



NEWSLETTER



The CNDH held a roundtable discussion titled "Against Voracious Interventionism: Humanism and Solidarity Among Peoples. The Case of Venezuela."

The president of the CNDH, María del Rosario Piedra Ibarra, presented her 2025 annual activity report to the National Congress.

2 recommendations:

1 of them regarding violations of human rights related to access to justice, the right to the truth, and women's right to a life free from violence.

**19 Action of
unconstitutionality.**



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PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

THE PRESIDENT'S VOICE

2025 Report by the President of the CNDH

The president of the National Human Rights Commission of Mexico (CNDH), María del Rosario Piedra Ibarra, presented her 2025 annual activity report to the Mexican Congress. The event was held on January 26 at the legislative chamber.

Representative Kenia López Rabadán, President of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Deputies. Senator Laura Itzel Castillo Juárez. Representative Nancy Guadalupe Sánchez Arredondo. Vice Presidents of the Board of Directors. Secretary Representatives and Senators. Citizens and representatives of the people, good morning.

I am here to present the results of my first year of my second term as head of the National Human Rights Commission. During this period, we have deepened the transformation of the National Commission that initiated in 2019, a process that is radically reshaping the flawed model we inherited. We are breaking with decades of pretense, opacity, and subservience to political power to place the victims' interests and the people's well-being as the core of our mission.

It is important to remember that the CNDH was really created to simulate the defense of human rights in Mexico. Even though complaints were addressed and recommendations were issued, the lack of binding force made them just letter of intentions that could not be enforced.

As the years passed, the role of this National Institution continued to be an ally to the decision makers and the government rather than a supervisor of them. The main concern was the procedure and keeping on a performance of being a protector of human rights. Meanwhile, abuses against the Mexican people continued. In this period, complaints were shelved, recommendations took years to be issued, and state crimes were covered up while the victims' suffering was not acknowledged

International organizations, which were supposed to be the guarantors of international law, were also part of this. It was a model that worked perfectly for governments that violated human rights and had no intention of stopping it. Many people and victims denounced it, my mother among them. That situation of massive violation of human rights no longer happens.

When I assumed the presidency of the CNDH, I did so, convinced of the need for its transformation and under the belief that this institution would never again side with the perpetrators' apparatus.

Over the last six years, the CNDH has evolved to embrace a proactive and useful role in public defense. Along the way, we have stripped away bureaucratic perks and the political and economic ties that undermined its *raison d'être*, ensuring that people, especially those historically marginalized, remain our absolute priority.



CNDH photography

In our first five years in office, we tripled what had been achieved in the previous three decades in terms of recommendations and constitutional challenges, simply by exercising our functions and making full use of the constitutional tools we have to defend and challenge laws and policies that violate them.

This transformation would not have been possible without the trust of the people. I am deeply grateful to the Mexican people for reaffirming their desire to continue with their project of social change in the country. That support reminds us that autonomy cannot translate into neutrality or distance from the suffering of the people. Standing with the victims requires the work of the State, a common and coordinated effort. And that is what we have done.

We have no need to cultivate an image of autonomy, since we truly are autonomous, and I say this with my head held high, as I answer to our citizens. This is why we now issue recommendations in matter of weeks to serve victims, acting without hesitation before any authority.

But also, and I want to make this very clear, we have rejected the use of human rights to

do business, to further agendas unrelated to human rights or, worse still, unrelated to the interests of victims, solely to gratify political or economic actors. It has not been easy because at every step we have taken, they have wanted to slow us down, they have wanted to undermine our work.

It is natural, and we accept it because this break with the past, this change in the CNDH, is not the result of propaganda. It is based on results and the trust of thousands of people who now find the commission to be more accessible, more reliable in its stance, and truly committed to the victims.

Today we have a different Commission, an institution that not only responds to complaints but also addresses the roots of the problem to prevent human rights violations from occurring, to reduce the number of complaints and recommendations, and to ensure that there are no more victims in this country. With indisputable results and the trust of the Mexican people, we have been able to continue this project. Our main objective during this second stage is to consolidate the transformation.

That is why it remains a priority to achieve the constitutional reform presented to Congress

in 2023, because it would allow us to fully comply with what has been a constitutional mandate since 2011: the obligation, and not the option, of all authorities to promote, respect, protect, and guarantee human rights. We own the people to do so.

It is in this sense that the CNDH maintains a policy of openness to exchange and cooperate with civil society organizations and related bodies, both national and international. We are an accredited institution with “A” status under the Paris Principles, and we take this responsibility seriously, committed to fulfilling the national agenda that responds to the priorities of the Mexican people.

We are convinced that international engagement only makes sense when it strengthens domestic advocacy, promoting a culture of human rights and embedding it in our communities, which helps rights become part of everyday life for Mexicans.

We believe that the best strategy to reduce the daily number of victims in Mexico is prevention. That was our approach in 2025, which is, briefly, a new way of understanding and exercising the defense of human rights.

Unlike the traditional model, which intervenes after a violation has already occurred, this approach seeks to anticipate risks, identify recurring violations, and respond in a timely and structural manner to prevent their recurrence. The ideal is clear: to move toward a Mexico where human rights violations are increasingly rare and, as a result, the intervention of entities such as the CNDH is decreasingly necessary.

In practice, prevention means an early warning through an improved national human rights violation alert system. It is also reflected in immediate support and management, maintaining constant communication with the authorities to point out failures, providing training, and correct problems before damage occurs, while promoting coordination between institutions to avoid duplication, negligence, and the old bureaucratic inertia that so damages the trust of the people.

Victims and those at risk of becoming victims are at the center of our work. We listen to

them, accompany them, and make decisions based on their realities and context, not just on the logic of adding files to our caseload. In addition to addressing individual cases, this new model we are promoting seeks to modify the root causes of the violations we inherited from the neoliberal model. Among other things, this has meant that we have had to address archived complaints that were not dealt with at the time and that we had a duty to resolve and even correct.

I am referring to past human rights violations, such as the one that led to the recommendation we issued in 2021 on the Ernestina Asencio Rosario case, which has just been replicated, almost verbatim, by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, albeit with limitations.

I am referring to the recommendation we also issued in 2021 regarding complaints filed since 1994 by Mario Aburto Martínez and his family, exposing the sham investigation into the assassination of a presidential candidate, and Recommendation 98VG/2023, for more than 800 victims of state political violence between 1960 and 1990.

I would like to emphasize that this new way of understanding the mission of the CNDH has allowed us to build a respectful and collaborative relationship with the three levels of government, while always maintaining the autonomy of this commission to serve the people.

Today, as I look back and forward at the same time, I reaffirm that we will continue to chart and pave the way to stop being the masquerade that Jorge Carpizo and Carlos Salinas left us, and to consolidate ourselves as the National Ombudsman's Office for the Rights of the People.

The year 2025 has confirmed that institutional transformation was not just rhetoric, but a different way of working and responding to the people. The CNDH has established itself as one of the National Human Rights Institutions with the greatest coverage, productivity, and efficiency in the world, even operating with a smaller budget than its counterparts in developed countries. This reality has shown that austerity is not incompatible with results, which, I insist on

saying, are the best in the entire history of the CNDH.

We said we were different, and we are proving it with actions. We eliminated corrupt practices, punished nepotism and cronyism, and overcame old internal inertia that had long damaged the institution's credibility. We started in 2019, but we have not let our guard down. By 2025, we had reduced official events by up to 80% and strengthened good contracting practices, with 91.22% of procedures now carried out through public tender, something that did not happen before.

We have conscientiously and unreservedly applied the principles of austerity, rationality, and resource optimization, and are now also promoting administrative simplification and the digitization of the services that the CNDH provides to citizens. All of this has allowed us to demonstrate something very important: that savings and responsible spending are the driving force behind greater efficiency and better performance.

The institutional strength that the CNDH enjoys today is the result of this and of the effort and commitment of its staff, of all

those who are part of it and who have made possible the progress that I can show you.

In six years, we optimized processes, reduced unnecessary paperwork, and strengthened more direct communication with those who sought our intervention, so that the defense of rights does not depend on intermediaries or get lost in bureaucratic labyrinths, with a low per capita cost at the international level and without the advertising expenses of the past.

Today, the CNDH maintains a broad national presence and works tirelessly to defend and promote human rights, and now also to prevent human rights violations.

I would like to point out something that is often downplayed and overlooked, which is that in the last six years, both the CNDH and the Mexican State have made remarkable progress in human rights. Between 2020 and 2024, there was a sustained reduction in complaints of serious violations associated with periods of structural violence in the past, as well as an increase in institutional capacity to resolve cases in a timely manner, issue

CNDH photography



recommendations, and follow up on cases effectively and expeditiously.

This trend continued throughout 2025, reinforcing the shift toward a more preventive and structural defense. Our historical records show that the period with the highest number of complaints of violations related to disappearances and arbitrary detentions was between 2008 and 2013, in the context of the so-called “war on drugs.”

Since 2019, these practices have shown a clear downward trend, and it is important to note that serious violations have almost disappeared from the list of the most frequent human rights violations committed by federal authorities.

In 1991, the first year of the CNDH existence, an average of 13 complaints were received daily, including Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays. In 2025, that number rose to 204.2 complaints per day, or more than 1,412% higher than 34 years ago, which shows the magnitude of the work we do and our closeness to the people.

In 2024, we had already reached unprecedented historical numbers, and I reported this to this sovereign body. In 2025, the trends from the previous year continued, reaffirming a decrease in the number of complaints received, but with almost the same number of people served, because the reality is that under my administration, the CNDH serves more people: in 2024, there were 238,499; in 2025, 238,917 people in total, of whom 38,827 were assisted in person or by telephone, and 54,456 electronically, 86% more than the previous year.

In addition, we have data on the number of documents received, which in 2025 amounted to 145,634, 5.2% less than in 2024, when there were 153,647, but represented an increase of 160.8% compared to the 55,824 registered in 2019, such that requests for intervention by citizens have increased significantly, which has not, however, meant an increase in human rights violations.

In fact, while in 2019, 87% of the documents submitted were complaints (48,590 out of 55,824), in 2025 that percentage fell to 53.9% (78,572 out of 145,634), a much lower figure overall than in the previous administration.

This means that more attention to citizens—qualified, serious, and adequate attention—now translates into fewer human rights violations.

As for the 78,572 complaints filed, in 2025 there were 5.3% more than last year (74,563), and once assessed, they resulted in 18,839 complaint files, only 1% more than in 2024, which numbered 18,650. Those 18,839, together with the 4,903 files pending from previous years, totaled 23,752 files, and of those 19,259 files of alleged human rights violations, 67.53% were concluded through resolution during the proceedings and through conciliation (13,005); 16.57% through direct guidance (3,191), and 0.77% through ordinary or specific recommendations and for serious violations.

This behavior confirmed that priority continues to be given to immediate attention and timely resolution, which also prevents problems from escalating. This has been possible thanks to the exceptional communication and coordination we maintain with federal authorities, specifically in prevention, something that the CNDH did not do before.

Since 2023, we have been working with tangible results. We put our National Alert System, which was previously only a registry, to good use. Based on the information it contains, we took action to focus on eliminating the causes of complaints so that they would not be repeated, thereby reducing human rights violations at the federal level in the country.

This is reflected in various ways, but it was clearly demonstrated by the 2024 Federal and State National Human Rights Census issued by INEGI: the number of alleged human rights violations committed by federal authorities, cases that fall under the jurisdiction of this National Commission, is lower at the local level.

According to the document prepared by INEGI, during 2024, 142,391 alleged human rights violations were recorded in complaint files opened by the CNDH and public human rights bodies. Of the total, 26,597 incidents corresponded to the federal level (i.e., 18.6%), and 115,794 to the state level (i.e., 81.3%). In other words, the figures represented a 13.3%

decrease compared to 2023 in the CNDH, with an important note that we cannot overlook, which is that unlike in 2023, in 2024 human rights violations at the local level are also down by 8.1%.

This is the reality in the country today, and we say this so that it is noted: human rights violations are decreasing. That is why we created the 2025 National Award for Good Practices in Human Rights, the first edition of which we presented in December 2025. The award is aimed at federal government institutions and is intended to recognize and disseminate, but above all to encourage, best practices in public policies related to human rights, specifically the reduction of complaints and compliance with the recommendations issued by this National Commission.

And it is important to note that this reflects the efforts we began in 2023 through the Federation's Working Group, which we maintain with the Undersecretary for Human Rights, Population, and Migration of the Ministry of the Interior.

In this context, I can tell you that today the recommendations that need to be issued are being issued. In 2025, there were 156 ordinary or specific recommendations and 29 recommendations for serious

violations, which, added to those of the previous five years, bring the total number of recommendations issued during my term to 1,426. This figure represents 32.9% of the total recommendations issued in the entire history of the CNDH and 50.2% since it became an autonomous constitutional body. I am talking about only six years.

In addition to the aggrieved parties who benefited in 2025 through settlements and negotiations during the proceedings (18,331 in total), the recommendations issued directly benefited 627 individuals.

In 2025, the CNDH continued to use the constitutional tools at its disposal to highlight regulations and actions that violated human rights. There were 87 unconstitutionality actions brought during the year under review, which, added to those from 2020 to 2024, represent 67.31% of the total issued by the CNDH since 2007, thus exceeding in just six years what had been achieved in the previous 17 years, regardless of the fact that we fulfilled our legal obligation to issue the National Prison Supervision Assessment and the 2024 Assessment on the conditions of the National Institute of Migration's detention centers and stations.



CNDH photography

In addition, we published two special reports: the Special Report on the CNDH and Caravan Migration, Facts and Rights, and the Special Report on the Fire Caused by Illegal Taps on a Hydrocarbon Pipeline Owned by Petróleos Mexicanos, which occurred on January 18, 2019, in Tlahuelipan, Hidalgo.

The report highlights the increase, already noted last year, in complaints related to appeals for review, i.e., complaints filed by citizens regarding the recommendations, agreements, or omissions of state commissions and ombudsmen. While 552 cases were registered in 2019, in 2024 the number reached 834, an increase of 51.1%, and in 2025 it reached 1,114 cases, which is already 101%, something that forces us to reflect.

For the immediate and urgent protection of people at imminent risk, the CNDH issued 23 precautionary measures during the year. Likewise, an unprecedented effort was made in terms of supervision in prisons. In 2025, 278 visits were made, 71.6% more than the previous year. The same is true of the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture, which made 385 visits to places of deprivation of liberty, an increase of 5.2% compared to 2024. Achievements in human rights education are also noteworthy: in 2025, there were 4,264 education, training, and capacity-building activities with 919,780 participants, a notable increase over the previous year, with 18.5% more activities and 7.9% more people trained.

To strengthen proximity and efficiency in service delivery, the CNDH expanded its territorial coverage with the opening of a new regional office in Jalisco, in a context marked by deeply painful events, such as those that occurred at the Izaguirre ranch in Teuchitlán, whose file we are compiling in order to issue a recommendation shortly.

Additionally, the office that operated in La Paz, Baja California Sur, was strategically relocated to the city of Mexicali, Baja California—a key point on the border with the United States—to enhance assistance, particularly for migrants or people on the move.

We also reaffirm, fully and unreservedly, a fundamental principle that there is no

hierarchy of rights, nor are some victims more important than others. We defend everyone, as well as all human rights. Although we continue to fight to correct the aberration committed by the previous Supreme Court of Justice, which curtailed the people's defense of their political and electoral rights, and to ensure that these rights are recognized, as stated in our Constitution, we have had a significant impact on the defense of economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights (DESCA) by issuing recommendations that will surely serve as a benchmark. Two in particular, to restore the rights to social security and access to justice: Recommendation 50/2025 to the ISSSTE, in response to its refusal to grant the social security benefits to which the victim was entitled; and Recommendation 16/2025, which confirmed human rights violations attributable to personnel of the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz, who failed to comply with the general principles of due diligence in judicial investigations. This recommendation reiterated the importance of the CNDH's oversight of the actions of prosecutors in due process for the pursuit of justice on behalf of victims.

The transformation of the CNDH has been possible because we are convinced and aware that the people's resources belong to the people and must be returned to them. Year after year, we seek to make savings and request reductions. For this year, the Chamber of Deputies approved a budget for the CNDH of 1.784 billion pesos, 50 million pesos less than our proposal, so the adjustment to this Commission's budget represents a nominal increase of 3.6% compared to the 1.722 billion approved for 2025; it is a zero percent increase in real terms. And the most notable aspect is the reorientation of spending toward substantive activities, since while in 2019, 54% of the budget was allocated to protection and defense actions, in 2025, this rose to 75%.

Something I want to highlight about my administration is that responsibility in the use of public resources has led us to banish the erroneous practice of not being able to make further savings on the allocated budget, which is disparagingly referred to as "underspending" and which means that even if it is not necessary to spend it, it

must be spent on anything, so long as it is not returned.

In 2024, we returned 234 million pesos. This year, the CNDH will return more than 210 million pesos to the Treasury. Under my leadership, this administration will continue to save money whenever possible. It has already returned—and will continue to return, without fail—any funds that do not need to be spent.

It is also important to mention that in 2025, the CNDH received the Gold Certificate in the Recertification of the Labor Equality and Non-Discrimination Standard, once again obtaining the maximum score of 100 points, an achievement that reflects the real commitment that all of us who work there have to substantive equality, diversity, and non-discrimination, in short, with good treatment, because human rights cannot be defended externally if they are not guaranteed internally.

Finally, I would like to mention that, based on a serious and responsible analysis of our reality, of the results we owe to the people and that they expect from us, it is clear that we must now move forward with the legalization in our Constitution of the new model for the defense of human rights that national transformation imposes on us. That is why, three years ago, we proposed the creation of the National Ombudsman's Office for the Rights of the People, so that the recommendations issued are binding and constitutionally mandatory, as stated in Article 1 since 2011, and, in addition to that, to incorporate preventive actions to avoid the consummation of human rights violations.

So that the effectiveness of the CNDH is not measured by the number of complaints it handles and the number of recommendations it issues, but by the number of violations it reports, which would allow us to leave behind the vicious circle we inherited and which is aberrant in a country like ours, where human rights violations never end and it is eternally necessary to have people to defend them, when in the paradigm we are promoting, we want just the opposite: for human rights violations to be reduced, for them not to be repeated until we reach the point of eliminating them completely, and for

the day to come when organizations such as the CNDH are no longer necessary.

We have to achieve this, and I know we will: that human rights become a normal, everyday reality in our country. We are waiting for Congress to do its part so that this can become a reality. In the meantime, as I have stated in this message, we will continue to do our part.

Thank you very much for your attention.

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EVENTS OF THE MONTH

PERMANENT ANALYSIS FORUM AGAINST VORACIOUS INTERVENTIONISM: HUMANISM AND SOLIDARITY AMONG PEOPLES. THE CASE OF VENEZUELA



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With the aim of challenging the insatiable interventionism that, under the guise of humanitarian and democratic rhetoric, causes dispossession, social suffering, and the erosion of peoples' self-determination, the National Human Rights Commission, through the National Human Rights Center (CENADEH) "Rosario Ibarra de Piedra" – the academic and editorial arm of this autonomous body – held a permanent roundtable discussion entitled Against Voracious Interventionism: Humanism and Solidarity Among Peoples. The Case of Venezuela.

Participants at the table included: Guillermo Pereyra Tissera, researcher at CENADEH, as moderator; Antonio José Hernández Curiel, professor and researcher at the Autonomous Metropolitan University; and Eleonora Cróquer Pedrón, professor and researcher at I7, Institute for Critical Studies.

Antonio José Hernández commented that current expansionist behaviors are framed by two situations: the end of globalism and neoliberalism, and the development of technological business sectors. The latter have recently experienced a process of accumulation unprecedented in the history of capitalism itself. It is an accumulation of wealth, at the international level, that has caused serious imbalances and even led to the idea that technological companies are, in fact, the government.

These changes are accompanied by a realignment of the powers that control nuclear weapons, particularly the United States, Russia, and China. One of the main consequences of this realignment is the breakdown of the international order and the human rights violations that this has entailed.

Therefore, he pointed out that talking about interventionism not only has political, economic, and social implications, but also personal, as it affects people's daily lives, family relationships, and legal status in different countries. It is therefore important to highlight the human aspect of such interventionism.

In the other hand, Eleonora Cróquer said that, at present, she can only speak about Venezuela from her personal experience of pain, a pain "accumulated over more than 20 years of abuse, persecution, imprisonment, torture, insults, segregation, ruin, inequality, and economic strangulation, which the atrocity of Donald Trump's recent military intervention [...] has only intensified."

According to this researcher, Venezuela is facing a downward spiral toward self-destruction, "the result of a series of violated and suspended rights, disappointed expectations, dystopian political decisions,

a perpetual state of emergency, labor exploitation, extreme impoverishment, and migratory trade that responds to a whole array of voracious forces." And this has been the case, she added, because society in that country is deeply divided due to the prevailing logic of political friends and enemies.

It should be noted that during this roundtable, the material and symbolic effects of interventionism on human rights were also examined. The need to recover the voices of the people and re-politicize such rights as an emancipatory practice was raised, with the aim of giving new connotations to discourses, concepts, and categories, so that they restore our historical memory and the horizon of social justice based on the dignity of our peoples and our sovereignty.

Check out the progress of the analysis table at <https://goo.su/XEXH6d1>



8 de Enero
2026

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REPORTS AND STUDIES

Activity Report 2025



The president of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), Rosario Piedra Ibarra, presented her 2025 Activity Report to the Permanent Commission of the Congress of the Union. This report covers the activities carried out between January 1 and December 31 of that year.

In addition to this oral presentation, the CNDH publishes the report to make visible the work it carried out during that period. This important document thus expresses the results of its work, aimed at changing inherited patterns and customs, in a transformative administration such as the current one, which is working towards a new culture of prevention, promotion, and defense of human rights, and a new model that transcends the old practices of previous administrations.

The 2025 Activity Report integrates the main results achieved in relation to institutional guidelines; prevention, protection, and

defense to prevent the recurrence of human rights violations; the primacy of the pro persona principle and the State's vision in serving the population; austerity and accountability; short and simple procedures, direct communication with the people; and promotion, study, and dissemination for a new public culture of human rights.

The report shows that this autonomous body has established itself as one of the most comprehensive, productive, and efficient national human rights institutions in the world, having eliminated practices of corruption, nepotism, and cronyism and replaced them with principles of austerity, rationality, and resource optimization, as well as administrative simplification and the digitization of its services.

It also shows that over the last six years, the CNDH has transformed itself in order to move beyond the reactive and testimonial role it had inherited, and today, on the contrary, it takes a proactive and useful stance in defense of the people. Furthermore, it has left behind bureaucratic privileges and political ties, with the aim of putting people at the center, especially those who have historically been ignored.

The report is available on the National Human Rights Commission website via the following link: <https://goo.su/Hgwl>

PROMOTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS

GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Monthly publication on human rights for the 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. January's number is published and available on the CNDH website.

To view more issues of Global Perspective:
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 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, unconstitutionality, constitutional controversies, 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

To view the Newsletter in Spanish and English:
www.cndh.org.mx/Educacion/Carta-Noticias

RELEVANT 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 WORLDWIDE

CNDH-Fotography

National Human Rights Institutions and Offices of the Ombudsperson

This section collects best practices, key events, and other relevant updates concerning the defense and promotion of human rights by national commissions, ombudspersons' offices and other National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) across Latin America and other regions. The following entries are categorized by rights and countries.

RIGHT TO EDUCATION

GUATEMALA

To commemorate the International Education Day, the National Human Right Institution of Guatemala carried out various promotional and educational activities in schools across the country to ensure the respect of and guarantee the right to education while promoting dignified, safe, and inclusive learning environments. The activities included the distribution of educational materials, as well as training and awareness sessions for students, teachers, and parents.

Source: Procuraduría de los Derechos Humanos de Guatemala

<https://www.pdh.org.gt>

See more



PERÚ

The Peruvian Human Rights Office called on public and private universities across the country the importance of implementing and maintaining student support services, including psychological, health, and pedagogical care to guarantee the inclusion, retention, and overall well-being of students with disabilities. Furthermore, the Office urged compliance with the General Law on People with Disabilities, which entails removing attitudinal, pedagogical, and administrative barriers, as well as ensuring disability-inclusive teaching practices. Finally, it highlighted the work of the Independent Mechanism to promote, protect, and monitor the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.



Source: Defensoría del Pueblo de Perú

<https://www.defensoria.gob.pe>

See more

CHILE

The National Human Rights Institute of Chile, through its office in the region of Maule, launched an initiative to distribute copies of the book *Tus derechos en breves palabras* in public libraries across the region. This publication was developed from a 2025 literary contest organized by the regional office, featuring over 50 texts that explore the importance of human rights from various perspectives and voices.



Source: Instituto Nacional de Derechos Humanos de Chile

<https://www.indh.cl>

Ver más

ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, CULTURAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL RIGHTS

CHILE

The National Human Rights Institute of Chile, in partnership with the Castillo de Niebla Site Museum in Valdivia City presented the photographic exhibition *“Fluyen las miradas, florecen los derechos”*. The exhibit prompts reflection on the access to and protection of the human right to a healthy environment and its profound links to society. This visual showcase aimed to spark an analytical interest regarding nature and how it is impacted by various socio-environmental conflicts.



Source: Instituto Nacional de Derechos Humanos de Chile

<https://www.indh.cl>

See more

BOLIVIA

The Bolivian Ombudsperson Office reported that the Agro-Environmental Court of the local government *Entre Ríos* has granted the request for environmental precautionary measures to safeguard the right to a healthy environment and due process that the Ombudsperson Office has requested. These measures were filed by the Ombudsperson regarding an exploration project led by the company PETROBAS to investigate natural gas reserves in the O'Connor province of Tarija which is in the Tariquía National Reserve of Flora and Fauna. The approved provisions include a technical inspection and a public hearing, which seek to guarantee the rights of indigenous people, such as the right to a public consultation that is free, previous, and well informed, and the right to a healthy environment.



Source: Defensoría del Estado Plurinacional de Bolivia

<https://www.defensoria.gob.bo>

See more

CHILE



Within the framework of the 13th Environmental Summer School: "Ethics of Care and Environmental Education", held at the Puerto Montt campus of the Universidad Austral de Chile, the National Human Rights Institute of Chile joined a panel focused on exchanging experiences. The roundtable included representatives from the non-governmental organizations *Vínculos and Mujeres Defensoras del Mar*, as well as *Bordadoras de Sueños*. This space allowed for collective reflection on the importance of creating nurturing environments, while exploring the links between human rights, environmental protection, and biodiversity conservation. There were close to 250 participants.

Source: Instituto Nacional de Derechos Humanos de Chile

<https://www.defensoria.gob.bo>

See more

COSTA RICA

The Ombudsperson of Costa Rica produced a compendium of best practices derived from the different local governments of the country. The goal of this document was to document progress in land-use planning, water resource management and to strengthening the local government to promote more sustainable and resilient territories.



Source: Defensoría de los Habitantes de Costa Rica

<https://www.dhr.go.cr>

See more

RIGHT TO HEALTH

COLOMBIA



The Ombudsperson of Colombia organized a working group with citizen oversight committees, civil society, and the private sector with the goal of guaranteeing health services, timely access to medicines and complete respect towards beneficiaries. The parties agreed on the official routes for attention in the territory and case follow-up, in order to improve institutional response a reduce uncertainty among users.

Source: Defensoría del Pueblo de Colombia

<https://www.defensoria.gov.co>

See more

RIGHT TO ADEQUATE HOUSING

ARGENTINA

Following a legislative initiative proposed by the Ombudsperson Office of the City of Buenos Aires, and its ongoing participation in the project's working groups, Law 6935 was enacted to create the Support Program for People in Situations of Housing Vulnerability. The law provides a monthly financial benefit intended for rent payments or credits from the City Housing Institute. Additionally, it includes support mechanisms for emergency situations and field assistance teams.



Source: Defensoría del Pueblo de la Nación Argentina

<https://www.dpn.gob.ar/index.php>

See more

CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS

CHILE



Los Lagos Regional Office of the National Human Rights Institute of Chile presented the 2025 Annual Report on Human Rights in the country to regional authorities and civil society representatives. The document focuses on freedom of expression and the rise of hate speech, offering 54 specific recommendations to the Chilean State. The event featured National Journalism Prize winner Mónica González, who addressed the right to freedom of expression as well as the legal and ethical boundaries of hate speech.

FSource: Instituto Nacional de Derechos Humanos de Chile

<https://www.indh.cl>

See more



PROTECTION AND DEFENSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS

RECOMMENDATIONS

In January, the National Human Rights Commission issued four recommendations, three of which were routine and one regarding serious human rights violations.

As for the standard orders, one was issued against the head of the General Directorate of Petróleos Mexicanos (for violations of human rights regarding access to justice, the right to the truth, and women's right to a life free from violence); another was issued to the head of the Nayarit State Health Secretariat (regarding violations of the human rights to maternal health, a life free from obstetric violence, access to health information, and the right to a life plan); and another was sent to the head of Prevention and Social Reintegration at the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection (for violations of the human rights to health protection, life, a dignified death, and the right to access health-related information).

Furthermore, regarding the recommendation for serious violations, it was issued to the heads of the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Citizen Security of the State of Baja California, and the Mayor's Office of the City of Tijuana, Baja California, for serious violations of the human rights to personal integrity and dignified treatment, due to cruel, inhuman, and degrading treatment.

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY ACTIONS

The Political Constitution of the United Mexican States establishes that the National Human Rights Commission is legally authorized to challenge the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation regarding the invalidity of laws that are enacted or reformed and that are considered to infringe 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.

During this month 19 unconstitutionality actions were approved, filed on the grounds that there were violations of the rights to legal certainty, identity, access to public information, the principles of gratuity, proportionality, and fairness in contributions; the principle of free access to information; the rights of access to justice, the obligation to respect, promote, protect, and guarantee human rights; the principles of specificity applicable to administrative sanctions; the rights to equality and non-discrimination, access to public office, legal certainty, and identity, as well as the principles of exact application of criminal law, proportionality of penalties, presumption of innocence, guilt in criminal matters, free birth registration, and legality; the right to freedom of assembly and the principles of tax equity, legality, and proportionality of penalties.

PRESS RELEASES

Among the statements published by this National Commission during January, the following stand out: the right of reply, with several clarifications on false and manipulated information disseminated by *Capital México*, *Capital Coahuila*, and *Reporte Indigo*; the joint statement of January 9, 2026, in which the CNDH and *Leche para el Bienestar* agree to sign an agreement to strengthen the human right to food; statement 03/2026, in which this autonomous body points out that the Guerrero City Council has not accepted a recommendation from the State Commission; 08/2026, in which the CNDH demands that the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz accept a recommendation from the State Commission; 14/2026, in which the National Human Rights Commission reports that it has submitted its 2025 Activity Report and calls for the creation of the National Ombudsman's Office for the Rights of the People; 015/2026, in which the CNDH urges the Labor Conciliation Center of the State of Morelos to repair the damage caused by inadequate legal advice; the joint statement of January 30, 2026, in which this national body reports that the Mexican State reaffirms its commitment to prevent and eradicate torture; and 21/2025, where the CNDH reports that it issued a recommendation to the Morelos State Attorney General's Office and the Cuernavaca City Council for not accepting a recommendation from the Morelos State Human Rights Commission.

RECOMMENDATIONS

RECOMMENDATION
01/2026

ON VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO ACCESS TO JUSTICE, TO TRUTH, AND TO WOMEN'S RIGHT TO A LIFE FREE OF VIOLENCE

CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of *Petróleos Mexicanos* (Pemex) due to negligence by state officials regarding the information provided to the Attorney General's Office and the Mexico City Attorney General's Office. The Commission recommended that he must collaborate with the Executive Commission for Victim Assistance to update the National Registry of Victims of V and QV, so that QV can access the rehabilitation measures mentioned in this instrument. When requested by the investigating authorities, PEMEX must provide the information requested and cooperate fully in the CP proceedings or any other investigation process related to the acts committed against V, responding promptly, truthfully, exhaustively, in a timely, effective, clear, accurate, and complete manner to any requests made by any investigating authority. In coordination with the Executive Commission for Victim Assistance, QV shall be provided, with prior consent and if required, with psychological, medical, and psychiatric care.

More information: <https://goo.su/3yP3UY>

RECOMMENDATION
02/2026

REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS RELATED TO MATERNAL HEALTH, THE RIGHT TO A LIFE FREE FROM OBSTETRIC VIOLENCE, ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION, AND THE RIGHT TO A LIFE PLAN

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of the Nayarit State Health Secretariat regarding human rights violations attributable to staff at the “Dr. Antonio González Guevara” Civil Hospital of the Nayarit State Health Secretariat. The Commission requested that he collaborate with the State Commission for Comprehensive Care of Victims of the State of Nayarit (CEAIV) to register the victims in the State Registry of Victims; in collaboration with the CEAIV, he must provide them with psychological and/or bereavement counseling, if required. Likewise, it recommended that he fully cooperate with the processing and follow-up of Administrative Case 1, which is pending before the Internal Control Body of the Nayarit Health Services, so that the appropriate administrative proceedings may be carried out against those responsible for the events described in this recommendation.

More information: <https://goo.su/2uhzlox>

REGARDING VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS TO HEALTH PROTECTION, LIFE, A DIGNIFIED DEATH, AND THE RIGHT OF ACCESS TO HEALTH INFORMATION

CNDH issued a recommendation to the head of Prevention and Social Reintegration of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection. It requested that they collaborate in registering victims in the National Victims Registry, provide them with psychological and/or thanatological care, if required, and design and implement a training process for personnel assigned to the Technical Directorate of CEFERESO No. 14 "CPS DURANGO" in Gómez Palacio, particularly public servants in the Medical Services Area, to develop knowledge, skills, and abilities related to the duty to guarantee the human right to dignified treatment, personal integrity, and equality and non-discrimination for persons deprived of liberty with terminal illnesses who require palliative care, and to form a multidisciplinary team to establish and formalize guidelines and pathways for comprehensive medical care, and where appropriate palliative care, for terminally ill patients, based on the guidelines of NOM-011-SSA3-2014 Criteria for the care of terminally ill patients through palliative care.

More information: <https://goo.su/2uhzlox>

RECOMENDACION

03/2026

REGARDING SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF HUMAN RIGHTS, PERSONAL INTEGRITY, AND THE RIGHT TO BE TREATED WITH DIGNITY, DUE TO CRUEL, INHUMANE, AND DEGRADING TREATMENT BY MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE SECRETARIAT, THE FORMER PUBLIC SECURITY SECRETARIAT OF THE STATE OF BAJA CALIFORNIA, AND THE FORMER MUNICIPAL PUBLIC SECURITY DIRECTORATE OF TIJUANA, BAJA CALIFORNIA

The CNDH issued a recommendation to the heads of the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Public Safety of the State of Baja California, and the Mayor's Office of the City of Tijuana, Baja California. It requested that they collaborate with the Executive Commission for Victim Assistance to register the victim in the National Victims Registry; provide psychological care, if required, which must be provided free of charge, immediately, at a time and place accessible to the victim, with their consent, following clear and sufficient information provided by specialized professional staff. Furthermore, it requested that they cooperate in monitoring the investigation file to be opened as a result of the complaint that this National Commission will file with the Attorney General's Office, regarding the events that occurred to the detriment of the victim, and that they issue a circular requesting that all activities carried out in connection with the arrest and presentation to the respective authority be conducted in strict compliance with the human rights recognized in the Constitution and international treaties.

More information: <https://goo.su/wDXaQx>

UNCONSTITUTIONALITY ACTIONS

Unconstitutionality actions filed during January 2026

During this month, the National Human Rights Commission filed 19 constitutional challenges, challenging 121 general regulations.



1. On January 13, 2026, a constitutional challenge (1/2026) was filed with the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (SCJN) against Articles 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 120, sections XXXIII, XXXV, XL, XLVI, 125, sections IV and V, 127, sections I, II, III, and IV, and 128, section I, subsection a), in the regulatory portion “until the age of 18,” VIII, and XVIII, of the Durango State Finance Law. This is because they violate the rights to legal certainty, identity, and access to public information, as well as the principles of gratuity, proportionality, and equity in contributions.
2. On January 15, 2026, a constitutional challenge (2/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the revenue laws of eight municipalities in the state of Michoacán for the 2026 fiscal year, on the grounds that they violate the right of access to public information and the principle of free access to information.
3. On January 15, 2026, a constitutional challenge (3/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the revenue laws of seven municipalities in the state of Michoacán for the 2026 fiscal year, on the grounds that they violate the right of access to public information and the principle of free access to information.
4. On January 19, 2026, a constitutional challenge (4/2026) was filed with the SCJN against Article 239 b, penultimate and last paragraphs, of the Criminal Code of the State of Guanajuato, on the grounds that they violate the rights of access to justice and the obligation to respect, promote, protect, and guarantee human rights.
5. On January 19, 2026, a constitutional challenge (5/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the Durango Municipality Revenue Law for the 2026 fiscal year, on the grounds that they violate the rights to legal certainty, access to public information, the principles of specificity applicable to administrative sanctions, free access to public information, and legality.
6. On January 19, 2026, a constitutional challenge (6/2026) was filed with the SCJN against Articles 248, Section V, and 249, Section I, in the regulatory portion “or public versions of documents” of the Mexico City Tax Code. This is because they violate the right of access to information and the principles of tax proportionality and gratuity.
7. On January 19, 2026, a constitutional challenge (7/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the revenue laws of 13 municipalities in the state of Puebla for the 2026 fiscal year, on the grounds that they violate the right to legal certainty and the principles of tax legality, proportionality, and fairness.
8. On January 19, 2026, a constitutional challenge (8/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the revenue laws of 12 municipalities in the state of Michoacán for the 2026 fiscal year, on the grounds that they violate the right of access to public information and the principle of free access to information.
9. On January 21, 2026, a constitutional challenge (9/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the revenue laws of eight municipalities in the state of Michoacán for the 2026 fiscal year, on the grounds that they violate the right of access to public information and the principle of free access to information.
10. On January 21, 2026, a constitutional challenge (10/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the revenue laws of eight municipalities in the state of Michoacán for the 2026 fiscal year, on the grounds that they violate the right of access to public information and the principle of free access to information.
11. On January 23, 2026, a constitutional challenge (16/2026) was filed with the SCJN against Articles 97, last

- paragraph, 100, 101, in the normative portion “or definitively,” 102, 106, in the normative portion “and National Code of Criminal Procedure,” 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 194, first paragraph, 224, second paragraph, sections I and II [except subsection d)], and 246, sections III, XII, XIII, and XVIII, 273, section IV, and 383, second paragraph, of Code Number 490 for the municipality of Cuitlahuac, State of Veracruz de Ignacio de la Llave. The foregoing because they violate the rights to equality and non-discrimination, access to public office, legal certainty, identity, as well as the principles of proportionality in contributions, exact application of criminal law, proportionality of penalties, presumption of innocence, guilt in criminal matters, free birth registration, and legality.
12. On January 23, 2026, a constitutional challenge (17/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the revenue laws of 10 municipalities in the state of Chihuahua for the 2026 fiscal year, as it violated the right to legal certainty, as well as freedom of assembly and the principles of tax proportionality, tax equity, legality, and proportionality of penalties.
 13. On January 23, 2026, a constitutional challenge (18/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the revenue laws of 10 municipalities in the state of Michoacán for the 2026 fiscal year, on the grounds that they violate the right of access to public information and the principle of free access to information.
 14. On January 26, 2026, a constitutional challenge (23/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the revenue laws of 10 municipalities in the state of Aguascalientes for the 2026 fiscal year, because they violate the rights to legal certainty and access to public information, the principles of legality, free access to public information, proportionality and equity in contributions, and specificity applicable to administrative sanctions.
 15. On January 26, 2026, a constitutional challenge (24/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the revenue laws of nine municipalities in the state of Chihuahua for the 2026 fiscal year, because it violates the right to legal certainty, as well as freedom of assembly and the principles of legality and proportionality of sanctions.
 16. On January 26, 2026, a constitutional challenge (25/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the revenue laws of five municipalities in the state of Sonora for the 2026 fiscal year, as they violate the rights to legal certainty and equality and the prohibition of discrimination, together with freedom of assembly and the principles of legality and specificity applicable to administrative sanctions.
 17. On January 29, 2026, a constitutional challenge (27/2026) was filed with the SCJN against Article 67, Section I, of the Finance Law for the State of Coahuila de Zaragoza, on the grounds that it violates the right to identity, the principle of free birth registration, and the obligation to respect, promote, protect, and guarantee human rights.
 18. On January 29, 2026, a constitutional challenge (28/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the revenue laws of seven municipalities in the state of Guerrero for the 2026 fiscal year. This was because they violate the right of access to public information, as well as the principles of free access to public information and proportionality and equity in contributions.
 19. January 29, 2026, a constitutional challenge (29/2026) was filed with the SCJN against various articles of the revenue laws of eight municipalities in the state of Hidalgo for the 2026 fiscal year, on the grounds that they violate the right to legal certainty, the principles of proportionality and equity in taxation, and the principles of legal reservation and legality.

PRESS RELEASES

**RIGHT OF
REPLY**

JANUARY 9, 2026

CNDH and Leche para el Bienestar agree to sign an agreement to strengthen the human right to food

The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) and Leche para el Bienestar held a working meeting with the aim of agreeing on a collaboration agreement aimed at strengthening the promotion, dissemination, and training in human rights, particularly regarding the human right to food, for the benefit of millions of Mexicans.

The president of the CNDH, Rosario Piedra Ibarra, pointed out that the right to adequate food is a fundamental human right, essential for the comprehensive development of individuals and for the creation of conditions of well-being, especially for those facing situations of vulnerability.

For his part, the head of Leche para el Bienestar, Antonio Talamantes Geraldo, emphasized that, through the forthcoming agreement, the institution seeks to reinforce its commitment to guaranteeing access to quality food, with full respect for and promotion of human rights.

During the meeting, the general guidelines for drafting the agreement were defined, along with possible training activities for Leche para el Bienestar staff nationwide and ways to raise awareness of the importance of human rights among its more than 7 million beneficiaries.

Leche para el Bienestar operates the Social Milk Supply Program, through which it distributes liquid and powdered milk fortified with iron, zinc, and folic acid, and enriched with vitamins A, C, D, B2, and B12. In this way, the institution contributes to the effective exercise of the human right to food and to strengthening the health of the beneficiary population.

With this meeting, the CNDH reaffirms its willingness to work in coordination with Mexican government institutions to advance the development of agreements that promote a culture of respect, protection, and guarantee of human rights, always prioritizing actions in favor of the most disadvantaged sectors of the country.

We defend the people!

More information: <https://goo.su/AX6NnRF>

Guerrero City Council rejects recommendation from State Commission

Due to the violation of the rights to legality and access to non-judicial protection of human rights of two individuals, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) issued Recommendation 145/2025 to the Honorable City Council of Copala and the Human Rights Commission of the State of Guerrero (CDHEG).

Based on the complaint filed on May 19, 2020, against the municipal president of Copala, the CDHEG determined that the rights to non-discrimination and equality had been violated, since a member of the City Council disclosed the illness and death of a person due to COVID-19, thereby encouraging discrimination against them by neighbors and residents of the community where they lived. For this reason, the CDHEG issued Recommendation 023/2021 on April 12, 2021.

Given that on May 26, 2021, the Copala City Council did not accept the resolution, the person who filed the complaint filed an appeal on June 30, 2021, which was forwarded to the CNDH.

The comprehensive analysis of the facts carried out by this National Commission shows that the reports submitted and the arguments put forward by the municipal authority do not contain any elements that justify the rejection of Recommendation 023/2021. On the contrary, the response of said authority was based on generic denials and assessments that do not invalidate the evidence gathered by the State Commission or the applicable human rights standards.

On the other hand, this National Commission observed that, while it is true that the State Commission adequately substantiated and justified its recommendation, since it applied a human rights perspective and analyzed all the evidence presented, which proved the violation of human rights to the detriment of the victims, it is also true that some of the recommendations are inconsistent and excessive, in addition to encroaching on legal aspects that do not fall within their remit.

In light of these events, the CNDH recommended that the Guerrero State Human Rights Commission instruct those who draft, review, and follow up on recommendations to ensure that future pronouncements are made in accordance with the highest standards of human rights protection, in strict compliance with national and international regulations.

In addition to comprehensive reparations for the damage, the Municipal Presidency of Copala was recommended to cooperate in the proceedings before its Internal Control Body against the public servant responsible, so that the appropriate legal investigation procedures may be initiated and completed and the matter resolved in accordance with the law. In addition, it must provide all management personnel with specialized training in human rights, emphasizing those violated in the events described.

Recommendation 145/2025 has already been duly notified to its addressee and can be consulted on the website. www.cndh.org.mx

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More information: <https://goo.su/RD20C>

RELEASE
08/2026
January 16, 2026

CNDH demands that the Attorney General's Office of the State of Veracruz accept the recommendation of the State Commission

For refusing to accept Recommendation 087/2025 of the Veracruz State Human Rights Commission (CEDHV), which is well-founded and properly motivated, the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) issued Recommendation 142/2025 to the Veracruz State Attorney General's Office (FGE).

Based on a complaint filed on March 19, 2020—which expressed dissatisfaction with irregularities, omissions, and delays in the ministerial investigation initiated in connection with the disappearance of a person—the State Commission found that the FGE had failed to investigate with due diligence, and therefore issued the aforementioned recommendation on September 20, 2024. By official letter, the State Prosecutor's Office informed the CEDHV of its non-acceptance of the recommendation on October 18, 2024, whereupon the person who filed the complaint lodged an appeal with the CNDH, which was received on November 7 of that year.

Based on a thorough analysis of the evidence, this National Commission considers that the statements made by the Prosecutor's Office are not consistent with the pro persona principle, denoting an attitude of indifference and lack of commitment to compliance with the law and the task of non-judicial protection of human rights, given that compliance with the recommendations requires political will and willingness. In view of these facts, the CNDH recommended that the Veracruz Prosecutor's Office fully and emphatically accept the State Commission's recommendation, committing to comply with the points recommended.

Similarly, the State Prosecutor's Office must issue a circular instructing its staff to comply with Recommendation 087/2024 in a timely manner, as well as to collaborate at all times with the State Commission in complying with the recommendations issued to the FGE.

Recommendation 142/2025 has already been duly notified and can be consulted on the website. www.cndh.org.mx

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More information: <https://goo.su/Srn08nw>

CNDH submits 2025 Activity Report and calls for the creation of a National Ombudsman's Office for the Rights of the People

With a call to legalize the model of the National Ombudsman's Office in the Constitution, in order to make its recommendations binding and incorporate preventive measures to avoid violations, the president of the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), Rosario Piedra Ibarra, presented the 2025 Activity Report.

Before legislators who are members of the Permanent Commission of the Congress of the Union, the President emphasized that in the last six years, the CNDH has transformed itself to overcome the merely reactive and testimonial role to which the institution was condemned, in order to assume a more proactive and useful defense of the people, leaving behind bureaucratic privileges and political ties to put people at the center, especially those who have historically been ignored.

She emphasized that autonomy cannot translate into neutrality or distance from the suffering of the people, but must be on the side of the victims, and involves work by the State and a common effort, rejecting the idea of defending human rights to do business or to further agendas unrelated to human rights or, worse still, to the interests of the victims. For this reason, he emphasized, this Commission has, in practice, prioritized prevention and early warning through a National Human Rights Violations Alert System, as well as immediate support and management, maintaining communication with the authorities to point out failures, provide training, and correct problems before damage occurs.

Mexicans do not need to go abroad to defend their rights. Mexican people have a mechanism, stronger than ever, for their defense. The CNDH serves Mexicans with serenity and responsibility, and we will continue to do so. But I also want to make it clear: what you will never see is the CNDH, under my leadership, serving the whims or self-serving agendas of certain actors or political parties. We are indebted to the people, and we abide by their judgment," she remarked.

The President maintained that, during 2025, the CNDH has established itself as one of the National Human Rights Institutions with the greatest coverage, productivity, and efficiency in the world, eliminating practices of corruption, nepotism, or cronyism and applying, instead, the principles of austerity, rationality, and optimization of resources, as well as administrative simplification and the digitization of its services.

Over the past six years, she noted, both the CNDH and the Mexican State have made notable progress in the area of human rights, as between 2020 and 2024 there was a sustained reduction in complaints of serious violations associated with periods of structural violence in the past, as well as an increase in institutional capacity to resolve cases in a timely manner, issue recommendations, and follow up on cases effectively and expeditiously, a trend that continued throughout 2025.

One reality, he said, is that under my leadership, the CNDH serves more people. In 2025, we served 238,917 people and received 145,634 documents, 5.2% less than in 2024, but this represented an increase of 160.8% compared to those registered in 2019. As for the 78,572 written complaints, this was 5.3% more than in 2024 (74,563) and, once assessed, resulted in 18,839 complaint files.

In addition, 156 ordinary or specific recommendations and 29 recommendations for serious violations were issued, which, added to those of the previous five years, bring the total number of recommendations issued during the current administration to 1,426, representing 32.9% of the total number issued in the entire history of the CNDH.

On the other hand, she stated that the CNDH continued to use the tools at its disposal, promoting 87 constitutional challenges. Likewise, 23 precautionary measures were issued throughout the year and 278 supervisory visits were made to prisons (71.6% more than the previous year); while the National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (MNPT) carried out 385 visits to places of deprivation of liberty; at the same time, 4,264 education, training, and capacity-building activities were carried out, with 919,780 participants.

The head of CNDH highlighted the creation of the 2025 National Award for Good Practices in Human Rights, aimed at federal government institutions with the aim of recognizing and encouraging best practices in public policy in this area. She also mentioned the opening of a new regional office in Jalisco, in a context marked by events such as those that occurred at the Izaguirre ranch in Teuchitlán, the file on which is being compiled with a view to issuing a recommendation in the near future; as well as the strategic relocation of the office that operated in La Paz, Baja California Sur, to Mexicali, Baja California, a key point on the border with the United States, to strengthen the care of people in migration status.

All of this, the President emphasized, has been possible because we are convinced and aware that the people's resources belong and must be returned to them. As proof of the latter, this year, the Mexican Congress approved a budget of 1.784 billion pesos for the CNDH, 50 million less than our initial proposal, so the actual increase was 0%, redirecting spending toward substantive activities, that is, actions for promotion and defense

Hence, she urged the Congress of the Union to create the National Ombudsman's Office for the Rights of the People, so that the recommendations become constitutionally binding, as stated in Article 1 since 2011, and, most importantly, to incorporate preventive measures to avoid the occurrence of human rights violations, so that the effectiveness of the CNDH is not measured by the number of complaints it handles and the number of recommendations it issues, but by the number of violations it prevents.

After listening to all the different positions from the political parties, Ms. Piedra Ibarra explained that in 2025, this agency assisted 730 relatives of missing persons and carried out 545 support and assistance activities. In addition, she personally led various working groups with collectives of missing persons, in which the institutional and personal commitment to provide support to the families of victims was reaffirmed, regardless of whether the cases fall under federal or local jurisdiction.

Regarding the allegations made by the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances, she reiterated that, from 2018 to date, the phenomenon of disappearance requires new strategies and approaches to address it, especially since complaints against federal authorities no longer point to direct acts of enforced disappearance, but rather to omissions in the investigation and search, and during 2025, no complaints were received that proved the direct involvement of federal authorities in enforced disappearance, and the few cases where there were indications of intervention by authorities occurred mainly at the municipal level.

Finally, the head of CNDH pointed out that, from the 1,426 recommendations issued during his administration, 74.9% correspond to events that occurred within the last six years, during the previous and current administration. And regarding serious in terms of serious violations, 173 recommendations were issued in 2025, from which 4.5%, or 65 recommendations respond to for serious violations and were issued during the current administration for events that happened during the previous six-year term, and only two from the current administration.

In her speech, Representative Kenia López Rabadán, speaker at president of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Deputies, assured that human rights institutions are not adversaries of the authorities; however, she said, their autonomy and effectiveness are reflected largely in their ability to act independently from public authorities.

"The role of ombudsperson naturally requires a critical, firm, and technically sound position, even when this may be uncomfortable for the authorities, including, of course, this collegiate body. Such discomfort, when present, is a sign that the institution is fulfilling its mandate. The legitimacy of the CNDH is based on its effective commitment to defending human rights, especially those of the most vulnerable people: missing persons, migrants, abused women, indigenous people, journalists, among many others," he said.

The full 2025 Activity Report can be consulted on the website www.cndh.org.mx

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More information: <https://goo.su/5DtJv>

A woman with red hair, wearing a dark jacket, is holding a white document. The document has the text 'INFORME DE ACTIVIDADES' and '2025' printed on it. In the background, a man in a suit and tie is partially visible, wearing a CNDH lanyard.

INFORME DE
ACTIVIDADES
2025

RELEASE
15/2026
January 27, 2026

CNDH urges state CCL to repair damage caused by inadequate legal advice

Following the refusal of the Morelos State Labor Conciliation Center (CCLEM) to accept Recommendation 05/2024, issued on April 1, 2024, by the Morelos State Human Rights Commission, the CNDH addressed Recommendation 150/2025 to that authority.

The victim filed her complaint with the State Commission on October 3, 2023, stating that she had gone to the CCLEM to mediate with the company where she worked for the return of her original documents because they were useful for various procedures; However, staff at the Conciliation Center provided her with incorrect and incomplete information and legal advice, which led her to sign a waiver agreement with the company in exchange for financial compensation, affecting her chances of receiving medical care and other benefits, even though she specified that she had been granted a two-year work disability by the IMSS.

Given these events, the State Commission issued Recommendation 05/2024 in April 2024, which was rejected by the CCLEM on April 12, prompting the victim to file an appeal with the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) in May 2025.

After analyzing the evidence, the National Commission confirmed that the content of the State Commission's recommendation was in accordance with the law but pointed out that it was formulated imprecisely because it was addressed to public servants and not to the head of the Labor Conciliation Center, who is the highest representative of that Center.

Based on the evidence of the violation of the victim's human rights, the CNDH recommended that the CCLEM provide her with medical and psychological care; organize a specialized course on human rights for staff who deal with the public; and follow up on administrative complaints filed against the public servants involved in the events, among other actions.

Recommendation 150/2025 has already been duly notified to its addressee and can be consulted on the website www.cndh.org.mx

We defend the People!

More information: <https://goo.su/iQxP>

The Mexican State reaffirms its commitment to prevent and eradicate torture

The Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment is an international mechanism created under the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, to which Mexico has been a member since 2006. The Subcommittee's objective is to visit different places where people are deprived of their liberty, to strengthen their protection, as well as to advise the State and help strengthen national mechanisms for the prevention of torture.

The Subcommittee holds a preventive mandate and has therefore maintained a constructive dialogue with the competent Mexican authorities, in particular the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Security and Citizen Protection, and the Attorney General's Office, to strengthen the public policies and actions that the Mexican State has undertaken in the matters dictated by the Convention.

During the Subcommittee's visit to Mexico, the representative, María del Carmen Comas-Mata Mira, was accompanied by three members of the Subcommittee and held meetings with representatives from twenty distinct agencies of the Executive, led by the Undersecretary for Multilateral Affairs and Human Rights of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Enrique Ochoa Martínez; the Chair of the Senate Human Rights Commission, Senator Reyna Celeste Ascencio Ortega; and the head of the Unit for the Defense of Human Rights of the Ministry of the Interior, Dr. Froylán Enciso Higuera.

It also held technical meetings with institutions from the three branches of government and autonomous bodies, such as the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, the Congress of the Union, the Attorney General's Office, and the National Human Rights Commission (CNDH), with the aims of discussing progress and challenges in the prevention, investigation, and punishment of torture.

The Subcommittee visited detention centers in different states of the Republic to monitor the situation of people deprived of liberty. Their access was facilitated by the Mexican Government in coordination with state authorities.

Mexico's efforts to eradicate torture are based on constitutional reforms on human rights initiated in 2011, as well as the enactment of the General Law to Prevent, Investigate, and Punish Torture in 2017 and the National Criminal Enforcement Law of 2016. In addition, on February 18, 2025, the National Program to Prevent and Punish Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, or Degrading Treatment or Punishment was published.

The National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (MNPT), chaired by the National Human Rights Commission, complies with the mandate to make periodic visits to places of deprivation of liberty in order to monitor that the authorities and persons in charge of those spaces fulfill their obligation to guarantee dignified treatment to all persons in custody, through proper observation of the safeguards for the prevention of torture and other ill-treatment.

During this visit, the CNDH fulfilled the mandate of the National Mechanism and participated actively throughout the process.

The Mexican State reaffirms its openness and cooperation with international human rights mechanisms, as well as its commitment to guarantee the protection and promotion of the fundamental freedoms of all people in Mexican territory.

More information: <https://goo.su/nh2h>



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