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CASE 14.306

FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT REPORT

JOSÉ RAMÓN OCHOA SALAZAR AND FAMILY
COLOMBIA

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I. SUMMARY AND RELEVANT PROCEEDINGS OF THE FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT PROCESS

1. On March 5, 2010, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (hereinafter “the Commission” or “IACHR”) received a petition filed by Nelson de Jesús Ríos Santamaría and Luz Marina Barahona Barreto, (hereinafter “the petitioner”) , in which they alleged international responsibility of the Republic of Colombia (hereinafter “the State” or “the Colombian State”), for the violation of the rights enshrined in articles 4 (right to life), 17 (rights of the family) and 21 (right to property) of the American Convention on Human Rights, (hereinafter the “Convention”, “ACHR” or “American Convention”), through the murder of Mr. José Ramón Ochoa Salazar (hereinafter “alleged victim”), presumably by members of the illegal armed forces while he was convalescing in a state hospital, as well as the subsequent forced displacement of the alleged victim's next of kin as a result of the events and the subsequent lack of investigation and punishment of those responsible.

2. On November 24, 2020, in its Admissibility Report No. 344/20, the Commission declared its competence to analyze the alleged violation of the rights recognized in Articles 4 (right to life), 5 (right to humane treatment), 8 (fair trial), 17 (rights of the family), 21 (right to property), 22 (movement and residence), 25 (guarantees of judicial protection) and 26 (economic, social and cultural rights) of the American Convention in relation to its article 1.1 (obligation to respect rights).

3. On May 27, 2021, the parties signed a memorandum of understanding for the pursuit of a friendly settlement together with a work schedule to advance the negotiations. Therefore, on June 10, 2021, the Commission formally notified the parties to start the negotiation process. In the following months, joint meetings were held to agree on the reparation measures to be included in the friendly settlement agreement (hereinafter “FSA”), which was materialized with the signing of said instrument on December 21, 2021, in the city of Bogota D.C. Subsequently, on April 1, 2022, the parties presented a joint report on the progress in the implementation of the FSA and requested the Commission to approve it.

4. In this friendly settlement report, as established in Article 49 of the Convention and in Article 40.5 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure, a review of the facts alleged by the petitioners is made and the friendly settlement agreement, signed on December 21, 2021, by the petitioners and representatives of the Colombian State is transcribed. Likewise, the agreement signed between the parties is approved and the publication of this report in the Annual Report of the IACHR to the General Assembly of the Organization of American States is decided.

II. THE FACTS ALLEGED

5. According to the allegations of the petitioner, on November 16, 1997, in the Municipality of Puerto Rico, Department of Meta, Mr. José Ramón Ochoa Salazar, was killed by guerrillas from the 44th Front of the former armed group of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (hereinafter “FARC”). The petitioner maintained that the guerrillas had taken the alleged victim's death for granted and therefore had abandoned him at the scene of the events; however, some citizens had come to his aid and taken him to the Municipal Hospital. According to the petitioner, the alleged victim would have been killed by members of the aforementioned guerrilla in the hospital where he was. The reason for this act of violence would have been the alleged victim's refusal to irresolutely belong to the FARC's 44th Front.

¹ Commissioner Carlos Bernal Pulido, a Colombian national did not participate in the discussion and decision of the instant case in accordance with article 17.2.a) of the Rules of Procedure of the IACHR.

6. The petitioner alleged that, at the time of the events, the FARC allegedly openly patrolled the Municipality of Puerto Rico, department of Meta and, according to the petitioner, the National Police always remained quartered in its facilities and there was little presence of the National Army in the area, resulting in the total lack of protection of the community. The petitioner maintained that the death of the alleged victim was a consequence of the State's tolerance of the activities of the illegal armed forces and highlighted that the murder occurred in a public hospital where there was a police presence.

7. According to the petitioner, the death of the alleged victim went unpunished, since no person has been detained for the events and there have not been investigations against the soldiers who could be responsible by action or omission. The petitioner alleged that the competent authorities were not in a position to carry out an adequate investigation and were allegedly forced to suspend it due to the almost total absence of the State in the area. The petitioner stated that the relatives of the alleged victim had not reported the facts at the time for fear of retaliation by state authorities or illegal armed groups.

8. The petitioner maintained that the next of kin of the alleged victim had been forced to move from their place of residence due to constant death threats. According to the petitioner, it was only in the year in which the petition was filed with the IACHR that the next of kin of the alleged victim had access to the proceeding carried out by the Prosecutor's Office in relation to the facts, and it was then that they learned that it had allegedly been archived without identifying or punishing those responsible for the events. The petitioner added that the next of kin of the alleged victim allegedly received compensation from the Victims Unit, however, they considered that this compensation only represented a minimal part of the damage caused.

III. FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT

9. On December 21, 2021, the parties signed a friendly settlement agreement, the text of which establishes the following:

FRIENDLY SETTLEMENT AGREEMENT CASE No. 14.306² - JOSÉ RAMÓN OCHOA SALAZAR AND FAMILY

On December twenty-first (21), 2021, Ana María Ordoñez Puentes, Director of International Legal Defense of the National Agency for Legal Defense of the State, who acts with the due authorization, in the name of and on behalf of the Colombian State, hereinafter the "State" or the "Colombian State" and on the other hand, Dr. Luz Marina Barahona Barreto, who acts in her capacity as representative of the victims, hereinafter the "petitioners", met in the city of Bogotá D.C., and have decided to sign this Friendly Settlement Agreement in the framework of Case No. 14,306³, José Ramón Ochoa Salazar and family, currently before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

FIRST SECTION: DEFINITIONS

For the purposes of this agreement, the following terms shall be interpreted as follows:

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

Non-pecuniary damage: Harmful effects of the facts of the case that do not have economic or patrimonial character, which are manifested through the pain, affliction, sadness, anguish, and anxiety of the victims.

² At the request of the Colombian State on April 7, 2022, in response to the identification of an involuntary material error, the IACHR adjusted the nomenclature of the case in the transcript of the original FSA to this report, given that the correct number of the case is 14,306 and not 14,036 as it was in the originally signed FSA.

³ Ibidem.

Non-material damage: Includes both the suffering and afflictions caused to the victims, the undermining of very significant values for people, as well as the alterations, of a non-economic nature, in the conditions of existence of the victim or her family⁴.

State or Colombian State: In accordance with Public International Law, it will be understood that it is the signatory subject of the American Convention on Human Rights, hereinafter "American Convention" or "ACHR".

Satisfaction measures: Non-economic measures that are intended to seek the recovery of the victims of the damage that has been caused to them. Some examples of this modality of measures are: public knowledge of the truth and acts of apology.

Parties: State of Colombia, next of kin of the victim, as well as their representatives.

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

Integral reparation: All those measures that objectively and symbolically restore the victim to the state prior to the commission of the damage.

Representatives of the victims: Dr. Luz Marina Barahona Barreto.

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

Victims: María Teresa Salazar (R.I.P.), mother of Mr. José Ramón Ochoa Salazar, and his sisters and brother Dora Patricia Yolanda, Estella, Alba Graciela y Marco Antonio Ochoa Salazar.

SECOND SECTION: BACKGROUND

BEFORE THE INTER-AMERICAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

1. On March 5, 2010,⁵ the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights received a petition filed by Mr. Nelson de Jesús Ríos Santamaría, for the murder of José Ramón Ochoa Salazar, by members of the 44th Front of the former FARC-EP guerrillas.

2. The initial petition states that on November 16, 1997, Mr. Ochoa Salazar was in the urban center of the Municipality of Puerto Rico, Meta, where he was wounded with a firearm by guerrilla members from the 44th Front of the extinct guerrillas of the FARC. In that place, the guerrillas abandoned him, leaving him for dead, but some people picked him up and took him to the Municipal Hospital. The initial petition indicates that the commander of that front, after learning that Mr. Ochoa Salazar was still alive, ordered that he be "finished off," resulting in his being killed inside the hospital facilities. According to what is indicated in the petition, the reason for this act of violence was Mr. Ochoa Salazar's refusal to belong to the extinct guerrillas.

⁴ I/A Court H.R., Case of Caesar v. Trinidad and Tobago. Merits, Reparations and Costs. Judgment of March 11, 2005. Series C No. 123, para. 125.

⁵ At the request of the Colombian State on April 7, 2022, in response to the identification of an involuntary material error, the Commission adjusted the date of receipt of the original petition before the IACHR included in the agreement in the transcript of the original FSA in this report, since the receipt of the original petition was on March 5, 2010, and not on March 25, 2010, as it was noted in the originally signed FSA.

3. In addition, as indicated in the initial petition, Mr. Ochoa Salazar's next of kin were allegedly forced to move from their place of residence due to the threats they allegedly received as a result of the events.

4. A Memorandum of Understanding for the Pursuit for a Friendly Settlement was signed between the Colombian State and the petitioners on May 27, 2021, which was brought to the attention of the Inter-American Commission on May 28, 2021.

5. In the following months, joint meetings were held between the parties in order to analyze the reparation measures to be included in the Friendly Settlement Agreement that is signed on this date.

AT THE DOMESTIC LEVEL

6. An ex officio criminal investigation was opened for the murder of José Ramón Ochoa Salazar before the Municipal Mixed Court of Puerto Rico, Meta. Subsequently, on February 9, 1998, the proceedings were forwarded to the Granada Sectional Unit of the Attorney General's Office, where they were assigned to the 29th Sectional Prosecutor's Office under file number 3548, who took cognizance of the investigation on February 24 of the same year⁶.

7. That investigation is currently archived⁷, in compliance with the decision adopted by the Prosecutor's Office, which, on July 6, 1998, ordered the suspension of the investigation in accordance with article 326 of the Code of Criminal Procedure in force at the time in which the events occurred (Decree Law 2700 of 1991), which established:

“Article 326. Suspension of the preliminary investigation by prosecutorial authorities. The head of the prosecution unit may suspend the preliminary investigation if after one hundred and eighty days there are no grounds to issue a resolution to open an investigation or an inhibitory resolution, with the authorization of the prosecutor.”

THIRD SECTION: BENEFICIARIES

The Colombian State recognizes the following individuals as victims for the purposes of this agreement:

Name	Citizenship Document	Relationship
María Teresa Salazar (R.I.P.) ⁸	[...]	Mother
Dora Patricia Ochoa Salazar	[...]	Sister
Yolanda Ochoa Salazar	[...]	Sister
Estella Ochoa Salazar	[...]	Sister
Alba Graciela Ochoa Salazar	[...]	Sister
Marco Antonio Ochoa Salazar	[...]	Brother

⁶ Attorney General's Office. Official letter with filing No. 20171700054371 of July 27, 2017.

⁷ Attorney General's Office. Official letters with filing No. 20211700057411 of August 23, 2021 and No. 20211700059401 of August 31, 2021.

⁸ In which case, the values to be recognized by virtue of the economic compensation within the framework of Law 288 of 1996, will be recognized to the heirs' originators in accordance with the succession that is filed for this purpose.

The victims recognized in this Friendly Settlement Agreement will benefit as long as they prove their blood relationship to Mr. José Ramón Ochoa Salazar.

In addition, the victims who will benefit from this Friendly Settlement Agreement shall be the ones that were alive at the time of the facts that victimized them⁹.

FOURTH SECTION: ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF RESPONSIBILITY

The Colombian State acknowledges its international responsibility by omission, for the violation of the rights recognized in articles 8 (fair trial) and 25 (guarantees of judicial protection) of the American Convention on Human Rights in relation to article 1.1 (obligation to respect rights) of the same instrument, to the detriment of the next of kin of Mr. José Ramón Ochoa Salazar, due to the lack of diligence in the investigation of the events that occurred.

FIFTH SECTION: SATISFACTION MEASURES

The Colombian State commits to carry out 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 petitioner. The act will be carried out in accordance with the acknowledgment of responsibility indicated in this Agreement.

This measure will be in charge of the National Legal Defense Agency of the State.

ii. Economic Assistance:

The Colombian State, through the Ministry of National Education and the Colombian Institute of Educational Credit and Technical Studies Abroad ICETEX, will grant economic assistance to Alba Graciela Ochoa Salazar, with the aim of financing an academic program at a professional technical, technological, university or postgraduate in a Higher Education Institution in Colombia recognized by the Ministry of National Education, in person, or in at distance or virtual mode.

The economic aid will cover the value of the enrollment of the semesters of an academic program of technical professional, technological, university or postgraduate level, for a semester value of up to eleven (11) minimum wages ("SMMLV") and a semester support allowance of two (2) SMMLV if the Higher Education Institution is located in the beneficiary's municipality of residence, or four (4) SMMLV if the Higher Education Institution is outside the beneficiary's municipality of residence.

Considering the university's autonomy, the Ministry of National Education will refrain from managing or requesting from any Higher Education Institution, the admission or allocation of quotas in academic programs. The beneficiary must carry out the pertinent procedures to be admitted, ensuring her permanence in the Institution of Higher Education, pursuing an adequate academic performance.

It is the sole responsibility of the beneficiary of the measure to maintain the status of student in the Institution of Higher Education that she has chosen. If the beneficiary loses her status as a student due to poor academic performance or disciplinary offense, the measure would be considered fulfilled by the State.

⁹ This, in line with the case law of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights. See, I/A Court H.R., 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.

The assistance must begin to be used within a term not exceeding five (5) years counted from the signing of this agreement. Otherwise, it will be understood that the State has fulfilled its efforts to implement it.

The resources for the implementation of the measure will be requested from the Ministry of Finance and Public Credit by the National Agency for Legal Defense of the State¹⁰.

iii. Workshops with Ministry of Housing, City and Territory:

The Colombian State, through the Ministry of Housing, City and Territory, will hold three (3) workshops with the beneficiaries of the Friendly Settlement Agreement, if they so wish, with the aim of presenting the institutional offering established by the Colombian State for access to housing programs, including the requirements and the way to access this offering.

The implementation of this measure will not imply granting the beneficiaries of family or housing subsidies in kind or housing improvements, since the foregoing will depend on the willingness of the beneficiaries to access any of the programs included in the institutional offering, as well as compliance with the corresponding requirements within the deadlines established in each program¹¹.

iv. Publish Report on Article 49:

The Colombian State will publish the relevant sections of the friendly settlement report once it is approved by the Inter-American Commission, on the website of the National Agency for Legal Defense of the State, for a term of six (6) months.

SIXTH SECTION: COMPENSATION MEASURES

The State undertakes to start the process of Law 288 of 1996 “Through which instruments are established for the compensation of damage to the victims of human rights violations by virtue of the provisions of certain international human rights bodies”, once this friendly settlement agreement is homologated through the Report foreseen in Article 49 of the American Convention on Human Rights, with the purpose of repairing the damages caused to the next of kin of the victims as a consequence of the effects generated by the events of the present case.

The National Legal Defense Agency of the State will be the entity in charge of following the process of Law 288 of 1996.

For purposes of compensation, the criteria and amounts recognized by the current case law of the Council of State.

SEVENTH SECTION: HOMOLOGATION AND SUPERVISION

The parties request the Inter-American Commission that it homologate and supervise this Agreement.

Having read this Agreement and being the parties aware of its legal content, it is signed on December Twenty First (21), 2021.

¹⁰ Ministry of National Education. Official letter with filing No. 2021-EE-361332 of October 30, 2021.

¹¹ Ministry of Housing, City and Territory. Official letter No. 2021EE0127479 of October 29, 2021. According to the reparation proposal presented to the Colombian State, the persons interested in accessing a housing subsidy are: Dora Patricia Ochoa Salazar, Estella Ochoa Salazar, Alba Graciela Ochoa Salazar and Marco Antonio Ochoa Salazar.

IV. DETERMINATION OF COMPATIBILITY AND COMPLIANCE

10. The IACHR reiterates that, in accordance with articles 48.1.f and 49 of the American Convention, this procedure has the purpose of “reaching a friendly settlement of the matter on the basis of respect for the human rights recognized in this Convention”. The consent to undertake this procedure expresses the good faith of the State to comply with the purposes and objectives of the Convention by virtue of the *pacta sunt servanda principle*, by which the States must perform in good faith the obligations that they assume in treaties¹². The Commission also wishes to reiterate that the friendly settlement procedure contemplated in the Convention allows the termination of individual cases in a non-contentious manner, and has shown, in cases involving several countries, to offer an important solution vehicle, which can be used by both parties.

11. The Inter-American Commission has closely followed the development of the friendly settlement reached in this case and appreciates the efforts made by both parties during the negotiation of the agreement to reach this friendly settlement, which is compatible with the object and purpose of the Convention.

12. Pursuant to the provisions of the seventh section of the friendly settlement agreement through which the parties requested the Commission to issue the report contemplated in Article 49 of the American Convention and taking into account the request from the parties dated April 1, 2022 to proceed in this way, it is at this time required that compliance with the commitments established in this instrument be assessed.

13. The Commission considers that the first section (Definitions), second section (Background), third section (Beneficiaries) and fourth section (Acknowledgment of Responsibility) of the agreement are declaratory in nature; thus, no supervision of compliance is required. The Inter-American Commission values the fourth declarative section, corresponding to the Acknowledgement of the International Responsibility of the Colombian State for the violation of the rights enshrined in the articles in Articles 8 (fair trial) and 25 (guarantees of judicial protection) of the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to its article 1.1 (obligation to respect right) to the detriment of the next of kin of the alleged victim, for the lack of due diligence in the investigation of the events.

14. In relation to the sub-paragraph *(i) act of acknowledgment of responsibility* of the fifth section on satisfaction measures, as reported jointly by the parties, it was carried out on March 3, 2022, through a virtual platform in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic¹³. The parties reported the existence of permanent and fluid communication between the State and the petitioners, with whom they agreed on each of the details for compliance with the measure, such as the date, time, agenda, and logistics required for its development. In this regard, the parties provided a copy of the invitations distributed for the event, in which the next of kin of the victim and her representatives participated, as well as the National Agency for Legal Defense of the State.

15. Similarly, the parties gave an account of the content of the agreed agenda for the performance of the act, which included an opening, the presentation of a video made by the relatives of Mr. José Ramón Ochoa Salazar to honor his memory from the collection of stories of memorable moments for the victim's family, as well as the symbolic act of simultaneously releasing white balloons into the air with messages from the family addressed to Mr. José Ramón Ochoa Salazar. Likewise, Mrs. Alba Ochoa Salazar and Mr. Marco Antonio Ochoa Salazar, sister and brother of Mr. José Ramón Ochoa Salazar took part in the act, together with Luz Marina Barahona Barreto, in her capacity as representative of the victims. For its part, the intervention of the State was carried out by the Director of International Legal Defense of the National Agency for Legal Defense of the State, who asked for the forgiveness of the victims and their families for what happened, and recognized the responsibility of the State in the terms established in the Friendly Settlement Agreement signed between the parties, indicating the following:

¹² Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties, U.N. Doc. A/CONF.39/27 (1969), Artículo 26: “**Pacta sunt servanda**”. *Every treaty in force is binding upon the parties to it and must be performed by them in good faith.*

¹³ It should be noted that at the express request of the petitioner, the act of acknowledgment of responsibility was carried out privately, for which it was broadcast live through a private YouTube channel.

[...]

The Colombian State understands the pain that the Ochoa Salazar family has had to go through, due to the cowardly murder of José Ramón and his absence during all these years. [...]

It is precisely in recognition of the profound damage caused to the family of Mr. José Ramón Ochoa Salazar that today the Colombian State asks for their forgiveness through this private act of acknowledgment of responsibility. [...]

From the State we understand that, although the Office of the Attorney General of the Nation initiated a criminal investigation *ex officio* for the homicide of Mr. José Ramón, this investigation is archived at this time, which has prevented the clarification of the facts, and the identification and individualization of the alleged perpetrators. This has also hindered the right of their next of kin to know the truth of what happened, to obtain effective reparation and to advance in their forgiveness process.

The State recognizes that the administration of justice must ensure the vindication of the rights of the victims and the reestablishment of the positions affected by the act caused within a reasonable time. The proper administration of justice is constituted as a guarantee for the victims, who have suffered from the violation of their rights, which must be repaired in a comprehensive manner through various measures aimed at the allowing the person to recover his dignity, including the right to justice, to truth and to non-repetition. [...]

Therefore, on behalf of the State of Colombia, I acknowledge international responsibility for the violation of the rights to judicial guarantees and judicial protection, recognized in the American Convention on Human Rights, in relation to the general obligation of respect and guarantee established in the same instrument, to the detriment of the next of kin of José Ramón Ochoa Salazar.

[...]

16. Taking the foregoing into account, and the information provided jointly by the parties, the Commission considers that subparagraph (i) of the fifth section of the friendly settlement agreement related to the acknowledgment of responsibility has been fully complied with and so declares it as such.

17. In relation to subparagraph (ii) *economic assistance*, the parties reported that on March 16, 2022, a preliminary meeting was held with Alba Graciela Ochoa Salazar, beneficiary of this measure and her representative and officials from the Ministry of National Education and the National Legal Defense Agency of the State, with the aim of making career guidance programs available to the beneficiary, so that she can determine the option that best suits her needs. The beneficiary indicated that she will begin her studies in the second semester of 2022, in a psychology program of her choice. Based on the foregoing, the Commission considers that compliance with this part of the agreement is pending and so declares it as such. In this regard, the Commission would await information on the implementation of the measure on economic assistance to finance an academic program according to the particular needs of the beneficiary, after the publication of this report.

18. Likewise, in relation to literal (iii) *workshops with the Ministry of Housing, City and Territory* of the fifth section satisfaction measures, the parties jointly reported that the workshops took place on February 23, 24 and 25, 2022, with the participation of the beneficiaries of the measure during which the institutional offering established for access to housing programs, its requirements and form of access to the aforementioned offering was made available to them. Later the Ministry of Housing, City and Territory sent a copy of the information presented at the workshops via email to both the beneficiaries of the measure and their

representatives. Based on the foregoing, the Commission considers that this part of the agreement has been fully complied with and so declares it as such.

19. On the other hand, in relation to subparagraph *(iv) publication of the article 49 report*, of the fifth section (satisfaction measures) and the sixth section (compensation measures) of the friendly settlement agreement and by virtue of the joint request of the parties to advance with the approval of the agreement prior to its implementation, the Commission observes that said measures must be complied with after the publication of this report, for which it considers that they are pending compliance and so declares it as such. Based on the foregoing, the Commission would await updated information from the parties on its implementation after the approval of this report.

20. Based on the foregoing, the Commission concludes that the subparagraphs *(i) act of acknowledgment of responsibility* and *(iii) workshops with the Ministry of Housing, City and Territory* of the fifth section have been fully complied with and so declares it as such. On the other hand, the Commission considers that subparagraphs *(ii) economic assistance* and *(iv) publication of the article 49 report* of the fifth section, as well as the sixth section (compensation measures) are pending compliance. Finally, the Commission reiterates that the rest of the content of the agreement is of a declaratory nature, so it is not up to the IACHR to supervise its compliance.

V. CONCLUSIONS

1. Based on the foregoing considerations and by virtue of the procedure established in Articles 48.1.f and 49 of the American Convention, the Commission wishes to reiterate its profound appreciation for the efforts made by the parties and its satisfaction with the achievement of a friendly settlement in this case, based on respect for human rights, and compatible with the object and purpose of the American Convention.

2. By virtue of the considerations and conclusions developed 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 December 21, 2021.

2. To declare the full compliance with clauses *(i) act of acknowledgment of responsibility* and *(iii) workshops with the Ministry of Housing, City and Territory*, of the fifth section of the Friendly Settlement Agreement, in accordance with the analysis contained in this report.

3. To declare pending compliance with clauses *(ii) economic assistance* and *(iv) publication of the Article 49 report*, of the fifth section and the sixth section (compensation measures) of the Friendly Settlement Agreement, in accordance with the analysis contained in this report.

4. To continue with the supervision of the commitments established in clauses *(ii) economic assistance* and *(iv) publication of the article 49 report* of the fifth section and the sixth section (compensation measures) of the agreement, in accordance with the analysis contained in this report. To this end, remind the parties of their commitment to periodically report to the IACHR on compliance.

5. To publish this report and include it in its Annual Report to the OAS General Assembly.

Approved by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights on May 10, 2022. (Signed): Julissa Mantilla Falcón, President; Edgar Stuardo Ralón Orellana, First Vice President; Margarete May Macaulay, Second Vice President; Esmeralda E. Arosemena de Troitiño; Joel Hernández García and Roberta Clarke Members of the Commission.