# Country Profile on Disability
# United Mexican States

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**Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)**

**International Development Center of Japan Inc.**
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# Country Profile on Disability
## United Mexican States
### Table of Contents

1. Basic Profile ..... 1
1-1. Basic Indicators ..... 1
1-2. Definition of Disability and Indicators on Disability ..... 2
2. Administration and Policy on Disability ..... 7
2-1. Administration on Disability ..... 7
2-2. Laws and Policies on Disability ..... 9
2-3. Measures on Disability ..... 14
3. International Treaties and International Cooperation ..... 31
3-1. Status of Implementation Following the Ratification of the CRPD ..... 31
3-2. Status of Implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty ..... 32
3-3. Initiatives on Disability Issues within SDG-related Policies ..... 33
3-4. Ratification of and Initiatives regarding Other International Treaties related to Disabilities and Development ..... 33
3-5. International Cooperation on Disability ..... 34
4. Disability-related Organizations and Activities ..... 36
4-1. Organizations of Persons with Disabilities ..... 36
4-2. Disability Support Organizations ..... 36
5. Barriers and Needs Faced by Persons with Disabilities ..... 38
5-1. Barriers to and Needs regarding Healthcare Services ..... 38
5-2. Barriers to and Needs regarding Education ..... 38
5-3. Barriers to and Needs regarding Employment ..... 38
5-4. Barriers to and Needs regarding Transportation ..... 39
5-5. Barriers to and Needs regarding Information Access ..... 39
5-6. Barriers and Needs regarding Gender ..... 39
6. References ..... 41

## List of Figures

Figure 1 Percentage of Functional Limitation (2023)....4
Figure 2 Percentage of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (5 years and over)(2023)....4
Figure 3 Percentage of Causes of Disability (2023)....5
Figure 4 Percentage of Persons with Disabilities by States (5 years and older) (2023)....6
Figure 5 CONADIS Organizational Chart (2021)....7

## List of Tables

Table 1 Entities Responsible for Disability Issues in Mexico....8

Abbreviations

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ASD | Autism Spectrum Disorder | |
| AMADIVI | Asociación Mexicana para la Atención de | |
| APAC | Personas con Discapacidad Visual<br>Asociación Pro Personas con Parálisis Cerebral | |
| CBID | Community-based Inclusive Development | |
| CBR | Community-based Rehabilitation | |
| CDHDF | Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Distrito Federal | Human Rights Commission of the Federal District |
| CEDAW | Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women | |
| COAMEX | Coalición México por los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad | Mexico Coalition for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities |
| CONADIS | Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo y la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad | National Council for the Development and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities |
| CONEVAL | Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social | National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy |
| CRC | Convention on the Rights of the Child | |
| CRPD | Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities | |
| ENADID | Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica Demográfica | National Survey of Demographic Dynamics |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product | |
| GIRE | Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida | |
| HRW | Human Rights Watch | |
| ICJ | International Commission of Jurists | |
| ILO | International Labour Organization | |
| IMDHD | Instituto Mexicano de Derechos Humanos y Democracia | Mexican Institute for Human Rights and Democracy |
| IMSS | Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social | Mexican Social Security Institute |
| INEGI | Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía | National Institute of Statistics and Geography |
| JICA | Japan International Cooperation Agency | |
| OPD | Organization of Persons with Disabilities | |
| PAHO | Pan American Health Organization | |
| UNDEF | United Nations Democracy Fund | |
| UNDP | United Nations Development Programme | |
| UNICEF | United Nations Children's Fund | |
| WHO | World Health Organization | |

# 1. Basic Profile

## 1-1. Basic Indicators[1]

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gross Domestic Product[2] per capita | USD 14,185.8 | 2024 |

Government Expenditures by Sector

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Healthcare (% of GDP) | 5.7 % | 2022 |
| Education (% of GDP) | 4.1 % | 2022 |
| Social protection (% of GDP)[3] | 7.9 % | 2022 |

Population

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total population | 130,861,007 | 2024 |
| Male (% of total population) | 48.5 % | |
| Female (% of total population) | 51.5 % | |
| Urban population (% of total population) | 79.8 % | |
| Rural population (% of total population) | 20.2 % | |
| Life expectancy at birth (total) | 75.1 years | 2023 |
| Male | 72.2 years | |
| Female | 77.8 years | |

Health

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Prevalence of undernourishment (% of population) | 2.7 % | 2023 |
| Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) | 10.8 | 2023 |

Education

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Education System[4] | | |
| Primary Education | 6 years | |
| Compulsory education | 15 years | |
| Literacy rate (total) | 95.8 % | 2024 |
| Adult male | 96.4 % | |
| Adult female | 95.2 % | |

[1] Based on the World Bank Database（https://data.worldbank.org/indicator (Accessed: January 17 2026)）

[2] Hereinafter referred to as "GDP."

[3] Excluding healthcare. Based on ILO (2024) World Social Protection Report, https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/2024-09/WSPR_2024_EN_WEB_1.pdf (Accessed: 20 January 2026).

[4] The Mexican education system consists of primary school (6 years), junior secondary school (3 years), senior secondary school (3 years), and university (4–6 years). Children begin school at age 6. Based on Ministry of Education and Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) website (https://www.gob.mx/sep/acciones-y-programas/oferta-educativa-para-educacion-basica, https://www.oecd.org/en/publications/education-at-a-glance-2022_3197152b-en/full-report/component-71.html (Accessed: 9 June 2026)).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| School enrollment | | |
| Primary (% gross) (total) | 101.4 % | 2023 |
| Male | 101.3 % | |
| Female | 101.6 % | |
| Secondary (% gross) (total) | 102.1 % | 2023 |
| Male | 95.6 % | |
| Female | 108.7 % | |
| Tertiary (% gross) (total) | 47.5 % | 2023 |
| Male | 43.4 % | |
| Female | 51.6 % | |

Employment

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Unemployment (total) | 2.7 % | 2024 |
| Male (% of male labor force) | 2.7 % | |
| Female (% of female labor force) | 2.7 % | |

1-2. Definition of Disability and Indicators on Disability

1-2-1. Definition of Disability

According to the State Party's Report submitted by the Government of United Mexican States (hereinafter referred to as "Mexico") to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities under the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "CRPD") in 2011, the definition of disability is based on the CRPD and is set forth in Article 2 of the General Act for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities[5] (*Ley General para la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad*), enacted in 2011. In other words, persons with disabilities are defined as "any person who suffers congenitally from or has acquired one or more physical, mental, intellectual or sensory impairments, whether permanent or temporary, which, in the face of barriers encountered in the social environment, may prevent the full and effective inclusion of such persons in society on equal terms with others".

1-2-2. Indicators on Disability

In Mexico, statistics on disabilities are derived from the Population and Housing Census and the National Survey of Demographic Dynamics (*Encuesta Nacional de la Dinámica*

[5]https://legislacion.scjn.gob.mx/buscador/paginas/wfArticuladoFast.aspx?q=3vFL7VPngfU5ARx3YZNTYz+ev/yNse3g4Ap30EnqlOo8kTZSeeGoE9RbZlXF1jVPhjyUHeOe24WodkGhG20/Qw== (Accessed: 13 March 2026)

*Demográfica*; hereinafter referred to as "ENADID") conducted by the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (*Instituto Nacional de Estadística y Geografía*; hereinafter referred to as "INEGI"). This section uses the latest available data, specifically the ENADID statistics from 2023. [6]

ENADID is conducted to investigate demographic trends such as birth rates, death rates, and migration. The survey includes questions on household-level information, covering topics such as living conditions, family structure, insurance, healthcare, disabilities, ethnicity and language, employment, and education.

The survey uses the Washington Group Short Set on Functioning to assess disability. In addition to the six functional domains (seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-caring, and communicating), two additional items, "using arms or hands" and "emotional or mental health issues," have been included. In addition, the degree of ability for each function is assessed using a four-point scale: "no difficulty," "can do with little difficulty," "can do with great difficulty," and "cannot do." Respondents who answered, "cannot do" or "can do with great difficulty" are classified as having a "disability," while those who answered, "can do with little difficulty" are classified as having a "functional limitation." In addition, six options are provided to explain the causes of these functional limitations: "congenital," "disease," "accident," "old age," "violence," and "other." According to the 2023 ENADID survey, the proportion of persons with disabilities in the total population was 6.8%, an increase of 0.5 % from 6.3% in 2018.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Number of Persons with Disabilities[7] | 8,867,697 | 6.8% of total population 2023 |
| Male | 4,123,479 | |
| Female | 4,744,218 | |

[6] The most recent Population and Housing Census data is from 2020 (https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/ccpv/2020/).
[7] Based on statistical data from ENADID (2023) https://www.inegi.org.mx/programas/enadid/2023/ (Accessed: 3 March 2026)

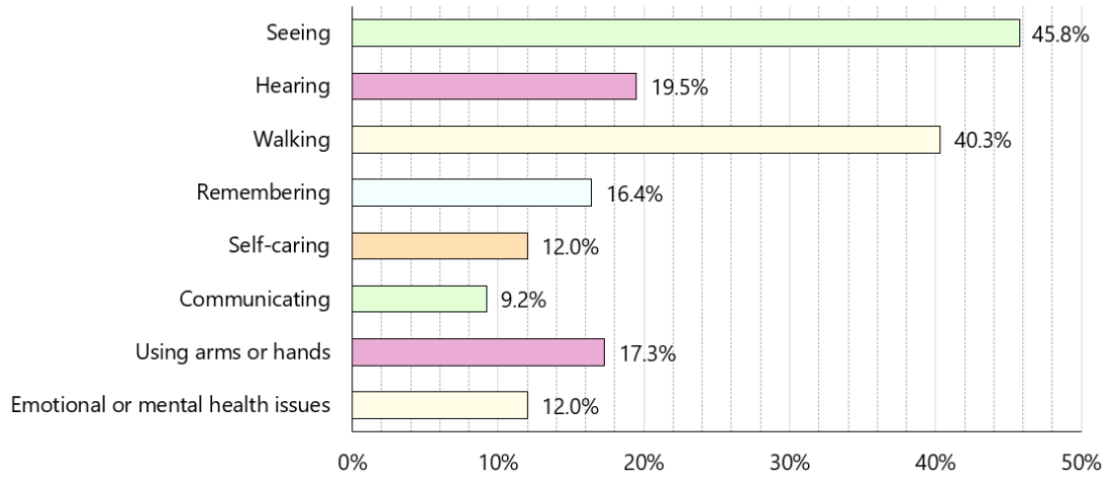



Figure 1 Percentage of Functional Limitation[8] (2023)

"Seeing" (45.8%) was the most common response, followed by "walking" (40.3%), 'hearing' (19.5%), "using arms or hands" (17.3%), and "remembering" (16.4%). "Self-caring" and "emotional or mental health issues" both accounted for 12.0%, while "communicating" had the lowest percentage at 9.2%.

Source: Prepared by the study team based on ENADID (2023)

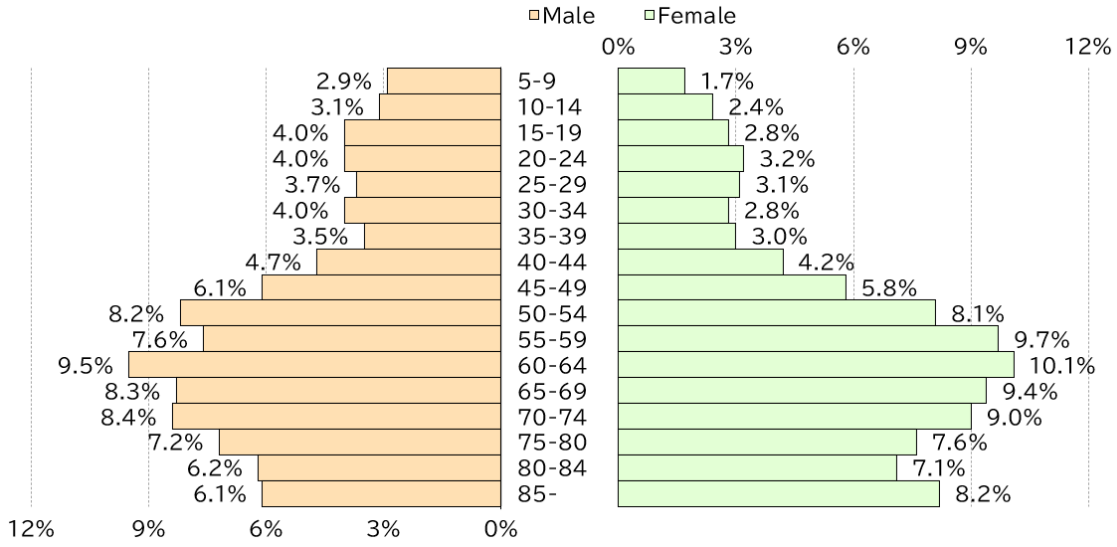



Figure 2 Percentage of Persons with Disabilities by Age Group (aged 5 and older) (2023)

Among females, the rates are high at 10.1% for those aged 60–64, 9.4% for those aged 65–69, and 9.0% for those aged 70–74, males show a similar trend, with rates of 9.5% for those aged 60–64, 8.3% for those aged 65–69, and 8.4% for those aged 70–74. For both males and females, the rate peaks among those aged 60–64. In contrast, the rate is low among younger age groups (such as those aged 5–14) for both males and females, generally remaining around 2–4%.

Source: Prepared by the study team based on ENADID (2023)

[8] The percentage of respondents who answered "can do with great difficulty" or "cannot do." The total percentage exceeds 100% because some individuals may have reported difficulties with multiple activities.

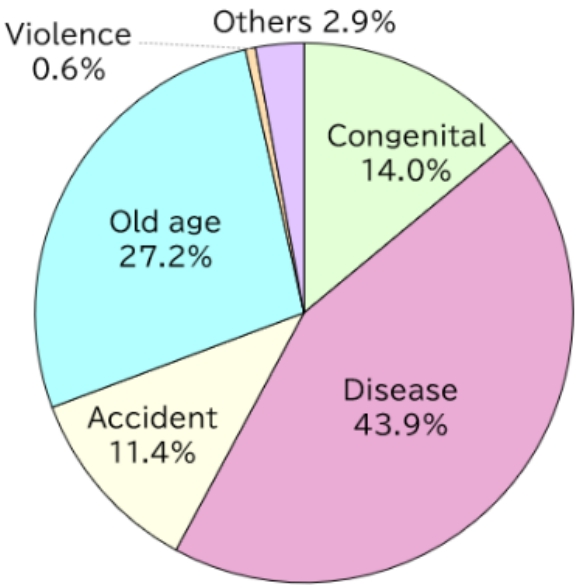



Figure 3 Percentage of Causes of Disability[9] (2023)

Disease (43.9%) and old age (27.2%) account for approximately 70% of the total, followed by congenital (14.0%), accident (11.4%), and others (2.9%), with violence (0.6%) accounting for the smallest proportion.

Source: Prepared by the study team based on ENADID (2023)

[9] The percentage of respondents who answered "can do with great difficulty" or "cannot do."

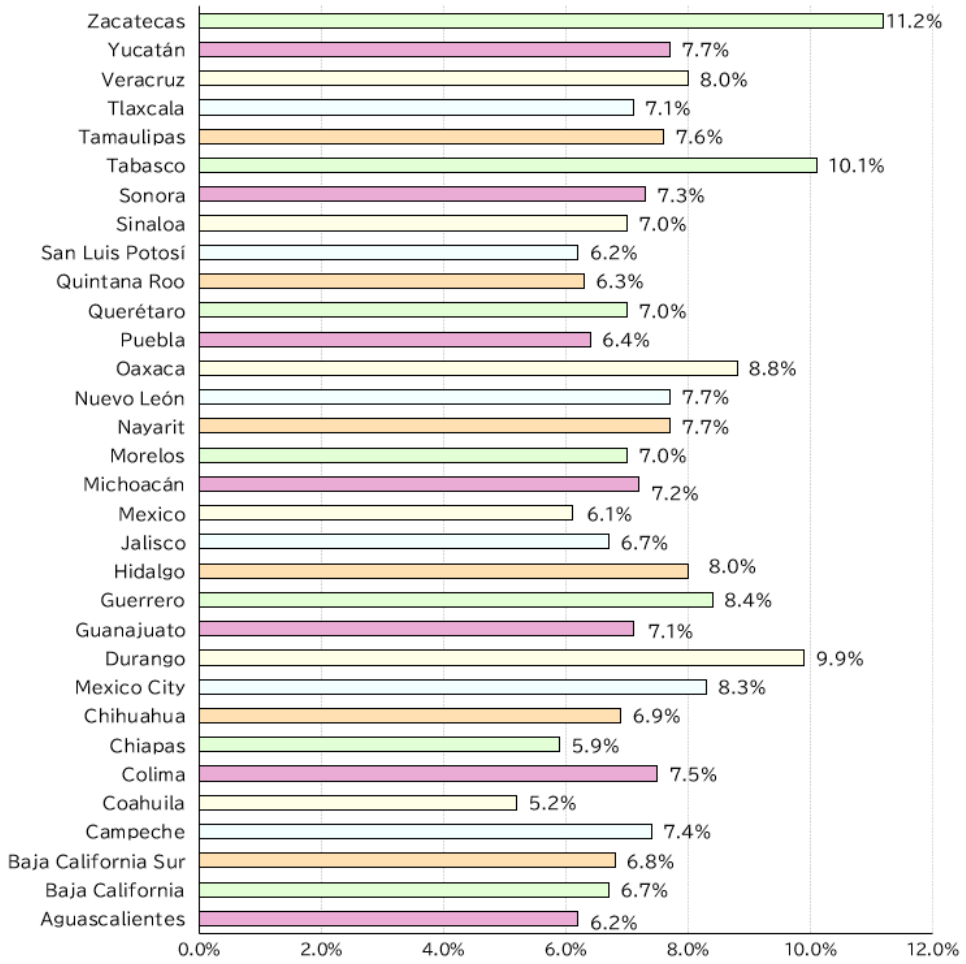



Figure 4 Percentage of Persons with Disabilities by States (aged 5 and older) (2023)

The state with the highest percentage is Zacatecas (11.2%), followed by Tabasco (10.1%), Durango (9.9%), Oaxaca (8.8%), Guerrero (8.4%), Mexico City (8.3%), Veracruz (8.0%), and Hidalgo (8.0%). Many states are clustered around 7%, including Nuevo León (7.7%), Nayarit (7.7%), Yucatán (7.7%), Tamaulipas (7.6%), Colima (7.5%), Campeche (7.4%), Sonora (7.3%), Michoacán (7.2%), Tlaxcala (7.1%), Guanajuato (7.1%), Sinaloa (7.0%), Querétaro (7.0%), and Morelos (7.0%). On the other hand, states with rates slightly below the national average include Chihuahua (6.9%), Baja California Sur (6.8%), Jalisco (6.7%), and Baja California (6.7%). States with even lower rates include Puebla (6.4%), Quintana Roo (6.3%), San Luis Potosí (6.2%), Aguascalientes (6.2%), Mexico State (6.1%), and Chiapas (5.9%), with Coahuila having the lowest rate at 5.2%.

Source: Prepared by the study team based on ENADID (2023)

## 2. Administration and Policy on Disability

### 2-1. Administration on Disability

In Mexico, the National Council for the Development and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (*Consejo Nacional para el Desarrollo y la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad*; hereinafter referred to as "CONADIS") was established pursuant to the General Act for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (*Ley General para la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad*) (2011) as the body responsible for administrative matters related to persons with disabilities. Although CONADIS operates under the Ministry of Welfare (*Secretaría de Bienestar*)[10], it is an organization with its own legal status and assets, independent of the federal government. Its purpose is to establish and promote national policies aimed at ensuring that persons with disabilities are fully included in all sectors of society without discrimination. It has the authority to independently implement all relevant measures in the field of disability in cooperation with various federal government agencies, organizations of persons with disabilities (hereinafter referred to as "OPDs"), experts, and academics[11].

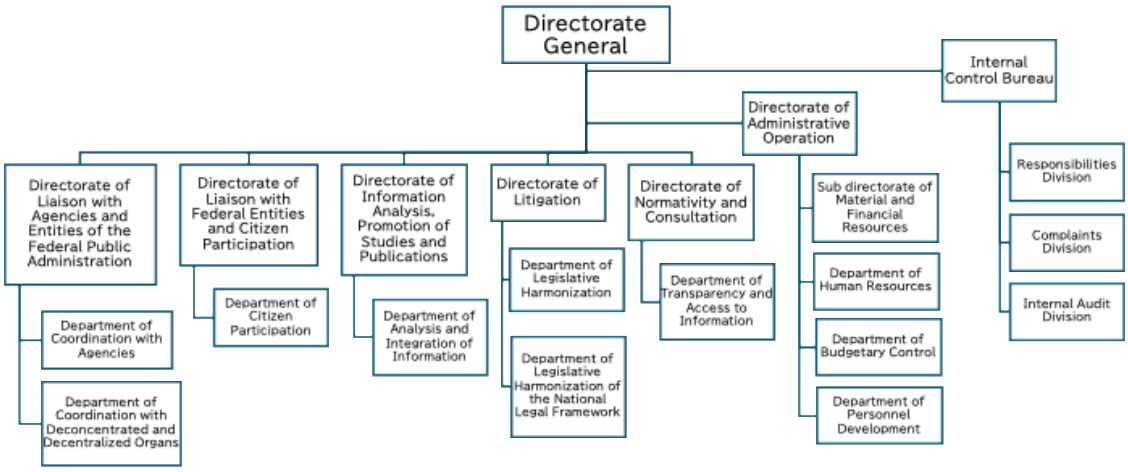



Figure 5 CONADIS Organizational Chart (2021)

Under the "Directorate General," there are the "Directorate of Administrative Operation," the "Directorate of Liaison with Agencies and Entities of the Federal Public Administration," "Directorate of Liaison with Federal Entities and Citizen Participation," "Directorate of Information Analysis, Promotion of Studies and Publications," "Directorate of Litigation," and "Directorate of Normativity and Consultation" are arranged side by side under the Directorate General, each overseeing multiple departments. In addition to these, there is an "Internal Control Bureau" that reports directly to the General Bureau.

Source: Prepared by the study team based on the Government of Mexico website[12]

[10] In March 2013, CONADIS was transferred to the Ministry of Social Development. Following the amendment of *Ley Orgánica de la Administración Pública Federal* in December 2018, the Ministry of Social Development was reorganized into the Ministry of Welfare.

[11] https://www.gob.mx/conadis (Accessed: 13 March 2026)

[12] https://www.gob.mx/conadis/documentos/organigrama-del-consejo-nacional-para-el-desarrollo-y-la-inclusion-de-las-personas-con-discapacidad (Accessed: 13 March 2026)

<Central government>[13]

Entities responsible for disability issues

Table 1 Entities Responsible for Disability Issues in Mexico

| No. | Name | Overview |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | CONADIS | The purposes of CONADIS under *Ley General para la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad* are as follows:<br>1) Formulating national-level guidelines and programs aimed at the development and inclusion of persons with disabilities;<br>2) Creating an environment, in accordance with the CRPD, in which the human rights of persons with disabilities are respected and they can participate in all areas of life, including education, health, employment, and culture; and<br>3) Eliminating all forms of discrimination based on disability and guarantee equal opportunities with others.<br>The objectives of CONADIS are as follows:<br>• Mainstreaming the rights of persons with disabilities in the programs and policies of government agencies;<br>• Improving access to health services and specialized medical care;<br>• Promoting the design and implementation of programs and activities to expand employment opportunities;<br>• Strengthening the participation in inclusive and special education, culture, sports, and tourism;<br>• Improving accessibility in public and private spaces, transportation, and information technology; and<br>• Developing relevant laws and regulations to promote access to the judicial system and political and social participation. |
| 2 | Ministry of Public Education (*Secretaría de Educación Pública*) | Ministry of Public Education oversees the right of persons with disabilities to education and the promotion of inclusive education within the national education system. |
| 3 | Ministry of Labor and Social Security (*Secretaría del Trabajo y Previsión Social*) | Ministry of Labor and Social Security is responsible for overseeing the right to work and the promotion of employment for persons with disabilities, managing various policies and programs aimed at their inclusion in the labor sector. |

Source: Prepared by the study team based on the CONADIS website and the Periodic Report (2018)

[13] Based on State Party's Report (2011) and Periodic Report (2018).

Status of Coordination Mechanism[14]

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the mechanism | CONADIS Advisory Assembly[15]<br>(*Asamblea Consultiva del CONADIS*) |
| Members | One from each state's OPD, five from experts/academics/researchers, and five from national-level OPDs/support organizations |
| Roles and status of operation | Established in May 2017. Members are selected through an open call from civic organizations and individuals. Representatives from each state, civil society organizations, experts, academics, and researchers analyze and propose various support programs and activities, and their opinions are incorporated into their implementation. |

<Local government>[16]

Pursuant to agreements between the states and federal agencies, the Commission for the Development and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (*Comisión para el Desarrollo y la Inclusión de Personas con Discapacidad*) was established on November 18, 2016, by the National Conference of Governors to promote the social participation of persons with disabilities.

Entities responsible for disability issues

| | |
|---|---|
| Name of the mechanism | *Comisión para el Desarrollo y la Inclusión de Personas con Discapacidad*[17] |
| Members | Governors of 22 states[18] |
| Roles and status of operation | Established in November 2016. Its purpose is to coordinate efforts to promote the social inclusion of persons with disabilities nationwide. Specialized agencies for persons with disabilities have been established in 12 states, and each agency has established a council to oversee services for persons with disabilities. |

2-2. Laws and Policies on Disability[19]

In Mexico, the Constitution was amended in 2001, and a provision prohibiting all forms of discrimination, including on the basis of disability, was added to Article 1, Paragraph 3. In response, amendments to relevant laws were initiated to guarantee the right to equality for all and the elimination of discrimination. Subsequently, in the constitutional amendment

[14] Based on State Party's Report (2011) and Periodic Report (2018)
[15] https://www.gob.mx/conadis/documentos/convocatoria-asamblea-consultiva-del-conadis-2020 (Accessed: 13 March 2026)
[16] Based on Periodic Report (2018)
[17] https://www.conago.org.mx/comisiones/desarrollo-inclusion-personas-discapacidad (Accessed: 13 March 2026), https://www.conago.org.mx/reuniones/2016-11-18-huatulco-oaxaca (Accessed: 13 March 2026), https://www.gob.mx/conadis/articulos/creacion-de-la-comision-para-el-desarrollo-y-la-inclusion-de-las-personas-con-discapacidad-en-la-conago (Accessed: 13 March 2026)
[18] Baja California, Baja California Sur, Campeche, Mexico City, Chiapas, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Mexico State, Morelos, Nayarit, Oaxaca, Puebla, Querétaro, Quintana Roo, San Luis Potosí, Sinaloa, Sonora, Tabasco, Tlaxcala, Veracruz, Yucatán, Zacatecas
[19] Based on State Party's Report (2011) and Periodic Report (2018)

carried out in 2011 following the ratification of the CRPD, the provisions of international human rights treaties were incorporated into the Constitution. In the same year, *Ley General para la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad* was enacted.

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | General Act for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities[20] (*Ley General para la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad*) |
| Year of enactment | 2011 |
| Overview | This Act aims to create an environment in which persons with disabilities can participate effectively and on an equal footing with others in all aspects of society. It gives concrete form to the provisions of Article 1 of the Constitution (prohibition of discrimination) and establishes rules for public agencies to cooperate across sectors in implementing policies for persons with disabilities. |

Other major laws and regulations related to the rights of persons with disabilities include the following.

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | General Act on Education[21](*Ley General de Educación*) |
| Year of enactment | 2019 (Amended in 2024)[22] |
| References to disabilities | Article 7, Paragraph 2 sets forth "inclusive" as an educational principle, explicitly stating the elimination of any discrimination based on abilities or physical conditions.<br>Title Three, Chapter VIII defines inclusive education as measures to eliminate all barriers to guarantee the right to education for all learners, requiring the national educational system to adapt to the characteristics of the learners. Based on this, it addresses providing support based on individual needs, delivering materials in accessible formats, establishing early diagnosis systems, and ensuring training for teaching staff. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | Guide on the Sexual and Reproductive Rights of Persons with Disabilities[23] (*Cartilla de los Derechos Sexuales y Reproductivos de las Personas con Discapacidad*) |
| Year of publication | 2018 |
| References to disabilities | This Charter guarantees the right of persons with disabilities to make autonomous decisions regarding their bodies, sexuality, and reproduction. It stipulates that the government has a duty to ensure |

[20] https://docs.mexico.justia.com/static/pdf-js/web/index.html?file=/federales/leyes/ley-general-para-la-inclusion-de-las-personas-con-discapacidad.pdf (Accessed: 13 March 2026)

[21] https://mexico.justia.com/federales/leyes/ley-general-de-educacion/ (Accessed: 16 March 2026)

[22] When the Act was enacted in 2019, the Supreme Court ruled that these provisions were invalid (unconstitutional) on the grounds that there had been insufficient prior consultation with OPDs and other relevant organizations. The June 2024 amendment reflects the views of those directly affected, ensures procedural legitimacy, and more firmly redefines the right to inclusive education.

[23] https://educacionespecial.sep.gob.mx/storage/recursos/2023/05/WUee8YfBpo-4cartilla_dsdrpd_folleto.pdf (Accessed: 19 March 2026)

| | |
|---|---|
| | the accessibility of healthcare facilities, provide communication support, and offer legal protection in order to make this right effective. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | Civil Aviation Act[24] (*Ley de Aviación Civil*) |
| Year of enactment | 1995 (Amended in 2017) |
| References to disabilities | Service providers are required to ensure the transportation of persons with disabilities while complying with operational safety measures. Airports must also take the necessary measures to provide appropriate services to persons with disabilities. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | Federal Act on Transparency and Access to Public Information[25] (*Ley Federal de Transparencia y Acceso a la Información Pública*) |
| Year of enactment | 2016 |
| References to disabilities | This Act imposes the obligation to provide reasonable accommodations and take appropriate measures to ensure that persons with disabilities can exercise their right to access information on an equal basis. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | General Act on the Rights of Girls, Boys and Adolescents[26] (*Ley General de Derechos de Niñas, Niños y Adolescentes*) |
| Year of enactment | 2014 |
| References to disabilities | With the aim of promoting respect for differences and acceptance of disability as an aspect of human diversity, this Act calls on the federal, state, and local governments to implement remedial measures and affirmative action. The chapters on the rights to health and education sets forth specific affirmative action measures and explicitly states that the refusal to provide reasonable accommodations constitutes discrimination. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Act[27] (*Ley Federal de Telecomunicaciones y Radiodifusión*) |
| Year of enactment | 2014 |
| References to disabilities | Articles 199 and 257 stipulate that persons with disabilities shall be promoted to have access to electronic communications and broadcasting services on an equal footing with other users. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | National Code of Criminal Procedure[28] |

[24] https://mexico.justia.com/federales/leyes/ley-de-aviacion-civil/ (Accessed: 17 March 2026)

[25] https://www.inm.gob.mx/transparencia/pdf/LFTAIP_20052021.pdf (Accessed: 16 March 2026)

[26] https://mexico.justia.com/federales/leyes/ley-general-de-los-derechos-de-ninas-ninos-y-adolescentes/ (Accessed: 19 March 2026)

[27] The Act was repealed with the enactment of the new Telecommunications and Broadcasting Act (*Ley en Materia de Telecomunicaciones y Radiodifusión*) in July 2025. It was not possible to verify the provisions regarding the rights of persons with disabilities in the new Act, as the text of the legislation is not accessible online. https://legislacion.scjn.gob.mx/buscador/paginas/wfArticuladoFast.aspx?q=pwUhdNvCSySjs8D73SRJEJ2m1LjUZH7L0oScHS9AALJa70uotiLal27YZUnGdASC7+mXO+SoSnBRtI9CsJzAXA== (Accessed: 16 March 2026)

[28] https://www.gob.mx/pff/documentos/codigo-nacional-de-procedimientos-penales-259843 (Accessed: 16 March 2026)

| | |
|---|---|
| | (*Código Nacional de Procedimientos Penales*) |
| Year of enactment | 2014 |
| References to disabilities | This legislation stipulates that persons with disabilities have the right to request sign language interpreters, assistive devices, or the presence of a person who can facilitate communication, so that they may obtain the necessary information and fully understand the content of the judgment during legal proceedings. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | General Act on Child Care Services and Comprehensive Child Development[29] (*Ley General de Prestación de Servicios para la Atención, Cuidado y Desarrollo Integral Infantil*) |
| Year of enactment | 2011 |
| References to disabilities | This Act stipulates that the government shall promote national policies to ensure that children and adolescents with disabilities, regardless of whether they have physical, intellectual, or sensory disabilities, can access services in accordance with the care model. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | General Act on Tourism[30] (*Ley General de Turismo*) |
| Year of enactment | 2009 |
| References to disabilities | Chapter 4 includes provisions on accessible tourism, and Articles 18 and 19 require tourism service providers to provide the necessary facilities to ensure that persons with disabilities can use their services under appropriate conditions. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | Social Security Act[31](*Ley del Seguro Social*) |
| Year of enactment | 1995 |
| References to disabilities | A legal framework established under Article 123 of the Constitution to guarantee the public's right to health, livelihood, social services, and pension benefits. The Mexican Social Security Institute (*Instituto Mexicano del Seguro Social*; hereinafter referred to as "IMSS") is responsible for its operation and administration. Provisions regarding benefits for persons with disabilities are primarily set forth in Articles 119 through 126. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | Federal Consumer Protection Act[32]<br>(*Ley Federal de Protección al Consumidor*) |
| Year of enactment | 1992 |
| References to disabilities | Suppliers are required to make reasonable accommodations to ensure that persons with disabilities can access goods and services, and to install the necessary facilities and equipment. |

[29] https://mexico.justia.com/federales/leyes/ley-general-de-prestacion-de-servicios-para-la-atencion-cuidado-y-desarrollo-integral-infantil/ (Accessed: 16 March 2026)
[30] https://mexico.justia.com/federales/leyes/ley-general-de-turismo/ (Accessed: 16 March 2026)
[31] https://mexico.justia.com/federales/leyes/ley-del-seguro-social/ (Accessed: 16 March 2026)
[32] https://mexico.justia.com/federales/leyes/ley-federal-de-proteccion-al-consumidor/ (Accessed: 16 March 2026)

Disability Policies[33]

The main disability-related policies in Mexico include the National Development Plan (*Plan Nacional de Desarrollo*) and the National Program for the Development and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (*Programa Nacional para el Desarrollo y la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad*). While the latter was previously formulated under the leadership of CONADIS, it has not been updated since 2019 and is now incorporated into various programs in the social welfare and health sectors. Separate disability policies have been established in the labor and education sectors.

| Title | National Development Plan[34] (*Plan Nacional de Desarrollo*) |
|---|---|
| Years implemented | 2025-2030 |
| References to disabilities | A policy document formulated by the government every six years that outlines the scope and direction of national development. Under Goal 2.1 of "Pillar 2: Development with Well-being and Humanism (*Desarrollo con Bienestar y Humanismo*)," one of the strategies outlined is "to promote the social and economic inclusion and comprehensive care of persons with disabilities and to remove structural barriers to ensure their full participation." Additionally, the President's campaign pledge to continue the disability welfare pension and expand it to all age groups is mentioned. |

| Title | National Program for the Development and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities[35] (*Programa Nacional para el Desarrollo y la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad*) |
|---|---|
| Years implemented | 2014-2018 |
| Overview | Implementation of programs for persons with disabilities in areas such as legislative reforms, healthcare, education, employment, accessibility, tourism, sports, politics, the judiciary, culture, indigenous peoples, and international affairs. |

| Title | National Program for Work and Employment for Persons with Disabilities[36] (*Programa Nacional de Trabajo y Empleo para Personas con Discapacidad*) |
|---|---|
| Years implemented | 2021-2024 |
| Overview | The Program aimed to promote the participation of persons with disabilities in the labor market, protect their labor rights, and improve accessibility in the workplace. |

[33] Based on State Party's Report (2011), Periodic Report (2018) and Replies to List of Issues (hereinafter referred to as the "Replies to LOI") (2022)

[34] https://www.gob.mx/presidencia/documentos/plan-nacional-de-desarrollo-2025-2030-391771 (Accessed: 16 March 2026)

[35] https://www.gob.mx/conadis/documentos/programa-nacional-para-el-desarrollo-y-la-inclusion-de-las-personas-con-discapacidad-2014-2018 (Accessed: 16 March 2026)

[36] https://www.gob.mx/cms/uploads/attachment/file/735967/14_PNTEPD_AyR21.pdf (Accessed: 19 March 2026)

| | |
|---|---|
| Title | National Strategy for Inclusive Education[37]<br>(*Estrategia Nacional de Educación Inclusiva*) |
| Year of enactment | 2019 |
| Overview | A roadmap to ensure the right of "all children to learn together in the same classroom," regardless of barriers such as disabilities, economic circumstances, gender, or language. It outlined a shift toward the concept that "the education system should adapt to the child." The role of the Mainstream Education Support Services Units (*Unidades de Servicios de Apoyo a la Educación Regular*) has been redefined from "providing individualized support to students" to serving as "a team of expert consultants dedicated to ensuring that all students are included in regular schools." |

2-3. Measures on Disability[38]

1) Healthcare

In Mexico, the right of persons with disabilities to healthcare is guaranteed by the Constitution, *Ley General para la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad*, the General Act on Health (*Ley General de Salud*), and other legislation, and various health programs are being implemented.

For example, medical care and rehabilitation for persons with disabilities have been strengthened through the National Health Program (*Programa Nacional de Salud*), and the Specific Action Program for Comprehensive Health Care for Persons with Disabilities (*Programa de Acción Específico para la Atención Integral a la Salud de las Personas con Discapacidad*) contributes to realizing the right of persons with disabilities to receive the highest possible level of medical care without discrimination. In addition, the Medical Care Program for Persons with Disabilities (*Programa de Atención a Personas con Discapacidad*) aims to eliminate disparities and inequalities in healthcare by providing medical and rehabilitation services and supporting projects carried out by state and local governments as well as civil society organizations.

In 2017, approximately 31.565 billion pesos—equivalent to about 5.9% of the annual health budget of 535.6452 billion pesos—was allocated to medical care, rehabilitation, and palliative care for persons with disabilities. In addition, 41.7 million pesos were allocated to the care program for persons with disabilities of the National System for Comprehensive Family Development (*Sistema Nacional para el Desarrollo Integral de la Familia*), and 24.7 million

[37] https://cdnsnte1.s3.us-west-1.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2020/04/11073434/ENEI.pdf (Accessed: 19 March 2026)

[38] Based on State Party's Report (2011), Periodic Report (2018) and Replies to LOI (2022). For information gathered from other sources, its source is indicated.

pesos were allocated to disability support programs administered by the Institute for Social Security and Services for State Workers (*Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado*).

The government portal for the health sector[39] is being gradually improved to ensure accessibility for persons with disabilities. According to a 2016 survey by the National Council for the Evaluation of Social Development Policy (*Consejo Nacional de Evaluación de la Política de Desarrollo Social*; hereinafter referred to as "CONEVAL"), the percentage of persons with disabilities who lacked access to health services decreased from 18.8% in 2012 to 12.0% in 2016.

Women with disabilities are guaranteed access to preventive and curative sexual and reproductive health services. Women with disabilities are not coerced into having abortions, and administrative, civil, and criminal penalties apply for violations of regulations governing medical procedures.

In addition to the above, the following initiatives are being implemented regarding healthcare for persons with disabilities:

- Popular Health Insurance[40](*Seguro Popular*) provided free medications to persons with disabilities and offers medical and rehabilitation services based on the Universal Catalog of Health Services. According to the Ministry of Health, between January 2013 and June 2017, 155,464 assistive devices were provided to 124,460 persons with disabilities;
- To facilitate the provision of assistive devices, a procedure for identifying persons with disabilities was introduced in 2015. Approximately 10,000 assistive devices were provided in 2015, and 11,620[41] in 2016;
- From 2014 to 2017, a total of 115,349,028 pesos was allocated to 638 projects[42] supporting persons with disabilities and promoting inclusion operated by civil society organizations, benefiting 153,889 people (80,226 women and 73,663 men); and
- The information program for families with persons with disabilities aims to help families understand, accept, support, and nurture their children's development through workshops led by experts. In 2017, 857 workshops were held, with 10,370 parents participating.

[39] https://www.gob.mx/salud (Accessed: 26 March 2026)

[40] Under the López Obrador administration, *Seguro Popular* was abolished and replaced by the National Institute of Health for Well-being (*Instituto de Salud para el Bienestar*). Additionally, that institute was abolished (absorbed) in 2023, and since then, IMSS-Bienestar has been providing free public healthcare services to those not covered by unemployment insurance.

[41] The breakdown was as follows: 464 walkers, 3,009 hearing aids, 642 canes, 214 crutches, 2,436 wheelchairs, 275 wheelchairs and 4.580 eyeglasses.

[42] The project includes prevention, physical rehabilitation (physiotherapy, equine therapy, and play therapy), psychological services for persons with disabilities and their family members and primary caregivers, medical and health services, and inclusion in education and jobs.

The recommendations for healthcare based on the Concluding Observations (2022) are as follows:

- Ensure compliance with the requirement for free and informed consent regarding medical interventions, including hospitalization of persons with disabilities, without treating it as a legal exception;
- Guarantee high-quality, available, and accessible health care services—including sexual and reproductive health services—for persons with disabilities (particularly women and girls). Ensure that persons with disabilities can access hospitals and clinics, and prevent the forced termination of pregnancies for pregnant women with disabilities;
- Collect disaggregated data on women with disabilities' access to safe sexual and reproductive health services and on violations of their right to choose abortion; and
- Provide accessible and effective remedies to persons with disabilities who allege violations of their rights under Article 25 of the CRPD, particularly women with disabilities who allege violations of their sexual and reproductive rights.

2) Education

In Mexico, Article 3 of the Constitution guarantees the right to education for all citizens. Article 12 of *Ley General para la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad* requires the Ministry of Public Education to promote the right to education for persons with disabilities and to advance their inclusion in the national education system.

The General Act on the Rights of Children and Adolescents stipulates that the right of children and adolescents with disabilities to education must not be denied or restricted, and that educational institutions must take proactive corrective measures for children and adolescents who face significant educational challenges and are in physically or mentally vulnerable situations. The purpose of this act is to promote an inclusive approach and reasonable accommodation in educational policy, and to guarantee the right of children and adolescents with disabilities to receive education from preschool through higher education.

According to the 2023 ENADID survey, while 60% of persons without disabilities aged 5 to 29 (61.0% of women and 59.7% of men) were enrolled in school, the enrollment rate for persons with disabilities stood at 46% (46.7% of women and 45.9% of men). The most common educational attainment among persons with disabilities was "did not complete primary school" (20.3% of women and 20.1% of men).[43]

In Mexico, the 2013 education reform established a transition to inclusive education, which guarantees equal educational opportunities and enables students with disabilities to attend

[43] https://www.inegi.org.mx/contenidos/saladeprensa/aproposito/2024/EAP_PCD24.pdf (Accessed: 18 March 2026)

mainstream schools. As a result, necessary measures—such as renovating all educational facilities, distributing appropriate learning materials, providing training for current teachers and parents, and updating teacher training programs—are being implemented gradually.

Since 2014, the system for identifying students with disabilities has been improved. Each school year, data on students with disabilities—from preschool through higher education—is collected from both mainstream and special schools (including the number of students by grade and gender, as well as the types of disabilities). A glossary of technical terms is also provided to enable teachers to identify students based on classifications, categories, and terminology that comply with the CRPD and the General Act on Education.

In 2016, the General Act on Education was amended to establish provisions regarding the publication of books and learning materials in accessible formats; the accessibility of school facilities; the conditions necessary for exercising the right to a high-quality education; the training programs for teachers and other staff; support for learning, behavior, and communication for persons with disabilities; the obligation to provide reasonable accommodations; and policies for addressing educational institutions that fail to take necessary measures. In addition, an inclusive education model was designed that incorporates awareness-raising and training for school personnel (principals, teachers, students, and parents), educational and technical support, and the use of Mexican Sign Language and Braille.

In 2017, the Strategy for Equity and Inclusion of Students with Disabilities was introduced with the aim of promoting social integration in schools, improving the quality of education, and contributing to gender equality. Targeting 200 primary schools and 50 senior secondary schools selected for their mastery of an inclusive approach, training for relevant personnel, the development of inclusive education guidelines, the creation of school-specific action plans, and progress evaluations were conducted.

In 2019, Article 3 of the Constitution was amended to establish a policy aimed at transforming the national education system into one that is inclusive, flexible, and responsive to local needs. Based on this, the National Strategy for Inclusive Education was formulated with the goal of identifying, addressing, and removing barriers to learning and participation.

Regarding learning support for students with disabilities in mainstream education, an educational model known as "Learning Based on Collaboration and Dialogue" (*Aprendizaje Basado en la Colaboración y el Diálogo*) is employed, and in accordance with this model, the learning style and pace of each student are assessed. Meanwhile, students who cannot immediately enroll in mainstream schools receive basic education at facilities known as multi-service centers or mainstream education support services units. Regarding senior secondary

education, students can receive learning support at service centers and classrooms under the POETA[44] program, which implements vocational training programs.

In indigenous education, a series of booklets was updated to introduce strategies for students with visual, auditory, motor and/or intellectual disabilities, starting at the beginner level.

In addition to the above, the following initiatives are being implemented regarding education for persons with disabilities:

- The model of inclusive care and services for children and adolescents with disabilities in the context of the Childcare Support Programme for Working Mothers was implemented in 405 daycare centers across nine federal entities, serving 160,350 persons with disabilities aged 1 to 5 years;
- In collaboration with organizations for blind and persons with visual impairments, nine educational modules of Braille, corresponding to the intermediate level of the Education for Life and Work scheme were introduced for primary schools. Voice modules were designed for the advanced level, and relevant educational services were provided to persons with visual impairments through the *Plazas Comunitarias* program;
- Under PROSPERA[45](*Programa de Inclusión Social*), scholarships have been provided to students from beneficiary households enrolled in primary and secondary education (with priority given to students with disabilities), and support has been offered for the purchase of school supplies. Scholarships were also awarded to adolescents with disabilities for technical and vocational training outside of the school system;
- Regarding the training of teachers involved in special education, the Ministry of Public Education offers a licentiate degree program. Focusing on four types of disabilities (hearing and speech, intellectual, motor, and visual), the program aims to equip participants with the knowledge, skills, abilities, attitudes, and values necessary to address the special needs of students with disabilities;
- Technological universities offer courses for teaching and administrative staff. In 2016, 4,354 supervisors, 114,571 staff in mainstream schools, 124,164 staff in special education, 1,549 in indigenous education, and 4,846 in online secondary education participated in 1,452 academic events; and

[44] POETA stands for "Partnership in Opportunities for Employment through Technology in the Americas," which is a classroom program in the Americas designed to create employment opportunities through the use of technology.
[45] PROSPERA concluded its operations in December 2018 under the López Obrador administration, and its educational grants were transferred to the Benito Juárez Scholarships. https://www.developmentpathways.co.uk/blog/the-demise-of-mexicos-prospera-programme-a-tragedy-foretold/#:~:text=The%20demise%20of%20Mexico's%20Prospera%20programme:%20a%20tragedy%20foretold%20%2D%20Development%20Pathways (Accessed: 18 March 2026)

- Schools with the National Educational Infrastructure Certificates[46] (*Escuelas al CIEN*) have incorporated universal design standards into the construction and renovation of educational facilities' infrastructure (toilets, ramps, handrails), thereby contributing to improved physical accessibility in educational settings.

The recommendations for education based on the Concluding Observations (2022) are as follows:

- Establish an inclusive education system at all levels of education through laws and policies, including support measures, the provision of reasonable accommodations, adequate funding, and training for teaching staff;
- Take measures to ensure that all children with disabilities (particularly girls with disabilities), including those with intellectual and mental disabilities, children who are deaf-blind, and indigenous children with disabilities, can receive an education in mainstream schools;
- Implement measures to improve the accessibility of schools and educational materials (including Braille and sign language) and ensure their use from the start of schooling
- Collect education-related data disaggregated by school type (specialized or mainstream), gender, nationality or ethnic origin, poverty, rural/urban living environment, and type of disability; and
- Promptly formulate and implement a transition strategy—including specific timelines, assessment methods, and budgets—to end the practice of institutionalizing persons with disabilities and children with disabilities.

3) Gender

In response to the multiple forms of discrimination faced by women with disabilities, the Government of Mexico is implementing the following measures. *Ley General para la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad* establishes that taking proactive affirmative action for persons with disabilities who suffer from more severe discrimination, such as women, persons with severe disabilities, and residents of rural areas, is a priority for the government. The General Act on Equality between Women and Men (*Ley General para la Igualdad entre Mujeres y Hombres*), amended in 2015, sets forth a policy to regulate and guarantee equal opportunities for women and men, and to promote activities aimed at empowering women

[46] https://www.educacionfutura.org/en-linea-portal-de-consulta-de-recursos-de-escuelas-al-cien/#:~:text=La%20Secretar%C3%ADa%20de%20Educaci%C3%B3n%20P%C3%BAblica%20puso%20en,de%20pesos%20en%20infraestructura%20de%20las%20escuelas. (Accessed: 18 March 2026)
Under the López Obrador administration, which took office in 2018, the focus has shifted from centralized infrastructure development to a new program called "*La Escuela es Nuestra* (LEEN)," which allocates funds directly to parent committees at individual schools.

and eliminating all forms of gender-based discrimination.

In addition, the National Institute for Women (*Instituto Nacional de las Mujeres*) refers women with disabilities who are victims of violence to support agencies, where they can receive legal, psychological, and medical assistance. Through this program, 33 women with disabilities received support in 2016.

The Women's Justice Centers (*Centro de Justicia para las Mujeres*) provide psychological, legal, and medical support to women who are victims of violence, offering temporary shelters, playrooms staffed by child development specialists, and workshops for social and economic empowerment. For women with disabilities, information is provided in an accessible format, and support is also available at home. Between 2011 and 2017, more than 457,814 women received support from the Center. Of these, 403 (218 in 2016 and 185 in 2017) were women with disabilities. The 38 centers located across 26 federative entities are equipped with infrastructure and trained staff to assist women with disabilities and their children.

The recommendations for the gender based on the Concluding Observations (2022) are as follows:

- Take measures to empower women and girls with disabilities (particularly those from indigenous communities);
- Ensure the participation of persons with disabilities in the development and implementation of laws and programs designed to prevent discrimination against women and girls with disabilities;
- Adopt and implement federal and state-level laws to prevent discrimination against women and girls with disabilities, and mainstream gender and age perspectives into disability-related laws and policies;
- Include indicators and disaggregated data on women and girls with disabilities in data collection and in the impact assessment of laws and policies;
- Establish specific standards for redress regarding gender-based violence and ensure that the views of children with disabilities are heard in all proceedings;
- Eradicate gender- and disability-based stereotypes within the judicial system and ensure that all proceedings, including prosecution and trials, are conducted in a manner that is sensitive to gender and disability; and
- Amend the General Act on Women's Access to a Life Free of Violence and establish specific standards for supporting women with disabilities, including support systems such as individual assistance.

4) Vocational Training and Employment

According to the 2023 ENADID survey, 40.6% of all persons with disabilities aged 15 and older (32.4% of women and 51.1% of men) were employed[47]. A total of 102,285 businesses employed at least one person with a disability, with 51.3% in retail, 34.7% in services, and 11.0% in manufacturing[48].

Article 11 of *Ley General para la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad* stipulates that the Ministry of Labor and Social Security must promote the right to work and employment for persons with disabilities and ensure that they have solid prospects for personal, social, and professional development. The Ministry has developed a National Program for Work and Employment for Persons with Disabilities and aims to ensure their employment conditions, career advancement, and job security by collaborating with various public and private institutions, civil society organizations, and other government programs.

Tax incentives to promote the employment of persons with disabilities are stipulated in the Federal income tax and revenue laws and the Custom Act, and include tax benefits such as investments in adaptations in the workplace, employer deduction of income tax withheld and paid for workers, income tax deduction for donations, medical expense deductions, and tariff exemptions from import duty on special or adapted vehicles and other goods.

In 2015, the National Women's Institute formulated the Regulation on Equal Employment Opportunities and the Elimination of Discrimination for the Comprehensive Development of Workers (NMX-R-025-SCFI-2015). This regulation certifies workplaces that implement initiatives for equal employment opportunities and the elimination of discrimination in management and human resources, as well as those that employ persons with disabilities constituting at least 5% of their total workforce; as of August 2017, there were 211 certified workplaces. This regulation explicitly prohibits unfair treatment, violence, and discrimination against employees or among employees based on disability or gender, and requires workplaces to implement measures for equal employment and the elimination of discrimination in accordance with the Federal Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination. Workplaces are required to proceed with hiring under conditions appropriate for persons with disabilities in accordance with established standards and procedures.

To support job seekers with disabilities, the National Employment Service (*Servicio Nacional de Empleo*) provides personalized job placement services, training and activities to facilitate self-employment. When necessary, an assessment is made of the skills and competencies of jobseekers with disabilities and older persons so as to develop an occupational profile to

[47] https://www.inegi.org.mx/contenidos/saladeprensa/aproposito/2024/EAP_PCD24.pdf (Accessed: 18 March 2026)
[48] https://www.inegi.org.mx/contenidos/saladeprensa/aproposito/2025/EAP_PersDiscap_25.pdf (Accessed: 18 March 2026)

enable them to achieve better and more lasting integration into the labour market in jobs that fit their knowledge, skills, abilities and interests. The assessment gives employers certainty that candidates will be qualified to fill the vacancies offered. The Service also provides advice and support to companies regarding the hiring of persons with disabilities and older persons. From January to June 2017, four job fairs targeting older persons and persons with disabilities were held, with 55 companies participating. There were 1,201 job seekers for 828 jobs, and 222 of them were hired.

In addition to the above, the following initiatives are being implemented regarding vocational training and employment for persons with disabilities:

- The Opening Spaces (*Abriendo Espacios*) program, which aims to reduce the difficulties faced by persons with disabilities and older women when entering the labor market, provided services to 203,425 persons with disabilities and 460,548 elderly persons from December 2012 to December 2017, with approximately 40% (71,388 persons with disabilities and 192,449 elderly persons) being placed in jobs;
- On May 10, 2017, the General Council of the National Electoral Institute adopted Decision No. INE/CG161/2017, issuing the protocol for the inclusion of persons with disabilities as officials at polling stations, thus establishing the right of persons with disabilities to serve as polling officers.; and
- The Gilberto Rincón Gallardo Award to Inclusive Companies is presented to recognize and promote exemplary workplace practices designed for persons with disabilities and their families. In 2016, 536 workplaces were recognized, benefiting 6,308 people (2,857 women and 3,451 men). In 2017, 552 workplaces were recognized.

The recommendations for vocational training and employment based on the Concluding Observations (2022) are as follows:

- Take effective measures to increase employment opportunities for persons with disabilities, particularly women with disabilities and those with intellectual or mental disabilities; prohibit discrimination in employment; and ensure that the open labor market is inclusive and accessible;
- Compile data on forced labor, exploitation, harassment, and human trafficking for the purpose of labor exploitation of persons with disabilities, disaggregated by sex, gender, poverty, living conditions, and type of disability;
- Strengthen efforts to prevent and punish forced labor, exploitation, harassment, and human trafficking for the purpose of labor exploitation of persons with disabilities; and
- Implement the National Program for Work and Employment for Persons with Disabilities

(2021–2024), enact legal provisions regarding public and private employment support measures and reasonable accommodations, and take concrete steps.

5) Social Security, Social Service for Persons with Disabilities

Mexico applies one of the most stringent and comprehensive measurements of multidimensional poverty, in which seven components are assessed: food; access to health; education; social security; housing quality and size; basic services; and income. According to CONEVAL, the poverty rate among persons with disabilities improved from 54.1% to 41.2% between 2016 and 2022[49].

The Permanent Disability Welfare Pension[50] (*La Pensión para el Bienestar de las Personas con Discapacidad Permanente*) is administered by the Ministry of Welfare. Eligible recipients include all persons with disabilities aged 0 to 29, as well as persons with disabilities aged 30 to 64 who reside in indigenous communities or areas with high levels of social deprivation. As an exception, in the 24 states (as of the end of 2025) where the federal and state governments have entered into agreements to split the costs, the disability welfare pension is available to all persons with disabilities aged 0 to 64 as part of a universal coverage program. The benefit amount is reviewed annually; in 2026, 3,300 Mexican pesos will be paid to recipients every two months via direct deposit to a social bank card (*Tarjeta del Banco del Bienestar*).[51]

The Ministry of Welfare also implements the Programme on Development of the Social Economy and provides cash and in-kind assistance to the poor. From 2012 to 2016, the Program provided a total of 59,216,363.89 pesos in support for 372 production projects of agencies in the social sector of the economy all or most of whose members were persons with disabilities.

In addition to the above, the following initiatives are being implemented regarding social security and social services for persons with disabilities:

- In 2017, services were provided to 594,231 persons with disabilities in 139 rural areas (214,558 by Social Milk Supply; 366,951 by PROSPERA Social Inclusion Program; and 12,722 by Community Canteen Program); and
- To support affordable housing, 6,437 subsidies were granted to households with persons with disabilities in 2016.

[49]https://www.coneval.org.mx/Medicion/MP/paginas/ae_pobreza_2022.aspx#:~:text=Anexo%20estad%C3%ADsti%E2%80%8Bco%20de%20pobreza%20en%20M%C3%A9xico&text=En%20el%20anexo%20estad%C3%ADstico%202016,de%20la%20pobreza%2C%20tercera%20edici%C3%B3n. (Accessed: 12 March 2026)

[50] https://programasparaelbienestar.gob.mx/pension-bienestar-personas-con-discapacidad/ (Accessed: 12 March 2026)

[51] The average monthly household income for 2024 is estimated to be 25,955 Mexican pesos. https://www.jetro.go.jp/biz/areareports/2025/00b29a8c017c6958.html (Accessed: 12 March 2026)

The Concluding Observations (2022) recommend the formulation of a national plan focused on the high poverty rate among persons with disabilities, as well as the implementation and monitoring of that plan.

6) Transportation and Urban Development (including accessible urban planning)

Mexico has various laws and policies related to accessibility. Regarding legislation, Article 17 of *Ley General para la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad* stipulates the following: To ensure accessibility, all basic infrastructure, equipment or urban environment and public spaces must be universally accessible and adapted for everyone. This includes the use of signage, architectural facilities, technologies, information, the Braille System for Reading and Writing, Mexican Sign Language, assistive devices, guide dogs or service animals and other support services. Public facilities must gradually be adapted. In addition, to promote the assurance of accessibility, the law states that it is necessary to implement tax incentives in accordance with applicable laws to make it easier for companies and individuals to undertake facility renovations and other measures.

In addition, Chapter IV of the General Tourism Act (*Ley General de Turismo*) contains provisions on accessible tourism, and Articles 18 and 19 require tourism service providers to provide the necessary facilities to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to services under suitable conditions.

The General Act on Human Settlements, Land-Use Planning, and Urban Development (*Ley General de Asentamientos Humanos, Ordenamiento Territorial y Desarrollo Urbano*) identifies "right to the city" as one of its core principles. It aims to promote social inclusion through measures aimed at preventing discrimination, segregation or marginalization of vulnerable persons, and offering inhabitants a variety of choices of land, housing, services, equipment, infrastructure and economic activities.

Regarding policy, Goal 5 of the National Program for the Development and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities calls for "improving accessibility for persons with disabilities in public and private spaces, transportation, information technology, and other areas." Additionally, the infrastructure program of the Ministry of Agrarian, Land, and Urban Development (*Secretaría de Desarrollo Agrario, Territorial y Urbano*) is directly involved in the implementation of accessibility standards for housing and buildings, establishing measures and support to ensure housing accessibility. According to these figures, 60% of the developers were considering accessible schemes, and during 2017, the national housing agencies provided 2,154,570 pesos in subsidies for new housing units with universal accessibility features.

As another initiative to promote accessibility, the Fund for Accessibility in Public

Transportation for Persons with Disabilities (*Fondo para la Accesibilidad en el Transporte Público para las Personas con Discapacidad*) was established in 2014 to achieve the national goal of "Inclusive Mexico" set forth in the National Development Plan. Through the Fund, a total of 2.147 billion pesos was invested between 2014 and 2017, and 500 million pesos was allocated in 2018. In addition, Mexico City has promulgated the Handbook on Technical Standards for Accessibility (*Manual de Normas Técnicas de Accesibilidad*), based on the concept of universal design and accessibility legislation.

With regard to the accessibility of healthcare facilities, with the entry into force of Regulation No. NOM-030-SSA3-2013 and the National Program for the Development and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, the different agencies of the health sector began to implement accommodations in health-care facilities to ensure accessibility. There were 684 accessible medical facilities, equipped with ramps, handrails, toilets, waiting rooms, access routes, signage for persons with visual impairments, adaptation of counters for persons with motor disabilities or people of small stature, and car parks.

In the area of education, 50 million pesos was earmarked for more than 33,000 educational facilities. Adjustments were made in 8,506 educational facilities from January 2014 to August 2017, benefiting somewhat over 1.1 million students. In addition, since fiscal year 2016, all drinking fountains in schools have been accessible to persons with physical and visual impairments, and by August 2017, 8,472 accessible drinking fountains had been installed. At teacher training colleges, from 2014 to 2016, a total of 1,273 ramps, 203 accessible toilets, and 9 lifts were installed.

With regard to workplace accessibility, Regulation No. NOM-034-STPS-2016 lays down safety requirements to protect the physical integrity and health of workers with disabilities in the workplace and to enable them to have access and perform their job duties. This regulation applies throughout the national territory and in all workplaces that employ persons with disabilities. It provides for inspection visits by labour authorities and verification visits by verification units, which must report on their visits. The reports are valid for two years. The regulation also establishes minimum physical requirements for workplaces, including an emergency response plan and training for persons with disabilities.

The recommendations for transportation and urban development based on the Concluding Observations (2022) are as follows:

- Conduct a review of the consistency between *Ley General para la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad* and CRPD, and assess its implementation in practice;
- Enact legally binding legislation on accessibility and ensure its application at all levels of government;

- Establish the authority and procedures necessary for the implementation of relevant legislation, develop complaint-handling and monitoring mechanisms, and clearly define effective remedies; and
- Revise existing national plans, in light of the enactment of new legislation, so that they are applicable to the physical environment, mobility support, and information and communications (including systems and technologies), with particular attention to persons with disabilities in remote areas, rural areas, and indigenous communities.

7) Information Accessibility

The right to information is protected under Article 6 of the Constitution. *Ley General para la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad* stipulates that persons with disabilities have the right to freedom of expression and opinion, including the freedom to seek, receive, and impart information through all forms of communication that promote their participation and inclusion on an equal basis. Specifically:

- Provide information intended for the general public in a timely manner, at no additional cost, using appropriate technologies and accessible formats tailored to different types of disabilities;
- Promote access to Mexican Sign Language, Braille, means, modes and formats of communication, as well as to new systems and information and communication technologies;
- Provide information on social services and programs related to disability, as well as the necessary guidance; and
- Provide information in formats that are accessible and easy to understand for persons with disabilities.

*Ley General para la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad* stipulates that administrative bodies and law enforcement agencies shall deploy specialized personnel and Mexican Sign Language interpreters, and shall support the publication of Braille books. The Act also provides for the implementation of training programs on methods for delivering services to persons with disabilities, as well as the provision of resources for communication and the necessary technical and human assistance. In order to protect the rights of persons with disabilities who are either alleged offenders or victims, the Act requires that reasonable accommodations be provided in criminal proceedings—either at the request of the person with disabilities or at the discretion of the competent authority, so as to ensure that such persons can fully understand the proceedings. These accommodations include the provision of real-time transcription with a stenotype machine and projector, an interpreter of Mexican

Sign Language, or some other means.

To benefit the visually-impaired, comprehensive service centers were set up in the states of Tabasco and Oaxaca, and on 6 December 2017, an agreement was signed for the establishment of similar centers in the states of Jalisco, Baja California Sur, Sinaloa, and Mexico State. In addition, the Committee for Competency-based Management for Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (*Comité de Gestión por Competencias para la Inclusión de Personas con Discapacidad*) was set up to play a key role in the creation of alternative employment opportunities and also serving as a certification agency for sign language interpreters.

Chapter II of the Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Act[52] addresses the rights of persons with disabilities, and Article 199 provides that persons with disabilities are entitled to use telecommunications service on an equal footing with others. Pursuant to the Act, general guidelines[53] were issued for access to telecommunications services for users with disabilities, and efforts are underway to ensure that government websites and digital content are created in formats that are accessible and user-friendly for persons with disabilities. The Act also establishes the right of persons with hearing impairments to access subtitling and dubbing services in Spanish and Mexican Sign Language. All television broadcasters are required to provide such services for at least one of the major nationwide news programmes of every broadcast television concessionaire. At least three national news programmes complied with this provision (two commercial stations and one public station)[54]. In addition, during the broadcasting hours from 6:00 a.m. to 12:00 midnight, broadcasters are required to provide closed captioning in Mexican Sign Language or in the national language, a requirement met by four private broadcasters and seven public broadcasters[55].

In addition to the above, the following initiatives are being implemented regarding information accessibility for persons with disabilities:

- The setup of the Inter-Agency Commission for Development of e-Government, under which general provisions were formulated that relevant agencies are required to follow in the design of their applications, websites and digital content, so as to facilitate access

[52] In July 2025, the new Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Act entered into force, under which the former regulatory authority, the Federal Telecommunications Institute (IFT), was reorganized into the Agency for Digital Transformation and Telecommunications (ATDT) and the Telecommunications Regulatory Commission (CRT). https://connectontech.bakermckenzie.com/mexico-new-federal-telecommunications-and-broadcasting-law/#:~:text=On%2016%20July%202025%2C%20the,granting%2C%20and%20user%20rights%20protection. (Accessed: 26 March 2026)

[53] The guidelines stipulate requirements for service providers regarding the promotion of telecommunications services and information and communication technologies that are accessible to persons with disabilities, the preparation of documents in accessible formats (such as contracts and invoices), improvements to internet websites, the sale of equipment, and customer service, among other matters. https://goo.gl/f8X5MM (Accessed: 11 March 2026)

[54] As of 2018, according to the Periodic Report.

[55] *Ibid.*

to public information for persons with disabilities.;

- IMSS Digital Access for All[56] (*IMSS Digital para todos*), one example of e-government initiatives, uses voices, colors, and buttons to provide accessibility to persons with visual, motor and hearing disabilities, and enables users to complete 18 types of administrative procedures, providing services to approximately 2.1 million beneficiaries with disabilities.
- The National Prize for technological innovation for social inclusion (known as INNOVATIS), established to promote research and innovation for the social inclusion of persons with disabilities, led to the development of the *ALAS Alfabetizar a Sordos*[57], which utilizes ICT-based educational tools to support the acquisition of Spanish reading and writing skills by persons with hearing impairments.
- As part of the Digital Inclusion and Literacy Programme, the Handbook on Digital Inclusion for Students with Disabilities (*Guía para la inclusión digital de alumnos con discapacidad*) was developed for principals, teachers, and families. The handbook explains the use of tablet devices and related accessories, as well as the use of accessibility tools[58], and includes a catalog of free applications. In addition, 3,000 accessible peripheral devices were distributed to fifth-grade students with disabilities in six federative entities.

8) Disaster risk management

In Mexico, a variety of systems, programs, and regulatory frameworks have been developed to respond to disasters and humanitarian emergencies. Efforts are underway to incorporate a disability perspective into these frameworks, update their content, and establish the necessary procedures. Specific initiatives include the following:

- The General Act on Civil Protection (Ley General de Protección Civil) provides for priority measures for persons with disabilities, as well as for individuals in vulnerable situations or living in economic poverty;
- Under the National Civil Defence Program 2014–2018, necessary responses to persons with disabilities are to be ensured in situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies. In conjunction with the federal public administration's MX National Response Plan (Plan Nacional de Respuesta MX), the program also aims to enhance coordination and organizational efficiency in responding to the situation of imminent risk; and

[56] https://www.facebook.com/imssdigital/?locale=ja_JP (Accessed: 11 March 2026)

[57] A software package that enables interactive use of educational materials primarily through images, including illustrations, photographs, animations, and videos in Mexican Sign Language. Learning activities and feedback are provided in a game-based format. https://alas.uv.mx/ (Accessed: 11 March 2026)

[58] Subtitles, touch and hold delay, enlarged texts, activation of visual alerts, contrasting colors, voice synthesizer and voice reader.

- Regulation No. NOM-008-SEGOB-2015 lays down the basic civil defense requirements for units, agencies and associations in the public, private, social and academic sectors to assist persons with disabilities during emergencies caused by natural or anthropogenic phenomena. Implementing the regulation helps improve conditions for ensuring the safety of persons with disabilities so as to protect their life and physical integrity in buildings and facilities which they frequent or where they work or study.

In addition, dissemination of information on responses to the situations of risk and humanitarian emergencies concerning persons with disabilities, with particular emphasis on the following initiatives:

- Face-to-face workshops to raise awareness on the rights of persons with disabilities, targeting civil servants (with 6,071 participants in 2017);
- Dissemination of 47 infographics on the National Office for Coordination of Civil Defence (including 9 translated into indigenous languages), and an informative video;
- Dissemination of 120 short informational videos on disaster prevention measures, produced in indigenous languages for communities in high-risk areas (benefiting 1,044,185 people in eight federative entities);
- Information video providing a guide to emergency prevention for persons with hearing impairments;
- General guide on prevention and emergency preparedness for persons with disabilities and a quick guide for emergency evacuation of persons with disabilities, targeting the general public;
- Civil defense protocols for emergencies or disaster situations, with emphasis on priority assistance for persons with disabilities; and
- Programs for public officials with disabilities, including preventive measures and conditions for safety in emergency or disaster situations.

The recommendations for disaster risk management based on the Concluding Observations (2022) are as follows:

- Develop specific evacuation procedures tailored to the circumstances of each state, and identify the whereabouts of persons with disabilities and their special needs;
- Design and disseminate information on early warning mechanisms, protection systems, and crisis response networks in formats that ensure information accessibility in all official languages (including indigenous languages), and identify appropriate evacuation sites and shelters accessible to persons with disabilities; and
- Train all personnel involved in civil protection on how to address issues related to the

safety and protection of persons with disabilities.

## 3. International Treaties and International Cooperation

### 3-1. Status of Implementation Following the Ratification of the CRPD[59]

The Government of Mexico ratified the CRPD and its Optional Protocol on December 17, 2007. It submitted the State Party's Report to the Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities on August 4, 2011 (submission deadline was January 17, 2010). The Committee presented a List of Issues on April 11, 2014, and the government submitted its Replies to LOI on July 17, 2014. In 2014, nine parallel reports were submitted by eight organizations[60].[61] On October 3, 2014, the Committee adopted its Concluding Observations.

Subsequently, the government submitted its Periodic Report to the Committee on February 22, 2018 (the submission deadline was January 17, 2018). The Committee presented a List of Issues on October 30, 2019, and the government submitted its Replies to LOI on September 28, 2022. Regarding parallel reports, five reports were submitted by two organizations[62] in 2019, and eight reports were submitted by eight organizations[63] in 2022.[64] The Committee adopted its Concluding Observations on March 25, 2022.

The 2022 Concluding Observations commend the adoption of the following laws and policies aimed at promoting and protecting the rights of persons with disabilities.

- The Comprehensive Victim Support Programme for 2020–2024;
- Adoption of the Charter of Sexual and Reproductive Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2018;
- The National Human Rights Programme for 2014–2018;
- The National Programme for the Development and Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities for 2014–2018;
- The National Programme of Work and Employment for Persons with Disabilities for 2014–2018;

[59] https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx

[60] 1) Centro Estratégico de Impacto Social, A.C, 2) Global Initiative to End All Corporal Punishment of Children, 3) Human Rights Commission of the Federal District (Comisión de Derechos Humanos del Distrito Federal: CDHDF), 4) Disability Council International, 5) Disability Rights International (a joint report with Colectivo Chuhcan), 6) Instituto Mexicano de Derechos Humanos y Democracia (IMDHD), 7) Coalición México por los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad (COAMEX) (a joint report by Asociación Pro Personas con Parálisis Cerebral, Confederación Mexicana de Organizaciones a Favor de las Personas con Discapacidad Intelectual and Fundación Paso a Paso, and Libre Acceso A.C) and 8) Comisión Nacional de los Derechos Humanos.

[61] In addition, one report was submitted by an unidentified organization (submitted in 2014), and three reports were submitted by two organizations (COAMEX and IMDHD) (submission dates unknown).

[62] 1) COAMEX and 2) Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Ciudad de México

[63] 1) Documenta, 2) Fundación Teletón, 3) Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida (GIRE), 4) Human Rights Watch: (HRW), 5) International Commission of Jurists (ICJ), 6) COAMEX, 7) Mexicanas con Discapacidad (a joint report with Women Enabled International) and 8) CDHDF

[64] In addition, eight reports were submitted by six organizations (COAMEX, Documenta, Comisión de Derechos Humanos de la Ciudad de México, the International Federation of Anti-Leprosy Associations, Mexicanas con Discapacidad, and CDHDF), and two reports were submitted jointly by civil society organizations (the dates of submission for all of these are unknown).

- The National Programme for Equality and Non-discrimination for 2014–2018;
- The Comprehensive Programme to Prevent, Address, Punish and Eliminate Violence against Women for 2014–2018;
- The Programme for the Protection, Rehabilitation and Social Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities;
- The Special Migration Programme for 2014–2018;
- The Protocol for the Administration of Justice in Cases Involving Persons with Disabilities;
- The reform of the Federal Act on the Prevention and Elimination of Discrimination in 2014; and
- The Federal Telecommunications and Broadcasting Act in 2014.

On the other hand, to ensure the effective implementation of the CRPD, the Committee recommends allocating sufficient resources, formulating a comprehensive national plan (with special consideration for persons with disabilities from indigenous communities), ensuring consistency between the CRPD and the laws of the states (including the elimination of pejorative terminology), shifting from the welfare and medical model of disability to the human rights model, and involving OPDs (including women and girls) in the decision-making processes in relevant public policy areas.

3-2. Status of Implementation of the Marrakesh Treaty

The Government of Mexico ratified the Marrakesh Treaty (Marrakesh Treaty to Facilitate Access to Published Works for Persons Who Are Blind, Visually Impaired, or Otherwise Print Disabled) on July 29, 2015.

Following a legislative amendment in July 2020, Item 8 was added to Article 148 of the Federal Copyright Act.[65] This provision permits the non-commercial publication and performance of previously published literary and artistic works for the benefit of persons with disabilities, without the need for the copyright holder's permission or payment, provided that the source is clearly cited and the work is not altered. Additionally, it was noted that authorized and accredited institutions may utilize the provisions of this section for the cross-border exchange (including importation) of materials in accessible formats, in accordance with the terms of international treaties concluded or ratified by the Government of Mexico.

The National Commission for Free Textbooks[66] (*Comisión Nacional de Libros de Texto*

[65]https://legislacion.scjn.gob.mx/Buscador/Paginas/wfArticuladoFast.aspx?q=VuTR7h9GVNn2IWviRO98Qt0/rtC4jfkxvBQwsmOv7ENgkEJTHgs8JC9OmTlrmW5+qHcdYr6x5keBhdH+zQI5dQ== (Accessed: 10 March 2026)

[66] https://www.gob.mx/conaliteg/articulos/libros-de-texto-gratuitos-en-sistema-braille-y-macrotipo?idiom=es (Accessed: 10 March 2026)

*Gratuitos*), under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Education, distributed 28,734 Braille books and 126,123 large-print books in 2015. During the 2016/17 school year, 9,952 beneficiaries in 22 states and, during the 2017/18 school year, 12,078 beneficiaries in 32 states benefited respectively, and within the first two weeks of the 2016/17 school year, materials were delivered in schools. In the 2017/18 school year, 41 Braille titles, 42 large-print titles, and 44 standard-print titles were produced for primary school students. For junior secondary school students, 67 Braille titles and 118 large-print titles were produced, with a total of 19,979 books distributed. Twenty titles (13 for primary school and seven for secondary school) were produced as Braille and large-print books for classroom libraries, and 5,011 copies were distributed to 1,559 students.[67]

3-3. Initiatives on Disability Issues within SDG-related Policies

According to Sustainable Development Goals (hereinafter referred to as "SDGs") indicator database of the United Nations Statistics Division,[68] Mexico reports data on the following indicators related to persons with disabilities: "1.3.1 (d), "Proportion of population with severe disabilities receiving disability cash benefit," and "4.a.1 (d) Proportion of primary schools with access to adapted infrastructure and materials for students with disabilities." The former increased from 40.4% in 2018 to 54.1% in 2022, while the latter was reported to be 22.9% in 2021.

3-4. Ratification of and Initiatives regarding Other International Treaties related to Disabilities and Development[69]

The status of Mexico's ratification of international treaties related to disability and development is as follows:

March 1981: Ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (hereinafter referred to as "CEDAW")

September 1990: Ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child (hereinafter referred to as "CRC")

April 2001: Ratification of the Vocational Rehabilitation and Employment (Disabled Persons) Convention (International Labour Organization Convention No. 159, 1983)

According to a direct request from the ILO Committee of Experts on the Application of Conventions and Recommendations in 2020,[70] the Government of Mexico has implemented

[67] Based on Periodic Report (2018)
[68] https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/dataportal/countryprofiles/ (Accessed: 4 March 2026)
[69] https://tbinternet.ohchr.org/_layouts/15/TreatyBodyExternal/Countries.aspx (Accessed: 4 March 2026)
[70] https://normlex.ilo.org/dyn/nrmlx_en/f?p=1000:13100:0::NO:13100:P13100_COMMENT_ID,P13100_COUNTRY_ID:40494

national plans, workplace accessibility standards, and employment support measures to promote vocational rehabilitation and employment for persons with disabilities. However, disparities in poverty rates, employment rates, and wage levels persist, as does multiple discrimination, particularly against women and indigenous persons with disabilities. The Committee has requested the provision of up-to-date information regarding the actual implementation of the employment quota system, detailed labor market statistics, measures for rural areas, and the impact of COVID-19.

In its Concluding Observations adopted in October 2024,[71] the CRC Committee recommended that the Government of Mexico formulate a comprehensive strategy based on a human rights approach to safeguard the rights of children with disabilities, effectively implement *Programa Nacional para el Desarrollo y la Inclusión de las Personas con Discapacidad*, collect comprehensive and disaggregated data, ensure early identification and community-based support, and strengthen awareness-raising efforts to combat stigma. In addition, it recommended that all children with disabilities receive an inclusive and culturally appropriate education in mainstream schools.

Additionally, in its Concluding Observations adopted in July 2025,[72] the CEDAW Committee recommended measures to safeguard the rights of women and girls with disabilities, including promoting their participation in policy-making; establishing gender-sensitive disability certification and access to specialized medical care; strengthening measures to combat violence; ensuring safe, community-based mental health support; and prohibiting the deprivation of parental rights on the basis of disability.

### 3-5. International Cooperation on Disability[73]

- The Government of Japan[74]

<JICA Volunteer Program>

- Senior Volunteer (Job Title: Support for Children and Adults with Disabilities. 1 person. Assignment Period: 2018–2019. Assignment Location: Asociación Pro Personas con Parálisis Cerebral)
- Senior Volunteer (Job Title: Physiotherapist. 1 person. Assignment Period: 2022–2023.

84,102764 (Accessed: 28 May 2026)

[71] Naciones Unidas (2024) CRC Observaciones finales sobre el décimo informe periódico de México (CRC/C/MEX/CO/6-7) https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=3jDlv0%2BwQw0vSs2V%2FhPIa70CT3hUh%2BasKbpf8wVyGXelgoo2L5I25JQKV9bCUV%2Byz0muPipWNEXxPCi8GO4%2B%2FA%3D%3D (Accessed: 19 March 2026)

[72] Naciones Unidas (2025) CEDAW *Observaciones finales sobre el décimo informe periódico de México* (CEDAW/C/MEX/CO/10) https://docstore.ohchr.org/SelfServices/FilesHandler.ashx?enc=IVlPWq5bajhMWvS1FhXWc1y7Dizz%2BuIWVdqTeK6wAzcf5C8fuzdbbP7yYraUBnfO0YkOREOmxU%2ByCeYFDMgeeA%3D%3D (Accessed: 19 March 2026)

[73] Achievements after 2016 are listed. Project names are listed exactly as they appear in the original text. However, this does not apply in cases where there is no English name or the English name is unknown.

[74] Based on Cabinet Office Japan (2016-2025) *Annual Report on Government Measures for Persons with Disabilities (White Paper on Persons with Disabilities*, and Japan International Cooperation Agency (2025) *Aiming for a world where all people benefit: Initiatives for "Disability and Development"* [In Japanese].

Assignment Location: Asociación Pro Personas con Parálisis Cerebral)

・ Senior Volunteer (Job Title: Support for Children and Adults with Disabilities. 1 person. Assignment Period: 2020-2021, 2022-2023. Assignment Location: Asociación para Sordos del Estado de Yucatán A.C.)

- Other development partners

<International organizations>

United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO), United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF)

・Mexico Integral Model of Inclusive Attention and Care[75](2015-2020) (Campeche, Chiapas, Guerrero, Oaxaca, Puebla, Tabasco, Veracruz, Yucatán, and Quintana Roo)[76]

United Nations Democracy Fund (UNDEF)

・Strengthening Participation and Leadership of Women with Disabilities in Mexico[77] (unknown)

<International NGO>

Perkins School for the Blind, International[78]

・Project PIXAN (2018-2030) (An Adaptive Design Center has been established in the state of Yucatán. Seventy-one public schools, including special education schools in 15 states—such as Mexico City and Jalisco—are participating.)

[75] Programa de Estancias Infantiles (PEI)

[76] https://mptf.undp.org/project/00094644 (Accessed: 4 March 2026) Funding from the Global Disability Fund.

[77] https://www.un.org/democracyfund/news/strengthening-participation-and-leadership-women-disabilities-mexico#:~:text=Eleni%2C%20Cecilia%2C%20and%20Mirza%20are,the%20work%20of%20other%20organizations. (Accessed: 4 March 2026) The implementing organization is Documenta - Analysis and Action for Social Justice, A.C. (Documenta).

[78] https://www.perkins.org/international/mexico/ (Accessed: 4 March 2026) PIXAN was recognized as an "SDG Good Practice" by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs in 2019. https://sdgs.un.org/partnerships/project-pixan-increasing-access-quality-education-public-schools-mexico-children (Accessed: 4 March 2026)

## 4. Disability-related Organizations and Activities

### 4-1. Organizations of Persons with Disabilities

| Name of Organization | Overview of Activities |
|---|---|
| Mexico Coalition for the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (Coalición México por los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad: COAMEX) https://coamex.org.mx/ | Founded in 2009, COAMEX is a coalition of civil society organizations in Mexico and Central America dedicated to safeguarding the human rights of persons with disabilities. It engages in policy advocacy, monitors the implementation of the CRPD, conducts research on the realities faced by persons with disabilities, and carries out awareness-raising activities. |
| Mexican Association for the Care of Persons with Visual Impairments (Asociación Mexicana para la Atención de Personas con Discapacidad Visual: AMADIVI) http://www.amadivi.com.mx/ | Founded in 1997, AMADIVI aims to develop and disseminate educational materials and appropriate technologies (such as Braille books and audiobooks) for persons with visual impairments. It also works for persons with visual impairments to support employment opportunities, improve their quality of life, and enhance their social standing by influencing public policy. AMADIVI is actively building a network with OPDs for persons with visual impairments and support organizations both in Mexico and abroad. |
| Civil Association for Deaf Inclusion (IncluSor A.C.) https://www.inclusor.org.mx/ | Founded in 2013, IncluSor A.C. is based in the capital, working toward a society where persons with hearing impairments and others can coexist without barriers. It is engaged in educational, empowerment, and therapeutic activities for persons with hearing impairments, as well as awareness campaigns about sign language and deaf culture, and efforts to remove social barriers. It also offers sign language classes for hearing people and children. |

### 4-2. Disability Support Organizations

| Name of Organization | Overview of Activities |
|---|---|
| Mexican Federation of Organizations in Favor of Persons with Intellectual Disabilities (Confederación Mexicana de Organizaciones en favor de la Personas con Discapacidad Intelectual: CONFE) https://confe.org/ | Founded in 1978, CONFE consists of 114 organizations for persons with intellectual disabilities. To ensure that persons with intellectual disabilities and their families can live with dignity and achieve social inclusion, CONFE provides early intervention, training for daily living, vocational training, advocacy, participation in policy-making, and family support. |
| Association for Persons with Cerebral Palsy (Asociación Pro Personas con Parálisis Cerebral: APAC) | Founded in 1970, APAC began as a support group for mothers of children with cerebral palsy. It provides more than 90 different services across three areas: public education (from kindergarten through senior secondary |

| | |
|---|---|
| https://apac.mx/ | school), medical services (including physical therapy and psychological care), and social inclusion support (such as independent living workshops and vocational training). |
| Piña Palmera Center for Community-Based Rehabilitation (Piña Palmera A.C.)<br>https://www.pinapalmera.org/ | Founded in 1984, Piña Palmera A.C. serves more than 5,000 persons with disabilities and their families, primarily indigenous communities living in the mountainous, coastal, and isthmus regions of southern Oaxaca. With a community-based rehabilitation approach, it supports persons with disabilities to live independently as members of society and within their families. |
| Civil Association for Universal Accessibility<br>(Libre Acceso A. C.)<br>https://www.libreacceso.org/ | Founded in 1989, Libre Acceso A.C. aims to safeguard the right to accessibility for persons with disabilities and promote social inclusion. Based in the capital, it conducts accessibility assessments and evaluations of facilities and spaces, as well as providing legal advice, with the goal of removing physical, cultural, and social barriers. |
| Telethon Foundation Mexico (Fundación Teletón México)<br>https://teleton.org/ | Founded in 1997, Fundación Teletón México provides high-quality rehabilitation services to children with disabilities, cancer, and autism spectrum disorder (hereinafter referred to as "ASD"). Every December, it conducts a large-scale fundraising campaign centered on television broadcasts, using donations from the public and corporations to operate and support more than 20 centers nationwide. Through Universidad Teletón, it also trains professionals in the field of rehabilitation. |
| Inclúyeme Foundation (Fundación Inclúyeme)<br>https://www.incluyeme.org/ | Established in 2008, Fundación Inclúyeme supports persons with intellectual disabilities and ASD, helping them achieve independence through shared living arrangements in foundation-owned apartments, employment support, recreational activities, etc. |

## 5. Barriers and Needs Faced by Persons with Disabilities

### 5-1. Barriers to and Needs regarding Healthcare Services

According to COAMEX, one in five persons with disabilities is unable to access medical services. Amid the COVID-19 pandemic, the postponement, suspension, or cancellation of medical consultations, tests, and treatments has further deteriorated the health of persons with disabilities and increased their vulnerability.[79]

According to Documenta, as of 2022, criminal and health-related laws permit involuntary commitment on the grounds of disability. Reports on mental health services and legal regulations regarding informed consent indicate that medical interventions and hospitalizations may be carried out based on the consent of a third party.[80]

According to GIRE, 91% of local health bureaus lack specialized staff and are unable to adequately serve persons with disabilities.[81]

### 5-2. Barriers to and Needs regarding Education

According to COAMEX, while the education sector does have the Federal Senior Secondary School Support Program (*Programa de Apoyo a Planteles Federales de Educación Media Superior*) for students with disabilities, other educational levels are not being addressed. Instead of allocating funds to implement an inclusive education system, the federal government continues to allocate resources to strengthening special education services.[82]

According to Documenta, 20% of persons with disabilities are illiterate. Access to education is inadequate, and there is a lack of procedural considerations tailored to the age and disability of students with intellectual disabilities in particular.[83]

### 5-3. Barriers to and Needs regarding Employment

According to COAMEX, in 2017, only 25% of persons with disabilities had formal employment contracts, and only 27% were covered by health insurance. 45% of persons with disabilities were working without a contract, and 54% were engaged in informal work. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, many persons with disabilities lost their jobs due to layoffs, business closures, and other reasons. The government must not only promote the inclusion of persons with disabilities in the workforce but also take measures to guarantee their right to decent work, as well as the associated rights to freedom of association and social protection. Approximately 70% of employed persons with disabilities are non-regular workers and are in a vulnerable position, such

[79] COAMEX (2019)(INT/CRPD/ICO/MEX/36887) 及び(2022) (INT/CRPD/CSS/MEX/47920)
[80] Documenta (2022) Análisis y acción para la justicia social (INT/CRPD/CSS/MEX/47979)
[81] GIRE (2022) (INT/CRPD/CSS/MEX/47838/S)
[82] COAMEX (2019, 2022)
[83] Documenta (2022)

as having to bear the cost of medical expenses out of pocket.[84]

5-4. Barriers to and Needs regarding Transportation

According to COAMEX, as of 2017, 85% of persons with disabilities reported that the public transportation they use is largely or completely inaccessible. In close consultation with OPDs and disability support organizations, it is necessary to formulate and implement a "National Accessibility Plan," which has not existed until now. Based on the principles of universal design, concrete measures must be taken to adapt products, programs, and services related to the physical and built environment, transportation systems, and communication and information systems (including all information and communication technologies).[85]

5-5. Barriers to and Needs regarding Information Access

According to COAMEX, in 2017, 39.6% of persons with disabilities felt that government online information was inaccessible, and 53.8% reported that information at government agencies was largely inaccessible. With only 40 sign language interpreters nationwide, there is a critical shortage, making improvements to information accessibility an urgent priority.[86]

According to Human Rights Watch, there are insufficient accommodations for persons with disabilities when they report crimes. For example, the online crime reporting system in the state of Nuevo León fails to meet international web accessibility standards because it lacks text size adjustment options, image captions, and sign language videos for persons with visual impairments. Furthermore, since sign language interpretation is provided only in person, its availability online is limited. This creates additional barriers for persons with disabilities when reporting crimes and hinders their equal access to justice.[87]

5-6. Barriers and Needs regarding Gender

According to COAMEX, it is not possible to determine the proportion of persons with disabilities among victims of homicide, reports of violence against women, and cases of domestic violence under criminal investigation, as the data is not disaggregated. In addition, most shelters and other services for victims of violence, including the 44 Women's Justice Centers, are inaccessible to persons with disabilities.[88]

According to Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida, A.C., there are no disaggregated statistics available to account for the needs and characteristics of women with

[84] COAMEX (2019, 2022)
[85] *Ibid.*
[86] *Ibid.*
[87] Human Rights Watch (2022) (INT/CRPD/CSS/MEX/47822)
[88] COAMEX (2019)

disabilities regarding access to counseling services and contraceptive methods. A request for information revealed that, at both the federal and local levels, healthcare facilities have very few staff members who have received training in assisting women with disabilities. Additionally, some states have established criminal penalties for abortion, and restrictions on the time limit for abortion in cases of rape, in particular, lead to violations of the rights of women with disabilities.[89]

Human Rights Watch notes that while surveys on domestic violence are being conducted, data collection based on gender and disability remains inadequate. The government must expand the scope of survey questions and conduct comprehensive data collection to fully understand the reality of violence based on gender and disability.[90]

[89] Grupo de Información en Reproducción Elegida, A. C (2022) (INT/CRPD/CSS/MEX/47838)
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