

Certain parts of the document have been redacted for legal reasons.

Mexico City, May 6, 2025.

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The Interoceanic Corridor of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec (CIIT), as a decentralized public body, with legal standing and its own assets, **controlled by the SECRETARIAT OF THE NAVY**, aims to implement a **multimodal logistics platform** that integrates managerial service provisions for the Coatzacoalcos S.A. de C.V., Salina Cruz S.A. de C.V., Dos Bocas S.A. de C.V., and Puerto Chiapas, S.A. de C.V. national port systems, **and their railway transport interconnection**, through the Ferrocarril del Istmo de Tehuantepec, S.A. de C.V. In this character, the CIIT can acquire, develop, divide, advertise, license, appoint and, where appropriate, dispose of the real estate that constitutes its assets to allow for the establishment of Development Poles for Welfare, based on production profiles to be assigned for the corresponding polygons (zones) of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec region, with a comprehensive, sustainable, and inclusive vision to promote economic, productive and cultural growth.

The CIIT is strongly committed and observes respect of Human Rights in the fulfillment of its objectives. Regarding the facts mentioned in your email, we would like to clarify that the CIIT has made considerable efforts in terms of economic, productive, and cultural growth to meet the demands of the communities settled in the Region of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and its area of influence. Allow us to provide you with some background information:

In 1907, during the government of Porfirio Díaz, the railway corridor was inaugurated with the purpose of speeding up the transport of goods from the Pacific Ocean to the east coast of the United States, a railway infrastructure that allowed the daily transit of trains and encouraged the growth of cities such as Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, and Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz. However, that development was affected by various [inter]national factors, including the opening of the Panama Canal in 1914, which offered a more efficient transportation alternative.

The CIIT was created in 2019, as a decentralized public body, with legal standing and its own assets, currently **CONTROLLED BY THE SECRETARIAT OF THE NAVY**, with the aim to promote the economic and social development of the region, with total respect for the Isthmus' history, culture and traditions; additionally, its aim is to regain its economic dynamics through targeted

public investment and to generate conditions that attract private investment, directing its benefits towards the population's welfare and ensuring that they participate directly in the benefits generated by such development. Also, the region's strengths and resources, its citizens, the efforts made by the government, companies and the Isthmus' strategic location will result in an inclusive regional development.

In this context, we recognize that **Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC)** is an obligation adopted by the Mexican State and a right of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples, and it is at the core of public policy and strategic projects, where their participation in decision-making on administrative and legislative measures that are likely to affect them is guaranteed.

Under these considerations, the creation, development and implementation of the Program for the Development of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Creation of the Development Poles for Welfare were conducted through dialogue with the individuals and communities within the project's area of influence., in order to incorporate their vision and cultural specificity. Additionally, we have designed mechanisms for indigenous peoples to participate in fair and equitable shared benefits.

I. Free, Prior and Informed Consent. (FPIC)

FPIC is a fundamental right of indigenous peoples, established in international and national law. Correlatively, it is an inalienable and non-transferable obligation of the Mexican State by mandate of Articles 1 and 133 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States; Art. 6 of the International Labor Organization Convention 169 on Indigenous and Tribal Peoples in Independent Countries; and Art. 19 and 32 of the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples.

II. Justification.

The Isthmus of Tehuantepec is a key region of the national territory due to its strategic location and unique geographical characteristics in our country. Additionally, this region has enormous and abundant natural and cultural wealth created by the millenary presence of various indigenous peoples such as the Binnizá (Zapotec), Ayuuk (Mixe), Zoque, Ikoots (Huave), Chontal, Chinanteco, Mazatec and Mixteco people in the State of Oaxaca and the Popoluca, Nahuatl and Chinanteco peoples in the State of Veracruz. These indigenous peoples have inhabited these territories since before the establishment of the current state borders and have faced adverse issues over the centuries to maintain their lands, territories and natural resources as part of their heritage.

Consent guarantees indigenous peoples and communities their right to participate in decision-making on matters that are likely to affect them, particularly when they have a significant impact on the use of their lands, territories, natural resources, their cultures, and

forms of organization, among other fundamental aspects of community life. Consent acquires the status of a fundamental right, because it is ruled as a basic instrument for preserving the ethnic, social, economic, and cultural integrity of indigenous communities, and is therefore vital to guarantee their right to self-determination and their continuity as a social group. It is also the means of guaranteeing indigenous peoples their substantive community rights.

For the Government of Mexico, this process of dialogue and collective construction of agreements is essential to promote an inclusive, participatory, and intercultural process in which these indigenous peoples are taken into consideration, because they are at the core of public policy and strategic projects, all the more so in those cases where they are right holders of lands, territories and natural resources.

III. Purpose of the Consultation.

The purpose of the Consultation regarding the creation of the "Program for the Development of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec" and "Implementation of the Development Poles for Welfare" is as follows:

- a. To gather opinions, proposals, suggestions, and requests from indigenous peoples and communities about what the Program should comprise, and incorporate these into its conception, design, and implementation; Consequently, the communities expressed their consent for the acquisition of a portion of their lands, hence guaranteeing the Indigenous People's integral, intercultural and sustainable development.
- b. Establish agreements with the indigenous peoples and communities in the projects' area of influence, regarding their participation in program implementation, as well as fair and equitable shared benefits.

IV. Consultation Process.

Consultation processes with indigenous peoples and communities were carried out through Regional Consultative Assemblies, in which authorities and institutions representing the indigenous peoples convened. Moreover, Consent is governed by the principle of self-determination, which is a right of indigenous peoples to freely determine their political status and pursue their economic, social, and cultural development. This right defines the type of relationship between indigenous peoples and municipalities, states, and the Federation, where the latter must adapt their areas of competence to maximize the communities and indigenous peoples' welfare in the region.

The main challenge in the Consultation process was to ponder the community's diverse visions, perspectives, and interests likely to be affected, since only under this perspective can shared benefits for both parties be guaranteed.

The Indigenous Consultation was characterized by the design of Protocols that should be understood as the normative documents that establish the principles, objectives, scope, and detailed procedure for the implementation of the Consultation. These governing documents were structured as follows:

1. Legal Basis
2. Justification of the Consultation
3. Consultation Process
 - a. Principles
 - b. Purpose of the Consultation
 - c. Subject matter of the Consultation
 - d. Identification of Consultation Actors
4. Consultation Procedure
 - a. Information stage
 - b. Consultative stage
5. General Considerations
 - a. Documentation
 - b. Files
 - c. Interpreters
 - d. Budget
6. Calendar

Consultation guarantees that its outcomes are in line and respect the collective expression of the communities, and that the agreements strengthen the welfare and development of indigenous peoples in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec region. Additionally, men and women were summoned equally, to guarantee gender equity, and, in this way, respect their right to participation and decision-making, without pressure or distinctions of any kind and always seeking the appropriate and respectful way to engage them during all phases of the process.

V. Regional Consultative Assemblies.

The Regional Consultative Assemblies was the methodological approach used in meetings with indigenous communities, indigenous peoples and government agencies; in these assemblies, opinions, proposals, and concerns from indigenous peoples were taken into account for the design of the Program for the Development of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the Implementation of the Development Poles for Welfare.

Prior to the holding of the Regional Consultative Assemblies, an information campaign was carried out throughout the region of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, through the available means of information. In each of the Regional Assemblies, the consulted subjects were provided with all the available information regarding the creation of the Program and the Implementation of the Development Poles; To this end, the different government agencies presented the information according to their offices' area of expertise. In addition, the consulted community had the right to request additional information at any stage of the Consultation procedure.

In these Assemblies, working groups were organized, in which the participants deliberated and built their proposals, suggestions and concerns. In each working table, some thought-provoking questions were asked to facilitate reflection, deliberation, and the structuring of recommendations. The agreements that derived from the working groups were shared in a plenary session in each of the Assemblies.

VI. Indigenous Consultation for the "Program for the Development of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec".

The Consultation process guaranteed indigenous peoples and communities their right to participate in decision-making on matters that are likely to affect them, particularly when they have a significant impact on the use of their lands, territories, and natural resources; their cultures and forms of organization, among other fundamental aspects of community life; in these cases it acquires the status of a fundamental right, because it stands as a basic instrument for preserving the ethnic, social, economic and cultural integrity of indigenous communities and is therefore vital to guarantee their right to self-determination and their continuity as a social group. It is also the means of guaranteeing indigenous peoples the community substantive rights.

During the Indigenous Consultation process, work was carried out to order and classify what was discussed in each of the Consultative Assembly minutes. The process consisted of 21 assemblies held with 12 indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples of the region of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, with 7 venues in which Community Consultative Assemblies were held.

Table. 1 Community Consultative Assemblies for the Implementation of the Program for the Development of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.

REGIONAL ASSEMBLIES	Indigenous Peoples	MUNICIPALITIES
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Salina Cruz, Oaxaca	Ikoots (Huave)	San Mateo del Mar San Dionisio del Mar	San Francisco del Mar Santa María del Mar
San Pedro Huamelula, Oaxaca	Chontal	San Pedro Huamelula Tenango Santiago Astata	San Miguel
Santa María Chimalapa, Oaxaca	Zoque	Santa María Chimalapa San Miguel Chimalapa	
Santiago Laollaga, Oaxaca	Zapoteco	Asunción Ixtaltepec Ciudad Ixtepec Guevea de Humboldt Magdalena Tlacotepec Matias Romero Santa María Guienagati	Santa María Petapa Santa María Xadani Santiago Lachiguiri Santiago Laollaga San Pedro Comitancillo Juchitán
San Juan Cotzocón, Veracruz	Ayuuk (Mixe), Chinanteco and Mazateco	San Juan Cotzocón San Juan Mazatlán San Juan Guichicovi	Santiago Yaveo Matias Romero
Uxpanapa, Veracruz	Chinanteco, Zoque, Zapoteco, Totonaco and Tzotzil	Uxpanapa Acayucan	Minatitlán Hidalgotitlán

Oteapan, Veracruz	Mixe, Mixteco, Náhuatl,	Acayucan Coatzacoalcos Jáltipan Minatitlán	Oteapan Oluta Pajapan Soconusco
	Afro-Mexican and Popoluca		

VII. Indigenous Consultation on the "Implementation for the Development Poles for Welfare "

During 2021, the CIIT carried out the FPIC with the Indigenous Communities of Asunción Ixtaltepec, Ciudad Ixtepec, San Blas Atempa and Santa María Mixtequilla, regarding the implementation of the Development Poles for Welfare in which, through a horizontal dialogue, the communities expressed whether they granted their consent for the acquisition of a portion of their lands.

Table. 2 Community Consultative Assemblies for the implementation of the Development Poles for Welfare.

MUNICIPALITY	MECHANISMS	ASSEMBLY
CIUDAD IXTEPEC	FPIC to the Indigenous Community in Ciudad Ixtepec, IP Binnizá (Zapoteco), State of Oaxaca, Regarding the implementation of Development Poles for Welfare at Ixtepec	May 1, 2021.
		May 15, 2021.
SAN BLAS ATEMPA	FPIC with the indigenous community at San Blas Atempa, IP Binnizá (Zapoteco), State of Oaxaca, regarding the implementation of Development Poles for Welfare at San Blas Atempa	May 1, 2021.
		May 9, 2021.
SANTA MARÍA MIXTEQUILLA	FPIC to the Indigenous Community in Santa María Mixtequilla, IP Binnizá (Zapoteco) State of Oaxaca, regarding the implementation of Development Poles for Welfare at Santa María Mixtequilla	May 1, 2021.
		May 2, 2021.
		May 16, 2021.

The Consultation meetings held on the implementation of Development Poles for Welfare were carried out in compliance with the Protocol for FPIC with the Indigenous Peoples and Communities of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec in the States of Oaxaca and Veracruz, regarding the creation of the "Program for the Development of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec" and the criterion of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation, which establishes that in those cases of possible direct impact on indigenous communities' lands and natural resources, or any other that implies a significant impact, a specific consent processes will be implemented to reach agreements with the relevant communities, regarding said lands.

The information gathered in the assemblies was an integral part of the interaction process that led to the acceptance of the Development Poles for Welfare in each municipality. However, it was not a condition for the acquisition of the land. In this regard, given that the land acquisition process has been concluded, the Interoceanic Corridor of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec and the government offices continue to work and unite efforts for the populations welfare in the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, through the targeting of federal public policy and coordination with state interventions.

VIII. Social Care Mechanisms.

a) Urban Improvement Program.

As part of the commitment and efforts, the CIIT implemented actions to increase the quality of life of the people who live in the areas and to contribute to the improvement of access to goods and services derived from the construction, renovation and equipment of public spaces; In November 2024, the CIIT, in collaboration with the Secretariat of Agrarian, Territorial and Urban Development's Urban Improvement Program, managed under its Community Works Branch, delivered 58 Urban Improvement Program interventions (30 in Chiapas, 17 in Oaxaca, 8 in Tabasco, and 3 in Veracruz.

Table 3. Progress in execution of the Urban Improvement Programme by the Community Work Branch, financed by the CIIT, until the first semester, 2024, state of Oaxaca.

No	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	WORK	PROGRESS UNTIL DECEMBER, 2024
1	Chahuities	Chahuities	Construction work, urban infrastructure	100%

2	Juchitán Zaragoza	de	El Calvario neighborhood	Road construction	100%
3	Juchitán Zaragoza	de	Juchitán Zaragoza Sect. 2	Building trade plaza	100%
4	Juchitán Zaragoza	de	Lorenza Santiago	Building a Domo	100%
5	Reforma Pineda	de	Ferrocarrilero neighborhood	Building Peoples House	100%
6	Reforma Pineda	de	Salvaje neighborhood	Construction Communal Marketplace	100%
7	San Dionisio Del Mar		Huamúchil	Construction work, urban infrastructure	100%
8	San Dionisio Del Mar		San Dionisio Del Mar	Construction work, urban infrastructure	100%
9	San Francisco del Mar		San Francisco del Mar	Building Football 7 court	100%
10	San Francisco del Mar		San Francisco del Mar	Road construction	100%
11	San Francisco Ixhuatán		Las Palmas	Road construction	100%
12	San Francisco Ixhuatán		San Francisco Ixhuatán	Building Peoples House	100%
13	San Pedro Tapanatepec		Los Corazones	Construction work, urban infrastructure	100%
14	San Pedro Tapanatepec		Revolución 20 de Noviembre	Building Peoples House	100%
15	San Pedro Tapanatepec		San Pedro Tapanatepec	Building multi-purpose ball	100%
16	Unión Hidalgo		Rincón Sombrero	Renovation work for sports facility	100%
17	Unión Hidalgo		Unión Hidalgo	Renovation work for sports facility	100%

Photo evidence: Community works concluded in 2023, financed by the CIIT in the state of Oaxaca.



Casa del Pueblo
Municipio de San Francisco Ixhuatán



Cancha de Fútbol 7
Municipio de San Francisco del Mar



Salón de Usos Múltiples
Municipio de San Pedro Tapanatepec



Domo
Municipio de Juchitán de Zaragoza



Unidad Deportiva
Municipio de Unión Hidalgo



Galera Comunal
Municipio de Reforma de Pineda



Construcción de calle
Municipio de Juchitán de Zaragoza



Construcción de Infraestructura Urbana
Municipio de San Dionisio del Mar



Construcción de Calle
Municipio de San Francisco Ixhuatán

Table 4. Activity Progress, Urban Improvement Program, Community Works Branch financed by the CIIT, at the end of the second half of 2024 in the state of Chiapas.

No	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	WORK	PROGRESS UNTIL DECEMBER,
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				2024
1	Acapetahua	Acapetahua	Construction trade plaza with dome	100%
2	Acacoyagua	Hidalgo	Renovation of a "space to share".	100%
3	Acapetahua	Soconusco	Renovation of the park and a "space to share"	100%
4	Arriaga	Arriaga	Renovation work for sports facility	100%
5	Huehuetán	Huehuetán	Renovation of the Miguel Hidalgo Park	100%
6	Huehuetán	Huehuetán Railway Station	Road construction	100%
7	Huixtla	Huixtla	Renovation of the Municipal Auditorium	100%
8	Mapastepec	Sesecapa	Renovation work of a sport facility	100%
9	Mapastepec	Mapastepec	Road construction	100%
10	Pijijiapan	Joaquín Miguel Gutiérrez (Margaritas)	Road construction	100%
11	Pijijiapan	El Carmen	Road construction	100%
12	Pijijiapan	San Isidro	Road construction	100%
13	Pijijiapan	Joaquín Amaro (Tamaulipas)	Road construction	100%
14	Pijijiapan	Pijijiapan	Road construction	100%
15	Suchiate	Suchiate (La Pita)	Road construction	100%
16	Suchiate	Ciudad Hidalgo	Road renovation	100%
17	Tapachula	Ejido Álvaro Obregón	Renovation Admin Municipal	100%
18	Tonalá	Tres Picos	Renovation of a sports facility	100%
19	Tonalá	Morelos (Mojarras)	Road construction	100%

20	Tonalá	La Polka	Road construction	100%
21	Tonalá	Tonalá	Road construction	100%
22	Villa Comaltitlán	Villa Comaltitlán	Renovation of a park	100%
23	Villa Comaltitlán	Lázaro Cárdenas Villa	Renovation of a park	100%

Photo Evidence of Community Works Financed by the CIIT, in the State of Chiapas.



Space to share
Municipio de Acacoyagua



Renovation Municipal Auditorium
Park and space to share renovation Municipality of de Huixtla Park and space to share renovation Municipality of Villa Comaltitlán
Municipio de Acapetahua



Miguel Hidalgo park renovation
Municipality of Huehuetán



Municipal Admin Offices renovation
Municipality of Tapachula

In addition, there was an intervention for the rehabilitation of 18 schools on the K and FA lines, in the states of Chiapas, Tabasco and Veracruz, Tables 3, 4 and 5 show the progress corresponding to each state until the end of 2024.

Table 5. Progress report Urban Improvement Program (PMU) in the Community Works Branch, attention to schools financed by the CIIT at the end of the second semester of 2024 in the state of Chiapas.

No.	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	WORK	PROGRESS UNTIL DECEMBER 2024
1	Huehuetán	Chamulapa	Renovation "Emilio Carranza" primary school	100%
2	Huehuetán	Chamulapa	Renovation "Carlos Pellicer Cámara" secondary school	100%
3	Huixtla	Huixtla	Renovation "Profesor Alberto Caralampio Culebro" high school	100%
4	Juárez	Galeana 2a. Sección	Renovation "Reforma Educativa" primary school	100%
5	Salto del Agua	Salto del Agua	Renovation "Guadalupe Victoria" primary school	
6	Suchiate	20 de noviembre	Renovation "Gustavo Adolfo Bécquer" preschool.	
7	Pichucalco	Platanar abajo	Renovation "Constitución Mexicana" primary school	100%

Photo evidence: attention to schools in the state of Chiapas.



Secondary school renovation
"Carlos Pellicer Cámara"
Municipality of Huehuetán



Primary School renovation "Emilio Carranza"
Municipality of Huehuetán



"Gustavo Adolfo Bécquer" Preschool renovation



Municipality of Huehuetán

Table 6. Progress report. Urban Improvement Program (PMU) in the Community Works Branch, attention to schools financed by the CIIT, until December 2024 in the state of Tabasco.

No	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	WORK	PROGRESS UNTIL DECEMBER 2024
1	Macuspana	Pedro A. González	Secondary School renovation "Santiago Caparroso"	100%
2	Tacotalpa	Santa Rosa 2a. Sección	Comprehensive intervention for the construction of the "Lic. Benito Juárez" primary school	100%
3	Teapa	Revolución	Comprehensive intervention for the Primary School "Alejandro Luque Domínguez" renovation	100%
4	Teapa	Teapa	Comprehensive intervention for The "Miguel Hidalgo" Preschool renovation	100%
5	Huimanguillo	Ejido Caobanal 1ra. Sección	"Marcos E. Becerra" Primary School renovation	100%
6	Huimanguillo	Ejido Caobanal 1ra. Sección	"Frida Kahlo" School renovation	100%
7	Huimanguillo	Ejido Caobanal 1ra. Sección	"José Narciso Rovirosa" School renovation	100%
8	Huimanguillo	Estación Martínez Gaytán	"16 de Septiembre" Primary School renovation	100%

Photo evidence: State of Tabasco School interventions.



Comprehensive intervention for School renovation "Alejandro Luque Domínguez"

School renovation "Frida Kahlo" Primary School Renovation "16 de Septiembre" primary

Table 7. Progress report: Urban Improvement Program (PMU) in the Community Works Branch, attention to schools financed by the CIIT, until December 2024 in the state of Veracruz.

No.	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	WORK	PROGRESS UNTIL DECEMBER 2024
1	Ixhuatlán del Sureste	El Túnel	Comprehensive intervention for the "Francisco I. Madero" Tele-Secondary school renovation	100%
2	Ixhuatlán del Sureste	El Chapo	"Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez" Secondary school renovation	100%
3	Moloacán	Kilómetro 39	Comprehensive intervention for the renovation of "Lic. Benito Juárez" school	100%

Photo evidence: State of Veracruz School Actions



Comprehensive intervention for the "Francisco I Madero" Tele-secondary



"Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez" Secondary school renovation



Comprehensive intervention for the construction of "Lic. Benito Juárez" Primary school

Continuing with the PMU, IN March 2025, 53 Works Committees were formed and 53 Participatory Design Workshops were executed in the states of Chiapas, Oaxaca and Veracruz, in order to define works to be executed. For this exercise, the implementation of 163 assemblies stands out, with attendance of 2,624 neighbors.

Table 8. Works to be carried out by the Urban Improvement Program (PMU) in 2025, in the State of Veracruz.

PRIORITY AREAS FOR LÍNEA Z VERACRUZ				
No.	MUNICIPALITY	AREA	WORK	WORKSHOL
1	Coatzacoalcos	Colonia Primero de Mayo (Estación)	Road renovation	Yes
2	Coatzacoalcos	Héroes de Nacozeni	Park construction	Yes
3	Coatzacoalcos	Progreso y Paz	Road and park construction	Yes
4	Cosoleacaque	Canticas	Road construction	Yes
5	Cosoleacaque	Barrancas	Road construction	Yes

6	Cosoleacaque	Hibuera	Road construction	Yes
7	Minatitlán	Colonia Niños Héroes	Road construction	Yes
8	Minatitlán	Escuela Primaria 20 de noviembre	Comprehensive intervention for road construction	Yes
9	Chinameca	Colonia Hidroeléctrica	Park renovation	Yes
10	Chinameca	Colonia La Tina	Road construction	No
11	Jáltipan	Jáltipan	Road renovation	Yes
12	Texistepec	Encinal Ojapa	Road renovation	Yes
13	Oluta	Oluta	Oluta park renovation	Yes
14	Oluta	Tenejapa (Estación)	park renovation	Yes
15	Oluta	Correa	Road renovation	Yes
16	Sayula de Alemán	Sayula de Alemán	Multipurpose room	No ¹
17	Sayula de Alemán	Almagres	Road construction	Yes
18	Sayula de Alemán	El Juile	El Juile Park renovation	Yes
19	San Juan Evangelista	San Juan Evangelista	Road construction	Yes
20	San Juan Evangelista	Ejido Las Flores	Road and multi-purpose dome renovation	Yes
21	Sayula de Alemán	Medias Aguas (Estación)	Casa ejidal construction	Yes

Table 9. Works to be carried out by the Urban Improvement Program (PMU) in 2025, in the Estado de Oaxaca.

PRIORITY LOCATIONS LINES Z y K OAXACA					
No.	SECTION	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	WORK	Workshop

¹ The community expressed its disagreement with the members of COC and for the proposed project (multipurpose room) they consider that the priority is the construction of a soccer field in an existing sports unit.

22	Z	San Juan Guichicovi	Estación Sarabia	Main road renovation	yes
23	Z	Matías Romero Avendaño	Estación	Building a retaining wall & Road renovation	NA ²
24	1	Ciudad Ixtepec	Ciudad Ixtepec (Unión de locatarios)	Marketplace construction	yes
25	1	Ciudad Ixtepec	Ciudad Ixtepec	Multi-purpose room and kids' playground	Yes
26	Z	San Blas Atempa	Puente Madera	Municipal office and dome Construction	Yes
27	1	Santiago Niltepec	Santo Domingo	Sports facility construction	Yes
28	1	Santiago Niltepec	Colonia Mercado	Main marketplace construction	Yes
29	1	San Francisco del Mar	San Francisco del Mar	Casa ejidal renovation	Yes
30	1	Santo Domingo Zanatepec	Cabestrada	Road pavement and public lighting	Yes
31	1	San Pedro Tapanatepec	Las Anonas	Municipal agency renovation, amusement park included.	Yes
32	1	San Pedro Tapanatepec	San José de los Portillos	Road pavement and public lighting	Yes

Table 10. Works to be carried out by the Urban Improvement Program (PMU) in 2025, in the State of Chiapas.

PRIORITY LOCATIONS LINE K CHIAPAS					
No.	SECTION	MUNICIPALITY	LOCATION	WORK	workshop

² Reunión de socialización con autoridades municipales y ejidales susceptibles a ser beneficiarios por la VOC. La comunidad solicitó sean beneficiadas dentro del programa. Se incluyó dentro de las localidades beneficiarias.

33	2	Arriaga	Nuevo San Pablo	Road pavement	Yes
34	2	Arriaga	Las Arenas	Road pavement	Yes
35	2	Tonalá	Huanacastal	Road pavement	Yes
36	2	Tonalá	Josefa Ortiz de Domínguez (Estación La Esmeralda)	Building dome and multi-purpose sport court	Yes
37	2	Pijijiapan	Coapa	Road pavement	Yes
38	2	Pijijiapan	Col. Guadalupe (El Llanito)	Road pavement	Yes
39	2	Pijijiapan	Colonia Progreso	Road pavement	Yes
40	2	Mapastepec	Doctor Samuel León Brindis	Sports facility construction	Yes
41	3	Acapetahua	Jiquilpan (Estación Bonanza)	Sports facility construction	Yes
42	3	Acacoyagua	El Castaño	Road pavement	Yes
43	3	Acapetahua	Colonia Esquipulas /Plantel 6 cecyte (auditorium)	Multi-purpose Audiovisual auditorium construction	Yes
44	3	Villa Comaltitlán	Colonia Guadalupano / Plantel 3 cecyte	Construction audiovisuals room	Yes
45	3	Villa Comaltitlán	Colonia Guadalupano/ State secondary school Rosario Castellanos Figuroa	Perimetral wall and multipurpose sports court	Yes
46	3	Huixtla	Montecristo Playa Grande	Building Casa ejidal	Yes
47	3	Tuzantán	Estación Tuzantán / Tercer Cantón	Road construction	Yes
48	3	Huehuetán	Huehuetán Estación FFCC Colonia Las Flores /Plantel 47 cecyte (Taller)	Building computer rooms	Yes

49	3	Tapachula	Los Toros (Estación)	Park renovation	Yes ³
50	3	Tapachula	Congregación Reforma	Amusement Park renovation	Yes
51	3	Suchiate	20 de noviembre	Road construction	Yes
52	3	Suchiate	Ejido Nuevo Dorado	Casa ejidal construction	Yes
53	3	Suchiate	El Campito	Park construction	Yes

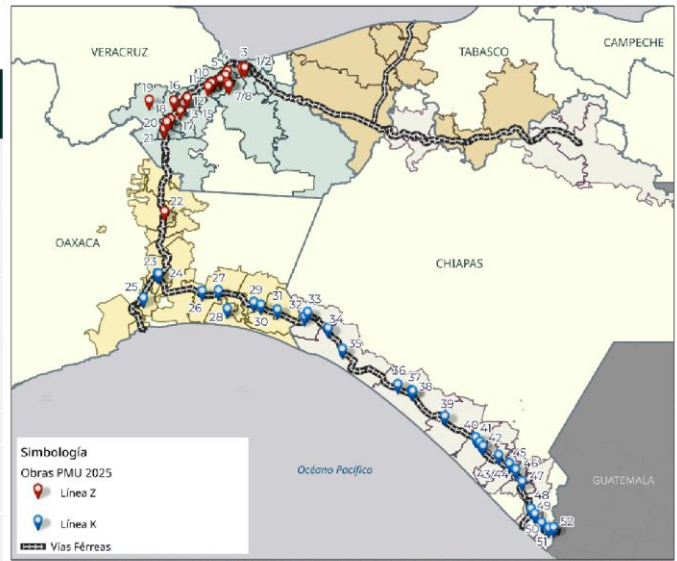
Table 11. Work selection ⁴

Map 1. Geo-localization Participatory Design workshops

³ Low attendance rate by participants in the workshop was due to COC's failure to call for participation with the Community, arguing that many neighbors had jobs and wouldn't be able to attend.

⁴ The application to become beneficiaries of the PMU made by the community located at the station in the municipality of Matías Romero Avendaño is included.

WORK	LOCATIONS
Road construction/rehabilitation	26
Park construction / renovation	8
Sports facility construction	5
Casa Ejidal renovation	4
Marketplace construction	2
Muti-purpose room & dome construction	3
Municipal Admin Office renovation	2
Audiovisuals room construction	2



24 de marzo de 2025
Taller de Diseño Participativo, en el municipio de Suchiate, Chiapas.

24 de marzo de 2025
Taller de Diseño Participativo, en el municipio de Sayula de Alemán, Veracruz.

24 de marzo de 2025
Taller de Diseño Participativo, en el municipio de Ciudad Ixtepec, Oaxaca.



25 de marzo de 2025
Taller de Diseño Participativo, en el Municipality of Arriaga, Chiapas.

25 de marzo de 2025
Taller de Diseño Participativo, en el municipio de Oluta, Veracruz.

26 de marzo de 2025
Taller de Diseño Participativo, en el municipio de Huixtla, Chiapas



Taller de Diseño Participativo, en el municipio de Pijijiapan, Chiapas



Taller de Diseño Participativo, en el municipio de Acapetahua, Chiapas



27 de marzo de
Taller de Diseño Participativo, en el municipio de Estación Sarabia, Oaxaca

This regional attention mechanism facilitates direct interaction with local authorities; jobs and economic development are generated; it favors decision-making dynamics that allows to pacify spaces for a common good, all this with respect for the natural environment, uses, customs and forms of organization.

b) Attention process for families with homes on the railroad right of way in lines Z, FA and K.

Regarding the relocation of housing for the implementation of the railroad right of way, field trips and dialogues were carried out with the inhabitants of the Revolución neighborhood, in Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, and with the occupants of the maneuvering yard in Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, for their relocation, as well as for the recovery of the railroad right of way in both railway terminals.

As a result of the work in the territory, at the end of the second half of 2024, 4,525 homes were identified along the three railway lines. In these cases, the strategy to attend families settled in the first 10, 15 or 20 meters of the railroad right of way was implemented, depending on operational needs, with specific activities such as: exploration visits, assemblies and journeys that allowed us to establish a dialogue, build agreements, and mainly generate confidence with each of the families that would be relocated or withdrawn along the railroad lines.

At the end of fiscal year 2024, a total of 4,217 houses were built, the status of which is shown in the following table:

Table 12. Housing

STATE	NEW HOUSING	DELIVERED
Veracruz (Z y FA)	843	423
Tabasco (FA)	1,357	1,081
Chiapas (Z, K)	1,786	613
Oaxaca (Z, K)	231	174
Total	4,217	2,291

To carry out these efforts, an investment of 2,545 million Mexican pesos was made, which required collaborative work among the Ministry of Territorial and Urban Development (SEDATU), the National Housing Commission (CONAVI), the Institute of Sustainable Land, the Agrarian Prosecutor's Office, the National Agrarian Registry and other agencies such as Welfare and the Interior. This even made it possible to serve other properties located in the railroad right of way. All of this happened in coordination with the CIIT.

As a result of this collaborative effort, on October 23, 70 homes in the Puerto Real neighborhood were delivered to the beneficiaries of the Revolución neighborhood and the prefab homes in Salina Cruz, Oaxaca.

From what has been reported above, the efforts that this Decentralized Public Body has deployed in terms of attention to Human Rights can be seen clearly; however, the CIIT deeply regrets that the Resource Center has some data related to judicial harassment, homicides, intimidation, threats and physical violence. However, of all the cases you have mentioned, the CIIT has only one documented case with the following data:

- The case dates back to May 8, 2024, when the CIIT received official letter V4/022124, signed by the Head of the Office of the Fourth General Visitor of the National Human Rights Commission. In this letter, the Commission notified the General Directorate that on November 9, 2023, they received a letter from **Adela Severo Teodoro, Elizabeth Martínez Isabel, Esperanza Martínez Isabel, and María Magdalena Martínez Isabel**, who reported several irregularities committed by staff assigned to ***the Interoceanic Corridor of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec***, for human rights violations in relation to the Mogoñe settlement in the Municipality of San Juan ***Guichicovi, state of Oaxaca***. These violations were linked to the lack of consultation and information provided to the workers involved in the modernization and rehabilitation of the interoceanic railway, as the works began without any permits or authorizations being granted. This situation resulted in harm to the workers, who were even threatened with disappearance.

The CIIT General Directorate submitted its response and attached evidence to support that this Decentralized Public Body has not violated the complainants' Human Rights, stating, among other issues, the following:

- In order to fulfill the CIIT objectives, CIIT staff, together with people hired by various private companies, have carried out work along the section of the Z line that runs from Coatzacoalcos, Veracruz, to Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, rehabilitating railroads, bridges and slopes, as well as a executing large number of works of a social nature for the benefit of the populations surrounding the railways, obviously including the settlement of Mogoñe Viejo, in the Municipality of San Juan Guichicovi, State of Oaxaca.

- The Z line of the Railroad is over 100 years old, and it is still running in the same route it has historically used. Only some pastures and grass have been removed, highlighting that the railroad right of way has been declared patrimony of national public domain.
- In Mogoñe Viejo, the CIIT, together with other agencies, directly attended its inhabitants - except some dissidents- with the project, carrying out multiple construction works, remodeling, delivering dump trucks, hiring staff from the health sector, as well as allotting financial resources.
- There was consultation and information regarding the work carried out on the railroads on several occasions. As proof of this, there is an agreement dated January 2, 2023, signed by CIIT agents, representatives of the Ejido of Mogoñe Viejo, in the Municipality of San Juan Guichicovi, State of Oaxaca, its supervisory council, and people living adjacent to the railway, to report on the rehabilitation works at the aforementioned railway Z line.
- The rehabilitation work was carried out within the railroad right of way, which is federal property, assigned to the company Ferrocarril del Istmo de Tehuantepec since May 2, 2000. It is not true that these works were carried out within the complainants' property.
- **The truth is that some residents have systematically and repeatedly sought to obtain personal benefits and have placed sticks, stones, vehicles, or other objects on the railroads in the Federal Zones, as well as uttering verbal aggressions, threats with sticks, and machetes against CIIT staff, without caring about putting their lives and the safety of the railroad operations at risk. The CIIT has submitted a video for the Visitor's consideration, where it is clearly demonstrated that from February 27, 2023, until March 9, a group of approximately 30 ejido members [REDACTED] seized a section of the railroads, obstructing the modernization work in this great project.**
- **From February 27 to April 28, 2023, they blocked the railroad right of way, and again they systematically used verbal aggression against CIIT personnel and staff from the companies that carry out the road rehabilitation work.**
- There is an Environmental Impact Statement submitted by Ferrocarril del Istmo de Tehuantepec to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources, regarding the Isthmus of Tehuantepec railway modernization and rehabilitation. A copy of this statement was attached as evidence.

- The rehabilitation works have the potential of significantly permeating the region's economic reactivation, including the inhabitants of Mogoñe Viejo in the Municipality of San Juan Guichicovi State of Oaxaca and the surrounding communities along the Z line, due to the works of social infrastructure, construction and housing rehabilitation that have been implemented.
- **A systematic attempt to invade the railroad right of way by a group that pursues its own personal interests has been detected.**
- **Unfortunately there have been some people who, in their opinion, consider that the works and benefits have not been sufficient and have made claims, using aggression and physical violence against CIIT staff and specifically against [REDACTED] [REDACTED] who was the victim of a suffocation attempt with a stick, during a road rehabilitation work [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. These facts were reported to the Public Prosecutor's Office, initiating the Investigation Folder FED/OAX/0000746/2023.**

After analyzing the Report and the evidence attached by the General Directorate, the Inspector notified in the letter V4/085729 of November 24, 2024, a sentence of completion for the complaint filed. The inspector stated, among other issues, that there were no violations of the complainants' human rights. The CIIT considers it is important to transcribe the resolutions that are related to the issue:

ONE. - There is no direct intervention by the federal authorities, the National Guard, or the Secretariat of the Navy, during the eviction that took place in the Tierra y Libertad Camp, located in Mogoñe Viejo, Guichicovi, Oaxaca, on April 28, 2023, as stated by the complainants, who are members of the Union of Indigenous Communities of the Northern Zone of the Isthmus (UCIZONI). However, the presence of National Guard and the Secretariat of the Navy officers was documented in the context of providing perimetral security, since prior to the eviction, the CIIT requested support from those Secretariats, as stated in the information provided by the respective authority.

TWO. - According to the information provided by the aforementioned authorities and the complainants' account of the facts, only the participation of members of the Oaxaca State Police was reported during the eviction. Their officers apprehended the complainants [REDACTED] [REDACTED] an action that is confirmed in the report provided by the Director of Legal Affairs of the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection, State of Oaxaca. In consequence, it is decided that the National Human Rights Commission DOES NOT HAVE JURISDICTION as, there were no violations of human rights by federal public servants, as denounced by the complainants.

THREE. - Consequently, in terms of Article 126 of the Internal Regulations of this National Body, the complainants were referred to the Ombudsman for the Human Rights of the People of Oaxaca, and were provided with the necessary contact information.

FOUR.- In the investigation folder FED/OAX/OAX/0000746/2023 of Cell III-2 based in San Bartolo Coyotepec, Oaxaca, there are medical certificates about the complainants health status during their detention by the prosecutor's office indicating that of the six people arrested, four of them had injuries [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] The certificate states that the injuries were not life-threatening and would take less than fifteen days to heal. Injuries were active superficial soft tissues injuries, with an evolution of less than 1 day, and not leaving sequelae.

FIVE.- Concerning Petition Point 1 on the right to be consulted and to give prior, free and informed consent on actions that impact the lives of their communities, the complainants are informed that **there was a FPIC process with the communities belonging to the indigenous peoples. This FPIC was carried out by the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI) in 2019, specifically about the creation of the Development Program of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec” by the CIIT, with direct participation of the relevant representative authorities of the Mogoñe Viejo settlement, Municipality of San Juan Guichicovi, Oaxaca.** In addition, it is observed that the allegedly responsible authorities have had communication with the people whose homes are located nearby the railroads and who been affected by the rehabilitation work and provided them with economic support to fence off their properties. One of the recipients of this support [REDACTED] [REDACTED] the records in agreement; in addition, he participated in the FPIC as his name and signature are in the lists that the INPI submitted in its testimony.

SIX. - In relation to petition point 2, referring to the risks on land and the environment due to the operation of a freight train, the CIIT submitted the regional environmental impact statement that was presented by the Ferrocarril del Istmo de Tehuantepec, S.A. de C.V. to the Ministry of Environment and Natural Resources. This statement refers to "Modernization and rehabilitation of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec Railway, with a goal of 132,824 Km 96 + 146 – 213 + 550 and from 226 + 200 to 242 + 280 in the States of Oaxaca and Veracruz, which includes railroad rehabilitation, ballast and ties replacement, construction and reinforcement of bridges and slopes. The execution of this work is managed by various companies with the participation of CIIT staff in the same route and space the railroad has historically been occupying. Consequently, there is no significant impact on the work area because only some grasses and pastures that were covering the road have been removed as evidenced in the agreement minutes signed at 10:00 a.m. on May 4, 2023. In view of such a situation, the National Human Rights Commission is not competent to issue protection measures and protocols to guarantee the physical and emotional integrity of families near the

railroad, since the environmental impact statement was duly approved, and the complainants did not demonstrate damages caused.

The CIIT is hereby informed that the matter referenced above has been fully concluded, and the corresponding information is available for consultation on the National Human Rights Commission's website.

This information is provided, considering that the CIIT has been consolidated as one of the most relevant initiatives for the integral development of the Mexican southeast; With the firm determination to respect human rights and the vision of economic growth accompanied by social justice, the project has implemented various actions aimed at improving the quality of life of the communities in the region.

Among its main achievements are investments in basic infrastructure, such as the modernization of railways, roads and ports, which not only boost trade, but also facilitate people's mobility; Moreover, social development programs have been implemented that promote the creation of local jobs, job training and support for entrepreneurs, encouraging the inhabitants' active participation in the new production chains.

The CIIT efforts reflect a commitment to respect the cultures and traditions of the Isthmus, prioritizing the holding of community consultations and the installation of dialogue tables to ensure that the projects are developed in tune with the aspirations and needs of the native peoples. Thanks to these actions, in recent years the Government of Mexico has made significant progress in the implementation of direct dialogue schemes with communities. Citizen participation has been key to consolidating a model of inclusive democracy, demonstrating that strengthening communication routes in the territories is essential to identify the areas with the greatest potential for social transformation.

It is reiterated that the CIIT is committed to the respect of human rights, derived from international treaties and national legislation, and we manifest that under the principle of maximum publicity and transparency, you can rest assured that we will always be willing to contribute with relevant information to the best of our capacities.

The aforementioned is communicated to you for any applicable legal purposes.