

**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
RESOLUTION 44/2025**

Precautionary Measure No. 440-25
Andreina Baduel regarding Venezuela
June 12, 2025
Original: Spanish

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On April 10, 2025, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (“the Inter-American Commission,” “the Commission” or “the IACHR”) received a request for precautionary measures presented by *Defiende Venezuela* (“the requesting party” or “the applicants”) urging the Commission to require that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela (the “State” or “Venezuela”) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Andreina Baduel (“the proposed beneficiary”). According to the request, the proposed beneficiary is a human rights defender and director of the Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners in Venezuela (*Comité por la Libertad de los Presos Políticos*, CLIPPVE). She is reportedly being threatened and harassed by state officials in the current context due to her work seeking justice for her family and persons deprived of their liberty who are considered “political prisoners” in Venezuela.

2. Pursuant to Article 25(5) of its Rules of Procedure, the IACHR requested information from the State on May 16, 2025. To date, the State has not replied to the Commission and the granted deadline has expired. Moreover, the applicants submitted additional information on April 24 and May 12, 2025.

3. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law furnished by the applicants, the Commission recognizes that the proposed beneficiary is in a serious and urgent situation, given that her rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm. Therefore, based on Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission requires that Venezuela: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Andreina Baduel; b) implement the corresponding measures to guarantee that Andreina Baduel can continue to carry out her activities in defense of human rights without being subjected to threats, harassment, or acts of violence in the exercise of these activities. In particular, the State must ensure that state agents respect the beneficiary’s rights and personal integrity in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, and in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties; c) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and her representation; and d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged events that led to this resolution, so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

II. SUMMARY OF FACTS AND ARGUMENTS

A. Information provided by the requesting party

4. According to the applicants, the proposed beneficiary is the director and coordinator of the Committee for the Freedom of Political Prisoners (“the Committee” or “CLIPPVE”). She reportedly took on the role of spokesperson in response to alleged human rights violations against individuals referred to as “political prisoners,” including some of her own family members who are currently detained. As a result, she has become a figurehead for many families who, fearing reprisals that the State might take, have chosen not to report their situation. She is reportedly being threatened and harassed by state officials.

5. As background information, the request stated that the proposed beneficiary is the daughter of General Raúl Isaías Baduel, former Minister of Defense, who was considered a “political prisoner.” He died in 2021 while in prison due to a lack of timely and quality medical care. According to the requesting party, the

persecution against Raúl Isaías Baduel extended to other members of his family, who were also deprived of their liberty between 2014 and 2020: three of his sons, Raúl Emilio Baduel Cafarelli,¹ Josnars Adolfo Baduel,² Raúl Iván Baduel Oyoque,³ and his son-in-law Gerardo Ernesto Carrero Delgado⁴ (husband of the proposed beneficiary). It was noted that members of the Baduel family, including the proposed beneficiary, have been subjected to multiple threats with the aim of “silencing them” and preventing them from reporting the alleged persecution undertaken by the State.

6. The Committee reportedly performs advocacy, reporting, and nonviolent resistance activities in various state institutions. Its objective is to highlight human rights violations against “political prisoners” and their families. The following acts against Committee members were highlighted:

- i. On September 11, 2024, during a protest at the Embassy of Brazil, a heavy police presence was deployed, which included the Bolivarian National Intelligence Service (SEBIN), the Bolivarian National Police (PNB), and unidentified intelligence officials. Committee members were reportedly intercepted and pursued by police officers who identified them at the protest.
- ii. On November 12, 2024, during a vigil in Yare, intelligence agents allegedly attempted to record and photograph mothers and family members of persons deprived of their liberty to intimidate them.
- iii. On January 3, 2025, during a peaceful protest in front of the Public Prosecutor’s Office, officials of the Bolivarian National Police allegedly threatened to arrest mothers and relatives of political prisoners if they continued to gather to demand the release of their loved ones.
- iv. On January 8, 2025, Sairam Rivas, a member of the Committee, was allegedly mentioned alongside other opposition leaders on the pro-government program “Con el Mazo Dando.” She was accused of violent acts and threatening to imprison her again as part of the operation known as “Operation Tun Tun.”
- v. Between February 24 and 28, 2025, during the so-called “Ruta por la Justicia” [a civil society initiative in Venezuela aimed at highlighting the lack of judicial independence and promoting access to justice] carried out in several state entities and organized by the Committee, SEBIN agents allegedly took photos and videos of their mothers, family members, human rights defenders, and attendees. At the headquarters of the Ombudsperson’s Office, officials carrying long weapons and SEBIN badge allegedly recorded and photographed those present.
- vi. On April 13, 2025, on the eve of the anniversary of the El Rodeo I Prison Massacre, members of the Bolivarian National Guard and individuals in civilian clothing reportedly took control of the areas surrounding the prison. They prevented participants from assembling outside the facility to hold the event. In addition, they allegedly photographed vehicles and their occupants in an apparent act of intimidation. The vigil was monitored by drones which were flying above the crowd. A photograph of one of the drones used to monitor the event and intimidate attendees was reportedly seen on social media posts.

7. The request emphasized that the proposed beneficiary had reportedly spoken out in support of public protests before various state entities and participated in vigils advocating for the rights of ‘political prisoners’ being held in prisons. In particular, she reportedly makes public statements on the situation of persons deprived of their liberty, including the detention conditions her brother, Josnars Adolfo Baduel, is facing. She also allegedly filed lawsuits and legal actions in favor of her imprisoned relatives. The following are the reported events she has allegedly faced:

¹ Detained on March 21, 2014, in the context of a protest in the state of Aragua. He was imprisoned in six prisons.

² Detained on May 4, 2020, for his alleged association with the so-called “Operation Gideon”. He was sentenced in May 2024 to 30 years in prison for the crime of conspiracy.

³ Detained on August 11, 2020.

⁴ Detained on May 8, 2014, when he led the anti-government camps that were set up in Caracas and other locations in the country.

- a. Surveillance by the State security forces since her relatives were detained. Authorities reportedly began following her movements and photographing her wherever she went. This situation has reportedly persisted during the last 17 years;
- b. Surveillance by the Head of Security and Public Order of the Bolivarian National Police during activism activities carried out by the CLIPPVE;
- c. While her family members were detained, the proposed beneficiary was subjected to verbal threats by officials at the detention centers, who warned that any attempt to speak out would lead to further harm for her and her family.
- d. On June 26, 2019, through the program “Con el Mazo Dando,” Diosdado Cabello allegedly threatened and accused her family of planning a coup d’état.
- e. In May 2020, after filing a writ of *habeas corpus* on behalf of her brother, she was fined by the Constitutional Chamber, and a judicial investigation was opened against her for the alleged crime of simulating punishable acts.
- f. During protests and vigils between September 2024 and February 2025, there was an alleged deployment of police officers, plainclothes agents, and SEBIN officials, who reportedly took photos and videos of the Committee’s activities.
- g. On December 13, 2024, she reportedly observed vehicles of security officials near her residence.
- h. On January 28, 2025, the proposed beneficiary had reportedly made allegations about human rights violations and detention conditions in the country. In retaliation, visits to his brother Josnars Adolfo Baduel in El Rodeo I were reportedly suspended.
- i. On April 13, 2025, after a vigil at the prison known as “El Rodeo I,” where her brother is being held, she was reportedly pursued by two unidentified trucks and a motorcycle, which were filming her and forcing her to maneuver to escape the vehicles. The proposed beneficiary and her team were reportedly able to record and photograph one of the cars. The harassment was allegedly reported on the Committee’s social media accounts and covered by social media outlets.
- j. Harassment and threats on social media with messages such as “they are terrorists” and “when they are going to take her to prison.”
- k. On May 8, 2025, as she was returning to her residence following an advocacy activity with the Committee, individuals wearing State security force uniforms and without displaying any official identification gathered outside her residence and proceeded to photograph and film the property and its surroundings in an apparent act of intimidation. After being reproached by the proposed beneficiary, they withdrew from the premises.

8. Moreover, the applicants highlighted that on December 14, 2024, officials from the Scientific, Penal, and Criminal Investigations Corps (CICPC) arrived at the proposed beneficiary’s residence and delivered a summons. On December 16, 2024, she appeared before the CICPC, where she was subjected to a three-hour interview regarding phone numbers featured on the Committee’s social media accounts that were registered in her name. The proposed beneficiary told them that, to date, they had received no response regarding the investigation into their father’s death or the allegations of torture and persecution against their brother and family. She also mentioned the pattern of torture to which “political prisoners” were allegedly being subjected.

9. On February 11, 2025, she submitted a letter to the Ombudsperson’s Office regarding a series of human rights violations against her brother, Josnar Adolfo Baduel. She believes that her brother’s situation is a reprisal for her work as a human rights defender. She also calls for a legitimate investigation into her

father's death. In this regard, she filed a complaint on February 13, 2025, with the Public Prosecutor's Office, but has not received a response.

10. Lastly, the proposed beneficiary stated that she rarely leaves her residence in order to avoid exposing herself to threatening events.

B. Response from the State

11. The IACHR requested information from the State on May 16, 2025. To date, no response has been received from Venezuela, and the granted deadline has expired.

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

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

13. The Inter-American Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights ("the Inter-American Court" or "I/A Court H.R.") have established repeatedly that precautionary and provisional measures have a dual nature, both protective and precautionary.⁵ Regarding the protective nature, these measures seek to avoid irreparable harm and to protect the exercise of human rights.⁶ To do this, the IACHR shall assess the problem raised, the effectiveness of State actions to address the situation, and how vulnerable the proposed beneficiaries would be left in case the measures are not adopted.⁷ Regarding their precautionary nature, these measures have the purpose of preserving legal situations while under the study of the IACHR. Their precautionary nature aims at safeguarding the rights at risk until the petition pending before the inter-American system is resolved. Their object and purpose are to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of an eventual decision on the merits, and, thus, avoid any further infringement of the rights at issue, a situation that may adversely affect the useful effect (*effet utile*) of the final decision. In this regard, precautionary or provisional measures enable the State concerned to comply with the final decision and, if necessary, to implement the ordered reparations.⁸ In the process of reaching a decision, according to Article 25(2) of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission considers that:

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

⁶ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of Capital El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of February 8, 2008, considerandum 8; [Case of Bámaca Velásquez](#), Provisional measures regarding Guatemala, Order of January 27, 2009, considerandum 45; [Matter of Fernández Ortega et al.](#), Provisional measures regarding Mexico, Order of April 30, 2009, considerandum 5; [Matter of Milagro Sala](#), Provisional measures regarding Argentina, Order of November 23, 2017, considerandum 5. (Available only in Spanish)

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

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

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

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

15. As regards the context, the Commission has been monitoring the rule of law and human rights situation in Venezuela since 2005,¹² and has included the country in Chapter IV.B of its Annual Report. The Commission has also issued press releases and country reports, and established a special follow-up mechanism for the country, known as MESEVE.

16. In 2022, the Commission highlighted the existence of a context of “harassment, persecution, arbitrary detentions, lack of transparency, and stigmatizing accusations against those who investigate and actively participate in matters of public and political interest.”¹³ Moreover, the IACHR highlighted that it is essential and urgent that the State refrain from creating a hostile environment and, on the contrary, promote a culture of rights and an environment free from violence and threats; recognize the value and importance of the work of defenders and seriously and effectively investigate any human rights violations against them.¹⁴ In 2023, the IACHR learned of the persistence of an adverse environment for human rights defenders, characterized by public smear campaigns promoted by high-ranking State officials, stigmatization, acts of harassment, and criminalization proceedings in retaliation for their work. The Commission requested that the State urgently refrain from taking actions or measures that may negatively impact the free exercise of the defense of human rights.¹⁵

17. According to its latest Annual Report, the Commission continued to receive information on acts of violence, criminalization, and stigmatization against human rights defenders. It also observed an

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

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

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

¹² IACHR, 2023 Annual Report, Ch. IV.b. Venezuela, OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 386 rev. 1, approved on December 31, 2023, para. 1.

¹³ IACHR, 2022 Annual Report, Chapter IV.B. Venezuela, OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 50 rev. 1, approved on April 1, 2023, para. 43.

¹⁴ IACHR, 2022 Annual Report, Chapter IV.B. Venezuela, para. 112.

¹⁵ IACHR, 2023 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Venezuela, para. 28 and 36.

increase in attacks against defenders in the context of the post-electoral context.¹⁶ In August 2024, the IACHR noted that, since the presidential election, human rights defenders have been victims of repressive patterns on the part of the State.¹⁷ It also warned that individuals advocating on behalf of those detained during the protests have been subjected to intimidation, harassment by state authorities, and arbitrary arrests.¹⁸ On December 27, 2024, the IACHR approved the report titled “Venezuela: Serious Human Rights Violations in Connection with the Election” and reaffirmed that the State has been engaging in practices such as the arbitrary detention of opponents, human rights defenders, and social leaders,¹⁹ while using “terror as a tool of social control.”²⁰ On January 9, 2025, the IACHR urged the State to immediately cease the persecution of opposition figures, human rights defenders, and journalists, and to immediately release all persons detained for political reasons.²¹ It also urged an end to the incommunicado detention of political prisoners and their immediate release.²²

18. The Commission understands that the context described is relevant for the analysis of the procedural requirements. The above, insofar as they give a special seriousness to the situation the proposed beneficiary is facing in Venezuela.

19. As for the requirement of *seriousness*, the Commission considers that it has been met. When analyzing the situation of the proposed beneficiary, the Commission notes that her current situation was preceded by a series of incidents of harassment, intimidation, and threats due to her work in defense of the so-called “political prisoners” in Venezuela. Among them, her father, three brothers, and her husband.

20. The proposed beneficiary recently took the role of director of CLIPPVE and reportedly leads the Committee’s activities in the country. As a result of this work, the proposed beneficiary has been subjected to threats, harassment, and intimidation, including continuous and intense surveillance by state agents during public activities and near her residence. In this regard, the Commission records the following:

- a. According to the information available, as part of their activities, state agents reportedly carry their weapons during surveillance operations and use technological equipment, such as drones, to monitor all attendees. In the case of the proposed beneficiary, surveillance allegedly extends to her journeys outside the protests or near her residence.
- b. During the protests, members of CLIPPVE were allegedly subjected to threats of deprivation of liberty.
- c. Police officers reportedly follow and take photographs and videos of the proposed beneficiary. The intensity of the surveillance is exemplified by the events of April 13, 2025. On that date, after leaving a vigil at the El Rodeo I prison, the beneficiary was followed by security agents in two vehicles and a motorcycle. This act forced her to maneuver to escape.
- d. There is reportedly a continuous presence of officers and police vehicles on the outskirts and vicinity of her residence. Among the most recent incidents, it was reported that following a

16 IACHR, 2024 Annual Report, Ch. IV.b. Venezuela, OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 39 rev. 2, approved on March 26, 2025, par. 191 and 192.

17 IACHR, Press Release 198/24, IACHR Condemns Persecution of Human Rights Defenders in Venezuela, August 29, 2024.

18 IACHR, Press Release 198/24, previously cited.

19 IACHR, Venezuela: Serious Human Rights Violations in Connection with the Elections, OEA/Ser.L/V/II Doc. 253/24, December 27, 2024, para. 3.

20 IACHR, Venezuela: Serious Human Rights Violations in Connection with the Elections, previously cited, para. 5.

21 IACHR, Press Release 09/25, IACHR Condemns the Persistent State Terrorism Practices in Venezuela and Recalls that María Corina Machado is a Beneficiary of Precautionary Measures, January 9, 2025.

22 IACHR, Press Release 72/25, IACHR urges Venezuela to immediately release political prisoners and to end the practice of holding them incommunicado, April 11, 2025.

Committee advocacy activity, several individuals wearing State security force uniforms, without any visible identification, gathered outside her residence and proceeded to photograph and film the property and its surroundings. Given the nature, continuity, and persistence of the events, the information reveals that their purpose is not to provide protection, but rather to remind her that she is being watched by armed individuals who have broad discretion and no limitations that could protect her in the event of an incident.

- e. The proposed beneficiary reportedly received threats from prison officers after visiting her detained relatives. They allegedly warned her that if she did not remain silent about her situation and that of her family, the consequences would escalate.
- f. The proposed beneficiary does not have any kind of material protection detail in her favor.

21. Considering that the reported facts involve the participation of state agents who allegedly threatened to detain her or worsen her situation, the Commission notes the seriousness of this message within the current context, in which the State has been detaining opposition figures across the country. Thus, this Commission is particularly concerned about the existence of possible long-standing state persecution of various members of the Baduel family, who have already been deprived of their liberty.

22. In addition to the above, the Commission observes the existence of a pattern of state action regarding individuals who play an active role in the search for justice for the so-called “political prisoners” in Venezuela, and who also participate in the activities of CLIPPVE. For example, in the case of *Sairam Gabriela Rivas Moreno*,²³ After making public statements demanding the release of her partner, Jesús Alexander Armas Monasterio, she was allegedly subjected to threats and harassment by state agents. Similarly, in the matter of *Aurora Carolina Silva Uzcátegui and her two daughters*,²⁴ the Commission learned that she participated in CLIPPVE activities and was subjected to harassment and surveillance by state officials due to her public statements defending the rights of “political prisoners” and her husband, Freddy Francisco Superlano Salinas, who is still deprived of his liberty. In this regard, as evidenced by the information concerning the Baduel family, the government’s actions go beyond arresting opposition leaders in Venezuela and also target their family members who speak out about their situations.²⁵

23. The Commission considers that these acts are related to her activities in defending and seeking justice for individuals referred to as “political prisoners” and allegedly involve the participation of State agents, which places the beneficiary in a particularly vulnerable position. Furthermore, the Commission understands that the aforementioned events, which put the beneficiary at risk, show that her decision to avoid leaving her residence significantly restricts her ability to freely carry out her public activities as a human rights defender in Venezuela.

24. Having requested information from the State under Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission regrets the lack of response to its request. Although the foregoing is not sufficient *per se* to justify the granting of a precautionary measure, the lack of response from the State prevents the Commission from knowing the measures that would have been reportedly implemented to address the situation that places the proposed beneficiary at risk dispute the facts alleged by the applicants. Therefore, the Commission does not

²³ IACHR, [Resolution 35/2025](#), Precautionary Measure No. 1426-24, Sairam Gabriela Rivas Moreno regarding Venezuela, April 24, 2025.

²⁴ IACHR [Resolution 38/25](#), Precautionary Measure No. 320-25, Aurora Carolina Silva Uzcátegui and her two daughters regarding Venezuela, May 4, 2025.

²⁵ IACHR, [Press Release 72/25](#), IACHR urges Venezuela to immediately release political prisoners and to end the practice of holding them incommunicado, April 11, 2025.

have information to assess whether the situation that places the proposed beneficiary at risk has been mitigated.

25. Given the foregoing, the Commission considers, from the *prima facie* standard, and in Venezuela's current context, that the proposed beneficiary's rights to life and personal integrity are at serious risk.

26. With regard to the requirement of *urgency*, the Commission stresses that it has been met, given that the facts described suggest that the situation presenting a risk is likely to continue and worsen over time, particularly in the context of her work as a human rights defender and relative of "political prisoners." The Commission also notes the continued presence of security agents in both public and private spaces, suggesting that events that place her at risk may continue and could materialize with greater seriousness. It is therefore necessary to adopt measures to safeguard the rights to life and personal integrity of the proposed beneficiary so that she can continue to carry out her work freely.

27. Regarding the requirement of *irreparable harm*, the Commission finds it met, given that the potential impact on the rights to life and personal integrity constitutes the maximum situation of irreparability.

IV. BENEFICIARY

28. The Commission declares Andreina Baduel, who is duly identified in this proceeding, to be the beneficiary.

V. DECISION

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

- a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Andreina Baduel;
- b) implement the corresponding measures to guarantee that Andreina Baduel can continue to carry out her activities in defense of human rights without being subjected to threats, harassment, or acts of violence in the exercise of these activities. In particular, the State must ensure that state agents respect the beneficiary's rights and personal integrity in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, and in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties;
- c) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and her representation; and
- d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged events that led to this resolution, so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

30. The Commission requests that the State of Venezuela report, within 15 days from the date of notification of this resolution, on the adoption of the precautionary measures requested and to update that information periodically.

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

32. The Commission instructs its Executive Secretariat to notify this resolution to the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela and the requesting party.

33. Approved on June 12, 2025, by José Luis Caballero Ochoa, President; Andrea Pochak, First Vice-President; Arif Bulkan, Second Vice-President; Roberta Clarke; Carlos Bernal Pulido; and Gloria Monique de Mees, members of the IACHR.

Tania Reneaum Panszi
Executive Secretary