



Human Rights Council
Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review
Forty-fifth session
22 January–2 February 2024

Summary of stakeholders' submissions on Mexico*

Report of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights

I. Background

1. The present report was prepared pursuant to Human Rights Council resolutions 5/1 and 16/21, taking into consideration the periodicity of the universal periodic review and the outcome of the previous review.¹ It is a summary of 47 stakeholders' submissions² for the universal periodic review, presented in a summarized manner owing to word-limit constraints. A separate section is provided for the contribution by the national human rights institution that is accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles.

II. Information provided by the national human rights institution accredited in full compliance with the Paris Principles

2. The National Human Rights Commission (CNDH) urged Mexico to comply with the recommendations of public human rights organizations and to work on preventive actions.³

3. CNDH noted that the institutional framework was insufficient to address political violence, pursue the war on drug trafficking and prevent and resolve cases of disappearance.⁴

4. CNDH called for the gradual withdrawal of soldiers from public security tasks, with the exception of joint tasks with local police related to fighting organized crime and corruption.⁵ CNDH proposed that a public safety policy be developed with the aim of achieving social inclusion and equal opportunities.⁶

5. CNDH expressed the need for a comprehensive policy to combat crime and violence and voiced its support for the proposal made by victims, NGOs and the Ministry of the Interior to adopt a general law to combat attacks on journalists and human rights defenders.⁷

6. CNDH noted that the National Protection Mechanism for Human Rights Defenders and Journalists was overloaded and urged the creation of a new scheme with responsibility shared with state and municipal authorities.⁸

7. CNDH acknowledged the strengthening of the National Search Commission, the establishment of the National Missing Persons System and the introduction of the National

* The present document is being issued without formal editing.



Register of Missing and Disappeared Persons, as well as the development of various legal and operational tools. However, it noted an increase in the number of persons missing as a result of violence and organized crime.⁹

8. CNDH highlighted the National Strategy against Torture and called for the harmonization of the General Act on Torture and the creation of additional Special Prosecutor's Offices to deal with cases of torture and work with the authorities to improve the records kept during the first hours of detention and the tools used for interrogation.¹⁰

9. CNDH called for action to reverse the effects of social precarity by guaranteeing the economic, social, cultural and environmental rights of historically vulnerable population groups.¹¹

10. CNDH called for the harmonization of penalties for femicide in state Codes and for efforts to move towards the recognition of acid attacks as a form of extreme violence against women.¹²

11. CNDH noted the increase in persons with disabilities living in poverty and called for a universal pension and coordination between institutions and civil society organizations.¹³

12. CNDH considered it essential for Afro-Mexican peoples and communities to know their rights and have access to tools with which to defend and protect their rights.¹⁴

13. CNDH suggested considering policies to tackle the smuggling of migrants, trafficking in persons and crimes committed against people on the move.¹⁵

14. CNDH called for a transition from migrant holding centres to comprehensive support centres and for steps to facilitate integration for people who wish to stay in Mexico.¹⁶

III. Information provided by other stakeholders

A. Scope of international obligations¹⁷ and cooperation with human rights mechanisms

15. AI welcomed the ratification of the Escazu Agreement and of the Kampala amendments of the Rome Statute of the ICC.¹⁸ JS32 reported that Mexico had recognised the obligatory nature of the CED's Urgent Actions for all Mexican Institutions.¹⁹ AI and JS29 welcomed the formal recognition of the competence of the UN Committee on Enforced Disappearances.²⁰

16. IACHR-OAS welcomed the accession by Mexico, in 2023, to the Inter-American Convention on Protecting the Human Rights of Older Persons.²¹

17. JS20 reported that Mexico had been examined by various mechanisms in the universal and inter-American human rights system but had not fully and effectively implemented most of the recommendations received.²² It recommended to strengthen the institutional mechanisms responsible for implementing, coordinating, and monitoring decisions and recommendations of international human rights mechanisms, including a cooperation law assigning competencies among the authorities to coordinate efforts and compel compliance.²³

18. JS5 recommended the ratification of the third Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure.²⁴ It also recommended maintaining the Comprehensive System for the Protection of Children and Adolescents (SIPINNA) as a decentralized body under the Ministry of the Interior and increasing its budget.²⁵

B. National human rights framework

Constitutional and legislative framework

19. IACHR-OAS welcomed the reform to the General Act on Enforced Disappearance of Persons creating a national centre for the identification of human remains to coordinate and

implement search and forensic identification strategies. IACHR-OAS called for the centre to be provided with material, human, technical and financial resources.²⁶

20. AI, JS9 and JS29 expressed concern about the 2019 National Law on the Use of force which de facto empowered law enforcement officials to use force after arbitrarily determining whether a protest was unlawful or violent and was ambiguous about weapons permitted during demonstrations, thus having a chilling effect on the right to peaceful assembly.²⁷ JS9 recommended to harmonise national legislation with the UN Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials and the UN Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials.²⁸

21. IACHR-OAS welcomed the entry into force of the General Act on Torture, which provides for the creation of a national register of cases of torture. However, despite the fact that the register should have been launched in 2017, it is still not functioning.

C. Promotion and protection of human rights

1. Implementation of international human rights obligations, taking into account applicable international humanitarian law

Equality and non-discrimination

22. JS16 noted shortcomings in the application of regulations to protect (LGBTI) persons and a lack of legislative harmonization in some states in the areas of gender recognition, equal marriage and conversion therapies. Protocols for the provision of support to LGBTI persons in the areas of justice and health have been developed but their application is not mandatory.²⁹

Right to life, liberty and security of person, and freedom from torture

23. HRW, IACHR-OAS, JS14, JS15, and JS29 stated that disappearances had reached critical levels.³⁰ JS15 indicated that the disappearances of women occur against a backdrop of extreme violence and insecurity, a patriarchal and macho culture, increased levels of organized crime, impunity and an ineffective response by the authorities to offences committed against women.³¹

24. Article 19 noted that, following the adoption of the General Law on the enforced disappearance of persons, a National Registry on the Disappeared, a National Forensic Data bank, a Registry on Non-Identified Dead Persons, a National Grave Registry, and a Detention Registry were created in 2023.³² JS29 and JS32 mentioned deficiencies in these bodies, including operational and structural resources to fulfil their functions, and a forensic crisis.³³

25. Article 19 and IACHR-OAS pointed at a lack of effective and transparent mechanisms that guaranteed the participation of families and of collaboration and accountability among federal, state, and municipal entities in the search and identification of bodies.³⁴ JS2 indicated that Search Commissions were created, however there was a lack of coordination and inter-institutional collaboration between them and Prosecutors' offices.³⁵ JS2 mentioned lack of political will to order investigations, corruption, collusion between criminals and investigating officials, shortage and high turnover of personnel, lack of context analysis and fragmentation of investigations.³⁶ JS15 noted that family members were afraid to report disappearances owing to retaliation from organized crime groups, a lack of information and follow-up, ineffective search protocols, shortcomings in the institutional framework and the lack of a differentiated approach, leading to discrimination against women and stigmatization of victims' family members in Indigenous communities.³⁷ JS32 regretted increased murders, harassment and threats against people searching for missing persons.³⁸ Article 19 recommended to guarantee the permanent participation of relatives of the disappeared in the National Search System.³⁹

26. IACHR-OAS and JS30 recommended establishing mechanisms to initiate immediate searches for missing persons throughout the national territory; strengthening early warning and urgent search mechanisms in cases of disappearances of women and girls and introducing them at the federal, state and municipal levels; and establishing national and transnational

mechanisms for access to justice, searches and the exchange of forensic information in respect of migrants.⁴⁰ PPJG recommended that the Office of the Attorney General conduct campaigns to collect DNA samples from relatives of missing persons and identify bodies in mass graves.⁴¹

27. IACHR-OAS highlighted the installation of the Truth and Access to Justice Commission and the creation of the Special Investigation and Litigation Unit for the case of the disappearance of 43 students from Ayotzinapa, as well as the Unit's focus on the victims.⁴² IACHR-OAS remarked that the investigative body suggests that the attacks on the students and their detention and transfer by state agents and the subsequent handing over of them to members of a criminal group are all part of a single process designed to ensure the students' enforced disappearance.⁴³ IACHR-OAS continues to observe that, despite political support at the highest level, the backdrop hinders the families' right to access to justice and the truth and gives rise to delays in the delivery of documents held by military forces and State intelligence agencies.⁴⁴

28. HRW reported a high homicide rate of 28 per 100,000 in 2021.⁴⁵ JS29 reported widespread violence, corruption, and collusion.⁴⁶ JS14 reported alarming levels of impunity that benefit the perpetrators of torture, extrajudicial killings and forced disappearances, including state agents and criminal organizations when acting in collusion.⁴⁷

29. HRW and AI noted the National Guard's (NG) was heavily influenced by the Armed Forces and had the highest number of complaints of human right violations including 866 civilian deaths from 2019 to 2023.⁴⁸ JS9 highlighted that NG commanders and members are military personnel and the control by the Ministry of Defence (SEDENA), which undermines its civilian character.⁴⁹ JS2, JS29 and IACHR-OAS noted the worrisome expansion of the militarization of public safety and the deployment of military forces in policing, borders and large-scale infrastructure projects.⁵⁰ AI reported that an 2020 executive decree involved the Armed Forces in public security until 2024 and regretted the lack of strategy to demilitarise public security.⁵¹ AI and JS2 recommended to withdraw the Armed Forces from public security by 2028 and to strengthen military accountability to civilian institutions.⁵²

30. IACHR-OAS recommended evaluating the mechanisms for determining the participation and responsibility of security agents in operations that violate human rights and introducing protocols that clarify such participation.⁵³ JS9 recommended adopting a citizen security approach focusing on prevention, community coexistence, human rights, with special protection for women, marginalized groups, and children's best interests.⁵⁴

31. HRW recommended to address the root causes of criminal violence, such as poverty, lack of economic opportunity and social exclusion.⁵⁵

32. JS15 noted the lack of implementation of a gender-sensitive public safety strategy in the fight against organized crime.⁵⁶

33. HRW, JS9, JS19, and JS29 reported widespread torture, with over 15,904 torture complaints filed between 2018 and 2023 and only 30 convictions for torture from 2006 to 2021.⁵⁷ JS19 noted the slow implementation of the General Law against Torture, highlighting the Specialized Prosecutor's Office's passivity and limited resources. JS29 reported the absence of an effective torture prosecution policy.⁵⁸ JS19 recommended creating a National Programme for implementing anti-torture public policies with civil society and victim involvement.⁵⁹ HRW recommended the effective investigation and prosecution of torture allegations and prevention campaigns targeting soldiers, police, and prosecutors.⁶⁰

34. HRW expressed concerns about prolonged and arbitrary detention, driven by expanded mandatory detention criteria in a 2019 law.⁶¹ JS9 reported military abuses during detentions.⁶²

35. AI, JS7, JS14, and HRW regretted the "arraigo" detention despite IACHR rulings.⁶³ HRW recommended repealing arraigo and mandatory pre-trial detention laws in line with international human rights standards.⁶⁴

Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law

36. JS14 stated that corruption is deeply embedded in the political and socioeconomic system and encourages structural impunity.⁶⁵ It recommended adopting a policy of preventive criminal prosecution that addresses corruption and human rights violations and incorporates legal pluralism, intercultural, anti-racist, anti-colonial, gender and intersectional perspectives.⁶⁶

37. HRW expressed concern over authorities' failure to investigate or prosecute most crimes. The 2018 reform to make the Attorney-General's office independent and accountable to victims was not properly implemented.⁶⁷

38. JS14 noted the lack of autonomy of the Attorney General and the cessation of dialogue with victims and civil society. It also referred to structural problems with regard to organization, budget, human and material resources and infrastructure.⁶⁸

39. JS9 reported serious obstacles for accountability of human rights violations committed by the military against civilians, including lack of investigation of chain of command responsibility, simultaneous investigations by the military and civilian jurisdictions; difficulty for members of the Armed Forces to testify as defendants or witnesses; altered crime scenes and false statements; and slow investigations and weaknesses in evidence-gathering.⁶⁹

40. JS14 reported abuse of the summary trial procedure in the judicial system, making it easier to engage in torture and ill-treatment and to conceal any abuse of unofficial pretrial detention.⁷⁰ AHR recommended to enact laws to oversee and hold state and municipal police accountable, strengthening mechanisms for police accountability concerning complicity with drug cartels and gender-based violence.⁷¹

41. JS19 reported that prisons create hostile environments for detainees leading to incidents of violence and torture during raids with the NG.⁷² JS7 regretted the lack of a national plan for social reintegration and shortcomings in health, education and differentiated approaches for people living in vulnerable contexts, such as women, Indigenous persons and sexually diverse persons. It expressed concern about the privatization of detention centres and the living conditions in such centres.⁷³ It recommended promoting cross-cutting, differentiated and intersectional public policies to improve the conditions of persons deprived of their liberty.⁷⁴

Fundamental freedoms and the right to participate in public and political life

42. ADF, JS22 and ECLJ expressed concern about rising violence and social hostility targeting religious leaders and Christians by criminal groups and drug cartels, to socially destabilize communities⁷⁵ and a deterioration of the situation of Christians since 2020.⁷⁶ ADF recommended to prevent violence against religious communities and protect religious leaders from violent attacks, threats, and harassment.⁷⁷ It further recommended prompt and effective investigations of attacks on religious leaders and places of worship, ensuring accountability for perpetrators and justice for victims.⁷⁸

43. JS29 noted the deteriorating civic space and risks to human rights defenders, freedom of expression, and delegitimization of civil society, journalists, and international bodies by the federal Executive.⁷⁹ UPR BCU recommended to ensure that freedom of expression is upheld across the country, by educating authorities on the relevant international and regional protections.⁸⁰

44. AI, Article 19, and JS29 expressed concern about killings of journalists and continued intimidation and harassment of those covering politics, corruption, security, violence, and human rights.⁸¹ AI and Article 19 highlighted inadequate investigations and widespread impunity.⁸² Article 19 highlighted the recurring gender component in digital attacks on women journalists, leading to self-censorship.⁸³

45. JS30 emphasized that Mexico is the most violent country for environmental defenders, more than 54 of whom have been murdered.⁸⁴ JS15 reported discrimination, threats, harassment and stigmatization directed at female human rights defenders in

Guerrero.⁸⁵ JS4 and JS30 noted the vulnerability of defenders working in the areas of Indigenous rights and the environment.⁸⁶

46. Article 19 noted the National Protection Mechanism's reluctance to develop effective integral public policies to prevent and protect journalists.⁸⁷ JS29 and JS26 noted structural deficiencies in the Mechanism, including delays, inadequate risk analysis, lack of human rights perspective, and insufficient inter-institutional coordination.⁸⁸ JS17 mentioned the Working Group that meets regularly to prioritize recommendations for implementing protection plans, in particular the role of Espacio OSC.⁸⁹ AI and JS26 recommended allocating sufficient resources and personnel to the mechanism.⁹⁰

47. AI reported a trend of criminalizing social leaders and human rights defenders through vague charges or fabricated cases, limited access to justice, lengthy legal processes, and constant threats of incarceration.⁹¹ JS32 and JS30 recommended adopting and implementing a comprehensive public policy for the protection of human rights defenders, with a gender perspective and comprehensive measures.⁹²

48. JS26 noted ongoing harassment and threats against lawyers handling cases against multinational companies, governmental institutions, and criminal organizations which are not adequately investigated.⁹³

49. AI, JS8, and JS29 reported violations against peaceful protesters, including stigmatization, repression, arbitrary detentions, disproportionate use of force, threats, digital harassment, lack of due process, impunity, gender-based abuse and sexual violence against women.⁹⁴ JS8 referred to rape, threats of rape, forced nudity, and sexual harassment against women protesters, along with enforced disappearances.⁹⁵ AI and JS8 recommended conducting thorough and impartial investigations of human rights violations, with a gender and intersectional perspective, during and after protests and ensuring access to justice and full reparation for victims.⁹⁶

Right to privacy

50. JS11 noted the legal framework established various surveillance powers by different authorities.⁹⁷ JS11 reported irregularities in acquiring and using surveillance technologies including opaque and inadequate regulation.⁹⁸ JS11 recommended adopting a moratorium on the sale, acquisition, transfer, and use of surveillance technology.⁹⁹ JS11 also recommended repealing existing legislation and avoiding new laws that do not meet international human rights standards.¹⁰⁰

51. Article 19, JS29, JS11 and JS17 reported targeted surveillance using the Pegasus spyware against journalists and human rights defenders.¹⁰¹ Article 19 recommended a comprehensive investigation into Pegasus spyware use, accountability for rights violations, redress for victims and preventive measures.¹⁰² JS9 recommended the immediate cessation of unlawful surveillance by the Armed Forces, and called for independent investigations into violations ensuring truth, justice, and reparation for victims.¹⁰³

52. JS11 highlighted the absence of controls and safeguards in surveillance operations, such as prior judicial authorization and effective oversight.¹⁰⁴ They emphasized the need to prohibit military authorities from surveying civilians and non-military targets.¹⁰⁵

Prohibition of all forms of slavery, including trafficking in persons

53. JS3 noted that the law on trafficking in persons does not adequately distinguish between consensual sex work and trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation, which, combined with police and administrative corruption, has resulted in widespread abuses and the misuse of the law to target sex workers.¹⁰⁶ It remarked that sex workers who report trafficking are routinely ignored.¹⁰⁷

Right to work and to just and favourable conditions of work

54. JS1 observed that there are obstacles limiting women's participation in the labour market, including a lack of access to reliable childcare services and issues related to working conditions and social norms.¹⁰⁸ It also noted the existence of discrimination against Indigenous women and limited job opportunities for them owing to geographic location and

limited access to education.¹⁰⁹ JS1 recommended stepping up efforts to promote gender equality.¹¹⁰

Right to an adequate standard of living

55. JS29 mentioned the reduction of inequality as a central issue on the governments agenda but that poverty continues to a determinant factor.¹¹¹ JS10 stated poverty and extreme poverty significantly impacts indigenous peoples and the State has failed to guarantee an adequate standard of living for them.¹¹²

Right to health

56. JS1 provided information on inequalities in access to health care, the lack of effective coordination in medical care and public health and budget shortfalls that affect the quality of services.¹¹³ JS1 recommended adopting all necessary measures to improve the quality of public health and increase health-care spending and access to health care.¹¹⁴

57. HRW welcomed the 2021 Supreme Court ruling declaring the absolute criminalization of abortion unconstitutional.¹¹⁵ However, access remains limited in 21 of the 32 states. HRW recommended harmonizing laws nationwide to align with Supreme Court rulings, decriminalizing abortion, and ensuring free, safe, and legal access for everyone.¹¹⁶

Right to education

58. Broken Chalk (BC) noted that despite efforts to invest on education, low levels of investment, a substantial educational gap between different socioeconomic groups and slow integration of technology in education persist.¹¹⁷ BC and CEAT recommended to prioritise and increase investment on education, reduce dropouts and ensure equal access to education regardless of ethnicity and gender and design systems and programs for indigenous communities.¹¹⁸

59. JS1 noted the school dropout rate resulting from the economic crisis, the lack of arrangements for learning formats other than in-person lessons and the limited educational opportunities for girls due to macho sociocultural norms.¹¹⁹ It also observed lower schooling rates in Indigenous communities. It recommended guaranteeing free, inclusive, high-quality education without discrimination, providing financial support to low-income families and taking effective measures to reduce school dropout rates, especially in Indigenous and rural communities.¹²⁰

Development, the environment, and business and human rights

60. JS14 and JS29 pointed out the impunity enjoyed by large companies, the lack of effective regulations to hold them accountable for human rights violations and the reparation of damage caused to peasant, rural, Indigenous and Afro-Mexican communities.¹²¹ JS14 recommended developing a regulatory framework in consultation with affected persons and civil society to establish corporate accountability, including human rights due diligence and effective mechanisms to prevent and remedy violations.¹²²

61. JS29 expressed concern about the degradation of the rainforest, the loss of biodiversity and the expropriation of socially owned lands for tourism, urban, agroindustrial, energy and hydrocarbon projects that give rise to pollution, environmental deterioration and health problems.¹²³

62. Article 19 noted obstacles to access environmental information and citizen participation on projects, such as the “Tren Maya” and “Corredor Transistmico,” impacting indigenous and afro-mexican communities.¹²⁴ It recommended ensuring compliance with obligations for environmental information access and participation, with an intercultural, gender-sensitive approach, in alignment with the Escazú Agreement.¹²⁵

2. Rights of specific persons or groups

Women

63. AI reported that gender-based violence continued to rise since 2018, with at least 20,292 feminicides from 2018–2023. Despite the Gender-based Violence against Women Alert activated in 22 states, impunity in the investigations remained unabated.¹²⁶ IACHR-OAS and AHR expressed concern about the increase in gender-based violence, especially the disappearances of women, girls and adolescents in the context of femicide, sexual violence and trafficking in persons.¹²⁷ PPJG recommended the establishment of an alert system for gender-based violence and the creation of state programmes to prevent and deal with cases of disappearance.¹²⁸

64. IACHR-OAS and JS25 highlighted persistent challenges in the investigation of femicides and other forms of gender-based violence, as well as in the search for missing women and girls and in investigations into such disappearances.¹²⁹

65. AI recommended an investigation into failures in criminal probes related to violence against women. JS12 echoed this recommendation emphasizing the collection, analysis, and prompt publication of data explaining the absence of convictions and examining the relationship between perpetrators and victims.¹³⁰

66. AHR recommended to allocate resources to ensure women victims of violence have access to specialized assistance and services, including mental health support, affordable housing, childcare, legal aid, and job opportunities.¹³¹ AHR emphasized the need for awareness campaigns on domestic violence and gender-related power dynamics.¹³²

67. JS28 requested to adopt a national public policy that is intersectional for the prevention, care and eradication, punishment, and reparation of violence against women, allocating sufficient resources and reduces inequality gaps.¹³³ JS28 recommended ensuring a budget increase for programs and instances of comprehensive care for women and girls, especially for attention to victims of violence.¹³⁴

Children

68. JS5 recommended criminalizing the recruitment and use of children and adolescents by criminal groups as an independent crime, recognizing them as victims eligible for aid, comprehensive reparation, and compensation.¹³⁵

69. JS5 recommended improved coordination among federal and local Procuradurías de Protección de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes, the National System for the Integral Development of the Family (DIF System), and the National Migration Institute (INM) to promptly direct children and adolescents to special protection processes.¹³⁶

70. Fundación PAS expressed concern about Internet-based sexual violence against children and adolescents and recommended that the highest authorities engage on the issue, together with Te Protejo Mexico, a virtual hotline for reporting material depicting child sexual abuse.¹³⁷

71. JS13 recommended the development of a national strategy that addresses the structural causes behind child, early and forced marriages and unions.¹³⁸

Persons with disabilities

72. Documenta highlighted persistent issues related to the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of People with Disabilities in Mexico¹³⁹ and emphasized the need to recognise people with disabilities as equals before the law and amending penal legislation depriving of liberty based on disability.¹⁴⁰

73. Documenta recommended the removal of “interdiction” from civil legislation across all states and abolishing the use of deprivation of liberty based on disability in criminal legislation and forced treatment for individuals unfit to stand trial.¹⁴¹ Documenta further proposed establishing a working group to review cases of disabled individuals deprived of liberty, aiming to secure compensation for involuntary and disability-based committals.¹⁴²

74. HRW reported persistent challenges despite 2022 amendments to the General Health Act, granting the right to mental health community support and prohibiting involuntary treatment. HRW urged full harmonization of state and federal laws, ensuring legal capacity for everyone aged 18 and older, supporting decision-making, and assisting people in psychiatric facilities to live independently within their communities.¹⁴³

Indigenous peoples and minorities

75. JS27 reported the lack of official recognition of Indigenous Peoples, the expropriation of their traditional territories and the lack of consultations with Indigenous communities or free, prior and informed consent against a backdrop of drug-related violence, which has resulted in massive violations of individual and collective human rights, such as internal displacement, lack of drinking water and food, high rates of maternal mortality, child malnutrition, degradation of property and difficulties in fully enjoying their culture.¹⁴⁴

76. JS27 and JS10 denounced systematic racism, exploitation, collusion, corruption and State negligence and ineffectiveness in guaranteeing minimum living conditions.¹⁴⁵

77. JS4 highlighted challenges in shaping appropriate practices for the regulation of consultation processes, which do not adhere to international principles and standards.¹⁴⁶

78. JS6, JS25 and JS29 drew attention to the expansion of extractive agribusiness in the territories of Mayan communities on the basis of promises of employment generation and development.¹⁴⁷ These megaprojects are lacking in environmental oversight, are based on substandard environmental impact studies, cause pollution and have ineffective waste management strategies.¹⁴⁸ Article 19 reported complaints filed by Mayan Communities in Yucatan due to the affectations to the environment and water by pig farms without free, prior, and informed consultation.¹⁴⁹

79. JS10, JS29 and JS27 recommended recognizing Indigenous Peoples and communities as rights holders, designing inclusive public policies developed in collaboration with Indigenous Peoples to guarantee their territorial rights, aligning socioenvironmental regulations with the Escazú Agreement and refraining from planning, building and operating projects in Indigenous territory without the prior consent of communities.¹⁵⁰

80. JS14 reported resistance on the part of the judiciary in recognizing and respecting Indigenous jurisdiction.¹⁵¹ JS14 recommended adopting a policy of recognition of Indigenous jurisdiction in all areas of prosecutors' offices, public defender services and the judiciary.¹⁵²

81. IACHR-OAS emphasized the need to adopt the necessary measures to fully guarantee the self-determination and autonomy of peoples, with their broad participation.¹⁵³

82. HRW reported that staff at immigration checkpoints often target people who are Black, Brown, or Indigenous, including indigenous Mexicans and afro-Mexicans, who are frequently detained, harassed or wrongfully deported. It recommended to repeal the provision allowing immigration agents to conduct racially discriminatory immigration checks in the country.¹⁵⁴

Lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons

83. JS16 reported little or no progress in the implementation of recommendations related to LGBTI persons. JS16 and JS21 reported violence and discrimination against LGBTI persons in Mexico, including murder, disappearances, physical and psychological abuse, threats and extortion, with limited data available.¹⁵⁵ JS14 reported that transgender persons are frequently targeted, with an average of 80 hate crimes annually.¹⁵⁶ JS15 noted the lack of records on disappearances of LGBTI persons and recommended recording such cases separately and updating data on gender-based violence.¹⁵⁷ In the area of labour, JS16 mentioned precarity and microviolence and recommended establishing quotas for LGBTI persons in public employment.¹⁵⁸

84. JS16 and JS21 expressed concern about the lack of health policies for LGBTI persons, as well as about prejudice, stigmatization and discriminatory practices by staff or officials of public institutions, and recommended turning protocols on support for the LGBTI population into mandatory standards.¹⁵⁹

85. JS16 reported violence in schools affecting performance and dropout rates among LGBTI students and recommended designing campaigns to raise awareness among educational authorities of anti-LGBTI discrimination and bullying.¹⁶⁰ It also recommended designing campaigns to raise awareness among educational authorities to address discrimination and harassment based on sexual orientation and gender identity.¹⁶¹

Migrants, refugees and asylum-seekers

86. HRW regretted the government's continued collaboration in immigration deterrence policies that rely on detaining people in overcrowded, unsanitary, and dangerous immigration detention centres, and that abuses against migrants and asylum seekers remained a serious problem.¹⁶² It reported pressure by authorities to agree to "assisted return", discouragement from applying for asylum, failure to inform detainees' families and denial of phones.¹⁶³ IACHR-OAS also reported a lack of legal assistance, insufficient medical care, food and hygiene problems, difficulties in obtaining access to asylum procedures, repression of human rights protests, sexual abuse, corporal punishment and verbal and physical aggression in migrant holding centres and short-stay facilities for migrants.

87. JS19 reported that Mexico's immigration policy follows a national security approach as opposed to one focused on human rights protection and that migrants are often victims of prolonged and indefinite periods of detention and uncommunication.¹⁶⁴ IACHR-OAS, JS29, JS33 and JS23 referred to the involvement of the National Guard in the increased detention of people on the move, with allegations of human rights violations affecting especially women and girls.¹⁶⁵

88. JS33 highlighted violence against refugees, migrants and the LGBTI population,¹⁶⁶ as well as discrimination in education and health care.¹⁶⁷ JS19 and IACHR-OAS deplored the fire that killed 40 people in a detention centre in 2023.¹⁶⁸

89. JS14 reported that no judgments have been finalized in connection with cases of forced disappearance, kidnapping, homicide and other crimes in the context of massacres of migrants.¹⁶⁹

90. JS33 mentioned racism, xenophobia, discrimination and classism against refugees and migrants.¹⁷⁰ It recommended creating specific programmes to reduce these problems through social inclusion and activities aimed at peaceful coexistence.¹⁷¹

91. HRW referred to the agreement with the United States, since 2019, expelling non-Mexican migrants and asylum seekers to Mexico; Many of which suffered serious abuses by criminal groups, Mexican authorities, and immigration agents, including sexual assault, robbery, kidnapping, and extortion, which authorities refuse to investigate.¹⁷² HRW recommended adequate funding for the Commission for Refugee Assistance to investigate and prosecute abuse allegations, allowing detained or expelled migrants to apply for refugee status, ending expulsion agreements, and ensuring detained migrants can communicate with family and are included in the National Detention Registry.¹⁷³

92. JS23 recommended rigorous and timely investigations into human rights violations against migrants, including establishing a Public Defense Office and district courts specializing in human mobility to control immigrant detention.¹⁷⁴

93. JS23 reported the need to harmonize Migration law to limit detention for immigration reasons to 36 hours, banning vulnerable individuals in need of international protection from detention in migration stations.¹⁷⁵ It also stressed the importance of providing information in multiple languages and access to legal representation.¹⁷⁶

Internally displaced persons

94. JS33 mentioned that the causes of internal displacement include organized crime, territorial disputes, drug trafficking, violence, fear for one's life, religious and political conflicts and natural phenomena.¹⁷⁷

95. JS27 raised the issue of displaced Indigenous populations who are without access to suitable, rapid, accessible and effective judicial remedies.¹⁷⁸

Notes

¹ [A/HRC/36/9](#) and the addendum [A/HRC/36/9/Add.1](#), [A/HRC/40/2](#).

² The stakeholders listed below have contributed information for this summary; the full texts of all original submissions are available at: www.ohchr.org (one asterisk denotes a national human rights institution with A status).

*Civil society**Individual submissions:*

ADF International	ADF International, Geneva (Switzerland)
AHR	Advocates for Human Rights, Minneapolis, (United States of America);
AI	Amnesty International, London (United Kingdom);
Article 19 Mx	Article 19 Mexico and Central America, Mexico City (Mexico);
Broken Chalk	The Stitching Broken Chalk, Amsterdam (Netherlands)
CEAT	Centro de Estudios Afromexicanos Tembemebe A.C, Mazatepec, Morelos (Mexico);
CNDH de Mexico	CNDH de Mexico, Mexico City (Mexico);
Documenta	Documenta análisis y acción para la justicia social (Mexico City (Mexico);
ECLJ	The European Centre for Law and Justice, Strasbourg (France);
Fundacion PAS	Fundacion Personas con Abuso Sexual de Guadalajara A.C, Guadalajara (Mexico);
GIRE	Grupo de Informacion en Reproducción Elegida, Mexico (Mexico);
HRW	Human Rights Watch, Geneva (Switzerland);
IACHR-OAS	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights – Organization of American State, Washington D (United States of America);
UNCT Mexico	UN Country Team Mexico, Mexico City (Mexico);
UNESCO org	UNESCO, Geneva (Switzerland);
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Geneva (Switzerland);
UPR BCU	The UPR Project at BCU, Birmingham (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland).

Joint submissions:

JS1	Joint submission 1 submitted by: IIMA – Istituto Internazionale Maria Ausiliatrice, International Volunteerism Organisation for Women, Education, Development (VIDES International), Instituto de las Hijas de María Auxiliadora, Provincia N.S. de Guadalupe – (México) City (Country);
JS2	Joint submission 2 submitted by: Movimiento por Nuestros Desaparecidos en México, Agrupación de Mujeres Organizadas por los Ejecutados, Secuestrados y Desaparecidos de Nuevo León (AMORES), Amor, esperanza y lucha, Zacatecas, Ángeles de pie por ti, Armadillos Rastreadores Ensenada, Asociación Comité de Familiares Migrantes Fallecidos y Desaparecidos el Salvador (COFAMIDE), Asociación Unidos por los Desaparecidos A.C., Buscadoras Guanajuato, Buscadoras Huatabampo, Sonora, BUSCAME (Buscando Desaparecidos México), Buscando a Nuestros Desaparecidos y Desaparecidas en Veracruz, Buscándote Con Amor Estado de México, Búsqueda Colectiva Coatzacoalcos Zona Sur, Búsqueda de Familiares Regresando a Casa Morelos A.C., Caminando por los ausentes de Tamaulipas, Comité de Familiares de Migrantes Desaparecidos del Centro de Honduras (Cofamicenh), Comité de Familiares de

Migrantes Fallecidos y Desaparecidos de El Salvador (Cofamide), Colectivo Alondras Unidas en Búsqueda y Justicia de Nuestros Desaparecidos, Colectivo BCS Sin Ellos No, Colectivo Colibrí, Colectivo Buscando el camino hacia ti A.C., Colectivo de esposas y familiares de agentes de seguridad estatales desaparecidos por los militares en Culiacán en 1977, Colectivo de Familiares y Amigos Desaparecidos en Tamaulipas, Colectivo 21 de Mayo, Colectivo Familias Unidas en contra de la Impunidad, Colectivo justicia y esperanza de San Luis de la Paz, Guanajuato, Colectivo Madres en Búsqueda Belén González, Colectivo Solicito Veracruz A.C., Comité Familias Unidas de Chiapas Buscando a Nuestros Migrantes Desaparecidos “Junax Ko’tantik”, De Frente Hasta Encontrarte A.C., Desaparecidos Justicia A.C., Querétaro, Deudos y Defensores por la Dignidad de nuestros Desaparecidos, Familia Desaparecidos Orizaba – Córdoba, Familiares Caminando por Justicia, Familiares en búsqueda María Herrera Poza Rica Veracruz, Familias De Acapulco en Busca de sus Desaparecidos A.C., Familias unidas en busca de una esperanza Zacatecas, Familias Unidas por la Verdad y la Justicia, Fuerzas Unidas por Nuestros Desaparecidos En Nuevo León, Fundación Girasoles Encontrados, Familias Unidas por Nuestros Desaparecidos Jalisco (FUNDEJ), Fuerzas Unidas por Nuestros Desaparecidos en Coahuila (FUUNDEC), Fuerzas Unidas por Nuestros Desaparecidos en México (FUUNDEM), Guerreras Buscadoras de Cajeme, Guerreras buscadoras de Sonora, Guerreras en busca de nuestros tesoros A.C., Hasta encontrarte, Independientes de Jalisco, Juntos por Hidalgo, Justicia y Dignidad Veracruz, Las Rastreadoras del Fuerte, Madres en búsqueda Coatzacoalcos, Madres unidas por nuestros hijos San Fernando, Oaxaqueños buscando a los nuestros A.C., Mariposas Destellando Buscando Corazones y Justicia Nacional, Por Amor a Ellxs, Proyecto de Búsqueda, Por Amor te busco, Rastreadoras de Cabo San Lucas, Rastreadoras de Ciudad Obregón, Rastreadoras de Los Mochis Uniendo Familias, Rastreadoras por La Paz de Sinaloa A.C., Rastreadores Fe y Esperanza de Los Mochis, Rastreadores Independientes de Culiacán Sinaloa, Red de desaparecidos Tamaulipas (REDETAM), Red de madres buscando a sus hijos Veracruz, Red Nacional de Enlaces (Nacional y CDMX), Sabuesos Guerreras A.C., Sabuesos Guerreras A.C., Ext. Oaxaca, Siguiendo Tus Pasos, Tesoros perdidos hasta encontrarlos Mazatlán A.C, Tesoros perdidos. Hasta encontrarlos A.C., Una nación buscando T, Una promesa por cumplir, Unidas por Amor A Nuestros Desaparecidos, Unidas por el dolor, Unidos por la Paz Veracruz, Uniendo Corazones de Culiacán, Sinaloa, Uniendo Cristales A.C., Uniendo Esperanzas Estado de México, Unión de Madres con Hijos Desaparecidos de Sinaloa, años 70s, Víctimas de la guerra sucia de los años 70, Voces unidas por la vida y la dignidad humana, Voz de los Desaparecidos en Puebla, Zacatecanas y Zacatecanos por la paz, Centro de Colaboración Cívica (CCC) en su rol de facilitador, Mexico City (México);

JS3 **Joint submission 3 submitted by:** Global Alliance against Traffic in Women, Brigada Callejera de Apoyo de la Mujer, Bangkok (Thailand);

JS4 **Joint submission 4 submitted by:** Cultural Survival and Tsilinkalli: Ediciones de la Casa Sonora, Cambridge (United States of America);

- JS5 **Joint submission 5 submitted by:** Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Francisco de Vitoria OP A.C. Data Cívica A.C., Fundación JUCONI México A.C., Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración A.C. (IMUMI), REDIM Red por los Derechos de la Infancia en México A.C., Servicios de Inclusión Integral y Derechos Humanos A.C., Voces Mesoamericanas Acción con Pueblos Migrantes A.C., San Cristóbal de Las Casas, Chiapas, (Mexico);
- JS6 **Joint submission 6 submitted by:** Proyecto sobre Organización, Desarrollo, Educación e Investigación (PODER), Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA); Centro de Información sobre Empresas y Derechos Humanos (CIEDH), Oxfam México; Red por los Derechos Digitales (R3D), Servicios y Asesoría para la Paz (Serapaz), Brigadas Internacionales de Paz (PBI) Asociación Interamericana para la Defensa del Ambiente (AIDA), Ciudad de México (Mexico);
- JS7 **Joint submission 7 submitted by:** Almas Cautivas A.C., Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos A.C. (ASILEGAL), Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Matías de Córdova A.C., Centro de Derechos Humanos Paso del Norte A.C., Centro de Derechos Humanos Zeferino Ladrillero, A.C., Centro de Justicia para la Paz y el Desarrollo, A.C. (CEPAD), Centro Profesional indígena de Asesoría, Defensa y Traducción, A.C. (CEPIADET), Oaxaca, México, Colectivo Contra la Tortura y la Impunidad, A.C., Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos A.C. (CMDPDH), Documenta, Análisis y Acción para la Justicia Social A.C. (DOCUMENTA), Elementa DDHH, EQUIS Justicia para las Mujeres, Propuesta Cívica A.C., y Voces Mesoamericanas, Acción con Pueblos Migrantes A.C., Ciudad de México (Mexico);
- JS8 **Joint submission 8 submitted by:** Centro de Justicia para la Paz y el Desarrollo A.C., Amnistía Internacional, Centro de Derechos Humanos Zeferino Ladrillero, Centro de Investigación y Capacitación Propuesta Cívica, Data Cívica, Red Nacional de Organismos Civiles de Derechos Humanos “Todos los Derechos para Todas y Todos”, Fundación Arcoiris Por el Respeto a la Diversidad Sexual A.C., Red Nacional de Peritos y Expertos Independientes Contra la Tortura, Frente por la Libertad de Expresión y la Protesta Social, Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Francisco de Vitoria O.P. A.C., Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas, A.C. (Frayba), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland);
- JS9 **Joint submission 9 submitted by:** Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos México Unido Contra la Delincuencia A.C., Centro de Derechos Humanos Zeferino Ladrillero A.C., Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Bartolomé de las Casas Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Matías de Córdova A.C., Centro de Justicia para la Paz y el Desarrollo, A.C. (CEPAD), Fundación para la Justicia y el Estado Democrático de Derecho Amnistía Internacional fundación JUCONI México A.C., Voces Mesoamericanas, Acción con Pueblos Migrantes A.C., Propuesta Cívica Red Franciscana para Migrantes (RFM), Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración A.C. (IMUMI), Fundación Arcoiris por el respeto a la diversidad sexual A.C., Data Cívica A.C., Colectivo Contra la Tortura y la Impunidad, A.C., Mexico City (Mexico);

- JS10 **Joint submission 10 submitted by:** Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Montaña Tlachinollan, Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas, Centro Profesional Indígena de Asesoría, Defensa y Traducción (CEPIADET), Colectivo Emancipaciones Colectivo Masehual Siamej Mosenyolchikauanj, Consultoría Técnica Comunitaria Indigenous Peoples Rights International IPRI – México Indignación, Promoción y Defensa de los Derechos Humanos, Instituto Mexicano para el Desarrollo Comunitario Servicio Internacional para la Paz, Sipaz Servicios para una Educación Alternativa A.C., EDUCA, Servicios y Asesoría para la Paz, Serapaz Tsikini Voces Mesoamericanas, Acción con Pueblos Migrantes A.C., Alianza por la libre determinación y la Autonomía (ALDEA), Grupo Focal Empresas y Derechos Humanos El Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA), Centro de Información sobre Empresas y Derechos Humanos (CIEDH), Oxfam México Red por los Derechos Digitales (R3D), Proyecto sobre Organización, Desarrollo, Educación e Investigación (PODER), Red Nacional de Organismos Civiles de Derechos Humanos “Todos los Derechos para Todas y Todos” (Red TDT), Coalición de Organizaciones Mexicanas por el Derecho al Agua (COMDA), Espacio de Coordinación de Organizaciones Civiles sobre Derechos Económicos, Sociales, Culturales y Ambientales (Espacio DESCAs), Foodfirst Information and Action Network (FIAN Internacional, sección México), Centro de Justicia para la Paz y el Desarrollo (CEPAD), Comunicación e Información de la Mujer A.C. (CIMAC), Iniciativa Ciudadana y Desarrollo Social, INCIDE Social, A.C., Kanan Derechos Humanos, Propuesta Cívica, Chihuahua (Mexico);
- JS11 **Joint submission 11 submitted by:** Privacy International, Red en Defensa de los Derechos Digitales (R3D), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland);
- JS12 **Joint submission 12 submitted by:** The Allied Coalition for Equality and Nonviolence is made up of: Colectiva Ciudad y Género, Equality Now, Mujeres Ideas Desarrollo Investigación A.C. (Mujeres Impulsando la Igualdad o MIDI), RAÍCES, Análisis de Género para el Desarrollo A.C., Nairobi, (Kenya);
- JS13 **Joint submission 13 submitted by:** MEXFAM, Girls Not Brides (Ninas no Madres), London (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland);
- JS14 **Joint submission 14 submitted by:** Comisión mexicana para la promoción y defensa de derechos humanos A.C., Fundación para la Justicia y el Estado de Derecho, Justicia Transicional Mx, Asilegal, Fundación Arcoiris, Mexico City (Mexico);
- JS15 **Joint submission 15 submitted by:** Federación Internacional de Derechos Humanos (“FIDH”) Equipo Mexicano de Antropología Forense (“EMAF”) Justice Rapid Response Mujeres Guerrerenses por la Democracia, A.C., Aliadas por la Justicia A.C., Colectivo Familiares en Búsqueda María Herrera de Chilpancingo Gro, Colectivo Raúl Trujillo por Nuestros Desaparecidos en Guerrero Madres Igualtecas en Busca de sus Desaparecidos Red de Mujeres Empleadas del Hogar, A.C., Asamblea Vecinal Nos Queremos Vivas Neza, Mexico City (Mexico);
- JS16 **Joint submission 16 submitted by:** Fundación Arcoiris por el respeto a la diversidad sexual, Red de apoyo a personas migrantes y refugiadas LGBT México y el Observatorio

- Nacional de Crímenes de Odio contra personas LGBTI+ en México, Ciudad de Mexico (Mexico);
- JS17 **Joint submission 17 submitted by:** Acción Urgente para los Defensores de los Derechos Humanos (ACUDDEH), Aluna Acompañamiento Psicosocial, Article 19, Brigadas Internacionales de Paz (PBI), Centro de Justicia para la Paz y el Desarrollo (CEPAD), Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Bartolomé de las Casas (Frayba), Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA), Centro Derechos Humanos Fray Matías, Código DH, Comité Cerezo México, Comunicación e Información de la Mujer (CIMAC), Espacio OSC para la protección de personas defensoras y periodistas (Espacio OSC), Fundación para la Justicia y el Estado Democrático de Derecho, Front Line Defenders, Organización Mundial Contra la Tortura (OMCT), Plataforma por la Paz y la Justicia en Guanajuato, Propuesta Cívica, Red Nacional de Organismos Civiles de Derechos Humanos Todos los Derechos para Todas y Todos (Red Tdt), Servicios y Asesorías para la Paz (Serapaz), Scalabrinianas Misión con Migrantes y Refugiados (SMR), Programa de Asuntos Migratorios – Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, Espacio de Coordinación de Organizaciones Civiles sobre Derechos Económicos, Sociales, Culturales y Ambientales (Espacio DESCA), Iniciativa Ciudadana y Desarrollo Social, INCIDE Social A.C., Espacio Creativo Bajo Tierra (Museo del Agua) A.C., Foodfirst Information and Action Network (FIAN Internacional, sección México), Coalición de Organizaciones Mexicanas por el Derecho al Agua (COMDA), Alianza mexicana contra el fracking (AMCF), Red Nacional Escazú México, Escazú Ahora México, Asociación Ecológica Santo Tomás A.C., Eco Maxei A.C., Veredas A.C, Trikini, Iniciativa Ecofeminaria: mujeres defensoras por Escazú, Engenera A.C., Comunicación y Educación Ambiental S.C., Oxfam México, Chantiik Taj Tajinkutik A.C., Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos A.C. (ASILEGAL), Asociación por la Paz y los Derechos Humanos Taula per Mèxic, Ciudad de Mexico (Mexico);
- JS18 **Joint submission 18 submitted by:** Amnistía Internacional Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos (ASILEGAL), Asociación Progreso para México A.C., Balance Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Francisco de Vitoria, Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Montaña Tlachinollan, Centro de Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres (CEDEHM), Centro de Estudios Sociales y Culturales Antonio de Montesinos A.C., Comisión Mexicana para la Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos (CMDPDH), Comunicación e Información de la Mujer A.C. (CIMAC), Data Cívica A.C., EQUIS Justicia para las Mujeres Fundación Arcoiris por el respeto a la diversidad sexual A.C., Fundación Juconi México A.C., Humanismo y Legalidad Consultores A.C., Instituto de Derechos Humanos Ignacio Ellacuría, Ibero Puebla Instituto de Justicia Procesal Penal, A.C., Intersecta Kalli, Luz Marina México, Unido Contra la Delincuencia Observatorio Ciudadano Nacional del Femicidio, Servicios de Inclusión Integral y Derechos Humanos A.C. (SEIINAC), Voces Mesoamericanas, Acción con Pueblos Migrantes A.C. (VM-APM), Pachuca de Soto (Mexico);
- JS19 **Joint submission 19 submitted by:** Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Centro de Derechos Humanos Paso del Norte A.C., Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Matías de Córdoba A.C., “Red nacional de

- peritas/os y expertas/os independientes contra la tortura”, Centro de Justicia para la Paz y el Desarrollo A.C., Documenta, análisis y acción para la justicia social Colectivo Contra la Tortura y la Impunidad A.C., ACAT-France OMCT Europe, IRCT, Mexico City (Mexico);
- JS20 **Joint submission 20 submitted by:** Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos A.C., Centro de Derechos Humanos Zeferino Ladrillero A.C., Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Bartolomé de las Casas Fundación Juconi México A.C., Red Nacional de Peritos y Expertos Independientes contra la Tortura Espacio de Coordinación de Organizaciones Civiles sobre Derechos Económicos, Sociales, Culturales y Ambientales (Espacio DESCAs) Iniciativa Ciudadana y Desarrollo Social, INCIDE Social A.C., Comunicación e Información de la Mujer A.C. (CIMAC), Colectivo Contra la Tortura y la Impunidad A.C., Propuesta Cívica Red Franciscana para Migrantes (RFM), Foodfirst Information and Action Network (FIAN Internacional, sección México), Coalición de Organizaciones Mexicanas por el Derecho al Agua (COMDA), Indigenous Peoples Rights International-IPRI (México), Puebla, Mexico);
- JS21 **Joint submission 21 submitted by:** Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos A.C. (ASILEGAL), México Igualitario Derribando las Barreras A.C., Balance Promoción para el Desarrollo y Juventud A.C., Di RAMONA A.C., IDHEAS Litigio Estratégico en Derechos Humanos A.C., Casa Frida Refugio LGBTIQ, Almas Cautivas A.C., Ciudad de Mexico (Mexico);
- JS22 **Joint submission 22 submitted by:** Christian Solidarity Worldwide, Impulso 18, New Malden (United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland);
- JS23 **Joint submission 23 submitted by:** Fundación para la Justicia y el Estado Democrático de Derecho (FJEDD), Programa de Asuntos Migratorios de la Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México/Red Jesuita con Migrantes México, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos A.C. (CMDPDH), Red Franciscana para Migrantes, Red por los Derechos de la Infancia en México REDIM; Iniciativa Kino A.C., Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Matías de Córdova A.C., Clínica Jurídica para Refugiados “Alaíde Foppa”, Universidad Iberoamericana Ciudad de México, Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración, AC (IMUMI), Grupo de Trabajo sobre Política Migratoria, Mexico City (Mexico);
- JS24 **Joint submission 24 submitted by:** Kanan Derechos Humanos, Consejo Civil Mexicano para la Silvicultura Sostenible, Centro Interdisciplinario de Investigación y Desarrollo Alternativo “U Yich lu’um”, Ekō, Colectivo de Comunidades Mayas de los Chenes, Alianza Maya por las Abejas “Kaabnaló’on”, Consejo Regional Indígena y Popular de Xpujil, Asamblea de Defensores del Territorio Maya Múuch Xínbal, Consejo Maya del Poniente de Yucatán “Chikín Já”, Cenotes Urbanos y Selvame del Tren, Mérida (Mexico);
- JS25 **Joint submission 25 submitted by:** Consorcio para el Diálogo Parlamentario y la Equidad Oaxaca A.C., Centro de Derechos Indígenas Flor y Canto A.C., Centro de Apoyo para la Educación y Creatividad Calpulli A.C., Servicios para una Educación Alternativa A.C., Red de Abogadas Indígenas

- (RAI), Journalists Pedro Matías Arrazola and Soledad Jarquín Edgar, Oaxaca de Juárez (Mexico);
- JS26 **Joint submission 26 submitted by:** Lawyers for Lawyers (L4L) and IBA's Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI), Amsterdam (Netherlands);
- JS27 **Joint submission 27 submitted by:** Lista de organizaciones integrantes de REDETI: Alianza Sierra Madre A.C., Awé Tibúame A.C. Centro de Capacitación y Defensa de los Derechos Humanos e Indígenas A.C. Consultoría Técnica Comunitaria A.C. Organización acompañante de REDETI: Indigenous Peoples Rights International, Chihuahua (Mexico);
- JS28 **Joint submission 28 submitted by:** Centro por la Justicia y el Derecho Internacional (CEJIL), Colectiva Ciudad y Género A.C; Mujer Ideas Desarrollo Investigación A.C., RAÍCES, Análisis de Género para el Desarrollo A.C., San Jose (Costa Rica);
- JS29 **Joint submission 29 submitted by:** Acción Urgente para Defensores de Derechos Humanos (ACUDDEH, A.C.), Alianza mexicana contra el fracking (AMCF), Asistencia Legal por los Derechos Humanos A.C. (ASILEGAL), Balance Promoción para el Desarrollo y Juventud A.C., Brigadas Internacionales de Paz (PBI) – Proyecto México, Centro de Derechos Humanos “Zeferino Ladrillero”, Centro de Derechos Humanos “Fray Francisco de Vitoria O.P.”, A.C., Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Montaña “Tlachinollan”, Centro de Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres A.C. (CEDEHM), Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Bartolomé de Las Casas (Frayba), Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Matías de Córdoba A.C. (CDH Fray Matías), Centro de Derechos Humanos Miguel Agustín Pro Juárez (Centro Prodh), Centro de Estudios Sociales y Culturales Antonio de Montesinos A.C. (CAM), Centro de Justicia para la Paz y el Desarrollo (CEPAD), Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA), Centro Profesional Indígena de Asesoría Defensa y Traducción, A.C. (CEPIADET), Coalición de Organizaciones Mexicanas por el Derecho al Agua (COMDA), Colectivo Contra la Tortura y la Impunidad A.C. (CCTI), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos A.C. (CMDPDH), Comité Cerezo México, Comité de Defensa Integral de Derechos Humanos Gobixha A.C. (Código DH), Comunicación e Información de la Mujer A.C. (CIMAC), Data Cívica, A.C., Documenta, análisis y acción para la justicia social, A.C., Espacio Creativo Bajo Tierra (Museo del Agua) A.C., Espacio de Coordinación de Organizaciones Civiles sobre Derechos Económicos, Sociales, Culturales y Ambientales (Espacio DESCAs), Espacio OSC para la Protección de Personas Defensoras y Periodistas. Las organizaciones que integran el Espacio OSC son: ARTICLE 19, Casa del Migrante Saltillo, Centro de Derechos Humanos de la Montaña Tlachinollan, Centro de Derechos Humanos Zeferino Ladrillero (CDHZL), Centro Mexicano de Derecho Ambiental (CEMDA), Centro Nacional de Comunicación Social (Cencos), Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, (CMDPDH), Comunicación e Información de la Mujer A.C. (CIMAC), Consorcio para el Diálogo Parlamentarios y la Equidad Oaxaca (Consorcio Oaxaca), Instituto de Derecho Ambiental (IDEA), Red Nacional de Organismos Civiles de Derechos Humanos Todos los Derechos para Todas y Todos (RedTDT), SMR: Scalabrinianas, Misión con Migrantes y Refugiados. El Espacio OSC está acompañado por Brigadas Internacionales de Paz (PBI) – Proyecto México, Foodfirst Information and

Action Network (FIAN Internacional, sección México), Fundación Arcoiris por el respeto a la diversidad sexual, A.C., Coordinadora del Observatorio Nacional de Crímenes de Odio contra personas LGBTI+ en México que agrupa a 64 organizaciones y de la Red de Apoyo a las Personas Migrantes y Refugiadas LGBT en Mexico de 25 organizaciones, Fundación Juconi México A.C., Fundación para la Justicia y el Estado Democrático de Derecho (FJEDD), Fundar, Centro de Análisis e Investigación, A.C., Grupo de Trabajo Sobre Política Migratoria-GTPM: Aldeas Infantiles SOS México, I.A.P.; Alianza Américas; American Friends Services Committee; Asylum Access México (AAMX) A.C., Casa del Migrante Saltillo (Frontera con Justicia A.C.), Centro de Derechos Humanos Fray Matías de Córdova A.C., Coalición Pro Defensa del Migrante de Baja California, Comisión Mexicana de Defensa y Promoción de los Derechos Humanos, Fundación Applesseed México A.C., DHIA. Derechos Humanos Integrales en Acción A.C., IMUMI Instituto para las Mujeres en la Migración, Iniciativa Ciudadana para la Promoción de la Cultura del Diálogo A.C., INSYDE Instituto para la Seguridad y la Democracia; M3 Movimiento Migrante Mesoamericano; Paso de Esperanza A.C., REDIM Red por los Derechos de la Infancia en México, Save the Children México, Sin Fronteras, IAP, Servicio Jesuita a Refugiados, SMR Scalabrinianas: Mi, Mexico City (Mexico);

JS30 **Joint submission 30 submitted by:** Seattle University School of Law, International Human Rights Clinic, Global Rights Advocacy, Seattle (United States of America);

JS32 **Joint submission 31 submitted by:** Centro de Justicia para la Paz y el Desarrollo, A.C. (CEPAD), Red por los Derechos de la Infancia en México (REDIM), Servicios y Asesoría para la Paz (SERAPAZ), Fundación Arcoiris por el respeto a la diversidad sexual, A.C., Idheas Litigio Estratégico en Derechos Humanos AC (IDHEAS), Fundación para la Justicia y el Estado Democrático de Derecho (FJEDD), Data Cívica Centro de Derechos Humanos Paso del Norte Centro de Derechos Humanos de las Mujeres Voces Mesoamericanas, Acción con Pueblos Migrantes A.C. (VM-APM), Propuesta Cívica, Guadalajara (Mexico);

JS33 **Joint submission 33 submitted by:** HIAS México, Save the Children México, Catheryn Camacho Bolaños, Ietza Bojórquez Chapela, and César Infante Xibille, researchers in a personal capacity, Panama (Panama).

National human rights institution:

CDHCM Comision de Derechos Humanos de la Ciudad de Mexico, Mexico City (Mexico).

- ³ CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, p. 8.
- ⁴ CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, p. 6.
- ⁵ CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, p. 2.
- ⁶ CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, p. 2.
- ⁷ CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, p. 5.
- ⁸ CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, p. 5.
- ⁹ CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, p. 6.
- ¹⁰ CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, p. 7.
- ¹¹ CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, p. 8.
- ¹² CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, pp. 5–6.
- ¹³ CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, p. 3.
- ¹⁴ CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, p. 3.
- ¹⁵ CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, p. 4.
- ¹⁶ CNDH, contribution to the Universal Periodic Review, Mexico, Mexico 2023, Fourth Cycle, p. 4.

¹⁷ *The following abbreviations are used in UPR documents:*

ICERD	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination
ICESCR	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
OP-ICESCR	Optional Protocol to ICESCR
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICCPR-OP 1	Optional Protocol to ICCPR
ICCPR-OP 2	Second Optional Protocol to ICCPR, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty
CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women
OP-CEDAW	Optional Protocol to CEDAW
CAT	Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
OP-CAT	Optional Protocol to CAT
CRC	Convention on the Rights of the Child
OP-CRC-AC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the involvement of children in armed conflict
OP-CRC-SC	Optional Protocol to CRC on the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography
OP-CRC-IC	Optional Protocol to CRC on a communications procedure
ICRMW	International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families
CRPD	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities
OP-CRPD	Optional Protocol to CRPD
ICPPED	International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance

¹⁸ AI, para. 7 and 12.

¹⁹ JS32, p. 7.

²⁰ AI, para. 7–8. JS29, para. 51.

²¹ IACHR-OAS, p. 7.

²² JS20, pp. 3, 5, 6, 7, 9.

²³ JS20, pp. 3, 5, 6, 7, 9.

²⁴ JS5, p. 7.

²⁵ JS5, p. 7.

²⁶ IACHR-OAS, p. 3.

²⁷ AI, para. 9; JS9, paras. 19–24; JS29, para. 56.

²⁸ JS9, para. 43.

²⁹ JS16 paras. 10–19.

³⁰ IACHR-OAS, p. 1; HRW, para. 15L; JS15, pp. 3–5; JS14, para. 45; JS29, para. 45.

³¹ JS15, para. 7.

³² Article 19, para. 17.

³³ JS29, para. 48, 50; JS32, p. 3.

³⁴ Article 19, paras. 15–23; IACHR, pp. 1 and 2. See also JS32, pp. 3–5.

³⁵ JS2, p. 6.

³⁶ JS2, p. 8.

³⁷ JS15, pp. 4–11.

³⁸ JS32, p. 5.

³⁹ Article 19, para. 25.

⁴⁰ IACHR-OAS, p. 1.

⁴¹ PPJG para. 7.2.

⁴² IACHR-OAS, pp. 7–8.

⁴³ IACHR-OAS, pp. 7–8.

⁴⁴ IACHR-OAS, pp. 7–8.

⁴⁵ HRW, para. 4.

⁴⁶ JS29, paras. 34, 37.

⁴⁷ JS14, paras. 43–44.

- 48 HRW, para. 4. AI, paras. 24–29.
- 49 JS9, para. 5, para. 10.
- 50 IACHR-OAS, p. 1; JS2, p. 11; JS29, pp. 4–5.
- 51 AI, paras. 24–29.
- 52 AI, paras. 46–47; JS2, p. 14.
- 53 IACHR-OAS, para. 4.
- 54 JS9, para. 42.
- 55 HRW, para. 4.
- 56 JS15, para. 55.
- 57 HRW, paras. 9–10; JS9, para. 18; JS19, paras. 1–11; JS29, paras. 58–61.
- 58 JS29, para. 61.
- 59 JS19, para. 42.
- 60 HRW, para. 13.
- 61 HRW, para. 11.
- 62 JS9, para. 34.2.
- 63 AI, para. 5, 13; JS7, para. 6; JS14, para. 19; HRW, para. 13.
- 64 HRW, para. 13.
- 65 JS14, paras. 19–24.
- 66 JS14, p. 14.
- 67 HRW, paras. 6, 7.
- 68 JS14 para. 6.
- 69 JS9, para. 4.
- 70 JS14, stops 25–28.
- 71 AHR p. 6.
- 72 JS19, paras. 33, 34.
- 73 JS7, paras. 9–27.
- 74 JS7, paras. 38–46.
- 75 ADF, paras. 4–9; ECLJ, paras. 10–18.
- 76 ADF, para. 9; JS22, paras. 12–28.
- 77 ADF, para. 10. See also JS22, para. 30.
- 78 ADF, para. 30.
- 79 JS29, para. 17. See also JS17 paras. 5–15.
- 80 UPR BCU p. 7ii.
- 81 AI, paras. 21–23; Article 19, para. 3; JS29, paras. 16–18.
- 82 AI, para. 4; Article 19, paras. 9–10.
- 83 Article 19, paras. 30–31.
- 84 JS30 para. 5.
- 85 JS15, p. 13.
- 86 JS30 para. 4.
- 87 Article 19, para. 7.
- 88 JS29, para. 23; JS26, paras. 24–28.
- 89 JS17, stops 47–50.
- 90 AI para. 41; JS26, para. 27.
- 91 AI, para. 20.
- 92 JS32, p. 9; JS30 para. 33.
- 93 JS26, paras. 14–22.
- 94 AI, paras. 17–19; JS8, para. 3; JS29, para. 25.
- 95 JS8, para. 12.
- 96 AI, paras. 36–37; JS8, paras. 30–31.
- 97 JS11, paras. 6 and 10.
- 98 JS11, para. 15.
- 99 JS11, p. 9.
- 100 JS11, p. 12.
- 101 Article 19, paras. 33–36; JS29, paras. 21–22; JS11 p. 9; JS17, paras. 16–20.
- 102 Article 19, para. 43.
- 103 JS9, para. 44.
- 104 JS11, para. 28.
- 105 JS11, pp. 8 and 12.
- 106 JS3, pp. 1–3.
- 107 JS3, pp. 1–3.
- 108 JS1, paras. 38–42.
- 109 JS1, paras. 38–42.
- 110 JS1, paras. 38–42.

- 111 JS29, para. 3.
112 JS10, paras. 25–27.
113 JS1, paras. 25–29.
114 JS1, para. 30.
115 HRW, para. 38.
116 HRW, para. 38. See also, GIRE para. 3; JS18 para. 51.
117 BC, paras. 3–8.
118 BC, paras. 14–16; See also CEAT p. 2.
119 JS1, paras. 12, 16.
120 JS1, para. 22.
121 JS14, paras. 11–14; JS29, para. 39.
122 JS14, p. 14.
123 JS29, p. 7.
124 Article 19, paras. 53–54; JS10, para. 8; JS29, para. 4.
125 Article 19, para. 59.
126 AI, paras. 14–16.
127 IACHR-OAS, p. 5; AHR, p. 6.
128 PPJG paras. 7.9–7.16; See also UPR BCU p. 7v.
129 IACHR-OAS, p. 5; JS25, section VIII.
130 JS12, p. 6; See also JS18 para. 50.
131 AHR, p. 6.
132 AHR, p. 6.
133 JS28 para. 22.
134 JS28 para. 23; See also JS18 paras. 53–58.
135 JS5, p. 7.
136 JS5, p. 7.
137 Pas Foundation, p. 1.
138 JS13 para. 28.
139 Documenta, paras. 3 and 15–16.
140 Documenta, para. 3.
141 Documenta, para. 17.
142 Documenta, para. 17.
143 HRW, paras. 34–36.
144 JS27 p. 3; See also JS24.
145 JS10, para. 29.
146 JS4, p. 5.
147 JS6, for 35–36; JS25, section IV; JS29, p. 12.
148 JS29, p. 15.
149 Article 19, para. 55.
150 JS29, p. 20; JS27, p. 16.
151 JS14, para. 29–31.
152 JS14, p. 14.
153 IACHR-OAS, p. 6.
154 HRW, paras. 31–33.
155 JS16, paras. 20–24; JS21, paras. 24–29.
156 JS14, para. 35.
157 JS15, p. 14.
158 JS16, paras. 26–29.
159 JS16, p. 9.
160 JS16, p. 9.
161 JS16, p. 9.
162 HRW, paras. 25–30.
163 HRW, paras. 25–30.
164 JS19, paras. 24–29.
165 IACHR-OAS, p. 6; JS33, paras. 44–58; JS29, paras. 32–33; JS23 to 55.
166 JS33, para. 8.
167 JS33, stops 29–30.
168 IACHR-OAS, p. 7; JS19, to 24.
169 JS14, para. 37.
170 JS33, paras. 35, 59.
171 JS33, paras. 35, 59.
172 HRW, paras. 27–30.
173 HRW, para. 30.

¹⁷⁴ JS23 para. 66.

¹⁷⁵ JS23 paras. 57–58.

¹⁷⁶ JS23 para. 59.

¹⁷⁷ JS33, para. 4.

¹⁷⁸ JS27, p. 15.
