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**REPORT No. 113/23**  
**PETITION 1478-12**  
REPORT ON FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT

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COLOMBIA

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**REPORT No. 113/23**  
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FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT  
JOSE MANUEL BELLO NIEVES  
COLOMBIA<sup>1</sup>  
JULY 26, 2023

**I. SUMMARY AND RELEVANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT PROCESS**

1. On August 9, 2012, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (hereinafter “the Commission” or the “IACHR”) received a petition filed by Luz Mila Sierra Noriega, Iván David Bello Sierra, and José Manuel Bello Sierra (hereinafter “the petitioners”) alleging the Republic of Colombia (hereinafter the “State” or the “State of Colombia” or “Colombia”) was internationally responsible for the violation of the human rights set forth in articles 4 (life), 5 (humane treatment), 7 (personal liberty), 17 (family protection), 22 (movement and residency), and 25 (judicial protection), read in conjunction with Article 1 (obligation to respect) of the American Convention on Human Rights (hereinafter the “Convention,” the “American Convention,” or the “ACHR”), as well as the violation of the right to work established in Article 6 of the Protocol of San Salvador, for the events occurred on February 17, 2004, in the municipality of Urumita-Guajira, which resulted in the alleged homicide of José Manuel Bello Nieves (hereinafter the “alleged victim”) by members of an illegal armed group belonging to the Northern Bloc of the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia, as well as the subsequent failure to effectively investigate the facts and punish those responsible.

2. On August 30, 2018, the petitioners expressed interest in initiating a friendly settlement process, and on December 24, 2020, the State indicated its willingness to move forward with the negotiation process.

3. On January 26, 2021, the Commission formally notified the parties of the beginning of the procedure and, on July 14, 2021, the parties signed a memorandum of understanding to seek a friendly settlement in which they agreed on a negotiation timeline, that materialized with the signing of a friendly settlement agreement (hereinafter “FSA” or “agreement”) on March 1, 2022, in the city of Bogotá D.C. On June 10, 2022, the parties signed an addendum to the friendly settlement agreement. Subsequently, on October 31, 2022, the parties jointly submitted a progress report on the compliance with the FSA and requested its approval.

4. Pursuant to the provisions of Article 49 of the Convention and Article 40(5) of the Rules of Procedure of the Commission, this friendly settlement report will include a summary of the facts alleged in the petition and the text of the friendly settlement agreement, as signed on March 1, 2022, by the petitioners and the representatives of the Colombian State. Likewise, the agreement signed by the parties is approved, along with the publication of this report in the Annual Report of the IACHR to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States.

**II. THE FACTS ALLEGED**

5. According to the petitioners, on February 17, 2004, José Manuel Bello Nieves was allegedly murdered by two unknown men in the municipality of Urumita, La Guajira. The petitioners stated that the facts took place in broad daylight, as the alleged victim was traveling through the municipality. The alleged victim’s body was found by his eldest son, whom the perpetrators discouraged from following them by shooting into the air. After the incident, the petitioners indicated that in order to escape, the perpetrators allegedly took possession of a vehicle and forced the driver to take them to the city of Valledupar, a territory controlled by the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia (AUC). The petitioners also indicated that at the time of his death, the alleged victim was a merchant and his family’s breadwinner. The petitioners also alleged that the victim was

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<sup>1</sup> Commissioner Carlos Bernal Pulido, of Colombian nationality, did not participate in the discussion and decision on this case, pursuant to Article 17(2)(a) of the Rules of Procedure of the IACHR.

murdered due to the absence of the State in the area and that it could have been prevented by greater intervention by the police department.

6. Regarding the judicial remedies sought, the petitioners indicated generally and without providing details that preliminary investigation proceedings were filed before the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, the Procurator General of the Nation, the National Justice and Peace Unit of the FGN, and the Office of the Ombudsperson, with no response received.

### III. FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT

7. On March 1, 2022, in the city of Bogotá D.C. the parties signed a friendly settlement agreement, the text of which establishes the following:

#### FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT

On March 1, 2022, met in the city of Bogotá D.C., on the one part, Ana María Ordóñez Puentes, Director of the Bureau of International Legal Defense of the National Agency for State Legal Defense, acting with due authorization on behalf of and representing the Colombian State, and who will hereinafter be referred to as the "State" or the "Colombian State;" and on the other part, Dr. Narciso Guerra Torres, who is acting in his capacity as the representative of the victims (who will hereinafter be referred to as the "petitioner") who have decided to sign this Friendly Settlement Agreement in the framework of Petition P-1478-12 José Manuel Bello Nieves, ongoing before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

#### PART ONE: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this Agreement, the below terms shall be understood as follows:

**IACHR or Inter-American Commission:** Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

**Moral damage:** Harmful effects of the facts of the case that are not economic or financial in nature but manifest in the form of pain, affliction, sadness, anguish, and anxiety of the victims.

**Non-pecuniary damage:** Includes distress and suffering caused to the victims, the impairment of individual core values, and changes of a non-pecuniary nature in the living conditions of the victims or their families.<sup>2</sup>

**State or Colombian State:** In accordance with public international law, it shall be understood as the signatory subject of the American Convention on Human Rights, hereinafter "American Convention" or "ACHR."

**Satisfaction measures:** Non-pecuniary measures that aim to help the victims recover from the harm that has been caused to them. Some examples of these measures include public knowledge of the truth and acts of atonement.

**Parties:** State of Colombia, relatives of the victim, and their representatives.

**Acknowledgment of responsibility:** Acceptance of the facts and the human rights violations attributed to the State.

**Comprehensive reparations:** All measures that objectively and symbolically restore the victim to the state prior to when the damage was committed.

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<sup>2</sup> Inter-American Court. *Case of Caesar v. Trinidad and Tobago* (merits, reparations and costs). Judgment of March 11, 2005. Series C No. 123, para. 125.

**Representative of the victims:** Doctor Narciso Guerra Torres.

**Friendly Settlement:** Alternative dispute resolution mechanism, used for peaceful and consensual settlement before the Inter-American Commission.

**Victims:** The relatives of José Manuel Bello Nieves.

## **PART TWO BACKGROUND BEFORE THE INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM**

1. On August 9, 2012, the IACHR received a petition filed by Luz Mila Sierra Noriega, Iván David Bello Sierra, and José Manuel Bello Sierra<sup>3</sup> in which they indicated that on February 17, 2004, in the municipality of Urumita-Guajira, José Manuel Bello Nieves was the victim of a homicide in the 14 de julio neighborhood, as he was on the way to visit his mother. According to the petitioners, these facts were perpetrated by members of an illegal armed group that is part of the Northern Bloc of the United Self-Defense Forces of Colombia.

2. The petitioners did not file any criminal complaint or sue for direct reparations.

3. For its part, the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation reported that in view of the facts that are the subject of this petition, an ex officio investigation was launched into the crime of homicide. The investigation was carried out by the Second Sectional Prosecutor's Office of San Juan del Cesar and Villanueva Guajira.

4. The investigation turned up no suspects, and on October 12, 2004, an order of dismissal was issued in view of the fact that the Office of the Public Prosecutor did not have enough material evidence to open a preliminary investigation.<sup>4</sup>

5. The petitioners expressed their intention to launch a process to seek a friendly settlement, and therefore, following a meeting held on January 13, 2022, the parties decided to sign a Memorandum of Understanding to begin the process of seeking a friendly settlement in this case.

6. On July 14, 2021, the Memorandum of Understanding on the Search for a Friendly Settlement was signed.

7. In the months that followed, joint meetings were held between the parties to analyze the measures of preparation to be included in the friendly settlement agreement to be signed.

## **PART THREE: BENEFICIARIES**

For the purposes of this agreement, the Colombian State recognizes the following as victims:

<b>Name</b>	<b>Identification document</b>	<b>Relationship</b>
Luzmila Noriega Sierra	[...]	Romantic partner
Ivan David Bello Sierra	[...]	Son
Jose Manuel Bello Sierra	[...]	Son

<sup>3</sup> The petition was initially presented by Luz Mila Sierra Noriega, Iván David Bello Sierra, and José Manuel Bello Sierra, in their capacity as romantic partner and children of José Manuel Bello Nieves; lawyer Narciso Guerra Torres then took over representation of the victims for the signing of the Memorandum of Understanding.

<sup>4</sup> Office of the Attorney General of the Nation, Official Letter No. 2018170085101 of October 10, 2018.

The victims recognized in this friendly settlement agreement shall benefit as long as they certify their relationship to José Manuel Bello Nieves by consanguinity or affinity.

Additionally, the victims benefiting from this friendly settlement agreement shall be those who were alive at the time of the victimizing act<sup>5</sup> and remain alive as of signing the Agreement.

#### **PART FOUR: ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY**

The Colombian State acknowledges its international responsibility in omission for the violation of the rights recognized in articles 8 (judicial guarantees) and 25 (judicial protection) of the American Convention, read in conjunction with Article 1.1 of the Convention (obligation to guarantee), to the detriment of the relatives of José Manuel Bello Nieves, as a result of the lack of diligence in investigating the facts that took place, resulting in a failure to identify, prosecute, and punish the perpetrators of his homicide.

#### **PART FIVE: SATISFACTION MEASURES**

The Colombian State commits to undertaking the following satisfaction measures:

##### **I. Act of Acknowledgment of Responsibility:**

The Colombian State will hold a Public Act of Acknowledgment of Responsibility, virtually, with the participation of the relatives of José Manuel Bello Nieves and their petitioner. The act will be carried out in accordance with the acknowledgment of responsibility set forth in this Agreement.

The National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State will be in charge of this measure.

##### **II. Publication of the Article 49 Report:**

The Colombian State will publish the pertinent sections of the friendly settlement report, once it has been approved by the Inter-American Commission, on the web page of the National Agency for the Legal Defense of the State, for a period of six (6) months.

##### **III. Financial aid:**

Through the Ministry of National Education and the Colombian Institute of Educational Credit and Technical Studies Abroad (ICETEX), the Colombian State will grant financial aid to Iván David Bello Sierra, with the aim of financing a professional, technological, or university program in an institute of higher education in Colombia recognized by the Ministry of National Higher Education, in person, through distance learning, or virtually.

It will also grant financial aid to José Manuel Bello Sierra, with the aim of financing a graduate program in an institute of higher education in Colombia recognized by the Ministry of National Higher Education, in person, through distance learning, or virtually.

The economic aid will cover the tuition fees of a professional, technical, university, or graduate program with a cost per semester equivalent to up to 11 monthly minimum wages, along with per-semester stipend of 2 monthly minimum wages should the institute of higher learning be located in the municipality where the beneficiary resides or 4 monthly minimum wages should the institute of higher learning be located outside the beneficiaries' municipality of residence.

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<sup>5</sup> Pursuant to the case law of the Inter-American Court. See Inter-American Court. Case of the Afro-descendant Communities displaced from the Cacarica River Basin (Operation Genesis) v. Colombia (Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs). Judgment of November 20, 2013. Series C No. 270, para. 425.

Within the framework of university autonomy, the Ministry of National Education will refrain from arranging or requesting admission or a placement at an institute of higher learning. The beneficiaries must carry out the procedures necessary to secure admission, ensure they remain at the institute of higher education, and offer adequate academic performance.

To access the financial assistance, beneficiaries must submit the following through their representatives:

1. Receipt of payment of tuition for the academic program, stating the value of the semester.
2. Photocopy of identification document.
3. Telephone contact.
4. Residence address.

Beneficiaries must begin to use the assistance grant within a term of five years of the signing of this agreement. Otherwise, the State shall be considered to have complied fully with granting the measure.<sup>6</sup>

#### **PART SIX: COMPENSATION MEASURES**

The State commits to begin the process under Law 288 of 1996 that “establishes instruments for compensating victims for damage caused by human rights violations as determined by international human rights organizations” once this friendly settlement agreement is approved with the issuance of the report provided for under Article 49 of the American Convention with the aim of providing reparations for the harm caused to the relatives of the victims as a result of the impacts of the facts of this case.

The National Agency for State Legal Defense will be in charge of handling the process under Law 288 of 1996.

The criteria and amounts recognized by the current case law of the Council of State will be used to set the reparation.

#### **PART SEVEN: APPROVAL AND MONITORING**

The parties request the Inter-American Commission to approve this Agreement and its monitoring.

With the Agreement having been read and the parties understanding of its legal scope and content, it is signed on March 1, 2022.

#### **AMENDMENT TO FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT SIGNED ON MARCH 1, 2022 IN PETITION P-1478-12 JOSÉ MANUEL BELLO NIEVES**

**First:** On March 1, 2022, the Friendly Settlement Agreement was signed in Petition P-1478-12 José Manuel Bello Nieves.

**Second:** In communication dated March 22, 2022, the representative of the victims asked the National Agency for State Legal Defense to include the mother and brothers of José Manuel Bello Nieves as beneficiaries of the measure indicated in the “Part Six: Compensation Measures” of the friendly settlement agreement signed.

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<sup>6</sup> Ministry of National Education. Official Letter No. 2022-EE-001112 of January 6, 2022.

**Third:** In order to include the mother and siblings of the victim of the measure indicated in the "Sixth Part: Compensation Measures" of the friendly settlement agreement, and to move forward with implementing the measures, the parties have decided to add the victims who will be the beneficiaries of the agreement.

**Fourth:** The parties hereinafter modify the third clause of the friendly settlement agreement, as follows:

### PART THREE: BENEFICIARIES

For the purposes of this agreement, the Colombian State recognizes the following as victims, to be the beneficiaries of the measure indicated in "Part Six: Compensation Measures" of the friendly settlement agreement:

Name	Identification document	Relationship
Luzmila Sierra Noriega	[...]	Romantic partner
Ivan David Bello Sierra	[...]	Son
Jose Manuel Bello Sierra	[...]	Son
Luisa Mercedes Nieves	[...]	Mother
Mary Luz Bello Nieves	[...]	Sister
Ana Francisca Nieves Nieves	[...]	Sister
Maria Elsy Nieves Nieves	[...]	Sister
Rafael Antonio Bello Nieves	[...]	Brother
Onel Dario Bello Nieves	[...]	Brother
Reyes Enrique Nieves Liñan	[...]	Brother

The victims recognized in the table above shall benefit solely and exclusively from the economic compensation as long as they certify their relationship to José Manuel Bello Nieves by consanguinity or affinity.

Additionally, the victims benefiting from this friendly settlement agreement shall be those who were alive at the time of the victimizing act<sup>7</sup> and remain alive as of signing the Agreement.

**Five:** The other clauses not modified by this amendment remain the same in the friendly settlement agreement.

Signed in Bogotá on June 10, 2022.

#### IV. DETERMINATION OF COMPATIBILITY AND COMPLIANCE

8. The IACHR reiterates that in accordance with Articles 48(1)(f) and 49 of the American Convention, the purpose of this procedure is to "reach a friendly settlement of the matter based on respect for the human rights recognized in the Convention." The acceptance to pursue this process expresses the good faith of the State to comply with the purposes and objectives of the Convention pursuant to the principle of *pacta sunt servanda*, by which States must comply with the obligations assumed in the treaties in good faith.<sup>8</sup> It also wishes to reiterate that the friendly settlement procedure set forth in the Convention allows for conclusion of

<sup>7</sup> Pursuant to the case law of the Inter-American Court. See Inter-American Court. Case of the Afro-descendant Communities displaced from the Cacarica River Basin (Operation Genesis) v. *Colombia*. Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs. Judgment of November 20, 2013. Series C No. 270, para. 425.

<sup>8</sup> Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, U.N. Doc A/CONF.39/27 (1969), Article 26: "**Pacta sunt servanda**" *Every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith.*

individual cases in a non-contentious manner, and has proven, in cases involving a variety of countries, to provide an important vehicle for resolution that can be used by both parties.

9. The Inter-American Commission has closely followed the development of the friendly settlement reached in this case and values the efforts made by both parties during the negotiation to reach this friendly settlement, which is compatible with the objective and aims of the Convention.

10. The IACHR observes that the parties signed an addendum to the friendly settlement agreement on June 10, 2022. Based on the will of the parties, the Commission declares it an integral part of the friendly settlement agreement signed.

11. Pursuant to the provisions of part seven of the FSA and in accordance with the joint request of October 31, 2022, from the State and the petitioners, through which they requested the approval of said agreement, it is procedurally appropriate at this time to assess compliance with the commitments established in this instrument.

12. The Inter-American Commission notes that the first (Definitions), second (Background before the Inter-American Human Rights System), third (Beneficiaries), and fourth (Acknowledgment of Responsibility) clauses of the agreement are declaratory in nature, so there is no need to monitor compliance with them. In this regard, the Commission appreciates the fourth declarative clause, wherein the Colombian State acknowledges its international responsibility in omission for the violation of the rights enshrined in articles 8 (rights to judicial guarantees) and 25 (right to judicial protection) of the American Convention as a result of the lack of diligence in investigating the facts that took place to the detriment of José Manuel Bello Nieves resulting in a failure to identify, prosecute, and punish the perpetrators of his homicide.

13. As regards section (i)—act of acknowledgment of responsibility—of clause five on measures of satisfaction, according to what the parties jointly reported, following the signing of the FSA, the parties agreed that the act would be private and was to take place on September 22, 2022 at 10:00 a.m. on the platform Streamyard, as well as livestreamed via a private YouTube channel. The parties reported constant and fluid communication between the State and the petitioners, used to reach agreement on every detail of compliance with the measure, including the date, time, agenda, and logistics necessary to carry it out. In this regard, the parties provided a simple copy of the invitations sent for the event, in which the participants were José Bello Nieves's relatives, his representative, the National Agency for State Legal Defense, and the Commissioner and Rapporteur for Colombia, Joel Hernández García.

14. The parties also reported on the content of the agenda agreed upon for the act, which included opening comments, the Colombian national anthem, the playing of a video memorializing José Manuel Bello Nieves, comments from Luzmila Sierra Noriega, the victim's romantic partner, comments from José Manuel Bello Nieves, the son of José Manuel Bello Nieves, and comments from his representative, Dr. Narciso Guerra. The State's intervention was presented by the director of the ANDJE's International Legal Defense office, who asked forgiveness of the victims and the relatives for what had happened and acknowledged the State's responsibility in the terms established in the friendly settlement agreement signed by the parties, as follows:

[...]

On behalf of the State of Colombia and as the General Director of the National Agency for State Legal Defense, it is an honor to be with you today, not only to recognize the State's responsibility for such a painful act but also to honor the memory of José Manuel Bello Nieves, whose life was taken on February 17, 2004, in the municipality of Urumita- Guajira.

José Manuel Bello Nieves was a family man who took responsibility for the well-being of Luz Mila and her children. He was an exemplary family member, which is why in this space we deeply regret the facts that took place and the great loss for the Bello Nieves Family.



Based on the facts of the case, the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation launched an investigation into the crime of homicide. The investigation turned up no suspects, and on October 12, 2004, an order of dismissal was issued in view of the fact that the Office of the Public Prosecutor did not have enough material evidence to open a preliminary investigation.

In recognition of the State's obligations and the harm caused to the relatives of José Manuel Bello Nieves, I hereby recognize, in my role as the General Director of the National Agency for State Legal Defense, the Colombian State's international responsibility in omission for the violation of the rights recognized in articles 8 (judicial guarantees) and 25 (judicial protection) of the American Convention, read in conjunction with Article 1.1 of the Convention (obligation to guarantee), to the detriment of the relatives of José Manuel Bello Nieves, as a result of the lack of diligence in investigating the facts that took place, resulting in a failure to identify, prosecute, and punish the perpetrators of his homicide.

[...]

15. For his part, Commissioner Joel Hernández, IACHR Rapporteur for Colombia, stated the following:

[...]

The Commission salutes the Colombian State and appreciates the recognition of its international responsibility for its failure to investigate and punish those responsible for the facts surrounding the murder of Mr. José Manuel Bello Nieves on February 17, 2004, in the municipality of Urumita-Guajira.

For the Commission, we emphasize the importance of this acknowledgment of responsibility, as it was central to the agreement reached, amounting to a first step toward providing reparations for the damage caused and reaffirming the commitment to effectively providing comprehensive reparations to the relatives of José Manuel Bello Nieves. Likewise, we expect compliance with the acknowledgment of responsibility will be a part of the foundations that will allow to build and strengthen trust between the parties, extending to the resolution of the matter in process before the Commission, reaching full compliance with the obligations that the Colombia State has taken on in the framework of the agreement.

The restorative nature of this acknowledgment is based on the opportunity to hear the voices of victims, on its multiplier power, and on the importance of making visible their tireless struggle to be heard. Today, we heard with much emotion the family of Mr. Bello Nieves through the words of his partner, Luzmila Sierra Noriega, and his son, Jose Manuel Bello Nieves. As the rapporteur for Colombia and on behalf of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights, I extend to them a fraternal embrace and our highest regards, underscoring the tenacity and dignity with which they have chosen to take part in this negotiation process that today has begun to bear fruit, at this crucial moment when execution of the agreement reached is to begin.

[...]

16. Therefore, and taking into consideration the information indicated above, the Commission deems section (i) of clause five of the friendly settlement agreement—on the act of acknowledgment of responsibility—to meet with total compliance, and declares it as such.

17. Regarding sections (ii) "Publication of the Article 49 Report," and (iii), granting of educational support, of clause five (satisfaction measures), as well as clause six (compensation measures) of the friendly settlement agreement, and by virtue of the joint request of the parties to move forward on approval of the agreement prior to its execution, the Commission observes that the measures must be complied with after the

publication of this report, and therefore finds and declares them to be pending compliance. Based on the foregoing, the Commission will await updated information from the parties on execution following approval of this report.

18. Therefore, the Commission concludes that section (i), act of acknowledgment of responsibility, of clause five meets with total compliance and declares it so. Additionally, the Commission finds that sections (ii) "Publication of the Article 49 Report," and (iii), granting of educational support, of clause five (satisfaction measures), as well as part clause (compensation measures) of the friendly settlement agreement, remain pending compliance. Consequently, the Commission finds and declares that the friendly settlement agreement meets with partial compliance. Lastly, the Commission finds that the remaining content of the friendly settlement agreement is of a declaratory nature, and therefore, supervision of it is unnecessary.

## **V. CONCLUSIONS**

1. Based on the foregoing and in keeping with the procedure provided for in Articles 48(1)(f) and 49 of the American Convention, the Commission would like to reiterate its profound appreciation of the efforts made by the parties and its satisfaction that a friendly settlement has been arrived at in the present case on the basis of respect for human rights and consistent with the object and purpose of the American Convention.

2. Based on the considerations and conclusions contained in this report,

### **THE INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS**

#### **DECIDES:**

1. To approve the terms of the friendly settlement agreement signed by the parties on March 1, 2022.

2. To declare that the addendum to the FSA dated June 10, 2022, forms an integral part of the friendly settlement agreement.

3. To declare total compliance with section (i) (act of acknowledgment of international responsibility) of clause five of the friendly settlement agreement pursuant to the analysis contained herein.

4. To declare sections (ii) (publication of the Article 49 report) and (iii) (economic assistance grant) of clause five (satisfaction measures), and clause six (compensation measures) of the friendly settlement agreement to be pending compliance, pursuant to the analysis found in this report.

5. To declare that the friendly settlement agreement meets with partial compliance, pursuant to the analysis contained in this report.

6. To continue supervising the commitments made in sections (ii) (publication of the Article 49 report) and (iii) (educational assistance) of clause five (satisfaction measures), and clause six (compensation measures) to be pending compliance, pursuant to the analysis found in this report. With this purpose, to remind the parties of their commitment to report regularly to the IACHR on compliance.

7. To make this report public and to include it in the Commission's Annual Report to the OAS General Assembly.

Approved by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on the 26<sup>th</sup> day of the month of July, 2023. (Signed:) Margarette May Macaulay, President; Esmeralda Arosemena de Troitiño, Vice President; Roberta Clarke, Second Vice President; Joel Hernández García, Julissa Mantilla Falcón and Stuardo Ralón Orellana, Commissioners.