personal integrity and security, dignified treatment, liberty, and legal security), and one was issued against the heads of the Attorney General's Office of the State of Guerrero and the Municipal Presidency of Iguala de la Independencia, Guerrero (regarding serious violations of human rights to liberty, personal integrity, legal security, the human right of women to a life free of violence, personal integrity, truth, the protection of the family, the best interests of children and adolescents, and the right to a life project).

# 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 are considered to violate fundamental rights.

In this regard, three constitutional challenges were approved this month, brought on the grounds that they violate the rights to judicial guarantees (due process and a hearing), private property, due compensation, and the pro persona principle; as well as the rights to education, equality, and non-discrimination; the principle of the best interests of the child; the obligation to respect, promote, protect, and guarantee human rights, legal certainty, equality, and non-discrimination, and to be elected in the exercise of office; and the principles of judicial stability and irremovability, constitutional supremacy, and legality.

## PRESS RELEASES

During October, the CNDH published a series of communiqués, including: a joint communiqué in which this autonomous body reported that it had signed an agreement with the Mexico City Public Media Service to promote a culture of peace and human rights; 210/2025 (on the CNDH clarifications regarding the request for information from the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances and the Mexican State's response), and press release 211/2025 (in which the CNDH stated that it protects and supports the human rights of the migrant caravan from Tapachula, Chiapas, to Mexico City).

It also published communiqués 212/2025, 213/2025, 214/2025, and 215/2025 (in which this autonomous body reports that it issued various recommendations to the Veracruz Attorney General's Office because it did not accept or comply with several recommendations from the State Human Rights Commission).

Also noteworthy are communiqués 216/2025 (in which the CNDH requires the INVI to accept a recommendation to guarantee the right to housing), 217/2025 (in which the Commission indicates that it sent a recommendation to the Veracruz Attorney General's Office for lack of diligence in a disappearance case), and 219/2025 (in which this autonomous body again urges the Veracruz Attorney General's Office to accept a recommendation from the State Human Rights Commission).

It also issued a statement together with the government of Tlaxcala, announcing that the results of the 4th "Peaceful School Coexistence" Drawing Contest had been published. In addition, it published a press release announcing the launch of a campaign to promote the human right to care.

# RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION  
**128/2025**

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

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of the Mexican Social Security Institute. It requested that they collaborate to register the victims in the National Victims Registry; provide two of them with psychological and/or thanatological care, if required; collaborate with the investigating authorities in following up on the OIC procedure before the Internal Control Body of the IMSS, so that, where appropriate, an investigation can be carried out into the omissions or actions committed, as specified in the section on the Responsibility of Public Servants in this recommendation.

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

## **REGARDING THE APPEAL FILED BY THE THEN SECRETARY OF MOBILITY AND TRANSPORTATION OF THE STATE OF MORELOS, CURRENTLY THE GENERAL COORDINATION OF MOBILITY AND TRANSPORT, OF RECOMMENDATION 04/2024 ISSUED BY THE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THAT FEDERAL ENTITY, VIOLATING THE HUMAN RIGHT TO GOOD PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION AND FREEDOM OF WORK**

The CNDH sent a recommendation to the head of the General Coordination of Mobility and Transportation of the State of Morelos. The commission requested that they instruct the appropriate person to confirm acceptance of all terms of *Recommendation 04/2024* of the State Commission; collaborate fully with the investigating authority in the processing and follow-up of the submission of evidence to Administrative Procedure 1 filed with the Secretariat of the Comptroller of the State Executive Branch; issue a circular addressed to CMT staff instructing them to comply in a timely manner with Recommendation 04/2024, as well as to cooperate at all times with the State Commission in complying with the recommendations issued to the CMT regarding the accreditation of human rights violations.

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

RECOMMENDATION  
**129/2025**

# Universidad para el Bienestar "Benito Juárez García" San Quintín

RECOMMENDATION

130/2025

## REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS TO A LIFE FREE OF VIOLENCE, PERSONAL INTEGRITY, SEXUAL FREEDOM, AND EDUCATION

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of the General Directorate of the Benito Juárez García Welfare Universities Coordinating Body for acts of violence and sexual harassment attributable to staff at the Papantla, Veracruz, campus of the Benito Juárez García Welfare Universities. The Commission requested that they cooperate in registering the victims in the National Victims Registry; instruct the appropriate parties to take all necessary actions so that, if one of the victims so desires, they may resume their studies at the Papantla campus of the UBBJG or at the UBBJG campus of their choice; and implement the relevant measures to ensure that their educational process takes place in an environment free of violence.

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

## ON AN APPEAL FILED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF VERACRUZ FOR NON-ACCEPTANCE OF RECOMMENDATION 099/2024 ISSUED BY THE STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THAT FEDERAL ENTITY

The CNDH sent a recommendation to the head of the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave for violations of the human rights of access to justice in its form of prosecution, to the truth, and to be sought, due to the failure to investigate with due diligence the disappearance of a person. The CNDH recommended that the appropriate person be instructed to issue full acceptance of *Recommendation 099/2024* issued by the CEDHV and to inform this National Commission; issue a circular letter to the staff of the FGEV instructing them to comply with said recommendation in a timely manner and to collaborate at all times with the State Commission in complying with the recommendations issued to the FGEV in connection with the accreditation of human rights violations.

Further information: <https://goo.su/IGQ08>

RECOMMENDATION

131/2025

**REGARDING THE APPEAL FILED BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF VERACRUZ FOR NOT ACCEPTING RECOMMENDATION 070/2023 ISSUED BY THE STATE HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION OF THAT FEDERAL ENTITY, WHICH RESULTED IN THE VIOLATION OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND THE RIGHTS OF THE VICTIM OR OFFENDED PERSON**

The CNDH sent a recommendation to the head of the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave. The commission requested that he instruct the appropriate parties to accept, in its entirety, Recommendation 070/2023 issued by the State Commission of Veracruz; and that he issue a circular, addressed to the staff of the FGE, instructing them to comply with the aforementioned recommendation in a timely manner and to collaborate with the State Commission in complying with the recommendations sent to the FGE regarding the accreditation of human rights violations.

**Further information: <https://goo.su/gbxw3c0>**

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

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of Prevention and Social Reintegration of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection, and to the head of the Secretariat of Health and General Directorate of Health Services of the State of Durango. It recommended that they collaborate in the process of registering the victims in the National Registry of Victims; provide them with psychological and/or thanatological care for the human rights violations that gave rise to this recommendation (care should be provided free of charge, immediately, and in an accessible location, with their consent and taking into account their age and gender, offering clear and sufficient information in advance, and applying a differentiated and specialized approach at all times).

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

RECOMMENDATION

**136/2025**

**ON VIOLATIONS OF THE HUMAN RIGHTS TO PERSONAL INTEGRITY AND LIFE, BY DEPRIVATION OF LIFE IN THE NOW FEDERAL SOCIAL REINSERTION CENTER NO. 5 "ORIENTE" IN VILLA ALDAMA, VERACRUZ; AS WELL AS THE HUMAN RIGHT TO ACCESS TO JUSTICE AND TRUTH, BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE OF THE STATE OF VERACRUZ**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head 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. The Commission requested that they cooperate in the process before the Executive Commission for Victim Assistance in order to register the victims in the National Victims Registry; provide one of them, if required, with psychological and/or thanatological care; and appoint a high-level public servant to serve as a liaison with this National Commission to monitor compliance with this recommendation.

**Further information: <https://goo.su/gE5q54H>**

**ON SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO PERSONAL INTEGRITY AND SAFETY, TO DIGNIFIED TREATMENT, TO FREEDOM, LEGAL CERTAINTY, AND LEGALITY**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of the Navy Secretariat for acts of torture attributable to public servants attached to that institution in Boca del Río, Veracruz. It requested that they collaborate in order to register the victims in the National Victims Registry; arrange for psychological and/or psychiatric care for the victims, which should be provided by specialized personnel outside the Navy, and should be free and immediate, at a time and place accessible to the victims, with their consent and after providing clear and sufficient information; and designate a high-level public official to serve as a liaison with this National Commission to follow up on the timely implementation of this recommendation.

**Further information: <https://goo.su/2ofqPX>**

RECOMMENDATION

**198VG/2025**

**REGARDING SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO DIGNIFIED TREATMENT, INTEGRITY, AND PERSONAL SAFETY**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of the Navy Secretariat for acts constituting torture attributable to members of that Secretariat in Santa Catarina, Nuevo León. The Commission requested that they collaborate in order to register the victim in the National Registry of Victims; cooperate in providing the medical, psychological, and/or psychiatric care required due to the actions and omissions that gave rise to this recommendation; collaborate in the presentation and follow-up of the complaint that this Commission will file with the FGR; and send this National Commission the training and professionalization program that it provides to its personnel assigned to the then Navy Operations Base located in San Nicolás de las Garzas, Nuevo León.

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

RECOMMENDATION  
**199VG/2025**

RECOMMENDATION  
**200Q VG/2025**

**REGARDING SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO FREEDOM, PERSONAL INTEGRITY, LEGAL SECURITY, WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHT TO A LIFE FREE OF VIOLENCE; TO PERSONAL INTEGRITY, TO TRUTH; TO THE PROTECTION OF THE FAMILY, THE BEST INTERESTS OF CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS, AND THE RIGHT TO A LIFE PROJECT**

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the heads of the Guerrero State Attorney General's Office and the Municipal Presidency of Iguala de la Independencia, Guerrero, due to the arbitrary detention and forced disappearance by public servants attached to that Attorney General's Office and the municipal police of that entity. The CNDH recommended that they collaborate in order to register the victims in the National Registry of Victims; provide them with the medical, psychological, or psychiatric care they require; collaborate in the integration of Investigation File 1, which is part of the FGR; and provide a course on human rights and gender perspective, with special emphasis on the right to liberty, personal integrity, legal security, and truth.

**Further information: <https://goo.su/nn8WL>**

# UNCONSTITUTIONALITY ACTIONS

Photograph by the CNDH

## UNCONSTITUTIONALITY ACTIONS FILED DURING OCTOBER 2025

During this month, the National Human Rights Commission filed three constitutional challenges, challenging three general regulations.



1. On October 6, 2025, a constitutional challenge (117/2025) was filed with the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (SCJN) against Articles 1 Bis, sections III, IV, in the normative portion “Where applicable,” VI, and the last paragraph, in the normative portion “This resolution shall not admit any administrative appeal”; as well as 44, in the normative portion “based on the value provided for in the last transaction, taking into account, where applicable, the corresponding inflation,” of the Law on Expropriation and Other Limitations on the Right to Property of the State of Campeche. The foregoing is based on the assessment that they violate the rights to judicial guarantees (due process and a hearing), private property, due compensation, and the pro persona principle.
2. On October 14, 2025, a constitutional challenge (119/2025) was filed with the SCJN against Article 21, Section XLVII, Subsection g) of the Durango State Education Law, on the grounds that it violates the rights to education, equality, and non-discrimination; principle of the best interests of the child; obligation to respect, promote, protect, and guarantee human rights.
3. On October 29, 2025, a constitutional challenge (121/2025) was filed with the SCJN against Articles 20, paragraph 2, and 135, paragraph 1, section I, of the Organic Law of the Judiciary of the State of Colima, on the grounds that they violate the rights to legal certainty, equality and non-discrimination, and to be voted on in the exercise of office; principles of judicial stability and irremovability, constitutional supremacy, and legality.



# PRESS RELEASES

210/2025

## Clarifications from the CNDH regarding the request for information from the United Nations Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) and the response from the Mexican State

Photograph by the CNDH

At this National Commission, we recognize that the forced disappearance of persons is a serious violation of human rights and has been a source of collective pain for many years. Since 2019, with the start of Rosario Piedra Ibarra's term as president, we at the CNDH have been working every day to take action against this violation of rights, to accompany the victims, and to promote appropriate responses from the authorities. The leadership of this National Body experienced firsthand the atrocities of political violence at a time when the disappearance of persons was directed from the highest echelons of power, and it is from this historical, political, and humanistic sensitivity that the work of this National Commission with regard to disappearances in Mexico is defined.

While we are aware that there is much work to be done, and we are doing it and will continue to do it hand in hand with the victims, we are struck by what appears to be a concerted effort by some media outlets and opinion makers to generate a limited and politically motivated view of the causes of the disappearances, the actions of the Mexican state authorities, and the role that international organizations should play.

We are concerned that there is an attempt to impose the idea that the solution to Mexico's problems lies in intervention by foreign organizations. At the CNDH, we believe that international cooperation is essential, provided that it is in line with the reality and needs of the people and that it takes into account and prioritizes the National Human Rights Agenda.

In recent weeks, certain media outlets and social media groups have disseminated biased information and opinions regarding the context and implications of the request for information made by the United Nations (UN) Committee on Enforced Disappearances (CED) to the Mexican government.

For the sake of accuracy, and for public knowledge, the CED is made up of ten people who act in their capacity as experts on human rights issues; they are elected for four-year terms and may be re-elected only once. The Committee's interpretation of the situation of disappearances in Mexico is therefore influenced by the experiences and views of each of its members. In other words, its opinion does not represent the opinion of the international community and may be subject to debate and counterarguments.

In April of this year, the CED announced the activation of Article 34 of the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance for Mexico, arguing that the disappearance of persons in Mexico is widespread and systematic. This activation means that the Mexican case could be referred to the United Nations General Assembly,

which could lead to political pressure on our country from international perspectives that do not match the reality or national needs.

Last June, the Mexican government officially acknowledged the request for information from the CED under Article 34 of the Convention. The Committee indicated that it was evaluating the situation of enforced disappearances in Mexico, for which it requested information from the State, and asserted that disappearances in Mexico were enforced, systematic, and widespread. The Government of Mexico, through the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, rejected the CED's interpretation. The National Commission also rejected it, based on the information at its disposal.

It should be added that much of the data that the CED takes into account for its argumentation is related to government actions and events prior to 2019. In particular, the CED bases its view on the inadequate security policies that prevailed during the administrations of former presidents Enrique Peña Nieto and Felipe Calderón Hinojosa, whose terms were marked by the misnamed "War on Drugs," which facilitated the unprecedented rise in disappearances in Mexico in recent years.

Similarly, local crises in states such as Veracruz, Coahuila, and Nayarit, highlighted by the CED, are strongly linked to state governments led by PRI members with damaged public reputations, some of whom have even been convicted of serious crimes.

Furthermore, the CED's interpretation seems to downplay important advances made by various Mexican government agencies, and says little or nothing about the work of the CNDH in recent years.

At the CNDH, we have insisted that forced disappearances are not the result of state policy, as was the case in the past, during the so-called "war on drugs" and during the period of political violence known as the "Dirty War," as identified in General Recommendations 46/2022 and 98VG/2023, issued by this National Body three and two years ago.

In statement DGDDH/070/2025, we expressed our disagreement with the position taken by the president of the CED, as we are certain that it does not take into account the real context of the conditions that allow disappearances in Mexico, which are not related to the acquiescence of the State, but rather to complex criminal phenomena in certain regions of the country.

Despite these differences, at the CNDH we have collaborated extensively, always maintaining our autonomy and commitment to the rights of the Mexican people, in response to these and other requests from international bodies through petitions from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of the Interior.

The National Commission categorically disagrees with media positions that ignore the work carried out by various Mexican government agencies in recent years and believe that intervention by foreign agents is the appropriate course of action. This National Commission is clear that it is up to all of us in Mexico to identify national problems and chart paths for collaboration between authorities, human rights protection agencies, and the people.

We work with and for victims. We always remember that in the context of the "Dirty War," and in response to abuses by the authorities, the relatives of victims of disappearance organized to demand justice and lead social struggles that lasted decades and were pioneers in the conquest of rights in Mexico.

The new CNDH is heir to those struggles, which is why we know very well how important it is to always accompany victims and place their rights at the center of our work. This means strengthening our ties and communication with communities, as we have done since the beginning of the current administration, and also participating in institutional efforts such as the roundtable discussions held at the request of the President of the Republic at the

Ministry of the Interior, which led to significant legislative changes and improved coordination in providing assistance to the families of the Rancho Izaguirre case in Teuchitlán, Jalisco, where this National Commission, among other actions, initiated ex officio proceedings for alleged rights violations and opened a regional office to provide direct guidance in the territory to those who request it.

At the CNDH, we are and will continue to be committed to joining forces to develop and implement state policies that seek to prevent enforced disappearances and assist victims. Under the guidance of Rosario Piedra Ibarra, we focus our work on preventing rights violations, especially serious violations, including enforced disappearances.

We trust that the Mexican Foreign Ministry will be able to communicate and clarify the work that we, as the institutions that make up the Mexican State, are doing to work with the authorities and consolidate State policies on the prevention of enforced disappearance, comprehensive care for victims, and access to justice and truth.

Despite biased rhetoric, tendentious opinions, and the interests of certain groups in imposing supposed solutions from outside, we will remain steadfast in our conviction to always work with and for the people.

¡We defend the people!

Further information: <https://goo.su/S2FytB>



211/2025

## CNDH issues recommendation to Veracruz Attorney General's Office for not accepting CEDHV recommendation

Photograph by the CNDH

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) reviewed the arguments on which the Veracruz State Attorney General's Office (FGEV) based its rejection of Recommendation 025/2024, issued by the Veracruz State Human Rights Commission (CEDHV), and determined that they lacked adequate grounds, which is why it issued *Recommendation 121/2025*.

The CNDH considers that the arguments put forward by the State Prosecutor's Office for not accepting the recommendation are not consistent with the pro persona principle, which consists of guaranteeing the broadest protection for the governed. In addition, it was noted that it responds in a general manner to the information requested, with ambiguous arguments, without specifying what actions were taken and what they consisted of.

This Commission found that the State Prosecutor's Office did not act in accordance with the appropriate regulatory parameters and standards, nor did it establish measures or actions aimed at determining the victim's whereabouts, thereby violating the victim's fundamental right to be searched for, a situation that was not diligently pursued, resulting in the subsequent murder of the person.

If the FGEV persists in its refusal, the CNDH will forward a copy of Recommendation 121/2025 to the State Commission so that, under its powers and taking into account the observations set out in that instrument, it may request the Veracruz Legislature to summon the head of the State Prosecutor's Office to justify and explain the reasons for his refusal to accept.

*Recommendation 121/2025* has already been duly notified to its addressee and can be consulted at [www.cndh.org.mx](http://www.cndh.org.mx).

**Más información:** <https://goo.su/sOfW>



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212/2025

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*Recommendation 121/2025* has already been duly notified to its addressee and can be consulted at [www.cndh.org.mx](http://www.cndh.org.mx)

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



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213/2025

## CNDH finds Veracruz Attorney General's Office investigation deficient and demands compliance with state recommendation

In response to the refusal of the Veracruz State Attorney General's Office (FGE) to accept a recommendation issued by the State Human Rights Commission (CEDH) for the inadequate investigation of a disappearance case, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) requested that the law enforcement agency comply with all the terms of the aforementioned document.

According to *Recommendation 122/2025*, issued by this national body to the Veracruz Attorney General's Office, in November 2017 the victim filed a complaint alleging human rights violations committed by FGE officials, because on July 3, 2014, he went to file a report for the disappearance of a person; However, he considered that this crime was not investigated with due diligence.

The CEDH analyzed the case and issued a *Recommendation (047/2023)* acknowledging the violation of the victim's human rights; however, on August 9, 2023, the State Commission received an official letter informing it that the aforementioned recommendation had not been accepted, for which reason an Appeal was filed with this National Commission, which was accepted and analyzed.

Based on the evidence obtained, the CNDH confirmed the violation of the human rights to legality, legal certainty, and access to justice, in the form of the administration of justice, as well as the right to truth, to the detriment of the appellant and eight indirect victims, in addition to violations of the human right to be sought, to the detriment of the disappeared person.

The National Commission received an official letter from the State Attorney General's Office reiterating its refusal to accept the CEDH's recommendation, with ambiguous arguments. As a result, the CNDH requested that the Veracruz Attorney General's Office accept and comply with all terms of the recommendation issued by the local human rights protection agency and, if the refusal persists, require the head of that agency to make public the basis for his actions and request his appearance before the state Congress.

Recommendation 122/2025 has already been duly notified to its addressee and can be consulted at [www.cndh.org.mx](http://www.cndh.org.mx)

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



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214/2025

## CNDH demands that the Veracruz Attorney General's Office comply with the CEDHV's recommendation

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) issued *Recommendation 123/2025* to the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz (FGEV), urging it to fully accept Recommendation 014/2024, issued by the Veracruz State Human Rights Commission (CEDHV), and to instruct its staff to cooperate in complying with this resolution and any other that the CEDHV may address to the Attorney General's Office.

The CNDH's recommendation stems from the FGEV's refusal to accept a similar recommendation issued by the CEDHV in March 2024 for human rights violations against two individuals who filed a complaint in January 2022. In response to the rejection of the resolution, the two victims filed an appeal in April 2024.

After the CNDH requested that the FGEV justify and substantiate its rejection of the recommendation, the responsible authority responded in an official letter that it had taken multiple steps; however, it is clear that these steps did not protect the victim or prevent the perpetrators from going unpunished. These arguments are insufficient and have only delayed the victims' access to reparations.

Furthermore, the responsible authority did not demonstrate that it had acted in strict accordance with the protection of victims' rights in relation to the rights of children and adolescents, personal integrity, women's access to a life free of violence, and non-discrimination, given that it did not follow the appropriate protocol at all stages of the investigation.

Recommendation 123/2025 has already been duly notified to its addressee and can be consulted at: [www.cndh.org.mx](http://www.cndh.org.mx)

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**Further information: <https://goo.su/4KWzMOY>**



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215/2025

## Veracruz prosecutor's office must address recommendation regarding two cases of missing persons

*Recommendation 126/2025*, issued by the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), establishes the obligation of the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz (FGE) to accept a similar resolution, issued by the Human Rights Commission of the State of Veracruz (CEDH), in light of deficiencies in determining the whereabouts of two persons reported missing.

The CNDH determined that the Veracruz Public Prosecutor's Office did not immediately and exhaustively initiate search efforts for the two missing victims, given that the report of their disappearance was filed on May 13, 2013, which led to only four official letters being sent immediately and the remaining eight requests for information being processed in September and October 2014.

Therefore, the head of said Prosecutor's Office must issue a circular instructing that Recommendation 062/2024 be accepted within 15 business days and complied with in its entirety, in order to guarantee victims their right to full reparation for damages.

*Recommendation 126/2025* has already been duly notified to its addressee and can be consulted at [www.cndh.org.mx](http://www.cndh.org.mx)

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



WEB Photography

**216/2025**

**CNDH demands INVI accept recommendation to guarantee right to housing**

In its Recommendation 127/2025, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) demanded that the Mexico City Housing Institute (INVI) accept a similar ruling issued by the Mexico City Human Rights Commission (CDHCM) for violating the rights of 28 people by failing to take the necessary actions to provide them with legal certainty in their housing procedures and applications.

The latest response from INVI to the CNDH revealed a lack of solid arguments regarding its position on the agreements and proposals to which it had committed itself with the appellants, as recorded and documented in the minutes of the working meetings held in 2024. To date, there is no evidence that INVI has responded to them.

Therefore, the head of INVI was asked to accept, in its entirety, Recommendation 10/2024 issued by the CDHCM.

Recommendation 127/2025 has already been duly notified to its addressee and can be consulted at [www.cndh.org.mx](http://www.cndh.org.mx)

**Further information: <https://goo.su/M8Kliz>**



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**217/2025**

## **CNDH issues recommendation to the Veracruz Attorney General's Office for lack of diligence in disappearance case**

Based on a detailed review of the actions of the Veracruz State Attorney General's Office (FGEV) in the investigation of a missing person case, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) confirmed that said authority had not proceeded with sufficient diligence and thoroughness, for which reason it issued *Recommendation 124/2025*.

After analyzing the evidence, the CNDH confirmed that there had been delays or omissions on the part of the Prosecutor's Office in specific proceedings, such as taking DNA samples from relatives of the disappeared victim; investigating the victim's social circle in his home state; delays in various proceedings with the Ministerial Police; and constant changes in the Public Prosecutor's Office agents in charge of the investigation, among others.

Consequently, the CNDH recommended that the State Prosecutor's Office fully and emphatically accept *Recommendation 038/2023* of the CEDHV, in order to commit to its implementation.

*Recommendation 124/2025* has already been duly notified to its addressee and can be consulted at

[www.cndh.org.mx](http://www.cndh.org.mx)

**Further information: <https://goo.su/5Uv5t>**



WEB Photography

**219/2025**

## **CNDH urges Veracruz Prosecutor's Office once again to accept CEDHV recommendation**

The Veracruz State Human Rights Commission (CEDHV) issued *Recommendation 96/2024* after identifying deficiencies in the compilation of an investigation file, which violated the human rights to access to justice, the guarantee of non-repetition, and the search for truth in a case of forced disappearance. However, this recommendation was rejected by the Veracruz State Attorney General's Office (FGEV).

Therefore, the victim's relatives filed an appeal with the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), which, after analyzing the case, determined that the state authority's refusal was unfounded, as the investigation was neither immediate nor exhaustive, failing to comply with inter-institutional coordination and the application of search protocols. As a result of this analysis, the CNDH issued *Recommendation 125/2025*.

In its resolution, this National Commission confirmed the validity of the state recommendation, highlighted the state's responsibility to ensure effective investigations, and emphasized that a lack of diligence in cases of disappearance seriously violates the human rights of victims and their families, undermines social trust, and hinders the development of a culture of peace and justice.

*Recommendation 125/2025* has already been duly notified to its addressees and can be consulted on the website [www.cndh.org.mx](http://www.cndh.org.mx)

**[Further information: https://goo.su/qRzsiD8](https://goo.su/qRzsiD8)**



# JOINT STATEMENT

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## CNDH and Tlaxcala government publish results of the 4th “Peaceful School Coexistence” Drawing Contest

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) and the Government of the State of Tlaxcala—through the State Secretariat of Public Education and the Educational Services Unit of that entity (SEPE-USET)—announced the winners of the 4th “Peaceful School Coexistence” Drawing Contest.

The contest, aimed at secondary school students in Mexico, consisted of creating a drawing in which participants reflected on the culture of peace and respect for human rights in educational institutions.

The competition jury evaluated 990 entries submitted during the competition period, of which 732 met the eligibility requirements stipulated in the call for entries. In addition, the jury decided to award certificates to the 10 best entries selected.

With these initiatives, the CNDH fulfills its commitment to build a culture of peace and respect for human rights among the younger generations and consolidates harmonious coexistence in all educational spaces throughout the country.

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**Further information: <https://goo.su/75v9Qc>**



# INFORMATION NOTE

Photograph by the CNDH

## CNDH launches campaign to promote the human right to care

For the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), care is a basic necessity in our existence; it includes the right of every person to be cared for, to care for others, and to self-care, physically, spiritually, mentally, and culturally, since individual development and the consolidation of a more just and egalitarian society depend on it.

The human right to care consists of activities aimed at preserving our well-being and providing assistance to people who cannot fend for themselves or who require support (temporary or permanent) at some point in their lives.

Therefore, within the framework of International Care and Support Day, the CNDH launched the Cultura de Cuidados (Culture of Care) awareness campaign, with the aim of informing society about what this prerogative consists of and why it is important to instill this value.

The campaign will consist of graphic and audiovisual materials that seek to encourage reflection on the importance of shared responsibility, solidarity, and equality in caregiving tasks, as well as the construction of a caring society based on the well-being and dignity of all people, especially those living in conditions of vulnerability, dependency, or limitation.

“Caring is a human right. Receiving care... is too.”

We defend the people!

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



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[cndh.org.mx](http://cndh.org.mx)

