



Monitoring compliance with Judgments

V. Monitoring compliance with Judgments

A. Summary of the work of monitoring compliance

Monitoring compliance with the Court's Judgments has become one of the most demanding activities of the Court, because each year there is a considerable increase in the number of cases at this stage. Numerous measures of reparation are ordered in each Judgment,⁸⁰ and the Court monitors their implementation, rigorously and continually, until every reparation ordered has been fully complied with. When assessing compliance with each reparation, the Court makes a thorough examination of the way in which the different components are executed, and how they are implemented with regard to each victim who benefits from the measures, because there are numerous victims in most cases. **Currently, 280 cases⁸¹ are at the stage of monitoring compliance, and this entails monitoring 1,492 measures of reparation.**

Both the number of reparations ordered, and also their nature and complexity have an impact on the time a case may remain at the stage of monitoring compliance. Compliance with some measures entails a greater degree of difficulty. Before the Court is able to close a case, the State that has been found internationally responsible must have complied with each and every measure of reparation. Therefore, it is not unusual that, in some cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment, only one measure of reparation is pending⁸² while, in others, numerous reparations remain pending implementation. Consequently, despite the fact that, in many cases, numerous measures have been executed, the Court keeps this stage open until it considers that the State has complied fully with the Judgment.

In the original Judgment the Court requires the State to present an initial report on the implementation of its decisions within one year.⁸³ It then monitors compliance with the Judgment by issuing orders, holding hearings, conducting on-site procedures in the State found responsible, and daily monitoring by means of notes issued by the Court's Secretariat. In 2015, the Secretariat established a unit dedicated exclusively to monitoring compliance with Judgments (the Unit for monitoring compliance with Judgments), in order to follow up more thoroughly on State compliance with the diverse measures of reparation ordered. Until then this task had been divided up among the different working groups in the legal area of the Court's Secretariat, which were also responsible for working on Contentious Cases pending Judgment, following up on Provisional Measures, and developing Advisory Opinions.

80 To understand the wide range of measures ordered by the Court, they can be grouped into the following forms of reparation: measures to guarantee to the victims the right that has been violated; restitution; rehabilitation; satisfaction; search for the whereabouts and/or identification of the remains; guarantees of non-repetition; the obligation to investigate, prosecute and punish, as appropriate, those responsible for the human rights violations; compensation, and reimbursement of costs and expenses.

81 The list of 280 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance includes cases to which the Court had previously applied Article 65 of the American Convention based on non-compliance by the State and in which the situation has not varied.

82 At December 2022, in 23% of the cases at the monitoring stage (64 cases), one or two measures of reparation were pending. Most of these refer to reparations that are complex to execute, such as the obligation to investigate, prosecute and punish, as appropriate, those responsible for the human rights violations; the search for the whereabouts and/or identification of the remains, and guarantees of non-repetition.

83 In addition, in the case of the measures relating to the publication and dissemination of the Judgment, the Court may require the State, regardless of the one-year time frame for presenting its first report, to advise the Court immediately when each publication ordered in the respective Judgment has been made.

In 2022, the Court adopted important changes in the methodology used and work policies for cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment. Judge rapporteurs were established by country, and it was decided to delegate the different procedures (on-site visits and hearings) to them, individually or in commissions, as well as meetings, both during and outside the Court's Sessions. This methodology has the advantage of allowing the Court to conduct a more continuous monitoring of a greater number of cases at that procedural stage than the full Court is able to conduct during its Sessions.

Also, as a policy for this work, the Court considers it essential to conduct monitoring activities in the territory of the States found responsible. To this end, from 2015 to 2022, it has enjoyed the support and collaboration of ten States, and will continue its efforts to maintain this rapprochement with States and victims. In addition, the Court has identified the importance of increasing the dialogue and communication with legislative bodies to provide them with information on the reparations whose execution they can influence. Added to this, the Court considers it important to publicize its Case Law on monitoring compliance and best practices in the implementation of reparations. The objective is for the procedure of monitoring compliance to be as dynamic as possible, bringing the parties together and seeking prompt solutions to ensure that the reparations ordered in the Judgments are complied with fully. The Court has adopted an active approach of supervising and promoting dialogue between the parties to facilitate compliance with its Judgments.

The Court executes this function by monitoring each case individually, and also by the joint monitoring of measures of reparation ordered in Judgments in several cases against the same State. The Court employs this strategy when it has ordered the same or similar reparations in the Judgments in several cases and when compliance with them faces common factors, challenges or obstacles. The joint hearings and monitoring orders have had positive repercussions for those involved in implementing the measures. This joint specialized monitoring mechanism allows the Court to have a greater impact because it can address, at one and the same time, an issue that is common to several cases involving the same State, approaching it comprehensively, instead of having to monitor the same measure in several cases separately. . It also enables the Court to encourage discussion among the different representatives of the victims in each case and results in a more dynamic participation by the State officials responsible for implementing the reparations at the domestic level. In addition, it provides an overview of the advances made and the factors impeding progress in the State concerned, identifies the reparations regarding which a significant dispute exists between the parties, and those to which they can achieve greater agreement and make most progress.

In recent years the information available in the Court's Annual Report and on its website has gradually been increased in order to provide more information on the status of compliance with the reparations ordered in the Judgments delivered by the Inter-American Court, and to give this aspect increased visibility.

In the Case of the website (www.corteidh.or.cr), the home page includes a link to "monitoring compliance with Judgments," which has information on this function of the Court. A link is included to "Cases closed" due to compliance with the reparations https://www.corteidh.or.cr/casos_en_supervision_por_pais_archivados.cfm and another to "Cases at the stage of monitoring compliance" https://www.corteidh.or.cr/casos_en_supervision_por_pais.cfm, which includes a chronological table

of the Judgments delivered, organized by State, with direct links to:

- Judgment establishing reparations;
- orders issued at the stage of monitoring compliance in each case;
- a “Reparations” column that contains links to the “Reparations declared completed” (differentiating those partially completed from those totally complete) and “Reparations pending compliance,” and
- the column: “public documents pursuant to Court Decision 1/19 of March 11, 2019.”

On the last point, it should be mentioned that, since mid-2019, the Court’s website has been publishing the information presented during the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgments that relates to the execution of the guarantees of non-repetition ordered in the Court’s Judgments, and also the *amicus curiae* briefs. In addition, the Court has also decided to publish information on the guarantees of non-repetition presented by “other sources” that are not parties to the international proceedings, or in expert opinions pursuant to the application of Article 69(2) of the Court’s Rules of Procedure.⁸⁴ This is because the Court adopted Decision 1/19 on “Clarifications on the publication of information contained in the files of cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment,” in which it emphasized, among other matters, that compliance with its Judgments could benefit from the involvement of organs, human rights organizations, and domestic courts that, under their terms of reference, could require the corresponding public authorities to execute the measures of reparation ordered in the Judgments, in particular, the guarantees of non-repetition. To this end, it is essential that the Court provide access to information on the implementation of this type of measure of reparation.

During 2022, the Court continued to update the information on the said table on its website, which allows the different users of the Inter-American System to have a simple and flexible tool to consult and to learn about the reparations that the Court is monitoring and those that have already been executed by the States, and to obtain updated information on the implementation status of the guarantees of non-repetition.

In the course of 2022, the Inter-American Court held **21 hearings in 26 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance:**

- **17 hearings** were held to receive updated and detailed information from the States concerned on implementation of the measures of reparation ordered, together with the observations of the victims’ representatives and the Inter-American Commission. Six of the hearings were virtual and eleven in-person. Fourteen of the hearings were private, while the other three were public. One of the hearings was held to jointly monitor three cases concerning El Salvador,⁸⁵ while the other 16

⁸⁴ Article 69(2) of the Court’s Rules of Procedure establishes: “The Court may require relevant information on the case from other sources of information in order to evaluate compliance. To that end, it may also request the expert opinions or reports it considers appropriate.”

⁸⁵ Joint public hearing for the Cases of the Serrano Cruz Sisters, Contreras et al., and Rochac Hernández et al. v. El Salvador, on monitoring compliance with Judgments, held virtually.

hearings monitored individual cases concerning Argentina,⁸⁶ Ecuador,⁸⁷ Guatemala,⁸⁸ Honduras,⁸⁹ Paraguay,⁹⁰ Peru⁹¹ and Uruguay.⁹² Five of the hearings involving cases concerning Argentina and the hearing in the case concerning Uruguay were held in the territory of the respective State.

- **1 hearing** was held on a request for Provisional Measures presented in two cases regarding Peru⁹³ that are at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment. That hearing was held virtually and was public.
- **1 hearing** was held to receive information and observations on the implementation of the Provisional Measures and the State's request to lift them, in a case regarding Panama⁹⁴ that is at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment. This hearing was private and held in the territory of the State.
- **1 hearing** was held to receive information and observations on the implementation of the Provisional Measures and the State's request to lift them, and also on monitoring compliance with the obligation to investigate, prosecute and, as appropriate, punish those responsible in two cases regarding Guatemala.⁹⁵
- **1 hearing** was held on a request for Provisional Measures presented in six cases regarding Guatemala⁹⁶ that are at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment. The hearing was held virtually and was private.

Regarding orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment, during 2022, the Court or its President issued **58 orders**. Of these, **47 orders** were issued by the Court to monitor compliance with Judgments delivered in **56 cases**⁹⁷ and to monitor the implementation of the Provisional Measures ordered in one case. The other **11 orders** were issued by the President of the Court: one of them to require urgent measures in a case at the monitoring stage, which was subsequently ratified by the Court as Provisional Measures, and **10 orders** declaring compliance with the reimbursements to the Victims' Legal Assistance Fund required by the Court in its Judgments or orders.

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- 86 Private hearings on monitoring compliance for: Cases of Mendoza et al., Bulacio, Fernández Prieto and Tumbeiro, Torres Millacura et al. and López et al. v. Argentina, held in person during the visit of the Court's delegation to Buenos Aires Argentina, and Private hearings on monitoring compliance for: Cases of Mendoza et al., Bulacio, and Torres Millacura, held virtually as a follow-up to the hearings held during that visit.
- 87 Public hearing on monitoring compliance for: Case of Tibi v. Ecuador, held virtually.
- 88 Private hearings on monitoring compliance for: Cases of the Human Rights Defender, and Bámaca Velásquez v. Guatemala, held virtually, and Public hearing on monitoring compliance for: Case of Molina Theissen v. Guatemala, held virtually.
- 89 Private hearing on Monitoring Compliance for: Case of Pacheco León et al. v. Honduras, held virtually.
- 90 Private hearing on Monitoring Compliance for: Case of the Yakyé Axa Indigenous Community v. Paraguay, held virtually.
- 91 Private hearing on Monitoring Compliance for: Case of J. v. Peru, held virtually.
- 92 Private hearing on Monitoring Compliance for: Case of Gelman v. Uruguay, held in person in Colonia, Uruguay, during the Court's 153rd special session, which took place in that country.
- 93 Public hearing on the request for Provisional Measures in the Cases of Barrios Altos, and La Cantuta v. Peru.
- 94 Private hearing to monitor the implementation of Provisional Measures in the Case of Vélez Lóor v. Panama.
- 95 Private hearing on Provisional Measures and Monitoring Compliance in the Cases of Ruiz Fuentes et al., and Valenzuela Ávila v. Guatemala.
- 96 Private hearing on the request for Provisional Measures in the Cases of Bámaca Velásquez, Maritza Urrutia, the Plan de Sánchez Massacre, Chitay Nech et al., the Río Negro Massacres, and Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar") v. Guatemala, held virtually.
- 97 In order to: assess the degree of compliance with the reparations ordered; request detailed information on the measures taken to comply with certain measures of reparation; urge the States to comply and guide them on compliance with the measures of reparation ordered; give instruction for compliance, and clarify aspects on which there was a dispute between the parties regarding the execution of the reparations, all of this in order to ensure full and effective implementation of its decisions.

The orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment issued by the Court in 2022 had different contents and purposes:

- To monitor compliance in individual cases of all or several reparations ordered in a Judgment,⁹⁸ as well as reimbursement of the Victims' Legal Assistance Fund of the Court;
- To close two cases following full compliance with the reparations ordered;
- To rule on six requests for Provisional Measures presented in relation to twelve cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment and, as appropriate, to monitor the measures of reparation that those requests refer to;
- To monitor the implementation of the Provisional Measures ordered in one case at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment.

In addition to monitoring by these orders and hearings, during 2022, the Commission and the parties were asked to provide information or observations in notes sent by the Court's Secretariat, on the instructions of the Court or its President, in 176 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment.

In 2022, the Court received 426 reports and attachments from the States in 183 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment. Additionally, over the course of the year, the Court received 483 briefs with observations from either the victims or their legal representatives, or from the Inter-American Commission in 180 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment. All these briefs were promptly forwarded to the parties.

Also, during 2022, the Court continued to implement the mechanism of joint monitoring with regard to the following measures of reparation:

- The adaptation of domestic law with regard to the right to appeal a Judgment before a higher judge or court in two cases against Argentina;
- The provision of medical and psychological treatment to the victims in nine cases against Colombia;
- The search for the whereabouts or identification of remains in six cases against Colombia;
- Guarantees of non-repetition addressed at the search for the whereabouts of missing children in three cases against El Salvador;
- The obligation to investigate, prosecute and punish, as appropriate, those responsible for gross human rights violations in 14 cases against Guatemala;
- Guarantees of non-repetition addressed at the investigation with due diligence of femicide and other crimes of violence against women, as well as to prevent and eradicate gender-based discrimination against women in two cases against Guatemala;
- Guarantees of non-repetition in relation to creating the conditions to ensure the fundamental rights of prison inmates, ordered in two cases against Honduras;

⁹⁸ In 2022, the Court declared full compliance and partial compliance or progress in compliance in the case of 78 measures of reparation. It also declared that the monitoring of 2 reparations had concluded.

- Measures to guarantee the use and enjoyment of the traditional lands of two Garifuna communities and to create appropriate mechanisms to regulate the land registration system in order to avoid violations of rural property, in two cases against Honduras;
- The adaptation of domestic law to international standards and those of the Convention with regard to the guarantee of an ordinary judge in relation to the military criminal Jurisdiction in four cases against Mexico;
- Guarantees of non-repetition addressed at investigating and providing attention in Cases of sexual violence against women with due diligence and with a gender and ethnic perspective, in two cases against Mexico;
- The payment of compensation and/or reimbursement of costs and expenses in five cases against Peru in which these are the only measures pending;
- The search for the whereabouts of disappeared persons or the identification of their remains in eleven cases against Peru;
- The measures relating to providing scholarships in seven cases against Peru, and
- The obligation to investigate, prosecute and punish those responsible for gross human rights violations in two cases against Peru, specifically in relation to the pardon granted "on humanitarian grounds" to Alberto Fujimori Fujimori, who had been found criminally responsible for the gross violations in those cases.

B. Visits and hearings concerning cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment during 2022

During 2022, the Inter-American Court held 21 hearings in 26 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance. Of these, 7 private hearings were held in person away from the Court's seat, in the territory of the States responsible for the violations declared in the Judgments. Those hearings were held in Panama, Uruguay and Argentina. The other 14 hearings were held virtually during the Court's Regular Sessions; of these, 10 were private and 4 were public.

B.1. Visits and hearings in the territory of the responsible States

Starting in 2015, the Court has implemented the important initiative of conducting visits and holding hearings on monitoring compliance in the territory of the responsible States. However, this requires the acquiescence of those States. This type of procedure has the advantage of enabling the Court to directly ascertain conditions in relation to the execution of the measures, as well as ensuring greater participation for the victims, their representatives, and the different state officials and authorities directly responsible for executing the diverse reparations ordered in the Judgment, and an increased willingness to make commitments addressed at the prompt execution of the reparations. It also provides an opportunity to establish direct talks between the parties in order to obtain specific commitments. In addition, these activities in the territory of the responsible States represent an opportunity for the Court to hold meetings with different state authorities in order to contribute to compliance with its decisions.

These procedures can be conducted during Sessions held by the Court away from its seat or during visits to the States made by the Court, a delegation from the Court, or a judge, in order to monitor compliance with Judgments.

Between 2015 and 2019 it was possible to conduct procedures and hearings in Argentina, Costa Rica, Colombia, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Mexico, Panama and Paraguay,⁹⁹ based on significant collaboration by those States. During 2020 and 2021, this type of activity had to be suspended because of travel restrictions due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

In 2022, the Court received the consent and collaboration of the States of Panama, Uruguay and Argentina to conduct monitoring activities in their territory.

B.1.i PANAMA: On-site visit and hearing to monitor the implementation of Provisional Measures in the Case of Vélez Lóor



• Background to the implementation of the Provisional Measures

On March 16, 17 and 18, 2022, a delegation from the Inter-American Court conducted an on-site visit and held a private hearing in Panama to monitor the Provisional Measures required by the Court in an order of July 29, 2020, and also to obtain the necessary information to rule on the State's request to lift the measures. The measures had been ordered to provide effective protection to the rights to health, personal integrity and life of individuals in the La Peñita and Lajas Blancas Migrant Reception Centers in the province of Darién, Republic of Panama. Specifically, the Court ordered Panama to "ensure, immediately and effectively, access to essential health services, without discrimination, for all those in the [said] Migrant Reception Centers, [...] including early detection and treatment of COVID-19."

⁹⁹ In 2015, a visit and a hearing took place in Panama, in the territory of the Ipetí and Piriati Communities of the Emberá of Bayano, on monitoring compliance with the Judgment in the Case of the Emberá of Bayano. That same year, a hearing was held in Honduras to monitor, jointly, compliance with the Judgments in six cases relating to: (i) prison conditions; training for officials, and record of persons detained; (ii) protection of human rights defenders, particularly environmental defenders, and (iii) obligation to investigate, prosecute and punish, as appropriate, the human rights violations. In 2016, the Court held two monitoring hearings in Mexico in relation to the Cases of Radilla Pacheco, and of Cabrera García and Montiel Flores. In 2017, on-site visits were made in Guatemala in relation to the Cases of the Plan de Sánchez, and Río Negro Massacres and, in Paraguay, visits were made to the Yakyé Axa, Sawhoyamaya and Xákmok Kásek indigenous communities, and monitoring hearings on those three cases, and also the Case of the Juvenile Re-education Institute, were held in Asunción. In 2018, an on-site visit was made to El Salvador in relation to the Case of the Massacres of El Mozote and neighboring places, together with a procedure in the Court in charge of the criminal investigation. In 2019, hearings on monitoring compliance were held in Argentina and Colombia; the Court also visited a new health center of the Costa Rican Social Security Institute that provides IVF treatment.

The Court's delegation for the visit and hearing was composed of the President of the Court, Judge Ricardo C. Pérez Manrique, the Vice President at the time, Judge Humberto Antonio Sierra Porto, and Judge Nancy Hernández López. In addition, the Court's Registrar, Pablo Saavedra Alessandri, the Deputy Registrar, Romina I. Sijniensky, and the Adviser to the President formed part of the delegation.

- **On-site visit to the province of Darién**

On March 17, 2022, the Court delegation visited the province of Darién to verify, on-site and directly, the level of implementation of the Provisional Measures. A large State delegation took part in this visit, including senior officials of several ministries and public institutions that were relevant for implementation of the measures. Participants included: the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Minister of Public Security, the Minister of Health, the adviser to the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Director and Deputy Director of International Legal Affairs and Treaties of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Director of the National Border Service, the Director of the National Migration Service, the National Director of International Affairs and Technical Cooperation of the Ministry of Health, and the First Prosecutor for Organized Crime. In addition, a lawyer from the IACHR Secretariat and CEJIL lawyers also participated, on behalf of the beneficiaries. Furthermore, in application of Article 27(8) of the Court's Rules of Procedure, the participation of the Panamanian Ombudsman was requested as a source of information other than that provided by the State as a party to the proceedings.

The Court's delegation visited:

- The receiving community of Bajo Chiquito, which is one of the places migrants entering Panama reach after enduring great hardships while crossing the Darién Gap on the border between Colombia and Panama.
- The Lajas Blancas Migrant Reception Center set up by the State while the Provisional Measures were in force to accommodate those suffering from COVID-19 and those suspected of having been infected in different areas.
- The San Vicente Migrant Reception Center, which was inaugurated by the State while the measures were in force to accommodate some of the migrants who enter Panama through the Darién Gap.

In addition, during these visits, the Court's delegation was able to ask pertinent questions and interview migrants from different countries. It also observed the fundamental work and cooperation provided by the different United Nations agencies and other international organizations in the area.

Hearing on implementation of Provisional Measures

On March 18, 2022, a private hearing was held in Panama City on implementation of the Provisional Measures and the State's request to lift them. The purpose of the hearing was to enable the State, the beneficiaries' representatives, the Commission and the Panamanian Ombudsman – the latter as "other sources of information" under Article 27(8) of the Court's Rules of Procedure – to refer to and to supplement the information received during the previous day's visits.

Official meetings

In addition to the jurisdictional activities, the Court's delegation held a formal meeting with the Minister and the Vice Minister for Foreign Affairs. The delegation also met with the President and the Vice President of the Supreme Court of Justice, as well as the President of the Third Administrative and Labor Chamber.

B.1.ii URUGUAY

1. Hearing in the Case of Gelman v. Uruguay



On October 20, 2022, during the 153rd Regular Session which took place in Uruguay, the Court held a private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment in the Case of Gelman v. Uruguay. The purpose was to receive from the State updated information on compliance with seven measures of reparation that remained pending in that case: the obligation to investigate, prosecute and, eventually, punish those responsible for the facts of the case; the search for and discovery of the whereabouts of María Claudia García Iruretagoyena, or her mortal remains, and also various guarantees of non-repetition, inter alia: the guarantee that the Law on the Expiry of the Punitive Claims of the State will never again represent an obstacle to the investigation of gross human rights violations committed during the dictatorship; the implementation of a permanent program of human rights training for agents of the Public Prosecution Service and judges of the Uruguayan Judiciary; the adoption of pertinent measures to guarantee technical and systematized access to information on the gross human rights violations that took place during the dictatorship contained in the State's archives; the creation of an "Interministerial committee responsible for expediting the investigations to clarify the fate of

those who disappeared between 1973 and 1985, and the adoption of a protocol for the collection and identification of the remains of disappeared persons. The purpose of the hearing was also to receive the observations of the victims' representatives and the opinion of the Inter-American Commission in this regard.

Additionally, in application of Article 69(2) of the Court's Rules of Procedure, the National Human Rights Institution and Uruguayan Ombudsman's Office (INDDHH) provided an oral report during the hearing in which it presented information it considered relevant, within its terms of reference, on its contribution to compliance with the reparations ordered in this case in relation to the search for and discovery of María Claudia García or her mortal remains and to guarantee technical and systematized access to information on the gross human rights violations that took place during the dictatorship contained in the State's archives.

2. Meeting in the Case of Barbani Duarte et al. v. Uruguay

On October 11, 2022, during the 153rd Regular Session which took place in Uruguay, delegated by the Court, Judge Patricia Pérez Goldberg held a private meeting with the State of Uruguay and members of the arbitration tribunal to try and reach an agreement on the fees that the latter would receive for the executing the work assigned by the Inter-American Court. Following up on this meeting, Judge Pérez Goldberg subsequently held a virtual meeting on December 12, 2022, during which an agreement was reached.

B.1.iii ARGENTINA: Hearings and meetings on Compliance with Judgments

From October 24 to 26, 2022, delegated by the Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López visited Buenos Aires, Argentina, to hold private hearings on monitoring compliance with Judgments, to meet with different state authorities, and to take part in academic activities. Judge Hernández López was accompanied by the Registrar of the Court and the Coordinator of the Secretariat's Unit for monitoring compliance with Judgments.



- Hearings on monitoring compliance with Judgments

From October 24 to 26, 2022, five private hearings on monitoring compliance with Judgments were held in the following cases concerning Argentina: Mendoza et al., Bulacio, Fernández Prieto and Tumbeiro, Torres Millacura et al., and López et al. These took place at the headquarters of the National Memory Archive, located in the Space for the Memory and for the Promotion and Defense of Human Rights (formerly ESMA).

1. Case of Mendoza et al. v. Argentina

During the hearing held on October 24, 2022, nine of the reparations ordered in the Judgment were monitored. These included: measures of health rehabilitation, and educational or formal training opportunities for the victims, and also several guarantees of non-repetition related to adaptation of the Argentine juvenile criminal regime to international standards, so that the provisions of Law No. 22,278 on the determination of criminal sanctions for children, which were contrary to the American Convention and the Convention on the Rights of the Child, are no longer in force; design and implementation of public policies for the prevention of juvenile crime; dissemination of the rights of the child, and implementation of human rights training programs for prison personnel and judges with competence for offenses committed by children.

During the hearing, the victim, Lucas Matías Mendoza, was heard in person and he described his requests concerning implementation of the measures of reparation ordered in his favor. Public defenders from the Public Defense Service, who represent the victims in the international proceedings also took part in the hearing, together with lawyers from the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission. The State was represented by a delegation that included authorities and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, and the National Human Rights Secretariat.

At the end of the hearing, Judge Hernández López called the parties to a virtual private hearing on November 25, 2022, in order to provide a more continuous follow-up to some of the reparations being monitored and to obtain additional information that the State offered to provide.

2. Case of Bulacio v. Argentina

During the hearing held on October 24, 2022, compliance was monitored with the guarantee of non-repetition relating to the adaptation of domestic law to the standards of the Convention on issues related to arrests without a court order or a situation of flagrante delicto, and to detention conditions, particularly of children.

The Centro de Estudios Legales y Sociales (CELS) took part in the hearing in its capacity as the representative of the victims. Lawyers from the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission also participated. The State was represented by authorities and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, the National Human Rights Secretariat, and the Ministry of Security.

At the end of the hearing, Judge Hernández López called the parties to a virtual private hearing on November 25, 2022, in order to provide a more continuous follow-up to the implementation of the said guarantee of non-repetition and to obtain additional information that the State offered to provide. Also, to know the results of the meeting that the State would soon be holding with the victims' representatives on actions to be taken to comply with this measure.

3. Case of Fernández Prieto and Tumbeiro v. Argentina

During the hearing held on October 24, 2022, three guarantees of non-repetition were monitored. They related to: the adaption of domestic laws that permit stopping and searching vehicles, or body searches, without a court order to the relevant standards of the Convention; the preparation and publication of

statistics on arrests and searches, and human rights training for the Police, the Public Prosecution Service and the Judiciary.

Public defenders from the National Public Defense Service, who provide the victims with legal representation in the international proceedings, took part in the hearing. Lawyers from the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission also participated. The State was represented by authorities and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, the National Human Rights Secretariat, and the Ministry of Security.

4. Case of Torres Millacura et al. v. Argentina

During the hearing held on October 24, 2022, four measures of reparation ordered in the Judgment were monitored, including: the obligation to investigate, prosecute and punish, as appropriate, those responsible for the facts of the case and to conduct an effective search for Mr. Torres Millacura, whose whereabouts have been unknown for the past 19 years.

The victims, María Millacura and Fabiola Valeria Torres, respectively mother and sister of Iván Torres Millacura, were heard in person during the hearing. They expressed their views on compliance with the reparations, fundamentally demanding a search for the whereabouts of Iván Torres Millacura. The victims' representative, Alejandra Gonza from Global Rights Advocacy also took part in the hearing and validated the presence of lawyers from the Colectivo Yopoi and the National Public Defense Service. Lawyers from the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission also participated. The State was represented by authorities and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, the National Human Rights Secretariat, and the Ministry of Security.

Following the hearing, the judge called the parties to a virtual private hearing on November 25, 2022, in order to provide a more continuous follow-up on the reparation concerning the search for the whereabouts of Iván Torres.

5. Case of López et al. v. Argentina

During the hearing held on October 26, 2022, two measures of reparation ordered in the Judgment were monitored, one of which was the guarantee of non-repetition related to the State's obligation to adopt administrative, legislative or judicial measures to regulate the transfer of prisoners who have been convicted in keeping with the American Convention and the treaty-based standards described in the Judgment.

Gustavo L. Vítale and Fernando Luis Diez, the victims' legal representatives in the international proceedings took part in the hearing. Lawyers from the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission also participated. The State was represented by authorities and officials from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, International Trade and Worship, the National Human Rights Secretariat, and the Under-Secretariat for Prison Affairs of the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights.

- Meeting in the National Congress



On October 25, 2022, a meeting was held in the Argentine National Congress during which the delegation from the Inter-American Court were able to converse with a group of senators on the implementation of seven guarantees of non-repetition that involve the adoption of domestic laws or their amendment ordered in the Judgments in the Cases of Bulacio, Fornerón and daughter, Mendoza et al., López et al., Indigenous Communities of the Lhaka Honhat Association, and Fernández Prieto and Tumbeiro.¹⁰⁰ This meeting was the first occasion on which members of the Inter-American Court and its Secretariat have been received by members of a State legislature to discuss compliance with specific reparations ordered by the international Court.

Among others, the meeting was attended by Senator Óscar Isidro Parilli, President of the Senate Justice and Criminal Affairs Committee; Martín Fresneda, Director of the Senate Human Rights Observatory, and a group of senators who make up the Senate's Rights and Guarantees Committee, and its Justice and Criminal Affairs Committee, as well as various Senate authorities.

¹⁰⁰ These guarantees of non-repetition relate to adaptation of domestic law to the parameters of the Convention on issues such as: the detention of children without a court order or a situation of flagrante delicto; detention conditions of children; reforms to the criminal regime for minors; classification of the sale of children as a crime; arrests and searches; the guarantee of the right to appeal a Judgment before a high judge or court; the right to indigenous community property, and regulation of the place for serving a sentence and transfers of prisoners who have been convicted to places that allow contact with their families, lawyers and judges responsible for execution of sentence to be guaranteed.

The work already executed by the Senate Human Rights Observatory is particularly important by identifying the reparations ordered by the Inter-American Court and promoting compliance with them, particularly in the Cases of Fornerón and Lhaka Honhat.

During the meeting, both Judge Hernández López and the members of the National Congress emphasized the importance of the Executive's bill to classify the sale of children as a crime. This is currently being processed by the legislature and relates to compliance with a guarantee of non-repetition ordered in the Case of Fornerón and daughter. In addition, the relevance for compliance with the Judgment in several Cases of the implementation of article 358 of the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure was highlighted. This establishes causes for contesting a criminal conviction in order to guarantee the right to appeal the Judgment before a higher judge or court.

- Meeting with the Public Prosecution Service



On October 25, 2022, a meeting was held with the Public Prosecution Service during which the Court's delegation was received by the Attorney General a.i., Eduardo Ezequiel Casal, and was able to converse with authorities and officials of the Public Prosecution Service and the prosecutors assigned to investigations and proceedings addressed at the identification of those responsible for human rights violations to the detriment of the victims in the Cases of Garrido and Baigorria, Torres Millacura et al., and Acosta Martínez et al., as well as in relation to the search for the whereabouts of the victims of forced disappearance in the first two cases.

The following officials, among others, took part in the meeting: the Attorney General a.i., Eduardo Ezequiel Casal; Juan Manuel Olima Espel, Secretary for Institutional Coordination of the Attorney General's Office; the Head and the secretaries of the Office for the Prosecution of Institutional Violence (PROCUVIN), Alberto Adrián María Gentili, Emiliano Decanini and Gabriel Laino, and the assistant prosecutor of the 10th National Criminal and Correctional Prosecutor's Office, Juan José Taboada Areu. In addition, the following officials took part in the meeting virtually: the head of the 2nd Federal Prosecutor's Office of Mendoza, Fernando Gabriel Alcaraz Miguez, and the substitute prosecutors of the Federal Prosecutor's Office and

of the Prosecutor General's Office before the Federal Oral Court of Comodoro Rivadavia, Silvina Ávila and Mariano Sánchez, respectively. The State's deputy agent for cases before the Court, Gabriela Kletzel, Director of International Legal Affairs involving Human Rights of the National Human Rights Secretariat also attended the meeting.

The Court's delegation underscored the importance of this type of meeting, as well as the progress made in the investigations, and expressed its gratitude for the willingness of the institution to continue working in conjunction with the Inter-American Court and with the other state entities involved in the investigation and prosecution of the human rights violations committed in those three cases, as well as in the search for the whereabouts of the victims of the forced disappearances perpetrated in 1990 and 2003, of Garrido and Baigorria, and of Torres Millacura, respectively.

- **Meeting with the Children's Ombudsperson**

The Judge held a meeting with Marisa Graham, Children's Ombudsperson, and Facundo Hernández, Deputy Ombudsperson. A general discussion was held on the work of protection and promotion carried out by that national institution, as well as on the role that it could play – within its terms of reference – in the implementation of the guarantees of non-repetition that are pending compliance in cases involving Argentina, above all the adaptation of domestic law concerning the rights of the child.

- **Official meetings**

During the visit, Judge Hernández López also held official meetings with the Secretary for Human Rights, Horacio Pietragalla Corti, and with the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Pablo Anselmo Tettamanti.

- **Other activities**

On October 26, 2022, Judge Hernández López and the Coordinator of the Secretariat's Unit for monitoring compliance with Judgments met with Remo Carlotto, Executive Director of the MERCOSUR Institute for Public Policies on Human Rights, and Javier Palummo, Head of the Institute's Research and Information Management Department. Based on the Institute's focus on strengthening public policies on human rights and its goals in this regard, during the meeting an initial approach was made to possible lines of cooperation with the Court and the States involving training aimed at compliance with the reparations ordered by the Court that call for the implementation of public policies.

The visit also allowed the Court's delegation to take part in an academic activity,¹⁰¹ and make a guided visit to the Museum and Site of Memory ESMA, located in the building in which the Clandestine Center of Detention, Torture and Extermination of the Naval School of Mechanical Engineering (ESMA) functioned from 1976 to 1983.

¹⁰¹ Seminar on persons deprived of liberty: challenges for criminal justice in relation to the standards of the IACtHR, organized by the Inter-American Court, together with the Public Defense Service and the Federal Criminal Cassation Chamber. The Court was represented by Judge Nancy Hernández López, the Registrar Pablo Saavedra Alessandri and the Deputy Registrar Romina I. Sijniensky.

B.2. Virtual hearings

1. Joint hearing for the Cases of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta v. Peru

On April 1, 2022, during its 147th Regular Session, the Court held a public hearing on the request for Provisional Measures presented by the representatives of the victims in the Cases of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta, who asked the Court to require the State “to refrain from adopting measures aimed at guaranteeing the impunity of the persons convicted in these cases” and that “[i]f [the State] ordered the release of [Alberto] Fujimori Fujimori, [the Court] should issue a decision establishing that this was null and void based on its Case Law and the decision of May 30, 2018, in the cases in reference.” The hearing was held to obtain information from the victims’ representatives on the request for Provisional Measures and to receive the corresponding information and observations of the State and the opinion of the IACHR, in order to provide the Court with more evidence on which to rule.

2. Case of the Yakye Axa Indigenous Community v. Paraguay

On April 7, 2022, during its 147th Regular Session, the Court held a private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment. The hearing was held to receive information from the State on compliance with two measures of reparation. Regarding the reparation concerning the handing over of traditional territory to the members of the Yakye Axa Indigenous Community, updated information was requested on: the titling of the alternative lands in favor of the Community; the progress made or the conclusion of the construction of the access road to the alternative lands, including the work schedule, the availability of budgetary resources, and the date set to guarantee that everything necessary has been accomplished for the Yakye Axa Community to be able to settle on those lands. In addition, updated information was requested on the provision of the necessary basic goods and services for the subsistence of the members of the community while they are landless. The purpose of the hearing was also to receive the corresponding observations of the victims’ representatives and opinion of the IACHR.

3. Case of the Human Rights Defender et al. v. Guatemala

On April 7, 2022, during its 147th Regular Session, the Court held a private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment. The hearing was held to receive updated information from the State on compliance with the measures of reparation relating to: individualize, identify and punish, as appropriate, the masterminds and perpetrators of the facts related to the death of A.A., and the threats suffered by his family members, and examine possible investigative and procedural irregularities related to the facts and, as appropriate, sanction the conduct of the corresponding public servants; provide the psychological or psychiatric treatment that the victims require, and present annual reports on the actions taken to implement, within a reasonable time, an effective public policy for the protection of human rights defenders. The purpose of the hearing was also to receive the corresponding observations of the victims’ representatives and opinion of the IACHR.

4. Case of Bámaca Velásquez v. Guatemala

On May 24, 2022, during its 148th Regular Session, the Court held a private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment. The hearing was held to receive updated information from the State on

compliance with the measures of reparation relating to: locate, identify and return the remains of Efraín Bámaca Velásquez; investigate the facts that gave rise to the violations in this case, identify and, as appropriate, punish those responsible, and adopt the necessary legislative or other measures to adapt Guatemalan laws to international human rights laws and humanitarian law, and to give full effect to those laws in the domestic sphere, pursuant to Article 2 of the American Convention on Human Rights. The purpose of the hearing was also to receive the corresponding observations of the victims' representatives and opinion of the IACHR.

5. Case of Pacheco León et al. v. Honduras

On May 24, 2022, during its 148th Regular Session, the Court held a private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment. The hearing was held to receive updated information from the State on compliance with the measures of reparation relating to: (a) continue the investigation in order to individualize, prosecute and punish, as appropriate, those responsible for the facts of this case, and investigate, through the competent public entities, the reasons for the procedural delay in the case and, if pertinent, the officials involved in the investigation and, following due proceedings, apply the corresponding administrative, disciplinary or criminal sanctions to those found responsible; (b) establish a protocol for a diligent investigation, and (c) set up a mandatory permanent human rights training program or course for officials that includes, among other topics, standards for a diligent investigation and technical aspects in Cases of politically-motivated murders, in order to prevent facts such as those that occurred in this case being repeated and constituting elements that perpetuate impunity.

The purpose of the hearing was also to receive the corresponding observations of the victims' representatives and opinion of the IACHR.

6. Joint hearing for the Cases of Ruiz Fuentes et al., and Valenzuela Ávila v. Guatemala

On May 24, 2022, during its 148th Regular Session, the Court held a joint private hearing for these two Guatemalan cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment. The hearing was held to receive information and observations on the implementation of the provisions measures and the State's request to lift them, as well as on monitoring compliance with the obligation to investigate, prosecute and punish, as appropriate, those responsible for the violations committed to the detriment of Hugo Humberto Ruiz Fuentes and Tirso Román Valenzuela.

7. Joint hearing for the Cases of Bámaca Velásquez, Maritza Urrutia, Plan de Sánchez Massacre, Chitay Nech et al., Río Negro Massacres, and Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar") v. Guatemala

On September 6, 2022, during its 151st Regular Session, the Court held a joint private hearing for six Guatemalan cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment. The hearing was convened by the President of the Inter-American Court in his order on urgent measures adopted on July 11, 2022, so that "the Court [could] obtain further information before ruling on the request for Provisional Measures" presented by the victims' representatives in these six cases in favor of Elena Gregoria Sut Ren, head prosecutor of the Guatemalan Human Rights Prosecution Service and her family, and also to receive the corresponding observations of the victims' representatives and opinion of the IACHR.

8. Joint hearing for the Cases of the Serrano Cruz Sisters, Contreras et al., and Rochac Hernández et al. v. El Salvador

On October 6, 2022, during its 152nd Regular Session, the Court held a private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment. The hearing was divided into two parts.

The purpose of the first part was to receive updated information from the State on compliance with the guarantees of non-repetition relating to: (i) the functioning of a national commission to search for young people who disappeared when they were children during the internal conflict, and participation of civil society; (ii) the creation of a genetic information system that allows genetic data to be obtained and conserved and that will help to clarify and determine the filiation of the disappeared children and their family members, and their identification, and (iii) the adoption of pertinent and satisfactory measures to guarantee to agents of justice, and to Salvadoran society, the public, technical and systematized access to the archives that contain useful and relevant information for the investigation of cases opened into human rights violations during the armed conflict.

The second part of the hearing concerned compliance with the measures of reparation relating to the search for the whereabouts and obligation to investigate: to conduct a genuine search for the victims who disappeared during the armed conflict when they were children, in which every effort is made to determine their whereabouts, as well as to adopt the appropriate measures to restore their identity, and to investigate the facts in order to identify, prosecute and punish, as appropriate, all those responsible for the forced disappearance of the victims in the three cases.

9. Case of J. v. Peru

On October 6, 2022, during its 152nd Regular Session, the Court held a private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment. The hearing was held to receive updated information from the State on compliance with the Measures of Reparation ordered in the Judgment relating to: open and conduct effectively the criminal investigation into the acts that violated the personal integrity of J., to determine the possible criminal responsibilities and, as appropriate, effectively apply the sanctions and consequences established by law; deliver to J. the amount established for the concept of expenses due to psychological or psychiatric treatment, so that she may receive this care in her place of residence; ensure that, in the proceedings against J., all the requirements of due process of law are observed, with full guarantees of a hearing and defense for the accused; pay the amounts established as compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage, and reimburse the sums established for costs and expenses. The purpose of the hearing was also to receive the corresponding observations of the victims' representatives and opinion of the IACHR.

10. Case of Molina Theissen v. Guatemala

On November 24, 2022, during its 154th Regular Session, the Court held a private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment. The hearing was held to receive updated information from the State on compliance with the measures of reparation relating to: locate and return the mortal remains of Marco Antonio Molina Theissen to his family; investigate the facts of the case effectively in order to identify, prosecute and punish the masterminds and perpetrators of the forced disappearance of Marco Antonio Molina Theissen; establish an expeditious procedure that

allows a declaration of absence and presumption of death due to forced disappearance to be obtained, and adopt the necessary administrative, legislative and any other measures to create a system of genetic information that permits clarifying and determining the filiation of disappeared children and their identification. The purpose of the hearing was also to receive the corresponding observations of the victims' representatives and opinion of the IACHR.

11. Case of Tibi v. Ecuador

On November 24, 2022, during its 154th Regular Session, the Court held a virtual private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment. The hearing was held to receive updated information from the State on compliance with two measures of reparation: investigate the facts of this case effectively in order to identify, prosecute and punish all the perpetrators of the violations committed to the detriment of Daniel Tibi, and establish an education and training program for members of the judiciary, the Public Prosecution Service and police and prison personnel, including medical, psychiatric and psychological personnel, on the principles and norms for the protection of human rights in the treatment of prisoners. The purpose of the hearing was also to receive the corresponding observations of the victims' representatives and opinion of the IACHR.

12. Case of Bulacio v. Argentina (13) Case of Torres Millacura et al. v. Argentina and (14) Case of Mendoza et al.

On November 25, 2022, during the 154th Regular Session, delegated by the Court, Judge Nancy Hernández López held three virtual private hearings on monitoring compliance with Judgment in the Cases of Bulacio, Torres Millacura et al. and Mendoza et al., in order to ensure a continuous monitoring of the commitments made and actions described at the hearings held in October 2022 during the visit to Buenos Aires, Argentina, by the judge and officials of the Court's Secretariat.

A. Orders issued in cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment in 2022

In 2022, the Court or its President issued 58 orders in cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment. The 47 orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment adopted by the Court to monitor the implementation of all or several reparations ordered in the Judgment in each case are available [here](#). The other 11, concerning compliance with reimbursements to the Victims' Legal Assistance Fund are available [here](#), while those concerning the adoption of urgent measures issued by the President of the Court are available [here](#).

The orders are described below, in chronological order of issue, and in categories according to their content and purpose.

C.1 Orders on monitoring compliance with Judgment**Orders of the Court on monitoring compliance with Judgment:**

1. Cases of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta v. Peru. Order of March 30, 2022.
2. Case of Moya Solís v. Peru. Order of April 5, 2022.
3. Case of Casa Nina v. Peru. Order of April 5, 2022.
4. Case of Ximenes Lopes v. Brazil. Order of April 5, 2022.
5. Case of Poblete Vilches et al. v. Chile. Order of April 5, 2022.
6. Case of Cuscul Pivaral et al. v. Guatemala. Order of April 5, 2022.
7. Case of Azul Rojas Marín et al. v. Peru. Order of April 5, 2022.
8. Case of Martínez Esquivia v. Colombia. Order of April 5, 2022.
9. Case of Carvajal Carvajal et al. v. Colombia. Order of April 5, 2022.
10. Case of the Ituango Massacres v. Colombia. Order of April 5, 2022.
11. Cases of Tarazona Arrieta et al., Canales Huapaya et al., Wong Ho Wing, Zegarra Marín, and Lagos del Campo v. Peru. Order of April 5, 2022.
12. Case of the Women Victims of Sexual Torture in Atenco v. Mexico. Order of April 5, 2022.
13. Case of Flor Freire v. Ecuador. Order of April 5, 2022.
14. Case of Rochac Hernández et al. v. El Salvador. Order of April 5, 2022.
15. Cases of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta v. Peru. Order of April 7, 2022.
16. Case of Pacheco León et al. v. Honduras. Order of May 12, 2022.
17. Case of V.R.P., V.P.C. et al. v. Nicaragua. Order of May 12, 2022.
18. Case of Jenkins v. Argentina. Order of May 12, 2022.
19. Case of Omeara Carrascal et al. v. Colombia. Order of May 12, 2022.
20. Case of Martínez Coronado v. Guatemala. Order of May 12, 2022.
21. Case of the La Rochela Massacre v. Colombia. Order of May 23, 2022.
22. Case of Vélez Lóor v. Panama. Order of May 25, 2022. Provisional Measures.
23. Case of the Yakye Axa Indigenous Community v. Paraguay. Order of June 24, 2022.

24. Case of Radilla Pacheco v. Mexico. Order of June 24, 2022.
25. Case of Valenzuela Ávila v. Guatemala. Order of June 24, 2022.
26. Case of Urrutia Laubreaux v. Chile. Order of June 24, 2022.
27. Case of J. v. Peru. Order of June 24, 2022.
28. Case of Girón et al. v. Guatemala. Order of September 2, 2022.
29. Case of Coc Max et al. (Xamán Massacre) v. Guatemala. Order of September 2, 2022.
30. Case of Valle Ambrosio et al. v. Argentina. Order of September 2, 2022.
31. Case of Isaza Uribe et al. v. Colombia. Order of September 2, 2022.
32. Case of Palamara Iribarne v. Chile. Order of September 2, 2022.
33. Case of García Cruz and Sánchez Silvestre v. Mexico. Order of September 2, 2022.
34. Case of Kawas Fernández v. Honduras. Order of September 2, 2022.
35. Cases of Mendoza et al., Gorioitía, and Valle Ambrosio et al. v. Argentina. Order of September 2, 2022.
36. Case of Ibsen Cárdenas and Ibsen Peña v. Bolivia. Order of September 9, 2022.
37. Case of Vicky Hernández et al. v. Honduras. Order of September 9, 2022.
38. Case of Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar") v. Guatemala. Order of September 9, 2022.
39. Case of the Dismissed Workers of Petroperu et al. v. Peru. Order of September 9, 2022.
40. Case of Fernández Prieto and Tumbeiro v. Argentina. Order of October 4, 2022.
41. Case of Romero Feris v. Argentina. Order of October 4, 2022.
42. Case of the Teachers of Chañaral and other municipalities v. Chile. Order of November 11, 2022.
43. Case of Quispialaya Vilcapoma v. Peru. Order of November 11, 2022.
44. Case of Carranza Alarcón v. Ecuador. Order of November 11, 2022.
45. Case of García and family members v. Guatemala. Order of November 22, 2022.
46. Case of Ruiz Fuentes et al. v. Guatemala. Order of November 22, 2022.
47. Cases of Bámaca Velásquez, Maritza Urrutia, Plan de Sánchez Massacre, Chitay Nech et al., Río Negro Massacres, and Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar") v. Guatemala. Order of November 22, 2022. Provisional Measures and monitoring compliance with Judgment.

Compliance with reimbursement of the Victims' Legal Assistance Fund **[Orders of the President on compliance with reimbursement to the Victims' Legal Assistance Fund]**

1. Case of Guachalá Chimbó et al. v. Ecuador. Order of the President of April 21, 2022.
2. Case of Barbosa de Souza et al. v. Brazil. Order of the President of April 21, 2022.
3. Case of Jenkins v. Argentina. Order of the President of April 21, 2022.
4. Cases of Spoltore and Acosta Martínez et al. v. Argentina. Order of the President of December 16, 2022.
5. Case of Gonzales Lluy et al. v. Ecuador. Order of the President of December 16, 2022.
6. Case of Digna Ochoa and family v. Mexico. Order of the President of December 16, 2022.
7. Cases of Boyce et al. and DaCosta Cadogan v. Barbados. Order of the President of December 16, 2022.
8. Case of Bedoya Lima et al. v. Colombia. Order of the President of December 16, 2022.
9. Cases of Martínez Coronado, Ruiz Fuentes et al., Valenzuela Ávila, Rodríguez Revolorio et al., and Girón et al. v. Guatemala. Order of the President of December 19, 2022.

Adoption of Urgent Measures

[Orders of the President on adoption of Urgent Measures in cases at the stage of monitoring compliance in which a request for Provisional Measures was presented]

1. Case of Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar") v. Guatemala. Order of the President of July 8, 2022.
2. Cases of Bámaca Velásquez, Maritza Urrutia, Plan de Sánchez Massacre, Chitay Nech et al., Río Negro Massacres, and Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar") v. Guatemala. Order of the President of July 11, 2022.

D. Requests for Provisional Measures presented in cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment

During 2022, the Court ruled on the following 6 requests for Provisional Measures made by victims or their representatives in 12 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment related to compliance with specific measures of reparation:

1. Case of J. v. Peru.
2. Cases of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta v. Peru.
3. Case of the Dismissed Workers of Petroperu et al. v. Peru.
4. Case of Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar") v. Guatemala.

5. Case of García and family members v. Guatemala.
6. Cases of Bámaca Velásquez, Maritza Urrutia, Plan de Sánchez Massacre, Chitay Nech et al., Río Negro Massacres, and Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar") v. Guatemala.

As a general rule, the Court has considered that the assessment of information related to compliance with measures of reparation ordered in the Judgment should be made in the context of monitoring compliance with Judgment. However, exceptionally, if the request is related to the purpose of the case, the Court has analyzed whether the requirements of extreme gravity, urgency and the risk of irreparable harm are met that are necessary for the adoption of Provisional Measures.

In the **Case of Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar") v. Guatemala**, the Court decided to adopt Provisional Measures "to require the State of Guatemala, in order to guarantee the right of access to justice of the victims in the [said] case [...], to continue adopting all appropriate measures to protect effectively the rights to life and personal integrity of Judge Miguel Ángel Gálvez Aguilar, presiding judge of High Risk Court B of the Guatemalan Judiciary, as well as his direct family, and to adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the judicial independence of Judge Gálvez Aguilar." It also required the State to adopt the necessary measures to address the pattern of events that gave rise to the increased risk for Judge Gálvez Aguilar, and to "maintain the security strategy and measures assigned to Judge Miguel Ángel Gálvez Aguilar, presiding judge of High Risk Court B of the Guatemalan Judiciary, and to his direct family, and to continue taking such measures by mutual agreement and in coordination with the beneficiary and his representatives."

In the **Cases of Bámaca Velásquez, Maritza Urrutia, Plan de Sánchez Massacre, Chitay Nech et al., Río Negro Massacres, and Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar") v. Guatemala**, the Court decided to adopt Provisional Measures "[t]o require the State of Guatemala, in order to guarantee the right of access to justice of the victims in the [said] cases [...], to continue adopting all appropriate measures to protect effectively the rights to life and personal integrity of Elena Gregoria Sut Ren, head prosecutor of the Guatemalan Human Rights Prosecution Service and her direct family, and to adopt the necessary measures to guarantee prosecutor Sut Ren's independence in the exercise of her functions." In addition, it required the State "also to adopt the necessary measures to address the pattern of events that gave rise to the increased risk for prosecutor Sut Ren"; also, "to maintain the security strategy and measures assigned to Elena Gregoria Sut Ren, head prosecutor of the Guatemalan Human Rights Prosecution Service and her direct family, and to continue taking such measures by mutual agreement and in coordination with the beneficiary and her representatives."

In the **Cases of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta v. Peru**, in its order of March 30, 2022, the Court ordered Peru, as a "no change" Provisional Measure, to guarantee the right of access to justice of the victims in the Barrios Altos and La Cantuta cases, to "refrain from executing the requirement of the Constitutional Court of Peru to order the release of Alberto Fujimori Fujimori until this international court has been able to decide on the request for Provisional Measures during its 147th Regular Session." Subsequently, in the order of April 7, 2022, the Court decided to conduct a "specific monitoring procedure in relation to the pardon 'on humanitarian grounds' granted to Alberto Fujimori Fujimori, by means of monitoring compliance with the obligation to investigate, prosecute and punish the gross human rights violations in the Barrios Altos and La Cantuta cases," and ordered the Peruvian State to "refrain from implementing the Judgment handed down by the Constitutional Court of Peru on March 17, 2022, that restored the effects of the pardon 'on humanitarian grounds' granted to Alberto Fujimori Fujimori on December 24, 2017, because it failed to comply with the conditions established in the order on Compliance with Judgments of May 30, 2018."

In the **Case of García and family members v. Guatemala**, the Court decided “[t]o declare inadmissible the request for Provisional Measures submitted by the representatives of the victims in this case,” considering “that the facts described do not allow it to verify the existence of sufficient evidence to determine that a *prima facie* situation of extreme gravity exists and an urgent need for this international court to order the adoption of measures to avoid irreparable harm to the rights to life, personal integrity and association in favor of those who requested the Provisional Measures.” The Court indicated that this was “without prejudice to the competent institution of the National Civil Police updating the risk assessment, at the domestic level, based on the willingness shown by the State and the representatives to carry out the necessary coordination with that institution.”

Regarding the other two requests for Provisional Measures (Case of J. v. Peru and Case of the Dismissed Employees of Petroperu et al. v. Peru), the Court decided to reject them and assess the matters described in the context of monitoring compliance with Judgment.

E. Closure of cases due to compliance with the Judgment

During 2022, the Court declared the closure of two cases (one concerning Guatemala and the other Argentina) due to full compliance with the reparations ordered in the Judgments.

1. Case of Martínez Coronado v. Guatemala

On May 12, 2022, the Court issued an order in which it decided that the State of Guatemala had fully executed the reparations ordered in the Judgment of May 10, 2019, relating to: (i) publication of the Judgment and the official summary, and (ii) payment of the amount established as compensation for non-pecuniary damage. Therefore, the Inter-American Court decided to consider the case concluded and archive it.

The order of May 12, 2022, declaring the closure of the case can be consulted [here](#).

2. Case of Romero Feris v. Argentina

On, October 4, 2022, the Court issued an order in which it decided that the State of Argentina had fully executed the reparations ordered in the Judgment of November 15, 2019, relating to: (i) publication of the Judgment and the official summary, and (ii) payment to the victim, Raúl Rolando Romero Feris, of the amounts established as compensation for pecuniary and non-pecuniary damage, and (iii) payment to the victim’s representative of the sum established in the Judgment for reimbursement of costs and expenses.

The order of October 4, 2022, declaring the closure of the case can be consulted [here](#).

F. Compliance with guarantees of non-repetition

In 2022, the Court assessed compliance (total or partial) with various measures of reparation that constitute guarantees of non-repetition and it considers it desirable to underscore them in order to disseminate progress made and best practices of States. Owing to the type of structural changes entailed by the implementation of these measures, they benefit both the victims in each case and also society as a whole.

Compliance with them calls for amendments to the law, modifications of Case Law, the design and execution of public policies, changes in administrative practices, and other actions that are particularly complex.

Such measures were complied with (totally or partially) by the States of Argentina, Chile, Honduras and Mexico.

a. Argentina: adapt its domestic laws to the parameters of the Convention on the right to appeal the Judgment before a higher judge or court

In the Judgments in the Cases of Mendoza et al., Gorigoitia, and Valle Ambrosio et al., issued on May 14, 2013, September 2, 2019, and July 20, 2020, respectively, the Court found that Argentina was responsible for violating the judicial guarantee of the right to appeal the Judgment before a higher judge or court established in Article 8(2)(h) of the American Convention on Human Rights, as well as the duty to adopt domestic legal provisions to guarantee that right, because the norms concerning the remedy of cassation in force at the time of the facts in the national Code of Criminal Procedure, in the Code of Criminal Procedure of the province of Mendoza, and in the Code of Criminal Procedure of the province of Córdoba did not allow a review of factual and/or evidentiary matters to be obtained from a higher judge or court. Consequently, as a guarantee of non-repetition, the State was ordered to adapt these federal and provincial codes to the relevant standards developed by the Court in the respective Judgments.

In the order of September 2, 2022, the Court monitored jointly the guarantees of non-repetition ordered in these three cases.

In that order, the Court declared that the State had complied fully with the measure relating to adaptation of the criminal procedural norms of the province of Córdoba, ordered in the Judgment in the Case of Valle Ambrosio et al. The Court stressed that, eight months after notification of the Judgment, an amendment to the Code of Criminal Procedure of the province of Córdoba had been adopted expanding the reasons why a defendant could file a remedy of cassation in order to permit a broader control of evidentiary and factual matters in contested Judgments, as ordered in the Court's Judgment.

Additionally, the Court declared that the measure relating to the adaptation of the criminal procedural norms of Nation ordered in the Judgment in the Case of Mendoza et al., had been complied with partially because Argentina had introduced amendments to guarantee the right to appeal a guilty verdict before a higher judge or court by adopting the new Federal Code of Criminal Procedure ("CPPF") in December 2014. Even though the Court appreciated this action, it noted that the article of that code which regulates the causes for appealing against an adverse criminal Judgment before a higher judge or court (article 358) had not yet come into effect in most jurisdictions and at the national level. In this regard, in application of Article 69(2) of the Court's Rules of Procedure, the Bicameral Committee for Implementation and Monitoring of the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure of the Argentine Congress was asked to present a report on the entry into force of this article.

Finally, regarding the adaptation of the criminal procedural norms of the province of Mendoza ordered in the Judgments in the Cases of Mendoza et al. and Gorigoitia, the Court declared that this remained pending.

b. Chile: adapt domestic law to international standards for the military criminal jurisdiction

In the Judgment in the Case of Palamara Iribarne v. Chile, delivered on November 22, 2005, the Court established that Chile must adapt "domestic law to international standards for the military criminal jurisdiction, so that, if the existence of a military criminal jurisdiction is considered necessary, it must be

limited solely to hearing offenses committed in the course of duty by military personnel in active service.” The Court indicated that the State should “set legal limits to the material and personal jurisdiction of the military courts so that under no circumstances may a civilian be subject to the jurisdiction of the military criminal courts.”

In the order of September 2, 2022, the Court declared partial compliance with this guarantee of non-repetition because Chile had adapted its laws to exclude from the military criminal jurisdiction those cases in which civilians were involved, either as victims or defendants. The Court considered that it remained pending for the State to adapt its laws so as to limit that jurisdiction to hearing offenses committed in the course of duty, and to exclude Cases of human rights violations committed against members of the military. Also, regarding personal jurisdiction, it should clarify the definition of “military personnel” currently in effect, in order to explain whether this jurisdiction included persons who were not members of the military in active service.

c. Honduras: conduct an awareness-raising campaign on the importance of the work of environmental defenders

In the Judgment in the Case of Kawas Fernández, delivered on April 3, 2009, the Court established that Honduras should conduct a national awareness-raising campaign addressed at security officials, agents of justice and the general population on the importance of the work of environmental defenders in Honduras and on their contribution to the defense of human rights.

In the order of September 2, 2022, the Court declared full compliance with this reparation because Honduras had conducted the awareness-raising campaign: “Blanca Jeanette Kawas Fernández her legacy: importance of environmental defenders.” This campaign was implemented in two stages: a first stage aimed at “public officials,” the “whole student sector,” and “the general population,” during which several commemorative activities were carried out, and a second stage addressed at training “officials of the justice and security sectors” on “the rights enjoyed by environmental defenders.” The Court took into account the activities conducted by the State to execute this reparation completely, as well as the acknowledgement by the representatives, who considered that, with these actions, Honduras had complied fully with the measure. The Court appreciated the communication maintained between the State and the representatives for the implementation of some activities to comply with this measure.

d. Mexico: adapt the definition of the crime of forced disappearance of persons to the relevant international standards

In the Judgment in the Case of Radilla Pacheco et al., handed down on November 23, 2009, the Court noted that article 215 A of the Federal Criminal Code, which defined the forced disappearance of persons, did not comply with the relevant international standards and, in particular, those of the Inter-American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons. It therefore established that the State must adopt, within a reasonable time, the necessary legislative amendments to render that norm compatible.

In the order of June 24, 2022, the Court declared that this reparation had been complied with fully because Mexico had rescinded the said article 215 A of the Federal Criminal Code and adopted the “General Law on Forced Disappearance of Persons, Disappearance of Persons committed by Private Individuals, and the National System to Search for Missing Persons,” articles 27 to 30 of which define the crime of forced disappearance. The Court appreciated that the reform of the definition of the crime of forced disappearance rendered this definition of the crime compatible with the international standards indicated by the Court in the Judgment, because: (a) among the types of perpetrator of forced disappearance it includes the “private

individual” who acts “with the authorization, support or acquiescence of a public servant,” so that the current definition of the crime does not restrict it solely to public servants or officials, and (b) it incorporates in the criminal definition the element that was previously absent relating to the “refusal or failure to recognize this deprivation of liberty or to provide information on this or the person’s fate or whereabouts.”

F.1. Application of Article 65 of the American Convention to inform the OAS General Assembly on non-compliance

Regarding the application of Article 65 of the American Convention on Human Rights, it should be recalled that this article establishes that, in the annual report on its work that the Court submits to the consideration of the OAS General Assembly, “[i]t shall specify, in particular, the cases in which a State has not complied with its Judgments, making any pertinent recommendations.” Also, Article 30 of the Inter-American Court’s Statute stipulates that, in this annual report, “[i]t shall indicate those cases in which a State has failed to comply with the Court’s ruling.” As can be seen, the States Parties to the American Convention have established a system of collective guarantee. Thus, it is in the interests of each and every State to uphold the system for the protection of human rights that they themselves have created and to prevent Inter-American justice from becoming illusory by leaving it to the discretion of a State’s internal decisions. In previous years, the Inter-American Court has issued orders in which it has decided to apply the provisions of the said Article 65 and, thus inform the OAS General Assembly of non-compliance with the reparations ordered in the Judgments in several cases, requesting the General Assembly that, in keeping with its task of protecting the practical effects of the American Convention, it urge the corresponding States to comply.

When the Court has determined that Articles 65 of the Convention and 30 of the Statute should be applied in Cases of non-compliance with its Judgments, and has informed the General Assembly of the Organization of American States by means of its Annual Report, it will continue including this non-compliance in its Annual Report each year, unless the States have demonstrated that they are adopting the necessary measures to comply with the reparations ordered in the Judgment, or the victims’ representatives or the Commission have provided information on the implementation of, and compliance with, the provisions of the Judgment that the Court must assess.

During 2022, the Court did not issue orders applying Article 65 of the American Convention in new cases. However, it maintains its application in 21 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance (2 cases involving Haiti; 2 cases involving Nicaragua; 2 cases involving Trinidad and Tobago, and 15 cases involving Venezuela), in which this article was applied prior to 2022, and the situation has not changed. The list of cases can be found [here](#).

G. Requests for reports from sources that are not parties (Article 69(2) of the Rules of Procedure)

Starting in 2015, the Court has used the authority established in Article 69(2)¹⁰² of its Rules of Procedure to request relevant information on the implementation of reparations from “other sources” that are not parties to a case. This has allowed it to obtain direct information from specific State organs and institutions that have a competence or function that is relevant for implementation of the reparation or for requiring its implementation at the domestic level. This information differs from that provided by the State, as a party to the proceedings, at the stage of monitoring compliance.

102 This article establishes that: “[t]he Court may require from other sources of information relevant data regarding the case in order to evaluate compliance therewith. To that end, the Tribunal may also request the expert opinions or reports that it considers appropriate.”

During 2022, the Court applied this provision in the following cases:

- a. In the **Case of Mendoza et al. v. Argentina**, in an order of September 2, 2022, the Court found it desirable to ask the Bicameral Committee for Implementation and Monitoring of the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure of the Argentine Congress to present a report so that it could continue assessing implementation of the guarantee of non-repetition relating to the adaptation of the national criminal procedural norms to the parameters established in the Judgment in this case in relation to the right to appeal the Judgment before a higher judge or court. Specifically, it was asked to refer to whether the said Committee could grant full effectiveness in the sphere of federal and national justice to article 358 of the Federal Code of Criminal Procedure (which is the norm that would guarantee this right in keeping with the Convention) by means of a resolution such as those in which it has authorized implementation of other articles of the said Code and, if this were not possible, what were the reasons or obstacles. In addition, it was asked to provide a detailed updated explanation of whether article 358 was in force in any jurisdiction other than the federal jurisdiction of the provinces of Salta and Jujuy.
- b. In the **Case of Favela Nova Brasilia v. Brazil**, on April 18, 2022, the National Council of Justice of Brazil presented a report regarding compliance with the guarantee of non-repetition ordered in the sixteenth operative paragraph of the Judgment in relation to the adoption and implementation of norms to ensure that investigations are conducted by an independent body, other than the law enforcement agency involved in the respective incident, in response to the Court's request in an order of November 25, 2021. Also, on August 10, 2022, the National Council of Justice forwarded a brief concerning compliance with this Judgment.
- c. In the **Case of Pacheco León et al. v. Honduras**, on August 16, 2022, the Honduran National Human Rights Commissioner forwarded a report on compliance with two guarantees of non-repetition ordered in this case regarding the creation of a protocol for the diligent investigation of crimes involving violent deaths in keeping with the Minnesota Protocol, and the establishment of a mandatory permanent human rights education and training program or course for police officers, prosecutors and judicial officials, which should include standards for a diligent investigation in Cases of politically-motivated murder.
- d. In the **Case of Radilla Pacheco v. Mexico**, on December 9, 2022, the National Human Rights Commission forwarded a brief on compliance with the Judgment. Subsequently, the President of the Court deemed it pertinent to ask the Commission, or those it designated to represent it, to provide an oral report during the private hearing on monitoring compliance to be held during the Court's 156th Regular Session from March 5 to 25, 2023. It was asked to present any information it considered relevant, within its terms of reference, on the reparations relating to the investigation of the facts, the search for the victim's whereabouts, and psychological and/or psychiatric treatment.
- e. In the **Case of Huilca Tecse v. Peru**, the President of the Court deemed it pertinent to ask the Peruvian Special Superior Court for Crimes committed by Organized Crime and Crimes involving the Corruption of Officials to provide a report on any progress in the criminal proceedings to investigate, prosecute and punish, as appropriate, those responsible for the deprivation of Mr. Huilca Tecse's life.
- f. In the **Case of the Gómez Paquiyauri brothers v. Peru**, the President of the Court considered it desirable to request the Peruvian Ministry of Education to provide a report on compliance with the measure of reparation relating to the award of a study grant up to university level for Nora Emely Gómez Peralta.

- g. In the **Case of the Dismissed Workers of Petroperu et al. v. Peru**, in an order of September 9, 2022, the Court considered it desirable to ask the Ministry of Labour and Employment Promotion to present a report with consolidated information on the sums paid to the beneficiaries who took advantage of the grounds for financial compensation established by Law No. 27,803. It also found it appropriate to ask the Agency for the Promotion of Private Investment (PROINVERSIÓN), the President of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Labor and Employment Promotion, the Ministry of Economy and Finance, the Ministry of Education, the Constitutional Court, the Judiciary, the Congress of the Republic, the Empresa Nacional de Puertos S.A., and Petróleos del Peru S.A., to each send a report on compliance with the payment of the compensation and the reimbursement of costs and expenses ordered by the Court in the Judgment.
- h. In the **Case of Gelman v. Uruguay**, at the request of the acting President of the Court for this case, the National Human Rights Institute and Uruguayan Ombudsman's Office (INDDHH) provided an oral report during the private hearing on monitoring compliance with Judgment held on October 20, 2022, in Colonia, Uruguay. The institution presented information on its contribution to compliance with the reparations ordered in this case in relation to the search for and discovery of María Claudia García or her mortal remains and to guarantee technical and systematized access to information contained in the State's archives on the gross human rights violations that took place during the dictatorship.
- i. In the **Case of Vélez Loor v. Panama**, at the request of the President of the Court, the Panamanian Ombudsman took part in the on-site visit and the private hearing held in Panama to monitor implementation of the Provisional Measures adopted in 2020 to protect the rights of those persons who were in the La Peñita, San Vicente and Lajas Blancas Migration Reception Centers, and in the receiving community of Bajo Chiquito, in the province of Darién.

H. Informal meetings held by the Court's Secretariat with state agents

During 2022, the Court continued to implement the positive measure of holding virtual or in-person meetings with state agents to provide them with information or to discuss the status of cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment. This type of meeting was held with agents of Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Panama, Paraguay and Peru. These are informal meetings, rather than monitoring hearings, but they have a positive impact by increasing communication on matters such as the different reparations that States must comply with, deadlines for the presentation of reports, requests presented by the State for the Court to assess compliance with reparations, and objections presented by representatives of the victims and the Commission, among other matters.

I. Involvement of domestic organs, institutions and/or courts to require the execution of reparations at the domestic level

Compliance with the Court's Judgments can benefit from the involvement of national institutions and organs that, within their spheres of competence and using their powers to protect, defend and promote human rights, urge the corresponding public authorities to take specific actions or adopt measures that lead to the implementation of the measures of reparation ordered, and compliance with the decisions

made, in the Judgments. Their involvement can provide support to the victims at the domestic level. This is particularly important in the Case of reparations that are more complex to implement and that constitute guarantees of non-repetition which benefit both the victims in a case and the community as a whole by promoting structural legislative and institutional changes that ensure the effective protection of human rights.

Depending on the components of the reparations, the active participation of different social agents, together with organs and institutions specialized in the proposal, planning or implementation of such measures, is very relevant.

In this regard, it is worth noting the work that can be done by national human rights bodies and ombudspersons, as described in the previous section.

J. Participation and support of academia and civil society

The interest in the execution of the Inter-American Court's Judgments shown by academia, non-governmental organizations and other members of civil society is also extremely relevant.

The filing of *amicus curiae* briefs (Article 44(4) of the Court's Rules of Procedure) gives third parties, who are not party to the proceedings, an opportunity to provide the Court with their opinion or information on legal considerations concerning aspects that relate to compliance with reparations. In 2022, the Court received *amicus curiae* in relation to compliance with the Judgments in the Cases of: Fornerón and daughter v. Argentina, Mendoza et al. v. Argentina, Gomes Lund et al. (Guerrilha do Araguaia) v. Brazil, Petro Urrego v. Colombia, Guzmán Albarracín et al. v. Ecuador and Alvarado Espinoza et al. v. Mexico. Furthermore, amici curiae briefs were received in the context of the request for Provisional Measures presented in relation to the Cases of Barrios Altos and La Cantuta v. Peru, which are at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgments.

The support that organizations and academia can provide in their respective fields is also essential, by organizing activities and initiatives that publicize judicial standards, or that examine, provide opinions on, and debate essential aspects and challenges relating to both the impact of, and compliance with, the Court's Judgments, and also that promote this compliance. Examples of such initiatives are the seminars, meetings, workshops and projects organized to this end, as well as the "Observatories" on the Inter-American System of human rights or to follow up on Compliance with Judgments.¹⁰³

The most important activities carried out in 2022 included:

- March 28 to 30, Buenos Aires, Argentina: Regional exchange on best practices and challenges in the application of the Minnesota Protocol for the investigation of potentially unlawful deaths. Co-organized with the International Political Studies Center of the Universidad Nacional de San Martín, the United Nations Special Rapporteur on extrajudicial, summary or arbitrary executions, and the Argentine Public Defense Service.

103 Such as: the "Observatory on the Inter-American System of human rights" at the UNAM Legal Research Institute; the "Observatory of the Inter-American Association of Public Defenders (AIDEF) on compliance with the Judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights"; the "Permanent Observatory on Compliance with Judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in Argentina and monitoring of the Inter-American System of human rights" of the Faculty of Legal and Social Sciences of the Universidad Nacional del Litoral, Argentina; the "Paola Guzmán Albarracín Observatory" composed of "Civil Society and Academic Organization of Ecuador and the whole region [...] in order to follow up on the measures established in the guarantee of non-repetition ordered" in the Judgment in the Case of Guzmán Albarracín v. Ecuador, and the "Human Rights Observatory" of the National Council of Justice of Brazil, which includes the "Working Group to monitor and oversee compliance with the Judgments of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights."

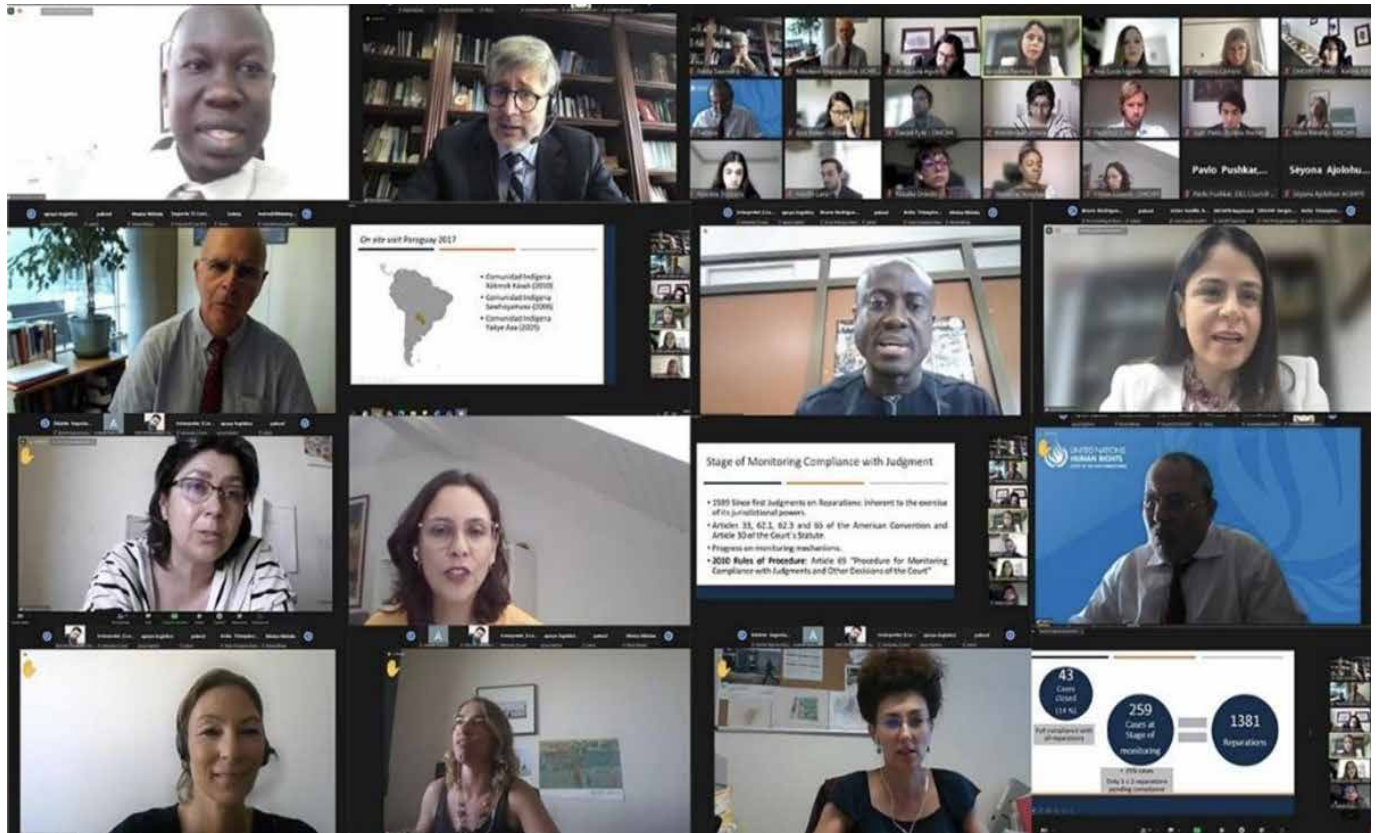
- July 7 to 9, Heidelberg, Germany: Seminar “Transformative impact(s) of the Inter-American human rights system,” co-organized with the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law, the Rule of Law Program for Latin America of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation, and the Inter-American Commission.
- September 26, virtually: “Recommendations and measures of reparation in Cases of gender-based violence before the Inter-American System”; one of the panel discussions of the “National Meeting on Justice and Gender” organized by the Council of the Judiciary of Ecuador.
- November 9, Bogotá, Colombia: Workshop “The transformative impact of compliance with the decisions of the Inter-American human rights system in Colombia: a multidimensional dialogue,” co-organized with the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law and the Rule of Law Program for Latin America of the Konrad Adenauer Foundation.

Additionally, towards the end of 2022, a technical collaboration initiative began between the Max Planck Institute for Comparative Public Law and International Law and the Unit for monitoring compliance with Judgments of the Court’s Secretariat. It will guarantee essential support for disseminating the Court’s Case Law on monitoring compliance with Judgments, as well as experiences relating to the impact of the Convention-based standards developed by the Court.

To encourage the involvement of human rights organs and institutions and national courts, together with the participation of academia and civil society, in matters relating to compliance with the reparations ordered by the Inter-American Court, especially the guarantee of non-repetition, in March 2019 the Court adopted Decision 1/19 on “Clarifications on the publication of information contained in the files of cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment” (supra section A). This decision establishes that the information concerning guarantees of non-repetition contained in the files of cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment should be publicized, and also any *amicus curiae* briefs submitted. During 2022, the Court continued publishing these documents on its website.

K. Working Meeting on monitoring compliance with the Decisions of the International Human Rights Courts and Organs for the Protection of Human Rights

On June 20, 2022, for the first time, the Secretariats of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights and of the African Court of Human and Peoples’ Rights, as well as the Department for the Execution of Judgments of the European Court of Human Rights, and the Petitions and Urgent Actions Section of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights held a virtual working meeting in which they discussed their work monitoring compliance with the decisions of the international human rights courts and bodies.



This pioneering experience allowed these four institutions to initiate a dialogue aimed at sharing expertise and experiences on the work they each carry out, the mechanisms and tools they use to monitor compliance with their decisions, and the challenges they face.

The four participating institutions agreed on the need to continue conducting this type of activity and exchange of experiences on a permanent basis. This will open up new platforms for dialogue in which specific topics and challenges shared by the international systems for the protection of human rights regarding the implementation of their decisions can be discussed in greater detail in order to enhance the monitoring mechanisms and thus achieve improved and prompt compliance. To continue this type of dialogue, towards the end of 2022, the IACtHR Secretariat took steps to organize another meeting in 2023.

List of cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment

The Court ended 2022 with 280 cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment; of these:

- In 64 cases (23%), one or two reparations are pending compliance.
- Article 65 of the American Convention has been applied 21 cases (7.5%).

The updated list of cases at the stage of monitoring compliance with Judgment is available [here](#).

During 2022, 24 Judgments were handed down ordering 175 measures of reparation. In addition, 2022 ended with a total of 44 cases closed because each and every reparation ordered in the respective Judgment had been completed. The list of cases closed due to full compliance can be consulted [here](#).

TOTAL CASES UNDER SUPERVISION AND ON FILE, BY STATE



At the close of 2022, the following were:

280
CASES

IN STAGE OF
SUPERVISION
OF COMPLIANCE
OF SENTENCE

64

Pending
completion of one
or two repairs

21

Under application of
Article 65 of the
American Convention

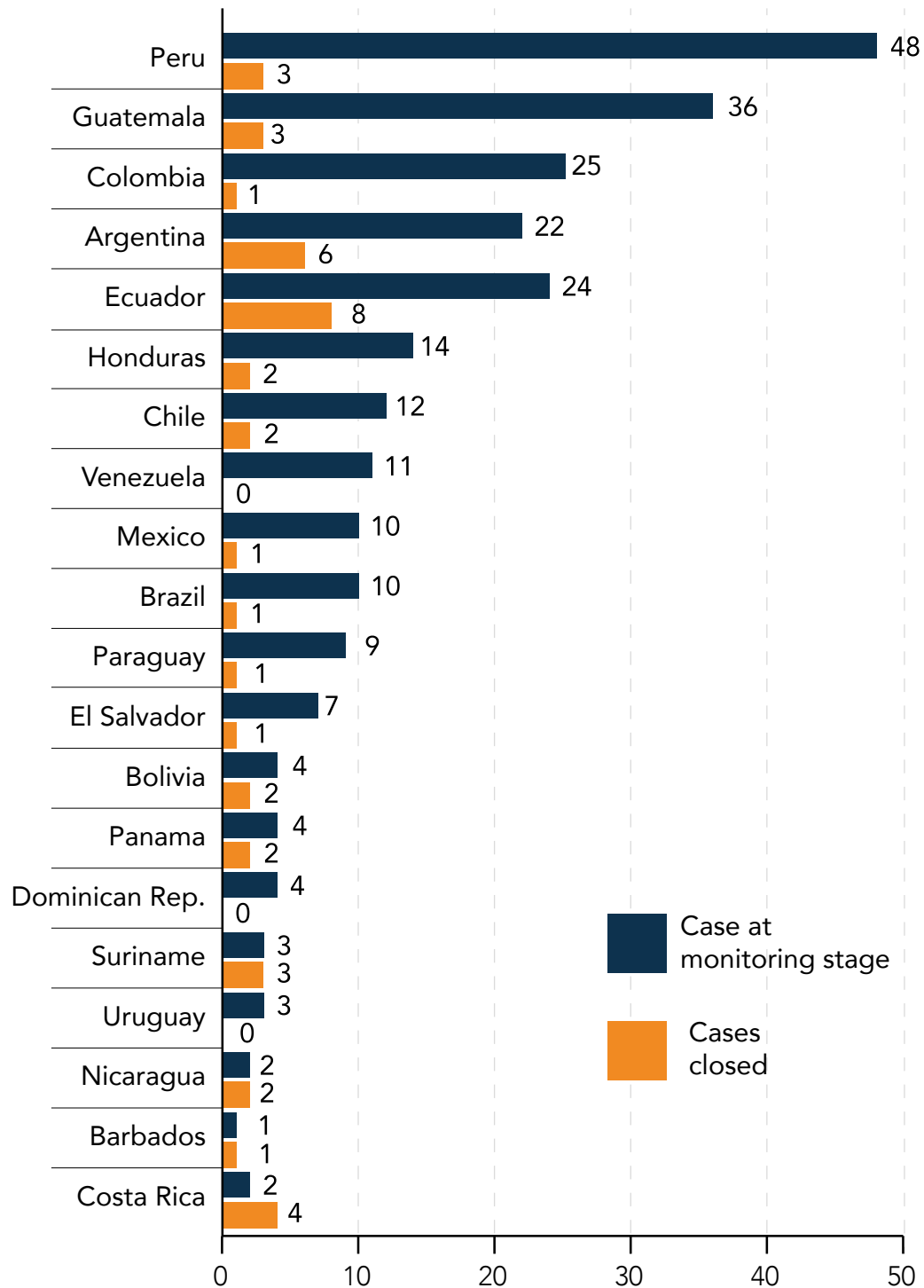
24
SENTENCES



175
REMEDIAL
MEASURES.

44

CASES
filed for full
compliance



* Note: The information presented in this table is based on statements in the orders issued by the Court. Consequently, there could be other information provided by the parties in the files that has not yet been evaluated by the Court.

The cases in which the Court is monitoring compliance with Judgment appear below in three lists. The first list includes the 64 cases that only have one or two measures pending compliance. The second list contains the 195 cases with more than two measures pending. The third list comprises the 21 cases in which the Court has applied Article 65 of the American Convention, without noting any change in the situation.

- List of cases at the monitoring stage with 1 or 2 reparations pending, excluding those to which Article 65 of the Convention has been applied

List of Cases at the monitoring stage with 1 or 2 reparations pending [excluding those to which Article 65 of the Convention has been applied]			
Total	Number by State	Name of the Case	Date of Judgment establishing reparations
ARGENTINA			
1	1	Garrido and Baigorria	August 27, 1998
2	2	Bulacio	September 18, 2003
3	3	Bueno Alves	May 11, 2007
4	4	Fontevicchia and D'Amico	November 29, 2011
5	5	Fornerón and daughter	April 27, 2012
6	6	Argüelles et al.	November 2, 2014
7	7	Spoltore	June 9, 2020
BARBADOS			
8	1	Dacosta Cadogan	September 24, 2009
BOLIVIA			
9	1	Trujillo Oroza	February 27, 2002
10	2	I.V.	November 30, 2016
BRAZIL			
11	1	Ximenes Lopes	July 4, 2006
12	2	Garibaldi	September 23, 2009
CHILE			
13	1	Almonacid Arellano et al.	September 26, 2006
14	2	Atala Riffo and daughters	February 24, 2012
15	3	García Lucero et al.	August 28, 2013
16	4	Maldonado Vargas et al.	September , 2015

Total	Number by State	Name of the Case	Date of Judgment establishing reparations
17	5	Órdenes Guerra et al.	November 29, 2018
18	6	Urrutia Laubreaux	August 27, 2020
COLOMBIA			
19	1	Caballero Delgado and Santana	January 29, 1997
20	2	Escué Zapata	July 4, 2007
21	3	Carvajal Carvajal et al.	March 13, 2018
ECUADOR			
22	1	Benavides Cevallos	June 19, 1998
23	2	Suárez Rosero	January 20, 1999
24	3	Tibi	September 7, 2004
25	4	Zambrano Vélez et al.	July 4, 2007
26	5	Chaparro Álvarez and Lapo Íñiguez	November 21, 2007
27	6	Vera Vera et al.	May 19, 2011
28	7	Flor Freire	August 31, 2016
29	8	Vásquez Durand et al.	February 15, 2017
30	9	Grijalva Bueno	June 3, 2021
GUATEMALA			
31	1	Blake	January 22, 1999
32	2	"Street Children" (Villagrán Morales et al.)	May 26, 2001
33	3	Myrna Mack Chang	November 25, 2003
34	4	Maritza Urrutia	November 27, 2003
35	5	Tiu Tojín	November 26, 2008
36	6	Gutiérrez Hernández et al.	August 24, 2017
37	7	Girón et al.	October 15, 2019
HONDURAS			
38	1	Servellón García et al.	September 21, 2006
39	2	Kawas Fernández	April 3, 2009
40	3	Luna López	October 10, 2013
41	4	López Lone et al.	October 5, 2015

Total	Number by State	Name of the Case	Date of Judgment establishing reparations
MEXICO			
42	1	García Cruz and Sánchez Silvestre	November 26, 2013
PANAMA			
43	1	Heliodoro Portugal	August 12, 2008
44	2	Kuna Indigenous Peoples of Madungandí and Emberá of Bayano and their members	October 14, 2014
PARAGUAY			
45	1	Vargas Areco	September 26, 2006
PERU			
46	1	Neira Alegría et al.	September 19, 1996
47	2	Castillo Páez	November 27, 1998
48	3	Constitutional Court	January 31, 2001
49	4	Ivcher Bronstein	February 6, 2001
50	5	"Five Pensioners"	February 28, 2003
51	6	Gómez Paquiyauri Brothers	July 8, 2004
52	7	Huilca Tecse	March 3, 2005
53	8	Dismissed Congressional Employees (Aguado Alfaro et al.)	November 24, 2006
54	9	Acevedo Buendía et al. ("Dismissed and Retired from the Comptroller's Office")	July 1, 2009
55	10	Tarazona Arrieta et al.	October 15, 2014
56	11	Canales Huapaya et al.	June 24, 2015
57	12	Wong Ho Wing	June 30, 2015
58	13	Zegarra Marín	February 15, 2017
59	14	Lagos del Campo	August 31, 2017
60	15	Dismissed Workers of Petroperu et al.	August 22, 2018
61	16	Moya Solís	June 3, 2021
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			
62	1	Yean and Bosico Girls	September 8, 2005

Total	Number by State	Name of the Case	Date of Judgment establishing reparations
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO			
63	1	Bissoon et al.	November 14, 2022
URUGUAY			
64	1	Barbani Duarte et al.	October 13, 2011

List of cases at the Monitoring Stage with more than 2 reparations pending, excluding those to which Article 65 of the Convention has been applied.

List of cases at the monitoring stage with more than 2 reparations pending [excluding those to which Article 65 of the Convention has been applied]			
Total	Number by State	Name of the Case	Date of Judgment establishing reparations
ARGENTINA			
1	1	Bayarri	October 30, 2008
2	2	Torres Millacura et al.	August 26, 2011
3	3	Furlan and family members	August 31, 2012
4	4	Mendoza et al.	May 14, 2013
5	5	Gutiérrez and family	November 25, 2013
6	6	Gorigoitía	September 2, 2019
7	7	Hernández	November 22, 2019
8	8	López et al.	November 25, 2019
9	9	Jenkins	November 26, 2019
10	10	Indigenous Communities of the Lhaka Honhat (Our Land) Association	February 6, 2020
11	11	Valle Ambrosio et al.	July 20, 2020
12	12	Acosta Martínez et al.	August 31, 2020
13	13	Fernández Prieto and Tumbeiro	September 1, 2020
14	14	Almeida	November 17, 2020
15	15	Julien Grisonas family	September 23, 2021
16	16	Brítez Arce et al.	November 16, 2022

BOLIVIA			
17	1	Ticona Estrada et al.	November 27, 2008
18	2	Ibsen Cárdenas and Ibsen Peña	September 1, 2010
19	3	Flores Bedregal et al.	October 17, 2022
20	4	Valencia Campos et al.	October 18, 2022
21	5	Angulo Losada	November 18, 2022
BRAZIL			
22	1	Gomes Lund et al.	November 24, 2010
23	2	Hacienda Brazil Verde Workers	October 20, 2016
24	3	Favela Nova Brasília	February 16, 2017
25	4	Xucuru Indigenous People and its members	February 5, 2018
26	5	Herzog et al.	March 15, 2018
27	6	Workers of the Santo Antônio de Jesus Fireworks Factory	July 15, 2020
28	7	Barbosa de Souza and his family members	September 7, 2021
29	8	Sales Pimenta	June 30, 2022
CHILE			
30	9	Palamara Iribarne	November 22, 2005
31	10	Norín Catrimán et al. (Leaders, members and activist of the Mapuche Indigenous People)	May 29, 2014
32	11	Poblete Vilches et al.	March 8, 2018
33	12	Vera Rojas et al.	October 1, 2021
34	13	Teachers of Chañaral and other municipalities	November 10, 2021
35	14	Pavez Pavez	February 4, 2022
36	15	Baraona Bray	November 24, 2022
COLOMBIA			
37	1	Las Palmeras	November 26, 2002
38	2	19 Traders	July 5, 2004

39	3	Gutiérrez Soler	September 12, 2005
40	4	Mapiripán Massacre	September 15, 2005
41	5	Pueblo Bello Massacre	January 31, 2006
42	6	Ituango Massacres	July 1, 2006
43	7	La Rochela Massacre	May 11, 2007
44	8	Valle Jaramillo et al.	November 27, 2008
45	9	Manuel Cepeda Vargas	May 26, 2010
46	10	Vélez Restrepo and family	September 3, 2012
47	11	Santo Domingo Massacre	August 19, 2013
48	12	Afro-descendant Communities of the Río Cacarica Basin (Operation Genesis)	November 20, 2013
49	13	Rodríguez Vera et al.	November 14, 2014
50	14	Yarce et al.	November 22, 2016
51	15	Vereda La Esperanza	August 31, 2017
52	16	Villamizar Durán et al.	November 20, 2018
53	17	Isaza Uribe et al.	November 20, 2018
54	18	Omeara Carrascal et al.	November 21, 2018
55	19	Petro Urrego	July 8, 2020
56	20	Martínez Esquivia	October 6, 2020
57	21	Bedoya Lima et al.	August 26, 2021
58	22	Movilla Galarcio et al.	June 22, 2022
59	23	Members and Activists of the Patriotic Union	July 27, 2022
COSTA RICA			
60	1	Moya Chacón et al. v. Costa Rica	May 23, 2022
61	2	Guevara Díaz	June 22, 2022
ECUADOR			
62	1	Kichwa Indigenous People of Sarayaku	June 27, 2012
63	2	Gonzales Lluy et al.	September 1, 2015

64	3	Herrera Espinoza et al.	September 1, 2016
65	4	Montesinos Mejía	January 27, 2020
66	5	Carranza Alarcón	February 3, 2020
67	6	Guzmán Albarracín et al.	June 24, 2020
68	7	Guachalá Chimbó et al.	March 26, 2021
69	8	Villarroel et al.	August 24, 2021
70	9	Garzón Guzmán	September 1, 2021
71	10	Palacio Urrutia et al.	November 24, 2021
72	11	Casierra Quiñonez et al.	May 11, 2022
73	12	Mina Cuero	September 7, 2022
74	13	Huacón Baidal et al.	October 4, 2022
75	14	Cortez Espinoza	October 18, 2022
76	15	Aroca Palma et al.	November 8, 2022
EL SALVADOR			
77	1	Serrano Cruz Sisters	March 1, 2005
78	2	García Prieto et al.	November 20, 2007
79	3	Contreras et al.	August 31, 2011
80	4	Massacres of El Mozote and neighboring places	October 25, 2012
81	5	Rochac Hernández et al.	October 14, 2014
82	6	Ruano Torres et al.	October 5, 2015
83	7	Manuela et al.	November 2, 2021
GUATEMALA			
84	1	"White Van" (Paniagua Morales et al.)	March 8, 1998
85	2	Bámaca Velásquez	February 22, 2002
86	3	Molina Theissen	July 3, 2004
87	4	Plan de Sánchez Massacre	November 19, 2004
88	5	Carpio Nicolle et al.	November 22, 2004
89	6	Fermín Ramírez	July 20, 2005

90	7	Raxcacó Reyes	September 15, 2005
91	8	Dos Erres Massacre	November 24, 2009
92	9	Chitay Nech et al.	May 25, 2010
93	10	Río Negro Massacres	September 4, 2012
94	11	Gudiel Álvarez et al. ("Diario Militar")	November 20, 2012
95	12	García and family members	November 29, 2012
96	13	Véliz Franco et al.	May 19, 2014
97	14	Human Rights Defender et al.	August 28, 2014
98	15	Velásquez Paiz et al.	November 19, 2015
99	16	Chinchilla Sandoval et al.	February 29, 2016
100	17	Members of the village of Chichupac and neighboring communities of the municipality of Rabinal	November 30, 2016
101	18	Ramírez Escobar et al.	March 9, 2018
102	19	Coc Max et al. (Xamán Massacre)	August 22, 2018
103	20	Cuscul Pivaral et al.	August 23, 2018
104	21	Ruiz Fuentes et al.	October 10, 2019
105	22	Valenzuela Ávila	October 11, 2019
106	23	Rodríguez Revolorio et al.	October 14, 2019
107	24	Gómez Virula et al.	November 21, 2019
108	25	Maya Kaqchikel Indigenous Peoples of Sumpango et al.	October 6, 2021
109	26	Village of Los Josefinos Massacre	November 3, 2021
110	27	Former Employees of the Judiciary	November 17, 2021
HONDURAS			
111	1	Juan Humberto Sánchez	June 7, 2003
112	2	López Álvarez	February 1, 2006
113	3	Pacheco Teruel et al.	April 27, 2012
114	4	Triunfo de la Cruz Garifuna Community and its members	October 8, 2015

115	5	Punta Piedra Garifuna Community and its members	October 8, 2015
116	6	Pacheco León et al.	November 15, 2017
117	7	Escaleras Mejía et al.	September 26, 2018
118	8	Vicky Hernández et al.	March 26, 2021
119	9	Lemoth Morris et al. (Miskito Divers)	August 31, 2021
120	10	Deras García et al.	August 25, 2022
MEXICO			
121	1	González et al. ("Cotton Field")	November 16, 2009
122	2	Radilla Pacheco	November 23, 2009
123	3	Fernández Ortega et al.	August 30, 2010
124	4	Rosendo Cantú et al.	August 31, 2010
125	5	Cabrera García and Montiel Flores	November 26, 2010
126	6	Trueba Arciniega et al.	November 27, 2018
127	7	Women Victims of Sexual Torture in Atenco	November 28, 2018
128	8	Alvarado Espinoza et al.	November 28, 2018
129	9	Family members of Digna Ochoa and Plácido	November 25, 2021
130	10	Tzompaxtle et al.	November 7, 2022
NICARAGUA			
131	1	Acosta et al.	March 25, 2017
132	2	V.R.P., V.P.C. et al.	March 8, 2018
PANAMA			
133	1	Vélez Loor	November 23, 2010
PARAGUAY			
134	1	"Juvenile Re-education Institute"	September 2, 2004
135	2	Yakye Axa Indigenous Community	June 17, 2005
136	3	Sawhoyamaxa Indigenous Community	March 29, 2006

137	4	Goiburú et al.	September 22, 2006
138	5	Xákmok Kásek Indigenous Community	August 24, 2010
139	6	Noguera et al.	March 9, 2020
140	7	Ríos Avalos et al.	August 19, 2021
141	8	Leguizamón Zaván et al.	November 15, 2022
142	9	Nissen Pessolani	November 21, 2022
PERU			
143	1	Loayza Tamayo	November 27, 1998
144	2	Cesti Hurtado	May 31, 2001
145	3	Barrios Altos	November 30, 2001
146	4	Cantoral Benavides	December 3, 2001
147	5	Durand and Ugarte	December 3, 2001
148	6	De La Cruz Flores	November 18, 2004
149	7	Gómez Palomino	November 22, 2005
150	8	García Asto and Ramírez Rojas	November 25, 2005
151	9	Acevedo Jaramillo et al.	February 7, 2006
152	10	Baldeón García	April 6, 2006
153	11	Miguel Castro Castro Prison	November 25, 2006
154	12	La Cantuta	November 29, 2006
155	13	Cantoral Huamaní and García Santa Cruz	July 10, 2007
156	14	Anzualdo Castro	September 22, 2009
157	15	Osorio Rivera and family members	November 26, 2013
158	16	J.	November 27, 2013
159	17	Espinoza Gonzáles	November 20, 2014
160	18	Cruz Sánchez et al.	April 17, 2015
161	19	Campesina Community of Santa Bárbara	September 1, 2015
162	20	Galindo Cárdenas et al.	October 2, 2015
163	21	Quispialaya Vilcapoma	November 23, 2015

164	22	Tenorio Roca et al.	June 22, 2016
165	23	Pollo Rivera et al.	October 21, 2016
166	24	Munárriz Escobar et al.	August 20, 2018
167	25	Terrones Silva et al.	September 26, 2018
168	26	Muelle Flores	March 6, 2019
169	27	Rosadio Villavicencio	October 14, 2019
170	28	National Association of Discharged and Retired Employees of the National Tax Administration Superintendence (ANCEJUB-SUNAT)	November 21, 2019
171	29	Azul Rojas Marín et al.	March 12, 2020
172	30	Casa Nina	November 24, 2020
173	31	Cuya Lavy et al.	September 28, 2021
174	32	National Federation of Maritime and Port Workers (FEMAPOR)	February 1, 2022
175	33	Benites Cabrera et al.	October 4, 2022
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC			
176	1	González Medina and family	February 27, 2012
177	2	Nadege Dorzema et al.	October 24, 2012
178	3	Expelled Dominicans and Haitians	August 28, 2014
SURINAME			
179	1	Moiwana Community	June 15, 2005
180	2	Saramaka People	November 28, 2007
181	3	Kaliña and Lokono Peoples	November 25, 2015
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO			
182	1	Dial and Dottin	November 21, 2022
URUGUAY			
183	1	Gelman	February 24, 2011
184	2	Maidanik et al.	November 15, 2021

VENEZUELA			
185	1	Chocrón Chocrón	July 1, 2011
186	2	Landaeta Mejías Brothers et al.	August 27, 2014
187	3	Ortiz Hernández et al.	August 22, 2017
188	4	San Miguel Sosa et al.	February 8, 2018
189	5	López Soto et al.	September 26, 2018
190	6	Álvarez Ramos	August 30, 2019
191	7	Díaz Loreto et al.	November 19, 2019
192	8	Olivares Muñoz et al.	November 10, 2020
193	9	Mota Abarullo et al.	November 18, 2020
194	10	Guerrero, Molina et al.	June 3, 2021
195	11	González et al.	September 20, 2021

List of cases at the stage of monitoring compliance to which Article 65 of the Convention has been applied, and the situation verified has not varied.

List of cases at the stage of monitoring compliance to which Article 65 of the Convention has been applied, and the situation verified has not varied			
Total	Number by State	Name of the Case	Date of Judgment establishing reparations
HAITI			
1	1	Yvon Neptune	May 6, 2008
2	2	Fleury <i>et al.</i>	November 23, 2011
NICARAGUA			
3	1	Yatama	June 23, 2005
4	2	Roche Azaña <i>et al.</i>	June 3, 2020
TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO			
5	1	Hilaire, Constantine and Benjamin <i>et al.</i>	June 21, 2002
6	2	Caesar	March 11, 2005

VENEZUELA				
7	1	El Amparo		September 14, 1996
8	2	El Caracazo		August 29, 2002
9	3	Blanco Romero <i>et al.</i>		November 28, 2005
10	4	Montero Aranguren <i>et al.</i> (Retén de Catia)		July 5, 2006
11	5	Apitz Barbera <i>et al.</i> ("First Court of Administrative Disputes)		August 5, 2008
12	6	Ríos <i>et al.</i>		January 28, 2009
13	7	Perozo <i>et al.</i>		January 28, 2009
14	8	Reverón Trujillo		June 30, 2009
15	9	Barreto Leiva		November 17, 2009
16	10	Usón Ramírez		November 20, 2009
17	11	López Mendoza		September 1, 2011
18	12	Barrios Family		November 24, 2011
19	13	Díaz Peña		June 26, 2012
20	14	Uzcátegui <i>et al.</i>		September 3, 2012
21	15	Granier <i>et al.</i> (Radio Caracas Televisión)		June 22, 2015

List of cases closed due to compliance with Judgment.

List of cases closed due to compliance with Judgment				
Total	Number by State	Name of the Case	Date of Judgment determining reparations	Date of order closing Case
ARGENTINA				
1	1	Cantos	November 28, 2002	November 14, 2017
2	2	Kimel	May 2, 2008	February 5, 2013
3	3	Mohamed	November 23, 2012	November 13, 2015
4	4	Mémoli	August 22, 2013	February 10, 2017
5	5	Perrone and Preckel	October 8, 2019	November 17, 2021
6	6	Romero Feris	November 15, 2019	October 4, 2022
BARBADOS				
7	1	Boyce <i>et al.</i>	November 20, 2007	March 9, 2020

BOLIVIA				
8	1	Pacheco Tineo family	November 25, 2013	April 17, 2015
9	2	Andrade Salmón	December 1, 2016	February 5, 2018
BRAZIL				
10	1	Escher et al.	July 6, 2009	June 19, 2012
CHILE				
11	1	Last Temptation of Christ (Olmedo Bustos et al.)	November 5, 2001	November 28, 2003
12	2	Claude Reyes et al.	September 19, 2006	November 24, 2008
COLOMBIA				
13	1	Duque	February 26, 2016	March 12, 2020
COSTA RICA				
14	1	Herrera Ulloa	July 2, 2004	November 22, 2010
15	2	Artavia Murillo et al. (In vitro fertilization)	November 28, 2012	November 22, 2019
16	3	Gómez Murillo et al.	November 29, 2016	November 22, 2019
17	4	Amrhein et al.	April 25, 2018	October 7, 2019
ECUADOR				
18	1	Acosta Calderón	June 24, 2005	February 7, 2008
19	2	Albán Cornejo et al.	November 22, 2007	August 28, 2015
20	3	Salvador Chiriboga	March 3, 2011	May 3, 2016
21	4	Mejía Idrovo	July 5, 2011	September 4, 2012
22	5	Suárez Peralta	May 21, 2013	August 28, 2015
23	6	Supreme Court of Justice (Quintana Coello et al.)	August 23, 2013	January 30, 2019
24	7	Constitutional Tribunal (Camba Campos et al.)	August 28, 2013	June 23, 2016
25	8	García Ibarra et al.	November 17, 2015	November 14, 2017
26	9	Valencia Hinojosa et al.	November 29, 2016	March 14, 2018
EL SALVADOR				
27	1	Colindres Schonenberg	February 4, 2019	November 18, 2020

GUATEMALA				
28	1	Maldonado Ordóñez	May 3, 2016	August 30, 2017
29	2	Villaseñor Velarde et al.	February 5, 2019	June 24, 2020
30	3	Martínez Coronado	May 10, 2019	December 19, 2022
HONDURAS				
31	1	Velásquez Rodríguez	July 21, 1989	September 10, 1996
32	2	Godínez Cruz	August 17, 1990	September 10, 1996
MEXICO				
33	1	Castañeda Gutman	August 6, 2008	August 28, 2013
NICARAGUA				
34	1	Genie Lacayo	January 29, 1997	August 29, 1998
35	2	Mayagna (Sumo) Awas Tingni Community	August 31, 2001	April 3, 2009
PANAMA				
36	1	Baena Ricardo et al.	February 2, 2001	September 1, 2021
37	2	Tristán Donoso	January 27, 2009	September 1, 2010
PARAGUAY				
38	1	Ricardo Canese	August 31, 2004	August 6, 2008
PERU				
39	1	Castillo Petruzzi et al.	May 30, 1999	September 20, 2016
40	2	Lori Berenson Mejía	November 25, 2004	June 20, 2012
41	3	Abrill Alosilla et al.	November 21, 2011	May 22, 2013
SURINAME				
42	1	Aloeboetoe et al.	September 10, 1993	February 5, 1997
43	2	Gangaram Panday	January 21, 1994	November 27, 1998
44	3	Liakat Ali Alibux	January 30, 2014	March 9, 2020