
**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
RESOLUTION 58/2025**

Precautionary Measure No. 813-25

**Juan Camilo Castaño Gutiérrez and his mother Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez
regarding Colombia¹
August 18, 2025
Original: Spanish**

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On June 17, 2025, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (“the Inter-American Commission”, “the Commission” or “the IACHR”) received a request for precautionary measures filed by the Nydia Erika Bautista Foundation - FNEB (“the requesting party” or “the applicants”), urging the Commission to require that the State of Colombia (“the State” or “Colombia”) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Juan Camilo Castaño Gutiérrez and Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez (“the proposed beneficiaries”). According to the request, Juan Camilo Castaño has been missing since March 25, 2025, after being intercepted by four armed men who approached him and took him away to an unknown location. His mother, Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez, is reportedly being threatened and extorted by members of a criminal group due to her efforts to find her son and report the incident.

2. Pursuant to Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the IACHR requested information from the State on July 11, 2025, and submitted its response on July 22 and 28, 2025. The applicant provided additional information on July 7, 2025.

3. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law furnished by the parties, the Commission considers that Juan Camilo Castaño Gutiérrez and Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez are in a serious and urgent situation, given that their rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, based on Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, it requests that Colombia: a) take the necessary measures to determine the situation and whereabouts of Juan Camilo Castaño Gutiérrez, in order to protect his rights to life and personal integrity; b) implement the necessary measures to protect Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez from threats, extortion, or other acts of violence while she continues to denounce and search for her son; c) consult and agree upon the measures to be implemented with Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez and her representatives; and d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to this resolution, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

II. SUMMARY OF FACTS AND ARGUMENTS PROVIDED BY THE PARTIES

A. Information provided by the requesting party

4. According to the request, the proposed beneficiary is a 28-year-old barber in the municipality of La Virginia, Risaralda. On March 25, 2025, he was allegedly intercepted by four armed men known by the aliases “Candado,” “Membeiro,” “Carbón,” and “Caliche,” who approached him and took him away by force to an unknown location. Since then, his whereabouts have been unknown.

5. Investigations carried out by his family members have established that the events were ordered by Haris Cortés Ramírez, alias “Mono Haris,” who is well known in La Virginia for his links to criminal gangs

¹ In accordance with Article 17(2) of the Rules of Procedure of the IACHR, Commissioner Carlos Bernal Pulido, a Colombian national, did not participate in the debate and deliberation of this matter.

operating in the area and the armed group known as “La Cordillera.”² For their part, his relatives stated that they were not aware if the proposed beneficiary had been the victim of threats or other types of harassment in the past. The applicant described the event as an “enforced disappearance”.

6. The proposed beneficiary’s mother, Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez, member of the Association of Mothers of Cartago (ASOMADCA), has reportedly carried out extensive research and filed numerous complaints regarding the events against her son. In addition, she allegedly organized various advocacy events, including sit-ins, vigils, and marches. The aforementioned association is formed by relatives of young people who have disappeared in the municipality of Cartago, Valle del Cauca, and surrounding areas. Its aim is to denounce and raise awareness of enforced disappearances in the region. As a result of her activities, the media also interviewed Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez about her son’s case.

7. Given her advocacy work, on April 6, 2025, during a march organized by the proposed beneficiary’s family and friends, his mother was allegedly approached by men on motorcycles who told her to “stop looking for her son unless she wanted the same thing to happen to her.” Subsequently, on April 14, 2025, she received a message via *WhatsApp* from fake profiles, who told her that they had information on what had happened to her son. They then allegedly extorted her, demanding payment of \$700,000 in exchange for information on his whereabouts. The applicants believe that the messages were sent by members of the group “La Cordillera.” It was emphasized that on June 17, 2025, as a result of actions taken to locate the proposed beneficiary, such as offering a reward, the mayor of the municipality of La Virginia, Risaralda, also reported being the victim of threats on social media. For this reason, he requested that the State reinforce his security measures.

8. The request indicated that the facts had not initially been formally reported for several reasons, including ignorance of the nature of these acts as enforced disappearances; persistent fear of possible reprisals, as the alleged perpetrators continued to be present in the municipality; and possible collusion between state agents and those responsible for the acts. Nevertheless, on July 7, 2025, the events that his mother had experienced were reported to the Office of the Attorney General, pending assignment to a prosecutor’s office.

9. With regard to the legal proceedings brought in connection with the disappearance of the proposed beneficiary, his mother filed a complaint for “enforced disappearance” with the Specialized Prosecutor’s Office No. 04 in the city of Pereira, Risaralda. During the proceedings, in addition to giving her testimony about the events on May 15, 2025, she reportedly provided the identities of the individuals who are allegedly responsible for her son’s disappearance. In addition, she submitted security camera footage showing the individuals who approached the proposed beneficiary at his residence on March 25, 2025. Despite the above, the prosecutor in the case told her that she had to present an “eyewitness” to corroborate the facts reported. According to the SPOA portal³ of the Office of the Attorney General, there is no evidence of other investigative procedures after receiving the mother’s statement.

10. The applicants alleged that, to date, communication between the prosecutor in charge of the investigation and the proposed beneficiary’s family members had been scarce. After communicating on May 15, 2025, and in light of the “institutional silence,” on June 24, 2025, the proposed beneficiary’s mother along with other members of ASOMADCA, staged a sit-in at the Office of the Attorney General in Pereira. The purpose of the protest was to establish some kind of dialogue with the Special Prosecutor 04 and obtain information on

² According to the request, “La Cordillera” is an organized crime group considered a stronghold of paramilitarism, derived from the national structure known as the Bloque Central Bolívar de las Autodefensas Unidas Colombia (AUC), created by Carlos Mario Jiménez, alias “Macaco.” He is reportedly the sole supplier of narcotics in the region, thereby gaining total control of the emerging local market for substances such as cocaine and synthetic drugs.

³ The request does not provide reference to acronyms.

the progress of the investigation and the current status of the case. However, they did not receive a response from any official at the entity.

11. With regard to efforts to locate the proposed beneficiary, the request questioned the lack of significant progress in finding him. On April 28, 2025, the Urgent Search Mechanism (MBU) was activated in favor of the proposed beneficiary. Currently, the case is under the jurisdiction of Local Prosecutor 44 in La Virginia. The proposed beneficiary's mother has allegedly personally approached this office on multiple occasions to share information she has received through messages and phone calls about her son's alleged whereabouts. In particular, she referred to certain points along the Risaralda River where his body had reportedly been dumped, according to individuals who had contacted her. On June 3, 2025, the prosecutor ordered an underwater search to be conducted at one of the referenced locations, using divers and specialized equipment, but this search yielded no results.

12. The applicants state that the office has failed to take other urgent steps to locate the proposed beneficiary, including, for example, gathering information from other sources regarding the victim's whereabouts; identification through link analysis of the mobile devices from which anonymous information would be received via calls or messages; and conducting new underwater searches at other points of forensic interest. They also warned that if at least two months elapse from the activation of the mechanism and the missing person is not located, the competent judicial official could order its termination and forward the corresponding report to the Public Prosecutor's Office. To date, no concrete results have been obtained regarding the proposed beneficiary's whereabouts.

B. Response from the State

13. The State reported that, through the Office of the Attorney General and the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (INMLCF), various measures and steps were taken to locate Juan Camilo Castaño Gutiérrez. In this regard, it noted:

- On March 26, 2025, the proposed beneficiary was entered into the National Registry of Missing Persons and the Missing Persons Information Network System (RND/SIRDEC).
- On March 28, 2025, the Local Prosecutor's Office 44 of La Virginia, Risaralda activated the Urgent Search Mechanism;
- On April 23, May 5, 15, and 23, and July 3, 2025, they conducted consultations and technical cross-checks of identifying information on the proposed beneficiary with the files of unidentified corpses at the national level, but did not find any matches.
- On May 9, 2025, the INMLCF took a biological sample from one of the proposed beneficiary's family members, and on July 10, 2025, the reference genetic profile was entered into the Genetic Profile Database of Missing Persons (BPGD).
- On July 18, 2025, the BPGD searched the reference profile of the family member and the genetic profiles of unidentified corpses available in the database, but did not find any matches.
- Preparation of the methodological program, with the corresponding orders to the judicial police. The program is currently under development and awaiting results;
- Access for family members to follow-up information entered by the competent authorities through INMLCF applications called "Public Consultations" (*Consultas Públicas*);

- Search, seizure, and arrest procedures against the alleged perpetrators and suspects.⁴ However, so far, only their links to the sale and possession of narcotics have been proven. It is expected that the results will reveal the proposed beneficiary's whereabouts.

14. Furthermore, the National Protection Unit (UNP) reported receiving communication from the Office of the Attorney General on July 9, 2025, regarding threats against Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez, the proposed beneficiary's mother. The Citizen Service Group answered this communication on July 15, 2025. The proposed beneficiary Gloria was presented with the Prevention and Protection Program, in which the UNP explained that it would require her express, free, and voluntary consent and requested that the proposed beneficiary submit several documents. These include the registration form for the aforementioned program, completed and signed by the proposed beneficiary; a photocopy of her identity document; and a document certifying her membership of one of the population groups covered by the relevant regulations. The UNP is reportedly waiting for the information required to formally initiate the protection route, in compliance with the principle of informed consent and following the ordinary procedure of the Prevention and Protection Program.

15. The UNP clarified that the current proposal reportedly does not include protective measures. However, preventive measures were requested from the Pereira Metropolitan Police. At the same time, it indicated that, at this time, there are no records of requests to initiate protection measures, reports of situations that place her at risk, or communications regarding the situation of Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez prior to the date of the Office of the Attorney General report on July 9, 2025, or after that date.

16. The Office of the Attorney General reported that it agreed with the statements submitted by Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez, with the aim of obtaining protective measures. This is due to the significant involvement of gangs dedicated to microtrafficking in the municipality of La Virginia, which can be held responsible for the crime. Moreover, they affirmed that procedural secrecy must be guaranteed during the current stage of the investigation. The aforementioned considering the need to protect the parties affected by the crime under investigation, including the proposed beneficiary's mother and family unit, who reported intimidation after the incident. Lastly, the State indicated that it would continue to forward information provided by the competent entities regarding the actions taken in favor of the proposed beneficiaries.

III. ANALYSIS OF THE ELEMENTS OF SERIOUSNESS, URGENCY, AND IRREPARABLE HARM

17. The precautionary measures mechanism is part of the Commission's function of overseeing compliance with the human rights obligations set forth in Article 106 of the Charter of the Organization of American States. These general oversight functions are provided for in Article 41(b) of the American Convention on Human Rights, as well as in Article 18(b) of the Statute of the IACHR. The mechanism of precautionary measures is set forth in Article 25 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure. In accordance with that Article, the Commission grants precautionary measures in serious and urgent situations in which these measures are necessary to avoid irreparable harm to persons.

18. The Inter-American Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights ("the Inter-American Court" or "I/A Court H.R.") have established repeatedly that precautionary and provisional measures have a dual nature, both protective and precautionary.⁵ Regarding the protective nature, these measures seek to avoid irreparable harm and to protect the exercise of human rights.⁶ To do this, the IACHR shall assess the

⁴ There are no details on the procedures indicated.

⁵ Inter-American Court of Human Rights (I/A Court H.R.), [Matter of the Yare I and Yare II Capital Region Penitentiary Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Order of March 30, 2006, considerandum 5; [Case of Carpio Nicolle et al. v. Guatemala](#), Provisional Measures, Order of July 6, 2009, considerandum 16.

⁶ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of Capital El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of February 8, 2008, considerandum 8; [Case of Bámaca Velásquez](#), Provisional measures regarding Guatemala, Order of January 27, 2009, considerandum 45; [Matter of Fernández Ortega et al.](#), Provisional measures regarding Mexico, Order of April 30, 2009,

problem raised, the effectiveness of State actions to address the situation, and how vulnerable the proposed beneficiaries would be left in case the measures are not adopted.⁷ As for their precautionary nature, these measures have the purpose of preserving legal situations while under the study of the IACHR. Their precautionary nature aims at safeguarding the rights at risk until the petition pending before the inter-American system is resolved. Their object and purpose are to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of an eventual decision on the merits, and, thus, avoid any further infringement of the rights at issue, a situation that may adversely affect the useful effect (*effet utile*) of the final decision. In this regard, precautionary or provisional measures enable the State concerned to comply with the final decision and, if necessary, to implement the ordered reparations.⁸ In the process of reaching a decision, according to Article 25(2) of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission considers that:

- a. “serious situation” refers to a grave impact that an action or omission can have on a protected right or on the eventual effect of a pending decision in a case or petition before the organs of the inter-American system;
- b. “urgent situation” refers to risk or threat that is imminent and can materialize, thus requiring immediate preventive or protective action; and
- c. “irreparable harm” refers to injury to rights which, due to their nature, would not be susceptible to reparation, restoration or adequate compensation.

19. In analyzing those requirements, the Commission reiterates that the facts supporting a request for precautionary measures need not be proven beyond doubt; rather, the information provided should be assessed from a *prima facie* standard of review to determine whether a serious and urgent situation exists.⁹ Similarly, the Commission recalls that, by its own mandate, it is not in its purview to determine any individual liabilities for the facts alleged. Moreover, in this proceeding, it is not appropriate to rule on violations of rights enshrined in the American Convention or other applicable instruments.¹⁰ This is better suited to be addressed by the Petition and Case system. The following analysis refers exclusively to the requirements of Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, which can be carried out without making any determination on the merits.¹¹

20. In this sense, pursuant to the terms of Article 25, paragraph 6, the Commission highlights that it has been closely monitoring the escalation of structural violence in Colombia in general. In May 2022, the

considerandum 5; Matter of Milagro Sala, Provisional measures regarding Argentina, Order of November 23, 2017, considerandum 5 (Available only in Spanish).

⁷ I/A Court H.R., Matter of Milagro Sala, Provisional Measures regarding Argentina, Order of November 23, 2017, considerandum 5 (Available only in Spanish); Matter of Capital El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center, Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of February 8, 2008, considerandum 9; Matter of the Criminal Institute of Plácido de Sá Carvalho, Provisional Measures regarding Brazil, Order of February 13, 2017, considerandum 6 (Available only in Spanish).

⁸ I/A Court H.R., Matter of Capital El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center, Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of February 8, 2008, considerandum 7; Matter of “El Nacional” and “Así es la Noticia” newspapers, Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of November 25, 2008, considerandum 23; Matter of Luis Uzcátegui, Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of January 27, 2009, considerandum 19 (Available only in Spanish).

⁹ I/A Court H.R., Matter of Members of the Miskitu Indigenous Peoples of the North Caribbean Coast regarding Nicaragua, Extension of Provisional Measures, Order of August 23, 2018, considerandum 13 (Available only in Spanish); Matter of children and adolescents deprived of liberty in the “Complexo do Tatuapé” of the Fundação CASA, Provisional Measures regarding Brazil, Order of July 4, 2006, considerandum 23.

¹⁰ IACHR, Resolution 2/2015, Precautionary Measure No. 455-13, Matter of Nestora Salgado regarding Mexico, January 28, 2015, para. 14; Resolution 37/2021, Precautionary Measure No. 96-21, Gustavo Adolfo Mendoza Beteta and family regarding Nicaragua, April 30, 2021, para. 33.

¹¹ In this regard, the Court has stated that “[it] cannot, in a provisional measure, consider the merits of any arguments pertaining to issues other than those which relate strictly to the extreme gravity and urgency and the necessity to avoid irreparable damage to persons.” I/A Court H.R., Matter of James et al. regarding Trinidad and Tobago, Provisional Measures, Order of August 29, 1998, considerandum 6 (Available only in Spanish); Case of the Barrios Family v. Venezuela, Provisional Measures, Order of April 22, 2021, considerandum 2 (Available only in Spanish).

IACHR expressed concern regarding the acts of violence in Colombia related to the actions of non-state armed groups.¹² In its 2023 Annual Report, the Commission identified the persistence of acts of violence stemming from armed conflicts in Colombia, with a particular impact on certain groups, such as human rights defenders and women, among others.¹³ In its 2024 Annual Report, the Commission emphasized that, despite efforts, high levels of violence persist in the country. As of November 2024, 26 Early Warnings had been issued for 24 departments, 123 municipalities, and 15 non-municipal areas regarding human rights violations linked to the actions of armed groups and their ties to drug trafficking.¹⁴ Along the same lines, and following its *on-site* visit to Colombia in April 2024, the Commission noted in its Preliminary Observations that armed groups have expanded and strengthened their positions with the aim of controlling territories and illicit economies, mainly drug trafficking, illegal mining, kidnapping, extortion, and human trafficking.¹⁵

21. These contextual elements are relevant to the extent that they show seriousness and consistency in the allegations presented regarding the proposed beneficiary and his mother in Colombia.

22. In analyzing the requirement of *seriousness*, the Commission takes into account, in addition to the indicated context, the situation that the proposed beneficiary faced. On March 25, 2025, he was allegedly intercepted and taken to an unknown destination by four armed men alias “Candado”, “Membeiro”, “Carbón” and “Caliche”, with alleged links to the criminal group known as “La Cordillera”. In this regard, the Commission notes that, since the date of the events, it has been unable to establish the proposed beneficiary’s whereabouts or situation.

23. According to the information provided in the file, the proposed beneficiary’s mother has been the target of death threats and extortion by the aforementioned armed group in response to her advocacy efforts and her efforts to report the crime and search for her son. In this regard, it was reported that she was recently threatened by individuals on motorcycles while defending human rights during a march organized by the proposed beneficiary’s family and friends. On that occasion, they told her to stop looking for her son, “unless she wanted the same thing to happen to her.” In addition, members of “La Cordillera” are allegedly demanding monetary compensation in exchange for information regarding the proposed beneficiary’s whereabouts.

24. Given the above circumstances, the Commission considers that the proposed beneficiary’s current situation is serious in light of the allegations made. It also considers that the efforts of his family members, particularly his mother, to locate him could be hindered by threats made by the armed group.

25. For its part, the Commission observes that, according to the case file, the situation of Juan Camilo Castaño Gutiérrez was reported to the state authorities through the Attorney General of the Nation and the National Institute of Legal Medicine and Forensic Sciences (INMLCF). The Urgent Search Mechanism was also activated in an effort to locate him. In this regard, the Commission notes the State’s response regarding the steps taken by the aforementioned entities, including entering the proposed beneficiary in the National Registry of Missing Persons and the Missing Persons Information Network (RND/SIRDEC); technical cross-checking of information with files on unidentified bodies at the national level; collecting biological samples from family members; entering the reference genetic profile into the Genetic Profile Database of Missing Persons (BPGD); developing a methodological program, with orders to the judicial police; and conducting search, registration, and arrest procedures against the alleged perpetrators and suspects.

26. While the Commission acknowledges the commitment expressed by the State, the information provided does not confirm specific and concrete progress in the search for the proposed beneficiary or in

¹² IACHR, Press Release No. 109/22, *IACHR Concerned About Violence Linked to the Actions of Non-State Armed Groups in Colombia*, May 20, 2022.

¹³ IACHR, 2023 Annual Report, Ch. IV.a, Colombia, OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 386 rev. 1, approved on December 31, 2023, para. 252.

¹⁴ IACHR, 2023 Annual Report, Ch. IV.a, Colombia, OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 39 rev. 2, issued on March 26, 2025, para. 263.

¹⁵ IACHR, Preliminary Observations, *On-site* Visit to Colombia, April 15-19, 2024, page 3.

determining his situation following his capture by armed third parties. Therefore, this Commission considers that, despite the fact that more than four months have elapsed since his disappearance, the situation of risk persists until his current location is determined or information is available that allows the facts to be clarified, which requires strengthening the measures which have already been adopted. The foregoing is based on this Commission's understanding that the passage of time may make it difficult to locate the proposed beneficiary.

27. In view of the foregoing, the Commission recalls that, although it is not responsible for qualifying the domestic investigations and processes in this procedure, it acknowledges that actions aimed at determining the whereabouts or fate of a disappeared person are directly related to the need to prevent harm from occurring to his rights and that, until his situation has been clarified, the proposed beneficiaries allegedly face a serious risk.¹⁶ At the same time, the Commission observes the allegation that family members had limited communication with the prosecutor in charge.

28. The Commission highlights that, although state authorities were aware of the threats against Juan Camilo Castaño Gutiérrez's mother, to date there is no evidence that protective measures have been implemented on her behalf, nor has any other additional measures to provide support and guarantee her safety while she continues to file complaints and take steps to locate the proposed beneficiary. The Commission highlights that the UNP indicated that it requires consent and documentation from the proposed beneficiary in order to initiate the protection process; and that, in the meantime, preventive measures were requested from the police. In this regard, the Commission has no information as to whether these preventive measures are being effectively implemented and whether they have mitigated the alleged situation. In addition, the Commission considers that the Prosecutor's Office agreed with the statements made by the proposed beneficiary with a view to obtaining protection. In any case, the Commission considers it appropriate to urge the proposed beneficiary Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez to submit the requirements requested by the UNP for the activation of this protection route.

29. Therefore, and based on the *prima facie* standard applicable to precautionary measures, the Commission concludes that it is sufficiently established that there is a serious risk to the proposed beneficiary's rights to life and personal integrity, given the situation he has been facing since March 25, 2025. The Commission also considers that this serious situation has an impact on the proposed beneficiary's mother, who has received death threats and extortion attempts, including being located by alleged members of the armed group upon organizing a public event to denounce the events against her son and persist in her search for him.

30. Regarding the *urgency* requirement, the Commission considers that it has been met, inasmuch as while the circumstances that the proposed beneficiary faces remain, the passage of time in itself is likely to lead to the materialization of further violations of his rights. This is in addition to the fact that, since the event, his mother has been the target of direct threats and intimidation following her reports to the authorities and requests for their intervention in locating him. In view of the above, given the ongoing risk factors identified, it is necessary to immediately adopt measures to safeguard the rights to life and integrity of the proposed beneficiary and his mother.

31. As it pertains to the requirement of *irreparable harm*, the Commission finds it met, since the possible impact on the rights to life and personal integrity constitutes the maximum situation of irreparability.

¹⁶ I/A Court H.R., Provisional Measures regarding the United Mexican States, Matter of Alvarado Reyes et al., Order of May 26, 2010, paragraph 9. See also: IACHR, Resolution No. Resolution 43/2020, Precautionary Measure No. 691-20, Facundo José Astudillo Castro regarding Argentina, August 1, 2020, paragraph 25; and Resolution No. 69/2023, Precautionary Measures No. 845-23, Silvestre Merlín Domínguez et al. regarding Mexico, November 20, 2023, para.

IV. BENEFICIARIES

32. The Commission declares as the beneficiaries of the precautionary measures Juan Camilo Castaño Gutiérrez and Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez, who are duly identified in these proceedings.

V. DECISION

33. The Inter-American Commission considers that this matter meets, *prima facie*, the requirements of seriousness, urgency, and irreparable harm set forth in Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure. Consequently, it requests that Colombia:

- a) take the necessary measures to determine the situation and whereabouts of Juan Camilo Castaño Gutiérrez, in order to protect his rights to life and personal integrity;
- b) implement the necessary measures to protect Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez from threats, extortion, or other acts of violence while she continues to denounce and search for her son;
- c) consult and agree upon the measures to be implemented with Gloria Nancy Gutiérrez and her representatives; and
- d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to this resolution, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

34. The Commission also requests that the State of Colombia report, within 15 days as from the day after this resolution, on the adoption of the required precautionary measures and to update that information periodically.

35. The Commission emphasizes that, in accordance with Article 25(8) of its Rules of Procedure, the granting of this precautionary measure and its adoption by the State do not constitute a prejudgment on any violation of the rights protected under the applicable instruments.

36. The Commission instructs its Executive Secretariat to notify this Resolution to the State of Colombia and the applicants.

37. Approved on August 18, 2025, by José Luis Caballero Ochoa, President; Andrea Pochak, First Vice-President; Arif Bulkan, Second Vice-President; Edgar Stuardo Ralón Orellana; Roberta Clarke; and Gloria Monique de Mees, members of the IACHR.

Tania Reneaum Panszi
Executive Secretary