



Solicitud de insumos - "Agenda de cuatro puntos para lograr un cambio transformador en favor de la justicia y la igualdad raciales"

I. STEP UP: Stop denying and start dismantling

Systemic racism needs a systemic response to rapidly reverse denial, and alter structures, institutions and behaviours leading to direct or indirect discrimination against Africans and people of African descent in every part of life.

1. Adopt comprehensive "whole-of-government" and "whole-of-society" reforms and responses to dismantle systemic racism, elaborated in comprehensive and adequately resourced national and regional action plans.

On August 9, 2019, a reform to article 2 of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States (Federal Constitution) was published and consisted of recognizing Afro-Mexican peoples and communities, whatever their denomination, as part of the multicultural composition of the Nation. In this way, the adoption of reforms of the greatest normative importance to dismantle the systematic racism that exists is made visible.

Besides, the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples (INPI for its acronym in Spanish) currently has two Programs: the Program for the Comprehensive Welfare of Indigenous Peoples (PROBIPI for its acronym in Spanish), which establishes specific actions in the areas of rights, culture, traditional medicine and community development, among others, and the Support Program for the Indigenous Education (PAEI for its acronym in Spanish).

One of the components of PROBIPI is "Support for organizational processes and actions for the effective exercise of the rights of indigenous and Afro-Mexican women", particularly for the installation of Houses for Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Women, spaces in which women indigenous or Afro-Mexican women provide care to other women, from a gender, intercultural and human rights perspective to prevent violence against women and girls; and the promotion of sexual and reproductive rights.

In this sense, for the first time in the history of the country, the Government of Mexico undertook concrete actions in favor of Afro-descendant communities, with the construction, equipment and opening of the first House for the Development of Afro-Mexican Women (CADEM) of the Institute National Institute of Indigenous Peoples located in Santa María Cortijo, Oaxaca and inaugurated in March 2020, which serves as a refuge for victims, has medical care offices, as well as legal and psychological assistance; not without omitting that there are currently 35 Houses for Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Women, located in 17 states.

The objective of opening this house responds to the need to make the Afro-descendant population visible, as well as to attend to

the different manifestations of gender violence that they suffer in their daily lives.

On the other hand, the PAEI serves to respond to the demands of the indigenous and Afro-Mexican population related to access and permanence in the different educational levels, as well as to strengthen interculturality and establish parallel strategies to reduce risks to health and improve the nutritional status of indigenous and Afro-Mexican girls, boys, adolescents and youth.

Likewise, the Program grants scholarships to indigenous and Afro-Mexican students who are pursuing higher education and master's degrees, provides lodging and food, and promotes the strengthening of cultural identity and encourages recreation and leisure activities.

Likewise, in January 2019 in the municipality of Jamiltepec, Oaxaca, the formal appointment was delivered to C.P. Hebert Néstor Ruíz López as the first Head of the Coordinating Center of the Afro-Mexican People in Oaxaca, which is part of the 104 Coordinating Centers of Indigenous Peoples (CCPI) distributed throughout the country.

The creation of this new Coordinating Center is a milestone in the history of the Afro-Mexican political movement, whose actions date back more than 20 years. For the first time in the history of the country, Afro-Mexicans have their own space to make their particular demands visible before a State agency.

2. Make time-bound public commitments on implementation of national and regional strategies and action plans to end systemic racism, and empower independent institutions to monitor and report on how those commitments are met.

The "Special Program for Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples 2020-2024" and the "INPI Institutional Program 2020-2024" seek to guarantee the recognition and full exercise of the rights of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities, in particular the right to free determination, lands, territories and natural resources and participation and consultation from a comprehensive, intercultural and gender perspective.

The National Program for Indigenous Peoples 2018-2024 contemplates promoting the processes of autonomy and forms of organization of the indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities, as well as measures in favor of their comprehensive development and well-being, with a regional emphasis, consolidating their effective participation in the design and implementation of public policies that strengthen their economic, social and cultural development.

Likewise, in 2019 the Federal Legislative Power approved the addition of section C to article 2 of the Political Constitution, which recognizes Afro-Mexican peoples and communities, whatever their self-determination, as part of the multicultural composition of the Nation and guarantees their free determination, autonomy, development and social inclusion.

This recognition was reinforced by the inclusion of a question, through which people self-identified as Afro-Mexicans, in the National Population and Housing Census, which the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI) applied in 2020.

3. Use data to drive and assess responses to systemic racism and collect and make public comprehensive data disaggregated by race or ethnic origin, gender, age, and other factors, with strict safeguards and in accordance with international human rights law, aiming at analysing the effect of laws and policies on Africans and people of African descent.

The National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI for its acronym in Spanish) conducted the Population and Housing Census 2020, which took place from March 2 to 27, 2020, with the fundamental objective of producing information on the size, structure, and spatial distribution of the population, as well as its main socioeconomic and cultural characteristics; in addition to obtaining a housing count and some of its features; without losing, to the extent possible, historical comparability at the national and international levels.

For the Afro-descendant population, in compliance with national and international commitments, the primary and expanded questionnaires of the 2020 Census included a question to identify the Afro-Mexican or Afro-descendant population in the country under the self-recognition approach.

According to the results of the 2020 Census, 2,576,213 people in Mexico recognize themselves as Afro-Mexican or Afro-descendant and represent 2% of the country's total population. Of the total number of Afro-descendants in Mexico, 1,278,596 are men, and 1,298,617 are women, representing 2.1% and 2.0% of the country's entire male and female population, respectively.

Likewise, this statistical project provides information on the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of the Afro-Mexican or Afro-descendant population, such as age, place of birth, federal entity, and municipality of residence in 2015, health services affiliation status, literacy status, school attendance status, schooling level, indigenous speaking status, disability or limitation status, economic activity status, marital status, and fertility. From the set of topics addressed in the 2020 Census, it is possible to generate indicators to analyze and understand the situation of the Afro-Mexican or Afro-descendant population in Mexico. The results of the 2020 Census are published on the official website of the National Institute of Statistics and Geography (INEGI), at: <http://en.www.inegi.org.mx/programas/ccpv/2020/>.

On the other hand, the INEGI provides information on discrimination through the Discrimination National Survey 2017 (ENADIS for its acronym in Spanish), conducted from August 21 to October 13, 2017. The survey's primary purpose is to recognize the magnitude of the discrimination and the different daily manifestations, deepening the knowledge on who discriminates, the



areas in which this problem occurs most frequently, and the socio-cultural factors related to it.

Therefore, the information of the survey allows us to visualize several aspects related to openness, perception of respect for rights, and discriminatory attitudes, that affect the afro-descendant population in Mexico.

For example, the ENADIS shows that 23% of the population aged 18 and over in Mexico would not rent a room of their dwelling to an afro-descendant person.

Population aged 18 and over and its percentage distribution, by federal entity, sex and person of selected groups, according to willingness to rent a room of their dwelling.

Table 10.1

Federal entity, sex and person of selected groups	Total	Openness condition			
		Yes	%	No	%
United Mexican States	84 008 180				
• Older adult		69 127 683	82.3	14 042 265	16.7
• Young person		50 124 985	59.7	32 391 102	38.6
• Person with disability		69 134 979	82.3	13 906 857	16.6
• Indigenous person		69 381 946	82.6	13 781 308	16.4
• Foreigner		48 454 246	57.7	32 815 230	39.1
• Person with a different religion		63 641 127	75.8	19 598 281	23.3
• Afro-descendant		63 869 532	76.0	19 017 953	22.6
• Gay or lesbian		55 515 660	66.1	27 136 404	32.3
• Person with AIDS or HIV		51 670 197	61.5	30 190 015	35.9
• Trans person		51 536 109	61.3	30 602 092	36.4

Note: The sum of percentages may not equal 100%, since the table does not include cases reported as "Don't know".

Source: INEGI. Discrimination National Survey 2017.

And identifies that 56% of people aged 18 and over consider that afro-descendants rights are scarce or not respected at all in the country.

Federal entity, sex and selected groups	Total	Degree of respect							
		Plenty	%	Some	%	Scarce	%	None	%
United Mexican States	84 008 180								
• Older adults	13 092 293	15.6	22 901 528	27.3	38 923 733	46.3	8 787 643	10.5	
• Women	14 754 120	17.6	29 143 665	34.7	34 196 123	40.7	5 766 945	6.9	
• Girls and boys	19 664 485	23.4	29 199 986	34.8	29 403 957	35.0	5 477 745	6.5	
• Adolescents and young people	14 398 891	17.1	34 215 274	40.7	30 582 031	36.4	4 490 536	5.3	
• People with disabilities	13 922 846	16.6	20 765 748	24.7	38 125 875	45.4	10 908 232	13.0	
• Indigenous people	10 001 579	11.9	18 103 601	21.5	40 548 103	48.3	14 387 000	17.1	
• People with a religion other than Catholic	12 019 504	14.3	32 896 377	39.2	32 216 990	38.3	5 762 277	6.9	
• Afro-descendant people	8 557 532	10.2	25 051 644	29.8	37 607 664	44.8	9 541 742	11.4	
• Gays or lesbian	7 459 730	8.9	19 861 034	23.6	40 161 342	47.8	14 856 563	17.7	
• Foreign people	17 005 983	20.2	30 361 393	36.1	27 904 551	33.2	6 983 373	8.3	
• Domestic Workers	8 473 456	10.1	22 110 342	26.3	39 567 042	47.1	12 511 353	14.9	
• Trans people	5 191 263	6.2	15 653 554	18.6	42 428 372	50.5	17 993 057	21.4	

Note: The sum of percentages may not equal 100%, since the table does not include cases reported as "Don't know".

Source: INEGI. Discrimination National Survey 2017.

The survey also provides information on how the population aged 18 and over considers the afro-descendant population regarding: 1) openness to diversity in the family, 2) openness to diversity at the national level, and 3) inclusion in government decisions.

Data related to the project at the following link: <http://en.www.inegi.org.mx/programas/enadis/2017/>.

4. Respond to racist behaviour, violence and hate crimes with the full force of law and the power of leadership, including by calling out and holding perpetrators accountable.

In November 2021, the updated version of the Protocol for prosecuting cases of torture and ill-treatment was published. Said instrument arose from the need to make available to judges the most protective and innovative standards in terms of torture and ill-treatment. There is no doubt that the standards presented in the Protocol are very useful in cases involving people of African descent who, in contexts of discrimination, are subject to such human rights violations.

The Protocol contains a section dedicated to analyzing the illegitimate use of force and gives an account of the elements that the judges must consider to evaluate whether the actions of public order agents were correct or not when they resort to force in particular cases. and also when it comes to demonstrations and social protests.

Accompanying said Protocol, a complementary digital tool was created to update its content. With this digital element, people can consult the sources that have been used for the creation of each section of the Protocol, including the relevant regulatory framework, the precedents of the Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (SCJN), the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court and

the criteria developed by specialized organizations such as the Committee against torture, the United Nations Special Rapporteurship on the matter, among others.

Among, in the Unconstitutionality Action 25/2016 and its accumulated ones, the SCJN defined the parameters that must govern the actions of the State security forces in the case of the use of public force and lethal weapons, in accordance with articles 16, 19 and 21 of the Constitution, 7, 9 and 11 of the American Convention on Human Rights and 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, as well as the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court and the "Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms".

When analyzing the constitutionality of various articles of the Law that Regulates the Use of Public Force in the State of Mexico, the SCJN recognized that the obligation of the States to guarantee security and safeguard public order implies the power to make use of the force, which is limited by the observance of human rights. In this sense, it established that the authorization and use of the use of force must respect four principles: (i) legality (all actions of public security agents must be based on law and be carried out in accordance with it); (ii) absolute necessity (possibility of resorting to offensive and defensive security measures strictly necessary to comply with the legitimate orders issued by the authority); (iii) proportionality (prohibits the generation of excessive damage by law enforcement agents when resorting to force); and (iv) accountability (criminal and disciplinary investigation, civil or administrative procedures to repair the damage, and constant review or supervision of institutional operations).

- 5. Accelerate implementation of recommendations by UN and regional human rights mechanisms, national commissions and inquiries, national human rights institutions and equality bodies, and monitor and report on progress.**

II. PURSUE JUSTICE: End impunity and build trust

Ensure accountability of law enforcement officials for human rights violations and crimes against Africans and persons of African descent, close trust deficits, and strengthen institutional oversight.

- 1. Reimagine policing and the criminal justice system by supporting and implementing community-driven models for dignity and collective safety that protect and serve all members of communities without discrimination.**
- 2. Implement reforms to restrict use of force and prohibit racial profiling; consistently and effectively bring to justice law enforcement officials for violations against Africans and people of African descent; and provide redress for victims and their families.**
- 3. Regularly publish data, disaggregated by victims' race or ethnic origin, on deaths and serious injury by law**



- enforcement officials and related prosecutions and convictions, as well as any disciplinary actions.
4. Create and/or strengthen independent oversight and complaints procedures and mechanisms regarding action by law enforcement; institutionalize and standardize reporting and review of use of force leading to death or serious injury and stocktaking of lessons learned.
 5. Establish and resource independent mechanisms to support families and communities affected by law enforcement violations, including through funding for separate autopsies, victim compensation programmes, psycho-social and bereavement assistance, support to bury victims, and accessing justice.

In the Direct Amparo under Review 3153/2014, the First Chamber of the SCJN ruled on what should be understood as legal and legitimate detention under the parameter of the use of public force, based on the provisions of articles 16 and 17 of the Constitution, 5 and 7 of the American Convention on Human Rights (ACHR) and the jurisprudence of the Inter-American Court. In this context, it was considered that the right to personal liberty is deeply linked to guaranteeing the physical and psychological integrity of the detained person, therefore, so that the detention of a person is not considered arbitrary, the following must be met: requirements:

- a. The use of strictly necessary force.
- b. The officers empowered to carry out the arrest must be duly identified;
- c. The reasons for the detention must be stated;
- d. Clearly establish who are the agents under whom the responsibility of the detainee rests, which implies a clear chain of custody.
- e. Verify the personal identity or injuries of the detained person.
- f. Contain in a document the complete and immediate information of the availability of the detainee before the authority that must qualify his detention.

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III. LISTEN UP: People of African descent must be heard

Ensure that people of African descent and those who stand up against racism are protected and heard, and their concerns are acted on.

- 1. Ensure effective participation and/or representation of people of African descent, in particular women and youth, at every level in State institutions, including law enforcement and the criminal justice system, and policy-making processes.**

In accordance with Article 4, Section XIV of the Law of the National Institute of Indigenous Peoples, one of the powers of the INPI is "To promote and encourage, in coordination with the competent authorities, the participation and political representation of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples. in the various instances of the State, as well as the effective exercise of their right to elect their authorities or representatives, in accordance with their regulatory systems, procedures, and traditional practices."

In this sense, and in accordance with Article 11, Section III of the aforementioned law, there will be "A National Council of Indigenous Peoples, as a body for participation, consultation and connection with indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples", said Council, according to article 18, section I of said law, will be made up of "representatives of the indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples, in accordance with the applicable legal provisions derived from article 20. of the Political Constitution of the United Mexican States. To guarantee the participation of these peoples, the criteria of accredited self-adscription, representativeness and community recognition, ethnolinguistics, geographic and demographic distribution will be met. Likewise, the equal participation of indigenous women will be promoted."

The Council will analyze, give an opinion and make proposals to the Governing Board and the Director General on policies, programs and public actions to guarantee the recognition and implementation of the rights and development of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples.

It should be noted that this Institute carried out, during the year 2021, a Consultation process with the Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples and communities in which the guidelines and proposals for the integration of the National Council of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples were submitted for their

consideration. , being endorsed by the representative authorities participating in said Consultation process.

Likewise, with the purpose of facing the obstacles in the exercise of the rights of the indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples of the country, the INPI has generated a strategy linked to the priority regions and that consists of the elaboration of Comprehensive Development Plans (PIDR) that guarantee the full exercise of their rights. The Comprehensive Regional Development Plans for Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples are the exercise of analysis and discussion carried out by representatives of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples and Communities grouped regionally, who, in an assembly, establish their priorities and propose collective solutions, based on in their rights, cultural conceptions and vocation of their territories.

In addition, these plans are exercises in self-determination that are culturally relevant, participatory, bottom-up, and will be based on evidence reflected in the light of the experience and perspective of the peoples. The bet is that self-recognition and collective reflection can yield a very clear identification of common priorities and, above all, enable dialogue, joint reflection, identification and decision-making on the shared resources they have.

In an illustrative and non-limiting way, the topics on which we reflect, collectively, for the integration of the Comprehensive Regional Development Plans are the following:

- Strengthening of its political, legal and community organization institutions.
 - Infrastructure for common welfare.
 - Strengthening of the indigenous regional economy.
 - Education, health and public services with cultural relevance.
 - Participation of women and youth in the public life of communities.
 - Tangible and intangible biocultural heritage.
 - Use and exploitation of the territory and the resources and natural goods.
 - Internal migration and beyond national borders.
- 2. Recognize past and current contributions by individuals and organizations that stand up to racism, and encourage and support solidarity across equality movements.**
 - 3. Ensure full respect for the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly, and recognize the right to peaceful protest as a way of effecting change.**

The right to consultation of the Afro-Mexican population ensures the participation of people of African descent in all decision-making processes that may affect their interests. Precedents on the matter show how consultation affects the exercise of other rights.



In the Action of unconstitutionality 81/2018, the SCJN determined that, in accordance with article 2, section C of the Federal Constitution, the legislative authorities of the State of Guerrero are compelled to hold a prior, informed, free consultation, in good faith, and culturally appropriate to Afro-Mexican communities and peoples in the processes of reform or creation of norms that are capable of affecting their rights. This has the purpose of reaching an agreement in which their opinion is taken into account and the way in which the legislative measures may or may not benefit them.

The SCJN took up the concerns that the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination pointed out in its Final Observations on the reports of Mexico –presented on September 19, 2019–, in the sense that the Afro-Mexican population continues to be the object of discrimination, as well as as well as a high degree of marginalization and social exclusion. The CERD, in its General Recommendation No. 34: On racial discrimination against people of African descent, recognized that this adverse context faced by people of African descent manifests itself in many ways, including structural and cultural, so it was necessary to guarantee, among others, their right to be previously consulted when decisions are made that may affect their rights, in accordance with international standards.

Lastly, he reinforced his argument on the right to consultation of Afro-Mexican communities and peoples by pointing out that they fit into the category of tribal peoples developed by the International Labor Organization (ILO) and, therefore, Convention 169 is applicable. drawn up by said body in which the right in question is regulated. In this regard, he recalled that the Inter-American Court of Human Rights (IA Court) has recognized that the protection standards applicable to indigenous communities are also applicable to tribal peoples or communities, among which can be found those made up of Afro-descendants – in this case, those relating to the right to consultation.

In the Unconstitutionality Actions 116/2019 and 285/2020, the SCJN delved into the scope and content of the right to consultation, beginning by specifying the characteristics that it must meet, which are:

- a) Prior: The consultation must be carried out during the first stages of the plan or project that is intended to be carried out and not later, that is, when the need arises to have the consent of the people or community;
- b) Culturally appropriate: This means that the consultation must be carried out respecting their customs and traditions at all times, which will be taken into account when making decisions. In addition, it requires that its representatives be elected in accordance with its traditional methods. In any case, this responds to the need to avoid cultural assimilation of peoples.
- c) Informed: The participation and decision of the Afro-Mexican peoples and communities must be consciously released, that is, being aware of the consequences that the intended measure could generate –including environmental or health risks–.



- d) In good faith: This characteristic seeks that the agreements reached through consultation are obtained with the full consent of the Afro-Mexican community and eventually participate in the benefits of the measure.

Based on the obligation of the legislative authorities to foresee a phase prior to the creation of laws to consult the representatives of the Afro-Mexican peoples and communities when it comes to measures that affect their interests, the SCJN has identified some stages that must be followed in the consultation processes, without thereby ignoring the flexibility that characterizes them, which consist of:

1. Pre-consultation phase: It will allow the identification of various questions related to the consultation, such as the measure to be consulted; the towns or communities with which the proceedings will be carried out; the way in which the process will be developed, the intervention of the parties and the formalization of agreements. Issues that will be agreed between the representatives of the communities and the government authorities;
2. Informative phase: Seeks the dissemination of complete, prior and significant information related to the consultation, either on the consultation process or the details of the intended measure;
3. Internal deliberation phase: In this stage, the people belonging to the community or town evaluate the impact that the consulted measure will have, through dialogue and the establishment of agreements;
4. Dialogue phase: At this point in the consultation process, the government authorities and those who act as representatives of the interested peoples or communities will establish communications to reach agreements regarding the measure submitted for consultation, and
5. Decision phase: Represents the closure of the consultation held and consists of the communication of results and the delivery of the corresponding opinion.

- 4. Protect the safety and rights of organizers, participants, observers and journalists in protests with particular attention to members of groups that are or have been subjected to racial discrimination.**

In relation to the implementation of laws that protect people of African descent against crimes and human rights violations, it is relevant to mention Amparo in Revision 805/2018, since in this matter the SCJN reasoned that the protection of the rights of people Afro-descendants against discriminatory and racist acts is not restricted exclusively to the scope of the right to consultation, but it is necessary that this type of behavior be sanctioned in domestic legislation.

In the aforementioned matter, protection was granted to a civil society organization –whose corporate purpose consisted of the promotion and defense of human rights–, against the legislative omission incurred by various authorities, for not having classified as a crime the behaviors established in article 4,

paragraphs a) and b) of the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (CIEFDR).

The SCJN determined that the aforementioned international provision imposes various obligations in terms of discrimination on the States party to the Convention. Likewise, he recalled that the Committee for the Elimination of Racial Discrimination (CERD) approved several concluding observations in 2012, with respect to our country, in which he noted his concern about the lack of internal legislation that criminalizes the dissemination ideas based on superiority or hatred, incitement to racial discrimination, as well as acts of racially motivated violence, in particular, against indigenous people and people of African descent.

Thus, after analyzing the domestic legislation in force at the time of the events to show that hate speech and other conduct established by the CIEFDR are not regulated, the SCJN determined that there was a breach by the authorities responsible for the duty imposed in numeral 4, subparagraphs a) and b) of said international instrument. Therefore, it decided to confirm the judgment appealed against and granted constitutional protection to the plaintiff.

5. Investigate effectively, impartially and in a timely manner, any allegation of human rights violations or abuses against individuals and organizations that stand up against racism.

As an action of judicial policy, the SCJN has started the update the Action Protocols for those who impart justice. These are documents that have the purpose of helping judges to take into account the particularities of groups in situations of vulnerability and the applicable legal standards. The issuance of a new Protocol on people of African descent and Afro-Mexicans is currently scheduled. Within this updating work, a consultative process was carried out, among others, with civil society organizations and individuals who self-identify as part of the Afro-descendant community.

During the months of September and October 2021, 14 focus groups were held, which were held virtually due to the COVID-19 pandemic. The participation of 12 people belonging to Afro-Mexican civil society organizations stands out. Likewise, 16 members of national and local civil society organizations intervened.

With respect to the Afro-Mexican population, the criterion of geographic and regional diversity was used, combining the emphasis on areas and regions where there is a greater traditional presence of the Afro-Mexican population and those where there is greater transit and mobility of said population. Consequently, people and civil society organizations that are led by Afro-Mexican people in the States of Guerrero, Oaxaca, Veracruz, Chiapas and Mexico City were invited. Regarding non-Mexican Afro-descendants, those recognized within the Afro-descendant movement who self-identify as Afro-descendants and are aware of the problems of racialization,



racism and discrimination faced by the black population in Mexico were included.

During this process, the beliefs held about this population that are relevant for the eventual prosecution of cases were analyzed. This in order to establish suggestions on the elements that could include a protocol aimed at this population.

IV. REDRESS: Confront past legacies, take special measures and deliver reparatory justice

Recognize that behind contemporary forms of racism, dehumanization and exclusion lies the failure to acknowledge the responsibilities for enslavement, the transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans and colonialism, and to comprehensively repair the harms.

- 1. Acknowledge that truth, justice and reparations with regard to enslavement, the transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans and colonialism and their legacies contribute to non-recurrence and reconciliation and benefit all of society.**
- 2. Create, reinforce and fully fund national and other processes to construct a shared narrative on enslavement, the transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans and colonialism and their lasting consequences for Africans and people of African descent.**
- 3. Ensure effective participation of people of African descent and their communities to guide the design and implementation of these processes including broad and inclusive consultations.**

The INPI has promoted a proposal for a Constitutional Reform on the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples, which has been built and consolidated through the "Free, Prior and Informed Consultation Process for the Constitutional and Legal Reform on the Rights of Indigenous and Afro-Mexican Peoples". Afromexicano", held in the months of June and July 2019 through 54 Forums in indigenous regions in 27 states, highlighting 1 specific Forum for the Afro-Mexican people; as well as 1 Forum with indigenous migrants in the United States of America, and in August of the same year, a National Forum was held.

To give continuity to the process, from June 19 to July 25, 2021, 62 follow-up assemblies were held, whose objective was to receive opinions, proposals and approaches on the principles and criteria that support the aforementioned Constitutional Reform Proposal, in the More than 20,000 municipal, agrarian and community authorities of indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples participated, who participated with full respect for their self-determination and autonomy. Said Constitutional Reform Initiative Proposal was delivered to the President of the Mexican Republic, by a representative commission of the indigenous and Afro-Mexican peoples and communities in September 2021, within the framework of the event of forgiveness to the Yaqui People and the indigenous peoples of Mexico, celebrated in the state of Sonora.



4. Make amends for centuries of violence and discrimination through wide-ranging and meaningful initiatives, within and across States, including through formal acknowledgment and apologies, truth-telling processes, and reparations in various forms.
5. Dismantle structures and systems designed and shaped by enslavement, colonialism and successive racially discriminatory policies and systems; re-envision public spaces, including by memorializing the contributions of and harms against people of African descent and ensuring that enslavement, the transatlantic trade in enslaved Africans and colonialism are not glorified.