
**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
RESOLUTION OF PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES 95/2025**

Precautionary Measure No. 990-21

Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz and his family unit regarding Mexico¹

December 20, 2025

Original: Spanish

(Follow-up, Extension, and Partial lifting)

I. SUMMARY

1. The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) decides to issue this resolution to follow up, extend, and partially lift the precautionary measures pursuant to the terms of Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure. The IACHR acknowledges the actions taken by the State in this matter, but observes that the situation that places the beneficiary at risk continues, given that, among other events, the beneficiary Marco Antonio Suástegui Muñoz was murdered on April 18, 2025, after receiving threats. The IACHR also decided to extend these precautionary measures in favor of Samantha Colón's relatives, who have been duly identified. Lastly, the Commission decided to lift the precautionary measures regarding Marco Antonio Suástegui Muñoz after his death.

II. BACKGROUND INFORMATION

2. On November 23, 2021, the IACHR adopted precautionary measures for the protection of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz and his family unit. According to the request, Vicente Iván is a human rights defender, a member of the Council of Ejidos and Communities Opposing the La Parota Dam (*Consejo de Ejidos y Comunidades Opositoras a la Presa La Parota*, CECOP). His whereabouts have been unknown since August 5, 2021. In its resolution, the IACHR urged that the State:

- a) adopt the necessary measures to determine the whereabouts or fate of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz, in order to protect his rights to life and personal integrity;
- b) adopt the necessary measures to protect the life and personal integrity of the identified members of Mr. Suástegui's family;² and
- a) report on the actions undertaken to investigate the alleged events that led to the adoption of this resolution, so as to prevent them from reoccurring.³

3. The Tlachinollan Mountain Human Rights Center and the Robert F. Kennedy Human Rights Center exert representation before the Commission.

¹ In accordance with Article 17(2)(a) of the IACHR Rules of Procedure, Commissioner José Luis Caballero Ochoa, a Mexican national, did not participate in the debate and deliberation of this matter.

² Composed of: i. Samantha Valeria Colón Morales (partner), A.N.S.C., and I.V.S.C. (daughters); ii. Severina Suástegui Muñoz (sister), Ezequiel Bonilla Delgado (brother-in-law), Cecilia Bonilla Suástegui, Alejandro Bonilla Suástegui, Alfredo Bonilla Suástegui, and Jared Bonilla Suástegui (niece and nephews); iii. Apolinar Suástegui Muñoz (sister), José Juan Mares Gutierrez, Alexis Cruz Suástegui, S.M.S., and A.M.S. (cousins); iv. Fortina Suástegui Muñoz (sister), Eduardo Ávila Carpio (brother-in-law), Ángel Suástegui Muñoz, and S.A.S. (nephews); v. Guillermina Suástegui Muñoz (sister), E.M.J.S., and D.I.J.S. (nephews); vi. María del Rosario Suástegui Muñoz (sister) and Julián Calixto Suástegui (nephew); and vii. Juan Suástegui Muñoz (brother), and Alexis Suástegui Muñoz (nephew); viii. Marco Antonio Suástegui Muñoz (brother), Esmeralda Delgado Navidad (sister-in-law), N.S.D., P.S.D. (nephews).

³ IACHR, [Resolution No. 93/2021](#), Precautionary Measures No. 990-21, Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz and his family unit regarding Mexico, November 23, 2021 (Available only in Spanish).

III. INFORMATION PROVIDED DURING THE TIME THESE PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES HAVE BEEN IN FORCE

a. Procedure during the time the measures have been in force

4. During the time the precautionary measures have been in force, the Commission followed up on the situation by requesting information from the parties. In this regard, communications were received from the parties and sent from the IACHR on the following dates:

Year	State	Representation	IACHR
2021	December 15	No information	
2022	September 13, November 4, 16 and 17	June 15, November 8	October 5 and 19, November 28
2023	June 28	October 3 and 18	June 27, August 4, November 17
2024	January 10, September 12 and 20, December 16	May 13, September 10, December 17	March 14, July 11, October 17
2025	March 28, June 10, July 10, August 22, October 28	March 28, April 28, May 29, June 13, July 7, August 25, October 29	January 29, April 14, June 10 and 24, July 25, October 9

5. The Commission held a working meeting on November 22, 2022. On August 25 and October 29, 2025, the representation requested the extension of the precautionary measures in favor of seven of Samatha Colón's relatives,⁴ which was duly transferred to the State for its observations.

b. Information provided by the representation

6. On June 15, 2022, the representation indicated that the State had not taken effective actions to locate Vicente Iván. Although there was a witness who claimed to have participated in the beneficiary's detention and have information regarding his whereabouts, the Prosecutor's Office reportedly refuses to work with him. They pointed out that an arrest warrant for the mastermind behind the disappearance was still outstanding. In relation to Vicente Iván's relatives, they stated that there were no security measures in their favor. Regarding the search efforts, the representation informed that they are monitored by armed civilians and that the burden of the search is placed on the families. Beneficiary Apolinar Suástegui reported having "safety incidents" in August and September 2021, which led her to leave her job due to lack of protection. In addition, Samantha Colón, partner of Vicente Iván, "has gone through various indications of risk". The representation forwarded that Marco Antonio Suástegui, who worked alongside his brother, Vicente Iván, to defend the territory, was unable to tend to his crops because he had to cross an area controlled by an armed group that was watching them. On April 30, 2022, Marco Antonio identified subjects that were monitoring his business. On May 1, these armed individuals aggressively approached Marco Antonio's wife to ask about him. One of these individuals reportedly said, "It is only a matter of time before Marco Antonio Suástegui and those who are with him in the CECOP movement are killed." On the same day, Marco Antonio was warned that individuals had threatened to kill him at the location where he has his plots of land. The foregoing was brought to the attention of the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists (Mechanism) on May 6, 2022.

⁴ 1. Faustino Colón Delgado, father of Samantha Colón and father-in-law of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz. 2. Ignacia Morales Salmerón, mother of Samantha Colón and mother-in-law of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz. 3. Sandra Paola Téllez Colón, daughter of Samantha Colón and stepdaughter of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz. 4. J.A.S.T., grandson of Samantha Colón and son of Sandra Paola Téllez Colón. 5. P.E.T.C., son of Samantha Colón and stepson of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz. 6. A.N.S.C. (daughter of Samantha Colón and Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz). 7. I.V.S.C. (daughter of Samantha Colón and Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz).

7. On October 18, 2023, the representation stated that the searches were conducted at the request of the family. They questioned the inadequacy of the measures in favor of Marco Antonio Suástegui. Regarding Samantha Colón, they shared the following facts: on June 5, 2023, she received intimidating text messages; on October 7, 2023, she received threats and harassment on social media and text messages containing confidential information about criminal proceedings; on October 9, she received new intimidating messages in the context of an appeal against the penalty imposed on the defendants in the matter of Vicente Iván. Samantha Colón requested protection for her daughters from the Guerrero State Public Security Secretariat (*Secretaría de Seguridad Pública estatal de Guerrero, SSPE*).

8. On May 13, 2024, the representation questioned the fact that the search plan sent by the State was not subject to its observations, and was only forwarded to Samantha Colón. They added that the plan only includes search points for information provided by the family, but did not include investigation by authorities. They complained that there were no protection measures in the searches in which Samantha participates. The representation learned that Samanta Colón received threats on Facebook (mostly with information that stigmatized Vicente Iván and discussed his search). They added that unknown men and “UPOEG police” (a group that had carried out acts of harassment against Vicente Iván prior to his disappearance⁵) had appeared at his daughter’s residence and 911 had been called, but there had been no response. Marco Antonio received threats: on April 26, 2024, a message including a death threat was posted on social media; on April 28, 2024, two people appeared at his workplace and told him “to be ready because they were looking for him and it appeared to be a criminal group.” On April 29, 2024, three people appeared at the beach where he worked and took photographs and videos of him. Despite requesting assistance from the National Guard (GN) who were in the area, he received no support.

9. On September 10, 2024, the representation highlighted the decline in support from authorities in the search for Vicente Iván. They specified that the threats against Samantha Colón have been reported to the authorities, but no action had been taken. On August 11, 2024, Marco Antonio received new death threats by phone,⁶ and in the ensuing days he noticed that he was being followed. On August 15, 2024, someone took over his workspace on the beach, and when he complained, he was told that the order was to remove him from the spot. That individual called someone to say that the beneficiary had arrived and that they should come and get him. Faced with this situation, Marco Antonio withdrew. As he fled, he noticed people on a motorcycle following him. He was unable to lose them, so he used his panic button. He added that the individuals threatening him were “the Russians,” who had made his brother disappear. It was clarified that he did not file a complaint, but he notified the Mechanism.

10. On December 17, 2024, the representation reported that a request had been made for permanent security in favor of Samantha Colón, including police presence at her residence, but that it was rejected due to lack of capacity, with no formal response from the authorities. The State granted her rounds once a day for a fixed period of time. They added that the police frequently fail to attend, and when they do appear, they request signatures on logs for visits they did not make. The State allegedly denied her access to emergency numbers and only provided the “911” telephone number. The representation added that Samanta Colón’s daughters are victims of harassment by “people who arrive near the residence.” She specified that no support was provided for oral trials, even though she is an alleged witness. The representation stated that the incidents have been reported, but there was no response.

11. On March 28, 2025, the representation questioned the lack of technology in the searches and the fact that they continued to rely solely on information provided by Samantha Colón, Vicente’s relatives, and

⁵ IACHR, Resolution No.93/2021, previously cited, paras. 5 and 9 to 12.

⁶ The message read, “Look, you’re in trouble, the people who work in Huamuchitos aren’t happy with your actions, they’re going to get you and kill you the order has already been given. They are the ones that reported your brother’s event, they have the video of your statement, in fact, they were supposed to come and get you today, but since the meeting was moved, they didn’t come. At the meeting on August 18, they are going to shoot everyone, but they want you dead or alive.”

other witnesses without a clear strategy. It was reported that some security forces have ceased to participate in the searches. They reiterated that the police are failing to comply with the patrols ordered for Samantha Colón, as they only carry out one every third day lasting 10 to 15 minutes, when the log states that there should be three patrols a day.⁷ They added that the emergency number is 911, which is general for the entire population, despite the fact that they requested a direct contact number. In addition, the representation reported that Samantha Colón was no longer being accompanied to the trial hearings for the disappearance of Vicente Iván. The representation updated that, on March 5, 2025, a final judgment of conviction was issued in the oral trial against J.E.G.R. and J.L.C.V. for the crime of disappearance of persons committed by private individuals, to the detriment of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz.

12. On April 28, 2025, the representation reported that on April 18, 2025, unknown persons arrived at Marco Antonio Suástegui's work and shot him three times with handguns. Marco Antonio died in hospital on April 25, 2025. In this regard, attached is a history of threats that Marco Antonio received. On May 29, 2025, they reported that Samantha Colón received threatening messages on two occasions, on May 10 and 11, 2025, from someone who overheard conversations where individuals stated that they are targeting her and her family.

13. On June 13, 2025, the representation reported that during the search operations the Army and the Navy (SEMAR) no longer accompanied the team; the authorities showed a lack of initiative; expert support was absent in some searches; and no scientific analysis of the findings was conducted. They highlighted omissions in the criminal investigation to obtain information on the location of the remains. On July 7, 2025, based on the State's own statements and logbooks, the representation noted the failure to fully carry out patrols for Samantha Colón: of the 81 days during which patrols were to be conducted three times a day, this occurred only twice; logbooks were submitted for only 14 days, recording just 21 patrols over the entire period. Regarding Faustino Colón, they were only presented for seven days. They added that the accompaniment of Samantha Colón had resumed, but the trial had already ended. It was stressed that they were not provided with an emergency number.

14. On August 25, 2025, the representation alleged a lack of progress in the investigation into the threats against Samantha Colón. They recalled that police patrols are not conducted three times a day and that, when officers do visit the residences, they merely take a photo, obtain a signature in the logbook, and then leave. They added that there is no protection at their residences at night and that, when safety incidents have occurred, security agents have arrived at the residence an hour and a half after being notified. Regarding security during the search operations, they indicated that there is still a lack of safety but that the Army and SEMAR did provide support during the operation conducted in August. They emphasized that the convictions in the case of Vicente Iván's disappearance were not final and that an arrest warrant was still pending. They reported receiving support from authorities following Marco Antonio's murder, as well as for funeral expenses. At the same time, they confirmed that his wife and three children had received protection, and requested that they be upheld. Regarding the measures taken in favor of Samantha Colón, they claimed are temporary in nature while the corresponding risk assessment is carried out.

15. The representation indicated that on August 9, 2025, at approximately 5:40 p.m., Samantha Colón's teenage son was learning to drive with a friend when he was stopped at a checkpoint by alleged agents of the "Guerrero State Police." The alleged police officers began to question him aggressively, speak to him rudely, and search him and his vehicle. Faced with this, Samantha Colón's son informed them that he has protection measures in his father's case. The agents began to question why his father had disappeared and proceeded to ask him about Ms. Colón's activities, inquiring how often she traveled to town, and evidenced that they knew about the case. When they let him go, the teenager noticed that the police officers did not have any

⁷ It was specified that "[t]he agents are not present at the location but simply arrive to request Ms. Samantha's signature and immediately leave. This situation was repeated in the residence where Ms. Samantha's father and daughters live."

badges identifying them as state agents, as they were hooded, dressed in black, and traveling in a civilian van. The representation requested protection through a panic button for Samantha Colón's relatives, but the Ministry of the Interior clarified that "while they recognize Ms. Colón's work, internal legislation does not allow them to grant protection measures to persons who have not been recognized by the IACHR as Vicente Suástegui's immediate family." The representation alleged that Samantha Colón's relatives are affected by direct threats, and that they reportedly live in the same residences as her.

16. On October 29, 2025, the representation reiterated the lack of support from the Army during the search operations and that SEMAR provides sporadic support rather than comprehensive support throughout the entire operation. They added that the experts had not participated in the entire investigation, highlighting their importance in the skeletal discoveries that occurred in August and September. They added that the SSPE stopped sending an additional patrol to the searches, and were now using the unit assigned to protect Samantha Colón, requesting that the latter be for exclusive use. The representation reviewed the patrol logs submitted by the State, which themselves show that patrols are not conducted daily or three times a day at Samantha Colón's residence. They also stated that they had visited Samantha Colón's parents' residence on October 22, after not having done so for about a month. The representation questioned the investigation into the murder of Marco Antonio Suástegui and, while confirming that protection had been provided in favor of his family, indicated that a risk assessment was required to ensure that this protection was maintained and reinforced. They also reported that Samantha Colón was incorporated into the Mechanism.⁸ Regarding the panic button, they insisted that a request had been made to grant panic buttons to several members of her family, but that it had been rejected by SEGOB "because it is not possible to extend protection to her immediate family." Regarding situations that place them at risk, they added that on October 8 and 19, 2019, searches were conducted at the residence where Samantha Colón's parents live. This "coincided with dates or events relevant to the Vicente Suástegui case, or with moments when the case was once again taken up by the media."

c. Information provided by the State

17. On December 15, 2021, the State reported that a coordination meeting was held on November 6, 2021, chaired by the Secretary General of the Guerrero Government, the acting head of the State Office of the Attorney General (*Fiscalía General del Estado*, FGEG), and the Special Prosecutor for Human Rights, as well as the Third Visitor of the Guerrero Human Rights Commission, together with Marco Antonio Suástegui and the representation.⁹ The State indicated that it would present a work plan at the next meeting. It was reported that on November 12, 2021, the FGEG executed a new arrest warrant, ordering the defendant to stand trial and requesting authorization for his temporary release from prison on November 26, 2021, in order to meet with members of the Prosecutor's Office at the crime scene and assist in clarifying the facts. On December 2, 2021, they requested the Guerrero Secretary of Public Security to assign police officers to provide protection to Marco Antonio and Fortina Suástegui.

18. On September 13, 2022, the State indicated that, following the detention of two individuals responsible in August 2021, it had obtained further information and identified four other individuals responsible, including two participants in the events (J.L.C. V. and F.S.G.), as well as the leader of a small-scale drug trafficking group as the mastermind (J.E.G.R.) and a Community Police commander (P.S.C.). Three of them have been arrested and the last one is pending. Regarding the search, they updated that, in 2022, ten more search operations were carried out, four in April and six in May. They highlighted that coordination continues with Vicente Iván's family. In relation to protective measures, on June 13, 2022, measures were ordered in favor of Vicente Iván's partner, Samantha Valeria Colón Morales, their children, and her parents, which includes 24-

⁸ It was decided to "notify the state government of Guerrero and the municipality of Acapulco, provide the emergency number of the National Guard and the municipality of Acapulco de Juárez, conduct patrols every third day at her home and her parents' residence, and provide her with a panic button."

⁹ The agreements were: to strengthen ties in order to provide information from the investigation file; to deploy and streamline the ministerial investigation; to intensify the search by land and water.

hour police surveillance at their residences. They noted that Vicente Iván's parents' residence had been found closed and abandoned some time ago. On June 28, 2023, they recalled that, on December 7, 2022, there was a meeting between the parties in follow-up to a working meeting with the IACHR, where it was agreed to reevaluate the risk that Marco Antonio Suástegui faces, conduct a new search of the prison, and it was determined that the representation would report risk events to the State.

19. On January 10, 2024, the State reported a new consultation meeting on December 14, 2023. It specified that it would carry out a search plan by the State Search Commission in January 2024 and mentioned that they would seek to transfer prisoner J.C.V. to another prison in order to obtain his cooperation. Regarding the search plan, they added that they carried out 43 searches from August 14, 2021 to August 5, 2023. On November 23, 2023, the head of the SSPE was required to continue providing the protection measures in favor of Samantha Valeria Colón Morales, A.N.S.C., I.V.S.C., P.E.T.C., Sandra Paola Téllez Colón, Faustino Colón Delgado, and Ignacia Morales Salmerón, to be renewed every 90 days. Investigations into threats against Samanta Colón remained active, and the ministerial police provided her with security agents and transportation when she had to attend court proceedings.

20. On September 12, 2024, the State indicated that Samantha Colón's request to change random patrols to permanent patrols was not granted, but ordered two daily patrols and that she be provided emergency contact numbers. They informed that they had assigned four officers to a patrol for the rounds; and that they did not receive comments from the representation on the shared search plan.

21. On September 20, 2024, the State added that searches for Vicente Iván were carried out from July 15 to 20, from August 5 to 10, and from September 2 to 7, 2024. In this regard, on August 9, 2024, skeletal remains, apparently from a human body, were located and transferred by the forensic medical service for safekeeping and study. On August 28, the oral trial hearing against a defendant began. The State added that Marco Antonio Suástegui was registered with the Mechanism and his last risk assessment dated January 18, 2021, providing emergency contact numbers from the Secretariat of Security and Citizen Protection (*Secretaría de Seguridad y Protección Ciudadana*, SSPC), a satellite phone, and notifying governments and authorities. A risk assessment will be allegedly carried out in the near future. Given the reported incidents involving Marco Antonio, the intervention of the SSPC had been requested. In May 2024, two emergency panic buttons were approved for Marco Antonio, and monitoring in his favor was strengthened. The Guerrero Search Commission sent a list of searches with authorities, dates, and results. At that time, the State highlighted that between June 17 and 21, July 15 and 20, and August 5 and 10, there were results with findings of remains.

22. On December 16, 2024, the State reported delays in search work in October due to a hurricane, which resumed from September 1 to 7, 2024. Subsequently from November 4 to 9, new searches were carried out. The State indicated that Samantha Colón's residence and her relatives' residences were under surveillance and that those in charge of the patrols reported to police commanders that they had visited the residences and interviewed Samantha. They provided an update on the progress of the trial against three individuals for the crime of disappearance by private individuals and, regarding incidents against Samantha Colón, reported that the facts had been investigated and no threats had been identified. Regarding Marco Antonio, they specified that no complaints had been received, but that he was included in the Mechanism, and had a risk reassessment scheduled for 2025.

23. On March 28, 2025, the FGEG detailed investigative procedures such as official letters to companies, searching for information in official databases, forensic service reports, among others. For its part, on August 27, 2024, the SSPE was requested to continue the protection measures in favor of Samantha Valeria Colón Morales, A.N.S.C., I.V.S.C., Faustino Colón Delgado, Ignacia Morales Salmerón, P.E.T.C., Pedro Emmanuel Téllez Colón, and Sandra Paola Téllez Colón. The SSPE responded on September 2 and confirmed that these measures continue in force. Samantha Colon was also provided with accompaniment at hearings on November 7, 14, and 22, and December 10, 2024, as well as on January 6, 14, and 21, and February 5, 2025. The FGEG

conducted searches in September and November 2024. The Guerrero State Commission for the Search for Missing Persons (*Comisión Estatal de Búsqueda de Personas*, CEBP) conducted a field search in Acapulco from December 2 to 7. They received support from the SEMAR, the National Guard (GN), SSPE, FGEG, and the Guerrero Human Rights Commission. New searches were carried out in Cuajinicuilapa, Juchitán, Marquelia, Cruz Grande and Acapulco from January 20 to 25, 2025, which included GN, SSPE, FGEG, and the Army. In addition, in Oaxaca from February 4 to 6, 2025 with FGEG and the CEBP Guerrero and Oaxaca. Samantha Colón was present at all of them.

24. On June 10, 2025, the State reported that state and municipal police provided support to Samantha Colón in her searches and proceedings, and submitted the schedule of hearings for the trial of Vicente Iván Suástegui between February and April. They added that they reportedly receive support from the Prosecutors' Offices of Guerrero and Oaxaca for the searches. On April 18, 2025, the State requested that the SSPE maintain a permanent patrol at Samantha's residence for three days, following her request due to the murder of her brother-in-law (Marco Antonio). They stated that the Prosecutor's Office is continuing with search efforts, such as assigning a canine team, a field crime scene investigator, a team of drones with their respective operator, and ministerial police officers. They conducted a field search in the city of Acapulco from April 21 to 26, 2025, accompanied by Army, SEMAR, GN, SSPE and Prosecutor's Office personnel: resulting from the discovery of skeletal remains. They provided the report of the search operation carried out in April.

25. On July 11, 2025, the State reported that the FGEG had opened an investigation into the murder of Marco Antonio, Vicente's brother, and provided details on the steps taken in the investigation. They also initiated a file on May 13, 2025, for threats against Samantha Colón, and an official letter was sent to the SSPE to provide protection with personal surveillance at her residence. Mexico communicated that they provided support (without clarity as to which authority provided it) to the trial hearings on January 16 and 27, February 7, 18, and 26, March 6, 11, and 28, April 3 and 10, and continued until the final judgment of conviction was issued on June 5. The SSPE was required to immediately and permanently provide a patrol for Samantha, due to the death of Marco Antonio, as she feared for her life and that of her family members. The search was updated, with a field operation taking place from June 9 to 14, 2025, at various locations in Acapulco, attended by the Prosecutor's Office, experts, and a drone. The State announced sentences in the process of Vicente Iván, one issued on March 12, 2025, with a sentence of 25 years for two individuals, and another on June 13, 2025 with a sentence of 25 years for another individual. The Mechanism contacted Marco Antonio's wife on April 18, 2025, the day of the attack against him, and coordinated to prioritize her care. On April 25, 2025, the day Marco Antonio was killed, Mechanism personnel were in Acapulco attending to the situation and the State provided support for funeral expenses. The State added that Marco Antonio's family was incorporated into the Mechanism and that, at the 141st session of the Mechanism in February 2025, the protection plan in favor of Marco Antonio had been approved.¹⁰ For their part, following the events, the following measures were adopted in favor of his wife and three children: permanent surveillance by SSPE personnel for Marco Antonio's family for 15 days; permanent surveillance by SSPE personnel during the funeral services at the known address in the community of [omitted]; and temporary relocation to a property that includes basic services and a card for food expenses and cleaning and personal hygiene supplies. The case was under review by the Mechanism, and Samantha Colón's application was being processed by the Case Reception and Rapid Response Unit (*Unidad de Recepción de Casos y Reacción Rápida*, URCRR).

26. On August 22, 2025, the State informed that in July 2025 they did not carry out search actions, since Samantha Colón could not participate. They rescheduled for August 4 to 9, 2025. The State added that

¹⁰ The measures consisted of: 1. Notification of incorporation to the state of Guerrero and the municipality of Acapulco de Juárez; 2. Emergency number with the National Guard in Acapulco de Juárez; 3. Notification of incorporation to the Office of the Attorney General; 4. Request for comprehensive care for the beneficiary and family unit to the State Executive Commission for Victim Care of the state of Guerrero; 5. A panic button in favor of María de Jesús Pérez López; 6. Infrastructure measures at the beneficiary's residence consisting of a closed-circuit television system and surveillance camera; 7. Accompaniment on road sections by the National Guard when they travel to the town of Cacahuatpec derived from their work as a human rights defender.

they have requested the collaboration of various agencies, including: the Ministerial Investigation Police, SSPE, GN, Army, and SEMAR. The SSPE submitted logs and photographs of patrols at Samantha Colón's home and specified that they have provided support during hearings, transfers, and search operations. They added that new search efforts have been made to find him alive.¹¹ María de Jesús Pérez, Marco Antonio Suástegui's widow, was included in the mechanism. The State provided notification to governments of her incorporation, emergency contacts of the National Guard, security cameras, a panic button, and temporary relocation. On July 7, Samantha Colón was also incorporated into Mechanism, through the URCRR, determining notification to governments, emergency number, and patrols every third day. The representation requested panic buttons for several members of Samantha Colón's family unit, and therefore called them to a meeting to request information to support the request. At a meeting on August 20, the State responded that "the measures can only be implemented in favor of persons recognized as protected, and in this matter the Commission recognized that the family unit of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz is composed of his partner, his two daughters, and his seven brothers and sisters, that is, Ms. Samantha Valeria Colón Morales and her minor daughters, [A.N.S.C. and I.V.S.C.]," and offered only a panic button.

27. On October 28, 2025, the State reported that Samantha Colón had been incorporated into the Mechanism along with her parents. This included notification to the state and municipal governments, the National Guard emergency number, and National Guard patrols at the residences of Samantha Colón and her parents remaining in effect. They indicated that a new risk assessment would be carried out in the coming months and that compliance with patrols would be verified through logs. They also stated that the measures currently in place have been persuasive in terms of harm, and reiterated the offer of a panic button. They added that they can request the inclusion of the family unit in the proceedings before the Mechanism so that a risk assessment can be carried out. The State specified the protective measures adopted in favor of Marco Antonio Suástegui's family and detailed that from May to September 2025, they had provided them with ten protection agents from their temporary shelter. The SSPE reported that on August 23, 2025, Samantha Colón had a gathering with another individual outside her residence, and therefore called on her not to put her physical integrity at risk. Lastly, they reported that in August and September, new searches for Vicente Iván took place in Acapulco de Juárez and that the collaboration of various security agencies (Public Prosecutor's Office, SSPE, GN, Army, and SEMAR) had been requested. Information on the progress of the investigations into Vicente Iván and Marco Antonio Suástegui was also provided.

IV. ANALYSIS OF THE REQUIREMENTS OF SERIOUSNESS, URGENCY, AND IRREPARABLE HARM

28. The precautionary measures mechanism is part of the Commission's functions of overseeing compliance with the human rights obligations established 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; while the mechanism of precautionary measures is set forth in Article 25 of the Commission's Rules of Procedure. In accordance with this Article, the IACHR grants precautionary measures in urgent and serious situations in which these measures are necessary to avoid irreparable harm to persons or to the subject matter of a petition or case before the organs of the inter-American system.

29. 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

¹¹ Such as requests for information from various authorities such as hospitals, ground transportation companies, or social reintegration centers, in order to obtain information that will help clarify the facts and locate the victim. They have also carried out investigative and forensic procedures, as well as interviews with the indirect victims of the events. The General Directorate of Intelligence of that Prosecutor's Office was also requested to conduct a contextual analysis of the events in order to gather more evidence for the investigation, as well as information about the workplace environment.

have a dual nature, both protective and precautionary.¹² Regarding the protective nature, these measures seek to avoid irreparable harm and to protect the exercise of human rights.¹³ To do this, the IACHR shall assess the problem raised, the effectiveness of state actions to address the situation described, and how vulnerable the persons proposed as beneficiaries would be left in case the measures are not adopted.¹⁴ Regarding their precautionary nature, these measures have the purpose of preserving a legal situation while under study by the organs of the inter-American system. 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 of the final decision. In this regard, precautionary or provisional measures allow the State concerned to comply with the final decision and, if necessary, to implement the ordered reparations. 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.

30. 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.¹⁵ 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.¹⁶ 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 the Rules of Procedure, which can be resolved without making any determination on the merits.¹⁷

¹² 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.

¹³ 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, considerandum 5; [Matter of Milagro Sala](#), Provisional measures regarding Argentina, Order of November 23, 2017, considerandum 5 (Available only in Spanish).

¹⁴ 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).

¹⁵ 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.

¹⁶ IACHR, [Resolution No. 2/2015](#), Precautionary Measures No. 455-13, Matter of Nestora Salgado regarding Mexico, January 28, 2015, para. 14; [Resolution No. 37/2021](#), Precautionary Measures No. 96/21, Gustavo Adolfo Mendoza Beteta and family regarding Nicaragua, April 30, 2021, para. 33.

¹⁷ 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).

31. With respect to the foregoing, Article 25.9 provides that the Commission shall evaluate periodically, at its own initiative or at the request of either party, whether to maintain, modify or lift the precautionary measures in force. In this regard, the Commission shall evaluate whether the serious and urgent situation and the risk of irreparable harm that caused the adoption of the precautionary measures persist. Furthermore, it shall consider whether there are new situations that may comply with the requirements outlined in Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure. Similarly, Article 25.10 of its Rules of Procedure establishes that the Commission shall take appropriate follow-up measures, such as requesting relevant information from the interested parties on any matter related to the granting, observance and maintenance of precautionary measures. These measures may include, as appropriate, timetables for implementation, hearings, working meetings, and visits for follow-up and review. Through Resolution 2/202018 of April 15, 2020, the IACHR ruled on the possibility of issuing Follow-up Resolutions.

32. On this occasion, the Commission decides to issue a *Follow-up, Extension, and Lifting Resolution* considering the information received, in light of the current situation of the beneficiaries. In this regard, the Commission will carry out the analysis as follows: i) Analysis of the current situation; ii) Request for extension in favor of Samantha Colón's relatives; iii) Lifting the measures in favor of Marco Antonio Suástegui Muñoz, after his death.

(i) Analysis of the current situation

a. Regarding Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz

33. The Commission recognizes the actions taken by the State to search for Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz. During the time these measures have been in force, 43 search days were reported from August 14, 2021, to August 5, 2023, as well as search days in June, July, August, September, and November 2024, and in January, February, April, and August 2025. The search efforts have been supported by his partner, Samantha Colón, and the authorities have adopted a search plan. The IACHR emphasizes that the coordination meetings provide an opportunity for the parties to contribute to the search plan by providing analysis of the investigation and jointly scheduling search days. In this regard, while acknowledging the search efforts undertaken by the authorities, the Commission observes the argument presented by the representation that the search efforts have mainly depended on Vicente Iván Suástegui's relatives and recalls that "[s]tates are also obligated to conduct, ex officio, an effective search to establish the whereabouts of forcibly disappeared victims, in order to establish the truth of what happened."¹⁹ In this regard, the Commission considers it necessary to strengthen the search efforts by the competent authorities, continuing with the active participation of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz's relatives.

34. The IACHR highlights the importance of the progress made in domestic criminal proceedings, which include five individuals detained and convictions against J.E.G.R. and J.L.C.V., who participated in the disappearance of the beneficiary, pending a final decision. In this regard, the Commission notes the relevance of strengthening internal justice processes, including progress in the execution of outstanding arrest warrants and the timely assessment of information from witnesses to the events that may contribute to clarifying the facts and determining the whereabouts of the beneficiary.

35. In this regard, the Commission acknowledges the actions taken by the State and considers that these precautionary measures regarding Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz continue to be effective, insofar as effective actions are still required to search for him and advance the domestic justice process. In this regard,

¹⁸ IACHR, [Resolution No. Strengthening of the Monitoring of Precautionary Measures in Force](#), April 15, 2020.

¹⁹ IACHR, [Right to the Truth in the Americas](#), OEA/Ser.L/V/II.152, August 13, 2014, paras. 10 and 64.

the IACHR calls for the strengthening of search efforts and the advancement of processes aimed at clarifying the facts surrounding the disappearance of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz.

b. Protection of Vicente Iván's relatives

i. Persistence of the situation that places them at risk

36. The Commission understands that the requirements of Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure continue to be met regarding this group of beneficiaries. To reach this determination, the following considerations are taken into account:

- i. Firstly, the Commission emphasizes the continuity of search efforts and internal investigation and justice processes regarding the disappearance of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz, which, insofar as they continue to be impelled by his relatives and show progress, have represented the continuation of the situation that places them at risk. Added to this is the demand for justice for the murder of Marco Antonio Suástegui.
- ii. Secondly, the IACHR regrets the ongoing risk faced by Marco Antonio Suástegui, marked by persistent threats and harassment, which culminated in an attack on April 18, 2025, ultimately leading to his death on April 25, 2025.
- iii. Thirdly, the Commission takes careful note of the frequent threats and harassment against Samantha Colón, who has become the main driving force behind the justice process and the search for her partner, Vicente Iván. According to the representation, the incidents of risk against Samantha have taken place since Vicente Iván's disappearance and throughout the duration of the measures, warning of strong messages and death threats surrounding Marco Antonio's murder, in which her family has also been included. The IACHR also considers that the events that have occurred against her relatives are a reflection of the activities and risk towards Samantha Colón.

ii. Measures taken by the State

37. The IACHR observes the following measures reported: (i) in December 2021, the SSPE was requested to protect Marco Antonio Suástegui and Fortina Suástegui; (ii) On June 13, measures were ordered for the partner, children, and parents of Vicente Iván Suástegui; (iii) Marco Antonio Suástegui was provided with emergency numbers from the SSPC and a satellite phone, as he had been protected by the Mechanism since 2021, and in May 2024, a panic button was approved for him, along with monitoring of his situation; iv) Attention and protection were provided to Marco Antonio Suástegui's wife, María de Jesús Pérez, and their family unit after his murder in April 2025, with permanent surveillance for 15 days and then relocation to accommodation. María de Jesús Pérez was incorporated into the Mechanism and provided with emergency numbers, security cameras, a panic button, and temporary relocation.

38. The IACHR recognizes the importance of the measures adopted and highlights that the beneficiaries have been subject to analysis and risk reassessments over time. With regard to Marco Antonio Suástegui's relatives, the Commission stresses the importance of ensuring the continuity of the measures granted for a reasonable period of time, in accordance with the assessments and events that continue to take place.

39. Regarding Samantha Colón: i) the ministerial police, an agency of the public prosecutor's office, provided accompaniment and transportation during the trial proceedings, reporting specific accompaniment at hearings in November and December 2024, January, February, and April 2025, and

November 2023; (ii) they ordered “protective measures” by the SSPE for her and her family unit for 90 days and, in August 2024, they requested that the SSPE to continue the measures in her favor; (iii) Following Marco Antonio’s murder, a patrol was ordered to be present at Samantha’s residence for three days; and (iv) On July 7, 2025, Samantha Colón was incorporated into the Protection Mechanism through the URCRR, which granted her emergency numbers and patrols every third day and offered her a panic button.

40. With regard to the measures in favor of Samantha Colón, the Commission notes that the analysis of their compliance has been controversial among the parties. On the one hand, the State reports that patrols were carried out and has submitted logs, while on the other hand, the representation has pointed out that the patrols were not carried out in their entirety, even arguing on the basis of the logs submitted by the State that compliance was not apparent, and that no specific emergency number had been provided. The Commission recalls the importance of effective compliance with specific protection measures so that they can be effective and considers that these issues should be addressed in meetings between the parties at the internal level in order to seek the proper implementation of the measures. In any case, taking into account the role Samantha Colón has played in the search for justice and the whereabouts of Vicente Iván, as well as the incidents of risk she has been reporting, the Commission believes it is appropriate for the domestic authorities to review the adequacy of the measures in her favor to ensure her protection and that of her beneficiary family members.

iii. Regarding search efforts

41. The Commission observes that, during the time these precautionary measures have been in force, the representation has been arguing that Vicente Iván’s relatives have been the main drivers of the searches and have suggested the search locations, while the state security forces have not guaranteed protection during the search operations in which they participate, or state that these forces do not even attend the entire search operations, adding that they have seen armed individuals monitoring the proceedings. The Commission notes positively that in recent reports, the State has reported that searches were reinforced by institutions such as the Public Prosecutor’s Office, the SSPE, the GN, the Army, and the SEMAR. The IACHR considers it important to continue this support in order to guarantee the protection of family members and others involved in the searches, including officials.

42. In this regard, the Commission:

reinforces the duty to ensure that any person who intervenes or supports the search, exhumation and identification work has the necessary security guarantees, and to initiate the necessary investigations into any situation of threat or aggression against them. States must provide 264 the necessary support in these processes, provide protection according to the specific and individual characteristics of the persons, as well as comprehensive accompaniment ensuring a gender focus throughout this process.²⁰

(ii) Request for extension in favor of Samantha Colón’s relatives

43. Regarding the *request for extension in favor of Samantha Colón’s relatives*, the Commission preliminarily observes that it was requested regarding the following individuals: 1. Faustino Colón Delgado (father of Samantha Colón). 2. Ignacia Morales Salmerón (mother of Samantha Colón). 3. Sandra Paola Téllez Colón, (daughter of Samantha Colón). 4. J.A.S.T. (grandson of Samantha Colón). 5. P.M.T.C. (son of Samantha Colón). 6. A.N.S.C. (daughter of Samantha Colón and Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz). 7. I.V.S.C. (daughter of Samantha Colón and Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz). In this line, at the time these measures were granted,

²⁰ IACHR, [Third Report: Situation of Human Rights Defenders in the Americas](#), April 15, 2025, OEA/Ser.L/V/II, Doc. 119/25, para. 118

A.N.S.C. and I.V.S.C. were already considered as beneficiaries,²¹ and they will therefore not be included in this section as they are already within scope of these precautionary measures.

44. However, with respect to the “factual connection” with the events that justified the initial adoption of the precautionary measures, the Commission identifies that the proposed beneficiaries are relatives of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz and his partner, the beneficiary Samantha Colón. In addition, these individuals share common factors with the beneficiaries, both in their search for justice following the disappearance of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz and now due to the murder of his brother, Marco Antonio Suástegui. In addition, according to the information provided, the reported events are related to the facts that gave rise to these precautionary measures. Consequently, the Commission proceeds to the analysis of its situation under the terms of Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure.

45. With regard to the requirement of *seriousness*, the Commission verifies the following elements:

- a. The proposed beneficiaries have been immersed in a context of violence within their family unit, experiencing the disappearance of Vicente Iván Suástegui in 2021, as well as the recent murder of Marco Antonio Suástegui in April 2025.
- b. As a result, various criminal proceedings and actions have been initiated to search for Vicente Iván and to seek justice and truth. His immediate family member, Samantha Colón, has played an active role in these proceedings, the progress of which has a direct impact on the situation that places her at risk.
- c. Samantha Colón has received multiple threats against her, which have directly included her family on several occasions, particularly in messages dated May 10 and 11, 2025, following the disappearance of Marco Antonio, in which she was told that she and her family were being targeted.
- d. Members of the family have reported the following incidents: i) in 2024, unknown men and alleged “UPOEG police officers” showed up at one of her daughter’s residences; ii) in August 2025, her son was approached by alleged police officers while learning to drive, who questioned him aggressively, asked about his father’s disappearance and his mother’s activities and movements; iii) on October 8 and 19, 2025, Samantha’s parents’ residence was raided, coinciding with relevant moments in Vicente Iván’s trial.
- e. The authorities have been made aware of the need to protect Samantha Colón’s family members. Additional panic buttons were requested, but this was refused as the individuals are not beneficiaries. Furthermore, both in the past and after Samantha Colón joined the Mechanism, her parents are also allegedly included. However, the measures are reportedly focused specifically on Samantha Colón, and there are no specific details on the scope of these measures with regard to her parents or even other family members. The Commission recognizes the importance of protection by the Mechanism, while recalling the importance of adopting concrete measures in favor of the proposed beneficiaries.

46. In light of the above assessments, the Commission evaluates that the five proposed beneficiaries, identified relatives of Samantha Colón, are *prima facie* in a situation of serious and urgent risk to their rights to life and personal integrity, finding that they mainly share the risk that Samantha Colón faces.

47. With regard to the *urgency* requirement, the Commission notes that, despite the indirect inclusion of two of the proposed beneficiaries, Samantha Colón’s parents, in the Mechanism, the proposed beneficiaries themselves do not have specific protection measures in place. Although the government indicated

²¹ IACHR, Resolution No. 93/2021, previously cited, Footnote 2.

that patrols are reportedly carried out at their residences, there is no precise information on this matter. In this regard, it should be noted that the foregoing is necessary given that, as long as Samantha Colón continues to seek justice and accompany legal proceedings, the situation of risk she faces is likely to worsen over time and continue to extend to the proposed beneficiaries. Taking into account the available information on the State's response, the Commission concludes that immediate measures to safeguard her life and personal integrity are urgently required.

48. Regarding the requirement of *irreparable harm*, the Commission considers that it has been met, insofar as the potential impact on the rights to life, personal integrity, by their very nature, constitutes the maximum situation of irreparability.

49. Consequently, the Commission has decided to extend these precautionary measures in favor of 1. Faustino Colón Delgado; 2. Ignacia Morales Salmerón; 3. Sandra Paola Téllez Colón; 4. J.A.S.T.; and 5. P.M.T.C.

(iii) Lifting the measures in favor of Marco Antonio Suástegui Muñoz

50. The Commission considers the murder of any beneficiary to be a particularly grave, serious, and concerning event, as it represents the materialization of the risk that the precautionary measures sought to prevent.²² Consequently, it condemns the murder of Marco Antonio Suástegui during the course of these proceedings, and after reports of threats, surveillance, and harassment against him, despite his inclusion in the Protection Mechanism. With regard to this mechanism, the Commission recalls that precautionary measures are part of the duty of prevention that the States have, in such a way that, upon becoming aware of a situation at puts them at risk, they are obliged to adopt the necessary measures which, reasonably judged, are sufficient to protect the rights of the beneficiaries.²³

51. Inasmuch as it is not appropriate in this proceeding to rule on the international liability of the State, nor to find any violations of human rights in light of the applicable international instruments, the Commission proceeds to analyze whether the precautionary measures should remain in force in light of Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure.

52. The Commission observes that the beneficiary's death makes it materially impossible for the State to implement these measures. Therefore, considering that temporality and exceptionality are characteristics of the precautionary measures, the Commission considers that the requirements established in Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure are not currently met due to the loss of one of the persons subject to protection, after his death. Therefore, the Commission considers that it is appropriate to lift these precautionary measures.

53. In line with what was indicated by the Inter-American Court in various matters,²⁴ a lifting decision does not imply considering, in any way, that the State has effectively complied with the precautionary measures ordered, nor can it imply that the State is relieved from its general protection obligations, contained in Article 1(1) of the Convention, within the framework of which the State is especially obliged to guarantee the rights of persons at risk and must promote the necessary investigations to clarify the facts, followed by the consequences that may be established. In the same way, also based on the assessment of the Inter-American

²² IACHR, [Resolution No. 88/2021](#), Precautionary Measures No. 405-09 and 112-16, Berta Isabel Cáceres, her family unit, members of COPINH, et al. regarding Honduras, November 15, 2021, para. 53.

²³ I/A Court H.R., [Case of Velásquez Paiz et al. v. Guatemala](#), Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations, and Costs, Judgment of November 19, 2015, Series C No. 307, para. 109; IACHR, Resolution No. 88/2021, previously cited. 56.

²⁴ I/A Court H.R., Case of Velásquez Rodríguez, Provisional Measures regarding Honduras, Order of January 15, 1988, considerandum 3; Matter of Giraldo Cardona et al., Provisional Measures regarding Colombia, Order of January 28, 2015, considerandum 40.

Court, the lifting of the precautionary measures, or the declaration of non-compliance with them, does not imply an eventual decision on the merits of the controversy if the case were to be brought before the inter-American system through a petition, nor does it prejudice state responsibility for the events denounced.²⁵

V. DECISION

54. Considering the factual and legal arguments presented by both parties, the Commission decides:

- a. To maintain the precautionary measures granted to all the persons indicated in Resolution No. 93/2025 of November 23, 2021;
- b. Strengthen the search actions and investigations, as well as advance the judicial processes regarding the disappearance of Vicente Iván Suástegui Muñoz;
- c. Strengthen the protection measures in relation to Samantha Valeria Colón Morales;
- d. Extend the precautionary measures in favor of Faustino Colón Delgado, Ignacia Morales Salmerón, Sandra Paola Téllez Colón; J.A.S.T. and P.M.T.C., as relatives of Samantha Valeria Colón Morales;
- e. Lift the precautionary measures granted in favor of Marco Antonio Suástegui Muñoz;
- f. Investigate alleged acts of risk with due diligence in order to prevent impunity and the repetition of such acts, in particular the murder of Marco Antonio Suástegui Muñoz.

55. The Commission requests that the parties submit the requested information to the Commission within 30 days from the date of this resolution.

56. The Commission instructs its Executive Secretariat to notify this resolution to the State of Mexico and to the representation.

57. Approved on December 20, 2025, by Andrea Pochak, First Vice-President; Roberta Clarke; Carlos Bernal Pulido; and Gloria Monique de Mees, members of the IACHR.

Tania Reneaum Panszi
Executive Secretary

²⁵ I/A Court H.R., Matter of Guerrero Larez, Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of August 19, 2013, considerandum 16; Matter of Natera Balboa, Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of August 19, 2013, considerandum 16.