

**Progress Report
on implementation
January - June 2023
Strategic Plan 2023 - 2027**

Progress Report on implementation January - June 2023

Strategic Plan
2023 - 2027

INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS

Members

Margarette May Macaulay

Esmeralda Arosemena de Troitiño

Roberta Clarke

Julissa Mantilla Falcón

Edgar Stuardo Ralón Orellana

Carlos Bernal Pulido

Executive Secretary

Tania Reneaum Panszi

Chief of Staff

Patricia Colchero Aragonés

Assistant Executive Secretary for the Monitoring, Promotion and Technical Cooperation

María Claudia Pulido Escobar

Assistant Executive Secretary for the Petition and Case System

Jorge Meza Flores

Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights

Soledad García Muñoz

Special Rapporteur for Freedom of Expression

Pedro Vaca Villarreal

Table of Contents

Introduction	9
Main Achievements and Progress	10
(RI 1) Strategic Objective 1.1: To increase access to Inter-American justice, particularly for historically excluded people	17
• P1. Streamlining of processes and progressive reduction of the procedural backlog	17
• P2. Strengthening and expansion of friendly settlements.....	19
• P3. Prioritization of petitions and cases to ensure more timely justice and the development of standards with a structural impact on the defense of human rights.....	20
• P4. Expansion of management capacity for cases in transition and being processed by the Inter- American Court of Human Rights.....	20
(RI 1) Strategic Objective 1.2: Strengthen the protection of individuals by States against the risk of serious, imminent, and irreparable harm to human rights	21
• P5. Strengthening precautionary measures, with a differential risk analysis for historically excluded persons.....	22
• P6. Establishment of special protection mechanisms.....	23
• P7. Expansion of management capacity for provisional measures.....	23
(RI 1) Strategic Objective 1.3: To promote compliance with the recommendations and standards of the inter-American human rights system	24
• P8. Strengthening of recommendations follow-up and Inter-American SIMORE.....	24
• P9. Multi-level dialogue and working agenda with states.....	26
(RI 2) Strategic Objective 2.1: To increase the capacity of the IACHR to have an impact in preventing violations and addressing human rights crises in a timely manner, particularly those adversely affecting historically excluded persons	28

- **P10.** Monitoring strategies to contribute to the prevention of human rights violations.....28
- **P11.** Expansion of information management in risk monitoring.....28
- **P12.** Timely attention and response to emerging human rights crises and situations.....29

(RI 2) Strategic Objective 2.2: To deepen the awareness of state agents of structural problems that give rise to human rights violations in the Hemisphere.....30

- **P13.** Promotion and strengthening of the rule of law, democratic institutions, and the separation of powers.....31
- **P14.** Attention to the structural factors that give rise to discrimination and violence against persons in situation of exclusion.....33
- **P15.** Special Program on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights.....36
- **P16.** Special program on freedom of expression and access to information.....37
- **P17.** Priority attention to the Caribbean.....39
- **P18.** Priority attention to Central America.....40
- **P19.** Promotion of human rights online and technology use.....42

(RI 2) Strategic Objective 2.3: To strengthen the capacity of state agents and civil society organizations to promote, respect, and ensure human rights.....42

- **P20.** Capacity building and strengthening for the promotion and observance of human rights.....43
- **P21.** Promotion and dissemination of mechanisms and standards of the inter-American human rights system.....43
- **P22.** Technical cooperation on institutional matters and public policies with a focus on human rights.....44
- **P23.** Expansion of links with national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and other nonstate actors with an impact on the enjoyment of human rights.....45

(RI 3) Strategic Objective 3.1: To increase access to IACHR mechanisms for historically excluded persons, civil society organizations, and States.....46

- **P24.** Improved access to the IACHR.....46
- **P25.** Friendly communication and dissemination, in a differential and inclusive manner.....47
- **P26.** Continuity of care for users.....47

(RI 3) Strategic Objective 3.2: To enhance the mechanisms of the IACHR with a gender, intersectional, and results-based management perspectiv.....48

- **P27.** Improvement of IACHR processes, mechanisms, and tools with a gender, intersectional, and results-based management approach.....48
- **P28.** Implementation of knowledge management in IACHR mechanisms....48
- **P29.** Improving accountability and transparency in institutional procedures.....49
- **P30.** Establishment of coordination mechanisms with international human rights organizations.....50

(RI 3) Strategic Objective 3.3: To improve management of human, financial, administrative, and technological resources with a human rights-based perspective.....51

- **P31.** Implementation of human rights-based human talent management policies.....51
- **P32.** Improvement of the work environment.....52
- **P33.** Innovation, modernization, and continuous technology enhancement at the IACHR.....53
- **P34.** Financial resilience plan.....54

Conclusions.....57

Annex: Strategic map.....58



Introduction

In this report, the Executive Secretariat of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) details the main advances and results achieved in the period January to June 2023 in the implementation of the current 2023-2027 IACHR Strategic Plan approved by the IACHR on October 31, 2022, during its 185th period of sessions (OEA/Ser.L/V/II.185, Doc. 310).

The report begins with a summary of the main achievements during the afore-mentioned six-month period for each of the three intermediate results of the 2023-2027 Strategic Plan. It then presents the main advances and results of the corresponding programs included in each of the nine Strategic Objectives of the Plan and, finally, a brief section of conclusions.

Thus, this document seeks to provide an overview of the progress made and results achieved rather than the activities carried out. It will be supplemented each year with information included in the IACHR's statutory annual reports.

We would like to thank the member states, observers, and donor countries whose contributions were crucial for achieving the results described in this report: Canada, Costa Rica, Chile, the United States, Mexico,

Panama, the European Commission, Spain, the Netherlands, Italy, Norway, Switzerland, the Arcus Foundation, the Ford Foundation, the Pan American Development Foundation, Google, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), the O'Neill Institute at Georgetown University, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), and the Wellspring Philanthropic Fund.

As usual, the IACHR dedicates its work to the memory of victims and recognizes the leading role of civil society organizations and social movements in building societies that are more just and respectful of human rights in which people, particularly those who have been historically excluded, can feel protected and obtain, when they need it, satisfaction of their rights to truth, justice, and reparation.

Main achievements and progress

Intermediate Outcome 1 (IO 1): Increased protection and defense of victims of human rights violations, with special attention to people belonging to historically excluded groups

People in the Hemisphere have better access to inter-American justice

358 openings for processing were notified

in respect of 23 member states of the Organization

The States adopted 82 measures

with respect to **61 cases in transition**, which allowed progress to be achieved in complying with the recommendations made in their reports on the merits.

11 cases

from Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela were submitted to the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court, providing access to inter-American justice for at least **15 people**.

1,194 petitions were received

of which 1,008 (84%) were evaluated, resulting in **124 openings for processing, 818 rejections, and 67 requests for information**.

25 processes were conducted involving the negotiation

and implementation of friendly settlement agreements and **8 new agreements** were signed.

97 (in)admissibility reports were drafted

of which **86 were adopted**.

53 reports on the merits were prepared

within the petitions and cases system. They received priority attention during the period and **eight reports** were approved, with at least **44 beneficiaries** from Argentina, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Uruguay.

Greater protection for people at serious, imminent, and irreparable risk

The initial real-time review of requests for precautionary measures was maintained. Four hundred and ninety-five such requests were received, and 22 were granted,

protecting more than 200 identified persons and more than 12,000 individuals from indigenous peoples and traditional groups.

4 new provisional measures were requested

with respect to Nicaragua, Haiti, and Venezuela and **three extensions of provisional measures** were requested with respect to Nicaragua, thus contributing to **the protection of 24 individuals and two groups**, which represented an **increase in the capacity to handle requests** before the IACHR Court compared to 2022.

Promotion of compliance with recommendations by the States and multi-level dialogue

Within the framework of the Impact Observatory, the “**IACHR Impacts**” compendium of academic articles was published with the aim of

systematizing, drawing attention to, and reflecting on the impact of the Commission’s actions.

The Joint Follow-up Mechanism for the IACHR recommendations made

after the June 2021 visit to Colombia was established and working visits took place within the framework of the **MESEG** and the **MESECH**.

The IACHR contributed to the drafting of

the **resolution on human rights in Nicaragua** approved in the framework of the 53rd OAS General Assembly.

The Commission made 14 informative presentations to political bodies

of the OAS, held **14 bilateral meetings with Heads of Delegation** of OAS member states in the framework of the 53rd General Assembly and, during its 186th session, continued the dialogue held with the regional groups and held **7 portfolio meetings with OAS member states** (Ecuador, Colombia, Honduras, Bahamas, Mexico, and 2 meetings with Argentina).

Intermediate Outcome 2 (IO 2): Greater observance and guarantee of human rights in the Hemisphere by States

Greater capacity to address emerging human rights crisis

The IACHR responded to the institutional crisis in Peru

with meetings in the field with authorities and society, the collection of **139 testimonies**, and the publication in May of a report with **36 recommendations**, among other activities.

The situation in Nicaragua was closely monitored

within the framework of the road map drawn up following **the release of 222 persons deprived of their liberty**, drawing international attention to the critical situation in this country.

Greater awareness of the structural problems that give rise to human rights violations in the Hemisphere

9 pronouncements were made with respect to 9 countries

(Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Peru, and the United States) regarding the following structural problems: **judicial independence, democracy, and/or attacks on democratic institutions, the electoral process, deterioration of the rule of law**, and others.

6 reports were published

- Report on the impact of organized crime on women, girls, and adolescents in the countries of northern Central America.
- Thematic report on the impact of organized crime and the rights of children, adolescents, and youth: challenges and state actions.
- Thematic report on environmental defenders in northern Central America.
- DESCA Report, Indigenous and Afro-descendant Peoples.
- Report on the elderly and national protection systems.
- Report on women deprived of liberty in the Americas.

Same-sex relationships were decriminalized in Venezuela

as had been urged by the IACHR on several occasions.

The first visit to the United States focused on DESCA

and addressed issues such as homelessness in Los Angeles and the situation of environmental defenders in Louisiana and Alaska.

There were 25 promotional and academic activities

on DESCA (Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights) and **31 activities for the promotion and training** of inter-American standards on freedom of expression and access to public information in conjunction with other civil society organizations, academia, and States in the Americas.

As part of the IACHR's strategic commitment to accord priority attention to the Caribbean and Central America

the IACHR visited **Saint Lucia** and **Suriname**, created the Caribbean Network and paid special attention to the situations in **Nicaragua** and **Honduras**.

In the area of human rights and digital platforms **the Inter-American Report on Inclusion, Digital Appropriation, and Content Governance was presented to the OAS member states.**

Increased capacity of state agents and civil society to promote human rights

115 training activities were carried out

reaching more than **2,000 people**.

Through its promotional activities

the IACHR reached more than **22,000 people** virtually or in person.

The exhibit "Being Women at ESMA" was installed

at OAS headquarters as part of the Month of Memory and International Women's Day.

In the area of technical cooperation, work plans were agreed and began to be implemented

with **Ecuador** and **Colombia**, and progress was made in signing a new cooperation agreement with the Office of the Public Defender of Brasil.



Intermediate Outcome 3 (IO 3): Improved institutional culture in the IACHR with a human rights-based approach

Improved access to IACHR mechanisms for historically excluded persons, civil society organizations, and States

To bring the IACHR closer to users who traditionally did not use the web page and to broaden its scope/access

the UserWay accessibility tool was implemented, which facilitates navigation of the web page for people with disabilities.

As part of the effort to expand the reach of the IACHR's information, the digital audience (followers of social networks and e-mail marketing) exceeded 1.5 million people

which represents an average increase of 6% per network during this period. In addition, there were **2,693,907 unique visits** to the website, with a **96.7% increase in visits** to the IACHR web page by users from the Caribbean.

As part of our commitment to respond to the needs of our users

we responded to almost 5,000 requests from users by telephone or e-mail, and received, channeled, and attended to more than 28,000 electronic communications.

Results-based management

Five-year action plans were prepared for each pillar of the IACHR's Strategic Plan, and baselines and targets were established for 25 indicators of the Plan

facilitating the application of the results-based approach in its execution and monitoring.

To further improve internal and external accountability

25 financial reports and 20 (interim or final) project implementation reports were delivered to donors in a timely manner, as well as 7 personnel reports.

Attention to and care for human talent technology, and financial resources

To ensure that the Executive Secretariat of the IACHR has the human talent needed to fulfill its mandate

public competitions were held to fill 25 positions (9 in the Regular Fund and 16 in Specific Funds), including the competition for Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights

and measures were implemented to consider aspects of diversity and inclusion in personnel selection processes.

Internally, progress was made in efforts to improve the work environment, thanks to the start of the implementation of

the Co-Labora Program, the implementation of actions to improve internal communication (newsletters, periodic staff meetings, suggestion box), and the definition of the vision underlying the new organizational culture.

In addition, the Leadership and Personnel Management Development Program was started for the Management Team and Coordinators.

As regards technology, the first phase of the new GAIA system was implemented

with a view to guaranteeing access to justice for individuals and safeguarding the integrity of the information in IACHR proceedings.

Five funding agreements were signed with donors

for the implementation of annual or multi-year projects, and **seven new project proposals** were prepared for the mobilization of specific funds worth **US\$4.7 million**.



Main achievements and results

Strategic objectives and Programs

(RI 1) Strategic Objective 1.1

To increase access to inter-American justice, particularly for historically excluded people

Within this strategic objective, particularly noteworthy is the access to inter-American justice provided for at least **15 people** through the submission of **11 cases to the Inter-American Court**, leading to the advancement or more in-depth application of **nine inter-American standards**. Also noteworthy is the preparation of **53 reports on the merits**,

eight of which were adopted, as well as the number of **friendly settlement** agreements signed (eight in connection with 25 talks/negotiations). Regarding the **prioritization** policy for **petitions and cases**, a roadmap for its development has already been approved by the plenary of the Commission.

P1. Streamlining of processes and progressive reduction of the procedural backlog

Processing and portfolio

A total of **358 petitions** were opened for processing (48% of the annual target) and that decision was conveyed to 23 member states of the Organization, along with 29 decisions to accumulate petitions in accordance with [Article 36\(3\) of the Rules of Procedure of the IACHR](#). Likewise, the contents of the forms used for the procedural steps for petitions and cases are being progressively updated/

created to optimize processes related to the GAIA system.

On seven occasions, information was provided on the status of the portfolio of petitions and cases, as well as face-to-face/hybrid meetings held to review the portfolio for six States (Argentina, The Bahamas, Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Mexico)

Initial study and admissibility

Between January and June, **1,194 petitions** were received, and **1,008 petitions** (84%) were evaluated during that period, resulting in the following decisions:

- 123 openings for processing (12%);
- 818 rejections (81%), and
- 67 requests for information (7%)

Of the **1,008 petitions** evaluated, 259 are pending notification to the parties as a result of the current migration process to the new GAIA system.

In addition, petitions rejected between October 13, 2020 and November 18, 2021

are being re-examined. After **screening 1,595 communications**, 391 applications submitted in accordance with Resolution 1/19 were cleaned up. Of those 391, 273 (70%) have already been reexamined. Of these 391 requests for reexamination, in 36 (13.2%) the decision has been changed to “open for processing,” and in the remaining ones the decision to reject the request has been maintained.

97 (in)admissibility reports have been drafted; of them, 86 have been adopted (44 admissibilities and 42 inadmissibilities), with more than **1,000 alleged victims and two communities as beneficiaries**.

Merits Reports

Priority was given to the preparation of reports at the merits stage; consequently, 53 reports were prepared, of which 19 were submitted to the plenary of the Commission at its 186th and 187th sessions.

Of the 19 reports submitted for consideration by the plenary, 8 have been approved, with at least 44 beneficiaries from Argentina, Ecuador, El Salvador, Nicaragua, and Uruguay.

Among the issues addressed in these reports are:

- Judicial independence
- The right to personal integrity
- Access to justice, children's rights, the right to life, and freedom of expression.

The remaining reports will continue to be submitted to the Committee for its consideration in the course of the year.

Strengthening of staff's specialized skill sets

In compliance with the commitment to strengthen the specialization of the teams by subject and context in order to optimize the coherence of the reports, the following projects were implemented:

Program on continuing education in human rights and related topics: Series of high-level training courses conducted by

experts for the Executive Secretariat staff. In June 2023, the inaugural session “Let’s talk about serious human rights violations” was directed by Juan Méndez, former United Nations Special Rapporteur on torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

Newsletter of the Assistant Executive Secretariat of the Petitions and Cases System: Periodic and electronic publication of updates on the activities of the Assistant

Executive Secretariat and inter-American standards. Work was done on the first edition covering the months of April to June 2023.

P2. Strengthening and expansion of friendly settlements

During the first semester of implementation of the Strategic Plan, the IACHR facilitated 12 working meetings and 13 technical meetings, for a total of 25 venues for dialogue/negotiation. As a result of the Commission's facilitation, **eight new friendly settlement agreements** have been signed to date. As of April 12, 2023¹, six new cases had been added to the negotiation portfolio, which currently has 111 cases (16 at the admissibility stage and 94 at the merits stage).

As part of the work to promote the friendly settlement mechanism and Friendly Settlement Agreements (FSAs) negotiation and compliance processes, the IACHR conducted a **working visit to Colombia** from May 15 to 19, 2023. In that context, on May 17, a seminar was held on the friendly settlement mechanism and its transformative impact entitled "[Friendly Settlements in Colombia: a step closer to the victims](#)", with the participation of experts from civil society, government officials, and academia, who shared their experiences on the progress, challenges, and best practices associated with friendly settlements.

As part of the discussion, the booklet "[Friendly Settlements in Colombia: a mechanism for reconciliation](#)" produced by the National Agency for Legal Defense of the State

(ANDJE) was launched, on the functioning of the friendly settlement procedure and its achievements in the country, which was disseminated via QR code in the same forum. Likewise, the discussion provided an opportunity to advance fulfillment of the friendly settlement agreements in Cases [12.490, Asmeth Yamith Salazar](#) and [14.003, Maria Regina Ocampo](#) thanks to the State's acknowledgment of international responsibility in both those cases.

On May 18, the IACHR participated in the signing of FSAs and acknowledgement of responsibility in Cases [14.906, Eladia Mendez Bautista](#); [13.711, Levis Elcener Centeno Cuero and Family](#); [13.971, Merardo Ivan Vahos Arcila and Family](#) and [14.887, Blanca Ruth Sanchez de Franco and Family](#), as well as in working meetings in which two friendly agreements were signed in Cases 13.973, Zoilo de Jesús Rojas Ortiz and 14.808, Diego Felipe Becerra Lizarazo and Family.

This work has helped expedite victims' access to early comprehensive reparations and access to inter-American justice in a timely manner, while promoting the transformative impact of friendly settlements in the region.

¹ Due to the updating of the processing system, it has not been possible to register new cases that would likely be entering (estarían ingresando) the mechanism. It is expected that this obstacle will be overcome in the second half of 2023. For the same reason, it has not been possible to submit for approval 12 draft Article 49 reports prepared in the first half of the year. Only one test has been performed with an Article 49 report approved on June 21, 2023, but since it has not yet been notified to the parties, it is not possible to publish the information at this time.

P3. Prioritization of petitions and cases to ensure more timely justice and the development of standards with a structural impact on the defense of human rights

In compliance with this program of the Strategic Plan, a series of activities were prepared that will enable the Commission to receive inputs regarding comparable experiences that will help it adopt **criteria for prioritizing petitions and cases**. In that connection, the plenary was introduced to the initiative entitled Cycle of events: reflections and experiences for timely justice in the IACHR.

The **roadmap** for the development of a prioritization policy includes specialized virtual panels, working groups with experts, and a questionnaire to gather from the general public suggestions and contributions that will help improve access to justice at the IACHR, in order to promote a transparent process with the active participation of various relevant actors that effectively addresses the needs of the region.

During the first half of the year, efforts focused on preparations for the “**Access to Inter-American Justice**” forum, scheduled to be held during the Commission’s 18th session, which inaugurates the strategy’s cycle of events. This activity brings together qualified voices from international organizations, national and international jurisdictional bodies, leading figures from civil society and academia, and national bodies that use the system to share their experience on strategies to reduce the procedural backlog and prioritize cases so that justice is served in a timely manner.

These activities will also contribute to the fulfillment of P1. Streamlining of processes and progressive reduction of procedural backlog.

P4. Expansion of management capacity for cases in transition and being processed by the Inter- American Court of Human Rights

During this period, the Commission was consulted **116 times** to decide on the granting of extensions, in accordance with Article 46 of the Rules of Procedure, submission to the Court, or publication of the Report. The extensions granted to the States during the first half of 2023 made it possible to make progress in complying with the recommendations made by the Commission in its reports on the merits. Thus, the States took 82 actions in 61 transition cases. In particular, in some cases, a compliance agreement was signed between the parties including measures conducive to comprehensive reparation. The States also made progress in the justice

component by examining the possibility of reopening investigations into the facts included in the report and even filing appeals for such reopening. In some cases, the State presented the victims with a proposal for economic reparation and satisfaction measures. At the same time, the working meetings held with the Commission bolstered dialogue between the parties, in some cases making it possible to implement measures subsequent to the meeting and in others to evaluate the lack of expectation of compliance, which led to the subsequent submission of the case to the Inter-American Court.

Finally, between January 1 to June 30, **11 cases** from Argentina, Brazil, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru, and Venezuela were submitted to the jurisdiction of the **Inter-American Court, giving at least 15 people access to justice.** In this regard, worth noting is progress and/or more in-depth application of **9 standards**, which will strengthen inter-American jurisprudence on issues related to sexual and reproductive rights, the right to gender identity, the protection of the elderly, judicial protection, guarantees in punitive proceedings against persons deprived of liberty, the right to equality, guarantees of due process during the criminal investigation phase, visa revocation processes, duty to diligently investigate potentially unlawful deaths caused by state agents that occur in contexts known to the State, and investigation of concepts such as records of acts of resistance (“autos de resistencia”), and the application of military justice for initial investigations.

Twenty working meetings were held for cases in transition in order to evaluate the progress made by the State to comply with the recommendations issued by the IACHR in its Report on the Merits and the possibilities of continuing with the case in the transition phase or submitting it to the Court. The Commission also participated in the execution of two agreements on compliance with recommendations and in one act of acknowledgment of responsibility in cases in transition. In 2 cases, it was decided not to send the case to the Inter-American Court and to proceed with the [publication of the Report on the Merits](#), in accordance with the provisions of Articles 51 of the American Convention and 47 of the Rules of Procedure of the IACHR.

Finally, a **good offices** letter was sent at the request of the Argentine State regarding the practice of setting up an arbitration tribunal to determine the amount of pecuniary reparation.

(RI 1) Strategic Objective 1.2

Strengthen the protection of individuals by States against the risk of serious, imminent, and irreparable harm to human rights

The IACHR guaranteed the initial real-time review of requests for precautionary measures. Likewise, based on chronological criteria, it made progress with concluding its analysis of matters for which a final decision is still pending. Likewise, the Commission kept closer track of supervision of each precautionary measure in force, thus bringing the parties closer to the implementation of those measures. In addition, during the above-mentioned period, the IACHR granted

22 precautionary measures, protecting more than 200 identified persons and more than 12,000 individuals from indigenous peoples and traditional groups. Regarding **provisional measures**, the IACHR increased its management capacity with an increase in the number of requests filed before the I/A Court H.R. compared to 2022 (7 in total), bringing 24 individually identified persons and two groups under the protection of the Inter-American Court.

P5. Strengthening precautionary measures, with a differential risk analysis for historically excluded persons

Request for precautionary measures

Precautionary measures mechanism strengthened with an updated diagnosis of the **495 requests registered** thus far in 2023 and an initial evaluation of 80% of these requests.

Two precautionary measures granted, protecting more than 200 identified persons and more than **12 thousand individuals from indigenous peoples and traditional communities. Sixty-eight percent of the measures were granted within 90 days**, increasing the timeliness of IACHR decisions compared to 2022.

424 consultations were filed with the IACHR regarding a final decision on the adoption of precautionary measures. Noteworthy,

in this regard, is the strengthening of the precautionary measures mechanism as reflected by chronological progress in the conclusion of pending matters: a final decision has now been reached in **97.5% of the 2021 cases and 82.7% of the 2022 cases**.

The Commission will continue to improve the mechanism to expedite the analysis of the requests received for precautionary measures, with the required gender, intersectional, and differential approach, guarantee fundamental rights, and prevent serious and urgent cases that pose a risk of irreparable harm to persons or are detrimental to the resolution of a petition or case pending before the bodies of the inter-American human rights system.

Precautionary measures in force

Implementation of [Resolution 2/2020](#) on strengthening the monitoring of precautionary measures in force through the approval of **two follow-up resolutions**. The follow-up resolutions are part of the IACHR's efforts to ensure the effective implementation of its precautionary measures:

- [Resolution No. 9/23 \(FOLLOW-UP\)](#)
MC 552-20 - María de los Ángeles Matienzo and Kirenia Yalit Núñez Pérez, Cuba.
- [Resolution No. 32/23 \(FOLLOW-UP\)](#)
MC 972-18 - Semma Julissa Villanueva Barahona and others, Honduras.

Fourteen resolutions fully lifting measures (levantamiento total) and one partial lifting resolution. This initiative seeks to keep

the portfolio focused on matters that, due to regulatory requirements, require the due attention of the IACHR;

Four **follow-up** press releases on **precautionary measures** published, drawing attention to particular risk situations.

Approach to beneficiaries and state authorities during **two on-site visits** to follow up on precautionary measures in force with regard to [Honduras](#) and [Brazil](#). In Honduras, the IACHR conducted a visit to La Esperanza, headquarters of the Council of Popular and Indigenous Organizations of Honduras (COPINH) - [PM 112-16](#), as well as a face-to-face working meeting with the parties to [PM 1084-21](#) - Glenda Carolina Ayala Mejía and family. During its visit to Brazil, the IACHR had the opportunity to follow up on 11

precautionary measures in force with respect to indigenous peoples, traditional Afro-descendant groups, human rights defenders, children and adolescents, and persons deprived of liberty, holding nine face-to-face working meetings. The IACHR also visited two prisons under precautionary measures and the indigenous territory of the Guajajara and Awá.

Holding of a [public hearing](#) regarding 20 precautionary measures concerning persons deprived of their liberty in **Venezuela** at the 186th period of sessions.

64 bilateral meetings with representations, beneficiaries, and/or States; and **36 working meetings** held between the IACHR and the relevant parties and **three portfolio meetings** held with Ecuador, Mexico, and Colombia. These meetings allow the IACHR to receive information on progress made and challenges encountered in the implementation of the measures, to review the portfolios, and to follow up on the implementation of the measures granted in a timely and more detailed manner.

Dissemination of information and knowledge about precautionary measure

Capacity building for social leaders, civil society organizations, and indigenous groups, among others, on the precautionary measures mechanism through **five training sessions** on precautionary measures.

Publication of the interactive [Map of Precautionary Measures](#) on the web page in order to provide more transparency with respect to the precautionary measures in force.

P6. Establishment of special protection mechanisms

The IACHR remains available for the establishment of special protection mechanisms and welcomes initiatives by parties to request a precautionary measure. The Commission emphasizes that the establishment of different types of special

monitoring instruments makes it easier to address serious and urgent risks of irreparable harm to the human rights of the beneficiaries, helping both parties to more effectively advance and implement precautionary measures in complex scenarios.

P7. Expansion of management capacity for provisional measures

The IACHR submitted **4 new requests for provisional measures** to the Inter-American Court of Human Rights with respect to Nicaragua, Haiti, and Venezuela, and **3 extensions of provisional measures** regarding Nicaragua:

1. [Temporary Measures in Favor of 11 Individuals Who Are Deprived of Liberty in Nicaragua](#) (extension).

2. [Radio La Costeñísima Team in Nicaragua](#).

3. [Temporary Measures in Favor of Members of ECCREDH in Haiti](#).

4. [Provisional measures for the inhabitants of Musawas and Wilú indigenous communities in Nicaragua](#) (extension).

5. [Hugo Enrique Marino Salas with respect in Venezuela](#) (pending decision of the I/A Court H.R).

6. [Members of Mayanga indigenous people deprived of liberty in Nicaragua.](#)

7. [Rolando Álvarez, Bishop of Matagalpa, in Nicaragua](#) (extension).

This represents a substantial increase in the number of requests filed with the I/A Court H.R. compared to 2022 (the year in which the IACHR filed three new requests for provisional measures and one request for an extension).

In addition, the Commission submitted a total of **52 legal briefs** in connection with the monitoring of existing provisional measures issued by the Inter-American Court and the IACHR participated in an in-person hearing on provisional measures in **13 cases regarding Guatemala.**

(RI 1) Strategic Objective 1.3

To promote compliance with the recommendations and standards of the Inter-American human rights system

This strategic objective notably includes the publication of various materials within the framework of the **Impact Observatory** in order to draw attention to and enhance the impact of the IACHR's recommendations. As an important part of the dialogue with states, the IACHR made **14 presentations** to OAS political bodies and held seven portfolio meetings with states to strengthen mutual trust and improve attention to pending cases. The IACHR Board of Directors held **14 bilateral meetings** with Heads of Delegation of OAS

member states within the framework of the 53rd OAS General Assembly. Noteworthy in the area of technical cooperation was the implementation of the cooperation agreement signed with **Ecuador** and the response to a request for cooperation from **Chile**. It is also worth noting that in the framework of the three **Special Mechanisms for follow-up on recommendations** (for Bolivia, Colombia, and Chile), progress was made that is expected to contribute to the effective implementation of the recommendations made.

P8. Strengthening of recommendations follow-up and Inter-American SIMORE

Inter-American SIMORE

Three accounts were activated by civil society in Bolivia and Ecuador. The activation of accounts strengthens dialogue among users of the inter-American human rights system is promoted, since [SIMORE](#) enables civil society, academia, national human rights institutions, and states to publish information related to progress and challenges associated with compliance with the recommendations.

Publications regarding follow-up to recommendations and impact

Within the framework of the [Impact Observatory](#), the following documents were published:

The booklet entitled [IACHR Impacts](#), which aims to systematize, draw attention to, and reflect on the impact of the Commission's actions in the defense and protection of human rights in the Hemisphere;

[The booklet entitled Impact, and Effects of the Implementation of Resolution 1/2020 on the Pandemic and Human Rights](#), an exercise aimed at disseminating the Observatory's findings regarding internal decisions by

states that took into account the content and recommendations of Resolution No. 1/2020 "Pandemic and Human Rights in the Americas" as a guideline or basis for decisions;

[Report on National Mechanisms for the Implementation of IACHR Recommendations](#).

This report is the result of the efforts undertaken by the Commission to strengthen processes for following up on its recommendations and decisions, within the framework of its 2017-2021 and 2023-2027 strategic planning.

Follow-up to published reports on the merits

The reinforced strategies for cases with structural implications were continued through close monitoring of the implementation of recommendations, including:

- **138 cases of Joint Press Release 1193**, regarding Peru, related to the period of violence in the 1980s and 1990s. In line with the strategy, periodic meetings have been held, each on a different thematic axis (reparations and justice). The meetings were held on February 20 and June 12, 2023;
- **Case 12.051 Maria Da Penha**, regarding domestic violence in Brazil, with working meetings (February 27 and May 16, 2023 - face-to-face) aimed at generating agreements between the parties;

Case 11.712 Leonel de Jesús Isaza Echeverry and another, regarding Colombia, held on March 28, 2023;

Likewise, meetings have been held with the State of Argentina in its capacity as *Amicus Curiae* in case **12.254 Víctor Saldaño with respect to the United States**.

With the implementation of reinforced strategies, the Commission seeks to provide close and direct technical support to the parties for the design of measures and actions to comply with the recommendations.

P9. Multi-level dialogue and working agenda with states

The Commission continued its traditional **dialogue with the regional groups** (South America + Mexico, Central America and the Dominican Republic, CARICOM, and the United States and Canada) at its 186th regular session held in March 2023. This dialogue affords a valuable opportunity to have a direct, frank, and open exchange with the permanent representations of the member states and to address issues of relevance to the work of the Commission. On this occasion, various issues were highlighted, such as the human rights situation in the region, the impact of migration, especially in Central American countries, as well as the presentation of the Strategic Plan 2023-2027, and information on the financial situation of the OAS and its impact on the IACHR.

In turn, in fulfillment of its role as a consultative body to the OAS in the area of human rights, the Commission delivered **14 presentations to political bodies**, including 12 to the OAS Permanent Council and the presentation of the IACHR 2022 Annual Report to the 53rd General Assembly. This allowed the IACHR to inform the member states and the international community first-hand about the human rights situation in Peru and Haiti, among other issues.

In order to promote access to information and a culture of active transparency, **seven**

portfolio meetings were also held during the period with the following states (Ecuador, Colombia, Honduras, The Bahamas, Mexico, and two meetings with Argentina). These are periodic meetings between the technical team of the ES/IACHR and the states to extensively review the portfolio of cases in the admissibility stage, transition, friendly settlements, follow-up of recommendations, and precautionary measures, with the objective of strengthening mutual trust and enhancing states' attention to pending cases, as well as resolving doubts and clarifying specific situations.

As part of the multi-level dialogues, the IACHR Board of Directors held **14 bilateral meetings** with Heads of Delegation of OAS member states within the framework of the 53rd OAS General Assembly (Argentina, The Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, Costa Rica, Chile, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guyana, Jamaica, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, and Saint Lucia). In those meetings, the IACHR informed senior diplomatic authorities about the human rights situation in the region and held a dialogue on the strengthening of the IACHR and issues related to the strategy to continue reducing the procedural backlog.

Technical cooperation

Notable, during the first half of 2023, was the implementation of the cooperation agreement signed with the State of **Ecuador** on the rights of persons deprived of liberty, with a work plan that includes actions to strengthen the capacities of public officials in all three branches of government. In particular, progress was made with developing the first set of

training courses targeting 40 officials in the executive branch. In addition, the IACHR responded to a request for cooperation from the State of Chile, and it prepared and distributed a document with technical observations based on inter-American standards aimed at strengthening the public policy pursued by **Chile** to implement

reparations and measures of non-repetition of serious human rights violations. Cooperation actions were also carried out with justice sector institutions in Colombia (Special Jurisdiction for Peace) and Brazil (Public Defender's Office of the Union).

With regard to the CARICOM States, the IACHR conducted technical cooperation visits to Suriname and Saint Lucia to explore possibilities for cooperation. As a result, it

received a request for cooperation from the State of Suriname regarding public policies to combat violence against women. With respect to Saint Lucia, progress was made in the ratification of American conventions related to discrimination, racial discrimination, and the rights of the disabled and the elderly, among other development cooperation actions. (See program 17).

Special mechanisms for following up on recommendations

The purpose of the recommendation follow-up mechanisms is to focus more intensely on a specific set of recommendations, with a view to fostering their implementation and analyzing their levels of compliance. Such mechanisms facilitate holistic analysis of the IACHR's decisions and recommendations, as they allow for public exposure of the case or situation concerned and provide periodic and systematic follow-up for a more in-depth and focused follow-up by the Commission.

Follow-up Committee for the Implementation of the Recommendations of the Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts (GIEI) Bolivia (MESEG)

From January 24 to 26, a [working visit](#) took place that made it possible to engage in dialogue with various stakeholders on progress and challenges in the implementation of the recommendations of the Report of the Interdisciplinary Group of Independent Experts for Bolivia (GIEI Bolivia), particularly regarding investigation of the events of 2019 and comprehensive reparations to the victims of human rights violations.

Mechanism for follow-up on the recommendations of the working visit to Colombia

The [first follow-up report](#) was launched and presented in Colombia in January and a

high-level visit was made in March to finalize negotiations on the follow-up mechanism established. Of the 28 recommendations analyzed, compliance with 11 is still pending. Fourteen have been partially complied with, and 3 have been substantially complied with in part. Subsequently, on June 9, the Joint Follow-up Mechanism for the recommendations made after the [June 2021 visit to Colombia](#) was established.

Joint Mechanism for Follow-up on Recommendations for the Report on the Situation of Human Rights in Chile (MESECH)

On June 19 and 20, a working visit took place within the framework of [MESECH](#). The IACHR met on this occasion with high-level State authorities, as well as autonomous bodies involved in the observance of human rights in the country and civil society organizations to advance in the application of specialized methodologies that allow the Mechanism to analyze and evaluate progress in the implementation of the recommendations of the [Situation of Human Rights in Chile report](#); as well as the articulation and development of activities to provide specialized assistance in the processes of implementation of the report's recommendations.

(RI 2) Strategic Objective 2.1

To increase the capacity of the IACHR to have an impact in preventing violations and addressing human rights crises in a timely manner, particularly those adversely affecting historically excluded persons

Notable within this strategic objective is the IACHR's response to human rights crises in **Peru, Nicaragua, and Cuba**. In the case of Peru, the IACHR was able to react very promptly to the events that occurred between December 2022 and January 2023, conducting a visit as early as January that resulted in the publication of a report. In

addition, the IACHR has begun to map and systematize tools, technologies, and methods of the inter-American System and other institutions, companies, and civil society organizations with a view to incorporating **good practices in the work of preventing human rights violations**.

P10. Monitoring strategies to contribute to the prevention of human rights violations

With this program, the IACHR hopes to strengthen its **mechanisms and procedures for the timely detection** of risks of human rights violations in the region, using a preventive approach. To detect these risk patterns and trends, it is necessary to develop indicators, methodologies, and tools for gathering, recording, cataloging, and analyzing information from closed and open sources.

To this end, the IACHR has received 3 years of funding from the Ford Foundation to develop a project focusing on the timely detection of risks to democratic institutions, the issuance of early warnings, and technical cooperation

with states for the development of preventive measures. Democratic institutionality is one of the cross-cutting themes and it is addressed in Program 13 of the Strategic Plan.

The IACHR Early Warning System is one of the IACHR's strategies to identify and draw attention to risks of human rights violations; alert the IACHR to risks; anticipate courses of action; denounce abuses; and request measures from states. In 2023, the IACHR issued early warnings on risks to democratic institutions and social protest in **Ecuador and Peru**.

P11. Expansion of information management in risk monitoring

To modernize and support actions to monitor risks and factors that give rise to human rights violations, the IACHR intends to strengthen its methodologies and tools in order to facilitate

and automate the search, gathering, analysis, and management of information received from various sources and produced by the IACHR. This process has started with a diagnostic

assessment in the internal procedures for information management in the Assistant Executive Secretariat for Monitoring, Promotion, and Technical Cooperation (SEA-MPCT), the tools used in the areas of the IACHR, as well as the mapping of internal needs.

In addition, the IACHR carried out a **mapping and systematization** of the tools, technologies,

and methods existing in the mechanisms of the inter-American system, in other areas of the OAS, in the United Nations system, companies, and civil society organizations with experience in information management for risk analysis. As a preliminary result, there is an initial study that identifies networks, institutions, and tools that could be applicable in the context of the IACHR.

P12. Timely attention and response to emerging human rights crises and situations

Nicaragua

Within the framework of the roadmap drawn up following the release of 222 persons deprived of their liberty, the crisis in Nicaragua was highlighted internationally by the publication of five press releases, the holding of an *ex officio* public hearing on arbitrary deprivation of nationality and human rights violations, the publication of a database on persons deprived of their liberty and released from prison, and the visit by the Special Monitoring Mechanism for Nicaragua (MSENI) to Brussels, Geneva, and Madrid. Likewise, the gathering of information was expanded after three working visits in which 65 testimonies were taken in Atlanta, Miami, and Los Angeles. In addition, cooperation with other OAS and UN bodies was strengthened through meetings with the OAS Working Group on Nicaragua, the submission of contributions to the OAS General Assembly resolution on the situation in the country, and continued coordination with the United Nations working group on Nicaragua.

Cuba

Estrategia implementada para el seguimiento Strategy implemented for tracking and addressing the intensification of state repression of social protests in the country. The strategy was included in Chapter IV-B of the Annual Report and in the context chapter of the report on labor and trade union rights in Cuba and served to draw attention to the

repressive strategies of the state. In addition, information about the 2023 protests was widely disseminated through a tweet and press release, generating awareness and media attention. To strengthen collaboration and dialogue, a meeting with civil society was held within the framework of the Cuba Network, providing a forum for the exchange of ideas and perspectives.

Peru

Between December 7, 2022 and January 23, 2023, thousands of people mobilized throughout Peru exercising their right to protest. During this period, 477 demonstrations were recorded in the country. The IACHR closely monitored the situation.

A working visit took place from January 11 to 13, 2023, preceded by a preparatory technical mission (*see Program 13 for more details on the visit to Peru*). Following the visit, a report was published on the events that took place between December 7, 2022 and January 23, 2023, addressing the context of the crisis of democratic and social institutionality in the country. The IACHR concluded that the response of state forces was not uniform throughout the national territory and that there were serious episodes of excessive use of force in specific cases. In specific cases, the state's response was characterized by the disproportionate, indiscriminate, and lethal use of force. In addition, there were serious human rights violations that must be

investigated with due diligence and with an ethno-racial approach. The report contains 36 recommendations addressed to the state regarding dialogue and overcoming the crisis; citizen security; reparations and attention to

victims of human rights violations; the fight against impunity; democratic institutions; and freedom of expression, assembly, and association.

(RI 2) Strategic Objective 2.2

To deepen the awareness of state agents of structural problems that give rise to human rights violations in the Hemisphere

The IACHR addressed situations related to **democratic institutions** in countries such as Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, Honduras, and Nicaragua, among others, and in the case of **Nicaragua** managed to influence the resolution on this country adopted at the 53rd OAS General Assembly. For their part, all of the IACHR's thematic rapporteurships worked hard during this period to address the structural factors that give rise to discrimination and violence, and **six thematic reports** were published, focusing on the situation of persons belonging to historically excluded groups and with novel standards.

In the area of Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights (**ESCER**), in addition to numerous promotional activities carried out by the Office of the Special Rapporteur, working visits were particularly important, including the visit to the **United States** - the first on ESCER - which addressed issues such as homeless people in Los Angeles or the situation of environmental defenders in Louisiana and Alaska.

Likewise, with regard to **freedom of expression**, the Office of the Special Rapporteur carried out multiple promotional and training activities and, together with other United Nations special rapporteurs, presented the 2023 Joint Declaration on Freedom of the Media and Democracy. In the area of **human rights in the digital space**, the Inter-American Report on Inclusion, Digital Appropriation, and Content Governance was presented to the OAS member states.

With regard to the IACHR's strategic commitment to pay priority attention to the **Caribbean** and **Central America**, a particularly important part was played by the visits to Saint Lucia and Suriname and the strengthening of the Caribbean Dialogue Network, as well as the attention given to the situations in Nicaragua and Honduras and the publication of four thematic reports on human rights situations in northern Central America.

P13. Promotion and strengthening of the rule of law, democratic institutions, and the separation of powers

Numerous activities and documents were produced to draw attention to situations that could threaten democratic institutions. They managed to influence the OAS resolution and resolutions of international bodies regarding **Nicaragua**. The IACHR also requested I/A Court H.R. to adopt two new provisional measures and to extend three other measures for the protection of the rights of individuals with respect to Nicaragua, as well as adopt another provisional measure with respect to Venezuela (see more information in P7). Chapter IV-B of the 2022 Annual Report particularly highlighted the absence of the rule of law and the impairment of human rights due to the lack of independence of the branches of government in **Venezuela, Cuba, and Nicaragua**, as well as violations of judicial independence in Guatemala. Chapter IVA described its findings regarding democratic institutions and access to justice in all the other countries of the region.

The Commission also approved three reports on the merits regarding **Argentina, El Salvador, and Nicaragua**, which addressed issues of judicial independence, the right to life, and freedom of expression. The parties will be notified of those reports and the Commission will in due course decide to publish them or else submit them to the Inter-American Court.

Likewise, in the Report on Human Rights in **Haiti**, the IACHR warned that the challenges associated with institutional governance are a result of structural factors of political instability and obstacles to the consolidation of institutions in recent decades. The report contains 26 recommendations and calls on the state and all social and political actors to reinforce their efforts to return to the constitutional framework and foster the recovery of democratic institutions. The

IACHR also asked the I/A Court H.R. to adopt a provisional measure for the protection of human rights defenders in Haiti (see more information in P7).

Based on on-site visits - to **Bolivia** and Honduras - and working visits - to Peru - the IACHR was able to make preliminary observations and/or appeals regarding challenges identified in terms of the independence of the Judiciary, civic space, and citizen participation.

The visit to **Bolivia** took place in a complex socio-political scenario marked by social polarization and internal divisions in the government party. The presence of the IACHR on the ground bolstered opportunities for dialogue and active listening, both of which are needed to channel the demands of sectors with conflicting interests that, in the past, have led to social conflict. Thirty meetings were held with state authorities and 24 listening sessions were held with various civil society organizations, human rights defenders, and journalists. The presence of the IACHR in Santa Cruz de la Sierra, in particular, achieved the objective of opening channels of communication with sectors of Bolivian society that have denounced the lack of attention to human rights, both at the state and international level. This contributes to strengthening the inter-American human rights system. Among other issues observed, visits to detention centers revealed structural challenges such as overcrowding and abuse of pretrial detention. After the visit, the Commission managed to reiterate, from Bolivian soil, the call to reverse social polarization and move towards a new stage of reconciliation in the country.

The on-site visit to **Honduras** took place from April 24 to 28, 2023 at the invitation of the state, with the objective of verifying

the overall human rights situation in the country. In its preliminary observations, the IACHR indicated that poverty and inequality, violence and citizen insecurity, lack of judicial independence, limited access to justice, impunity, territorial conflict, and the widespread phenomenon of corruption continue to be structural obstacles. In addition to the above, there are a series of emerging challenges that respond to the current situation in Honduras, such as the reduction of civic space with particular impacts on political pluralism and citizen participation, as well as important challenges in public administration and management that exacerbate institutional weakness and undermine the technical capacities of the state to perform its functions. The IACHR also noted with concern attacks against the independence of the national human rights institution and the lack of implementation of its recommendations, as well as the serious weakening of the Mechanism for the Protection of Human Rights Defenders and Journalists. The Commission pointed out that these current and structural issues have specific effects on groups that are in a situation of vulnerability or have been historically victims of discrimination, such as indigenous, Afro-descendant, and Garifuna peoples, women, children, and adolescents, the LGBTI population, the elderly, people in human mobility, human rights defenders, and justice operators, prisoners, and journalists.

Similarly, the visit to **Peru** took place in a context of social polarization, confrontation between public authorities, unproven accusations of electoral fraud, and risks to democracy. The IACHR visit and the subsequent country report were part of a broader monitoring strategy on the situation of democratic institutions and resulted in the issuance of recommendations that, if implemented, will reinforce and strengthen citizen confidence in the state based on the practical, real, and effective separation and independence of the branches of government, oversight bodies, and the Electoral System.

In addition, through the Rapporteurship on Memory, Truth and Justice, the IACHR highlighted, in a regional communiqué, how the passage of time constitutes an obstacle to efforts to build memory, ascertain the truth, and achieve justice, pointing out the need to address the aging of the victims and their families in these processes. The Commission also promoted progress and identified challenges related to the search for missing persons, highlighting at a hearing the regional challenges faced by family members searching for missing persons and issuing an alert on the closure of the search commission in Brazil, as well as requesting information and meeting with different stakeholders regarding the proposed law on women and family members searching for missing persons in Colombia. In addition, the IACHR disseminated good practices in memory initiatives with a gender perspective related to the Argentine context by promoting the circulation of the *Ser Mujer en la ESMA* (Being a Woman in the ESMA) exhibit at the OAS.

The Commission has also alerted states and the international community to a number of trends, situations, or issues of concern. In particular, it issued appeals, through press releases regarding: judicial independence in **Peru**; violence against indigenous participation (PPI) demonstrators in Jujuy, **Argentina**; democracy in **Ecuador**; the continuing repression and human rights situation in **Nicaragua**; the one-year state of emergency in **El Salvador**; attacks on democratic institutions in Brazil; and the beginning of the electoral process in **Guatemala**. During this period, in connection with this program, the IACHR requested information on: violence in the Pacific region associated with the implementation of the Peace Agreements; the state of emergency in El Salvador; disciplinary proceedings against public prosecutors in Peru; and various topics for the Honduras country report. Additionally, in public hearings, the IACHR has promoted discussion in the international community on threats to judicial independence in Central

and South America and the arbitrary ex officio deprivation of Nicaraguan nationality.

Finally, from June 5 to 9, a delegation from the IACHR conducted working visits to **Uruguay, Paraguay, and Argentina** to disseminate

inter-American standards on ethnic-racial discrimination established in the report “Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights of People of African Descent.”

P14. Attention to the structural factors that give rise to discrimination and violence against persons in situation of exclusion

Rapporteurship on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples

The publication of the report [“Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights of Indigenous and Afro-descendant Tribal Peoples in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua”](#) opens up possibilities for technical cooperation with states and civil society to help address these challenges. The report analyzes the situation of the rights to collective property, a healthy environment, food and water, health and education of indigenous and Afro-descendant tribal peoples in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua. This report is a tool to draw attention and appreciate the ways of life of indigenous and Afro-descendant tribal peoples.

For its part, the IACHR’s visit to Peru also took place in a context of discrimination and inequality that have led to exclusion from access to ESCER; in particular, towards indigenous peoples and campesino communities in the provinces located in the south of the country; regions where the greatest number of protests, stigmatizing messages, and reports of human rights violations and acts of violence occurred. The IACHR’s visit to regions such as Cusco, Juliaca, and Ayacucho resulted in the incorporation, in the country report, of an intersectional perspective that takes into account the pre-existing situation of exclusion that persists against the country’s indigenous peoples and campesino communities.

Rapporteurship on the Rights of Women

The report [“The Impact of Organized Crime on Women, Girls, and Adolescents in the countries of Northern Central America”](#) seeks to analyze the various forms of violence and discrimination to which they are exposed in the contexts of violence and insecurity in those countries; the gender dynamics that characterize the actions of gangs or criminal groups; and state responses in this regard.

By publishing this report, the IACHR contributes to eradicating the lack of in-depth analysis of the link between the actions of organized crime and gender-based violence against women. The report will facilitate technical cooperation and further dialogue with the Northern Central American States and other states in the region facing similar challenges.

Rapporteurship on the Rights of Migrants

With respect to human mobility crises in the region, the IACHR has requested information from states under Article 41 of the American Convention regarding data on the protection of the human rights of migrants, the situation in detention centers, and the migration policies implemented. It has also highlighted the situations observed through press releases and statements on social networks, in order to draw attention to the challenges faced by migrants, particularly with regard to issues

such as the fire at a migration center in Mexico and changes in U.S. immigration policy. The IACHR has also presented two draft reports: the Subregional Report on Human Mobility in Northern Central America and the Report on Venezuelan Migrants, Refugees, and Persons in Need of International Protection. Through them, it draws attention to situations of concern, formulates recommendations to states, and raises awareness of the rights of people in mobility.

Rapporteurship on the Rights of the Child

The IACHR conducted a promotional visit to Paraguay, during which it disseminated the inter-American standards established in the reports [“The right of girls and boys to a family. Alternative Care. Ending Institutionalization in the Americas”](#), and [“Towards effective fulfillment of Children’s Rights: National Protection Systems”](#) and more than 30 people

from public institutions and alternative care entities received training on inter-American standards regarding the right of children and adolescents to live in a family. During the visit, the Republic of Paraguay expressed its commitment to continue cooperating with the IACHR, particularly as regards implementation of the “Children First” system in the country.

Rapporteurship on Human Rights Defenders and justice operators

The IACHR published the [report on the “Situation of environmental defenders in the countries of Northern Central America”](#) identifies a significant number of acts of violence against environmental defenders in Northern Central America and indicates that there are groups at greater risk, such as women and indigenous and Afro-descendant defenders. Acts of violence include stigmatizing speeches, harassment, and

threats, attacks on life and personal integrity, assassinations, and forced disappearances. Criminal law has also frequently been used improperly to criminalize this type of defense. The report also analyzes the institutional response and offers a series of recommendations to strengthen efforts to protect and guarantee the rights of human rights defenders and defenders of the environment, land, and territory.

Rapporteurship on the Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty

The IACHR Report on Women Deprived of Liberty applies the gender and intersectionality approach in order to analyze the particular risks faced by women involved with respect to the penal system in the Americas. In particular, it draws attention to the causes of women's involvement in the commission of crimes that lead to their detention, the risk they face in detention because of their gender, and the disproportionate impact that their incarceration

has on their lives and those of the people under their care, especially their children. The Report also develops innovative standards in this area and includes 60 recommendations that serve as a benchmark for the creation of public policies by the states of the region, as well as for increasing awareness among state agents of the need to incorporate gender perspectives focusing on respecting the rights of women in contact with criminal justice systems.

Rapporteurship on the Rights of Afro-Descendants and against Racial Discrimination

A promotional visit was made to Paraguay, Argentina, and Uruguay to promote the inter-American standards established in the [report "Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights of Persons of African Descent."](#) This visit yielded important results in terms of strengthening collaboration between the Inter-American Commission and these states in the

area of the rights of Afro-descendants and the elimination of racial discrimination. Notably, as a result of this visit, state authorities expressed their commitment to continue cooperating with the IACHR in the execution of its mandate, particularly with regard to effective protection of the rights of Afro-descendants and the eradication of racial discrimination.

Rapporteurship on the Rights of Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans, and Intersex Persons

The IACHR continued to issue alerts on the human rights situation of LGBTI persons in the region, which resulted in drawing the attention of both states and civil society to structural problems that can lead to serious human rights violations. In this regard, the quarterly LGBTI bulletin included alerts on speech inciting hatred, legitimizing discrimination, or

even inciting violence based on prejudice. In addition, press releases were issued regarding situations in specific States, to raise alerts about risks to the rights of LGBTI people. During the reporting period, same-sex relationships were decriminalized in Venezuela; this decriminalization had been urged by the IACHR on several occasions.

Rapporteurship on Older Persons

The IACHR presented the first thematic report on the rights of older persons entitled [“Human Rights of Older Persons and National Protection Systems in the Americas.”](#) The virtual presentation was attended by experts and civil society. The in-person presentation took place in Montevideo, Uruguay, within the framework of the President’s visit to that country and was attended by the Uruguayan Ombudsman, the President of the geriatrics society, and specialists from civil society.

The positive reaction to the presentation has increased the IACHR’s participation and leadership in this area. Thus, the IACHR attended the dialogue entitled “Access to justice for older persons: Effective and participative systems,” an event organized by the United Nations Institute for Training and Capacity Building (UNITAR); and in the event entitled “Agenda Foro Académico y Social “Vejece, justicia y derecho” organized by Colombia’s Universidad del Externado.

Rapporteurship on Persons with Disabilities

Relations with state and civil society actors have been strengthened through various meetings which served to receive information and transfer standards on the human rights of persons with disabilities, including the participation of the Rapporteurship in discussions with children and adolescents of the Americas on children and disability, and in discussions regarding legal capacity. The Rapporteurship has also had an impact at the

domestic level by incorporating the disability perspective in two resolutions on precautionary measures; thematic and country reports; training and technical cooperation initiatives; advisory opinions being processed before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights; and in-house evaluation of interpretation needs. The latter helps the Commission to have better tools to guarantee equal access in the Court’s meetings and work.

P15. Special Program on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights

During the first half of 2023, while the selection process for the new head of the Special Rapporteurship on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights (REDESCA) was underway, the Rapporteurship continued its robust efforts to achieve progress in the positioning of, and importance attached to, ESCER.

Numerous **activities were carried out in partnership with civil society, academia, national human rights institutions and States**, including, in particular, working visits to Mexico, Costa Rica, Panama, and Honduras (together with the IACHR), in order to continue

gathering information for the future report on “Poverty, Climate Change and ESCER in Central America and Mexico, in the Context of Human Mobility.” Training activities were carried out for 83 representatives of civil society from the countries mentioned above and Nicaragua.

In addition, the working visit to **Los Angeles** served to continue monitoring the situation of homeless people in the Hemisphere and to provide information to the State on this situation. This resulted in the publication of a press release and its respective report. The working visit to **Brazil**, requested by

civil society organizations, was the first on ESCER issues in that country. Finally, the unprecedented visit to Alaska and Louisiana to monitor the situation of environmental defenders allowed REDESCA to establish a line of work with U.S. civil society on climate change issues.

REDESCA also participated in **25 promotional and academic activities** aimed at promoting ESCER, including the III World Forum on Human Rights (III FMDH 2023); Symposium Bringing HR Home-UCLA; Digital Leadership Diploma in Social Inclusion and Access to Rights; Visit to Uruguay with the UNESCO Chair in Human Rights, Udelar; CSJ Mexico Dialogues; National Meeting of Lawyers against Pesticides (*Abogados Populares contra los Pesticidas*); and Launching of the National Baseline on Business and Human Rights in Argentina.

As a result of REDESCA's work in its strategic line of **fiscal policies and human rights**, a public hearing on the subject was held during the 186th session of the CIDH, as well as a parallel event on labor rights, which resulted in the holding of a public hearing in the 187th session on "informal employment and human rights" in the region.

Through a press release and in the context of International Workers' Day (Labor Day), the Rapporteurship called on the American states to advance in the recognition of the social, economic, and environmental contributions

of **recyclers** in informal employment, as well as to respect and effectively guarantee their human rights. Likewise, in the context of International Transgender Day of Visibility and in a joint press release with the IACHR, the Rapporteurship called on the American states to guarantee the ESCER of **trans and gender-diverse persons**, given the increase in recent years in the Americas and the Caribbean of stigmatizing discourse and regressive legal measures against the rights of trans persons, in particular the right to health of young trans persons.

Regarding the situation in specific countries, REDESCA, together with the IACHR, published the thematic report on labor and trade union rights in Cuba, which aims to draw attention to the human rights violations faced by workers in the country and provide recommendations to the state to contribute to the protection of labor and trade union rights, as well as access to justice in relation to such rights.

Together with the IACHR, REDESCA also drew attention to violations of the right to property and access to ESCER, especially the right to social security of **Nicaraguans arbitrarily deprived of their nationality**, as well as the serious humanitarian crisis caused by ethnic and racial discrimination that has resulted in 570 deaths of **Yanomami children in Brazil**, calling on the State to make every effort to ensure the survival of this population.

P16. Special program on freedom of expression and access to information

During this period, the Office of the Special Rapporteur continued the implementation of its three-year 2020-2023 plan aimed at protecting, promoting, and advancing inter-American standards of freedom of expression through the mechanisms of the inter-American human rights system. To this end, the Office participated in hearings before the I/A Court of H.R.; provided technical assistance in the

study of precautionary measures; participated in advocacy and complaint activities; and developed technical knowledge on the subject.

In the area of **access to justice**, SRFOE participated in the 156th Regular Session of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, where it presented the case of Viteri Ungaretti et al. v. Ecuador, which is expected to advance

standards for the protection of whistleblowers who report acts of corruption. The Office also accompanied the publication of the final report in the case of Paya et al. v. Cuba, which consolidates standards of due diligence in investigations and special protection for human rights defenders, within the current Cuban context in which crimes continue to be committed against dissident voices.

Regarding the **precautionary and provisional measures** mechanism, the Office of the Special Rapporteur collaborated in the study of 14 requests for precautionary measures; and 2 requests for provisional measures, of which one has already been granted and another is awaiting analysis by the I/A Court of H.R. The Office of the Special Rapporteur followed up on MC (Precautionary Measure) 551-03 with respect to Guatemala, in which journalist José Rubén Zamora is the beneficiary. It also followed up on MC 449-22 with respect to Bruno Araujo and Dom Philips, from Brazil, with a view to evaluating the establishment of follow-up mechanisms.

The Office of the Special Rapporteur organized and participated in some **31 activities to promote and provide training** on inter-American standards on freedom of expression and access to public information in conjunction with other civil society organizations, academia, and states of the Americas. These included the celebrations and discussions surrounding World Press Freedom Day on May 3 in New York, where, together with other special rapporteurs, the Special Rapporteur presented the 2023 Joint Declaration on Media Freedom and Democracy. Another event worth highlighting is the Inter-Mechanism Dialogue between the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the African Commission on Human and Peoples' Rights as a space for furthering collaboration between the two institutions. The technical team of the Rapporteurship also participated in the regional consultation for Latin America and the Caribbean in Chile, led by the United Nations Special Rapporteur on

the Rights to Freedom of Peaceful Assembly and of Association, Clément Voule. During this consultation, the Rapporteurship provided concrete inputs and best practices on accountability mechanisms before the Inter-American human rights system, which were used to draft a United Nations report.

In addition, during this period, the Special Rapporteur and the technical team of the Rapporteurship took part in the on-site visits of the IACHR to **Bolivia** (March 27 to 31) and Honduras (April 24 to 28) to observe the situation of the right to freedom of expression on the ground, and in the working visit to Peru (January 11 to 13) in the context of the social protests.

The Rapporteurship also participated in more than **15 working meetings** with civil society organizations and journalists from different countries, including Guatemala, El Salvador, Honduras, Mexico, Bolivia, Venezuela, and Peru, among others, to monitor and address urgent cases involving freedom of expression and the safety of journalists. It also participated virtually in the XXIV Meeting of the Transparency and Access to Information Network, where it shared information about various instruments developed by the IACHR and SRFOE related to the pandemic and access to information. The presentation discussed the most recent Pandemic and Human Rights Report, the resolutions issued by the IACHR in connection with the pandemic and the Disinformation and Pandemic paper.

Finally, it proposed the Active Transparency Index in the context of a Health Emergency. In addition, during the 186th and 187th Regular Sessions of the IACHR, the Office of the Special Rapporteur was in charge of thematic hearings on the protection of human rights defenders and journalists in the region, the use of facial recognition technologies in Brazil, and the use of courts against persons exercising freedom of expression in the region, in cases involving matters of public interest.

During the first half of 2023, the Office of the Special Rapporteur published **nine press releases** and another eight jointly with the IACHR, addressing various aspects related to freedom of expression, and, in many of them, freedom of the press in particular, in countries such as Nicaragua, Paraguay, Haiti, Guatemala, Cuba, the United States, Mexico, the Dominican Republic, Bolivia, Peru,

and Venezuela. The Office of the Special Rapporteur sent nine letters under Article 41 of the American Convention on Human Rights and Article 18 of the Statute of the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to: Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Guyana, Costa Rica, Mexico, and Peru (2), to request information on the situation of freedom of expression in those countries.

P17. Priority attention to the Caribbean

As part of the Prioritized Attention Plan for the Caribbean, various technical cooperation activities were carried out, including promotional visits, high-level dialogues with authorities and civil society, and five training sessions. Visits were made to Suriname and Saint Lucia (*see more information on the results in program 9*).

Suriname

The visit took place from February 6-8, 2023. Some of the key outcomes of the visit include increased collaboration with state and non-state actors in the country, more robust institutions based on technical cooperation and capacity building with regard to the inter-American human rights system, and universalization of the inter-American instruments. Another important outcome is activation of the cooperation function to provide technical assistance aimed at bringing domestic violence legislation into line with inter-American standards. In February, the IACHR delegation held three training sessions in Suriname, attended by 68 people. The training sessions targeted three groups: civil servants from various ministries and departments, officials from the Human Rights Office of the Ministry of Justice and Police, and non-state actors. In addition, as part of the implementation of the Work Plan with Suriname, the IACHR conducted virtual training for 14 officials of the Human Rights Office of the Ministry of Justice and Police.

Santa Lucia

The visit took place from June 27-30, 2023. Some key outcomes of the visit are the opening up of concrete opportunities for technical cooperation, capacity building of state and non-state actors, and commitments to promote the ratification of inter-American conventions on discrimination, racial discrimination, the rights of persons with disabilities, and the rights of older persons. During its visit to Santa Lucia, the IACHR held two training sessions. The first targeted non-state actors and the second at government officials. A total of 33 people were trained, 15 and 18 respectively.

Several meetings were held to establish closer ties between human rights institutions in the Caribbean. They included two bilateral meetings with the Caribbean Ombudsman Association (CAROA) and eight with ombudsmen from eight countries (Barbados, Belize, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, Saint Kitts-Nevis, and Saint Lucia), in order to learn about the challenges faced by the institutions and provide relevant technical assistance.

Progress was also made in the implementation of cooperation alliances, as reflected in the negotiation of two cooperation agreements with Caribbean institutions: University of the West Indies and the Caribbean Court of Justice (CCJ). Another relevant aspect is the relationship with civil society. Particularly notable, in this regard are the strengthening of ties and the dynamic workings of the

Caribbean Dialogue Network (CDN). This was reflected in the organization of 2 meetings during the semester.

In addition, the customary **dialogue** meeting with **the Caribbean States** took place during the 186th session in March, providing the IACHR with an opportunity to learn about the concerns of the Caribbean representatives and the IACHR's role within the OAS. This session, which was attended by almost all Caribbean Community (CARICOM) ambassadors,

highlighted the critical importance of technical cooperation and advocacy activities as a means of enhancing interactions between the Commission and the Caribbean.

Bilateral meetings were also organized between the President of the IACHR and CARICOM ambassadors in May, as well as meetings with the Heads of Delegation of the CARICOM states in connection with the 53rd OAS General Assembly.

P18. Priority attention to Central America

The IACHR has looked into a number of situations in Central America, requesting information under Article 41 of the American Convention regarding situations that affect democratic institutions and judicial independence and pluralistic electoral processes, and are associated with violence against certain population groups. Likewise, it drew attention to the situations observed by issuing press releases and statements on social networks on matters related to the arbitrary deprivation of nationality, violations against persons in State custody, violence against human rights and environmental defenders, as well as against groups in particular situations of exclusion. It has also continued to provide opportunities for listening to evidence, through regular meetings with civil society organizations on Mexico and Nicaragua and the reception of testimonies from victims of human rights violations in Nicaragua and El Salvador.

Given the crisis in Nicaragua (see program 12), the IACHR also implemented a road map aimed at obtaining more information on the situation, which included the taking of 65 testimonies, some of which were taken jointly by the technical team of the United Nations

Group of Experts for Nicaragua. This included drawing attention at the international level to the situation in Nicaragua through visits and press releases that resulted in the inclusion of references to the situation in resolutions issued by political bodies, such as the OAS General Assembly resolution on Nicaragua and the European Parliament resolution on the situation in Nicaragua.

In the period under review, the IACHR conducted an on-site visit to Honduras to examine the overall situation of human rights in that country. At the end of the visit, the main findings and recommendations were published and acknowledged by the State of Honduras as matters that need to be addressed.

Dissemination of human rights situations in Northern Central America through thematic reports

The IACHR formulated and disseminated recommendations regarding the subregion through the publication and launching in Honduras of the following thematic reports: Organized crime and the rights of children, adolescents, and youth in Northern Central America; Impact of organized crime on

women, girls, and adolescents in Northern Central America; Environmental defenders in Northern Central America; and Economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights of Indigenous and Afro-descendant tribal peoples in Northern Central America and Nicaragua.

The thematic report [“The Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights of Indigenous Peoples and Tribal People of African Descent in El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua.”](#) exposed the patterns of historical racism in these countries: first, the denial of indigenous and Afro-descendant tribal peoples as human beings and subjects of rights; and second, the lack of recognition in the process of State formation, since they were excluded from the definition and enactment of laws and policies related to their individual and collective rights as ethnic peoples. This report highlighted the main challenges to the effective implementation of those rights in accordance with inter-American norms and standards, as well as recommendations aimed at overcoming those obstacles.

The thematic report [“The Impact of Organized Crime on Women, Girls, and Adolescents in the Countries of Northern Central America”](#) draws attention to the diverse forms of gender-based violence they face in countries with high levels of organized crime, while recognizing that in these contexts

violence against women goes unnoticed and, therefore, has not been analyzed in depth. Thus, this report raises awareness of the differentiated impact of organized crime on the lives of women and constitutes a first step in the region towards the adoption of measures for the prevention, protection, and punishment of gender-based violence that take into account the specific nature of the violence they face in these contexts.

Training courses

In June, three training sessions were held for Nicaraguan civil society on the mechanisms of the inter-American human rights system, particularly on the system of petitions and cases and precautionary measures. The purpose of this training was to help people develop skills in the use of the protection mechanisms offered by the IACHR. The courses also provided training on how to follow the entire process of a petition/case through to its final stage. 45 people were trained, of whom 29 were women.

With the visit of the Rapporteurship on Afro-descendants to Honduras, between April 18 and 20, sponsored by Race & Equality and the Spanish Fund for the OAS (FEPO) 2 Project, Garifuna communities in San Pedro Sula, Puerto Cortés, and Tegucigalpa were trained on the new inter-American standards regarding the economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights of Afro-descendants.

P19. Promotion of human rights online and technology use

During this period, SRFOE conducted meetings and discussions to give impetus to the launching of Program 19. At the beginning of the year, members of the Executive Secretariat and SRFOE met in Washington D.C. with the Director of the Center for Studies on Freedom of Expression and Access to Information (CELE) of the University of Palermo, Argentina, to discuss the Program and developed joint actions on technology and freedom of expression issues.

During this first semester, SRFOE completed the drafting of the Inter-American Report on Inclusion, Digital Ownership, and Content Governance. The Report was presented to OAS member states during a session of the Committee on Juridical and Political Affairs (CAJP) on May 18, where member states were able to share their comments and main advances in the area of Internet access and digital rights. In the same vein, the Office of the

Rapporteur led a visit to Internet companies and organizations based in the San Francisco area, USA to discuss and gather information on its policies and practices in the areas of human rights and technology. The Office also participated in Rights Con, a world conference on the Internet and human rights, where

the Rapporteur was able to share with civil society, specialists, representatives of States, and academia the proposals put forward by the Office in its Report. The inputs garnered in both activities were incorporated into the aforementioned report, which seeks to advance inter-American dialogue on the subject.

(RI 2) Strategic Objective 2.3

To strengthen the capacity of state agents and civil society organizations to promote, respect, and ensure human rights

The IACHR maintained the intensity of its **training** activities, which reached more than **2,000 people**. Particularly noteworthy was the sixth **International Course on Public Policies on Human Rights** for the high level of participation and the interest it triggered (more than 3,000 people applied). Two MOOC courses and a virtual classroom were also available and will be open to the general public in the second half of the year. On the other hand, through promotional activities, the IACHR reached more than 22,000 people virtually or in person. Notably, during this period, the exhibition “**Being Women in the**

ESMA” was installed at OAS headquarters as part of the Month of Memory and International Women’s Day. In the area of **technical cooperation**, the actions carried out for Ecuador, Colombia, and Chile stand out, as well as the 16 cooperation actions carried out with counterparts within the framework of current cooperation agreements. The second edition of the Academic Network involved the participation of eight university and college centers in the region in this program that promotes exchange and research in human rights.

P20. Capacity building and strengthening for the promotion and observance of human rights

During the first half of the year, the IACHR carried out a total of **115 training and promotion activities**, of which 50 were aimed at capacity building for state agents, judicial personnel, and civil society. The training focused on the various working mechanisms of the IACHR and inter-American standards. It is estimated that **2,222 people** were trained, **1,008 of whom were women**.

The number of people trained includes **288 people** who were certified in the **virtual courses** offered through the Portal of the Americas. These courses included the MOOC on the Inter-American Human Rights System, English and Spanish versions, the MOOC on Inter-American Standards on Racial Discrimination and People of African Descent, and the virtual classroom on Inter-American Human Rights Standards with a Human

Mobility Approach. During the first semester, student enrollment was supervised.

Some of the courses held during the first quarter that the IACHR highlights because of their **high level of participation and certification** include the sixth International Course on Public Policies on Human Rights (an activity held annually over a period of five months and conducted jointly with the Institute of Public Policies on Human Rights of MERCOSUR). The course --for 100 participants-- comprised seven virtual modules and a face-to-face phase held in the city of Buenos Aires. Of the participants, 59 were women, with 56 participating in the face-to-face week. It is worth noting that 3,180 people applied for the course.

In addition to the training sessions mentioned in Programs 17 and 18, two training sessions were also held for the staff of Ecuador's National Service for the Comprehensive

Care of Adults Deprived of their Liberty and Adolescent Offenders (SNAI). The training sessions were attended by 70 people, 41 of whom were women.

In collaboration with other areas of the OAS, the IACHR participated in training sessions with the Universal Civil Identity Program in the Americas (PUICA) and with the OAS Department of Security. This last-mentioned session was carried out as part of the project entitled "Strengthening Access to Justice for Victims of Crime in El Salvador, Honduras, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic - Phase II", in which 117 people were trained, 83 of whom were women.

A survey was prepared on the training carried out, which the IACHR hopes will provide information on how these trainings are influencing measures and actions of state actors to prevent human rights violations.

P21. Promotion and dissemination of mechanisms and standards of the inter-American human rights system

The IACHR carried out **65 promotional activities** to publicize the standards and mechanisms of the bodies forming part of the inter-American human rights system. A total of 22,801 people logged on to the various electronic platforms or participated in person in the promotional activities carried out.

Some of the promotional activities worth highlighting include the installation, throughout the month of March in the main building of the OAS, of the "**Being Women in the ESMA**" exhibit. The exhibit was held as part of the Month of Memory and International Women's Day. Produced by the Museo Sitio de Memoria ESMA - Argentina, the exhibit drew attention to different forms of gender violence and included testimonies of women survivors who were detained-disappeared during the last Argentine

civil-military dictatorship and the court cases they filed, once they were released, against the perpetrators for crimes of sexual violence. The exhibit included information on the historic visit of the IACHR to the Clandestine Detention, Torture, and Extermination Center of the Naval School of Mechanical Engineering (ESMA) in 1979. The exhibit was organized in coordination with the Museo Sitio de Memoria ESMA-Argentina, with the sponsorship of the Argentine Mission to the OAS and the collaboration of the Art Museum of the Americas.

In addition, eight **webinars** were held to disseminate thematic and country reports, including the launch of the reports on Labor and Trade Union Rights in Cuba, Human Rights of the Elderly and National Protection

Systems, and the Situation of Human Rights in Peru in the context of social protests, among other reports².

In addition, as part of the Cooperation Agreement signed in 2011 with the Mexican Supreme Court of Justice of the Nation (SCJN), the IACHR participated in two **thematic dialogues**. The topics addressed dealt with the Protection of human rights defenders and the Right to a Healthy Environment.

In addition to the aforementioned activities, in **cooperation with other international institutions and areas of the OAS**, the IACHR participated in promotional events to disseminate the standards and mechanisms of the inter-American system with the United Nations Working Group on Discrimination against Women and Girls, the European

Parliament's Sub Committee on Human Rights, the Inter-American Commission of Women (CIM), and human rights organizations and academic and research institutions such as the Center for Justice and International Law, Race and Equality, the Keough School of Global Affairs at the University of Notre Dame, the Vance Center, the Wilson Center, Georgetown University Law Center O'Neil Institute, and the Ibero-American Institute in The Hague, among others. Some of the issues addressed at these events included, inter alia, the situation of LGBTI populations in the Americas, children's rights and disability, strengthening family reunification procedures for refugees and migrants in the region, protection for human rights defenders, and standards to address the issue of racial and gender-based violence in the Americas.

P22. Technical cooperation on institutional matters and public policies with a focus on human rights

As a result of the implementation of the cooperation agreement signed with the State of **Ecuador** regarding persons deprived of liberty, a work plan was negotiated and the first actions included in the strategy were carried out, particularly those related to capacity building for some 40 people in the executive branch.

Negotiations were conducted on a Work Plan with the Special Jurisdiction for Peace in Colombia and a start was made on its implementation. This Plan is the result of a cooperation agreement signed in 2022. In the same vein, progress was made in signing a new cooperation agreement with the Public Defender's Office of the Union of Brazil and a work plan has been negotiated that includes the Associate Personnel program.

At the request of the State of Chile and to collaborate with its public policies, the IACHR prepared and presented a technical note on reparations.

As regards dissemination documents, the IACHR published the Thematic Report on the **Pandemic and Human Rights** and disseminated it both virtually and in person.

As part of the implementation of current cooperation agreements, at least **16 cooperation actions** were carried out **with counterparts**. Some relevant examples of the results of cooperation in the framework of the implementation of agreements are: the holding of the International Course on Public Policy in Human Rights in conjunction with the Mercosur Institute of Public Policies on Human Rights (IPPDH); the participation of the IACHR in the Moot Court organized by the Human Rights Academy of American University, Washington College of Law, as well as the implementation of the Internship program, the dissemination of IACHR materials at events organized by the Academy; the presentation of the 2022 Annual Report at the Ibero-American week of international

² Four of them were the thematic reports disseminated in Honduras and reported in Program 18 on assistance to Central American countries.

justice organized by the Ibero-American Institute of The Hague for Peace, Human Rights, and International Justice (IIH); a face-to-face training at IACHR headquarters for representatives of indigenous peoples; high-level meetings and exchange of dissemination and monitoring materials with the Pan-Amazonian Ecclesial Network; meetings in Los Angeles, California with students and professors to promote a monitoring system

on violence against LGBTI persons with the Williams Institute of the University of California; the implementation of the scholarship program to support the Rapporteurship on Children and the triangular articulation with States interested in implementing the software with Both Ends Believing and the implementation of the Associate Staff program with the Public Defender's Office of Rio de Janeiro.

P23. Expansion of links with national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and other nonstate actors with an impact on the enjoyment of human rights

During the reporting period, a meeting was organized with civil society (to be held during the 187th Session) to forge alliances with actors that can provide information, methods, and tools for **detecting risks of human rights violations**. This activity seeks to strengthen the participation of civil society in the prevention mechanisms that the IACHR is developing.

A meeting was also held with civil society on the **human rights situation in the United States**, within the framework of the 186th Session. This meeting enhanced the dialogue with U.S. civil society, including grassroots organizations, leading to new work agendas. Likewise, content on civil society participation in the IACHR's activities was included in the framework of broader training sessions for public officials and civil society in the region, thereby promoting these actors' access to the various mechanisms.

Academic Network

Como resultado de la segunda edición de la Red Académica, 8 centros universitarios y de estudios superiores de la región se encuentran participando del programa que promueve el intercambio y la investigación en derechos humanos para apoyar el mandato de las relatorías temáticas y especiales de la CIDH.

National Human Rights Institutions (NHRIs)

Pursuant to the Declaration of Commitment on technical cooperation, cooperation activities were carried out with NHRIs in the region. For example, meetings were held at the headquarters of the Ombudsman's Office of Panama and the Ombudsman's Office of Costa Rica on the occasion of the visit by REDESCA. In addition, the Ombudsman's Office of Panama and the National Institution for Human Rights (INDDH) of Uruguay supported the presentation and launch of the report on Human Rights of the Elderly and National Protection Systems in the Americas.

RI 3) Strategic Objective 3.1

To increase access to IACHR mechanisms for historically excluded persons, civil society organizations, and States

Under this strategic objective, progress has been made in making the IACHR's information more accessible to **persons with disabilities**. In the area of communication, the number of visits to press releases in **English and Portuguese** and the increase in the number of visits to the web page by users from the **Caribbean** are also noteworthy, as part of the

effort to broaden the geographic scope of the information generated. The **digital audience** increased by 6% in this period. On the other hand, high levels of **customer service** were maintained, with responses to almost 5,000 requests from users via telephone or e-mail and more than 28,000 communications.

P24. Improved access to the IACHR

During this period, the first transparency bulletin on children and adolescents was prepared and is currently pending publication. It aims to describe the rights and standards upheld by the IACHR and the steps it has taken to protect this sector of the population.

The IACHR is in the process of incorporating technological tools that will allow more people to access the information it generates. The IACHR website now features the **UserWay** tool, which allows navigation and access to content for people with disabilities. With this measure, the IACHR is reaching out to users who traditionally did not use the website and broadening its scope. In addition, the IACHR has continued to work to make the content of the web page, especially that related to

reports, available in **other languages** and to update the information as it is generated. As an example of the above, the report "Situation of Human Rights in Haiti" has been translated into Creole and is only pending publication on the web.

In relation to **access to information**, significant progress has been reported. First, the IACHR effectively responded to 123 requests for access to information. In addition, the Policy on Access to Information and Proactive Transparency was consulted with the public, and 70 questionnaires were received and systematized from States and individuals interested in the inter-American human rights system (the corresponding systematization is still underway).

P25. Friendly communication and dissemination, in a differential and inclusive manner

The IACHR develops communication tools, products, and actions to disseminate the institutional message in a language that is understandable to a broad and diverse audience. The website and social media accounts are communication channels and tools, that, together with the mass media and alternative media, facilitate the dissemination of institutional messages.

Website development and outreach

The publication of press releases in English and Portuguese simultaneously with Spanish to **expand the reach in countries** with these official languages allowed the web page to receive 51 thousand visits to the press releases section in English, 53 thousand in Portuguese and 2.9 thousand in French.

In the first half of the year there were **2,305,118 unique visits** to the web page, of which 1,342,714 were for [press releases](#), [mandates](#), and [decisions](#). Within two months of the publication of the 2022 annual report, it had been downloaded by 5,551 users.

It is worth noting the increase in visits to the website by **Caribbean** users, with a total of 3,712 unique visits and an average of 96.7% compared to 2022. Jamaica, Haiti, and Trinidad and Tobago account for the highest number of visits.

P26. Continuity of care for users

La CIDH continúa realizando esfuerzos The IACHR continues to make significant efforts to ensure that users of the system not only have access to the IACHR, but also that their needs are heard and addressed. In this regard, the IACHR responded to almost 5,000 requests from users via telephone or e-mail. In addition, more than 28,000 electronic communications were received, channeled, and attended to, and

Social media outreach and media presence

During this period, the IACHR's message was extended to a diverse **digital audience of 1.5 million** followers on Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, Instagram, YouTube, and e-mail marketing, with an average 6% growth rate. For their part, Twitter, Facebook, LinkedIn, and Instagram received more than 9.6 million impressions (times a post was viewed) and more than 119 thousand interactions (reactions, comments, or sharing of a post) coming mostly from Peru, El Salvador, and Guatemala, which is related to the actions undertaken pursuant to the IACHR's mandate in those countries.

The IACHR's presence in the media was marked by interviews with Commissioners and the growing interest of journalists, which translated into articles on conferences and press releases on activities such as visits to Bolivia, Honduras, and Peru and institutional reports. The result shows **4,340 exclusive mentions of the IACHR in the media** and at least 30 interviews on Peru, the Follow-up Mechanisms of Colombia and Peru, the situation of human rights defenders, and Nicaragua.

more than 1,500 petitions and precautionary measures were registered.

Surveys have been conducted among certain groups in order to gather information on the specific needs of our users and to prepare internal guidelines and protocols for a specialized approach, with priority being given to the elderly. Finally, we continue to participate

and collaborate in training activities aimed at civil society organizations in order to bring the inter-American system for the protection of human rights closer to more people in the region. Two training sessions were held during

this period: one for Nicaraguan civil society organizations and the other for the Public Defender's Office of the State of Rio de Janeiro (DPE-RJ).

(RI 3) Strategic Objective 3.2

To enhance the mechanisms of the IACHR with a gender, intersectional, and results-based management perspective

Within this strategic objective, it is worth noting progress made in implementing the **monitoring** framework for the **2023-2027 Strategic Plan** and the IACHR's capacity to **provide timely accountability** to donors funding specific projects. As regards, coordination with other

human rights organizations, in the first half of 2023, the IACHR enhanced its relationship with the **African Commission** and reached an agreement on a roadmap for joint work to strengthen South-South exchange and collaboration.

P27. Improvement of IACHR processes, mechanisms, and tools with a gender, intersectional, and results-based management approach

Implementation of this program will begin in 2024.

P28. Implementation of knowledge management in IACHR mechanisms

Implementation of this program will be staggered, starting in 2023 with the petition and case system. Terms of reference have been developed to improve knowledge management in the petitions and cases system. To that end, the IACHR has explored comparative

experiences in knowledge management in other international and human rights organizations in order to identify good practices that can serve as a basis for improving knowledge management at the IACHR.

P29. Improving accountability and transparency in institutional procedures

Implementation of the Monitoring and Evaluation Plan of the 2023-2027 Strategic Plan (part III of the Strategic Plan)

In order to comply with the provisions of the Strategic Plan that “the IACHR will report every six months on the progress made in the implementation of the Strategic Plan and on the indicators in the current status reports”, in the first half of 2023 work was done on the design of the follow-up to 25 of the 29 indicators of the **Monitoring and Evaluation Plan**. To that end, agreements were reached with the respective areas on the data recording instruments, baselines, and 2027 targets for each indicator. In addition, new **templates** were prepared for the semiannual and annual current status reports, which include the monitoring indicator follow-up information. This will enhance transparency regarding progress in the implementation of the Strategic Plan.

Drafting of five-year action plans

The five-year Action Plans operationalize the Strategic Plan and define the activities to be carried out and the resources required for each of the Plan’s 34 programs. **Three Action Plans** have been drawn up, one for each pillar or intermediate outcome of the Strategic Plan, following the OAS project methodology. The Action Plans also define the budgetary requirements for implementation of the Strategic Plan.

Thus, based on the detailed information on the activities planned for each program included in the Action Plans, fund raising efforts can be carried out for specific programs. As of the closing of this current status report, the

budgetary costing of Intermediate Outcome 1 (“*Increased protection and defense of victims of human rights violations, with special attention to people from historically excluded groups*”) had already been made.

Project accountability

During the first half of 2023, the following **20 interim or final project execution reports** were prepared and delivered in a timely manner:

- Two cumulative final project reports: one for UNHCR (2022) and one for the European Commission on Procedural Delays.
- Three annual reports for the following donors: The Netherlands, Ford Foundation, UNHCR, and France.
- Four semiannual reports: Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC) III, Spain MESEG Bolivia, FEPO - Discrimination II and FEPO - MESENI II.
- Ten quarterly execution reports: Pan American Development Foundation (PADF) CUBA (2); PADF NI II (2), PADF TN III (2), USA I 2018-2022 (2), USA 2-2021-2024 (2).

In addition, the IACHR Executive Secretariat presented approximately **25 financial reports** and **7 personnel reports**, as required under agreements signed with its external donors.

In addition, two project extension requests were prepared: USA 1 (change of budget narrative and project document) and MESEG (change of project document).

P30. Establishment of coordination mechanisms with international human rights organizations

The IACHR established coordination with international human rights organizations as one of its priorities, especially to promote strategic alliances that strengthen promotion, monitoring, cooperation, and protection of human rights mandates.

One of the priorities is the relationship with the **African Commission**, a sister body of the IACHR given its similar competencies for the African region. For this reason, in April, the Commission held a meeting with members of the African Commission and American and African civil society in Johannesburg, South Africa. During this dialogue, information and protective measures were exchanged in response to the growing restrictions on civic participation that are observed in both regions. Both human rights commissions agreed on a roadmap for joint work on this and other issues to strengthen South-South exchange and collaboration.

The Commission has continued to receive representatives of the United Nations, from both the treaty and special procedures bodies of the Human Rights Council at its public

hearings, reinforcing the strategic dialogue on issues relevant to the region.

In May, the IACHR held several meetings in Geneva with representatives of various offices of the **High Commissioner for Human Rights** to share their reports, exchange best practices, and jointly plan a strategy for the promotion and protection of human rights.

The IACHR also conducted a joint visit with the United Nations group of experts on Nicaragua to different cities in the United States, in order to gather testimonies from people expelled from Nicaragua to the United States.

In addition, with a view to strengthening the protection of human rights and exchanging information and observations on some countries in the region, the Commission participated in a public hearing before the **European Parliament's** Subcommittee on Human Rights and held meetings with Latin American groups and members of the human rights group of the Council of the European Union and with the European Union's External Service.

(RI 3) Strategic Objective 3.3

To improve management of human, financial, administrative, and technological resources with a human rights-based perspective

Within this strategic objective, progress has been made in **improving the work environment**, with the beginning of the implementation of the Co-Labora program, which is aimed at developing strategies and programs to build a healthy, safe, and equitable work environment, respectful of diversity and inclusion, and which has already defined the vision of the new organizational culture. As regards technology, one notable development has been the implementation of phase 1 of the implementation of the new **GAIA** system, which seeks to guarantee access to justice for individuals and safeguard the integrity of the information regarding

procedures before the IACHR by automating the main processes of the petitions and cases system, as well as the precautionary measures management processes. As regards finances, it is worth noting the **commitment** of the **OAS General Assembly** to ensure that “the Organization’s budget maintains a sustainable financial allocation that will allow the IACHR and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to fulfill all their mandates and continue their work.” In addition, the IACHR signed five funding agreements with donors and **prepared seven new project proposals** costing USD 4.7 million.

P31. Implementation of human rights-based human talent management policies

Considering the importance of public competitions to elicit the human talent needed by the Executive Secretariat of the IACHR, as well as to provide an opportunity for people who have been consultants in the ES/IACHR for years to compete for a position with greater benefits, during the period, public competitions were held to fill 25 positions in the different areas of the ES/IACHR: Nine positions financed by the Organization’s Regular Fund and 16 positions financed by Specific Funds, in agreement with the donors. The selection process has been completed for six positions, eight positions are in the process of being appointed, and 11 remain in various stages of competition. Of particular note is the competition for the position of

a new Special Rapporteur on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights (REDESCA), which was published on February 18, 2023 and is expected to be completed by July 21, 2023.

As part of the process of promoting the hiring of local staff by the GS/OAS through the “Service Hubs” program, the ES/IACHR has hired its first local staff in Costa Rica.

In addition, the IACHR managed the nomination process for the Fellowship for National Institutions and Regional Mechanisms of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, as well as four competitive calls for resumes for the hiring of consultants to

support the work of the IACHR. An effort has been made with the technical areas involved to **promote diversity and inclusion** in staff hiring procedures. To that end, a database for consulting opportunities has been created and put into operation that allows anyone

interested in working at the ES/IACHR to upload their curriculum vitae and fill out a voluntary self-identification form, in which they can identify themselves as a person of African descent, indigenous, LGBTI, disabled, and/or older person.

P32. Improvement of the work environment

The Executive Secretariat of the IACHR began implementation of the program entitled **Co-Labora, let's build our space** program to improve the work environment, making an unprecedented effort to move from diagnosis to action. This program is expected to last three years and is aimed not only at improving the work environment but also at changing the institutional culture through the development of strategies and programs to build a healthy, safe, and equitable workplace environment, respectful of diversity and inclusion.

During the months of February and March, voluntary participatory consultations were held to receive individual contributions from staff in general, coordinators, and directors to forge together the foundations of this new culture. Forty people participated at headquarters and locally. Staff proposals were heard for actions to be undertaken during the next two years of the Co-Labora Program.

Likewise, as a fundamental part of this change strategy, the expanded management team of the ES/IACHR met in April for an alignment meeting to define the vision and organizational culture to be built, the values to be shared and demonstrated, the forms of behavior to be respected, and those that should no longer be tolerated, all of this to achieve a climate of trust within the Executive Secretariat team. The following definition of the **vision of the new organizational culture**, actions, and commitments was achieved:

At the SE/IACHR we are a regional benchmark for a work culture that is healthy, collaborative, competent, supportive, co-

responsible, safe, balanced, joyful, and based on trust. We recognize the work of all people in their diversity based on shared values rooted in and designed to foster human rights.

The pillars supporting this vision will be:

- *Trust and confidence*
- *Communication*
- *Co-responsibility*
- *Transparency*
- *Institutional commitment*
- *Balance*
- *Integration-alignment.*

The **Leadership Development and Personnel Management** Program was launched for the Management Team and Coordinators (23 people) to strengthen their leadership skills and establish a solid and focused team that actively promotes the new organizational culture based on trust, respect, and dialogue. During this program, tools are provided to significantly raise the motivation levels of staff and promote teamwork and commitment to share goals aimed at encouraging a productive work environment and healthy working relationships. Four modules out of seven have already been completed (Team Management, Communication, Planning and Decision-Making).

The project contemplates an on-going **communication plan** for each stage in which the vision and strategies are shared with

the IACHR and the staff of the ES/IACHR. Fortnightly meetings have been established with the management team, bimonthly meetings with all the section coordinators, and quarterly briefings with all the Executive Secretariat staff. The first newsletter of the Co-Labora Program was published in

April 2023. In addition, a virtual mailbox was opened to receive any suggestions for improving our work culture. The newsletter is published each quarter and reports on the latest results and progress of the program.

P33. Innovation, modernization, and continuous technology enhancement at the IACHR

GAIA

EAs part of the plan to modernize the IACHR's central systems, important advances were made that have boosted efficiency and the user experience. One of the most important milestones was the implementation of **phase 1 of the GAIA project**, with the implementation of the system's "Minimum Viable Product" (MVP), which includes the redefinition and redesign of the system.

The new system seeks to guarantee access to justice for individuals and to safeguard the integrity of the information in IACHR proceedings. It does so through automation of the main processes used in the petitions and cases system and for management of precautionary measures. GAIA is an app that uses modern technology and methodology in line with the Organization's strategy for storing and managing documents. This has laid the groundwork for more up-to-date platforms. The migration of information from the old systems to the new GAIA has ensured data integrity and provided a solid foundation for the efficient operation of the new software.

In terms of GAIA implementation and stabilization, more than 390 meetings were held during this period, focusing on planning, development, and preparation in production environments. In addition, based on the installed capacity of the in-house team in charge of the new system, we have worked on the process and management of change with the users, so that, as people have explored

GAIA in a real environment and with day-to-day scenarios, improvements have been identified that have provided stability and helped to meet initial requirements.

Other progress

Technological innovations have included implementation of the GAIA LightHouse, a tool that standardizes processes, and development of the GAIA Knowledge Hub, a platform for the transmission of knowledge that enhances users' experience by providing audiovisual material on the use of GAIA.

Through the Zyra E-Request project, 449 requests from different sections of the IACHR were answered while, at the same time, the IACHR continued to respond to queries from users of the IACHR Portal and to register new accounts.

In terms of security and access control, databases were created, safeguarding the integrity and confidentiality of the information.

Coordination and support in the management of technological resources for virtual events has been outstanding, especially during the last 186th Session, where live transmission alternatives were provided. In addition, technological coordination was provided for the 187th Session.

In short, the progress achieved with the implementation of GAIA, the modernization of hardware, and development and improvements

in technological platforms have contributed significantly to the technological future of the IACHR. These achievements lay

the groundwork for continued progress in modernizing systems and guaranteeing high quality service.

P34. Financial resilience plan

Budget adopted by the General Assembly

For the year 2023, the General Assembly approved a **budget for the IACHR** from the Regular Fund of USD 10,230,700. Of this amount, USD 7,393,200 is for personnel expenses and USD 2,837,500 for operating expenses.

The General Assembly also approved a budget for the IACHR's Indirect Cost Recovery (ICR) Fund of US\$117,000. Of this amount, USD 76,800 is for personnel expenses and USD 40,200 for operating expenses.

The IACHR is grateful for the commitment of the member states, since considering both the Regular Fund and the ICR Fund (totaling USD 10,347,700), the same amount approved for the year 2022 was maintained.

For the year 2024, the 53rd Regular Session of the OAS General Assembly held in June 2023 approved an amount of US\$10,727,900 for

the IACHR Regular Fund and US\$128,000 for the ICR Fund. Although there is an increase in the amounts approved compared to the immediately preceding year, this is a "status quo" budget that will allow the Organization to maintain its plant and finance statutory and inflationary increases.

Additionally, the General Assembly has instructed the OAS General Secretariat (GS) to identify savings during fiscal year 2024 in order to redirect up to USD 50,000 proportionally to some GS programs, including the IACHR.

Finally, in document AG/RES. 3003 (LIII-O/23), *the General Assembly underscored the Organization's commitment to maintain "a sustainable financial budget allocation that allows the IACHR and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights to fulfill all their mandates and continue their work."*

Specific Funds

Five new funding agreements were signed with donors (European Commission, Spain - with whom two agreements were signed, the United Nations Refugee Agency (UNHCR), and Wellspring Philanthropic Fund) for a total amount of approximately US\$2.5 million, for the implementation of annual or multi-year projects. These contributions are in addition to those received from Canada, Costa Rica, Chile, the United States, Mexico, Panama, Spain, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Switzerland, the Arcus Foundation, the Ford Foundation,

Google, the Pan American Development Foundation, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the O'Neill Institute of Georgetown University, and the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The IACHR thanks the member states, Permanent Observers, and donor institutions, whose contributions in specific funds have been decisive for the achievement of the results presented in this report.

New project proposals

Seven new project proposals were prepared, which together involve raising approximately USD 4.7 million:

- Canada - 2023-2027 on gender-based violence and gender justice (CAD 5 million)
- Spain - MESEG (USD 200,000)
- Spain - MESENI (USD 200,000)
- PADF Training (USD 100,000)
- Wellspring- LGTBI (USD 450,000)
- UNHCR - Human Mobility (USD 80,000)
- Ireland - Processing of petitions and cases 2023-2024 (125,200 euros)

Contacts with donors

On May 5, 2023, a **donor roundtable** was held for an open dialogue with representatives of the OAS Observer States and was attended by representatives of 16 countries, on possibilities for supporting the immediate priorities of the IACHR's 2023-2027 Strategic Plan. Nine project sheets were prepared for the occasion and presented at the donor roundtable in order to publicize the IACHR's main priorities in need of funding.

In addition, five meetings were held to explore possible sources of financing, four within the framework of the General Assembly (Germany, the Netherlands, Ireland, and Switzerland) and one with the Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID).

Development of the new Financial Resilience Plan

A new IACHR Financial Resilience Plan is expected to be developed during 2023. A first draft outline of the plan has been prepared and information on the evaluation and results of the previous plan has been collected. During the second half of the year, the new Plan will be prepared in coordination and consultation with the corresponding areas.



Conclusions

As this report has shown, in practically all of the programs of the IACHR's 2023-2027 Strategic Plan, progress has been made in accordance with the strategies outlined and agreed to, despite the fact that the Plan is only in its first semester of execution. Important results have been reported in the implementation of the IACHR mechanisms, which in practice mean that a significant number of people can benefit from them to obtain justice and reparation, that attention is

being drawn to human rights violations in the region, and the States have recommendations regarding how to address them. Within the IACHR, progress has been reported towards a better organizational culture and the Commission is in good financial health. Finally, it should be noted that future current status reports will also show the evolution of the monitoring plan indicators included in the Strategic Plan, which are currently being developed.

STRATEGIC MAP

MISSION

To promote the observance and defense of human rights in each and every one of the States of the Americas in accordance with the highest international standards in order to safeguard the dignity of all people and cement the rule of law and democracy.

VISION

The IACHR wants to see an inclusive, democratic Hemisphere committed to the protection of the human rights of all individuals and peoples in it, where everyone lives in dignity, equality, and justice.

Institutional values

Equality and inclusion | Accessibility | Accountability and transparency | Indivisibility | Progresiveness | Non-discrimination | Vested rights | Consistency

End goal Greater enjoyment of all human rights by all in the Hemisphere.

Intermediate Outcomes

- Increased protection and defense of victims of human rights violations, with special attention to people belonging to historically excluded groups.
- Greater observance and guarantee of human rights in the Hemisphere by States.
- Improved institutional culture in the IACHR with a human rights-based approach.

Strategic Objectives

- To increase access to inter-American justice, particularly for historically excluded people.
- To strengthen protection for individuals by States against the risk of serious, imminent, and irreparable harm to human rights.
- To promote compliance with the recommendations and standards of the inter-American human rights system.
- To increase the capacity of the IACHR to have an impact in preventing violations and addressing human rights crises in a timely manner, particularly those adversely affecting historically excluded persons.
- To deepen the awareness of state agents of structural problems that give rise to human rights violations in the Hemisphere.
- To strengthen the capacity of state agents and civil society organizations to promote, respect, and ensure human rights.
- To increase access to IACHR mechanisms for historically excluded persons, civil society organizations, and States.
- To enhance the mechanisms of the IACHR with a gender, intersectional, and results-based management perspective.
- To improve management of human, financial, administrative, and technological resources with a human rights-based perspective.

Programs

- P1** Streamlining processes and progressive reduction of the procedural backlog.
- P2** Strengthening and expansion of friendly settlements.
- P5** Strengthening precautionary measures, with a differential risk analysis for historically excluded persons.
- P6** Establishment of special protection mechanisms.
- P8** Strengthening of recommendations follow-up and Inter-American SIMORE.
- P9** Multi-level dialogue and work agenda with States.
- P10** Monitoring strategies to contribute to the prevention of human rights violations.
- P11** Expansion of information management in risk monitoring.
- P12** Timely attention and response to emerging human rights crises and situations.
- P13** Promotion and strengthening of the rule of law, democratic institutions, and the separation of powers.
- P14** Attention to the structural factors that give rise to discrimination and violence against persons in situation of exclusion.
- P15** Special program for the ESCER.
- P20** Capacity building and strengthening for the promotion and observance of human rights.
- P21** Promotion and dissemination of mechanisms and standards of the inter-American human rights system.
- P24** Improved access to the IACHR.
- P25** Friendly communication and dissemination, in a differential and inclusive manner.
- P26** Continuity of care for users.
- P27** Improvement of IACHR processes, mechanisms and tools with a gender, intersectional and result-based management approach.
- P28** Implementation of knowledge management in the IACHR mechanisms.
- P31** Implementation of human rights-based human talent management policies.
- P32** Improvement of the work environment.
- P33** Innovation, modernization and continuous technology enhancement at the IACHR.

P3 Prioritization of petitions and cases to ensure more timely justice and the development of standards with a structural impact on the protection of human rights.
P4 Expansion of management capacity for cases in transition and being processed by the Inter-American Court of Human Rights.

P7 Expansion of management capacity for provisional measures.

P16 Special program on freedom of expression and access to information.
P17 Priority attention to the Caribbean.
P18 Priority attention to Central America.
P19 Promotion of human rights online and technology use.

P22. Technical cooperation on institutional matters and public policies with a focus on human rights.
P23 Expansion of links with national human rights institutions, civil society organizations and other non-state actors with an impact on the enjoyment of human rights.

P29 Improving accountability and transparency in institutional processes.
P30 Establishment of coordination mechanisms with international human rights organizations.

P34 Financial resilience plan.

Priority Populations

Indigenous Peoples

Women

Migrants

Children and Adolescents

Human Rights Defenders and Justice Operators

Persons Deprived of Liberty

Persons of African Descent

Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, Trans and Intersex Persons

Older Persons

Persons with Disabilities

Priority Issues

Freedom of Expression

Economic, Social, Cultural and Environmental Rights

Memory, Truth and Justice

Crosscutting Themes

Democratic institutions

Human rights institutions

Gender, intercultural, and intersectional perspective

Security and violence

Access to justice and judicial independence

Development and human rights

Human rights online

Promoting the ratification of inter-American human rights instruments



IACHR Inter-American
Commission on
Human Rights