



Red de Instituciones Nacionales para la Promoción y Protección de los Derechos Humanos del Continente Americano



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# 2025

JANUARY - DECEMBER

# Report

## Technical Secretary



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GANHRI  
Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions

## 1. Introduction

The year 2025 represented for RINDHCA a period of structural consolidation, strategic adaptation, and regional projection within a particularly demanding international environment. In a context marked by financial constraints in international cooperation, increased competition for resources, and growing challenges for National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs)—including democratic tensions, migration crises, climate impacts, and the shrinking of civic space—the Network reaffirmed its role as a regional platform for coordination, institutional strengthening, and strategic advocacy across the Americas.

This period was defined by a dual institutional milestone of high relevance: the comprehensive closure of Phase 3 of the NHRI.EU project and the simultaneous launch of Phase 4 (2025–2028). The completion of Phase 3 involved a particularly rigorous technical and financial process before the European Commission, which not only required traceability, compliance, and accountability, but also a thorough exercise of institutional evaluation and the consolidation of lessons learned. At the same time, the preparation and launch of Phase 4 required the reformulation of priorities, adjustments to logical frameworks, the redefinition of budgetary structures, and the strengthening of results-based management mechanisms in a context of a 40% reduction in funding compared to the previous phase.

RINDHCA's ability to manage this transition without operational interruptions, ensuring the continuity of the Permanent Technical Secretariat and maintaining an active regional agenda, demonstrates a substantial strengthening of its governance, strategic planning, and institutional adaptability. Beyond being an administrative process, this transition consolidated the Network's positioning as a strategic regional actor within the global architecture of GANHRI.

Internally, 2025 was a year of sustained strengthening of governance and consolidation of its six thematic working groups as operational spaces for horizontal cooperation. Active coordination among the General Assembly, the Coordinating Committee, and the Technical Secretariat enabled greater strategic coherence in regional priorities and reinforced alignment with the Paris Principles as the structural axis of the NHRI system in the Americas.

At the same time, RINDHCA deepened its architecture of strategic partnerships with bodies of the United Nations system, the Inter-American Human Rights System, specialized centers, and civil society organizations. These alliances not only expanded the Network's technical reach but also made it possible to integrate the regional perspective of NHRIs into global debates on business and human rights, human mobility, climate justice, prevention of torture, cultural rights, and the rights of populations in situations of vulnerability.

The production and systematization of applied knowledge constituted another central axis of the period. During 2025, the Network produced normative compendiums, technical guides, regional diagnostics, and methodological tools that strengthen the

operational capacity of NHRIs in strategic areas. These instruments—among them the Compendium on Migration and Refuge, the Monitoring Guide in contexts of human mobility, the Regional Report on the Afro-descendant population, and the Guide on ESCR of LGBTIQ+ persons—reflect a commitment to generating regional public tools that go beyond isolated events and consolidate sustainable capacities.

At the international level, active participation in the GANHRI Annual Meeting, the sessions of the Sub-Committee on Accreditation, regional forums on business and human rights, spaces linked to COP30, and interregional meetings strengthened RINDHCA's visibility and capacity for dialogue. Technical support to accreditation and reaccreditation processes of NHRIs in the region, as well as interregional coordination within the framework of Phase 4 of the NHRI.EU project, strengthened the coherence of the global NHRI system.

In sum, 2025 was not merely a year of activity implementation, but a period of structural strengthening, responsible adaptation, and consolidation of RINDHCA's regional leadership. The Network reaffirmed its capacity to bring together NHRIs across the continent around common priorities, generate relevant technical knowledge, engage in global spaces, and sustain its institutional functioning in a complex international environment.

This report provides a comprehensive overview of these advances, detailing the governance processes, cooperation efforts, technical production, international advocacy, and financial sustainability that made it possible to consolidate RINDHCA as a stronger, more strategic regional network prepared to face the challenges of the next stage.

## 2. Background and General Considerations

RINDHCA was created on 15 November 2000, with the support of the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI), formerly known as the International Coordinating Committee (ICC), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). Subsequently, through Public Deed No. 6,605, dated 19 June 2019, executed before the First Notary of the Circuit of Panama, legal personality was granted to the Permanent Technical Secretariat of RINDHCA. This Deed was registered in the Public Registry of Panama on 8 July 2019.

The establishment of RINDHCA responded to the need to articulate regional efforts aimed at the promotion and protection of human rights, as well as to strengthen the capacities of NHRIs to address the common challenges of the region. This process of forming a regional network of NHRIs was influenced by the growing recognition of the fundamental role that these institutions began to play in the defense of human rights, particularly following the end of dictatorial regimes in Latin America during the 1980s and 1990s.

In its early years, RINDHCA focused its work on strengthening the institutional capacities of NHRIs, ensuring their independence, and promoting the adoption of international human rights standards by States. This included encouraging each country to establish an NHRI that complied with the Paris Principles. Over time, the Network has assumed a central role in coordinating regional efforts aimed at addressing common human rights challenges, such as the protection of human rights defenders, the eradication of gender-based violence, the fight against discrimination, the defense of the rights of Indigenous peoples and migrants, as well as environmental protection, always seeking to strengthen the rule of law.

In this way, RINDHCA has consolidated itself as a key actor in strengthening NHRIs in the Americas, promoting the creation of new institutions and the strengthening of existing ones, fostering networks of collaboration, advancing the protection of human rights defenders, and providing technical assistance to its members to address human rights challenges in their respective countries.

### **Objectives of RINDHCA**

According to Articles 4 and 5 of the [Bylaws](#), the objective of RINDHCA is to cooperate directly with GANHRI and OHCHR in the following matters:

- establish, maintain, and promote in the region a culture of respect for human rights;
- strengthen the recognition and application by governments in the region of international human rights commitments and standards;
- contribute to the democratic development of the countries of the region by helping to consolidate state policies on human rights;
- promote joint work to strengthen, both individually and collectively, the National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) of the American continent that are established in accordance with the Paris Principles; and,
- support the creation and development of NHRIs in the other countries of the region

In summary, RINDHCA seeks to consolidate a regional network that promotes the defense of human rights in the Americas through cooperation and institutional strengthening.

### **Paris Principles**

The Paris Principles constitute an indispensable reference for understanding how NHRIs must carry out their mandate to promote and protect human rights with independence, effectiveness, and legitimacy. Adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1993, these principles not only establish a normative framework of international scope, but also function as an operational guide that sets precise criteria to ensure that NHRIs act as reliable actors in the defense of human rights.

Likewise, the Paris Principles are decisive in ensuring that NHRIs exercise their mandate with legitimacy and effectiveness. Institutional alignment with these standards strengthens the confidence of both citizens and the international community in the capacity of these institutions to protect and promote human rights, even in adverse contexts.

### **Key Elements of the Paris Principles**

- Broad mandate: NHRIs must be legally or constitutionally authorized to protect and promote all human rights;
- Independence: NHRIs must be functionally and financially independent from the government to ensure impartiality;
- Pluralism: The composition of NHRIs should reflect the diversity of society and include participation from various sectors, including civil society;
- Adequate resources: NHRIs must have sufficient financial and human resources to fulfill their mandate;
- Wide-ranging functions: NHRIs should have the capacity to investigate human rights violations, provide recommendations, and educate on human rights;
- International cooperation: NHRIs must collaborate with international bodies and participate in global human rights mechanisms.

### **International Instruments Supporting the Paris Principles**

The endorsement of the Paris Principles is reflected in various key instruments and declarations that reinforce them, including:

- [UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/48/134 \(1993\)](#): Supports the Paris Principles and recommends that Member States establish NHRIs that comply with these standards.
- [Vienna Declaration and Programme of Action \(1993\)](#): Reinforces the importance of NHRIs and calls on States to establish or strengthen their NHRIs in accordance with the Paris Principles.
- [UN Human Rights Council Resolution 5/1 \(2007\)](#): Recognizes the role of NHRIs and their relationship with the Council, promoting their active participation.
- [UN Human Rights Council Resolution 33/15 \(2016\)](#): Establishes the importance of strengthening NHRIs and their participation in the UN system.
- [UN General Assembly Resolution A/RES/74/156 \(2019\)](#): Urges States to establish and strengthen NHRIs at the national level and calls on all levels of the UN system to consider NHRIs in their work.

## **Sustainable Development Goals of the 2030 Agenda**

The Paris Principles are deeply connected to Sustainable Development Goal (SDG) 16, which aims to build inclusive societies and promote access to justice for all, with institutions that are effective, accountable, and transparent at all levels. The link between the Paris Principles and SDG 16 lies in their shared commitment to justice, peace, and accountability.

National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) that operate in accordance with the Paris Principles play a key role in strengthening the rule of law and protecting the rights of individuals, particularly those in vulnerable situations. By ensuring their independence and operational capacity, NHRIs directly contribute to the following SDG 16 targets:

- 1. 16.3 - Promote the rule of law at the national and international levels and ensure equal access to justice for all:** NHRIs, acting in accordance with the Paris Principles, monitor judicial and administrative systems to ensure they respect human rights and advocate for reforms when necessary.
- 2. 16.6 - Develop effective, accountable, and transparent institutions at all levels:** The Paris Principles require NHRIs to operate with autonomy and accountability, ensuring they serve as models of effective and accessible governance.
- 3. 16.7 - Ensure responsive, inclusive, participatory, and representative decision-making at all levels:** NHRIs act as a bridge between the state and civil society, fostering dialogue and the participation of diverse groups in decision-making processes.

Thus, NHRIs aligned with the Paris Principles are not only guardians of human rights but also agents of change for achieving the targets of SDG 16. Strengthening their role contributes to building more equitable societies, where no one is left behind, and where institutions reflect democratic values and human dignity.

Additionally, since NHRIs are explicitly mentioned as an indicator within SDG 16 of the 2030 Agenda, the Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions (GANHRI) adopted the [Mérida Declaration \(2015\)](#). This declaration outlines the activities that NHRIs can undertake to ensure that human rights serve as the foundation for implementing the 2030 Agenda.



### 3. RINDHCA Members

According to RINDHCA's Statutes, National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) from the American continent that are established in accordance with the Paris Principles, duly accredited by GANHRI, and express interest in supporting RINDHCA's objectives may become part of the network, regardless of their specific designation in each country. Within the network, the following types of associated institutions exist (Article 22 of the [Bylaws](#)):

- **With Status A**, as full members of RINDHCA, regardless of their designation in each country, NHRIs from the American continent that are established in accordance with the Paris Principles and have obtained GANHRI accreditation.
- **With Status B**, as observers, NHRIs from the American continent that are established in accordance with the Paris Principles and are in the process of obtaining GANHRI accreditation.

Currently, RINDHCA has 17 members: 16 with Status A, having met the Paris Principles requirements, and 1 with Status B.

**Status A:** Argentina, Bolivia, Canadá, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haití, Honduras, México, Panamá, Paraguay, Perú y Uruguay.

**Status B:** Nicaragua



**Juan José Böckel**  
Ombudsperson of Argentina



**Pedro Callisaya Aro**  
Ombudsperson of Bolivia



**Charlotte-Anne Malischewski**  
Deputy Chief Commissioner



**Iris Marín Ortiz**  
Ombudsperson of Colombia



**Angie Cruickshank Lambert**  
Ombudsperson of Costa Rica



**César Marcel Córdova Valverde**  
Ombudsperson of Ecuador



**Consuelo Contreras Largo**  
Ombudsperson of Chile



**Raquel Caballero de Guevara**  
Ombudsperson of El Salvador



**José Alejandro Córdova**  
Ombudsperson of Guatemala



**Jean Wilner Morin**  
Ombudsperson of Haiti



**Blanca Izaguirre**  
Ombudsperson of Honduras



**María del Rosario Piedra Ibarra**  
Ombudsperson of México



**Darling Ríos**  
Ombudsperson of Nicaragua



**Eduardo Leblanc González**  
Ombudsperson of Panamá



**Rafael Ávila**  
Ombudsperson of Paraguay



**Josué Gutiérrez Córdor**  
Ombudsperson of Parú



**Carmen Rodríguez Núñez**  
Ombudsperson of Uruguay

## 4. Strengthening and Improvement of Good Governance of RINDHCA

The strengthening of internal governance constitutes an essential condition for ensuring the legitimacy, sustainability, and effectiveness of RINDHCA as a regional network. During 2025, the Network consolidated its institutional coordination mechanisms, strengthened the articulation between the General Assembly and the Coordinating Committee, and ensured active participation in GANHRI's decision-making spaces. These advances have made it possible to provide greater strategic coherence to regional work and reinforce compliance with the Paris Principles as the structural axis of the NHRI system in the Americas.

### 4.1 Structure and Membership

RINDHCA continues strengthening its governance and developing collaborative strategies that bring together NHRIs of the Americas under the Paris Principles. In 2025, it had 17 members —16 with A status and one with B status—. In addition, the NHRI of Venezuela has one year to implement actions aimed at recovering its B status.

The Network is consolidating itself as an inclusive platform in which all NHRIs actively participate and strengthen their capacities, promoting common standards of independence and institutional effectiveness.

### 4.2 Functioning of the Network's Bodies

[RINDHCA has a clearly defined governance structure](#) that ensures strategic coherence, institutional legitimacy, and operational effectiveness:

- **The General Assembly**, composed of all member NHRIs, constitutes the highest decision-making body and establishes the political and strategic orientations of the Network.
- **The Coordinating Committee**, made up of representatives from the different subregions, is responsible for implementing these decisions and ensuring regional coordination.
- **The Secretary General** exercises the political representation of RINDHCA at the international level and leads institutional coordination.
- **The Permanent Technical Secretariat** acts as a support body, responsible for operational, technical, administrative, and financial management, as well as for project implementation and the provision of technical support to member NHRIs.

It is important to highlight the importance and value of the **RINDHCA Coordinating Committee**, a fundamental body for the articulation of regional work. In accordance with the Network's Statute, the Committee's functions include guiding the

implementation of the decisions of the General Assembly, promoting cooperation among NHRIs, and ensuring compliance with RINDHCA's strategic objectives.

While the North American region presents particular challenges due to having only two NHRIs, the Coordinating Committee maintains its active functioning and continues preparing the necessary measures so that the Assembly, in accordance with the current normative framework, may adopt the corresponding decisions. Solutions are being sought to ensure the representation of all subregions, avoiding this situation in the future.

Through the Permanent Technical Secretariat, and with a dedicated team of professionals, the Network has led multiple initiatives and cooperation projects, supporting member institutions on priority issues and in the implementation of the Paris Principles. Thanks to the commitment of this small but effective team, the Network has achieved significant progress in technical assistance and capacity strengthening throughout the region.



Within this framework, [between 29 and 30 April 2025, the Second Annual Meeting of RINDHCA was held in Panama City](#), which included the International Congress on Human Mobility and Human Rights. During the meeting, the General Assembly was held, at which the new Coordinating Committee for the 2025–2027 period was elected.



*Photo: Opening of the International Congress on Human Mobility and Human Rights*

This was the second Annual Meeting in the history of RINDHCA, consolidating this space as a permanent mechanism for dialogue, planning, and accountability among the NHRIs of the American continent. The first was held in the city of Santa Cruz de la Sierra, Bolivia, in 2024.



*Photo: General Assembly, at which the new Coordinating Committee for the 2025–2027 period was elected*

Likewise, between June and September 2025, the RINDHCA Technical Secretariat benefited from the collaboration of its first international intern, marking an additional step in the institutional strengthening of the Network

#### 4.3 Coordination with GANHRI and the Global NHRI System

RINDHCA maintains an active presence in the governance of GANHRI. Since 2023, the NHRI of El Salvador has represented the region on the Finance Committee, while Honduras holds the chairmanship of the Subcommittee on Accreditation (SCA).

In March 2025, RINDHCA participated in the [GANHRI Annual Meeting held in Geneva](#), a key space for exchange among regional networks and for defining global priorities. This participation made it possible to strengthen dialogue with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR), the European Union, and other regional networks, in a context aimed at consolidating Phase 4 of the NHRI.EU project.

The Permanent Technical Secretariat of RINDHCA participated, as a permanent observer, in the 45th and 46th sessions of the [GANHRI Subcommittee on Accreditation](#), held in [March](#) and [October](#) 2025.

This participation involved continuous technical work that included ongoing coordination with the NHRIs of the region to support the understanding and preparation of their accreditation and reaccreditation processes, the systematic review of submitted documentation, and methodological support in the interpretation of the Subcommittee's standards.



Photo: In March 2025, RINDHCA participated in the GANHRI Annual Meeting held in Geneva.

Likewise, the Secretariat prepared country-by-country technical briefs, based on consultation meetings with the NHRIs themselves, civil society organizations, specialized NGOs, and OHCHR, in order to consolidate substantive inputs that would strengthen regional coherence in the application of the Paris Principles and the technical follow-up of each process.



*Photo: From 13 to 21 March, as a permanent observer, the RINDHCA Secretariat participated in the 45th Session of the GANHRI Subcommittee on Accreditation.*

In this regard, participation in the Subcommittee on Accreditation is not limited to attendance at its sessions. It requires a comprehensive, sustained, and technically specialized engagement that goes beyond the sessions themselves, involving prior preparation, regional coordination, thorough analysis of information, and follow-up on the recommendations issued. It is a continuous process of strategic support that reinforces the institutional strength of NHRIs in the region and the consistency in the application of the Paris Principles.

In March 2025, the NHRIs of Bolivia, Costa Rica, and Uruguay were reaccredited with A status; subsequently, Paraguay, Chile, and Panama succeeded in attaining or maintaining this category. These developments reflect the strengthening of the regional NHRI system and the commitment to international standards.



*Photo: The Office of the Ombudsperson of the Republic of Paraguay regained A status accreditation by GANHRI.*



Photo: The Office of the Ombudsperson of Bolivia was reaccredited with A status by GANHRI.

On 3 September 2025, within the framework of the Global Summit on Human Rights held in San Salvador, a meeting was held between members of RINDHCA and the President and the Secretary General of GANHRI, which made it possible to address common institutional challenges and strengthen strategic coordination.



Photo: Members of RINDHCA held a meeting with the President and the Secretary General of GANHRI.

Finally, in December 2025, RINDHCA participated in the GANHRI Bureau meeting in Tbilisi, Georgia, as well as in the regional networks meeting held in the same context. These spaces made it possible to review the functioning of the networks, strengthen interregional coordination, and advance the joint mechanisms envisaged under Phase 4 of the NHRI.EU project.



Photo: RINDHCA participated in the GANHRI Bureau meeting, held from 3 to 4 December 2025 in Tbilisi, Georgia.

Taken together, the progress achieved during 2025 demonstrates a more cohesive regional governance, with greater capacity for internal coordination and a consolidated presence within the global NHRI system, strengthening RINDHCA's strategic positioning at both the regional and international levels.

The regular functioning of its governing bodies, the democratic election of the new Coordinating Committee for the 2025–2027 period, and the consolidation of the Annual Meeting as a permanent space for political deliberation reflect an institutionally mature network, with clear mechanisms for decision-making and collective planning. Likewise, the technical support provided to accreditation and reaccreditation processes, together with active participation in GANHRI governance spaces, has contributed to strengthening compliance with the Paris Principles in the American region.

These advances not only consolidate the organizational stability of RINDHCA, but also reinforce its legitimacy as a regional platform for cooperation, institutional support, and collective representation of the NHRIs of the continent. In an international context characterized by democratic challenges and budgetary constraints, the Network has demonstrated capacity for adaptation, strategic coordination, and technical leadership, laying solid foundations for the implementation of Phase 4 of the NHRI.EU project and for the sustained strengthening of the regional NHRI system.

## 5. NHRI.EU Project

The NHRI.EU Project continues to be one of the structural pillars of the institutional strengthening of RINDHCA and of its coordination within the global GANHRI system. During 2025, the Network went through a key moment in the management of the project: the comprehensive closure of Phase 3 and the simultaneous launch of Phase 4 (2025–2028). This transition did not constitute merely an administrative milestone, but rather a strategic process that required technical rigor, adaptability, and an institutional vision oriented toward results, sustainability, and regional positioning.



The year was marked by a double challenge: to successfully complete a highly demanding phase with technical and financial solvency, ensuring full traceability and compliance with the standards of the European Commission, while simultaneously redesigning priorities, intervention frameworks, and budgetary structures for a new stage characterized by greater financial constraints and a more competitive international environment. All of this was carried out in close collaboration with GANHRI. This process strengthened RINDHCA's capacities for planning, results-based management, and financial governance, consolidating its role as a strategic regional network within the international architecture of NHRIs.

### 5.1 Comprehensive Closure of Phase 3 of the NHRI.EU Project: Technical Rigor, Accountability, and Consolidation of Lessons Learned

The closure of Phase 3 of the NHRI.EU project, formalized on 30 September 2025 following a six-month extension that began in April of the same year, represented one of the most demanding technical-administrative processes of the period. RINDHCA, in close coordination with GANHRI and the other Regional Networks, actively participated in the programmatic, financial, and documentary consolidation required by the European Commission, ensuring compliance with standards of eligibility, traceability, and verification of results.

This closure was not limited to a formal reporting stage, but involved a substantive exercise of institutional analysis. The compilation and validation of evidence against

the logical framework (logframe), the systematization of outputs and results, the incorporation of findings from the Results-Oriented Monitoring (ROM), as well as the updating of the analysis of risks and assumptions, made it possible to provide a comprehensive view of the project's impact in the American region. The process also included the preparation of the audit package, the detailed review of the eligibility of expenditures, and the preparation of the final technical and financial report, ensuring transparency and consistency in accountability.

At the same time, an internal evaluation was carried out based on the European Union methodology, focusing on sustainability, impact, effectiveness, efficiency, and European added value. This evaluation, supported by documentary review, data analysis, and targeted interviews, made it possible to identify structural strengths, opportunities for improvement, and strategic lessons for the next phase. In this sense, the closure of Phase 3 not only consolidated results, but also strengthened RINDHCA's institutional capacity in results-based management, strategic planning, and financial governance.

## **5.2 Launch of Phase 4 (2025–2028): Strategic Adaptation, Financial Sustainability, and Strengthening of Regional Positioning**

The formal launch of Phase 4 on 1 October 2025 took place in a particularly complex international context, marked by a 40% budget reduction compared to the previous phase, changes in international cooperation priorities, and an environment of greater competition for resources. In this scenario, the approval of a budget of 473,684.21 euros for RINDHCA—of which 450,000.00 euros are financed by the European Union and 23,684.21 euros must be mobilized by the Network itself—constitutes a clear sign of institutional confidence in GANHRI and the Regional Networks, and recognition of the performance demonstrated in previous phases.

Preparation for Phase 4 took place in parallel with the closure of Phase 3, involving a double technical effort of high intensity. From the early conceptualization initiated at the Partners Meeting in November 2024, to the consolidation of priorities during the GANHRI Annual Meeting in March 2025, RINDHCA actively participated in defining the strategic vision, identifying specific objectives—among them the strengthening of the global accreditation system and the deepening of interregional coordination—and adapting the logical framework to the new methodological standards required by the European Commission.

The Network also contributed substantively to the reformulation of the logframe, the prioritization of activities with greater strategic impact, the adjustment of the implementation calendar, and the budgetary review resulting from the financial reduction. This iterative process, which included a second drafting round following technical observations from the European Commission, strengthened the programmatic coherence and operational feasibility of the project.

The transition between phases has also made it possible to strengthen the

articulation between the evidence-based closure of Phase 3 and the prospective design of Phase 4, ensuring alignment with ROM recommendations, improvements in internal processes, and more efficient results-oriented management. Institutionally, Phase 4 consolidates RINDHCA's positioning as a strategic regional actor within the global architecture of GANHRI, with greater capacity for multiannual planning, progressive financial sustainability, and technical leadership in an increasingly demanding international environment.

## 6. Strengthening of Strategic Alliances

RINDHCA's capacity for advocacy and technical support is grounded in a solid architecture of strategic alliances. During 2025, the Network deepened its cooperation with bodies of the United Nations system, the Inter-American System, civil society organizations, and specialized centers, coordinating joint actions in priority areas such as migration, business and human rights, environmental justice, prevention of torture, and cultural rights.

The main ongoing collaborations are the following.

### Organizations of the United Nations System

- **Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR):** Collaboration on various human rights issues, such as migration, the environment, and environmental justice, among many others.
- **United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR):** Active collaboration in the Regional Plan on migration to protect refugees and migrants.
- **United Nations Development Programme (UNDP):** Project on capacity-building of NHRIs on business and human rights, through the Tripartite Alliance of GANHRI, OHCHR, and UNDP.
- **Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC):** Cooperation on human rights and the environment, especially in the implementation of the Escazú Agreement.
- **Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Latin America (CRESPIAL – UNESCO):** Work on the protection of intangible cultural heritage, especially of Afro-descendant communities.
- **OHCHR CERALC Project:** Participation in the IX Regional Forum on Business and Human Rights held in Brazil.

## Other International Organizations, Cooperation, and Specialized Networks

- **Inter-American Court of Human Rights:** Collaboration agreement that allows NHRIs to become familiar with the work of the Court, offers internships for their staff, and provides specialization spaces, such as the diploma course on its jurisprudence and the Roundtable on Advisory Opinions and their application by NHRIs.
- **Inter-American Commission on Human Rights:** Trainings on the rights of older persons, refugees, and environmental justice, working jointly with its specialized rapporteurships.
- **Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation:** Trainings on assistance to human rights defenders and awareness-raising on the rights of Afro-descendant populations.
- **Danish Institute for Human Rights:** Technical assistance for NHRIs to implement the UN Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights, ESCR for LGBTIQ+ persons, and environmental justice.
- **Association for the Prevention of Torture:** Development of trainings and tools to prevent torture, strengthening the oversight of detention centers by NHRIs.

## Civil Society Organizations and Academic Networks

- **Association of Afro-Colombian Women (AMUAFROC) and the Articulation for the Afro-descendant Decade (ALDA):** Focus on the rights of Afro-descendants and the promotion of cultural rights.
- **Regional Network for LGBTIQ+ Human Mobility in LAC and the Fundación Diálogo Diverso:** Support for the LGTB+ population in migration and mobility. (Collaboration agreement signed on 20 January 2025).
- **Ibero-American Chair-Network of Universities Committed to Education and Human Rights (CIEDH):** Promotion of joint initiatives related to human rights education, applied research, and capacity strengthening. (Collaboration agreement signed on 27 November 2025).

As a result of these strategic alliances and interinstitutional relationships, during 2025 RINDHCA succeeded in carrying out the following outputs, meetings, and training spaces through the financing, technical support, and/or logistical coverage provided by partner organizations, without this implying direct resources from the Network's own budget. This cooperation scheme made it possible to optimize resources, expand the regional reach of activities, and strengthen institutional sustainability through mechanisms of co-organization and shared responsibility.

- RINDHCA Annual Meeting together with the NHRI of Panama.
- Diploma course on the Jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, organized with the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.
- Joint RINDHCA–AECID training on the protection of human rights defenders.
- Study with the Regional Office of OHCHR in Chile on the role of NHRIs in climate emergencies.
- Meeting of NHRIs of Latin America and the Caribbean, organized jointly with the Danish Institute for Human Rights, on the collection, processing, analysis, and use of data related to the guarantee of ESCR of LGBTIQ+ persons (Bogotá).

In addition, there is a series of activities, coordination spaces, and institutional visibility actions that RINDHCA maintains continuously throughout the year, in fulfillment of its regional mandate and as part of its permanent function of coordination, representation, and advocacy. These actions, although not always associated with specific projects, constitute an essential component of the Network's strategic presence at the regional and international levels.

## 7. Strengthening of the Technical Capacities of NHRIs

Capacity strengthening constitutes one of the substantive functions of RINDHCA as a regional network. During 2025, training processes, technical tools, and exchange spaces were promoted to improve the implementation of the mandate of NHRIs in emerging and strategic areas, contributing to greater professionalization and technical specialization in the region.

- **Training on the NRTD Database**

On 2 December 2024, in partnership with OHCHR in Panama, RINDHCA offered a [special presentation and training session on the new National Recommendations Tracking Database \(NRTD\)](#). The session was directed to the NHRIs of Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras, and Uruguay, with the aim of facilitating the monitoring of recommendations issued by human rights treaty bodies.

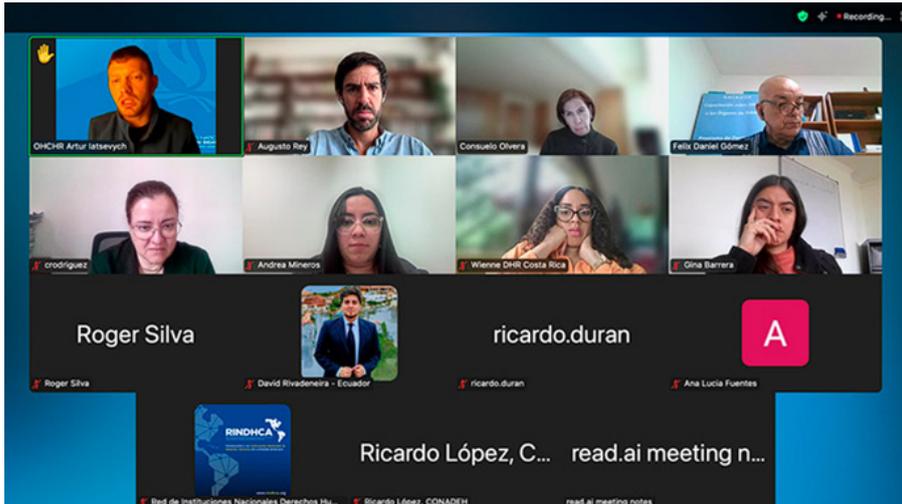


Photo: Special presentation and training session on the new National Recommendations Tracking Database (NRTD).

Subsequently, on 16 January 2025, [RINDHCA organized a second follow-up meeting](#), during which the next steps for the implementation of the platform in the interested NHRIs were defined. Representatives from Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Honduras participated in this session. In this regard, the aforementioned NHRIs are using this platform as a source of information for their human rights protection and promotion activities.

- Introductory Virtual Training Course on Intangible Cultural Heritage**  
 Between February and March 2025, the [Introductory Virtual Training Course on Intangible Cultural Heritage](#) was held over a period of six weeks, organized by RINDHCA in collaboration with the Regional Centre for the Safeguarding of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Latin America (CRESPAL – UNESCO) and the Office of the Ombudsperson of Costa Rica.



Photo: Opening of the Virtual Training Course in Intangible Cultural Heritage – Initial Level.

The course aimed to strengthen the capacities of NHRIs in the protection and promotion of cultural rights, particularly those related to the safeguarding of the intangible cultural heritage of peoples and communities. This initiative continued the joint work undertaken following the signing of the memorandum of understanding between RINDHCA and CRESPIAL, and represented an important step toward incorporating a human rights approach into cultural preservation policies in the region.

The course brought together 24 participants from 10 countries in the region (Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, and Uruguay) who completed the registration process. Of these, 19 actively participated in the training activities and in at least one synchronous session, and 17 fulfilled all academic requirements, including achieving an average score of 80% or higher in the evaluations, and received their official certificate of completion signed by the Director General of CRESPIAL.

- **Consolidation of the TPP**

Within the framework of the RINDHCA Regional Meeting, held in Panama City on 30 April, [the closed meeting “National Human Rights Institutions toward the Future” took place](#), with the participation of the NHRIs of Bolivia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Peru. This activity was carried out in the context of the Tripartite Partnership (TPP) between GANHRI—represented in the region by RINDHCA—the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR).



Photo: Meeting on the TPP with UNDP and OHCHR

The Tripartite Partnership, established in 2011, constitutes a global alliance among NHRIs, through GANHRI and its regional networks, with the support of UNDP and OHCHR. Its purpose is to strengthen the institutional capacities of NHRIs in the field of business and human rights, offering a platform for cooperation that

leverages the comparative advantages of each partner and promotes coordinated action within the United Nations system.

RINDHCA's participation in this space reaffirms its commitment to strengthening cooperation among regional networks and the main strategic partners of the international human rights system. Through the TPP, efforts are coordinated to support NHRIs in fulfilling their mandate, promote the exchange of information and experiences, and ensure more effective coordination among the global, regional, and national levels.

Within this framework, permanent communication is maintained with the three NHRIs participating in the project corresponding to Costa Rica, Ecuador, and Peru.

- **Diploma Course on the Jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights**

Between August and October 2025, RINDHCA and the Training Center of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights organized the [Diploma Course on the Jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights for National Human Rights Institutions](#), with the aim of strengthening the technical capacities of NHRIs in the use of Inter-American jurisprudence for the promotion and protection of human rights.



The program, delivered virtually across ten thematic sessions, addressed key issues such as the rights of human rights defenders, Indigenous peoples, environmental justice, the rights of older persons, migrants, women, girls, boys and adolescents, as well as LGBTIQ+ persons. As a result, 346 officials from 18 NHRIs in Latin America and the Caribbean participated in this training experience, consolidating a regional community committed to the defense of human rights.

- **Advisory Opinions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights promote their integration into the work of NHRIs**

On 30 October, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and RINDHCA held the

virtual roundtable [“Advisory Opinions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and Their Impact”](#), within the framework of activities promoted by the Network’s thematic Working Groups. The meeting included the participation of twelve NHRIs from the region: Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama, Paraguay, and Uruguay.



*Photo: RINDHCA and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights organized the virtual roundtable “Advisory Opinions of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and Their Impact.”*

The activity reaffirmed the commitment of RINDHCA and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to promoting a permanent dialogue between the Inter-American and national levels, aimed at translating international legal standards into effective practices for the protection of rights in the countries of the continent.

## 8. Consolidation of the Working Groups and the Regional Thematic Agenda

The thematic Working Groups have consolidated themselves as key operational spaces for horizontal cooperation among NHRIs. During 2025, these groups not only held regular meetings but also advanced in the production of tools, compendiums, and shared agendas, strengthening regional coordination on priority human rights issues and projecting their work into regional and international spaces.

### 8.1 Funcionamiento y sesiones de los Grupos de Trabajo

In June 2023, RINDHCA took a decisive step in consolidating its strategic priorities through the creation of six thematic working groups. These spaces were conceived as permanent platforms for horizontal cooperation among NHRIs, aimed at addressing urgent challenges in the region and strengthening capacities through the systematic exchange of experiences, good practices, and technical tools.

The definition of the thematic areas resulted from a broad and inclusive consultative process that involved all member NHRIs. Through surveys, bilateral interviews, and virtual validation meetings, common priority areas were identified, ensuring that the regional agenda reflected both national realities and shared structural challenges. This procedure made it possible to consolidate a participatory and transparent approach aligned with the effective needs of the institutions.



As a result, the creation of six thematic working groups was agreed upon: (i) migrant and refugee populations; (ii) business and human rights; (iii) prevention of torture and other ill-treatment; (iv) Afro-descendant populations; (v) human rights and the environment; and (vi) human rights in older age.

These groups were not designed solely as spaces for deliberation, but as operational mechanisms oriented toward results. Their purpose is to generate **concrete outputs**—regional reports, compendiums of good practices, technical guidelines, training spaces, and joint positions—that strengthen the advocacy and protection capacities of NHRIs and consolidate RINDHCA as a regional coordinating actor in the field of human rights.

Working Group	No. of NHRIs	Countries Participating
Human Rights in Older Age and Ageing	14	Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile
Migrant and Refugee Population	13	Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile
Prevention of Torture and Ill-treatment	14	Canada, Mexico, Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile
Business and Human Rights	14	Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile
Human Rights and Environment	14	Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay, Chile
Afro-descendant Population	12	Mexico, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Panama, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay

Between March and June 2025, several meetings of the RINDHCA thematic Working Groups were held, aimed at promoting cooperation among NHRIs, the exchange of experiences, and the development of joint actions in priority areas of human rights.

Working Group	Date(s)	Topics Addressed / Relevant Aspects
Business and Human Rights	26 March 2025 and 28 May 2025	Session of 26 March held with the support of the Danish Institute for Human Rights. Technical exchange on due diligence and strengthening of regional capacities.
Migrant and Refugee Population	29 May 2025	Regional coordination on human mobility, exchange of good practices and follow-up of technical tools.
Human Rights and Afro-descendant Population	3 June 2025	Progress on the regional agenda on equality and non-discrimination; coordination around the regional report.
Human Rights and Environment	4 June 2025 and 17 November 2025	The session of 17 November included the special participation of the Public Defender's Office (DPU) of Brazil. Coordination on climate justice and environmental standards.
Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment	2 June 2025 and 8 September 2025	On 8 September, a meeting was held between heads of NHRIs and the Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture (SPT) to exchange information on the implementation of General Comment No. 1 related to Article 4 of the Optional Protocol (places of deprivation of liberty).

These sessions strengthened regional coordination, facilitated the systematization of good practices, and enabled NHRIs to define joint strategies on key issues, ensuring coordinated work that responds to the priorities of the American region.

## 8.2 Regional Projection and International Advocacy

The thematic agenda of the Working Groups went beyond internal sessions and was projected into multiple regional and international spaces. Top of Form

- **Meeting on Environmental Protection and Human Rights**

On 27 and 28 May, RINDHCA actively participated in the meeting [“Environmental Protection and Human Rights”](#), organized by the Environmental Protection Area, recently created within the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsperson’s Office of Uruguay (INDDHH).



*Photo: “Environmental Protection and Human Rights” Meeting, organized by the Environmental Protection Area, recently created within the National Human Rights Institution and Ombudsperson’s Office of Uruguay.*

- **Presentation of the Compendium of Good Practices on Human Rights, Migration, and Refuge**

On 29 April 2025, during the International Congress on Human Mobility and Human Rights, held within the framework of the RINDHCA Annual Meeting, [the Compendium of Good Practices on Human Rights, Migration, and Refuge was presented.](#)



*Photo: In Panama, RINDHCA presented the Compendium of Good Practices on Human Rights, Migration, and Refuge.*

The publication brings together experiences and actions promoted by NHRIs in the region for the promotion and protection of the rights of migrants and refugees, highlighting innovative approaches and interinstitutional coordination strategies. Its launch served as a space to showcase the concrete contributions of NHRIs in the implementation of inclusive policies with a human rights approach in migration matters.

- **Presentation of the Compendium of Good Practices on Human Rights and Business**

On 2 July 2025, RINDHCA organized a [regional webinar for the presentation of the Compendium of Good Practices on Human Rights and Business](#), which systematizes relevant experiences developed by NHRIs across the continent in promoting the United Nations Guiding Principles.



*Photo: RINDHCA presented the Compendium of Good Practices on Human Rights and Business*

The event made it possible to disseminate practical tools and strengthen the exchange of knowledge on corporate due diligence, accountability, and the protection of communities affected by economic activities, reaffirming RINDHCA's commitment to consolidating a regional agenda on human rights and business.

- **IX Regional Forum on Business and Human Rights**

Between 9 and 11 April 2025, RINDHCA was represented by César Córdova, Ombudsperson of Ecuador, together with the NHRIs of Argentina and Colombia, at the [Forum held at the Pontifical Catholic University of São Paulo](#).



*Photo: IX Regional Forum on Business and Human Rights*

- **Meeting on the Prevention of Torture**

On 25 June, within the framework of the International Day in Support of Victims of Torture, the Permanent Technical Secretariat of RINDHCA, represented by Consuelo Olvera, [participated in the dialogue "International Day in Support of Victims of Torture"](#), organized by the National Human Rights Commission of Mexico (CNDH) and its National Mechanism for the Prevention of Torture (MNPT).



*Photo: Meeting on the Prevention of Torture.*

RINDHCA's participation in this space reaffirmed the regional commitment to the prevention of torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, and made it possible to share experiences on strengthening national prevention mechanisms and cooperation among NHRIs. It also helped highlight the importance of regional coordination in promoting common standards and effective strategies for the eradication of torture in the American continent.

- **Meeting on Data and Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights (ESCR) of LGBTIQ+**

On 8 and 9 July 2025, in Bogotá, Colombia, RINDHCA organized the [Meeting on Data and Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights \(ESCR\) of LGBTIQ+ persons](#), with the support of the Danish Institute for Human Rights.



*Photo: Meeting on Data and ESCR of LGBTIQ+ Persons in Colombia.*

The activity brought together representatives from the NHRIs of Honduras, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, and Uruguay, with the aim of strengthening technical capacities for the collection, processing, and analysis of data related to the guarantee of the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons. This space made it possible to share methodologies, identify common challenges, and advance toward the development of indicators that contribute to making visible the structural inequalities faced by these populations in the region.

The meeting reaffirmed RINDHCA's commitment to the promotion of equality and inclusion, as well as to the advancement of evidence-based public policies that strengthen the protection of the human rights of LGBTIQ+ persons. [As a result, RINDHCA published a report of the meeting with the main achievements and commitments for the future.](#)

- **Global Symposium on Climate Justice and Affected Populations**

On 31 July 2025, [RINDHCA participated in this symposium](#) convened by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the National Commission on Population and Development (CNPD), and the Public Defender's Office of the Union (DPU) of Brazil.

On this occasion, Pedro Callisaya Aro, Ombudsperson of Bolivia and Secretary General of RINDHCA, intervened on behalf of the Network. In his remarks, he underscored the urgency of strengthening the role of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in the face of the climate crisis, emphasizing that there can be no just transition without independent institutions that guarantee the protection of human rights

- **Study on the Role of NHRIs in Climate Emergencies**

Between July and August, the hiring of a specialist was finalized for the development of a study on the role of NHRIs in climate emergencies, thanks to funding from the Regional Office of OHCHR in Chile. The study is currently in its final stage of preparation for publication in 2026.

- **OHCHR and RINDHCA were recognized in the regional report of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean**

In the [Summary of the Implementation of the Decisions of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean” \(November 2023 – August 2025\)](#), prepared by the Secretariat of the Forum of Ministers of Environment of Latin America and the Caribbean, under the responsibility of the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP), an explicit reference is included to the work that RINDHCA and OHCHR have been developing on environmental emergencies.



*The report states: “The Network of National Institutions for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights of the American Continent (RINDHCA), which brings together 18 national human rights institutions in the Americas, has served as a key platform to advance this agenda, with OHCHR proposing a technical cooperation initiative aimed at strengthening institutional capacity and promoting responses that protect vulnerable populations and respect international human rights standards.”*

- **First Global Human Rights Summit**

From 2 to 4 September 2025, in the city of San Salvador, [the First Global Human Rights Summit was held, led by the Human Rights Ombudsman's Office of El Salvador and the Ibero-American Federation of Ombudspersons \(FIO\)](#). The meeting brought together ombudspersons from around the world to share experiences, challenges, and common strategies. RINDHCA had an active participation in this important global space, reaffirming its commitment to the promotion and protection of human rights in the American region.



*Photo: First Global Human Rights Summit*

On this occasion, the Secretary General of RINDHCA and Ombudsperson of the Plurinational State of Bolivia, Pedro Callisaya Aro, delivered the keynote address entitled "Building Well-being: Holistic Approaches for the Protection and Guarantee of Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights (ESCR) in the 21st Century."

For her part, Consuelo Olvera, representing the Permanent Technical Secretariat of RINDHCA, moderated the panel "The Future of Human Rights: Navigating Governance and Technological Innovation."

- **VIII International Congress on Human Rights and Electoral Law in Madrid**

On 16 and 17 October 2025, [GANHRI and RINDHCA participated in the VIII International Congress on Human Rights and Electoral Law](#), held at Rey Juan Carlos University. Representing GANHRI was Dr. Amina Bouayach, President of the National Human Rights Council of Morocco and of the Global Alliance. Representing RINDHCA was Consuelo Olvera Treviño, Permanent Technical Secretary of the Network.

- **Submission of the Declaration of Principles on the Role of NHRIs in Climate Action to the COP30 Presidency**

In November, within the framework of the Conference of the Parties on Climate Change (COP30), RINDHCA and the Public Defender's Office of the Union (DPU) of Brazil formally submitted the [“Declaration of Principles on the Role of National Human Rights Institutions in Promoting Human Rights-Based Climate Policies”](#) to the COP Presidency.



*Photo: Submission of the Declaration of Principles on the Role of NHRIs in Climate Action to the COP30 Presidency*

The Declaration, jointly prepared by RINDHCA and the Public Defender's Office of the Union (DPU) of Brazil, reaffirms the commitment of NHRIs of Latin America and the Caribbean to climate action centered on human dignity, equity, and intergenerational justice. The document emphasizes that there can be no sustainability if human rights are sacrificed, nor a just transition if inequalities are deepened, and calls on States to incorporate the right to a healthy environment into their legal frameworks and to ensure the effective participation of local communities and Indigenous peoples.

- **II EDUDER Global Meeting and the IV Ibero-American Congress, and signing of a Memorandum of Agreement with the Ibero-American Chair-Network**

Between 24 and 27 November 2025, in La Antigua, Guatemala, [the II Global Meeting of the EDUDER Project and the IV Ibero-American Congress “Education, Inclusion and Vulnerability” were held](#), two spaces that brought together dozens of universities, organizations, and international experts.



Photo: RINDHCA participated in the II EDUDER Global Meeting and the IV Ibero-American Congress

RINDHCA participated in both spaces through its Permanent Technical Secretary, emphasizing the importance of integrating the human rights perspective into educational policies and practices in the region.



Photo: RINDHCA and the Ibero-American Chair-Network sign a Memorandum of Agreement

In this context, [RINDHCA and the Ibero-American Chair-Network signed a Memorandum of Agreement](#) to strengthen the promotion of human rights in the region.

The active presence of RINDHCA in regional and global spaces constitutes a central element of its strategic positioning. In 2025, the Network strengthened its engagement with the United Nations system and regional actors, contributing to substantive debates on accreditation, climate justice, business and human rights, and the institutional strengthening of NHRIs.

In addition, the consolidation of the Working Groups during 2025 demonstrates their transition from spaces of thematic coordination to operational platforms capable of producing technical tools, influencing regional agendas, and positioning RINDHCA in strategic global debates. This evolution strengthens regional coherence, expands the Network's institutional influence, and consolidates its role as a coordinator of collective responses to emerging human rights challenges.

## 9. Production and Dissemination of Knowledge

The production of applied knowledge constitutes one of RINDHCA's most relevant contributions to the regional NHRI system. During 2025, the Network advanced in the development, systematization, and dissemination of technical tools, diagnostics, and normative compendiums that strengthen the intervention capacity of its member institutions.

- **Monitoring Guide in Human Mobility Contexts**

Published in April 2025, the [Monitoring Guide in Human Mobility Contexts](#) constitutes a key tool for the prevention of torture and other ill-treatment, offering practical guidelines for National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) to identify risks, document situations of vulnerability, and strengthen the protection of the human rights of migrants and refugees.

The guide reflects RINDHCA's commitment to articulating regional good practices and to implementing international human rights standards in contexts of human mobility.



- **Technical Secretariat Report 2024**

Published in April 2025, presenting a review of the activities carried out in 2024, the [Technical Secretariat Report 2024](#) provides a detailed overview of RINDHCA's work during that year, including events, publications, training

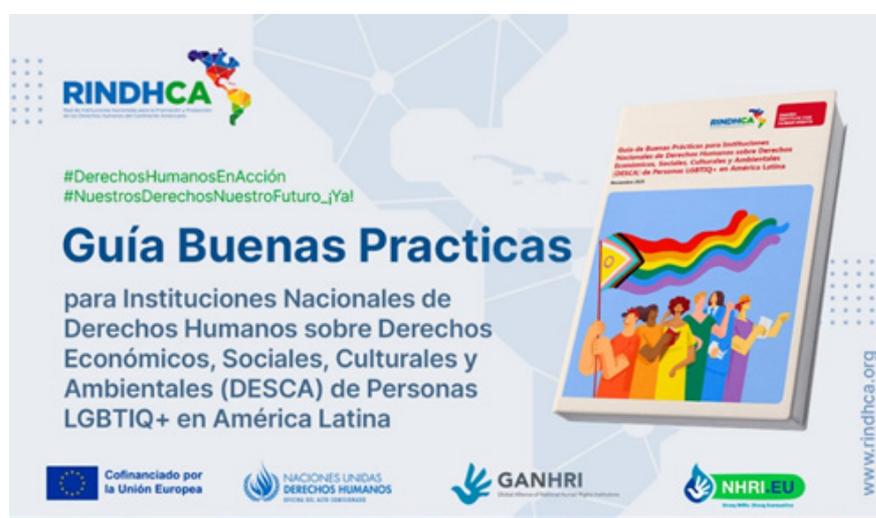
activities, and regional and international cooperation processes.

This document serves as an accountability and planning instrument, while also helping to highlight the network's progress and strengthen institutional memory for the continuity of its strategic initiatives.



- **Guide of Good Practices for National Human Rights Institutions on the Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights (ESCR) of LGBTIQ+ Persons in Latin America**

Published in November 2025, in a joint effort with the Danish Institute for Human Rights (DIHR), [the Guide of Good Practices for National Human Rights Institutions on the Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights \(ESCR\) of LGBTIQ+ Persons in Latin America](#) aims to compile and disseminate experiences related to the exercise of the mandate of Latin American NHRIs that are members of RINDHCA in the promotion and protection of the rights of LGBTIQ+ persons.



The report places particular emphasis on the protection and guarantee of ESCR, as well as on the challenges and good practices related to the collection, production, and management of data in this area.

- **Compendio de Normas en materia de Migración y Refugio y del Protocolo RINDHCA en materia de Migración**

Published in December 2025, and formally presented on the 12th of that month, the [Compendium of Standards on Migration and Refuge and the RINDHCA Protocol on Migration](#) respond to the need for clear, comparable, and up-to-date frameworks that strengthen the protection of migrants, asylum seekers, refugees, and internally displaced persons.



- **Strategic documents finalized and published in the first months of 2026**
  - Diagnostic on the explicit mandates of NHRIs regarding human rights and political participation, accompanied by a Manual for accompaniment and observation in electoral processes.
  - Regional report on the Situation of the Human Rights of the Afro-descendant Population in Latin America.

## 10. Communication and Visibility of the Network

Strategic communication is a cross-cutting component for the sustainability and legitimacy of RINDHCA. In 2025, the Network consolidated its institutional channels — monthly newsletter, blog, digital campaigns, and website redesign— strengthening its regional and international outreach and promoting greater visibility of the work of the NHRIs.

- **Monthly Newsletter**

The [RINDHCA monthly newsletter](#) has consolidated itself as a key communication and dissemination channel, currently reaching more than one thousand contacts, including NHRIs, international organizations, and stakeholders involved in the promotion and protection of human rights in the region.

Published continuously at the beginning of each month since 2023, the newsletter provides updates on activities, events, publications, and strategic processes of the network and its member institutions. As of December 2025, 33 editions had been published, reflecting RINDHCA's sustained commitment to transparency, regional coordination, and the dissemination of good practices.

- **RINDHCA Blog**

Two new seasons in 2025:

- **First season:** from February to June, with weekly publications (18 weeks) authored by the heads of the NHRIs.
- **Second season:** between August and September, featuring contributions from the coordinators of the working groups. This cycle aims to highlight good practices, institutional strategies, normative processes, and protection mechanisms promoted by NHRIs to guarantee equality and non-discrimination on the grounds of sexual orientation, gender identity, and gender expression (7 weeks).

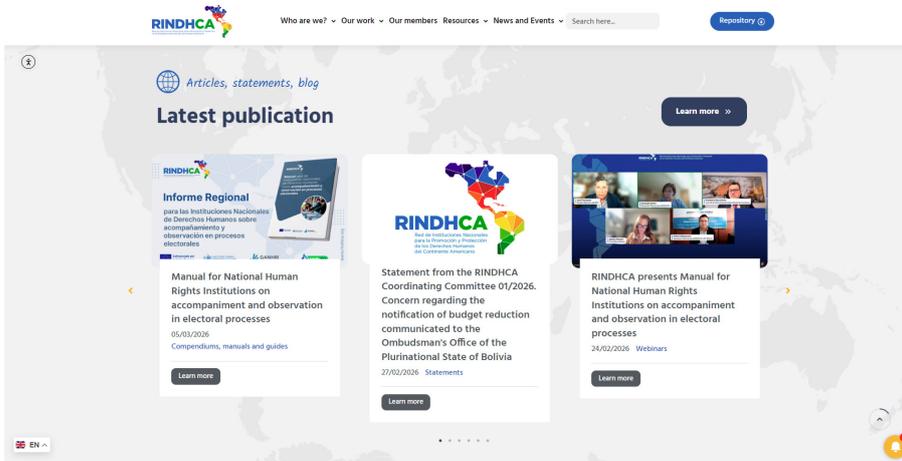


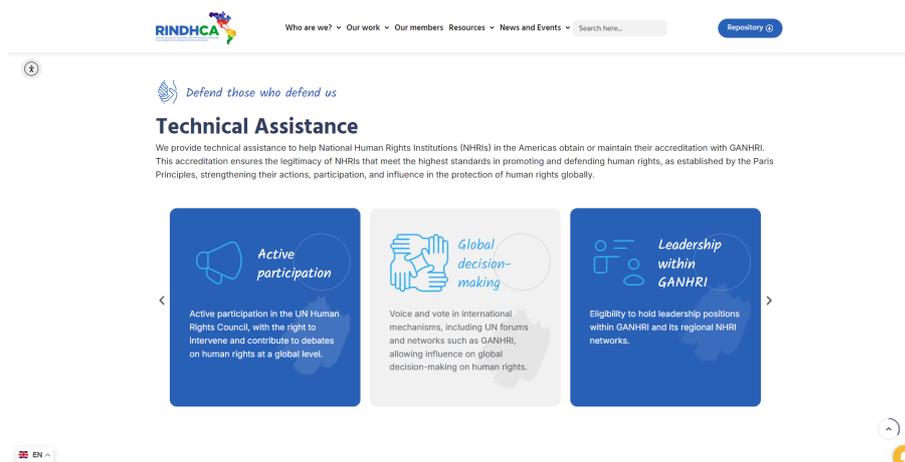


The blog can be accessed through the following link: <https://www.rindhca.org/blog-rindhca>

• **Website Redesign**

During the reporting period, the RINDHCA website was updated and relaunched with the aim of improving accessibility, navigation, and the visibility of information about the network and its activities





The redesign strengthens institutional communication and facilitates access to publications, compendiums, newsletters, and resources of interest, consolidating RINDHCA's digital presence as a reference platform for NHRIs in the Americas and their strategic partners. It also enables the network to more effectively showcase its progress, good practices, and events, contributing to its institutional sustainability and visibility at the regional and international levels.

- **Management of RINDHCA's Social Media Profiles**

- **X:** Daily management of the RINDHCA profile on X continues, with an increase in original content: <https://x.com/rindhca>
- **LinkedIn:** Daily management of RINDHCA's institutional profile on LinkedIn continues: <https://www.linkedin.com/in/rindhca-america>
- **YouTube:** The YouTube channel is used to share recordings of webinars and other audiovisual materials: <https://www.youtube.com/@RINDHCA>

- **Statements and Communiqués**

- [RINDHCA Statement 01/2025](#), on Human Mobility and Human Rights.
- [RINDHCA Communiqué 02/2025](#), on the situation of conflict in Bolivia.
- [RINDHCA Communiqué 03/2025](#), on the commitment to a free and peaceful electoral process in Colombia.
- [RINDHCA Communiqué 04/2025](#), on the appointment of the Director of the National Institute of Human Rights of Chile.
- [RINDHCA Coordination Committee Communiqué 05/2025](#), on the situation of the general elections in Honduras under a state of emergency.
- [RINDHCA Coordination Committee Communiqué 06/2025](#), on the reaccreditation with A status of the Ombudsman's Office of Panama.
- [RINDHCA Coordination Committee Communiqué 07/2025](#), on the reaccreditation with A status of the National Institute of Human Rights of Chile.



- **Participation in joint campaigns with GANHRI and the regional networks.**
  - Between **February and March**, we participated in the campaign on violence against women, organized in preparation for the GANHRI Annual Meeting.

**NHRIs: Promoting the rights of women and girls through oversight, justice, and cooperation for gender equality**

The **2025 GANHRI Annual Conference** will take place on March 12, 2025, and will focus on "The human rights of women and girls: promoting gender equality and the role of NHRIs."

**RINDHCA**  
www.rindhca.org

**#Bolivia: Human Rights training program through courses on "Women's Rights, Children's Rights, and Violence Prevention"**

Human rights education is essential for building fair and equitable societies.

The goal is to **promote awareness and action** in the protection and promotion of human rights.

**DEFENSORÍA DEL PUEBLO**

**#Panama: #NoExcuse Campaign to eradicate violence against women and girls**

On the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women, the Ombudsman's Office of Panama joined the **#NoExcuse** campaign to eradicate violence against women and girls, which remains one of the most widespread and pervasive human rights violations worldwide.

**Defensoría del Pueblo**

**GANHRI**  
Global Alliance of National Human Rights Institutions

from February 10 to March 4

Discover inspiring NHRI practices from Africa, the Americas, Asia-Pacific, and Europe as we unite in our campaign to promote the rights of women and girls.

**RINDHCA**      **Asia Pacific Forum**

**ENNHRI**      **NHRI**

A joint initiative of GANHRI and the regional networks in the run-up to **#GANHRI2025**.

- In **September**, we participated in the joint campaign on the Paris Principles.

**The Paris Principles and NHRIs in the Americas**

They are the foundation of legitimacy, autonomy, independence, and effectiveness of NHRIs.

**INDEPENDENCE  
PLURALISM  
BROAD MANDATE**

**RINDHCA**  
www.rindhca.org

**What are the Paris Principles?**

They are the framework adopted by the UN in 1993 that defines the minimum standards for the creation and functioning of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs).

**RINDHCA**  
www.rindhca.org

## Sus pilares

- + Independencia del gobierno y de cualquier otra entidad política o económica.
- + Mandato claro y amplio de promoción y protección de derechos humanos previstos en la Constitución y leyes generales.
- + Pluralismo y participación de diversos sectores de la sociedad.
- + Recursos suficientes y autonomía financiera.
- + Colaboración internacional que fomente la cooperación entre las INDH y los organismos internacionales de derechos humanos.

RINDHCA  
www.rindhca.org

## Why do they matter in the region?

NHRIs in the Americas face major challenges: inequality, discrimination, violence, environmental and migratory crises. The Paris Principles provide them with legitimacy and tools to respond to these realities.

RINDHCA  
www.rindhca.org

## Real-life impact

Thanks to the Paris Principles, NHRIs can:

- + Support vulnerable communities.
- + Promote fairer laws.
- + Receive and investigate human rights violations.
- + Strengthen democracy.

RINDHCA  
www.rindhca.org

## Join the joint campaign of GANHRI and the regional networks

At RINDHCA, we work to ensure that the NHRIs of the Americas uphold the Paris Principles and strengthen the defense of human rights.

*Get to know them, spread them, defend them!*

RINDHCA  
OAS  
Asia Pacific Forum  
ENNHRI  
NACIONES UNIDAS DERECHOS HUMANOS  
EUROPEAN UNION

- **RINDHCA** developed its own human rights awareness campaigns, one focused on business and human rights, another on Afro-descendant populations, and a third on the comprehensive protection of people in situations of forced mobility

[The communication campaign on business and human rights](#) articulated three complementary messages aimed at strengthening responsible and sustainable practices:

- **“Transparency Is Key”** promotes public trust through accountability, highlighting the role of National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs) in supporting companies in the implementation of due diligence processes and independent audits.
- **“Networks That Transform”** underscores the need to integrate a human rights approach into relationships with communities and organizations, fostering dialogue, collaboration, and collective action under the slogan #NetworksForRights.

- Finally, **“Responsible Innovation”** invites stakeholders to build inclusive and diverse environments in which creativity and sustainability converge to generate positive impacts in the



The communication campaign aimed at promoting the rights of Afro-descendant people was structured around three strategic pillars.

- **“Representation for All People!”** highlights the demographic, cultural, and social contribution of the Afro-descendant population—nearly 25% of the Americas—and calls for closing participation gaps in spaces of political and economic power through measures that guarantee effective and equitable representation.
- **“Let’s Defend the Territory, Protect Life!”** emphasizes the historical role of Afro-descendant communities as custodians of ancestral territories and highly biodiverse ecosystems, underscoring that the protection of their territorial rights is key both for environmental justice and for the preservation

of the region's natural and intangible heritage.

- Finally, "**Recognizing Is Moving Forward!**" highlights the constitutional advances of countries that recognize themselves as pluriethnic and multicultural States, promoting the strengthening of collective rights and encouraging other States to move toward the full recognition of diversity as the foundation of a more inclusive democracy.



[The communication campaign aimed at the comprehensive protection of people in situations of forced mobility](#), with an emphasis on women and girls, was structured around three strategic pillars.

- First, it underscores that **asylum is a right**, recalling that nearly half of the world's refugee population is composed of women and girls, which requires protection responses based on rights rather than assistance-based approaches.
- Second, it highlights that internally displaced **women rebuild their lives despite fear, emphasizing the need to ensure effective access to rights**, services, and protection mechanisms so that no woman is left off the map of rights.



- Finally, the campaign emphasizes that **every face has a story that deserves protection**, promoting a humanitarian approach centered on dignity, listening, and the guarantee of rights, articulated under the common call #NoOneLeftBehind.



## 11. Strategic Challenges for 2026

2026 is projected as a period of institutional consolidation and deepening for RINDHCA. While 2025 enabled the strengthening of structures, the production of regional tools, and the management of the transition toward Phase 4 of the NHRI.EU project, the evolving international context presents challenges that will require greater strategic sophistication, diversification of support, and further consolidation of capacities.

The main challenges for the coming period are outlined below:

### 11.1 Financial Sustainability and Resource Diversification

The structural reduction in funding under Phase 4 of the NHRI.EU project requires moving toward a progressive model of diversified cooperation sources. While the

Network has demonstrated the capacity to adapt to budgetary constraints, it will be necessary to:

- Explore new partnerships with bilateral and multilateral agencies.
- Consolidate co-financing mechanisms for regional activities.
- Assess differentiated contribution schemes among members, while respecting the institutional realities of each NHRI.

**Core challenge:** ensuring financial sustainability without compromising independence or technical quality.

### 11.2 Deepening Results-Based Management

Phase 4 introduces higher demands in terms of planning, indicators, and impact evaluation. RINDHCA will therefore need to:

- Strengthen its internal monitoring and evaluation system.
- Incorporate comparable regional indicators.
- Measure more precisely the impact of training activities and technical tools on the institutional practices of NHRIs.

**Core challenge:** moving from measuring activities to measuring institutional transformation.

### 11.3 Supporting NHRIs in Contexts of Democratic Tension

The region faces scenarios of political polarization, complex electoral processes, shrinking civic space, and challenges to institutional independence. In this context, RINDHCA will need to:

- Reinforce technical support to NHRIs undergoing accreditation and reaccreditation processes.
- Strengthen mechanisms of solidarity and support in situations of institutional pressure.
- Promote common standards regarding independence, transparency, and public legitimacy.

**Core challenge:** consolidating the Network as a regional mechanism of institutional support in adverse contexts.

### 11.4 Technical Consolidation of the Working Groups

While the six Working Groups have reached a significant operational level, the next step involves:

- Defining multi-year work plans.
- Ensuring more sustained participation of NHRIs.
- Systematizing results and following up on commitments.

**Core challenge:** institutionalizing the Working Groups as genuine regional hubs of specialization.

### 11.5 Effective Implementation of the Instruments Produced

RINDHCA has developed compendiums, guidelines, and diagnostics of high technical value. The challenge for 2026 lies in ensuring their practical implementation:

- Active dissemination among NHRIs.
- Development of application workshops.
- Follow-up on the incorporation of recommendations into national plans.
- Integration of these tools into internal training processes.

**Core challenge:** transforming regional knowledge into concrete changes in institutional practice.

### 11.6 Strengthening Strategic Communication

In an environment of increasing disinformation and polarization, the public legitimacy of NHRIs also depends on their communication capacity. For 2026, RINDHCA will need to:

- Consolidate its digital strategy.
- Expand the production of specialized content.
- Reinforce the visibility of the regional impact of NHRIs.
- Assess metrics of reach and positioning.

**Core challenge:** strengthening the regional narrative on the strategic role of NHRIs in complex democracies.

## Projection 2026

The year 2026 emerges as a stage of strategic consolidation for RINDHCA in an increasingly complex regional environment. In recent years, NHRIs have faced direct and indirect political pressures that may affect their independence, as well as attempts to limit their mandates, question their public legitimacy, or restrict their budgetary autonomy. The effective defense of the Paris Principles and the strengthening of normative frameworks that guarantee functional and financial independence have therefore become central elements for the sustainability of the regional system.

In addition to these pressures, there are budgetary constraints and significant disparities in technical capacities and resources among the different NHRIs. While some institutions have consolidated structures and broad territorial presence, others face limitations that restrict their capacity for monitoring, research, and advocacy. At the same time,

the shrinking of civic space, the growing risks faced by human rights defenders, and persistent human mobility crises create a context that requires coordinated, evidence-based responses with a human rights approach. In this context, ensuring sufficient resources to finance the functions of promoting and protecting human rights becomes an unavoidable structural challenge.

In response to this scenario, RINDHCA will need to combine financial sustainability, results-oriented management, and political-institutional leadership. The successful transition to Phase 4 of the NHRI.EU project provides a solid foundation; however, the new context requires greater sophistication in planning, diversification of support, institutionalization of impact monitoring mechanisms, and strengthened support to NHRIs operating in contexts of democratic tension. Rather than expanding agendas, the challenge will be to prioritize strategically and ensure coherence between available resources, programmatic objectives, and regional advocacy.

The capacity for adaptation demonstrated during 2025 constitutes RINDHCA's principal institutional asset. On this basis, the Network is in a position to advance toward a stage of greater organizational maturity, financial stability, and technical positioning, consolidating itself as a key regional actor within the global NHRI system.