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Press Release

The IACHR and Its Special Rapporteurships Condemn State Repression and the Use of Force during Peaceful Social Protests in Cuba, and Call for Dialogue on Citizen Demands

July 15, 2021

Washington, D.C. – The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) and its Special Rapporteurships on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights (SRESCER) and Freedom of Expression condemn State repression and the use of force during the social demonstrations that started on July 11 in Cuba. The three institutions urge the State to fully guarantee the right to protest and call for respect for international human rights standards regarding the State's use of force and due diligence to investigate the allegations. These institutions also call for dialogue within society to address the people's demands and ask Cuba to join international human rights systems.

According to publicly available reports, thousands of people poured out onto the streets in at least 40 towns and cities in the country on Sunday July 11, 2021, to peacefully demand civil liberties and changes in the country's political structure, as well as to protest about the lack of access to economic, social, and cultural rights. Protests were triggered by shortages of food, medicine, and basic products, allegedly made worse by the increase in the number of COVID-19 cases. Demonstrators also demanded the release of activists, journalists, and artists allegedly detained for raising their voices against the Cuban government.

According to the available reports, some of these demonstrations were subjected to violent repression by the police in several places. Based on the information provided by civil society organizations, at least 151 people were arrested or went missing after taking part in the protests. The [media](#) has further reported the death of one person in the afternoon of July 12. The Commission considers that official statements branding demonstrators as enemies are inadmissible and reckless. These statements stigmatize protest, foster an atmosphere that tolerates violence, may encourage clashes between citizens, and are incompatible with international standards to protect the right to protest.

The IACHR's Special Rapporteurship for Freedom of Expression received reports of attacks against independent journalists and foreign correspondents. According to the available reports, Ramón Espinosa, a photojournalist for AP Noticias, was attacked by police officers while he covered demonstrations in Havana, and a camera operator working for the same news agency was allegedly attacked by a group of government supporters. The Special Rapporteurship for Freedom of Expression further heard reports of at least 10 arrests of journalists working for media outlets like Cubanet, Tremenda Nota, Palenque Visión, ADN Cuba, and La Hora de Cuba, both in Havana and in other cities, and of police raids that allegedly prevented several reporters from leaving their homes.

The IACHR and its Special Rapporteurship for Freedom of Expression were informed of tampering with Internet services in the context of the protests. These interferences with Internet provision allegedly included blocking instant messaging apps and social media platforms, causing intermittent blackouts in mobile Internet services, and reducing Internet traffic into and out of Cuba (cut down to zero on Sunday, July 11), according to a report issued by Internet Outage Detection and Analysis (IODA).

The IACHR and its rapporteurships call on the State to acknowledge, protect, and ensure the rights to peaceful assembly and freedom of expression, without discrimination based on political views. These institutions stress how important it is for the State's law enforcement officers to act in strict compliance with international human rights standards, which require that the use of force must respect the principles of legality, exceptionality, proportionality, and absolute necessity. The Commission and its rapporteurships further urge the authorities to investigate with due diligence all incidents that involve human rights violations, and to identify and punish anyone responsible for them.

Related links

[Situation of Human Rights in Cuba](#)
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The IACHR and its special rapporteurships stress that States need to act based on the legality of all public protests and demonstrations and to assume they are not a threat to law and order. Directly repressing and arbitrarily arresting demonstrators is incompatible with the right to protest. The Commission notes that several media outlets have reported that these are mass protests, and that some expect demonstrations to persist in Cuba. This situation highlights the State's obligation to protect the right to protest and to prevent violence. It is therefore essential for the State of Cuba to end its usual absence from international human rights systems that are open to encourage dialogue and provide technical assistance to enforce human rights in the country.

The Commission further stresses that journalists, camera operators, photojournalists, and other communications professionals covering demonstrations play a fundamental role by gathering and disseminating the details of what happens in social protests, including the actions of law enforcement agencies. The authorities must therefore guarantee as far as they possibly can that these communications professionals can do their work freely and safely. The inter-American legal framework concerning freedom of expression protects the right to record and disseminate incidents that occur in protest contexts.

The IACHR and its rapporteurships stress that the Internet is currently a crucial tool for the full enjoyment of civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights, as noted in the IACHR report [Protest and Human Rights](#). In Cuba, increased access to and use of the Internet in recent years is particularly relevant, because it has enabled more platforms for the circulation of information and ideas that contradict official discourse, as noted in the IACHR report [Freedom of Expression in Cuba](#). The IACHR and its rapporteurships therefore call on the State to refrain from cutting off or blocking Internet networks or telecommunications infrastructures, in line with the [Joint Declaration on Freedom of Expression and the Internet](#).

According to information the SRESCER has had access to, although Cuba has several vaccines against COVID-19 that are in the final stages of development, vaccination rates within the country's population remain low, which has reportedly led to an increase in the numbers of infections and hospital admissions and to appalling conditions in several hospitals. The situation has further been made worse by medication shortages, power blackouts, rising inflation, and shortages of foodstuffs that are essential for Cuban families. The IACHR and its SRESCER published [press release 136/2021 on May 25, 2021](#), which stressed the shortages of basic and essential foodstuffs in Cuba that are hampering the population's food security. The IACHR and its Special Rapporteurship on Economic, Social, Cultural, and Environmental Rights therefore stress the State's duty to take specific action to ensure that all people have access to adequate food or to the means of obtaining it, without discrimination.

Further, in the report [Situation of Human Rights in Cuba](#) (2020), the IACHR and its SRESCER expressed their concern about alleged violations of economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights for reasons linked to national politics. In the context of the serious economic and social crisis affecting Cuba, the IACHR and its SRESCER stress how important it would be for the United States to lift its economic embargo on Cuba in order to protect the human rights that the embargo is affecting. These institutions further note that the economic embargo does not exempt the State of Cuba from complying with its international obligations based on the American Declaration.

In the current context, the IACHR and its special rapporteurships stress that social protest is an essential mechanism to ensure respect for and to protect economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights. This was made clear in the report [Protest and Human Rights](#), which called on the authorities to purposefully redirect social discontent through dialogue and by actively listening to citizen demands, and to take any measures necessary to satisfy these demands.

The Special Rapporteurship for Freedom of Expression is an office created by the IACHR to promote the defense of the right to freedom of thought and expression in the Americas, considering the fundamental role that right plays in the consolidation and development of any democratic system.

The SRESCER is an office of the IACHR and was especially created to brace the Commission's compliance with its mandate to promote and protect economic, social, cultural, and environmental rights in the Americas.

A principal, autonomous body of the Organization of American States (OAS), the IACHR derives its mandate from the OAS Charter and the American Convention on Human Rights. The Inter-American Commission has a mandate to promote respect for and to defend human rights in the region and acts as a consultative body to the OAS in this area. The Commission is composed of seven independent members who are elected in an individual capacity by the OAS General Assembly and who do not represent their countries of origin or residence.

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Photo by YAMIL LAGE/AFP via Getty Images

July 14, 2021 11:52 pm

Updated: July 22, 2021 6:10 pm

Cuba protests: latest information

Here's why thousands of people are taking to the streets in Cuba:



Peaceful Protests in Cuba
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On 11 July thousands of people took to the streets in Cuba to peacefully protest over the economy, shortages of medicines, the response to COVID-19, and harsh restrictions on freedom of expression and assembly.

Amnesty International is closely monitoring the situation and will be updating this page with the latest information as it emerges. We verify and fact-check each piece of information we receive, but when the information comes from other organizations we clearly specify the source. The Cuban authorities do not allow independent human rights organizations to visit the country, and independent human rights lawyers are prevented from working in the country.

What we know so far:

Updated Thursday 22 July at 14:10 Eastern Time:

Relatives are not being informed of the whereabouts of those detained within a reasonable period of time: Since 16 July, Amnesty International has spoken to multiple relatives of families detained in the context of the protests on 11 July. They told the organization that the authorities had not informed them of the whereabouts of their relatives. In one case, the family had not been informed of the relative's whereabouts for 96 hours. In another case, a family member indicated they had not been able to locate their relative for 6 days. In none of the cases had relatives received a phone call from detainees. We issued an Urgent Action calling for their immediate and unconditional release.

On 20 July, on Canal Caribe, a state-controlled station, representatives of the Prosecutor General's Office and the Ministry of Interior **denied** that families were being denied information about those detained on 11 July. However, no representatives of families or other alternative voice was present during the program. Granma, Cuba's state newspaper, also **tweeted** that there were no missing persons, and classified Sunday's protests as "riots."

The rights of detainees to communicate with the outside world and to receive visits are fundamental safeguards against human rights violations, including torture or other ill-treatment and enforced disappearance. Furthermore, Cuba is a party to the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance. According to the Convention, a refusal to acknowledge the deprivation of liberty or to disclose the fate or whereabouts of a person following their detention, can amount to an enforced disappearance, a crime under international law.

The Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) said it has received reports of police and government supporters attacking an AP photojournalist and his camera operator, as well as the arrest of at least 10 journalists, and police raids that allegedly prevented other reporters from leaving their homes. On 15 July, the IACHR **condemned the state repression** of the protests and said it “considers that official statements branding demonstrators as enemies are inadmissible and reckless. These statements stigmatize protest, foster an atmosphere that tolerates violence, may encourage clashes between citizens, and are incompatible with international standards to protect the right to protest.”

Updated Friday 16 July at 11:47 Eastern Time:

The authorities are looking for the protest “organizers” and “instigators”: On 14 July, representatives from the Prosecutor General’s Office and the Ministry of Interior said on **state television** that they were investigating individual responsibility for the organization of the protests and the “crimes” committed during the protests. A Colonel representing the Interior Ministry said the majority of those detained were not “revolutionary” (meaning not pro-government in Cuba) and stated that many had previous convictions for a range of crimes, but including crimes that Amnesty International has previously stated are inconsistent with international standards, such as “public disorder.” The Colonel vowed “We will find the organizers, the instigators,” and said that those chanting “Patria y Vida” (a song some associate with sparking the protests) would be considered instigators.

Some activists and independent journalists remain under house arrest: On 15 July, Amnesty International spoke to an independent journalist and an activist in Cuba who had both experienced physical surveillance by uniformed police officers outside their homes and are unable to leave. As previously **documented**, this amounts to house arrest, and is a violation of international human rights law. Héctor Luis Valdez Cocho, a member of the San Isidro Movement, told Amnesty International he was detained in Sunday’s protests and released on Monday. Since then, he says, police have been surveilling his home 24 hours a day and have told him not to leave.

The UN High Commissioner on Human Rights called on Cuba to release those detained for peacefully exercising their right to protest. Michelle Bachelet **expressed concern** over the large number of people detained, and called on the authorities to release those detained for peacefully exercising their right to protest.

Updated Thursday 15 July at 12:13 Eastern Time:

The Committee to Protect Journalists has **called on authorities** to immediately and unconditionally release all journalists detained during the protests. It said authorities had “intermittently blocked dozens of reporters from leaving their homes” and called on the government to allow the press to cover the protests freely and to stop disrupting internet in the country.

Updated Wednesday 14 July at 19:52 Eastern Time:

Potentially hundreds of people detained: Human rights lawyers at the NGO Cubalex have produced a working list of hundreds of people – mostly activists and journalists – who have been detained by the authorities or whose location is unknown following Sunday’s protests. The NGO Prisoners Defenders says it has submitted a list of **187** names to the UN.

Internet cuts: The United Nations Human Rights Committee has declared that “states ... must not block or hinder internet connectivity in relation to peaceful assemblies.” However, network data from Netblocks has **reported** that several social media and communications platforms, including Whatsapp, Facebook, and Instagram were disrupted in Cuba from 12 July. This is not the first time this has happened. Authorities have almost complete control over the internet in Cuba, and as the country has moved online authorities have **controlled and censored** the internet. In 2019, during the constitutional referendum, the Open Observatory of Network Interference (OONI) similarly **found** that independent media had been blocked and that ETECSA, Cuba’s only telecommunications company, had changed its censorship techniques.

Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara, one of the leaders of the San Isidro Movement, who Amnesty International has named prisoner of conscience **three times since** March 2020, is among those detained, reportedly at Villa Marista (state security headquarters). Prior to the protests, Luis Manuel had posted a video indicating his intention to join the protests.

What happened on Sunday?

The Cuban authorities have used the criminal law to imprison and silence

alternative voices in the country for decades. Along with arbitrary dismissals from state employment as a tactic to strip people of their livelihood, this has created a **profound climate of fear** in Cuba for decades.

Sunday's protest seemed to symbolize a breaking of this fear. Many ordinary Cubans protested for the first time in years over the economic situation, exacerbated by the COVID-19 pandemic, lack of medicines and restrictions on freedom of expression.

The San Isidro Movement is one group, composed of artists, academics, LGBTI people and alternative thinkers who have been generating dialogue over harsh restrictions on freedom of expression in the past months and years. They have been constant **targets** of the authorities' repression for this.

What will happen next and how have the authorities responded?

While the protests on Sunday were largely peaceful, the authorities deployed police and security forces to disperse and detain protesters. President Díaz-Canel called on “revolutionaries” to confront protesters. Reports of how many are detained range from more than a hundred to thousands. It is reported that at least one person died in the context of the protests. It is unclear if the authorities will release people, or whether the protests will start again.

The Cuban government has attributed the shortages to the longstanding embargo imposed by the United States. The embargo does hinder or limit the possibility of assistance, as Amnesty International has said for decades, and as United Nations experts and others have highlighted in the past and during the COVID-19 response last year. However, the existence of the embargo is no justification for the Cuban authorities' repressive response to the protests on Sunday.

What can you do?

You can support and take action by: a) signing our petition here; b) publicly urging the Cuban government to:

1. Stop repressing peaceful demonstrators and, instead, guarantee the right to freedom of expression and of peaceful assembly.
2. Take steps to address the social demands of the population, given the economic crisis, the shortages of food and medicine, the collapse of the health system – which is not responding to the current COVID-19 crisis – and the accumulation of historical demands for respect of the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly.

You can do this on social media, tagging them using the handles below:

Miguel Díaz-Canel, president of Cuba

Twitter: @DiazCanelB

Facebook:

@PresidenciaDeCuba

Bruno Rodríguez P, minister of Foreign Affairs of Cuba

Twitter: @BrunoRguezP

Facebook: @CubaMINREX

Or by writing to your government officials and representatives to ask them to urge the Cuban authorities to follow the calls above.

Share this hub and check regularly for updates.

For more information or to arrange an interview, please contact Duncan

Tucker: duncan.tucker@amnesty.org

Further Reading

- [Cuba: Massive protests are a desperate cry to a government that doesn't listen \(News, 12 July 2021\)](#)

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November 10, 2021 1:19 PM EST Last Updated 6 days ago

Americas

Cuba threatens to sue Facebook, alleging it aided dissidents

Reuters

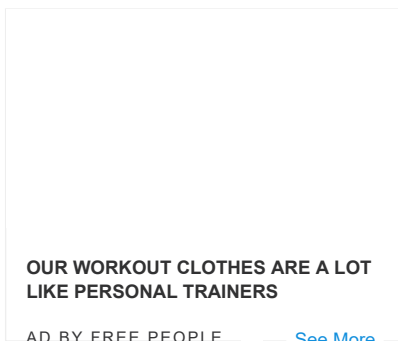
2 minute read



Cuba's Foreign Minister Bruno Rodriguez Parilla speaks during a news conference in Havana, Cuba, July 13, 2021. Ismael Francisco/Pool via REUTERS/File Photo

HAVANA, Nov 10 (Reuters) - Cuba threatened to sue Facebook on Wednesday, alleging the social media platform had aided the dissident movement in the communist-run country by allowing groups to simulate a large presence on the island ahead of planned protests on Nov. 15.

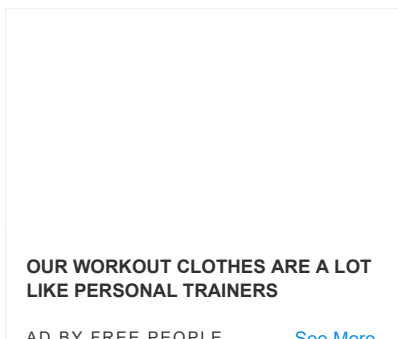
Dissidents in September requested permission to conduct a "Civic March for Change" in mid-November following widespread protests on the island in July.



Repo

Cuban authorities denied that request last month, alleging protesters were seeking to overthrow the government.

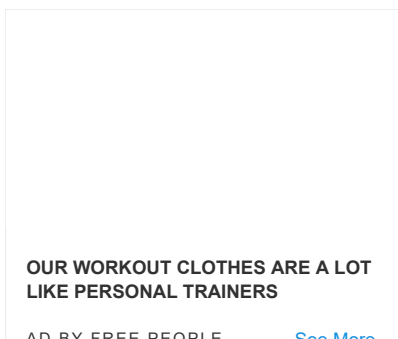
Cuban Foreign Minister Bruno Rodriguez told a group of foreign diplomats in Havana on Wednesday that dissidents organized in groups on Facebook had violated the social media platform's own policies, "altering logarithms, altering the geolocation mechanism to simulate the massive presence in Cuba of people in accounts that are known to reside outside our country and fundamentally in Florida and in the U.S. territory."



Repo

Rodriguez said these practices violated both U.S. and international law.

"As has already happened, Facebook could perfectly be, with strict adherence to the laws, sued for these practices against Cuba."



Repo

Facebook, which recently changed its company name to Meta, did not immediately respond to a Reuters request for comment.

Cuban dissident leader Yunior Garcia, who has organized support for the Nov. 15 protest on a Facebook group called Archipielago, could not be immediately reached for comment.

11/16/21, 7:53 AM

Cuba threatens to sue Facebook, alleging it aided dissidents | Reuters

Reporting by Dave Sherwood and Nelson Acosta, additional reporting by Elizabeth Culliford in New York, Editing by Nick Zieminski and Nick Macfie

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Miguel Díaz-Canel: The man succeeding the Castros

🕒 27 July



REUTERS

| Miguel Díaz-Canel has been Cuba's president since 2018

Miguel Díaz-Canel is the first person to hold both the Cuban presidency and the leadership of the nation's Communist Party (PCC) without bearing the Castro surname. And in July 2021, after more than three years at the helm, he faced the most significant opposition demonstrations in decades on the island.

"We're ready for anything and we'll be in the streets fighting," Mr Díaz-Canel said in a defiant speech on TV on 12 July, after thousands of people joined street protests. They were voicing their frustration over widespread shortages of food and medicines, and surging Covid-19 cases.

The spread on social media of videos documenting the protests and the repression also put the government on the defensive, more than ever, as it tried to control the political narrative.

Mr Díaz-Canel, who was handpicked by former leader Raúl Castro as his successor, blamed US-led efforts to force regime change and called for an end of the long-running US embargo on Cuba.

"There are many of us revolutionaries in this town who are willing to give our lives," he said. "And this is not a slogan, it is conviction. They [protesters] have to go over our dead bodies if they want to confront the revolution."

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But the outburst of anger in so many different locations, with many chanting "Freedom!" and "Down with Communism!", raised questions about how long the authorities could maintain their grip on the streets.



| A number of people were arrested during July's anti-government protests

Steady rise

Mr Díaz-Canel was born in April 1960, little over a year after Fidel Castro was first sworn in as prime minister.

He studied electrical engineering and began his political career in his early 20s as a member of the Young Communist League in Santa Clara, a city which was the site of the last battle in the Cuban Revolution and which to this day is dominated by the Che Guevara Mausoleum.

While teaching engineering at the local university, he worked his way up the ranks of the Young Communist League, becoming its second secretary at the age of 33.

He also played a key role in the Communist Party in his native province of Villa Clara. During his time at the helm of the provincial government, it was said to have enjoyed more freedoms than other parts of the country.

Rock concerts that would have been banned elsewhere went ahead, locals say, and since 1985 the city has been the home of one of Cuba's most famous LGBT cultural centres, El Mejunje.

Its owner said the club would not have survived had it not been for Mr Díaz-Canel's backing. The club welcomed "anyone different" at a time when communist Cuba did not.



Mr Díaz-Canel is said to be more accessible than the Castro brothers

'No upstart'

Despite his steady work at provincial level, it took Mr Díaz-Canel another 10 years, until 2003, to make it onto the Politburo, the Communist Party's executive

committee.

In 2009, he was elevated to the post of minister of higher education and in 2013 he finally made it to vice-president. His steady rise and "ideological firmness" were praised by the man who has been his main backer, Raúl Castro.

At the time that he made him his number two, Mr Castro insisted that Mr Díaz-Canel was "no upstart", a compliment in a party which has been dominated by those who fought alongside Fidel Castro in the revolution in the 1950s.

In 2018, Mr Díaz-Canel was overwhelmingly elected as Cuban president by the National Assembly. Three years later, he was appointed as the first secretary of the PCC, again replacing Raúl Castro.



GETTY IMAGES
| Mr Díaz-Canel was appointed as the first secretary of the PCC, replacing Raúl Castro, in 2018

For now, there is no reason to believe Mr Díaz-Canel's position is under threat, with a large number of demonstrators, probably several hundred, still behind bars.

But the protests did expose the frustration of large parts of Cuban society. It remains to be seen whether the president is willing, or able, to bring about change.

Additional reporting by BBC Monitoring

Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara





THE 100 MOST INFLUENTIAL PEOPLE OF 2021

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Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara



Alexandre Meneghini—File Photo/Reuters

BY AI WEIWEI

SEPTEMBER 15, 2021 7:19 AM EDT

Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara’s art, his unignorable fight for freedom of expression and his uncompromising stance against autocracy reveal the power of resistance. Otero Alcántara is a symbol of and a leader within Cuba’s San Isidro movement, an influential group of artists and intellectuals who demanded greater freedoms as antigovernment protests spread across the country this summer. Although he has since been imprisoned, his life, behavior and expression as a whole are so powerful that they can resist the aesthetic and ethical degeneration of authoritarianism. Art needs courage, which he has repeatedly demonstrated. Its aesthetics need a solid philosophical background and a strong sense of ethics—this, too, he has shown. It is through such struggles for free expression that art transcends the condition of banality and mediocracy.

Ai is an artist and activist



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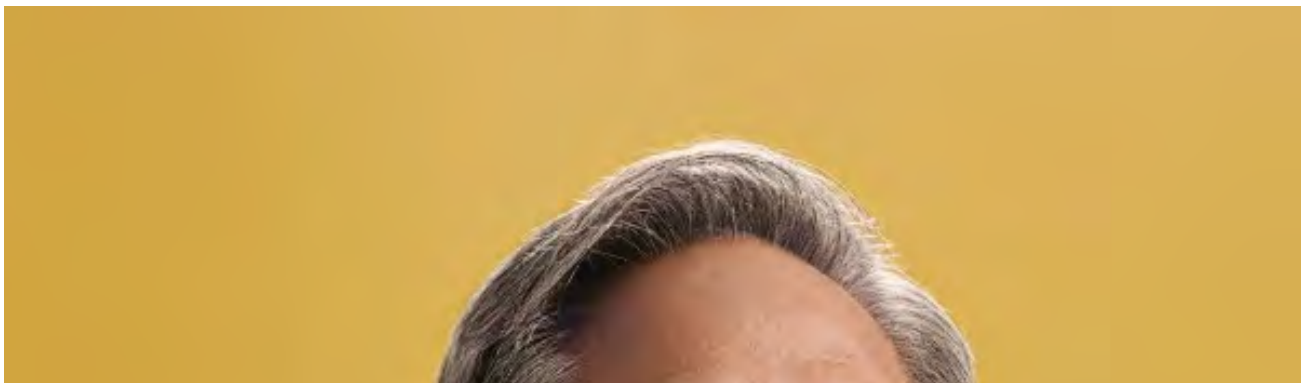


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FABIOLA SANTIAGO

His message: 'The flag belongs to everyone.' The Cuban regime jailed him for it | Opinion

BY FABIOLA SANTIAGO

UPDATED MARCH 11, 2020 7:00 AM



Open Letter on behalf of Cuban and international artists in relation to decree 349/2018 - "We want a dialogue between art professionals and the government and a reconsideration of this measure" BY ARTISTAS CUBANXS EN CONTRA DEL DECRETO 349



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This says more about today's Cuba than any words Uncle Bernie and his choir of young believers can spin.

Making independent art is officially a crime in Cuba.

So is putting the Cuban flag to creative uses.

TOP VIDEOS

AD



Cuban performance artist Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara, 32, tested the laws.

In one of the more daring photographs, Otero is brushing his teeth bare-chested with the Cuban flag wrapped around his torso like a towel.

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In another, he's sitting on the toilet with shorts bearing the American flag down around his ankles, the Cuban flag draping his shoulders.



Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara's performance "The Flag Belongs to Everyone." Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara *COURTESY OF THE ARTIST*

And there's more: flag as scarf, beach towel — and most importantly, object to liberate.

"My second skin," Otero calls the Cuban flag in an Instagram post about his performance art project, "The Flag Belongs to Everyone," which has landed him in a Cuban jail.

Again.

How to eat like a local in Miami

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This time, with more repercussions than the usual beating.

Under new censorship laws designed to limit the use of the flag and to quash dissenting speech, he's facing a two- to five-year sentence for a charge of defacing property and disrespecting national symbols. His trial, scheduled to begin Wednesday but suddenly suspended late Tuesday, is already making history.

His case — coupled with the constant harassment and arbitrary arrests of the last two years — is seen as a test of [who controls arts and culture](#) in a post-Castro Cuba.

And, it's also bringing to the forefront race and class divides that Americans often negate, or overlook, in favor of the cliché that the revolution improved life for Afro-Cubans.

The independent, self-taught artist lives in one of Havana's poorest, predominantly black neighborhoods, El Cerro. His raw, unfiltered work and social media presence directly put out there his reality and the government's shortcomings.

To call him a dissident artist is an understatement.

After three girls walking home from school were killed when a building's balcony collapsed in Old Havana, Otero designed a set of child-like hardhats in primary colors. For the children in Cuba to use for survival, he explained. He sent his work to the Ministry of Education, and he went around Havana, wearing a blue hardhat painted with the word "*derrumbe*" (collapse), reminding Cubans of the deaths.

He also posted on Instagram a video of his own [collapsed bedroom wall](#).

"By luck or destiny, I had gotten up early and wasn't there sleeping," he said.

AMERICAN FLAG PERFORMANCE

Last year, he was arrested for staging a performance in his neighborhood in which he and another black young man ran through the streets with the American flag as wings.

It was captured on video.





Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara fue detenido el 11 de abril de 2019 por realizar performance con la bandera americana (USA) en alusión a la performance que realizaría Daniel Llorente en la Plaza de la Revolución.
BY CORTESÍA: MICHEL MATOS

“I like going to the extreme to make people think,” Otero says in a powerful [photo documentary of his work](#) done by curator Catherine Sicot.

For him, the government’s [wave of repression](#) against journalists, artists and video gamers is a thing to protest, resist, not accept like too many do.

People have come to admire his guts and respect him as one of the leaders of the San Isidro Movement, formed in opposition to the constitutional Decree 349, approved in 2018, which [criminalizes art](#) not acceptable to the government.

The breadth of the opposition to Otero’s arrest and looming sentence — the calls for his freedom from inside Cuba and around the world multiplying on the internet — are unprecedented in that they have blurred political lines.

Among the critics of his incarceration is troubadour Silvio Rodríguez, one of the island’s most well-known musicians and, until now, an unconditional apologist for the dictatorship.

Otero’s friends and supporters have started a “Free Luisma” campaign using his nickname and have framed their Facebook profile pictures with a Cuban flag made out of black prison-like bars.

RACE AND CLASS ISSUES

Some of the most eloquent support is coming from the art world.

Cuban art historian Suset Sánchez, who lives in Madrid, questions, in an article about Otero's trajectory in the blog *Ultimo Maudit*, if this would be happening to him if he weren't poor and black.

"If he hadn't grown up in El Cerro but in a big house in Miramar or Vedado; if his parents belonged to the select group of politicians, military, artists, or intellectuals recognized by the regime," she writes.

Would the Ministry of Culture be turning its back instead of intervening on his behalf with state security, she asks, if he were one of the descendants of prestigious music and arts personalities of 20th-century Cuba?

"If his blackness didn't exist, would the police harassment to which he's permanently subjected be the same?" she argues. "Or if Luis Manuel had sufficient money and social status that would allow him the licenses vetoed for the rest of the population? And, if all those conditions where class and color do matter and place a value on human life were different, in the case of Luis Manuel Otero, where would his body be?"

The answers are self-evident and expose a Cuba the American left refuses to acknowledge.

Perhaps civil rights activist the Rev. Jesse Jackson, who in the past obtained political prisoner releases from Fidel Castro, and now has endorsed Bernie Sanders, can team up with the Democratic presidential candidate, who has also been endorsed by Cuba.

The two should ask leaders Raúl Castro and Miguel Díaz-Canel not only for Otero's freedom, but for that of all Cuban art and artists.

They've been chained by officialdom long enough.

This story was originally published March 11, 2020 6:00 AM.



Cuban performance artist Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara in Havana staging his work "The Flag Belongs to All of Us." LUIS MANUEL OTERO ALCÁNTARA COURTESY OF THE ARTIST



FABIOLA SANTIAGO

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Award-winning columnist Fabiola Santiago has been writing about all things Miami since 1980, when the Mariel boatlift became her first front-page story. A Cuban refugee child of the Freedom Flights, she's also the author of essays, short fiction, and the novel "Reclaiming Paris."

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Columnist Fabiola Santiago was born in Cuba. She was exiled to the U.S. in 1969 on one of the historic Freedom Flights. She has been a Herald reporter, editor and opinion writer since 1980.

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Movimiento San Isidro pide conocer paradero de huelguistas

27 de noviembre de 2020 - 15:11

Tras los arrestos en la sede del Movimiento San Isidro los opositores Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara y Anamely Ramos que se encuentran desaparecidos

En conferencia de prensa El **Movimiento San Isidro** denunció hoy los procedimientos del régimen castrista y agradeció el apoyo recibido por organismos internacionales, organizaciones opositoras dentro de la isla y miembros de la Sociedad civil.

Michel Matos, vocero del MSI, relató la cronología de los hechos y como los órganos represivos de la seguridad del Estado utilizaron la violencia física, con llaves de inmovilización contra los huelguistas, disminuidos físicamente por los días de ayuno. Respecto a las turbas que participaron en los actos de repudio subrayó: “Es necesario aclarar que ese no era el pueblo, esa no era la gente de San Isidro”.

Iris Ruiz, vicecoordinadora del movimiento estableció las demandas vigentes de la lucha que se sostiene: “Mantemos el reclamo original de exigir la liberación de Denis Solís, por lo que comenzó todo y añadimos que se haga público el paradero de **Luis Manuel** Otero Alcántara y Anamely Ramos que se encuentran desaparecidos”

Ruiz añadió que todos los otros huelguistas se encuentran recluidos forzosamente en sus casas sin ningún tipo de basamento legal.

Entretanto el opositor Amaury Pacheco reconoció el apoyo recibido por parte de personalidades, instituciones y organismos de todas partes del mundo e hizo hincapié en: “Nosotros seguimos en pie de batalla, Luis Manuel sigue en huelga de hambre”.

También inform que se han sumado numerosas personas dentro de **Cuba**: “La Unión Patriótica de Cuba y CUBADECIDE han realizado acciones en las calles, otros han apoyado con un comentario o un like... estamos conectados”

Unpacu De Cuba Muestra su solidaridad en las calles

Publicada por Movimiento San Isidro en Viernes, 27 de noviembre de 2020

Matos concluyó calificando de desalojo y secuestro los actos cometidos por los represores castristas: “Esto es un absurdo, el mundo tiene que ver la trampa, no tenían pruebas de PCR ni otra de carácter sanitario”.

La conferencia de prensa fue compartida en internet en cientos de ocasiones.

Cuban Artist Luis Manuel Otero on Prison Hunger Strike

September 30, 2021



The government has taken advantage of the July 11 protests to lock up hundreds of Cuban citizens.

HAVANA TIMES – On September 28th, Genlui posted her concern about the absence of news regarding Luis Manuel, on her Facebook page. “*WE DON’T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT LUIS. It’s been more than 15 days now since he tested positive for COVID-19, he should have the right to make a call today. IT’S HIS RIGHT.*”

Otero was arrested on July 11th when he was heading to the Malecon in Havana, so as to join the protests that were taking place in different cities across the country. He was transferred, without a court hearing, to the Guanajay maximum-security prison. While the artist is a political prisoner, he is being charged with a host of fabricated crimes: contempt, attempt, incitement, public disorder, etc, charges which could put him behind bars for many years.

“Right now, I can say that anything might be happening. Luis told me he’s ready, he’s always been ready. So, why hasn’t he called me? Has he taken some extreme action? What does this mean? I NEED TO HEAR HIS VOICE and I don’t want any more excuses that he’s sick,” Claudia said referring to the COVID-19 isolation excuse. *“If he doesn’t call me, I will assume he’s on a hunger strike (“I’m going downhill), just like he told me he would, and once again he will sacrifice his body to fight injustice.”*

Hours later, she announced that she had received a call that confirmed her suspicions: *“I have just been told that Luis Manuel Otero Alcantara has been holding a hunger strike since Monday September 27th. His body is weaker now more than ever, he has just been sick with Coronavirus and he has become weaker because of previous strikes.*

Luis is asking not only for his own release, but for the release of every political prisoner.”

This will be Otero Alcantara’s third hunger strike. He held the first hunger strike in November 2020, when he and several others held a sit-in in his home in the San Isidro neighborhood of Old Havana. The second strike, at the same headquarters of the San Isidro Movement, was in late April this year, to demand the return of his artworks that had been stolen by State Security, and the end of the constant police siege he was under.

Both of these hunger and thirst strikes ended with the political police bursting into his home/studio and forcefully taking him to a hospital. He was “admitted” involuntarily after the second strike for almost a month, held incommunicado at the Calixto Garcia hospital, without access to his phone and without friends, family and activists being able to visit him.

The government has taken advantage of the July 11 protests to lock up hundreds of activists, opposition members, artists and other citizens who make them uneasy with their anti-government slogans and actions. In September, Luis Manuel was included on Time magazine’s list of the 100 most influential people in 2021.

[Read more from Cuba here on Havana Times.](#)

Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara is serving four months in prison

November 11, 2021 by [nenroll](#)



The Cuban artist **Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara** He served four months in prison on November 11 and one week without being allowed to receive visits from his family.

“Those who saw him tell us that he is in good health,” the San Isidro Movement reported this Thursday in a statement in which it highlights that Otero Alcántara went on a hunger strike from September 27 to October 12 and had COVID-19 in his first weeks in prison. The text also warns that the artist has been subjected to a process of mental stress for more than six years due to his activism.

November 4 was the last time he was allowed a visit from one of his uncles; the other does not have permission from State Security to do so because “it could be a negative influence for Luis Manuel.”

His last phone call was on November 8. The artist asked the status of the more than 500 Cubans who are still detained after the July 11 protests, and of others who have been imprisoned for a

long time, such as **the case of Maykel Castillo** and **Esteban Rodriguez**.

"From the San Isidro Movement we continue to monitor the legal situation of Luis Manuel, receiving advice from legal organizations such as Cubalex and in coordination with his family and friends in Havana. This is the first time in 6 years that Luis has been in prison for so long despite because its record of arbitrary detentions of short duration is extremely extensive," the statement read.

"We must continue to advocate for their liberation either from our presence on # 15N in transnational Cuba that is self-organizing without fear in different parts of the world; through our contacts with the free press; with our participation in the Festival Poesía Sin Fin, from the Boycott of the Havana Biennial, or from the silence of our prayers and meditations," requested the San Isidro Movement.

Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara has been in prison since July 11, when he prepared to join the demonstrations that were raging throughout Cuba. He is in jail for the alleged crimes of attack, resistance and contempt.

The art curator **Claudia Genlui Hidalgo**, who recently arrived in Miami with the artist's work, said that the leader of the San Isidro Movement **rejected a proposal of exile in exchange for freedom** that the State Security did.

"Luis Manuel's position has always been very firm and has been maintained, regardless of the consequences that this implies. Cuba is his country, he has no need to accept something like this," Hidalgo told *America TeVé*.

The art curator assured that exile is not an option for Otero Alcántara or for the rest of the Cuban artists who are imprisoned at this time.

Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz



Matanzas: 27 años de cárcel para manifestante baleado por "boinas negras"

Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz fue agredido con arma de fuego en Cárdenas frente a su mujer e hija el 13 de julio, tras las protestas populares.



Por [ADNCUBA](#) | 03 Nov 2021 - 9:57 am (Actualizado)

La Fiscalía de Matanzas solicita **27 años de cárcel** para Daniel Joel Cárdenas Díaz, un manifestante del 11 de julio [baleado frente a su mujer e hija](#), y que actualmente se encuentra en prisión.

“Dice el defensor que todavía no le ha llegado la petición fiscal, que debe tenerla esta semana, pero para que me fuera preparando para los años que le piden”, declaró su esposa, Marbelis Vázquez, a [Radio Martí](#).

"Me parece que por tirar piedras e ir a una manifestación, **es demasiado**, (...) lo que me hicieron a mí y a mis hijos ¿quién me lo paga? Ellos entraron por la fuerza a mi casa, tiraron tiros", agregó la joven.

Cárdenas, en prisión preventiva en el penal Agüica de Colón, Matanzas, fue arrestado en su casa durante un operativo policial en el que intervinieron los "boinas negras", fuerzas especiales del Ministerio del Interior.

"El 13 de julio, a las 11 de la mañana yo estaba en mi casa con mis tres niños menores de edad y su papá estaba jugando con ellos", relató Vázquez. Por la ventana entreabierta, veo un camión lleno de guardias que se bajaban con perros y armas. Uno de los 'boinas negras' empieza a **golpear mi puerta y a darle patadas**. Yo salgo y pregunto: ¿qué pasa? Miren mis hijos gritando, tienen miedo".

"De pronto por el patio de mi casa, siento unos tiros. Mi perra viene corriendo y detrás, dos uniformados de negro y uno de civil, con armas, son los que entran en mi casa y le disparan a mi esposo. Él cae en el piso lleno de sangre y a mí me arrodillan en un rincón con mis hijos. Luego recogen a mi esposo y se lo llevan con una herida de 12 centímetros en la cabeza".

La madre también aseguró que muchas personas en Cárdenas fueron heridas de bala durante los enfrentamientos con la policía el 11 de julio, pero la mayoría salió de la cárcel, a excepción de su esposo.

Desde inicios de octubre, el sistema judicial cubano comenzó a imponer sanciones a varios prisioneros, por delitos como "desacato", "instigación a delinquir" y "desorden público".

"Las peticiones fiscales contra manifestantes pacíficos en Cuba **prácticamente equiparan las protestas con los delitos de homicidio**. De concretarse, estas serían las sanciones de cárcel más altas desde la Primavera Negra de 2003 por motivos políticos", indicó Alejandro González Raga, director ejecutivo del Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos.

Jose Daniel Ferrer Garcia



https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jos%C3%A9_Daniel_Ferrer#/media/File:Jos%C3%A9_Daniel_Ferrer_en_Santiago_de_Cuba.jpg

LATINO

Leading Cuban dissident Jose Daniel Ferrer ordered to serve four year prison sentence

Cuba revoked the right to home detention for Ferrer, sparking criticism that the order was politically motivated.



— Cuban political dissident Jose Daniel Ferrer Garcia speaks in Washington on June 1, 2016.

Chip Somodevilla / Getty Images file

Aug. 18, 2021, 10:02 AM EDT / Updated Aug. 18, 2021, 10:14 AM EDT

By Reuters

HAVANA – Cuba has revoked the right to home detention of leading dissident Jose Daniel Ferrer and ordered him to serve the remaining 4 years of a sentence for assault in prison, sparking

criticism that the order was politically motivated.

Ferrer, leader of the Patriotic Union of Cuba (UNPACU), one of the Communist-run country's largest and most active opposition groups, was arrested in October 2019 on charges of abducting and assaulting a man.

He denied the charges but was convicted in February 2020, with his 4 1/2 year prison sentence [commuted to house arrest](#) two months later under international pressure.

At the time, Cuba called Ferrer a U.S.-financed counter-revolutionary but said he was not arrested for his political views. Critics said the government invents in common crimes to impute to its opponents that it can silence them while claiming not to have political prisoners.

Ferrer told Reuters he would not comply with one of the conditions of his house arrest: that he refrain from political activism.

On July 11, he was arrested as he attempted to join a protest in his eastern city of Santiago de Cuba, that was part of an unprecedented wave of anti-government [protests nationwide](#), and held in "preventative prison" on charges of public disorder.

Since then, relatives say they have not been able to speak to him or visit him. This week they shared a court document dated Aug. 12 showing authorities had determined Ferrer had contravened the terms for his right to home detention for his previous conviction.

As such, he should stay in prison to serve the remaining 4 years and 14 days of his original sentence, according to the document.

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“This is absolutely motivated by politics, not the law, he didn’t commit any crime, they just don’t want him on the streets of Cuba because they are afraid,” said Ferrer’s sister Ana Belkis Ferrer.

Rights activists say authorities have used the wave of detentions in the wake of the July 11 protests to silence some of the country’s most charismatic opponents.

The government blames the protests on counter-revolutionaries backed by its old and much larger foe the United States, that has long openly sought to force political change on the island.

Ferrer’s relatives say they are worried about his health, especially as he had vowed to go on a hunger strike if he were detained on July 11 but has been incommunicado since.

“No-one has been able to speak to Jose Daniel, not even by phone,” said Ferrer’s sister. “It’s a constant uncertainty.”

Ferrer was one of 75 dissidents arrested in 2003 during a nationwide crackdown known as the Black Spring. He was released on parole in 2011 and soon after formed UNPACU.

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Cuba: Video Shows Police Shoot Protester in Front of Toddlers

July 14, 2021

4 minutes read



A video surfacing on social media Tuesday appears to show Cuban State Security special forces brutally beating and shooting a man in front of his wife and two toddlers.

Miami's *El Nuevo Herald* [identified](#) the victim in the video as Daniel Cárdenas Díaz, a 24-year-old father of three who had participated in peaceful protests against communism this week. An eyewitness recorded the video at his family home in Cárdenas, Matanzas province, east of Havana. His wife, Marbely Vásquez, confirmed to the newspaper that Cárdenas had participated in protests, but that he was a peaceful marcher, had not committed any violent acts, and did not stand out in his behavior among the thousands of protesters that took the streets of Cuba this weekend. The family's three children — a pair of two-year-old twins and a 12-year-old — were in the home when the attack occurred.

<https://newsbinding.com/news/cuba-video-shows-police-shoot-protester-in-front-of-toddlers/>

Protests erupted Sunday in over 20 municipalities nationwide demanding an end to the 62-year-old communist regime and freedom for the Cuban people. Protesters used their rudimentary mobile phones and internet access to film the large assemblies and distribute images that showed the scope of rejection of the regime to the rest of the world. That evening, Castro regime head Miguel Díaz-Canel issued an “order of combat” encouraging civilians to take the streets and attack the protesters. The Cuban regime then shut down access to the internet to prevent word of protests from getting out, though citizens used their family connections abroad to send the word that protests continued into Wednesday throughout the island.

The video of the home invasion in Cárdenas first surfaced on the Facebook profile of Eduardo Pérez. In addition to *El Nuevo Herald* and other Cuban interest publications confirming the authenticity and date of the video, the human rights group Cuban Prisoners Defenders identified the exact street the invasion occurred on and more specifically identified the victim as Joel Daniel Cárdenas Díaz. The video shows shaky images of Cuban special forces, or “black berets,” invading a residence. A woman off-camera, presumably Vásquez, can be heard shouting, “my children are here, I don’t want them to do anything to my children.” The camera then shows Vásquez holding a toddler; the other twin can be seen standing next to her.

The camera suddenly pivots in response to the arrival of a black beret and a police attack dog into the home. When the image returns, it shows a large pool of blood on the floor where the victim in question had been. Vásquez says that communist state security forces beat her husband viciously, then shot him and took him out of the home.

“Why did they do this, there’s nothing in my house,” the woman cries. “They broke everything. They took everything. They broke everything of mine.”

In addition to the uniformed regime agents, the video shows a mob of apparent civilians armed with blunt metal objects. According to Vásquez, the mob and the police officers beat Cárdenas severely, causing most of the pool of blood on the floor. He sustained at least one gunshot wound.

El Nuevo Herald quoted Vásquez as saying that police told her they had taken her husband to a police station to receive medical care, but no confirmation exists as of Wednesday afternoon that <https://newsbinding.com/news/cuba-video-shows-police-shoot-protester-in-front-of-toddlers/>

Cárdenas is alive. The attack, she said, occurred around 11 a.m. on Tuesday. It also remains unclear what police meant by receiving medical care, as they apparently told Vásquez to try to independently obtain an analgesic for her husband.

The Miami newspaper also made contact with Cárdenas' cousin in Tampa, Orlando León, who said the victim remained "incomunicado."

"He was at the march, but if it were for that, they'd have to kill everyone; they'd have to kill the entire population of Cuba," León said.

The independent Cuban online publication 14 y Medio, many reporters of which have been under effective house arrest since the protests erupted, [reported](#) Wednesday that it had evidence of at least 5,000 arrests nationwide. Authorities have not made clear if they have charged anyone with any crime. In Cuba, disagreement with the regime is officially criminal under the law banning "disrespect" (*desacato*), leading to many convictions of individuals for speaking freely about their government. To limit international condemnation of its human rights abuses, however, the regime often arrests prominent dissidents for short periods of time, beating them in police custody, and releases them without pressing charges. Some activists report being arrested on a weekly basis, essentially resulting in an extended restriction on their freedoms without due process.

Police, the newspaper added, appeared to be especially pursuing journalists, members of political dissident organizations, and civilians with a known social media footprint of criticism of the government. The Castro regime [identified](#) one person killed in the protests, 36-year-old Diubis Laurencio Tejeda, on Tuesday; dissident organizations fear the death toll is far higher given multiple instances documented of police opening fire on peaceful crowds in major cities. Hundreds of people also reportedly remain missing, raising concerns regarding their health. The Cuban regime [claims](#) the protests are a fabrication by the U.S. government, an allegation for which it has produced no credible evidence.

Follow Frances Martel on [Facebook](#) and [Twitter](#).

Virgilio Mantilla Arango



CASE UPDATE: APPEAL DENIED FOR POLITICAL PRISONER & HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST VIRGILIO MANTILLA ARANGO

8/11/2021

SENTENCED TO 9 MONTHS FOR ALLEGED CONTEMPT AS HIS HEALTH DETERIORATES.

On Tuesday, August 10, Mr. Virgilio Mantilla Arango appeared before the Florida municipality court in Camagüey, Cuba to appeal fabricated charges of contempt following the July 11 protests. An appeal was filed by Mr. Mantilla, who was forced to use a state lawyer shortly after charges were announced. As private law practice is not permitted in Cuba, Mr. Mantilla was not allowed to contract with a non-state attorney. Lawyers who do not work in the Communist Party-controlled national law firm system are prohibited from defending clients in Cuban courts.

According to GLA sources, Mr. Mantilla's state-appointed lawyer was initially surprised when the courts accepted the appeal and agreed to hear the case. This sort of legal maneuver does not typically happen on the island and most government lawyers refuse to submit these arguments. Clients and lawyers are usually fearful of bringing cases involving high-ranking police officers, as the potential for retribution is a likely outcome.



During the hearing yesterday, testimony was provided by several witnesses present during Mr. Mantilla's arrest, including an account by the lead police officer, who noted he did not hear Mr. Mantilla insult any police officers or government officials during the encounter. Other witnesses confirmed the events. Another officer testified Mr. Mantilla peacefully cooperated with the arrest,

entering the police vehicle without any problems.

Those present at the hearing noted obvious inconsistencies between testimony presented during Mr. Mantilla's initial hearing and that given during yesterday's appeal.

Ultimately, Mr. Mantilla's appeal was denied, and he will now face 9 months in prison.

BACKGROUND:

Virgilio Mantilla Arango, political prisoner and human rights activist, was recently released from prison in early July after serving 7 months in Camagüey's prisons for alleged hoarding. While in custody, he contracted COVID-19 and suffered several health complications that may have been exacerbated by the virus. Poor prison conditions, coupled with torture, serious cruel and inhumane treatment, as well as detention in punishment cells, have all contributed to his deteriorating health.

The Global Liberty Alliance applied for Precautionary Measures with the OAS's IACHR on behalf of Mr. Mantilla on June 15, which is still under review. The IACHR issues these measures to protect citizens in "grave and urgent" human rights abuse situations that cause irreparable harm. Though Mr. Mantilla was released in July, his health had no time to improve before he was arrested only a week or so later and placed back into Cuba's prison system.

GLA greatly fears for Mr. Mantilla's safety and health as he is wrongly placed back into Cuban custody.

RELATED NEWS:

- *NEWS ALERT* - "GLA Seeks OAS Precautionary Measures for Endangered Cuban Human Rights Activist Virgilio Mantilla Arango," ([June 15, 2021](#)).

REPRESIÓN

El preso político cubano Virgilio Mantilla se aferra a la huelga de hambre: 'cuando muera que me velen en mi casa'

El opositor cubano reclama a Fiscalía que revise la causa por la que fue condenado en el propio penal a tres años y medio de cárcel.

DDC

Camagüey 04 Nov 2021 - 16:34 CET



El opositor cubano Virgilio Mantilla Arando en la puerta de su casa en Camagüey. **V.M.ARANGO/FACEBOOK**

El **prisionero político cubano Virgilio Mantilla Arango** cumple este jueves 15 días en **huelga de hambre en la cárcel Cerámica Roja, en Camagüey**, dispuesto a llevar hasta las últimas consecuencias su protesta, dijo su esposa Ángela Emilia Nodal Hernández.

El líder de la Unidad Camagüeyana por los Derechos Humanos decidió plantarse en **reclamo de que las autoridades pertinentes revisen la condena que recibió en el penal el pasado 20 de octubre, consistente en tres años y tres meses de privación de libertad por "daños a la propiedad"**, tras colocar carteles en contra del régimen en los muros de la ciudad.

Según publicó *Radio Martí*, Nodal Hernández fue citada por las autoridades del referido penal el martes, a causa "del delicado estado de salud de su esposo" y para que lo convenciera para que depusiera la huelga de hambre.

"Me dirigí para la cárcel y, cuando llegué, me pusieron en una oficina y allí se encontraba un oficial de la Seguridad del Estado, el coronel Torreblanca, director de la prisión, además de dos mujeres guardias del penal, y luego, en unos diez minutos, **trajeron a Mantilla esposado y escoltado por guardias. Yo lo vi muy desgastado, bien delgado, y me dijo que tenía muchos escalofríos (temblores)**", relató la esposa del prisionero.

"Yo le llevé un caldo y me dijo: 'Ángela, por favor, no me insistas'. **Él no quiso tomar nada, y no quiere alimento alguno, y me reafirmó, además, que él no va a cumplir esa injusta condena bajo ningún concepto, y se mantiene aferrado a su huelga**", añadió Nodal Hernández, y denunció que continúa en celda de castigo.

"Me pidió que le dijera a su padrastro, Jesús Pino Argilagos: 'cuando yo muera que me velen en mi casa, y que no me cremen'", dijo la esposa del opositor.

Mientras tanto, **el presidente del Partido Demócrata Cristiano en la provincia de Camagüey, Jiordan Marrero Huerta, responsabilizó a la Seguridad del Estado y a las autoridades penitenciarias por la integridad física de [Mantilla Arango](#).**

"Virgilio Mantilla Arango está solicitándole a la Fiscalía Provincial de Camagüey que se revise su causa número 223 de 2021, y tenemos que estar al tanto de cualquier llamada que puedan realizar desde la prisión reos comunes, quienes son los que nos han mantenido informados", ya que el huelguista se encuentra muy débil debido a la protesta, dijo Marrero Huerta.

Virgilio Mantilla Arango, de 51 años de edad, con serios problemas de salud, ha sido condenado en tres ocasiones anteriores por razones políticas, encubiertas con delitos comunes y en procesos judiciales que él mismo y otros activistas han calificado como "amañados".

Mantilla Arango, quien fue [liberado el pasado 4 de julio](#) tras cumplir una condena de ocho meses por manifestarse en apoyo al Movimiento San Isidro, [fue juzgado](#) nuevamente por su participación en las protestas del 11 de julio. Ya fue sancionado por el Tribunal Municipal de Florida el 23 de julio, a nueve meses de privación de libertad por un delito de "desacato".

Lorenzo Rosales Fajardo



Lorenzo Rosales Fajardo

Gender Identity: male

Current Location: Boniato Maximum Security Prison

Perpetrator: Cuba

Faith: Christian – Protestant

Awaiting Sentence: Yes

Birth Date: October 26, 1971

Reports of Torture: Yes

Pre Trial Detention: Yes

Date of Detainment: July/11/2021

Current Status: Not Released

Religious Leader: yes

Most Recent Type of Abuse: Detainment

Lorenzo Rosales Fajardo

[Extra Bio Info:](#)

Lorenzo Rosales Fajardo is a Cuban pastor specifically targeted because of his religious leadership role.

On July 11, 2021, Rosales Fajardo, leader of the Monte de Sion Independent Church in Palma Soriano, and members of his church participated in peaceful protests in Palma Soriano. When police and the military tried to block protestors from marching, Rosales Fajardo and his son, David Lorenzo Rosales Carballo, were detained and separated. His son was released on July 17, 2021.

Rosales Fajardo was initially held for a month in a state security facility in Santiago. During his transfer there, he was severely beaten which caused him to lose a tooth. During that same attack, it is reported that the guards also urinated on him.

Rosales Fajardo has reportedly been charged with disrespect, public disorder, and assault.

Rosales Fajardo was held incommunicado for most of his detention, and his family has been repeatedly denied contact with him. On August 7, 2021, Rosales Fajardo's wife, Maridilegnis Carballo, was finally allowed to speak with him for a three minute phone call. She had previously been blocked from bringing him food and hygiene items there.

On August 9, 2021, Rosales Fajardo was transferred to the Boniato Maximum Security Prison, outside Santiago de Cuba. His wife was informed that he will be kept in custody until trial. The family has also retained a lawyer to represent him.

On October 22, 2021, it was learned that prosecutors are seeking to imprison Rosales Fajardo for ten years.

Rosales Fajardo's wife has been threatened with imprisonment herself if she continues to speak out publicly about her husband's case.

Authorities have previously harassed Rosales Fajardo in relation to his religious activity. In 2012, they confiscated his church's property.

Sources:

- Photo used with permission from [Christian Solidarity Worldwide](#)
- USCIRF Commissioner James Carr, [Tweet](#), October 25, 2021
- ["Pastor faces ten-year prison sentence"](#) Christian Solidarity Worldwide
- [USCIRF Cuba Factsheet](#) September 2021
- ["Campaign urges public to email Cuban ambassador to the UK calling for release of imprisoned pastor"](#) Christian Solidarity Worldwide
- ["Pastor transferred to maximum security prison"](#) Christian Solidarity Worldwide

Jorge Serrano Alonso



<https://www.radiotelevisionmarti.com/a/el-activista-jorge-serrano-alfonso-se-encuentra-en-paradero-desconocido/300945.html>

Protesters “terribly beaten” in an abandoned factory in Matanzas; one of them suffers serious consequences in prison

BREAKING NEWS Janet Local 2 months ago **REPORT**



Protesters "terribly beaten" in an abandoned factory in Matanzas; one of them suffers serious consequences in prison

The opposition Jorge Serrano Alfonso, detained on July 16 in Cárdenas, Matanzas, was beaten by regime agents, according to witnesses who affirm that his health is deteriorating in the Combinado del Sur prison in Matanzas.

Activist Eduardo Pacheco told Radio Martí that he is personally following the case of Serrano Alfonso, since he does not have a family member to represent him.

"He was in the protests with us there, then they came to look for him at his house and took him away. Here they put him in a place called 'Valdés Reyes', a factory that does not work and there they had him together with some boys who were in the protests and were terribly beaten, all of them," said Pacheco.

"But they were cruel to him," said the Matanzas opponent, "because they forced him to say slogans in favor of the system, 'Who is your president?'. So he (Serrano) stayed there, because he is an opponent and then he they beat terribly".

According to what was reported by Pacheco, Serrano Alfonso has a platinum prosthesis in his skull and "they kicked him in the head, in the ears, everywhere, in the back... and so they took him to the Combinado, where he is now, and he is suffering from these blackouts and they say he has lost a lot of weight".

The young opponent also has symptoms of having a kidney affected "because he has urinated blood and has a lot of pain in his back."

Pacheco affirmed that they appointed a lawyer to deal with Serrano's case, however, the lawyer "has not been, they have not told him the case number and the brother, who is the only means we can have to communicate with him (Serrano) is a 'half crazy' communist man who wanted to attack me and everything," he said.

"Many boys have come out of these who were in the revolt on the 11th and, when they come out, they come and tell me what is happening regarding him, just like Armando Abascal, from Carlos Rojas, an opposition brother, who was able to speak with him and Everything, he saw him too thin and with the headaches and fatigue that come to him", added Pacheco.

Jorge Serrano Alfonso does not receive any help "from the street because he has no one to bring him anything. He has practiced cycling all his life, he is a man who has a strong physical constitution and it alarms me that, every time someone comes out, he tells me that he is in that depressing state because the beating must have been very harsh," emphasized Eduardo Pacheco.

(With a report by Ivette Pacheco for Radio Martí)

octubre 01, 2021

Redacción Radio Televisión Martí

Encarcelado en Canaleta manifestante a quien intentan señalar como líder del #11J en Cárdenas



Manifestantes en las calles de Cárdenas el 11 de julio.

El opositor Jorge Serrano Alfonso, quien fue arrestado tras las protestas del 11 de julio en Cárdenas, Matanzas, fue trasladado hace 15 días a la prisión de Canaleta, en esa provincia.

La activista Saima Lamas dijo a Radio Martí que un familiar que se ha preocupado por él, contrató recientemente a un abogado para su defensa.

Lamas afirmó que **están buscando videos y pruebas que puedan señalarlo como líder de la manifestación de Cárdenas**. Serrano Alfonso, fue detenido el 16 de julio en esa ciudad.

"Él no rompió, él no hizo nada. Lo único que hizo fue pedir su derecho, lo que quiere es libertad", declaró Lamas.

Durante su arresto fue golpeado por agentes del régimen, según afirman otros detenidos liberados poco después, lo que ocasionó que su salud se deteriorara durante su encarcelamiento en la prisión Combinado del Sur, en Matanzas.

LEE TAMBIÉN

Manifestantes "golpeados terriblemente" en una fábrica abandonada en Matanzas; uno de ellos sufre graves secuelas en prisión



“Él estuvo en las protestas con nosotros allí, después vinieron a buscarlo a su casa y se lo llevaron. Aquí lo metieron en un lugar que se llama ‘Valdés Reyes’, una fábrica que no funciona y ahí lo tuvieron junto a unos muchachos que estuvieron en las protestas y fueron golpeados terriblemente, todos”, denunció a inicios de septiembre el activista Eduardo Pacheco, que sigue personalmente el caso de Serrano Alfonso, ya que no tiene un familiar que lo represente.

“Pero con él se ensañaron”, aseguró el opositor matancero, “porque lo obligaban a decir consignas a favor del sistema, ‘¿Quién es tu presidente?’”, entonces él (Serrano) se mantuvo ahí, porque él es opositor y entonces lo golpearon terriblemente”, relató Pacheco a Radio Martí.

[Con reporte de Ivette Pacheco para Radio Martí]

Lisandra Gongora Espinosa



REPRESIÓN

Madre de cinco hijos y opositora: la cubana Lizandra Góngora sufre la saña del régimen por el 11J

Podría recibir la sentencia más alta que se haya impuesto a una mujer por las protestas.

WALDO FERNÁNDEZ CUENCA

La Habana 21 Sep 2021 - 14:46 CEST



La opositora cubana Lizandra Góngora Espinosa. L. GÓNGORA/FACEBOOK

Lizandra Góngora Espinosa tiene 35 años es opositora y madre de cinco hijos. Salió a manifestarse el 11 de julio en el municipio artemiseño de Güira de Melena. Ahora **está acusada de "sabotaje" y "desorden público"**.

En Güira de Melena **los vecinos se concentraron frente a la sede del Partido Comunista** y también **protestaron frente a una de las tiendas en Moneda Libremente Convertible (MLC)** de la localidad.

En medio de un enfrentamiento que se produjo ante a la tienda con las fuerzas desplegadas por el régimen, **Góngora Espinosa sufrió dos heridas en una pierna**, pero asegura **no haber tenido participación en los daños que habrían ocasionado otros asistentes a la protesta a ese centro comercial** y que recogen vídeos divulgados a través de las redes sociales.

"Ante el **temor de ser arrestada por su activismo opositor**, apenas terminó la protesta ella vino para La Habana y se quedó en un alquiler; pero **fue delatada y arrestada** el 22 de julio. Desde ese momento estuvo detenida en varios centros hasta que la llevaron para la prisión de mujeres del Guatao. **Estuvimos 15 días sin saber nada de ella**, hasta que nos avisaron de que estaba presa y **acusada por los supuestos delitos de sabotaje y desorden público**. Hasta ahora, **la Fiscalía no ha presentado prueba alguna**", dijo un familiar cercano a la opositora que pidió no ser identificado.

"**Nunca la hemos podido ver**. En la prisión **se contagió con Covid-19**; además de eso está siendo **sometida a constantes interrogatorios para sacarle una confesión de culpabilidad**, pero ella afirma que **solo se manifestó de manera pacífica, como la mayoría de las personas**. Sus hijos desde su ausencia siempre están alterados. La niña de nueve años llora y pregunta por ella, y ya no sabemos qué decirle. El padre de tres de sus

hijos quedó a cargo, pero está pasando mil trabajos con ellos porque todo ha sido muy inesperado", añadió el familiar.

El abogado independiente Sergio Osmín Fernández Palacios presentó el 15 de septiembre una **denuncia por la detención arbitraria** de esta madre ante el **Grupo de Detenciones Arbitrarias de la Oficina de la Alta Comisionada de Naciones Unidas para los Derechos Humanos**, pues considera que **Góngora Espinosa ha sido privada de libertad sin fundamento legal** y también **de todos sus derechos como reclusa y mujer** desde que fue arrestada.

El expediente judicial de esta madre opositora está siendo llevado por la Fiscalía Militar debido a que la acusan de un **supuesto sabotaje a la tienda MLC, perteneciente a los militares cubanos**.

"La **Fiscalía Militar no posee ninguna prueba** concreta de que ella tiró piedras a la tienda, incluso le han preguntado en más de una ocasión qué ropa llevaba puesta ese día. **Ella está presa por su postura política** más que por otra cosa", consideró este familiar.

El Código Penal cubano establece para el delito de "sabotaje" penas máximas de hasta diez años, en el caso de aquellas personas que dañen instalaciones económicas o de cualquier tipo que cumplan un objetivo social. Pero **Góngora Espinosa también es acusada de desorden público**, por lo que, de ser declarada culpable, **su condena podría ser una de las más altas que reciba una mujer por las protestas del 11J**.

La **plataforma femenina YoSíTeCreo** divulgó que al menos **66 mujeres permanecen en prisión desde las protestas del 11J**, algunas de ellas son menores de edad y varias **tienen bebés** que necesitan lactancia y otras atenciones de sus madres.

Maikel Puig Bergolla



Fiscalía cubana pide 25 años de cárcel contra manifestante del 11J en Quivicán

Sayli Núñez, esposa del acusado, explicó a CiberCuba que supieron de la noticia a través de la abogada y sorprendió a toda la familia porque Puig Bergolla es inocente.

Actualidad

Lázaro Javier Chirino

1 | 22/10/2021 - 10:21am (GMT-4)

Maikel Puig Bergolla junto a su esposa Sayli Núñez Foto © Facebook / Sayli Núñez

La Fiscalía de Mayabeque pidió 25 años de privación de libertad para el cubano Maikel Puig Bergolla, participante en las protestas pacíficas del 11J, por los supuestos delitos de desorden público, desacato, instigación a delinquir y tentativa de asesinato.

Sayli Núñez, esposa del acusado, explicó a **CiberCuba** que supieron de la noticia a través de la abogada, lo que sorprendió a toda la familia porque Puig Bergolla es inocente.

"Uno de los más afectados es el niño, que tiene solo 9 años, y estuvo presente en el momento que nos dieron la noticia. Desde entonces no duerme bien y está muy alterado, porque ya son varios meses sin ver a su padre", explicó.

El acusado fue testigo de las protestas del 11J en Quivicán, pero la familia dice que ninguno de los delitos que tratan de impugnarle son ciertos, porque no es una persona violenta y mucho menos sería capaz de dañar a otros, por eso no entienden a qué se refiere la Fiscalía con el cargo de tentativa de asesinato.

"No sé qué es lo que traman, pero si me queda claro que lo quieren desaparecer", dijo angustiada.

A través de las redes sociales la familia de Puig Bergolla denuncian el caso, con la intención de llamar la atención de medios y organizaciones internacionales que intercedan por el acusado y sea absuelto de todos los cargos.

El 12 de julio, pasadas las 11 de la mañana, oficiales del Ministerio del Interior se presentaron en casa del cubano y frente a su familia lo llevaron detenido hasta la estación de la PNR de Quivicán y de ahí terminó en la prisión de la provincia.

Pasados los días supo a través de los oficiales que a su esposo lo acusaban de desorden público y que cinco policías testificarían en su contra, alegando que este lanzó piedras contra un vehículo de la PNR.

"Lo vinculan con otro muchacho con el cual mi esposo nunca han tenido ningún vínculo, y que detuvieron por equivocación lo liberaron después de estar preso alrededor de 6 días. Al muchacho lo acusan de agredir a las patrullas junto con mi esposo y esto es incierto, ya que ese muchacho el día de los sucesos del 11 de julio no se encontraba en el municipio. ¿Cómo es posible que la mentira prevalezca tanto?", escribió Núñez en Facebook.

La joven cubana, que es madre de dos niños, denunció en agosto que los oficiales de **la policía manipulaban las pruebas y declaraciones para forzar la detención de su esposo y declararlo culpable.**

“Las mentiras continúan. Primero lo querían acusar del robo de la tienda de MLC ya que en nuestro municipio las tiendas quedaron destruidas por hechos vandálicos como suelen decir ellos, pero le quitan esa acusación porque no tenían ni videos ni fuertes evidencias como para inculparlo por ese hecho; después lo querían acusar de ser promotor o cabecilla de la manifestación”, dijo.

Maikel Puig Bergolla, de 41 años, es uno de los más de 570 cubanos que permanece detenido en cárceles de la isla por participar en las protestas del 11J en unas 60 localidades del país, según datos recopilados por la ONG Cubalex.

[El informe de Cubalex contabilizó un total de 1,130 personas detenidas](#) en todo el país, con mayor prevalencia en La Habana y Santiago de Cuba.

Ante la falta de datos oficiales que permitan conocer cómo el Gobierno cubano maneja los casos, la sociedad civil independiente se lanzó a recopilar de manera independiente datos relacionados con las detenciones, con los riesgos que supone contrastar información en la isla, en medio de la represión y la falta de garantías jurídicas.

Como mismo ocurrió con Puig Bergolla, otros acusados recibieron peticiones fiscales que se equiparan con delitos más graves como el homicidio, según el Código Penal cubano.

En tal sentido, el **Observatorio Cubano de Derechos Humanos** alertó de la situación y documentó más de una decena de casos en los que se piden entre 4 y 12 años de privación de libertad.

"De concretarse, estas serían las sanciones de cárcel más altas desde la Primavera Negra de 2003 por motivos políticos", dijo el director ejecutivo del OCDH, Alejandro González Raga.

Samuel Pupo Martínez



La Fiscalía pide 18 años de cárcel a un cubano por participar en las manifestaciones del 11J

La Fiscalía Militar acusa al cubano Samuel Pupo de haber liderado la protesta ciudadana frente a la sede provincial del Partido Comunista de Cuba en la provincia de Matanzas.

DDC

Matanzas 16 Sep 2021 - 20:01 CEST



El cubano Samuel Pupo Martínez. **ASIC/TWITTER**

El cubano Samuel Pupo Martínez, detenido desde el pasado **11 de julio** por participar en las protestas ciudadanas ocurridas en Matanzas, **podría enfrentar 18 años de cárcel** por gritar frases contra el sistema político del régimen, denunciaron activistas del Comité Ciudadanos por la Integración Racial (CIR).

"La Fiscalía Militar lo acusa de haber liderado la protesta ciudadana frente a la sede provincial del Partido Comunista de Cuba (PCC) en la provincia de Matanzas. Protestar es un derecho que él asumió con responsabilidad; una responsabilidad que va más allá del compromiso cívico y ciudadano", declaró el proyecto DiVerso del CIR [en su perfil de Facebook](#).

Oswaldo Navarro, miembro del CIR, precisó a DIARIO DE CUBA que Pupo Martínez, un emprendedor, padre de familia, **fue el que se subió en el carro de la secretaria del PCC en Matanzas**. "Muy probablemente, diría que es por eso la cantidad de años que le piden", dijo.

"Hace 62 días está ausente de su casa, del calor de su familia y de un hijo de 12 años que todos los días le pregunta a su madre: ¿Y dónde está mi padre? ¿Cuándo va a regresar?", agregó.

Según el testimonio de la esposa del manifestante, un instructor penal le comunicó que su esposo, primero conducido a la prisión Combinado Sur de [Matanzas](#), **ahora ha sido trasladado para la de Agüica, cárcel de máxima seguridad en la misma provincia**.

"La esposa está desesperada pues **el instructor penal le comunicó que lo que se le pide a Samuel es una condena de 18 años de privación de libertad**. Toda [la rabia política](#) contra él por haber gritado durante su alocución pública 'Abajo el Comunismo'", dijo Navarro.

Según el activista del CIR, **su esposa no lo ha podido ver y teme por su seguridad.**

En el marco de las protestas antigubernamentales del 11 de julio fueron arrestados cientos de cubanos a lo largo de la Isla. También líderes opositores y activistas con gran reconocimiento como es el caso de Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara, José Daniel Ferrer y Félix Navarro fueron encarcelados en esos días.

Este jueves el **Parlamento Europeo** aprobó una resolución de condena al régimen cubano por la represión a las **protestas ciudadanas del pasado 11 de julio** en más de 50 ciudades y pueblos de la Isla por un amplio margen de 426 votos a favor y 146 en contra.

El texto aprobado exige sanciones individuales contra violadores de derechos humanos en Cuba, a través de la llamada Ley Magnitsky de la UE, así como que la UE trate con carácter de urgencia la comisión conjunta del diálogo para abordar estos casos.

Danger Acosta



<https://www.nostalgiacuba.com/surgidero-y-batabano-danger-acosta-y-su-esposa-yusmely-moreno-se-encuentran-pr/>

octubre 01, 2021

Yolanda Huerga

Pareja
lleva

más de dos meses en la cárcel por intentar evitar que golpearan a su niña



La policía detiene a un manifestante antigubernamental el domingo 11 de julio de 2021 durante una protesta en La Habana. (AP Foto/Ramón Espinosa).

El matrimonio formado por Dánger Acosta Jústiz y Yusmelis Moreno González, padres de cuatro hijos, tres de ellos menores, llevan casi 80 días presos por, presuntamente, estar involucrados en las protestas de Surgidero de Batabanó en la provincia de Mayabeque, donde residen.

“Cuando llegaron los carros con guardias ‘boinas negras’ y las brigadas antimotines repartieron golpes a diestra y siniestra. Mi hermano y mi cuñada no estaban en la protesta. Ellos viven frente al parque y a su hija, una menor de edad de 17 años, que, sí estaba en la manifestación, la estaban apaleando con un bastón y le rompieron la cabeza y tuvieron que darle puntos en la herida. Ella se llama Yumisel. Cuando su madre vio que estaban pegando a la niña salió en su defensa y terminó ella agredida y arrestada al igual que mi hermano. Pero ellos lo que trataron de impedir que siguieran maltratando a la niña”, explicó a Radio Televisión Martí, Beatriz Acosta Jústiz, hermana del detenido.

El proceso de investigación penal contra la pareja acaba de cerrar y ahora esperan en prisión preventiva la petición que el fiscal hará para sus casos.

El término de la instrucción del expediente de fase preparatoria “no debe exceder de 60 días a partir de la fecha de resolución de inicio”, conceptúa la ley de procedimiento penal.

Acosta y Moreno fueron detenidos en el parque de su localidad el 12 de julio, implicados en las manifestaciones que, en ese municipio, se extendieron hasta esa jornada.

Yusmelis Moreno está recluida en la Prisión de Mujeres de Occidente y su esposo en la de Quivicán. Ambos están acusados de “atentado”.

“No hemos podido verlos por las medidas sanitarias por la COVID-19 pero sí he hablado con él por teléfono, dice que está injustamente ahí”, lamentó Beatriz que añadió que ahora los familiares de la pareja han tenido que hacerse cargo de los muchachos.

Según el Centro de Asesoramiento Legal Cubalex, aún quedan en detención al menos 533 cubanos de 1.078 aprehendidos a raíz del estallido social del 11 de julio.

NOTICIAS DE CUBA

Matrimonio cubano arrestado el 11J cumplirá dos meses sin ver a sus hijos

La pareja no participó en las protestas, pero fueron encarcelados por intentar defender a sus hijos de la policía



By
[Periódico Cubano](#)

Published on 23 septiembre, 2021



Los padres intentaron que los jóvenes regresaran a la casa, pues tenían miedo de la policía. (Collage: Maria Alina Lorenzo-Facebook)

11/15/21, 6:15 PM Matrimonio cubano arrestado el 11J cumplirá dos meses sin ver a sus hijos

Un matrimonio cubano que fue arrestado durante las manifestaciones del llamado 11J lleva dos meses sin poder ver a sus hijos, esto pese a que ellos no participaron en las protestas sociales.

De acuerdo con la denuncia que circula en redes sociales, Danger Acosta y su esposa Yasmely Moreno, de 43 y 42 años, respectivamente, son residentes en el Surgidero de Batabanó, Mayabeque, y fueron detenidos de manera violenta por las autoridades luego de intentar defender a sus hijos, quienes se sumaron al histórico estallido social que sacudió al país en julio.

La publicación asegura que los menores estaban siendo agredidos por agentes de la policía, por lo que la pareja se interpuso y trató de evitar que fueran llevados arbitrariamente.

“Ambos fueron golpeados y detenidos cuando intervinieron en defensa de sus hijos adolescentes menores de edad, que estaban siendo golpeados por las brigadas antimotines que llegaron a disolver la manifestación pacífica. A su hija de 17 años le rompieron la cabeza”, contó María Alina Lorenzo.

Poco antes del incidente, los padres acudieron al parque de la localidad para convencer a sus hijos de regresar a casa, pues sospechaban que las autoridades comenzarían a reprimir a la multitud en cualquier momento.

El menor de sus hijos tiene solamente seis años de edad, pero al igual que sus hermanos quedó desamparado luego del arresto de sus padres.

La mujer fue enviada a la Prisión de Mujeres de Occidente (El Guatao) bajo medida cautelar de prisión provisional, mientras el hombre fue trasladado a la cárcel de Quivicán. Ambos se encuentran encerrados junto a activistas miembros del Movimiento Opositores por una Nueva República (MONR).

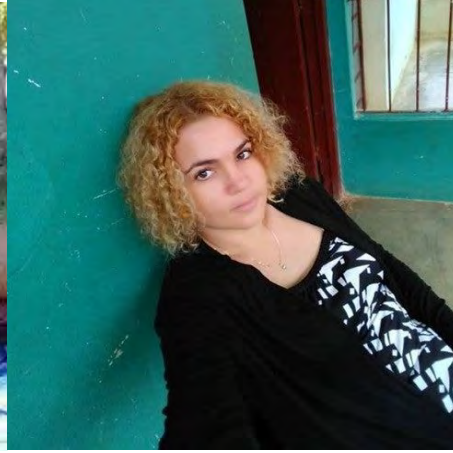
“El gobierno cubano ha dejado a 4 niños desamparados, la menor tiene 6 años. ¡Exigimos su libertad inmediata sin cargos!”, concluyó la publicación de Facebook.

11/15/21, 6:15 PM Matrimonio cubano arrestado el 11J cumplirá dos meses sin ver a sus hijos

Al igual que esta, varias familias permanecen separadas desde hace meses debido a las detenciones injustificadas, como es el caso de la familia de Bárbara Farrat, cuyo hijo Jonathan Torres Farrat **continúa encerrado por presuntamente haber participado en las protestas de julio.**

La mujer denunció en fecha reciente que el joven, de 17 años, **sufre otitis** y está sin acceso a atención médica.

Angelica Garrido Rodriguez and Maria Cristina Garrido Rodriguez



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María Cristina Garrido y Angélica Garrido Rodríguez Fueron detenidas 10 de la ma

August 5, 2021

26

María Cristina Garrido y Angélica Garrido Rodríguez

Fueron detenidas 10 de la mañana el día 12J en Quivicán provincia de Mayabeque por protestar en la manifestación el día 11J

Fueron arrestadas violentamente por dos patrulleros donde iban 6 policías uniformados. Fue tan brutal el arresto que Angélica se desmayó en tres ocasiones, los policías no prestaron atención y las trasladaron a la estación de la PNR de dicho pueblo, al llegar al lugar María Cristina fue golpeada por un policía uniformado.

Sobre las dos de la tarde fueron trasladadas para la San José de las Lajas hacía un término de investigación, de ahí trasladaron a María Cristina hacía un lugar llamado Prisión de Sida ubicado en el mismo pueblo de San José de las Lajas. En ese lugar María Cristina fue golpeada dos veces por una guardia uniformada. Según el testimonio de María la mujer la golpeada sin sentimientos a tal punto que María se orino por dos veces, después de terminar las golpizas que les fueron dadas la tiraron para una celda de tortura donde no se podía ni sentar donde le provocó inmensos dolores de cabeza. Aun hoy día 2 de agosto María Cristina y su Hermana Angélica están encerradas acusadas de desorden público, resistencia propagación de epidemia, atentado, y de organizadoras de la manifestación. No existen pruebas contra ellas. A los 18 días de estar detenida María Cristina le fue dada la oportunidad a su esposo de visitarla después de haber insistido en varias ocasiones.

Hoy María Cristina y Angelica están juntas en el técnico de San José de las Lajas. María Cristina es madre de dos niños jimaguas de 11 años de edad una hembra y un varón, y Angélica madre también de dos niños, uno de 15 años y el otro de 13 años, menores que necesitan del cuidado de su mamá.

Las autoridades cubanas, incluyendo el sistema judicial han venido demostrando durante los 62 años de revolución la misantropía del régimen, pero de una forma sutil y enmascarada, después de las manifestaciones del día 11 de julio, la crueldad despiadada contra la población sin importar raza, color, sexo o edad se ha duplicado abiertamente, demostrando al mundo la esencia criminal del régimen, como el caso de María y Angelica y peores existen hoy cientos de víctimas inocentes de la crueldad del castrocomunismo y solo por salir a exigir los derechos que por condición humana les corresponde. Dirección María Cristina: AVE 23 #1618- E/ calle 16 y calle 18- Quivicán- Mayabeque TI 58832168. CI 79122403214.

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REPRESIÓN

Diez y 15 años de prisión pide el régimen cubano para dos hermanas que se manifestaron el 11J

El esposo de una de ellas, la activista María Cristina Garrido, denuncia que está sometida a torturas en la prisión del Guatao de La Habana.

DDC

La Habana 27 Oct 2021 - 15:10 CEST



María Cristina y Angélica Garrido Rodríguez, presas tras el 11J. @ADELTHB/TWITTER

El régimen cubano ha emitido una **petición fiscal para las hermanas Angélica y María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez** que establece condenas de diez y 15 años, respectivamente, por haber participado en las **protestas del 11 de julio** en Quivicán, provincia de **Mayabeque**. Ambas mujeres están acusadas de los "delitos de desórdenes públicos, resistencia, atentado y propagación de epidemias".

"La abogada nos informó que llegó la petición fiscal. Le piden 15 años a María Cristina y diez años a mi cuñada Angélica. **Es una injusticia lo que están haciendo con ellas dos, y con todos los manifestantes del 11 de julio**", declaró Michel Valladares Cala, esposo de la activista de derechos humanos María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez, en un [video compartido](#) por la Fundación Nacional Cubano Americana.

"Mi esposa fue torturada, golpeada, en la que le dicen la prisión del Sida, en San José de las Lajas. Allí **estuvo 14 días viviendo bajo tortura por parte de oficiales militares de ese lugar**. La tenían en un calabozo donde no había agua ni había luz, donde no se podía acostar, donde no se podía sentar, todo cochino", denunció.

"A mi esposa María Cristina **la obligaban a gritar Viva Fidel**. Cada vez que lo hacían, al ella resistirse, la golpeaban con bastones, a tal punto que se orinó dos veces", dijo Valladares, quien recordó que su esposa fue detenida el pasado 12 de julio sobre las 10:00AM.

"En estos momentos se encuentra en la prisión del Guatao, del municipio La Lisa. **También está en celda de castigo donde la están torturando**. Está sin sábanas, ni colchón. Le negaron visita, le negaron llamada telefónica, le negaron la salida de cartas para sus familiares y sus hijos", dijo Valladares.

"Hoy estoy con menos fuerzas que nunca, pero con más firmeza que nunca. Desde el día 13 de agosto no he visto a mi esposa, ella no ha visto a sus hijos. Tampoco su hermana ha

podido ver a su esposo, ni a sus hijos, ni a su madre. **La única comunicación que tenemos son las cartas y llamadas telefónicas y eso también se lo están negando en estos momentos, otra tortura más**, pero vamos a seguir hacia adelante", manifestó.

Según el testimonio de Valladares, "su esposa está firme, no se va a doblegar ante un régimen asesino y dictador" y "su hija sufre, llora cada noche ante una carta de la madre".

El martes, José Miguel Vivanco, el director para las Américas de Human Rights Watch, se hizo eco de las peticiones fiscales para las hermanas [a través de Twitter](#) y exigió su liberación.

Francisco Navarro Rodriguez



Translating Cuba

English Translations of Cubans Writing From the Island

Felix Navarro Remains on a Hunger Strike in Prison, Bishop of Matanzas Confirms



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Félix Navarro, former prisoner of the Black Spring, before his latest arrest. (14ymedio)



14ymedio, Havana, 12 September 2021 — [Félix Navarro](#), a member of the Cuban opposition, “is very thin” and weighs about 60 kilograms (132 pounds) after going on a hunger strike in jail for almost three weeks, said the Bishop of Matanzas, Monsignor Manuel Hilario de Céspedes.

The Bishop visited the [former prisoner of the Black Spring](#) in the Combinado del Sur de Matanzas prison, according to Dagoberto Valdes, director of the Center for Coexistence Studies, reported on his social networks.

“Félix told him that he would stay like this [on hunger strike] until the charges were dropped,” Valdés said.

Navarro, who is the president of the Pedro Luis Boitel Abraham Democracy Party and a member of the Executive Secretariat of the [Democratic Action Unity Table \(Muad\)](#), was arrested along with other opponents in [the heat of the demonstrations on July 11](#).

Accused of the alleged crimes of “attack and public disorder,” two weeks after his arrest, his family denounced that the opponent had been admitted to and held incommunicado at the Matanzas Military Hospital after being diagnosed with covid-19.

Activist Saily Navarro Álvarez, daughter of the opponent, clarified last week in an audio broadcast by Ángel Moya — also a member of the Black Spring Group of 75 — that on August 17 her father informed the family that if he was not released before 23 August, then from that day on “he would be on a hunger strike.”

Since that day, the relatives have not been able to communicate with him further, but the daughter denounced “the uncertainty and anguish of not knowing for sure how he is” with regards to his health and asked for help to make visible the situation of danger that her father is experiencing.

Dozens of opponents, activists and members of civil society have expressed their support for the opponent and demanded his freedom, including the leader of the Ladies in White, Berta Soler, who joined a fast of other dissidents on Thursday to protest against the situation of Navarro, as well as that of [José Daniel Ferrer](#) and other detainees from the massive protests in July.

“We want them free and healthy. Freedom now,” said the Lady in White, who also detailed that the first to show solidarity with a fast, in concrete support of Félix Navarro, was Caridad Burunate. “The day after her initiative we are in solidarity with her,” said Soler.

In a statement, Muad [noted](#) that other members of the Pedro Luis Boitel Abraham Democracy Party were arbitrarily arrested, including: Francisco Rangel, Armando Abascal, Lázaro Díaz Sánchez (released on July 15) and Leylandis Puentes Vargas, who did not participate in the demonstrations. of July 11 but that he was arrested two days later.

The organization also [denounced](#) that Navarro “is a 68-year-old man, with a delicate state of health, among other reasons, due to the difficult conditions of the political prison that he had

to face in the past and the constant abuses of the Cuban authorities against him.”

According to the [Cubalex](#) legal advice center, [the list of detainees](#) in the protests reached 949 people from July 11 to date, of whom 437 protesters are still in jail.

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Enmanuel Robles Perez and Mailene Noguera Santiesteban



<https://www.hrw.org/video-photos/interactive/2021/10/19/case-descriptions-protestors-detained-cuban-government-july>

NOTICIAS DE CUBA

Cubalex pide visibilizar el caso de una madre y activista detenida por el 11J

Mailene Noguera enfrenta acusaciones de tres delitos



By

[Periódico Cubano](#)

Published on 12 septiembre, 2021



Activista Mailene Noguera está detenida por el 11J (Collage: Mailene Noguera – Facebook)

11/15/21, 6:47 PM Cubalex pide visibilizar el caso de una madre y activista detenida por el 11J

Cubalex, organización sin fines de lucro que defiende los derechos humanos, expuso en redes sociales el caso de una activista y madre cubana detenida por participar en las protestas masivas contra la continuidad del castrismo, el pasado 11 de julio.

En Facebook, la organización dirigida por Laritza Diversent, informó que Mailene Noguera Santiesteban, vocera del Movimiento Opositores por una Nueva República (MONR) en la provincia de Mayabeque, fue sacada a la fuerza de su casa en horas de la madrugada del 13 de julio.

Las fuerzas represoras del régimen la movilizaron a la estación de la Policía Nacional Revolucionaria (PNR) de Batabanó y como fue incomunicada, su situación se consideró como una desaparición forzada.

Cubalex agrega en la publicación que Noguera Santiesteban también fue llevada a la Dirección de Inteligencia de San José y ahora se encuentra en la prisión de mujeres del Guatao, en La Habana.

El régimen mantiene a la activista en prisión provisional por los supuestos delitos de “desacato”, “propagación de epidemia” y “desórdenes públicos”.

Noguera Santiesteban es madre de un niño que acaba de cumplir nueve años y de una niña de 14 años.

La opositora es parte de las cientos de personas que aún permanecen en las unidades policiales o cárceles del régimen por exigir pacíficamente un cambio en el sistema político de la Isla.

La organización sin fines de lucro ha realizado varias publicaciones sobre personas detenidas para que se viralicen y se visibilicen estos casos a nivel internacional. También activó una planilla para recibir datos de personas detenidas por el 11J y exponer su situación en redes sociales.

<https://www.periodicocubano.com/cubalex-pide-visibilizar-el-caso-de-una-madre-y-activista-detenido-por-el-11j/>

11/15/21, 6:47 PM Cubalex pide visibilizar el caso de una madre y activista detenida por el 11J

Según los registros de Cubalex, unas 1.020 personas fueron detenidas en el marco del estallido social, hasta el 9 de septiembre permanecían en prisión 505 y 418 habían sido excarceladas.

Prisoners Defenders (PD), en su último reportó mensual, habló de [más de 5.000 personas detenidas](#) en diferentes puntos de la Isla y más de la mitad ahora se encuentra en libertad.

Los detenidos son víctimas de procesos judiciales sumarios, controlados por la Seguridad del Estado, que no permite la defensa efectiva y además tiene como testigos a policías del régimen.

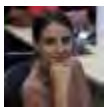
“En el 100% de los casos los fiscales de forma explícita penalizan la libertad de expresión de forma flagrante, impresentable, deleznable, pero, sobre todo, violatoria de toda legislación, incluso la cubana”, dice el informe de PD que cada mes actualiza la situación de los presos políticos en la Isla.

Yeremin Salcine Janes



Denuncian ante la ONU arresto violento de joven Yeremin Salcine el 11J

Yeremin Salcine Jane fue detenido violentamente mientras se manifestada en la provincia Artemisa el pasado 11 de julio



Por [Karla Pérez](#) | 01 Oct 2021 - 7:58 am

El abogado cubano Sergio Osmín Fernández Palacios presentó una **denuncia ante el Grupo de Trabajo sobre Detenciones Arbitrarias de Naciones Unidas sobre el caso del joven Yeremin Salcine Jane, arrestado violentamente** el pasado 11 de julio durante las manifestaciones populares en la Isla.

Según [difundió](#) la plataforma Inteligencia Ciudadana, Salcine Jane se estaba manifestando pacíficamente junto a otros jóvenes en las afueras de la estación policial de la provincia Artemisa y llegó un camión con agentes

<https://adncuba.com/noticias-de-cuba/derechos-humanos/denuncian-ante-onu-arresto-de-joven-cubano>

conocidos como 'Boinas Negras', quienes se lanzaron con inaudita violencia contra los manifestantes.

Él fue brutalmente golpeado, lo que le ocasionó una lesión con brote de sangre en su cabeza.

Salcine Jane fue conducido hacia un calabozo de la estación policial de Artemisa, donde agentes uniformados continuaron dándole golpes. De ese centro **fue conducido en un camión-jaula -donde también recibió maltrato físico-** hacia la Unidad de la División de Investigación Criminal y Operaciones de esa provincia.

Posteriormente fue trasladado a la prisión de máxima seguridad del municipio Guanajay, bajo la medida cautelar de prisión provisional, hasta la celebración del juicio.

Las autoridades del régimen **lo acusan del supuesto delito de 'desorden público'**, según el Expediente de Fase Preparatoria n° 514, a cargo del Instructor llamado Alain de la Unidad de DIVICO de Artemisa.

El 18 de julio de 2021 su madre contrató los servicios jurídicos del abogado Sainz Marcel Linares Rodríguez, del Bufete Colectivo de Artemisa bajo la dirección de la licenciada Bárbara T. González Rodríguez.

La plataforma Inteligencia Ciudadana denunció que el proceso penal en fase preparatoria contra Salcine Jane "está signado por características inquisitoriales en virtud de la retrógrada Ley de Procedimiento Penal de Cuba. **Estuvo en régimen de incomunicación total durante alrededor de diez días contados a partir de su detención** cuando pudo contactar, persona-persona, a su esposa. Su contacto con la representación letrada contratada fue días después".

De acuerdo con el abogado Fernández Palacios, el proceso penal da cuenta de la inobservancia de varios derechos consagrados en la Declaración Universal sobre Derechos Humanos, el incumplimiento de las Garantías Judiciales del Proceso Penal establecidas en el art. 95), incisos b) y h) de la Constitución de la República y del irrespeto hacia varias de "Las Reglas Mínimas de las Naciones Unidas para el Tratamiento de los Reclusos (Reglas Nelson Mandela)."

El grupo de trabajo de Naciones Unidas, de conformidad con su protocolo, pasará con inmediatez la denuncia al gobierno cubano, vía diplomática, iniciándose el procedimiento al efecto.

El 11 de julio de 2021 miles de cubanos salieron a las calles en todas las provincias de la Isla a pedir la renuncia del gobernante Miguel Díaz-Canel.

La ONG Cubalex registra hasta la fecha más de 1000 personas detenidas a raíz de las protestas populares.

"El 11J me abrió los ojos, hoy sé de lo que son capaces"

"Llegué a sentir más impotencia que miedo. Tuve que observar cómo le daban por igual a mujeres, ancianos, adolescentes y no podía ayudarlos"

CLAUDIA PADRÓN CUETO MARTES, 26 DE OCTUBRE, 2021 8:00 AM en DESTACADOS

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CIUDAD DE MÉXICO.- Esta podría ser solo la historia de Yeremin Salcine, un joven que se manifestó el 11 de julio en Artemisa y que hoy podría pasar los próximos 14 años en la cárcel. Yeremin permanece en la prisión de Guanajay, mientras espera el juicio. Ha estado enfermo y sin atención médica. Esta, sin embargo, es también la historia de Irma, su novia. Una mujer que salió ese día a manifestarse, creyendo que vivía en un país seguro donde no atacarían a personas pacíficas que pedían alimentos. Luego supo que estaba equivocada. Irma hoy no está presa, probablemente, porque logró huir.

Irma de la Caridad Rabelo estaba en la calle con Yeremin el 11 de julio cuando escuchó que la gente estaba manifestándose en San Antonio de los Baños. En sus 38 años nunca había visto manifestaciones en Cuba, así que dudó si era real. Irma encendió los datos de su teléfono [y vio los videos](#).

Como un efecto dominó la chispa de San Antonio llegó a otras ciudades de Cuba, Artemisa entre ellas. Irma y Yeremin podían haber elegido regresar a casa cuando vieron las multitudes a su alrededor gritando "abajo la dictadura" y exigiendo electricidad, comida, medicamentos. Sin embargo, prefirieron quedarse.



Irma y Yeremin. Foto cortesía

Las imágenes de ese día están en su mente como un rompecabezas roto. Si tuviera que elegir por dónde empezar a armarlo lo haría con una escena donde la gente estaba alegre, se abrazaban, lloraban, gritaban. Lo recuerda como algo muy emocionante y pacífico hasta que llegó un camión lleno

de policías. De él bajaron decenas de oficiales vestidos de civil, armados y con botas, Irma, parada muy cerca, escuchó cuando el líder les dijo: "ya saben lo que tienen que hacer". La reacción de las personas fue unirse y no retroceder.

"Cuando los oficiales vieron que los superábamos ampliamente en cantidad y estábamos firmes decidieron subirse al camión, sólo que antes cargaron con uno de los manifestantes", recuerda Irma.

Con los agentes dentro, el chofer del camión amagó con arrancar e ir contra algunos que estaban al frente. "Pásele por arriba" le gritaban los oficiales para animarlo. El vehículo avanzó unos metros y se llevó consigo una bicicleta que estaba en la calle.

"En ese momento, imagino que guiados por la adrenalina, Yeremin y otros dos muchachos intentaron subir al camión para evitar que siguiera avanzando".

En el video puede verse cómo él, con un pantalón azul, saltó y se aferró a la puerta derecha del vehículo, lo golpeó par de veces con la mano y se tiró a la calle. Desde la parte de atrás del camión lanzaron, o se cayó, el muchacho que habían detenido. Nadie salió herido.

El horror

"La gente corría en todas direcciones intentando escapar de los boinas negras. Ellos daban sin sentimiento. Partieron boca, nariz, brazos. A todo el que agarraron le dieron golpes, por la cabeza, la costilla, el abdomen. Eran unas bestias cazándonos".

Sobre las 6:00 p.m. aproximadamente un camión antimotines llegó a la manifestación y de inmediato los grupos de élite comenzaron a capturar y golpear a la ciudadanía. Irma sintió tanto miedo cuando vio la violencia que no logró moverse hasta que una desconocida la tomó por el brazo y la haló. Entonces reaccionó y comenzó a correr. A partir de ahí no vio más a su pareja.

"Unas personas nos abrieron su casa a varias mujeres que huíamos y nos dieron refugio sin conocernos. Gracias a ellos no me atraparon y no estoy presa". Irma, muy nerviosa, se quedó parada cerca de la ventana de la sala. Desde allí puedo ver el horror que vivían los que no encontraron refugio.

"Llegué a sentir más impotencia que miedo. Tuve que observar cómo le daban por igual a mujeres, ancianos, adolescentes y no podía ayudarlos. Me sentía culpable de estar a salvo y ellos no. Nunca pensé que eso era posible en mi país".

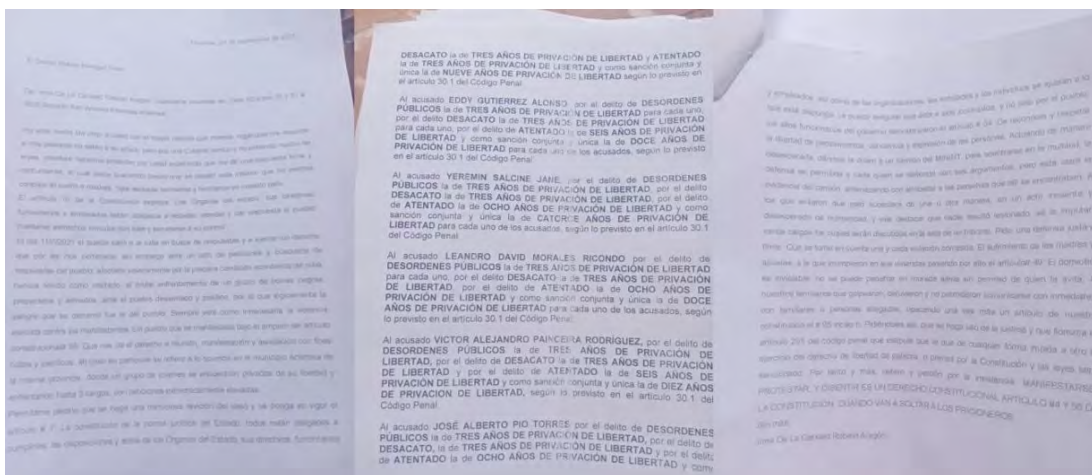
En la vivienda contigua, los agentes golpearon con un bastón la cabeza de un anciano que se interpuso cuando entraron a su casa para sacar a su hijo. Ella fue testigo, como también escuchó los gritos de una muchacha que dos militares esposaron y tomaron por el cuello. "Era casi una niña, no pasaba de 14 años. Los oficiales parecían criminales rompiendo los teléfonos para que no quedara prueba de lo que hacían y machacando a la gente. Ese infierno era lo que significaba la orden estaba dada".

A diferencia de ella, Yerebin no pudo ocultarse y fue detenido ese 11 de julio por tres avispas negras que lo golpearon hasta casi desmayarlo. Diez días después, a Irma le permitieron ir a verlo al centro de detención, aún no había cicatrizado la herida de su cráneo, pero sí había desaparecido la hinchazón y los hematomas de la paliza.

“Me contó que lo agredieron por todas partes, que empezaba uno a darle y cuando se cansaba venía el otro; y él tirado en el piso sin poder defenderse”. La ropa que llevaba Salcine ese día no ha sido entregada a su familia. Su pareja intuye que es para ocultar la sangre y las huellas de la violencia.

A inicios de septiembre Yeremin fue trasladado a la prisión de Guanajay, Artemisa, y a pesar de no tener antecedentes fue ubicado inicialmente en el mismo destacamento que reclusos condenados por homicidio y crímenes violentos. Un mes después le notificaron que la fiscalía pide una sanción conjunta de 14 años por los delitos de atentado, desacato y desorden público. Yeremin tiene 31 años, teme salir de la cárcel con 45.

Irma, impulsada por el mismo temor, ha contactado con abogados independientes en busca de asesoría para él y escribió una carta al presidente del Tribunal Supremo, señalando la contradicción en sus declaraciones y la realidad. Rubén Remigio dijo después de las protestas en conferencia de prensa que manifestarse no es delito, pero más de mil personas fueron detenidas en Cuba por ejercer ese derecho.



Cortesía

Pese a que la amenazaron con detenerla por haber estado en la manifestación, ella ha decidido no callar, ni dejar a su pareja solo.

“Sabía que pasaban cosas mal porque las veía, pero jamás pensé que harían lo que vi el 11 de julio. Éramos un pueblo desarmado, pidiendo libertad, comida, juguetes para nuestros hijos y nos agredieron.

Yo me sentía segura en Cuba. Sentía que era un lugar seguro para que mi hijo creciera; pero ya vi que no lo es si sales a reclamar tus derechos. El 11 de julio nos abrió los ojos a muchos. Ahora veo lo que son capaces de hacer por mantener su poder y lo que están dispuestos a hacernos”.

Michael Gerardo Carey Abadin



Politics

Canadian held in 'horrific' Cuban prison being denied consular visits

Human Rights Watch, family say Canada not doing enough to help young man accused after July 11 protests

[Evan Dyer](#) · CBC News · Posted: Oct 23, 2021 4:00 AM ET | Last Updated: October 23



Michael Carey Abadin and his mother Yvis Abadin at home in Old Havana, Cuba. (Yvis Abadin)

[comments](#)

Yvis Abadin says it was on July 12 — the day after unprecedented anti-government demonstrations exploded across Cuba — that her 19-year-old son Michael Carey Abadin was taken.

There were still scattered acts of protest popping up around their neighbourhood in Old Havana, where police and pro-government vigilantes called Rapid Response Brigades had a heavy presence.

"Michael went down to the street and sat on the sidewalk talking with a friend," Yvis Abadin told CBC News. "Some people from another building about half a block away threw some rocks and broke the windshield of a police car.

"An hour later, some big men in civilian clothes with bats came by and detained Michael.

"There are many witnesses who saw that my son was just sitting there. They're holding my son in prison unjustly."

- [How Canadian tourism sustains Cuba's army and one-party state](#)
- [Trudeau reverses course, condemns violent Cuban crackdown](#)
- [Cuba curbs social media access in wake of anti-government protests, watchdog says](#)

Michael Carey Abadin, who holds Canadian citizenship and was planning to begin university in Canada, was one of approximately 3,000 people arrested during or after the protests against Cuba's one-party rule.

'Horrific' conditions

The more than 500 Cubans imprisoned in connection with the protests are experiencing "horrific" conditions, said Juan Pappier of Human Rights Watch, whose organization has spoken with 130 people arrested on July 11 and 12.

"The cells are overcrowded," he told CBC. "They have very little food. They don't have access to water for many hours. The conditions are so bad that many of them told us that they lost track

of time. They didn't know what day it was or what time of day."

[A Human Rights Watch report](#) says detainees have been "forced to squat naked, apparently deliberately deprived of sleep, brutally beaten, and held in cells without natural light."



Police detain an anti-government demonstrator during a protest in Havana, Cuba, Sunday July 11, 2021. Hundreds of demonstrators went out to the streets in several cities in Cuba to protest against ongoing food shortages and high prices of foodstuffs, amid a new coronavirus crisis. (Ramon Espinosa/AP)

"During these detentions, many of the prisoners are subjected to repeated interrogations where they are forced to confess to crimes they haven't committed, or to identify people who are presumably responsible for organizing the demonstrations," Pappier told CBC.

The report also says prisoners are woken up in the night and ordered to shout political slogans such as "Viva Fidel!" Those who don't are sent to tiny punishment cells.

Branded a 'worm'

Yvis Abadin said that on the first day of her son's journey through the Cuban prison system, he was taken to a police barracks called "punto 30" where police officers accused him of being a "gusano" (worm) or counter-revolutionary. He was then taken to a "centre of operations" on Picota Street, she said, and after three weeks was transferred to the Jovenes de Occidente prison in the Havana suburb of El Guatao, where he remains.

That was where he met fellow detainee Rolando Remedios, who was arrested on 11 July. An Agence France-Presse news photograph of Remedios being choked and forced into a police car by a government vigilante was published around the world and became an iconic image of the day.



Rolando Remedios is arrested during a demonstration against the government of Cuban President Miguel Diaz-Canel in Havana, on July 11, 2021. (Yamil Lage/AFP via Getty Images)

Remedios, a 25-year-old medical sciences student, said he had been trying to reach the protest on Havana's waterfront boulevard when he was intercepted by police.

"The first day was terrible," he told CBC. "We were taken to that prison, and the way they welcomed us was brutal. I was lucky because they took me to a punishment cell, they booked

me, they listed me as a counter-revolutionary. So you get a different treatment normally, like torture.

"But for some reason I was taken back, I was quickly taken to a normal cell. Those who remained in the yard suffered terrible beatings."

After a stay in Jovenes de Cotorro prison, Remedios said he was moved to Jovenes de Occidente, where Canadian Michael Carey Abadin was working as a "pasillero" — an inmate whose job it is to clean hallways and cells, distribute water and carry out other chores. That brought Carey Abadin into contact with other political detainees held in isolation.

Remedios said he "fondly" recalls the young prisoner whose nickname was 'Canada'.

"He's a caring person," Remedios told CBC. "If we called him, he would go quickly to our cell and ask us what we needed."

Remedios said Carey Abadin seemed to be holding up and was healthy. Since then, however, his plight has worsened.

Prison pandemic

Throughout July and August, COVID-19 was running rampant through Cuban prisons and Michael Carey Abadin was soon infected.

"They gave him practically no treatment," said his mother. "Finally, they took him to see a doctor and gave him interferon." [Interferon has been shown to be ineffective as a treatment for COVID-19.](#)

"After five days they brought him back to the prison, and then he got hepatitis," she said. "And then from hepatitis, he got herpes."

HSV-1 (non-genital) herpes is often transmitted through contact with other individuals' cold sores or saliva. It's common in Cuban prisons.





A young Michael Carey Abadin in Ottawa. (Yvis Abadin)

Yvis Abadin said she was finally able to see her son on October 19 after nearly three months without an in-person visit.

"When I entered the visitors' room, Michael was about three meters away, but I didn't recognize my son until I got closer ..." she said.

She described him as emaciated, with yellow skin pockmarked with lesions. "He didn't give me a kiss or a hug, like he always does," she said. "He was unfocused. It was evident that he's in shock, he's traumatized."

No consular visits

Article 36 of the Vienna Convention on Consular Relations, to which both Canada and Cuba are signatories, guarantees Michael Carey Abadin the right to Canadian consular visits. But according to both Yvis Abadin and the Canadian government, Cuban authorities have not granted him that right.

Yvis Abadin said that a Canadian embassy official told her that because Michael is also a citizen of Cuba, Cuban authorities have denied the embassy the right to intercede.

When CBC News asked Global Affairs (GAC) about that situation, the department responded that it "is aware of a Canadian individual detained in Cuba. Consular officials are in communication with their family and local authorities. Due to privacy considerations, no further information can be disclosed."



Michael Carey Abadin with his mother Yvis in Cuba before his arrest. (Yvis Abadin)

When subsequently informed that CBC News was aware that consular visits were being denied, a GAC spokesperson said that "Canadian officials remain engaged with Cuban officials and continue to seek consular access to the individual."

Ailen Carbonari of the Cuban Embassy in Ottawa told CBC News that "for the moment, I don't have any answer to give you" about the case.

This week, a man in the Artemisa province [was sentenced ten years](#) for breaking a portrait of Fidel Castro on July 11.

Human Rights Watch's Pappier said that prosecutors are demanding decade-long sentences for allegedly damaging government property during the protests. Yvis Abadin said she has been warned to expect her son to spend between three and five years behind bars.

"I think the Canadian government has to protect my son as a citizen. And I don't think they're doing enough for Michael. They could be doing more," she said.

Canada has leverage

"They have a right under international law to be able to see him," Pappier told CBC. "I think the response needs to be more forceful. It needs to be public, it needs to be vocal and outspoken."

As Cuba's top source country for international tourism — the mainstay of the island's economy — Canada has considerable leverage.

But many Cuban-Canadians are wary of the Trudeau government given the [decades-long personal relationship](#) between the Trudeau family and the Castros, as well as Prime Minister Justin Trudeau's [past expressions of admiration for former Cuban dictator Fidel Castro](#).

Pappier said the Cuban regime also views the Canadian government as unlikely to pressure it.

"Historically, the Cuban government sees Canada as a government that is not willing to speak up on human rights violations in Cuba," he said.





Felix Blanco, who grew up around the tourist city of Varadero, Cuba, attends a protest on Montreal's Ste-Catherine St. on July 24, 2021. (Evan Dyer)

There has been movement in recent months, though. The Trudeau government's first response to pro-democracy protests in July was tepid and downplayed calls for an end to dictatorship. But in the wake of protests by Cuban-Canadians, the government [came out somewhat more strongly](#) against the Communist Party's violent crackdown on free expression.

"More public statements of this kind could help in this case as well as many others," said Pappier.

Risking all to speak out

Rolando Remedios is speaking up even though he knows it could send him straight back to prison.

He's currently out on parole, with charges of sabotage, public disorder and propagation of disease hanging over his head. (The government has charged protesters with violating COVID restrictions. Government supporters who assembled the following day were not charged.)

Knowing that Michael Carey Abadin remains in prison, he said, "breaks my heart, because the conditions are terrible. I'm sure that people that live in developed countries, that have humane prison systems, can't fathom what it's like to be a prisoner here, even more a political one, because those can suffer way more.

"That's why I'm here giving you this interview, even though I could go back to prison as a result of it. Because he doesn't deserve to be there."

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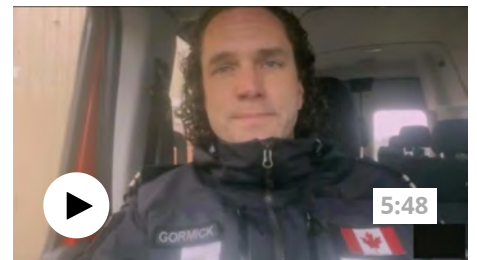
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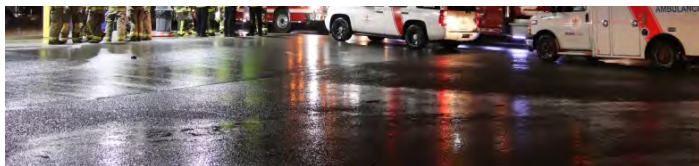
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Entire city of Merritt ordered to evacuate after flooding of wastewater treatment plant

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Yoandris Gutierrez Vargas



https://marcmassferrer.typepad.com/uncommon_sense/2011/07/cuba-independent-journalist-yoandris-guti%C3%A9rez-vargas-arrested-detained.html

Cuba

octubre 17, 2021

Yolanda Huerga

Opositor encarcelado con criminales violentos tras participar en la marcha del 11 de julio



Yoandris Gutiérrez Vargas.

El opositor Yoandris Gutiérrez Vargas está recuperándose en el hospital de la prisión de las Mangas de Bayamo luego de abandonar una huelga de hambre que mantuvo por una semana, según comunicó él mismo en una llamada telefónica al periodista independiente Geiler Flores Fonseca.

Gutiérrez Vargas, miembro de la organización independiente Impacto Juvenil Republicano, explicó en su conversación que escogió el ayuno voluntario como protesta por su injusto encierro y por los malos tratos que recibe de las autoridades carcelarias que le prohíben las visitas familiares y el pabellón conyugal y le restringen el uso del teléfono.

“Ya está mejor, pero estuvo muy mal. Tuvieron que ponerle sueros”, dijo a nuestra redacción su tía Sonia Echavarría.

Yolanda Huerga tiene el reporte

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1:44 🔊 ⚙️

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“El estuvo plantado, de no comer, por las cosas que pasa allí y porque de lo que lo acusan es incierto: de “atentado”. El salió a la Marcha como los demás. Lo cogieron cinco hombres con palos y lo tiraron al bordillo de la calle, por donde corre el agua sucia. Vino a la casa todo golpeado”.

El activista, detenido el 13 de julio, está bajo un régimen de mayor severidad, aislado en una celda, al menos hasta que se le juzgue por “atentado”, delito del que se le acusa tras su participación en las protestas del 11 de julio en Bayamo, la capital de la provincia Granma.

“Ese día vinieron y se lo llevaron, primero para la cárcel del municipio Yara, a unos 35 kilómetros de aquí. Luego lo trajeron para la de las Mangas, donde está actualmente”.

“Su celda es estrecha como de un metro de ancho, en la cuarta planta donde están las personas que han cometido crímenes graves. Yo pregunté a los jefes y me dijeron que está ahí porque es opositor”, aseguró Echevarría.

Hasta el momento Gutiérrez Vargas no sabe a que condena se enfrenta, pues todavía no le han entregado ni a él ni a su abogado, la petición fiscal.

Hartos de la falta de libertades y de la aguda crisis económica, miles de bayameses se manifestaron el 11 de julio al grito de “Patria y Vida”, “tenemos hambre” y “abajo la dictadura”, en un desfile que “se inició en La Rotonda del Reparto Ciro Redondo, continuó por la Avenida de los Mártires hasta la Avenida Francisco Vicente Aguilera y desembocó en una de las principales arterias, la calle Martí, hasta el Retablo de los Héroes”, relató Geiler Fonseca Flores quien asistió a la demostración pero no fue arrestado.

En Bayamo, también está en prisión preventiva por su participación en las históricas manifestaciones, Misael Espinosa Puebla, integrante de la Unión Patriótica de Cuba.



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noviembre 15, 2021

Michel Suárez

La UE pide a Cuba garantizar la libertad de expresión y prensa tras incidente con periodistas de EFE



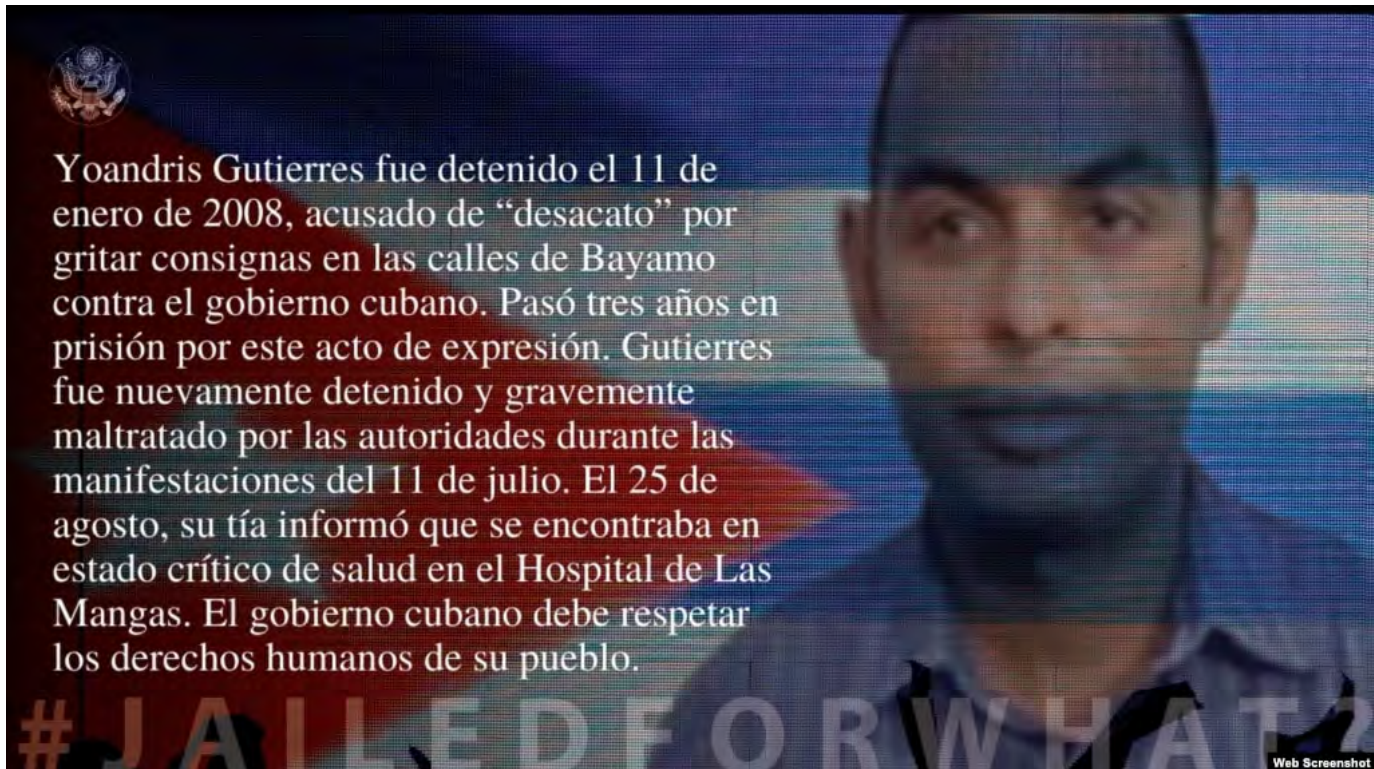
Manifestantes sostienen una bandera cubana durante las protestas del 11 de julio, en La Habana, Cuba. (REUTERS/Alexandre Meneghini).

Cuba

septiembre 11, 2021

Redacción Radio Televisión Martí

Washington alerta sobre delicado estado de salud de preso político de Bayamo Yoandris Gutiérrez (VIDEO)






Yoandris Gutierrez figura en la campaña #PresosProQué del Departamento de Estado de USA

El preso político **Yoandris Gutiérrez Vargas**, detenido por participar el 11 de julio en las masivas protestas pacíficas en toda la isla exigiendo el cese de la dictadura y la libertad de la isla, figura en la campaña del Departamento de Estado norteamericano #PresosPorQué.

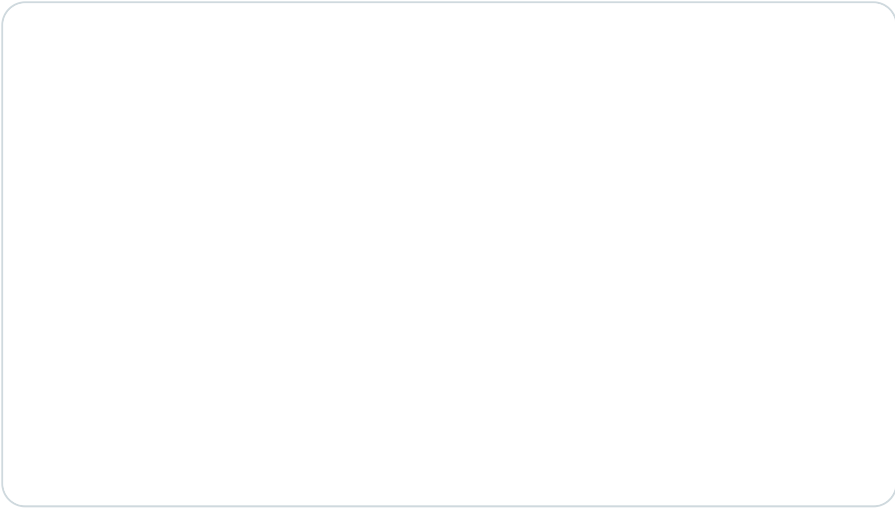
Gutiérrez Vargas se encuentra en estado crítico de salud tras ser detenido injustamente por el gobierno cubano el 11 de Julio. En lugar de permitir que el pueblo cubano se exprese pacíficamente, el régimen lo silencia en la cárcel, condenó en Twitter el Departamento de Estado.


El comunicado recuerda que el manifestante ha sido víctima de la represión castrista desde hace mucho tiempo atrás, cuando en el año 2008 fue detenido por gritar consignas en contra del gobierno en Bayamo. Ese acto de libertad de expresión le costó 3 años de cárcel.






Embajada de los Estados Unidos en Cuba 
@USEmbCuba 

[#JailedForWhat?](#) [#PresosPorQué?](#) – Yoandris Gutierrez, en estado crítico de salud tras ser detenido injustamente por el gobierno cubano. En lugar de permitir que el pueblo cubano se exprese pacíficamente, el régimen lo silencia en la cárcel.



1:23 p. m. · 10 sept. 2021 

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EEUU señala que el cubano se encuentra en delicado estado de salud y que el régimen castrista continúa violando sus derechos humanos: "El 25 de agosto, su tía informó que se encontraba en estado crítico de salud en el Hospital de Las Mangas".

Denuncian que manifestante del 11/7 se esta mu...



El Departamento de Estado reafirma que "el gobierno cubano debe respetar los derechos humanos del pueblo".

El opositor nacido en 1980 en Bayamo, Granma, **fue líder de la organización Impacto Juvenil Republicano** y en el año 2015 intentó organizar la campaña para las elecciones libres en Cuba, también es miembro del Partido Republicano de Cuba y el miembro de la Alianza Democrática Oriental.



LEE TAMBIÉN

"#PresosPorQué": campaña del Departamento de Estado en apoyo a presos políticos en Cuba

El Centro de Asesoramiento Legal Cubalex, asentado en Estados Unidos, informó que todavía continúan 500 personas detenidas injustamente por haber protestado pacíficamente en las protestas de 11 de julio, entre los que se encuentran 15 menores de 18 años.

Varias plataformas de redes sociales del Departamento de Estado, incluida la Oficina de Asuntos del Hemisferio Occidental y las cuentas de la Embajada de los Estados Unidos en La Habana han lanzado la llamada #JailedforWhat, en español #PresosPorQué, para visibilizar los prisioneros políticos del régimen.

El primer caso que figuró en la campaña fue el del artista **Hamlet Lavastida**, detenido en el Cuartel General de la Seguridad del Estado en Villa Marista, Luego el de **Luis Robles**, preso desde hace nueve meses por exigir pacíficamente "No Más Represión" y la libertad del rapero Denis Solís, encarcelado en aquel entonces.



LEE TAMBIÉN

EEUU destaca caso del artista cubano Hamlet Lavastida en campaña #PresosPorQué



LEE TAMBIÉN

Luis Robles, protagonista de #PresosPorQué, la campaña del Departamento de Estado sobre presos políticos en Cuba



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noviembre 15, 2021

Michel Suárez

La UE pide a Cuba garantizar la libertad de expresión y prensa tras incidente con periodistas de EFE

Julian Manuel Mazola Beltran



Denuncian maltrato a joven cubano preso por manifestarse el 11J en San Antonio

Una publicación del cubano Marcel Valdés señala que el joven fue uno de los que estuvo al frente el 11J en San Antonio, donde se encendió la chispa que luego encendió a todo el país.

- [Actualidad](#)
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| 30/10/2021 - 1:11pm (GMT-4)



Julián Manuel Mazola BeltránFoto © Facebook / Marcel Valdés

Activistas cubanos denunciaron que el joven Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán, detenido en las protestas del 11 de julio en San Antonio de los Baños, padece continuos maltratos en la prisión y es recluido con frecuencia en celdas de castigo.

Una publicación del cubano Marcel Valdés señala que el Mazola Beltrán, de 21 años, fue uno de los que estuvo al frente del 11J en [San Antonio](#), donde se encendió la chispa que luego se expandió a todo el país.

"Me cuenta la familia que en prisión le dan golpes lo meten en celdas de castigo, pero él no claudica, quieren quebrarlo pero no han podido", subraya el post.

A Mazola le han negado hablar con sus familiares y ser visitado por ellos en la prisión de Guanajay, Artemisa, donde se encuentra.

La Fiscalía le pide 12 años de prisión, "algo absurdo porque Julian se manifestó pacíficamente y eso no es delito", denuncia Valdés.

Como Mazola, más de 17 jóvenes participantes en las protestas antigubernamentales del pasado 11 de julio en la llamada Villa del Humor podrían enfrentar sentencias de entre seis y 12 años de privación de libertad por haber ejercido el derecho a manifestarse en espacios públicos.

Una nota publicada a inicios de octubre por *Radio Televisión Martí* informó que el Tribunal Municipal llevará a cabo los juicios en los próximos días contra los manifestantes, entre quienes hay una mujer.

Asimismo, que [la Fiscalía ha pedido sentencias de entre seis y 12 años](#) para Rolando Yusef Pérez Morera, Carlos Manuel Pupo Rodríguez, Joel Díaz Hernández, Miguel Díaz Zaldívar, Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar, Rolando López Rodríguez, Yordan Esteban Brook Amador, Miguel Díaz Sosa, Ariel Pérez Montesino, Omar Hernández Calzadilla, **Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán**, Denis Hernández Ramírez, Yunier Claro la Guardia, Cristian Reyes Pérez, Adrián Rodríguez Morera, Jany Millo Espinosa y Yoan de la Cruz Cruz, un joven que no se manifestó pero transmitió en Facebook la primera directa de las protestas.

Actualmente, más de 600 personas se encuentran encarceladas por participar en el estallido del 11 de julio o en algún suceso relacionado. Según las estadísticas independientes, más de 41 juicios sumarios han sido desarrollados hasta hoy.

Enrique Mustelier Sosa



<https://wsvn.com/news/local/miami-dade/south-florida-woman-speaks-out-about-brother-who-was-beaten-arrested-during-protests-in-cuba/>

Cuban people need more help from the international community, many say

Biden and other leaders must act, say Republicans and relatives of those detained

Hatzel Vela, Reporter

Published: **July 21, 2021 6:28 pm**

Tags: **Cuba, Miami-Dade County**



Many are calling for the Biden administration and the international community need to do more to support the people of Cuba.

MIAMI-DADE COUNTY, Fla. – Katuska Mustelier Sosa says her brother joined the protests in Cuba on July 11 and shares video of when he was last seen.

Because she hasn't seen or heard from him, she fears he was seriously beaten.

Enrique Mustelier Sosa, 38, a self-proclaimed member of the opposition, was detained that day in the city of Guantanamo.

His sister says she gained the courage to come speak to Local 10 News on Wednesday not just because of her

brother, but because of the hundreds of other Cubans who remain detained or missing after those massive protests.

She is asking the international community to speak out on behalf of the Cuban people.

South Florida Republicans also came together Wednesday, asking President Joe Biden to take action.

“The time to act is now,” Miami-Dade Commissioner Rene García said.

Said Tom Powers, Broward GOP chairman: “Dictatorships are great for politicians. They’re not good for citizens. You need to step up.”

The group is highly critical of inaction by the White House, which they argue has only met with mostly members of the pro-engagement movement.

Miami-Dade County Mayor Daniella Levine Cava, a Democrat, says she is encouraged by what the president has done so far. But she also wants the White House to continue the conversation with exiles.

“That the president hear from a diverse set of voices,” she said.

Meanwhile, Sen. Rick Scott joined House Republican Leader Kevin McCarthy and several other lawmakers to send a letter to the leaders of the member nations of the Organization of American States and the European Union, as well as to other democratic nations and Secretary of State Antony Blinken, urging them to “stand up and support the Cuban people in their fight for freedom.”

To read that full letter, [click here](#).

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ABOUT THE AUTHOR:



Hatzel Vela

In January 2017, Hatzel Vela became the first local television journalist in the country to move to Cuba and cover the island from the inside. During his time living and working in Cuba, he covered some of the most significant stories in a post-Fidel Castro Cuba.

septiembre 14, 2021

Yolanda Huerga

Otro
caso

de detenido el 11J en Cuba ante Grupo de Trabajo para las Detenciones Arbitrarias de ONU



Represión policial contra manifestantes en Cuba (Foto tomada de Facebook)

Tras la represión del régimen durante y en las jornadas posteriores al estallido social del 11 de julio, la organización Inteligencia Ciudadana, que preside el abogado Sergio Osmín Fernández Palacios, ha estado reportando al Grupo de Trabajo para las Detenciones Arbitrarias del Consejo de los Derechos Humanos de la ONU, los arrestos que padecen cientos de cubanos, sometidos a procesos sin garantías y la mayoría, esperando sus juicios bajo prisión preventiva.

El pasado lunes fue entregado ante la instancia de Naciones Unidas la denuncia a favor de Enrique Mustelier Sosa, arrestado el 11 de julio en las manifestaciones en la ciudad de Guantánamo.



LEE TAMBIÉN

Presentan caso de manifestante artemiseño del 11J a Grupo de Trabajo sobre Detenciones Arbitrarias de ONU

“El pasado 11 de julio, en horas de la tarde, el joven guantanamero, junto a otros se encontraba manifestándose de manera pacífica contra la dictadura de partido único en la Avenida Camilo Cienfuegos, cuando una barrera humana formada por personas violentas, vestidas de civiles y sin identificarse, protegidas más atrás por agentes uniformados y patrullas de la PNR, desataron una inaudita escena de violencia contra los manifestantes pacíficos. En medio de [[llaves de] estrangulación y golpes, fueron arrestadas varias personas”, señaló Fernández Palacios en entrevista con Radio Televisión Martí.



Presentarán ante ONU caso...

by Radio y Televisión Martí | RadioTelevisi...

0:00



1:52

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“A la luz de hoy, se suman cada vez más las evidencias sobre la maldad y la irresponsabilidad del señor Miguel Mario Díaz-Canel Bermúdez quien, a través de su arenga cargada de odio, televisada; estimuló e indicó el enfrentamiento violento entre fuerzas represivas y grupos de odio contra los manifestantes, quienes se encontraba el 11 de julio ejerciendo un derecho humano universal e inalienable que se encuentra consagrado en el artículo 56 de la controvertida Constitución de la República de Cuba”, añadió el jurista.



LEE TAMBIÉN

Entregan a la Unión Europea informe sobre graves violaciones de DDHH en Cuba en el contexto del estallido nacional

Mustelier Sosa, miembro de la Unión Patriótica de Cuba, lleva más de 60 días recluso, acusado de “desórdenes públicos”, pendiente de ser presentado ante el tribunal.

La hermana de Mustelier, Katuska, denunció en una conferencia de prensa convocada por el Centro para una Cuba Libre en Miami que, por testigos presenciales, la familia supo que el activista fue golpeado cuando lo aprehendieron.



LEE TAMBIÉN

Cuban Prisoners Defenders estima que hasta cinco mil personas han sido detenidas tras históricas protestas en la isla

El Grupo de Trabajo para las Detenciones Arbitrarias enviará por la vía diplomática al gobierno de La Habana su consulta y las autoridades cubanas deberán responder sobre el caso.

Los expertos del Grupo de Trabajo para las Detenciones Arbitrarias investigarán los hechos y concluirán si la privación de libertad a Mustelier Sosa fue impuesta arbitrariamente o es incompatible con las normas internacionales enunciadas en la Declaración Universal de Derechos Humanos o en los instrumentos jurídicos internacionales aceptados por los Estados interesados.

Yunior Iglesias Velazquez



<https://twitter.com/CemiHolding/status/1421932847204638722?s=20>

agosto 17, 2021

Redacción Radio Televisión Martí

Activistas de Placetas aún en prisión tras protestar el 11 de julio



Residentes de Placetas se lanzaron a la calle el 11 de julio en protesta multitudinaria contra el gobierno comunista. (Facebook)

La activista Arianna López Roque se comunicó este lunes a través de una llamada telefónica con sus familiares desde la prisión de Guamajal, en Villa Clara, tras un mes de encarcelamiento sin información sobre su situación.

Gladys Paseiro suegra de Arianna, madre de Mitzael Diaz Paseiro y Nydia Bienes Paseiro todos detenidos tras las protestas del 11 de julio, en Placetas, así lo comunicó a Radio Martí.

Declaraciones de Gladys Paseiro

by Radio y Televisión Martí | RadioTelevisionMarti.com

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1:25

[Reproductor en mini ventana](#)

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"Están bien de salud. La hija mía también se comunicó conmigo. Pero no le han dicho nada", declaró.

La mujer reconoce que aunque ellos tienen acceso a nombrar abogado es una tarea inútil contratarlo puesto que es la "dictadura quien los juzga (...) entonces ya saben lo que van a hacer con ellos".

En el caso de las dos mujeres, Gladys Paseiro explicó: "Ellas vinieron a llamar ayer porque las tenían - según ellos- supuestamente aisladas" aunque las pruebas de covid-19 dieron negativas.



LEE TAMBIÉN

Mandan a prisión provisional a unas 15 personas en Placetas tras protestas del 11J

Placetas fue una de las más de 60 ciudades cubanas que se volcaron a las calles el 11 de julio a demandar libertad, el fin del comunismo y de la mala administración del país.

Muchos residentes de esta localidad están en prisión preventiva hasta, al menos, la fecha del juicio.

La activista Berta Antúnez confirmó 15 personas que ya están en cárceles o han sido informados de la medida a través de un documento emitido por la Fiscalía Provincial.

- Arianna López Roque, Prisión Guamajal Mujeres, Santa Clara.
- Nydia Bienes Paseiro, Prisión Guamajal Mujeres, Santa Clara.
- Misael Díaz Paseiro, Prisión La Pendiente, Santa Clara.
- Loreto Hernández García, unidad policial en Caibarién, Villa Clara
- Ciro Alexis Casanova Pérez, unidad policial en Caibarién, Villa Clara
- Ángel Luis Marrero Palomino, Prisión La Pendiente, Santa Clara
- Yunior Jorge Ramos, no se ha confirmado en qué prisión está.
- Yilanet Soto Abreu, Prisión Guamajal Mujeres, Santa Clara.
- Aisel Roque Rivero, no se sabe si ya ha sido trasladado.
- Yusniel Milián González, no se sabe si ya ha sido trasladado.
- Yunior Iglesia Velázquez, no se sabe si ya ha sido trasladado.
- Reina Reyes Gómez, Prisión Guamajal Mujeres, Santa Clara.
- Elizabeth Cintra García, Prisión Guamajal Mujeres, Santa Clara.
- Donaida Pérez Paseiro, Prisión Guamajal Mujeres, Santa Clara.
- Yeider Carrero Pablo, no se sabe si ya ha sido trasladado.

El Centro de Información Legal Cubalex, que mantiene actualizado el listado de los arrestados y desaparecidos tras el levantamiento nacional del 11 de julio en Cuba, documenta la detención de más de un centenar de mujeres.

[Con reporte radial de Ivette Pacheco]



July 21, 2021

DECRETAN PRISION PROVISIONAL CONTRA ACTIVISTAS DE DERECHOS HUMANOS EN VILLA CLARA, CUBA



Article by:

Directorio Democrático Cubano




Directorio Democrático Cubano
 Contacto de Prensa:
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 (305) 220-2713
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Miami, Florida- 21 de julio del 2021-Directorío Democrático Cubano-El Directorío Democrático Cubano ha recibido la denuncia que el lunes 19 de julio del presente, el Tribunal Provincial de Villa Clara decretó prisión provisional para activistas de derechos humanos de la ciudad de Placetas, provincia Villa Clara, Cuba. La denuncia fue enviada por el expreso político Jorge García Pérez “Antunez” y familiares de los activistas en prisión.

Los decretos de prisión provisional fueron para los siguientes activistas:

Mitzael Diaz Paseiro, expreso político y de conciencia, trasladado a la prisión provisional de hombres de Santa Clara, Villa Clara.

Arianna Lopez Roque, destacada opositora, directora de la “Academia Julio Machado”, esposa de Mitzael Diaz Paseiro, prisión “Guamajal”, en Santa Clara.

Loreto Hernandez Garcia, sacerdote yoruba, se encuentra preso en la Unidad Caibarién por sospecha de estar enfermo con Covid. Enlace a denuncia de esposa de Loreto Hernandez Garcia al momento de su arresto: <https://youtu.be/haiaWvHBaQs>

Donaida Perez Paseiro, sacerdotisa yoruba, esposa de Loreto Hernández Paseiro, Prisión Guamajal

Nidia Bienes Paseiro, Prisión Guamajal, en Santa Clara

Angel Luis Marrero Palomino en Prisión La Pendiente

Yilianet Soto Abreu, Prisión Guamajal, en Santa Clara

Elizabeth Cintra Garcia, Prisión Guamajal, en Santa Clara

Ciro Alexis Casanova Perez – Prisión, Unidad de Instrucción Caibarién por sospecha de estar enfermo con Covid.

Los siguientes activistas fueron también instruidos con prisión provisional, pero hasta el momento no hemos recibido información del lugar a donde han sido trasladados:

Aiser Roque Rivero

Yusniel Milian González

Yunior Iglesias Velázquez

Reina Reyes Gómez

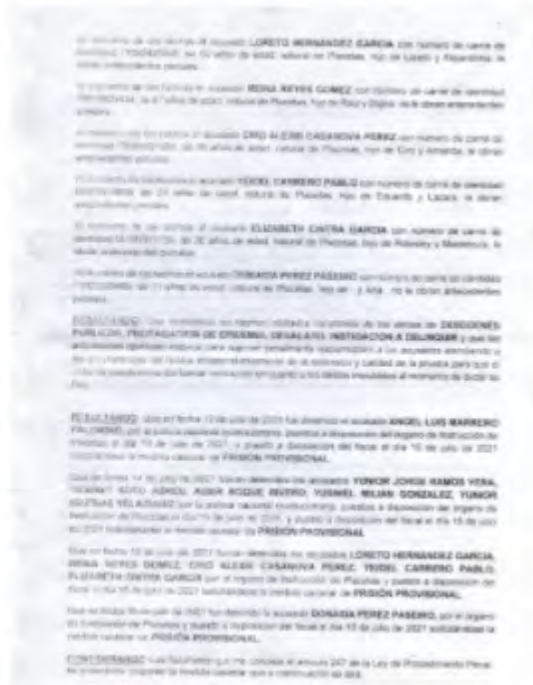
Yeider Carrero Pablo

Yunior Jorge Ramos Year -

Los activistas acusados dejan hijos pequeños prácticamente abandonados en sus hogares. Otros, tienen serios problemas de salud, como son Mitzael Diaz Paseiro y Loreto Hernández García, al igual que Demys Valdez Sarduy, con graves problemas cardiacos y quien se encuentra aún en proceso de instrucción policial.

El Directorio Democrático Cubano denuncia una vez más los arrestos arbitrarios y el uso de la violencia que el Régimen Castro-Canel está llevando a cabo desde el 11 de julio del 2021, en contra del pueblo cubano. Los cubanos han salido masivamente a las calles a reclamar libertad. El Directorio hace responsable ante el mundo al régimen de lo que pueda sucederles a todos los activistas y pueblo en general, que se encuentran arrestados.

Abajo copia de los Autos de Imposición de Medida Cautelar:



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Francisco Rangel Manzano



REPRESIÓN

El opositor cubano Francisco Rangel Manzano desde la cárcel: 'ese juicio ya está hecho'

Su esposa lo visita por segunda vez en la prisión en Matanzas desde que fuera detenido y procesado tras las protestas del 11 de julio en Cuba.

DDC

Matanzas 05 Nov 2021 - 17:30 CET



Francisco Rangel Manzano en Colón, Matanzas. F.R.MANZANO/FACEBOOK

El **activista cubano Francisco Rangel Manzano**, en prisión provisional en Matanzas, acusado de los supuestos delitos de desorden público y desacato por **intentar participar en las protestas del pasado 11 de julio en Colón**, "está firme en sus ideas" y negado a defensa en un juicio aún fecha.

"Está delgado, no porque no se alimente, porque incluso se come esa comida pésima del penal, más las cosas que yo le puedo llevar en la famosa jaba", dijo a DIARIO DE CUBA Regla Burunate, esposa del opositor, miembro del Partido por la Democracia Pedro Luis Boitel.

"No obstante, **él está firme en sus ideas. No quiere abogado que lo defienda. Dice que sin haberlo realizado su juicio ya está hecho**", contó Burunate tras la segunda visita familiar y conyugal que realiza tras más de tres meses de prisión del activista.

"Mi esposo se manifestó el 11 de julio, pero no llegó ni a la esquina porque enseguida se lo llevaron", recordó.

"Hoy se encuentra preso injustamente. Si se hubiera llegado a manifestar es nuestro derecho hacerlo, pero ni siquiera pudo hacerlo porque enseguida lo recogieron", reiteró.

"Está fuerte, en sus ideas, porque mi esposo tiene una cardiopatía, los medicamentos se los tuve que llevar yo, porque la mayoría faltan en prisión", dijo.

Por la misma causa de Rangel Manzano el régimen ha procesado también a los activistas Leylandis Puentes Vargas y Tania Echevarría Menéndez y a los ciudadanos cubanos César Adriam Delgado Correa y Raúl Santana López, sin vínculos con organizaciones de derechos humanos o filiación política.

La Fiscalía Provincial de Matanzas pidió condenas de siete años de privación de libertad para Rangel y Echevarría, y ocho para Puentes. Los tres están acusados de los presuntos delitos de "desórdenes públicos y desacato".

Para Delgado Correa, la Fiscalía pide siete años por los mismos delitos y, para Santana López, diez años por "desórdenes públicos, desacato y atentado".

Abogados consultados por DIARIO DE CUBA observaron violaciones tanto del órgano de instrucción y la Fiscalía como del tribunal en este caso.

Un total de 47 opositores cubanos fueron detenidos durante y después de las protestas del 11 de julio en pueblos y ciudades de la Isla. En la cifra, documentada por el **centro de asesoría legal Cubalex**, no están incluidas otras figuras contestarias como periodistas independientes, artistas e intelectuales, **que también han sido registrados**, pero bajo otras categorías. Es **el caso de Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara y de otros miembros del Movimiento San Isidro y el 27N**. Así, el número total de activistas superó los 71.

Muchos de los detenidos, **miembros de organizaciones opositoras muy activas y visibles dentro de la Isla, continúan presos, algunos permanecen casi incomunicados, como es caso de José Daniel Ferrer**. El régimen ha aprovechado el estallido social para **encerrar a voces incómodas reconocidas y a otras contenerlas con medidas de reclusión domiciliaria**.

Rowland Jesús Castillo Castro



<https://www.hrw.org/video-photos/interactive/2021/10/19/case-descriptions-protestors-detained-cuban-government-july#>

Piden 23 años de cárcel para manifestante del 11J

Redacción de CubitaNOW - martes 26 de octubre de 2021

Sociedad, Cuba



Foto de redes sociales

El régimen de La Habana pide al menos 23 años de cárcel para un joven cubano que se unió a [las protestas antigubernamentales que acontecieron el pasado 11 de julio en la isla.](#)

De acuerdo con la denuncia del activista Marcel Valdés, se trata de Rowland Jesús Castillo Castro quien se unió a las protestas y más tarde fue arrestado por la dictadura.

Según la actualización de Valdés, la madre de este chico está sufriendo su injusto encarcelamiento y exige su liberación:

Urgente Rowland Jesús Castillo Castro, manifestante del 11 de Julio, acaba de recibir la petición fiscal de 23 años de privación de libertad, esto es una aberración, Rowland se manifestó pacíficamente y eso lejos de ser un delito es un derecho que debe tener cada ciudadano, hay una madre devastada y un también un bebe alejado de su padre. ¿Vamos a seguir aguantando semejantes atropellos??

Marcel Valdes

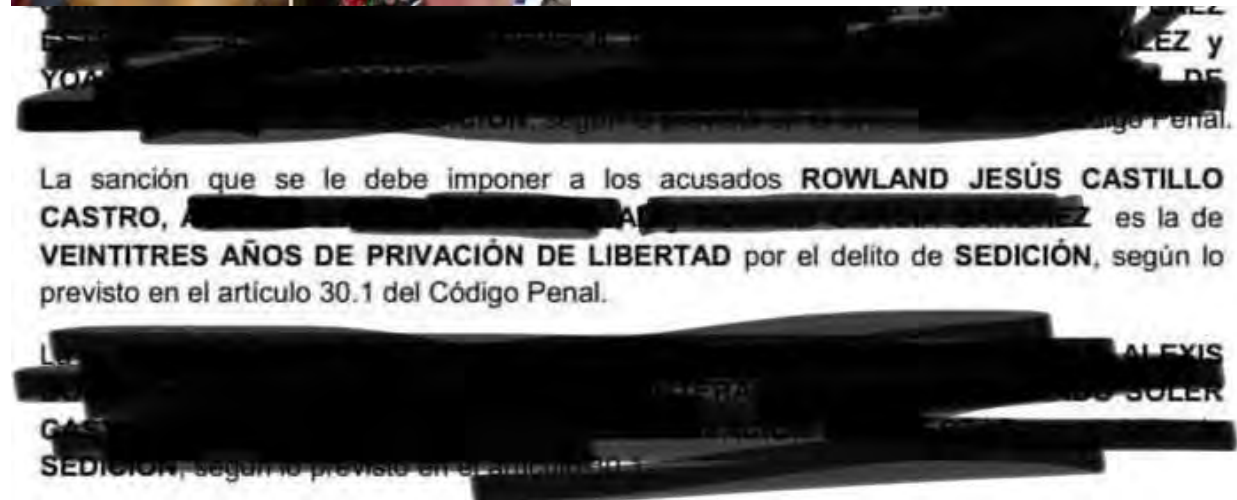
11/15/21, 7:34 PM

about 3 weeks ago

🔒 Urgente 🔒 Rowland Jesús Castillo Castro, manifestante del 11 de Julio, acaba de recibir la petición fiscal de 23 años de privación de libertad, esto es una aberración, Rowland se manifestó pacíficamente y eso lejos de ser un delito es un derecho que debe tener cada ciudadano, hay una madre devastada y un también un bebe alejado de su padre. Vamos a seguir aguantando semejantes atropellos ??

Comparte, estos crímenes de la dictadura al pueblo no pueden quedar impunes.

[#libertadparalospresosdel11j](#) [#patriayvida](#) [#LibertadParaCuba](#) [#AbajoLaDictadura](#) [#SOSCuba](#) [Cubita NOW](#) [ADN Cuba](#) [CiberCuba Noticias](#) [Revista TopHoy](#) [Cubanos por el Mundo](#) [Periódico Cubano](#)



16 14 82

En el último año, el número de presos políticos en Cuba ha ascendido a 525, de acuerdo con la denuncia de Prisoners Defenders.

Esta cifra se convierte en un récord histórico para el país, tal y como informa la ONG a través de un informe sobre la represión política de la isla.

<https://www.cibercuba.com/noticias/2021-10-30-u1-e199894-s27061-denuncian-maltrato-jovenes-cubanos-presos-manifestarse-11j-san>

Prisoners Defenders vela por los derechos humanos y defiende la democracia. El Parlamento Europeo, Naciones Unidas, Amnistía Internacional, Human Rights Watch, el Congreso de Washington o el Departamento de Estado de Estados Unidos son algunas de las muchas instituciones que utilizan los informes de la ONG.

De igual modo, es un referente en medios de comunicación como ABC, Le Monde, Le Figaro, The New York Times o The Washington Post.

“En los últimos 12 meses han formado parte de la lista de Prisoners Defenders 525 presos y condenados políticos en Cuba. Octubre de 2020 comenzó con 138 presos y condenados. Desde entonces, hasta el final de septiembre de 2021 han ingresado 387 nuevos casos”, indica la institución.

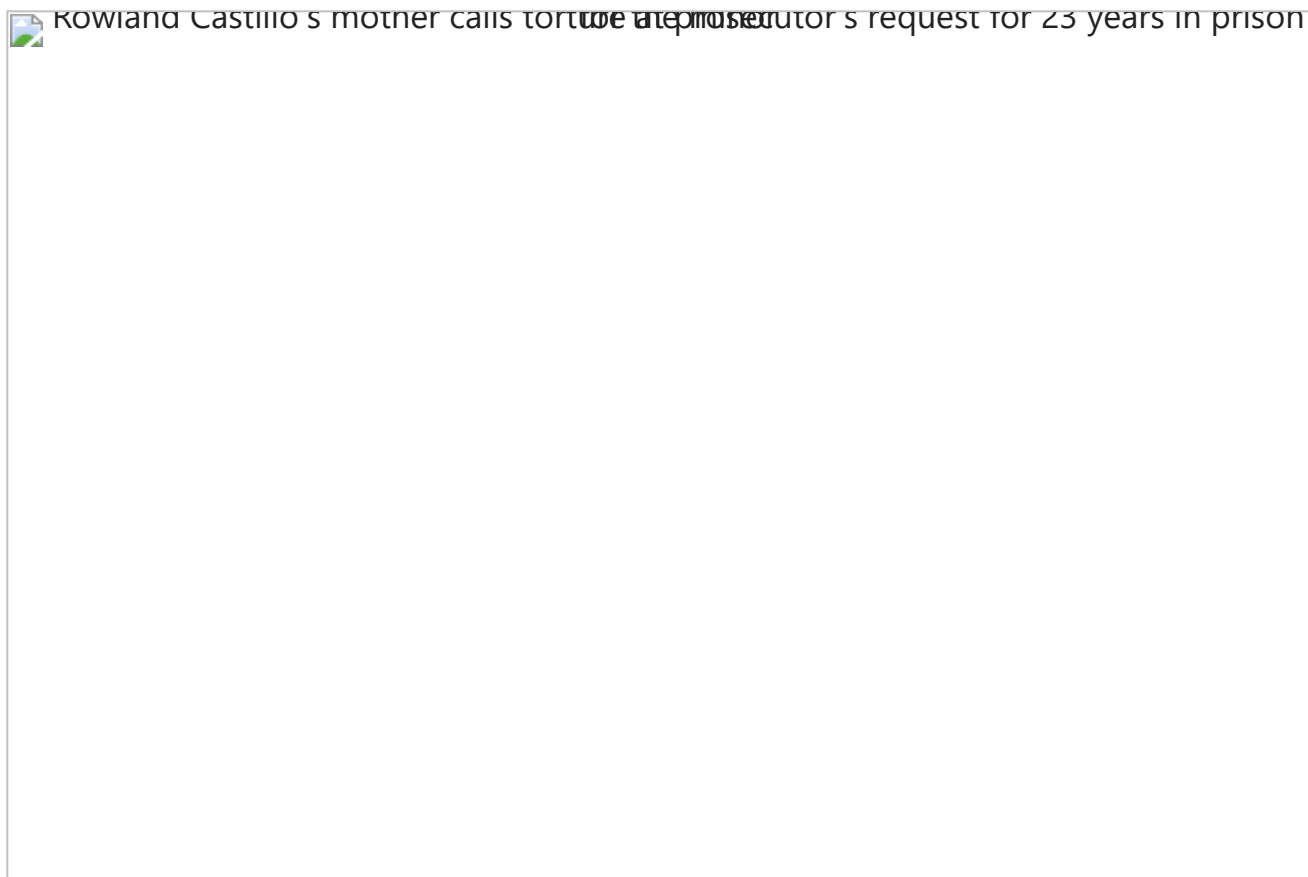
En tanto añade que, de estos detenidos, 288 casos fueron arrestados tras la ola represiva que surgió después de las protestas que iniciaron a mediados de julio a lo largo y ancho de la nación.

Sin embargo, Prisoners Defenders advierte que es “imposible abarcar todos los casos entre la población”, de ahí que este número podría ser incluso mayor.

“En los casos del 11-J en Cuba nos encontramos que obtener documentación es una excepción. En los juicios sumarios ésta no existe, pues la sentencia es oral y así lo explicita la Ley”, argumenta Prisoners Defenders.

Rowland Castillo's mother calls torture at prosecutor's request for 23 years in prison for the minor

October 30, 2021 by [nenroll](#)



Yudinela Castro, mother of the minor **Rowland Castillo** to whom the prosecution requests 23 years of deprivation of liberty for participating in the protests of the **11J**, cataloged the prosecutor's request as torture.

Castro pointed out that from the beginning his son admitted being part of the demonstrations in the **Toyo's Corner**, although he does not share the criminalization of this fact. **The young man "assumes everything he did and that he understands and understands that he did not do anything out of the ordinary that he has the right to express what he feels"** her mother argued.

Regarding the cause that is imputed to him, Castro said he did not understand why the prosecution requests such a long sentence for his son, especially when it comes to **"A child who has never had problems with the police, does not have a criminal record"** He said and highlighted his achievements in sports as "provincial champion, first place in Wrestling" in the

municipality of Diez de Octubre, who “studies, has very good social behavior and relates very well with his neighbors,” he said.

The mother said she did not understand why Castillo is accused of sedition and denounced that 23 years in prison **“It is torture, torture both for them and for us family members.”**

Since his arrest on July 16, Castillo has passed through various prisons and is currently in the Jóvenes de Occidente prison. When he was incarcerated in 100 and Aldabó he suffered mistreatment and contracted dengue, according to Castro’s testimony.

“He was with dengue. I called the prison every day and [las autoridades] They told me that they did not have any children and reported with dengue. My son spent 21 days that I did not communicate with him and until they finally gave me a visit on the 18th of this month “, assured the mother.

Castro told CiberCuba that on the day of the visit, he did not find his son well because “no one is well in that place” and he had to restrain himself from crying, at the request of the young man.

“I tried to relax, to breathe deeply, he asked me many times during the visit not to cry, to be strong and that he had to step forward, and I promised him that I was not going to cry”.

Castro assures that his son is willing to serve the sentence, even if it is unjust. However, he adds that he will continue to fight for justice to be done. **“I do not agree with that sanction that they have given him so great,” he denounced, highlighting the fact that his son “did not kill anyone, he is not a murderer.”**

The mother specified that she was informed of the petition in the Provincial Prosecutor’s Office, a judicial body that also denied the change of measure and the appeal in favor of Castillo presented under article 56 of the Criminal Procedure Law.

Rowland Castillo is one of seven minors in the group of **75 political prisoners accused of sedition** in the capital municipalities of Diez de Octubre and Arrollo Naranjo, from which the prosecution requests sentences from 13 to 27 years of deprivation of liberty for demonstrating on July 11, 12 and 13.

Pedro Castillo Mauri



17 January 2014

La Proclama de Frente Nacional de Resistencia Cívica Orlando Zapata Tamayo "OZT"

JUNTA PATRIOTICA CUBANA



"ESTRATEGIA COMUN"

R. Yoel Borges, Coordinador General

P.O. BOX 5902, El Monte, CA. 91734 Fax 626-401-0561 E-Mail JPCryb@aol.com

INFORMA

¡COMUNICADO DESDE CUBA!

Enero 16 del 2014

Frente Nacional de Resistencia Cívica

"Orlando Zapata Tamayo" (Frente OZT)

JORGE LUIS GARCIA PEREZ "ANTUNEZ"

VIA TELEFONICA LE INFORMO A DISTINTOS

CONGRESISTAS DE USA

DE

"La Proclama de Garrido"

LA QUE A CONTINUACION SE REPRODUCE

Hoy jueves 16 de enero del 2014, la cita es en el reparto camagüeyano de Garrido, donde más de una veintena de opositores nos hemos reunido para dejar constituido los consejos provinciales de la resistencia, que se irán creando por toda la Isla como parte de la reestructuración del Frente, a partir y como resultado de la actual coyuntura política del país y de las nuevas vivencias y perspectivas de nuestro viaje al exterior. Estos cambios y reestructuraciones responden además, a necesidades estratégicas derivadas con la salida definitiva al exterior de algunos de los importantes líderes de nuestro Frente, como son: Yoan David González Milanés, Néstor Rodríguez Lobaina, Idania Yanes Contreras, los periodistas Luís Felipe Rojas Rosabal y Félix Reyes Gutiérrez, así como la reciente partida de nuestra Vocera Nacional y luego Secretaria Nacional en funciones Sara Marta Fonseca Quevedo.

Los hoy aquí reunidos conscientes del importante trabajo por el Frente realizado dentro de Cuba y del innegable apoyo y prestigio que goza afuera, hemos dejado bien sentado la necesidad de comenzar una nueva fase de lucha donde se combinarán la tres facetas tácticas: el trabajo político, la protesta pública y el trabajo comunitario, sin que ninguna de las tres cobre prominencia y se menoscabe las anteriores.

1. Nuestra sombrilla civilista en lo adelante sintetizará su nombre a Frente Nacional de Resistencia Cívica Orlando Zapata Tamayo, se replanteará metas y estrategias y en lo adelante sustituiremos el término de "pacífico" por "cívico". Apelaré además a tácticas y acciones que no la hagan predecible a la represiva y contará además con un ala que aunque cívicamente operará de un extremo al otro del país, lo hará de forma compartimentada y a veces clandestina.
2. El régimen y su aparato represivo cambian técnicas para aplastarnos, nosotros los de la resistencia idearemos la nuestra, para primero sobrevivir y luego derrotarlos.
3. Conscientes de que un complot internacional en complicidad con factores internos pretenden aniquilar la resistencia, para fabricar los nuevos amos de la nación, los aquí convocados juramos que jamás bajo ningún concepto nuestros nombres aparecerán en proyectos y aportes al continuismo.
4. Los firmantes de este documento no somos disidentes, no somos dialogueros, sino opositores, luchadores anticastristas y por principios no podemos permanecer sobre la cerca, sino en uno de sus lados y el del nuestro es de centro-derecha.

Dado en Camagüey, el día 16 de enero del 2014

Frente Nacional de Resistencia Cívica Orlando Zapata Tamayo "OZT"

Firmantes:

Jorge Luís García Pérez "Antúnez"

Alexander Pérez Aguilar

Fernando Vázquez Guerra

Pedro Castillo Mauri

Michel Batista Fernandez

Yudeisis Rondón Villavicencio

Delvis Isaac González

Pedro Efraín Pérez Ferrer

Orlando Gómez Echeverría

Daniel Millet Jiménez

Santos Fernández Sánchez

Misael Canet Velázquez

Marbelis Fernández Cruz
Iván Tamayo Valdéz
Fidel Palacios Tomás
Fidelca Cruz Molina
Marisol Peña Coba
Blás Augusto Fortún Martínez
Yris Tamara Pérez Aguilera

Yasmani Porra Pérez



CUBA

La policía cubana asegura en televisión nacional no haber agredido a los manifestantes del 11J

POR CARLOS MARTÍNEZ
29 DE JULIO DE 2021 5:10 PM



Miembros de la Policía y de la seguridad cubanas disuelven por la fuerza hoy, 21 de abril de 2008, una protesta de un grupo de Damas de Blanco en una céntrica plaza de La Habana, donde reclamaban la libertad de los presos políticos. EFE/Alejandro Ernesto

Dos policías cubanos aparecieron en el noticiero de la televisión cubana negando haber agredido a los manifestantes del 11 de julio con armas de ningún tipo, lo cual contradice a múltiples denuncias provenientes de la isla por las personas que protestaron ese día.

Los oficiales contaron su parte de los hechos, relatando que fueron agredidos con piedras y botellas, por lo que sufrieron múltiples lesiones. Además, ambos oficiales aseguraron que no respondieron con el uso de la fuerza, ya que tenían como orden no utilizar armas en medio de la manifestación.

“Eso fue una indicación, muy precisa, de que no se empleara el arma de reglamento, de hecho, fuimos totalmente desarmados sin ningún otro aditamento que la fuerza moral que nos distingue como miembros del Ministerio del Interior (MININT)”, dijo el teniente coronel Omar Herrera.

TOP VIDEOS

AD

“Fue con el pecho, con el corazón, con los principios que siempre nos han inculcados”, aseguró, por su lado, el primer teniente Youbel Laffita.

Gracias por suscribirse.

Estas declaraciones distan mucho de los testimonios ofrecidos por varios de los manifestantes que fueron apresados ese día y se encuentran en libertad provisional en estos momentos.

El estudiante de Física de la Universidad de La Habana, Leonardo Romero Negrín, relató en una entrevista con el portal La Joven Cuba las violaciones de derechos humanos de las que fue víctima mientras estuvo preso desde el 11 al 17 de julio por defender a su alumno.

“Lo único que hice fue tirarme sobre él (su alumno) para que no lo golpearan más. Me cogieron varios oficiales, me hicieron una llave, me dieron golpes, pero no fue ahí donde me golpearon de verdad”, expuso.

Romero Negrín fue trasladado a la estación policial de Calle Dragones, y al entrar lo redujeron al suelo y lo patearon entre cuatro personas.

Gabriela Zequeira Hernández, una joven de 17 años de edad, fue sentenciada a ocho meses de prisión por presuntamente participar en las protestas, y el pasado 24 de julio fue puesta en libertad bajo reclusión domiciliaria.

Los mejores restaurantes de Miami

Haz una búsqueda por barrio y por el tipo de comida que te apetezca

LEER MÁS

“Ese día, el 11 de julio, los oficiales me agarraron tan fuerte para entrarme a la patrulla que me lastimaron, me trataron como si yo fuese cualquier cosa y no una menor de edad”, expuso al portal independiente de Cubanet. “Pregunte incluso porque estaba ahí y una oficial me dijo que era para que viera que no me podía manifestar contra la revolución”.

Milexis García, una madre cubana, compartió a través de Facebook el maltrato que está sufriendo su hijo Yasmani Porras Pérez tras ser detenido el pasado 16 de julio en Matanzas por participar en el levantamiento popular del 11 de julio.

En una llamada, Porras Pérez le contó a su mamá la agresión que sufrió por el jefe policial y le expresó su deseo de quitarse la vida por ser víctima de acusaciones falsas en su contra y la imputación de cargos injustos.

“Mi hijo es un hombre honesto y padre de familia, no merece esta injusticia, temo por su vida y responsabilizo a la capitana Dayani y al Gobierno de Cuba por lo que le pueda ocurrir en la cárcel”, expuso la publicación.

Miriela Cruz, otra madre cubana, fue arrestada el 11 de julio en la estación de policía de San José de la Lajas por quitarse su blusa y dejar al descubierto un pullover con las consignas de “abajo la dictadura”, “no más hambre”, “no más represión” y “patria y vida”, según se pudo escuchar en un audio publicado por la activista Anamely Ramos en su perfil de Facebook.

Cruz hizo esto con el objetivo de ver a su hijo Dayron Fanego, quien fuese detenido ese mismo día por participar en las protestas.

A pesar de ser paciente de cáncer de pulmón, la madre fue llevada a la prisión conocida como el Sidatorio, en San José de la provincia de Mayabeque.

“En mi celda éramos 20 mujeres y teníamos un vaso para todas; tomábamos agua de un cubo que había en el baño. Todo estaba sucio y sin higiene”, comentó. “Obligaban a las personas a decir ‘viva Díaz-Canel’ y ‘viva Cuba’ a base de golpes. Vi a personas con brazos fracturados, con golpes en la cabeza”.

Según cifras de la Fundación Panamericana para la Democracia/CUBADECIDE hasta este jueves a las 9:00 a.m., 757 personas han sido arrestadas o desaparecidas arbitrariamente, 557 siguen detenidas o desaparecidas y 200 fueron liberadas.

Rolando Yusef Pérez Morera



septiembre 09, 2021

Yolanda Huerga

En
huelga

de hambre joven detenido en las protestas del 11 de julio en San Antonio de los Baños



Así fue la protesta en San Antonio de los Baños, Cuba, el 11 de julio.

El preso político Adrián Rodríguez Morera está en huelga de hambre desde el pasado viernes, en protesta por lo que considera su arbitrario arresto.

Rodríguez Morera está en prisión preventiva en la cárcel artemiseña Taco Taco, acusado de los delitos de “desorden público”, “propagación de epidemia”, “desacato” y “atentado”.

“La jefa de la prisión me llamó por teléfono para decirme que mi hijo se mantiene en huelga de hambre, que hace falta que yo vaya allá para, entre ella y yo, hablar con él para que abandone el plante”, explicó a Radio Televisión Martí su madre, Nancy Morera Violat.

Yolanda Huerga entrevistó a Nancy Morera Violat, mad...

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0:00

1:41

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Enlace directo

“Él está en huelga de hambre porque está preso injustamente; él expone que no cometió ningún delito”, asegura la mujer.

Junto a su hermano Rolando Yusef Pérez Morera, actualmente recluso en la Prisión de Guanajay, Adrián fue detenido el 11 de julio en las protestas de su pueblo, San Antonio de los Baños, Artemisa, donde se inició el estallido social que se extendió a todo lo largo de la Isla.



LEE TAMBIÉN

En prisión preventiva dos hermanos que protestaron el 11J en San Antonio de los Baños

“En San Antonio de los Baños, a todos los opositores que estuvieron en la manifestación de ese día los están cargando con lo mismo”, denunció Morera Violat.

Adrián Rodríguez Morera es miembro de la organización Opositores por una Nueva República. Su expediente está en fase preparatoria.

“No le han dado fecha de juicio. Los abogados no quieren trabajar esos casos porque dicen que a esas personas se les está acusando de ‘contrarrevolución’”, dijo la mujer.

En el sistema jurídico cubano, se considera abogado al jurista que es admitido dentro de la Organización Nacional de Bufetes Colectivos (ONBC).

Para pertenecer a los Bufetes Colectivos, el profesional del derecho, entre otras exigencias, debe tener condiciones morales “acordes con los principios de la sociedad socialista”.

En la provincia de Artemisa, 69 personas fueron apresadas en relación con las marchas del 11 de julio, de ellas permanecen detenidas unas 24, según la recopilación del Centro de Información Legal Cubalex.

Translating Cuba

English Translations of Cubans Writing From the Island

Cuban Prosecutor's Office Asks for Sentences of 6 to 12 Years for the San Antonio Protestors



The family of Jonathon Torres Farrat, one of the minors detained after the peaceful protests of July 11th. (Screen capture)



14ymedio, Havana, 7 October 2021 — A total of 17 people are being tried this week for their participation in the [peaceful demonstration on July 11](#) in San Antonio de los Baños, Artemisa, which lit the fuse for the rest of the protests in the country that Sunday.

The Prosecutor's Office is asking for between 6 and 12 years in prison for them, for crimes such as "contempt", "attack", "instigation to commit a crime" and "public disorder". [Yoan de la Cruz, the young man who broadcast the march live, could be sentenced to 8 years in prison](#), just like Adrián Rodríguez Morera.

De la Cruz, Yunier Claro la Guardia and Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán are named as those who encouraged the crowds to denigrate Miguel Díaz-Canel, Raúl Castro and the Police as an institution, as well as the economic and social order of the country,” with the intention of creating chaos in the territory,” says the official document.

For Mazola Beltrán they ask for 10 years, the same as for Carlos Manuel Pupo Rodríguez. The highest sanctions, 12 years, are for Rolando Yusef Pérez Morera and Joel Díaz Hernández.

The rest of the accused are Carlos Manuel Pupo Rodríguez, Miguel Díaz Zaldívar, Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar, Rolando López Rodríguez, Yordan Esteban Brook Amador, Miguel Díaz Sosa, Ariel Pérez Montesino, Omar Hernández Calzadilla, Denis Hernández Ramírez, Cristian Reyes Pérez, Adrián Rodríguez Morera and Jany Millo Espinosa.

The penalties requested by the Prosecutor's Office seem to be becoming the norm for those cases that are still pending trial. Dozens of protesters who were summarily prosecuted over the summer received minor fines and penalties.

In their provisional conclusions, the accusers explain that although many of the 500 citizens who gathered on June 11 in the park of the San Antonio de los Balos church called for an end to the power cuts and protested the shortage of medicines, others pursued “subverting the constitutional order,” among which are the 17 defendants.

On the other hand, the Provincial Prosecutor's Office of Havana has denied for the third time a change of detention measures for the teenager Jonathan Torres Farrat, in custody for having participated in the 11J.

The young man, who turned 17 that same Sunday in July, and who is asthmatic in addition to suffering from heart disease, was not arrested immediately, but a month later, on August 13, when he was identified in two videos seized by the police.

In the videos, his mother, Bárbara Farrat, told *Radio and Television Martí*, her son is observed with a stick and in the other, he picks up a stone and throws it. For this reason, they accuse the young man of “attack”, “public disorder” and “propagation of an epidemic”, but so far, they have not delivered the prosecutor's request to the young man or his family.

“They alerted me that the trial is near, therefore, they are going to prosecute him,” Farrat ventured to the same medium.

In Cuba, criminal responsibility is enforceable from 16 years of age. For people over 16 and under 18, the minimum and maximum limits of penalties can be reduced by up to half, and with respect to those aged 18 to 20, up to a third.

A dozen minors were [arrested after July 11](#), despite the fact that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bruno Rodríguez, assured that there were no prisoners of those ages in Cuban prisons.

In social networks, another minor, the daughter of the detainee Nadir Martín Perdomo, who was arrested along with her brother, Jorge Martín Perdomo, in San José de las Lajas, went viral in recent days, by publishing a video in which she [asks for the freedom of her father and of her uncle](#).

“My father and my uncle walked peacefully through the streets, in the same way that hundreds of Cubans did,” says the 11-year-old girl in the broadcast, who breaks into tears when she says she misses her father. “I ask that there be justice, but true justice, not lies,” she claims. “Do not charge them any more with things that they did not do,” she explains cheekily. “Everything was peaceful, gentlemen, everything, because they are good men, men with principles, educated, honest, good men.”



Betty Guerra Perdomo

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agosto 31, 2021
Yolanda Huerga

En

prisión preventiva dos hermanos que protestaron el 11J en San Antonio de los Baños



Rolando Yusef Pérez Morera. (Foto: Facebook/José Díaz Silva)

Los hermanos Rolando Yusef Pérez Morera y Adrián Rodríguez Morera están presos desde el 11 de julio cuando los residentes de la, ahora conocida popularmente como “la villa del honor”, San Antonio de los Baños, se lanzaron a las calles a pedir libertad y desencadenaron manifestaciones similares de miles de cubanos a todo lo largo y ancho de la Isla.

“A mis hijos los cogieron cerca de la calle Real. Se los llevaron para el Técnico (cuartel de la policía política) de Guanajay. El 28 de julio la fiscalía municipal les impuso prisión preventiva: Adrián lo recluyeron en la cárcel de Taco-Taco y a Rolando Yusef en la de Guanajay, ambas prisiones de la provincia de Artemisa”, explicó la madre, Nancy Morera.

Yolanda Huerga tiene el reporte

by Radio y Televisión Martí | RadioTelevisionMarti.com

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Las protestas en San Antonio de los Baños, localidad de unos 50 mil habitantes, abarcaron diversos barrios como El Palenque, El Pinareño, Aguacate, la Punta Rosa y, la más nutrida, en el Parque de la Iglesia.

“Y vinieron personas de poblados de los alrededores. También vino Díaz Canel. Cuando eso, ya habían arrestado a mis muchachos”, relató Morera.

El gobernante Miguel Díaz-Canel se presentó en el pequeño pueblo, acompañado de un fuerte operativo de seguridad. Desde allí lanzó su controversial llamado a enfrentarse cubanos contra cubanos.

“Mis hijos viven conmigo. Ellos se enteraron por las redes sociales y corrieron para el centro del pueblo a sumarse. Ahora tengo mis dos únicos hijos presos”, lamentó Morera.

El 11 de julio a eso de las 10 de la mañana, salieron, desde San Antonio de los Baños, las primeras “directas” (transmisiones en vivo) de cubanos protestando en las calles.

Rolando Yusef y Adrián, miembros del Movimiento Opositores por una Nueva República, están acusados de “desorden público”, propagación de epidemia” y “desacato”. Sus expedientes están aún en fase preparatoria.

En San Antonio de los Baños está enclavada la Escuela Internacional de Cine. Jóvenes de todo el mundo, especialmente latinoamericanos llegan a su recinto a cursar estudios. Quizás algunos estén pensando futuras obras sobre las inéditas demostraciones del 11 de julio.

Demonstrators of July 11 in San Antonio de los Baños could be sentenced to up to 12 years in prison

October 8, 2021 by [nenroll](#)

A group of 17 participants in the anti-government protests of July 11 in San Antonio de los Baños, Artemisa, where the outbreak began, could face sentences of between six and 12 years of deprivation of liberty for having exercised the right to demonstrate in Public spaces.

[A note from Radio Televisión Martí](#) reported that the Municipal Court will carry out trials in the coming days against the protesters, among whom there is a woman, and that the Prosecutor's Office has requested sentences of between six and 12 years for Rolando Yusef Pérez Morera, Carlos Manuel Pupo Rodríguez, Joel Díaz Hernández, Miguel Díaz Zaldívar, Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar, Rolando López Rodríguez, Yordan Esteban Brook Amador, Miguel Díaz Sosa, Ariel Pérez Montesino, Omar Hernández Calzadilla, Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán, Denis Hernández Ramírez, Yunier Claro la Guardia, Cristian Reyes Pérez, Adrián Rodríguez Morera, Jany Millo Espinosa and Yoan de la Cruz Cruz.

The charges against him include contempt, attack, instigation to commit a crime and public disorder, which are more or less the charges of which protesters have been accused in other territories of the island.

Maribel Cruz Borrero, the mother of Yoan de la Cruz, the young man who broadcast the first protests in San Antonio de los Baños live, told Radio Televisión Martí that the trials began in Artemisa, which were held three years ago this Monday. Other protesters and in 10 days the rulings are confirmed.

"My son was arrested on July 23 at my home. They took him to the Technical Investigations Department (DTI) and after 15 days they gave him a precautionary measure of preventive detention in the Melena del Sur prison, Mayabeque. They do not allow you visits due to the sanitary measures for COVID-19. Only phone calls to his family," said Cruz Borrero.

This October 3, Ivis Cruz, an aunt of the young man, denounced on his social networks that the authorities wanted to sentence him to eight years in prison for his direct messages on Facebook.

"A child whose only crime was to record a video on July 11, this is something that has no explanation, how #human rights the #UN and all organizations allow these atrocities to be discussed in #cuba just for thinking differently How long will they continue to turn a deaf ear, enough abuse, let go of them already miserable," he said then.

In the provisional conclusions, delivered in recent days, the Prosecutor's Office argued that around 500 citizens met on July 11 in the town's Church Park to demand an end to the power cuts and the shortage of medicines, but that others were looking for "Subvert the constitutional order."

Yunier Claro la Guardia, Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán and Yoan de la Cruz, for example, are being accused of encouraging the "agglomerates" to denigrate President Miguel Díaz Canel, General Raúl Castro and the Police as an institution; as well as the economic and social order of the country "with the intention of creating chaos in the territory."

On the other hand, for Rolando Yusef Pérez Morera, Carlos Manuel Pupo Rodríguez, Adrián Rodríguez Morera, Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán and Joel Díaz Hernández, the prosecution requests sentences of 12 years, 10 years, 8 years, 10 years and 12 years of deprivation of freedom respectively.

Joel Díaz Hernández's wife, Grisel Ulloa Sánchez, considered that "what they are doing with those who protested is very unfair" and added that her husband "all he did was express his feelings: milk for the children, food and medicine for the village".

Meanwhile, Nancy Morera Violat, mother of Rolando Yusef Pérez Morera and Adrián Rodríguez Morera, said that "it is necessary for the international community and human rights

organizations to speak out for the lack of freedoms on the Island and for the excessive punishments they want to impose on them. to those who exercised them ”.

Currently, some 566 people are imprisoned for participating in the July 11 protests or a related event. According to independent statistics, 41 summary trials have been developed to date.

Santiago Vázquez León

REPRESIÓN

'Libertad para los presos del 11J': Familiares de cubanos detenidos no se rinden en sus reclamos de justicia

Denuncian rigurosas peticiones de condena por el simple hecho de salir a manifestarse.

DDC

La Habana 14 Oct 2021 - 16:42 CEST



Cubanos detenidos el 11J y con severas peticiones fiscales. **PERFILES DE FACEBOOK**

Los casos de los **cubanos detenidos el pasado 11 de julio en las protestas** suscitadas en más de 50 ciudades y pueblos de la Isla y las denuncias de familiares desesperados

que demandan justicia ante las rigurosas sanciones continúan colmando las redes en medio de **ataques del régimen** contra los promotores de la marcha cívica de noviembre.

"Su nombre es **Cervante Borges Chacón**, 33 años, del municipio Centro Habana, está preso tras las **manifestaciones del 11 de Julio**, él se encontraba filmando la manifestación mientras un policía lo agredió físicamente para quitarle su celular. Tiene una bebé de un año y diez meses, le quieren imponer una **condena de 8 años de prisión**. En estos momentos se encuentra en la prisión Valle Grande", denunció Marcel Valdés en una **publicación en Facebook**.

El **joven cubano Luis E. Hernández Valdés**, residente en La Habana, quien estuvo detenido a raíz de las **manifestaciones del 11J**, lamentó que el régimen lo quiere llevar a la **cárcel por ocho años**.

"En el día de hoy 12 de octubre del 2021 a las 9:30PM mi abogado me acaba de informar de que ya me llegó la petición fiscal y es nada más y nada menos que de ocho años de prisión, por el solo hecho de salir el 11 de julio. Hasta dónde vamos a llegar. No tengo más que decir, saquen ustedes sus propias conclusiones", dijo en su **perfil de Facebook**.

El cubano Héctor Ochoa, por su parte, **denunció a través del grupo MADRES y Familiares de manifestantes del 11J** que contra su sobrino pesa una sanción de nuevo años de privación de libertad.

"Este joven es mi sobrino **Yoel David Ochoa Álvarez, le piden nueve años por participar en la manifestación 11J**. Se le están adjudicando cargos injustos y fabricados al igual que a todos los demás participantes en esta manifestación. Está en la prisión de Canaleta en Ciego de Ávila, esperando por una injusta sentencia", dijo.

"Es increíble, el Gobierno tirano y asesino era el de Batista, pero a los asaltantes del Moncada a tiro limpio solo le dieron dos años, da qué pensar, ¿no creen?", concluyó.

El caso del **joven Yoan Cruz, de San Antonio de los Baños**, a quien el régimen pide **más de diez años**, fue expuesto nuevamente, esta vez por Vida Bohemia, quien apeló a la comunidad LGBTI para lograr su liberación.

"A tan solo diez días de cumplir los tres meses de detención de Yoan de la Cruz, aquí me veo de nuevo exigiendo una vez más la liberación de este miembro más de nuestro país y de nuestra comunidad LGBTI. Para ver si alguien se digna y decide abogar por este niño al que nadie ha ayudado a no ser los medios extranjeros, su madre, y algún que otro amigo o conocido", [dijo en Facebook](#).

"Detenido, preso, recluso de sus deberes y de su vida cotidiana, separado de su madre y de su abuela, de las cuales él es único responsable, por transmitir en vivo los hechos del 11J. Cuenta con una petición fiscal de diez años y seis meses. Ahora yo me pregunto dónde están los derechos humanos, donde está la ONU, donde está la UJC defensoras de los derechos de los jóvenes cubanos. Yoan es cuentapropista, donde están los derechos de un ciudadano

responsable y cumplidor que paga impuestos, seguridad social, patente, etc. Dejen a ese niño estar donde debe; con su familia y sus seres queridos, dejen a un joven poder luchar por sus sueños y hacer su vida, crecer, engrandecer, prepararse, vivir", reclamó.

La hermana del **cubano Dixan Gainza Moré** denunció la situación del activista de 35 años, de Camagüey, preso tras la manifestación del 11J en esa provincia y en estos momentos recluido en la prisión de máxima seguridad Kilo 8.

"Me parece un cinismo querer silenciar a todos. Mi hermano lleva preso tres meses y un día. No me callo, no tengo miedo y no creo en amenazas. Ustedes están juzgando injustamente a miles de jóvenes. Le fabrican delitos no cometidos. Hay que ver la realidad y la realidad es esta: mi hermano está preso por su manera de pensar", [escribió](#).

"Una madre que sufre, unos pobres abuelos que él mantenía que lo esperan día tras día y una hermana que soy yo. Con un niño de 11 años, no jodan ni amenacen. No me callaré, no voy a vivir con miedo. **Pido libertad para todos los manifestantes del 11J**", dijo.

Esta semana, la Seguridad del Estado citó a **Adonis Alexander Remón León** para advertirle que de participar en alguna otra marcha sería castigado con las penas máximas para los delitos de que está acusado: atentado, desacato, desórdenes públicos y lesiones tras su participación en las manifestaciones de julio en La Habana.

"Me citaron para alertarme de que no puedo asistir a otra marcha porque eso no está permitido en el país y que de hacerlo me van a poner las condenas máximas de atentado, desacato, etc. Hablaban de la marcha del 15 de noviembre", dijo a [Radio Televisión Martí](#) Adonis Alexander Remón, uno de cuatro hermanos que fueron arrestados el 12 de julio durante las protestas del barrio La Güinera del municipio habanero Arroyo Naranjo.

La Fiscalía cambió a Remón, la medida cautelar de privación de libertad por la de reclusión domiciliaria mientras espera que concluya la investigación de su causa en la que están incluidos sus hermanos, José Antonio Gómez León, Frandy González León y Santiago Vázquez León, presos en el Combinado del Este.

"Hasta ahora no ha llegado la petición fiscal, ni la mía ni la de mis hermanos porque el proceso de investigación no ha terminado. La mayoría siguen encarcelados. Yo trabajo en la campaña de Salud Pública y mi centro de trabajo hizo una carta diciendo que yo estaba en horario de trabajo cuando me cogieron y por eso me soltaron en lo que indagan", explicó.

Por otra parte, familiares de **Nadir y Jorge Martín Perdomo, dos hermanos detenidos tras participar en las protestas del 11 de julio en San José de las Lajas, Mayabeque**, aseguran que son inocentes de los cargos que se les imputan y que tienen en su poder todas las pruebas que así lo demuestran.

Martha Perdomo, madre de ambos, dijo además a [Radio Martí](#) que la pasada semana el abogado del caso recibió la petición fiscal.

"Ocho años para Nadir y diez años para Jorgito", recordó la mujer. Su hijo Jorge está acusado de "doble desacato" por gritar "Díaz Canel, singao".

A Nadir Martín solo lo acusan de "un atentado" y, de acuerdo con las palabras de la madre, estos cargos son "inventados".

"Tenemos todas las pruebas, y si a ellos los acusan es injustamente. En el 'doble atentado' ese que les ponen nosotros tenemos todas las pruebas en video porque, el pueblo se ha comportado que no tenemos palabras", añadió Perdomo.

Anibal Yasiel Palau Jacinto



<https://www.hrw.org/video-photos/interactive/2021/10/19/case-descriptions-protestors-detained-cuban-government-july>

Denuncian injusta encarcelación de manifestante del 11J

Por Editorial - 22-octubre-2021

El activista cubano Marcel Valdés, denunció en las redes sociales la injusta encarcelación del joven de 25 años de edad Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto, por su participación en las protestas del pasado 11 de julio en la isla.

Valdés, quien se ha mantenido activo en las denuncias de las injusticias cometidas contra los manifestantes del 11J, señaló en su cuenta de Facebook, que Palau fue sometido a una brutal represión en el momento de su arresto, por parte de los esbirros de la dictadura y en la cárcel donde se encuentra ha recibido fuertes golpes y torturas, siendo obligado a gritar consignas en defensa del régimen.

En su publicación, el activista reflejó: *"Su nombre es Aníbal Palau Jacinto, 25 años, de San José de las Lajas, vive en Güines actualmente, preso tras las protestas del 11 de julio en Güines, fue brutalmente reprimido durante su arresto, cuentan que le apodaron "El Maceo de Güines", por todos los corrientazos y golpes que aguantó y aun así seguía firme con sus ideas, también me cuentan que dentro de la prisión de Quivicán (Máxima Seguridad) donde se encuentra, ha sido torturado y obligado a gritar consignas comunistas. Hay una madre llorando y sufriendo por esta injusticia".*

"Compartan, estos valientes están pasando muy malos momentos, son los plantados del siglo 21, demostremos que no están solos y encarguémonos de mostrar sus

rostros al mundo, nadie debe estar preso por expresarse pacíficamente”, concluyó su denuncia.

El régimen cubano en su intento de amedrentar a todo el que disienta, ha impuesto insólitas condenas a los manifestantes por la simple razón de exigir libertad, democracia y respeto a los derechos humanos.

Recientemente uno de los manifestantes fue condenado a diez años de privación de libertad por romper en plena vía durante las protestas del 11J, un cuadro del dictador Fidel Castro.

11/15/21, 7:34 PM

Presentan ante la ONU denuncia a favor de manifestante del 11J

El joven obrero Aníbal Y. Palau fue detenido de manera violenta tras las protestas antigubernamentales del 11 de julio en Cuba



Por [ADNCUBA](#) | 28 Sep 2021 - 10:08 am

Una denuncia a favor de **Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto**, joven cubano detenido tras las **protestas antigubernamentales del 11 de julio (11J)**, fue presentada este 27 de septiembre ante el **Grupo de Trabajo sobre Detenciones Arbitrarias de Naciones Unidas**, de la Oficina de la Alta Comisionada para Derechos Humanos.

“El joven de Mayabeque fue víctima de un arresto violento en el Parque Central de Güines el pasado 12 de julio de 2021 (...) [por] manifestarse contra la abominable

<https://adncuba.com/noticias-de-cuba/derechos-humanos/presentan-ante-onu-denuncia-por-manifestante>

forma de organización del Estado cubano”, explicó en sus [redes sociales](#) el abogado independiente Sergio Osmín Fernández Palacios.

El jurista denunció ante la ONU que “un grupo de agentes uniformados y personas violentas, vestidas de civiles y sin identificarse, entre las cuales se presumen estaban oficiales operativos de la Contra-Inteligencia, formaron una barrera humana en una de las calles del Parque Central de Güines para infundir el terror y el miedo con el fin de obstaculizar, impedir, hostigar y reprimir a quienes se manifestaran de manera pacífica”.

Aníbal Yasiel Palau, un obrero “operador de máquinas herramientas”, en esas circunstancias ejerció sus derechos de manifestación y expresión. Cuando se retiraba, un grupo de “cinco o seis personas violentas, vestidas de civiles y sin identificarse”, lo siguieron y lo arrestaron mediante una golpiza y una descarga eléctrica en su cuerpo, que lo inmovilizó.

“Esas lesiones no fueron certificadas por facultativo alguno. El joven operario estuvo dos días detenido con su pantalón con orina sin importarle a las autoridades a cargo de su detención”, afirmó Fernández Palacios.

Aníbal Y. Palau está apresado desde hace más de 75 días, con una medida de “prisión provisional” y a la espera de juicio por la supuesta comisión de los delitos de “atentado y desórdenes públicos”, según el Expediente de Fase Preparatoria n° 387, de la Unidad de Investigación Criminal y Operaciones de San José de Las Lajas, Mayabeque.

El abogado Fernández Palacios añadió en [Facebook](#) que el joven detenido “estuvo en régimen de incomunicación total durante alrededor de 18 días” hasta que tuvo su primer contacto telefónico con su esposa. Calificó como “más abusivo, inaudito e ilícito” los 50 días que no pudo contactar a su representante legal.

Según Fernández Palacios, en el caso de Aníbal Yasiel Palau Jacinto se violan varios derechos consagrados en la Declaración Universal de los Derechos

11/15/21, 7:34 PM

Humanos. Además de que su encarcelamiento fue por “la **represalia estimulada por el Sr. [presidente de Cuba] Díaz-Canel contra muchas de las personas que se manifestaron** de manera pacífica el pasado 11 de julio y días siguientes”.

Según información facilitada por la ONG Cubalex, al menos 1020 personas fueron detenidas desde el 11 de julio. De ellas unas 505 continúan en centros de reclusión.

Aunque 418 personas han sido excarceladas, Cubalex aclara que “muchas están en espera de juicio bajo medida cautelar de libertad bajo fianza o prisión domiciliaria”.

Jaime Alcides Firdó Rodríguez



octubre 28, 2021

Tomás Cardoso

"Ojalá
que yo

pudiera sacarlo de esa cárcel": familiares de acusados por protesta del 11J denuncian injusticia contra detenidos



Miembros de las fuerzas especiales detienen a un manifestante en La Habana, Cuba, el 11 de julio. (YAMIL LAGE / AFP)

Familiares de los detenidos por participar en las protestas populares del 11 de julio narran a Radio Televisión Martí la dramática realidad que enfrentan sus seres queridos, sobre quienes pesan peticiones fiscales de hasta 25 años de privación de libertad. .

Jaime Alcides Fildo Rodríguez, de 21 años de edad y preso desde el 17 de julio, tiene una petición fiscal de 25 años de privación de libertad por el supuesto delito de desorden público, cuenta su mamá Yuneisy Rodríguez García.



LEE TAMBIÉN

Más de 600 cubanos siguen en prisión por manifestarse el 11J

“El lunes de la semana pasada fue que lo pude ver por primera vez desde que se lo llevaron. Comenzó a llorar y me dijo que tratará de sacarlo de allí. Ojalá que yo pudiera sacarlo de esa cárcel. Este viernes cumple 22 años y es un niño que nunca ha tenido problemas legales, y se dedicaba a la venta de pan a domicilio”, señaló su madre.

Tomás Cardoso entrevistó a familiares de los detenido...

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0:00 

2:22

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También, dijo la mujer, se encuentra en una situación similar su hermana Yaquelín Castillo García, de 47 años de edad, presa desde el 12 de julio, actualmente en la prisión del Guatao, en el municipio La Lisa, con petición fiscal de 20 años de prisión por los presuntos delitos de desacato y desorden público.

“Supuestamente, dicen ellos, un dron registró la voz de mi hermana exhortando a los manifestantes para que tiraran piedras y botellas. Todo esto es muy injusto con los dos. Este país es lo peor del mundo”, concluyó.



LEE TAMBIÉN

Sigue cacería judicial contra manifestantes del 11J; familiares claman que los acusados son inocentes

Mientras tanto, tres hermanos residentes en La Güinera, en Mantilla, Arroyo Naranjo, han sido acusados de instigación a delinquir, atentado y desorden público, señala su papá, Emilio Román Matos: Emy Yoslán Román Rodríguez, de 18 años de edad, con petición fiscal de 15 años de prisión, quien se encuentra en la cárcel de menores del Guatao; Yosney Emilio Román Rodríguez, de 25 años de edad y con 20 años de prisión en la petición fiscal, en el Combinado del Este, y Mackyani Román Rodríguez, de 23 años de edad, con petición fiscal de 25 años de privación de libertad, en la prisión de mujeres del Guatao.

“Eso es una cosa totalmente injusta, toda esa cantidad de años que les están pidiendo a los muchachos, que solamente participaron en la manifestación como miles y miles de personas. Sin embargo, la policía provocó más daños, y en los papeles de la fiscalía que les llegaron a los encausados de Mantilla, no sale petición fiscal alguna en contra del policía que mató a uno de los manifestantes”, enfatizó Román Matos.



LEE TAMBIÉN

Menores presos por manifestarse el 11J permanecen en régimen "abusivo", denuncia madre de uno de ellos

Por su parte, Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera, de 21 años de edad, que está preso en el Combinado del Este luego de su detención el 18 de julio, tiene una petición fiscal de 22 años por el delito de sedición, y no le han permitido visita familiar hasta el presente, informó su padre Luis Wilbert Aguilar.

“Mi hijo tiene retraso mental, algo que está respaldado por documentos médicos; incluso, se le otorgó la baja del servicio militar por ese padecimiento, y entonces el abogado no puede hacer nada, y le han puesto en el encausamiento una cantidad tremenda de cosas que son inventadas. Es un abuso de ellos” afirmó Aguilar.



LEE TAMBIÉN

Fiscalía pide largas condenas para residentes de Palma Soriano por protestar el 11J

También está el caso de Maikel Puig Bergolla, residente en el municipio de Güines, preso desde el 12 de julio, con petición fiscal de 25 años por los supuestos delitos de instigación a delinquir, desacato y desorden público, recluso en la prisión de mayor rigor de Quivicán, en la provincia de Mayabeque, donde lo acaban de castigar por las denuncias sobre su caso que está realizando su familia, reportó su esposa Saily Núñez Pérez.

“Le quitaron el derecho a la visita familiar. Las niñas, hace tres meses que no lo pueden ver. También [le prohibieron] las llamadas telefónicas, porque lo culpan de toda la información sobre su caso que está fluyendo afuera”, apuntó la mujer.

Juviel Jiménez Gómez



Rosa Jany Millo Espinosa

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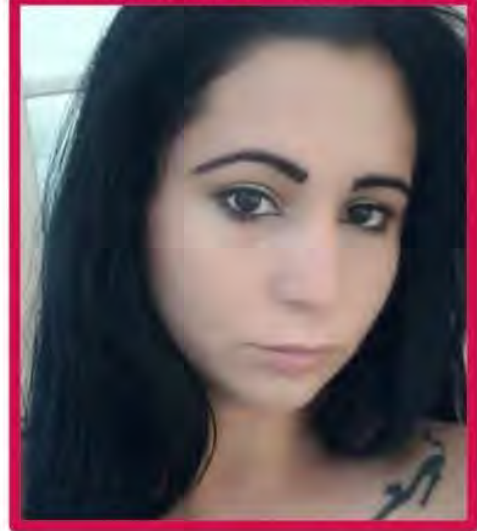
"Presentada denuncia a favor de Rosa Jany Millo Espinosa ante Ginebra."



Dr. Sergio Osmín Fernández Palacios.
Coordinador en I-CID. LinkedIn, Facebook.
Twitter, Instagram, Whatsapp y Telegram.
[Anti-Totalitarismo \(Cuba\)](#)

Myriam Andrade
Comunicadora de la plataforma Inteligencia Ciudadana, I-CID.

Hoy, 08/10/2021,
presenté denuncia
a favor de
Rosa Jany Millo Espinosa
ante el Grupo de Trabajo
sobre Detenciones Arbitrarias
de Naciones Unidas.
Otra víctima de la inaudita
represalia de @DiazCanelB
contra manifestantes del #11J.



IACHR: The cause of the cancellation of freedoms in Cuba is not the embargo, but the lack of democracy

BREAKING NEWS Janet Local 25 days ago **REPORT**



IACHR: The cause of the cancellation of freedoms in Cuba is not the embargo, but the lack of democracy

“I ask the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (IACHR) to intercede for the liberation of my son, because having your own thoughts is not a crime”, said Liset Fonseca Rosales, mother of Cuban Roberto Pérez Fonseca, sentenced to ten years in prison for breaking a photo of Fidel Castro, on the Thematic Hearing “Situation of human rights in the context of the protest in Cuba”, held this October 21 within the framework of the 181st Period of Sessions of the Commission.

During the hearing, developed online and, as usual, without the assistance of representation of the Cuban State, relatives of detained during the protests that broke out in Cuba on July 11 and representatives of civil society organizations were heard by commissioners and special rapporteurs, who expressed deep concern about the situations described by Cuban activists.

Laritz Diversent, lawyer and director of the Cubalex Legal Information Center, denounced that since July 11 itself, in collaboration with the Justice 11J working group, the organization he directs has registered the arrests of 1,130 people. Of these, 572 remain deprived of liberty and several released persons have denounced acts of torture and ill-treatment, “among which we can mention **beatings, verbal offenses, threats of sexual abuse and use of dogs to intimidate.** They were forced to undress to shout slogans in favor of the Revolution such as ‘Viva Fidel ‘and’ Viva Díaz-Canel’”.

Diversent highlighted **the arrests of minors, the forced disappearance to which dozens of detainees were subjected for several days and the attacks against journalists,** who, although released from prison, are subjected to house arrest, among other human rights violations.

He also recalled that, after the protests, the **Cuban state approved Decree-Law 35, which legalizes massive internet access cuts** and imposes on the operators or providers of the public telecommunications service (a monopoly of the state-owned ETECSA) the obligation to monitor Internet content.

“**Under this regulation, the live transmission of demonstrations or online calls for protests can be classified as harmful diffusion, cyberterrorism, cyberwar and social subversion.**”, explained the lawyer.

From her home, where she is under house arrest, Sayli Navarro, promoter of CubaDecide and Dama de Blanco recounted **the arrest that she and her father suffered on July 11, Felix navarro,** 68, president of the “Pedro Luis Boitel” Democracy Party, when they tried to learn about the situation of members of the organization arrested during the demonstrations.

He also denounced that **since then he has not been able to see his father,** who caught Covid-19 in prison.

The activist also referred to the cases of **José Daniel Ferrer, national coordinator of the Patriotic Union of Cuba (UNPACU); Fernando González, Roilán Zárraga and José Pupo, members of the UNPACU and promoters of Cuba Decide, and the activists Keilylli de la Mora and Rosa Jany Milo Espinosa.**

On behalf of the San Isidro Movement, Michel Matos pointed out that since July 11 there have been at least 39 arbitrary detentions against artists related to the protests. Denounced the **excessive use of pretrial detention as a precautionary measure, summary trials,** among which the **photographer Anyelo Troya,** who was sentenced to prison in the first instance, although he was later released. He also mentioned that **Maykel Osorbo and Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara, interpreters of “Patria y Vida”, the musical theme turned into an anthem for Cubans, remain in prison.**

Representing the **Citizens Committee for racial integration (CIR), Osvaldo Navarro Veloz** highlighted the exit to the streets, on July 11, “of the deep Cuba” and the arrests and arbitrariness suffered by artists who belong to said organization, “**in an attempt to distort the accumulated demands of the most marginalized sectors of Cuban society,** the support

of the entire inter-American system is vital. “

Finally, the also member of the CIR and representative of the Council for Democratic Transition of Cuba (CTDC), Mathadela Tamayo, highlighted the violence against women, in particular the cases of the sisters María Cristina and Angélica Gaitano Rodríguez, human rights activists violently detained by six policemen on July 12 at their homes. Both are mothers and are awaiting trial accused of alleged contempt, attack and resistance, and to lead the protest in their place of residence.

On the part of the IACHR, Commissioner Edgar Stuardo Ralón Orellana, Country Rapporteur, recognized the efforts and courage of the organizations, in such adverse conditions and emphasized that it cannot be argued that an economic embargo is the cause of the violations of the main individual freedoms and guarantees and human rights.

“The cause is precisely that there is no freedom or a democratic regime, and as long as that cause is not addressed, it is very difficult to advance in the fulfillment of human rights,” he said.

The rapporteur also expressed a deep concern over “violations of due process and disproportionate penalties, whose only objective is discourage the free right to protest and freedoms“.

Julissa Mantilla Falcón, First Vice President of the IACHR, reiterated the Commission’s commitment to continue monitoring and supporting the work that organizations are doing, since it is a hope not only for Cuba but also for the region.

The commissioners were concerned about the threats of the Cuban Government against the promoters and potential participants in the protests announced for November 15 and they announced that they will maintain special observation that day.

Cuban Prosecutor's Office Asks for Sentences of 6 to 12 Years for the San Antonio Protestors



*The family of Jonathon Torres Farrat, one of the minors detained after the peaceful protests of July 11th.
(Screen capture)*



14ymedio, Havana, 7 October 2021 — A total of 17 people are being tried this week for their participation in the [peaceful demonstration on July 11](#) in San Antonio de los Baños, Artemisa, which lit the fuse for the rest of the protests in the country that Sunday.

The Prosecutor's Office is asking for between 6 and 12 years in prison for them, for crimes such as "contempt", "attack", "instigation to commit a crime" and "public disorder". [Yoan de la Cruz, the young man who broadcast the march live, could be sentenced to 8 years in prison](#), just like Adrián Rodríguez Morera.

De la Cruz, Yunier Claro la Guardia and Julián Manuel Mazola Beltrán are named as those who encouraged the crowds to denigrate Miguel Díaz-Canel, Raúl Castro and the Police as an institution, as well as the economic and social order of the country," with the intention of creating chaos in the territory," says the official document.

For Mazola Beltrán they ask for 10 years, the same as for Carlos Manuel Pupo Rodríguez. The highest sanctions, 12 years, are for Rolando Yusef Pérez Morera and Joel Díaz Hernández.

The rest of the accused are Carlos Manuel Pupo Rodríguez, Miguel Díaz Zaldívar, Osdany Antonio Ricardo Aguilar, Rolando López Rodríguez, Yordan Esteban Brook Amador, Miguel Díaz Sosa, Ariel Pérez Montesino, Omar Hernández Calzadilla, Denis Hernández Ramírez, Cristian Reyes Pérez, Adrián Rodríguez Morera and Jany Millo Espinosa.

The penalties requested by the Prosecutor's Office seem to be becoming the norm for those cases that are still pending trial. Dozens of protesters who were summarily prosecuted over the summer received minor fines and penalties.

In their provisional conclusions, the accusers explain that although many of the 500 citizens who gathered on June 11 in the park of the San Antonio de los Baños church called for an end to the power cuts and protested the shortage of medicines, others pursued “subverting the constitutional order,” among which are the 17 defendants.

On the other hand, the Provincial Prosecutor's Office of Havana has denied for the third time a change of detention measures for the teenager Jonathan Torres Farrat, in custody for having participated in the 11J.

The young man, who turned 17 that same Sunday in July, and who is asthmatic in addition to suffering from heart disease, was not arrested immediately, but a month later, on August 13, when he was identified in two videos seized by the police.

In the videos, his mother, Bárbara Farrat, told *Radio and Television Martí*, her son is observed with a stick and in the other, he picks up a stone and throws it. For this reason, they accuse the young man of “attack”, “public disorder” and “propagation of an epidemic”, but so far, they have not delivered the prosecutor's request to the young man or his family.

“They alerted me that the trial is near, therefore, they are going to prosecute him,” Farrat ventured to the same medium.

In Cuba, criminal responsibility is enforceable from 16 years of age. For people over 16 and under 18, the minimum and maximum limits of penalties can be reduced by up to half, and with respect to those aged 18 to 20, up to a third.

A dozen minors were [arrested after July 11](#), despite the fact that the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Bruno Rodríguez, assured that there were no prisoners of those ages in Cuban prisons.

In social networks, another minor, the daughter of the detainee Nadir Martín Perdomo, who was arrested along with her brother, Jorge Martín Perdomo, in San José de las Lajas, went viral in recent days, by publishing a video in which she [asks for the freedom of her father and of her uncle](#).

“My father and my uncle walked peacefully through the streets, in the same way that hundreds of Cubans did,” says the 11-year-old girl in the broadcast, who breaks into tears when she says she misses her father. “I ask that there be justice, but true justice, not lies,” she claims. “Do not charge them any more with things that they did not do,” she explains cheekily. “Everything was peaceful, gentlemen, everything, because they are good men, men with principles, educated, honest, good men.”

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Ramón Enrique Montero Meriño

septiembre 23, 2021

Tomás Cardoso

Detenidos del 11J sufren un castigo "por adelantado" en prisión, a merced de la "justicia" del régimen cubano (VIDEO)



Juan Emilio Pérez Estrada fue detenido por subirse a una patrulla volteada por los manifestantes en la esquina de Toyo y Calzada de 10 de Octubre.

En medio de turbios procesos judiciales, acusados de graves delitos que no cometieron, en cárceles con pésimas condiciones y con abogados contratados que poco pueden hacer, así están los detenidos de las protestas populares del 11 de julio, denuncian familiares y activistas desde la isla.

Juan Emilio Pérez Estrada, de 27 años de edad, residente en Mantilla, municipio de Arroyo Naranjo, fue detenido en su casa, el 18 de julio, bajo un fuerte operativo policial, y se encuentra actualmente en la prisión de occidente Manto Negro, en el municipio Boyeros, acusado de haber vandalizado un auto policial en la intercepción de la esquina de Toyo y Calzada de 10 de Octubre, cargos que niega su esposa, Yaila Prieto La Rosa.

Tomás Cardoso recogió testimonios desde la isla

by Radio y Televisión Martí | RadioTelevisionMarti.com

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2:45

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“Es verdad que él se subió a la patrulla que habían volcado, como muestran las imágenes en redes sociales en las que aparece Juan Emilio vistiendo un pullover verde encima del auto, pero no participó en la acción previa, y esa es la evidencia que pesa en su contra. Está acusado de los delitos de sedición, un cargo muy grave porque es como atentar en contra del gobierno”, señaló.

Pérez Estrada “no tiene nada que ver con eso”, dijo la mujer. Añadió que sobre su esposo pesan, además, los cargos de atentando, daños a la propiedad y desorden público.

Ya la familia contrató los servicios legales de un abogado del bufete de La Palma, en Arroyo Naranjo, pero ni un cambio de medida cautelar ha presentado, explicó Prieto La Rosa.

“Fue contratado hace dos meses por una suma de 4 mil 200 pesos, y yo pienso que el letrado no está interactuando en el caso de mi esposo”, expresó la joven.



LEE TAMBIÉN

Representante de la UE para los Derechos Humanos pide “liberación inmediata” de los detenidos en Cuba por el 11J

Kasandra Díaz es madre de dos menores, tiene 26 años de edad, y reside en el municipio de Cárdenas, en la provincia de Matanzas. Fue detenida el 12 de julio y se encuentra en la prisión de Bellotex, informó la Dama de Blanco Leticia Ramos Herrería.

“La quieren culpar de apedrear el hospital municipal de Cárdenas, algo que es falso, además de ser una de las líderes de la protesta, el fiscal del caso le dijo que pesan en su contra los delitos de sabotaje y desorden público”, apuntó Ramos Herrería.

Lizandra Góngora Espinosa, de 35 años de edad, y madre de cinco niños, quien reside en Güira de Melena, en la provincia de Artemisa, está recluida en la cárcel del Guatao, en el municipio habanero de La Lisa, donde son pésimas las condiciones.

Góngora Espinosa fue acusada de un supuesto acto de sabotaje en contra de una tienda en Moneda Libremente Convertible (MLC) en su localidad. También pesa en su contra un cargo de desorden público.

La activista fue detenida el 22 de julio, comenta el padre de cuatro de sus hijos, Ángel Delgado.

LEE TAMBIÉN



Opositor detenido tras manifestarse el 11J en La Lisa "está muy débil" por huelga de hambre en prisión (VIDEO)

“Con frecuencia la visita un fiscal allí, en la prisión, para interrogarla. El problema es que, en el caso de los opositores, lo que quieren es trancarlos en las prisiones por largo tiempo. Hay muchos casos de COVID-19 en el penal y las presas no tienen acceso a medicamentos”, dijo Delgado.

También en Güira de Melena está el caso del periodista independiente Jorge Bello Domínguez. Ya un fiscal de Artemisa, de apellido Abacó, lo acusó por el delito de sabotaje, por lo del asalto a la tienda MLC, y su mamá, Martha Domínguez, nos dice que el comunicador, quien se encuentra en la prisión de Valle Grande, rechaza los cargos.

“Imagínese, sabiendo que él no participó en lo de la tienda, y las autoridades lo quieren involucrar en cosas que él no ha hecho. Me dijo que no acepta nada de eso y no firma ningún papel por lo que lo están acusando”, enfatizó la madre.

El activista Jiordan Marrero Huerta, residente de Camagüey, llama la atención sobre el caso de Ramón Enrique Montero Meriño, de 39 años de edad, actualmente recluido en la prisión de Kilo 8.



LEE TAMBIÉN

"Es colocarlos contra la pared": Notifican a gobiernos de La Habana y Holguín sobre una Marcha contra la Violencia el 20 de noviembre

“Enfrenta una acusación de 10 años de privación de libertad por los supuestos delitos de atentado y desorden público, en espera de ser llevado a los tribunales”, advirtió el activista.

Desde Santa Clara, el opositor Guillermo del Sol alerta sobre el delicado estado de salud de Javier Delgado Torna, de 53 años de edad, que fue detenido en Caibarién y está preso en la prisión provincial La Pendiente, y aún sin conocer de qué lo acusan.

“Cardiópata, diabético, discapacitado, está allí desde el 11 de julio”, denunció Del Sol.

Leylandis Puentes Vargas



<https://www.facebook.com/PaparazziCubano/posts/4299049990204316>

They ask for 6 to 15 years in prison for Cuban opponents in Matanzas who protested on June 11

October 12, 2021 by [nenroll](#)

Sentences of between six and 15 years in prison were requested by the Cuban authorities for activists of the Pedro Luis Boitel Democracy Party arrested in Matanzas during **the mass anti-government protests of 11J**.

The defendants are Francisco Rangel Manzano, Tania Echevarría Menéndez, Sissi Abascal Zamora, Leylandis Puentes Vargas, Félix Navarro Rodríguez and Sayli Navarro.

Rangel Manzano, in the Canaleta-Matanzas prison, is asked for a joint sanction of seven years of deprivation of liberty, denounced his wife, Regla Burunate.

"My husband was arrested on July 11 and is currently in prison, more or less 30 meters from the demonstration, he was detained by State Security. At the moment, he is under a precautionary measure of provisional imprisonment under a charge of contempt and public disorder," he told **CiberCuba**.

"The fiscal requests for these brothers are shameful, Tania 7 years in prison, Sissi 6 years, Leylandis 8 years, Francisco 7 years, Felix 15 years and Sayli 11 years," he said in a publication on social networks.

"Dictators know that every day they make their people hate them more, that their people are more rebellious and that each day that passes they love them less in power," he said, while asking not to abandon the detainees.

"Today they are, tomorrow any relative of you. Immediate freedom for all those arrested on July 11. Let's not be silent because it is what the regime wants ", he concluded.

Navarro Rodríguez is in the Aguica-Matanzas maximum security prison; Saily Navarro Álvarez, also a Lady in White, is awaiting trial with a precautionary measure of house arrest, as are Sissi Abascal Zamora and Tania Echevarría. Leylandis Puente Vargas is in the Canaleta-Matanzas prison.

A similar situation **Six other opponents and activists from Placetas, in the province of Villa Clara, go through**, who participated in the 11J protests, for which the Villa Provincial Prosecutor's Office requested up to eight years of deprivation of liberty.

Arianna López Roque, Donaida Pérez Paseiros, Nidia Bienes Paseiros, Loreto Hernández García, Ciro Alexis Casanova Pérez and Mitzael Díaz Paseiros could serve this sentence if the measure requested by the Villa Clara authorities is approved.

Joel Hernandez Diaz



<https://www.hrw.org/video-photos/interactive/2021/10/19/case-descriptions-protestors-detained-cuban-government-july#>

Jose Antonio Gomez Leon

octubre 13, 2021

Yolanda Huerga

Prohíben participar “en otra marcha” a manifestante del 11J en La Güinera



Adonis Alexander Remón León. (Foto: Facebook)

La Seguridad del Estado citó el martes a Adonis Alexander Remón León, para advertirle que de participar en alguna otra marcha sería castigado con las penas máximas para los delitos de que está acusado: atentado, desacato, desórdenes públicos y lesiones.

“Me citaron para alertarme de que no puedo asistir a otra marcha porque eso no está permitido en el país y que de hacerlo me van a poner las condenas máximas de atentado, desacato, etc. Hablaban de la marcha del 15 de noviembre” dijo a Radio Televisión Martí Adonis Alexander Remón, uno de cuatro hermanos que fueron arrestados el 12 de julio durante las protestas del barrio La Güinera del municipio habanero Arroyo Naranjo.



Manifestante del 11J en La ...

by Radio y Televisión Martí | RadioTelevi...

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Las autoridades cubanas prohibieron la celebración de la marcha del 15 de noviembre por considerar que sus promotores tienen la intención de impulsar un cambio de régimen.

El derecho a la manifestación, aunque prevista en la Constitución cubana, no se contempla fuera del oficialismo por lo que, de haberse aprobado, habría sido una decisión histórica.

En la Güinera, el régimen reprimió ferozmente a los manifestantes. Decenas de personas resultaron heridas y fue allí donde murió de un balazo, disparado por un agente, Diubis Laurencio Tejeda.

“Me dieron tremenda mano de golpes. Yo entiendo que en el momento que estoy en una manifestación pacífica, no tengo por qué ser agredido por la policía porque yo estoy expresando lo que siento, mi pensamiento. Yo con las manos extendidas hacia arriba que me cayeran a patadas y estrellones. Cuando llegué a la unidad del Capri, peor y cuando llegué al centro de detención Jóvenes del Cotorro me defecué encima de los golpes que me dieron”.

“Fui a parar al Combinado del Este, al pabellón donde están los convictos de asesinato. No solamente yo, muchos de mis amigos que participaron en las protestas”.

Según la versión de la prensa cubana, los manifestantes "alteraron el orden e intentaron dirigirse hacia la Estación de la PNR (Policía Nacional Revolucionaria) con el objetivo de agredir a sus efectivos y dañar la instalación".

La Fiscalía cambió a Remón, la medida cautelar de privación de libertad por la de reclusión domiciliaria mientras espera que concluya la investigación de su causa en la que están incluidos sus hermanos, José Antonio Gómez León, Frandy González León y Santiago Vázquez León, presos en el Combinado del Este.

“Hasta ahora no ha llegado la petición fiscal, ni la mía ni la de mis hermanos porque el proceso de investigación no ha terminado”.

“La mayoría siguen encarcelados. Yo trabajo en la campaña de Salud Pública y mi centro de trabajo hizo una carta diciendo que yo estaba en horario de trabajo cuando me cogieron y por eso me soltaron en lo que indagan”.

Manuel de Jesús Guillén Esplugas



AMÉRICA LATINA

Una ONG reveló que en Cuba hay al menos 272 presos políticos

Prisoners Defenders aclaró que los datos son parciales y que pueden ser mayores por lo difícil que es acceder a información pública en la isla

3 de Agosto de 2021



Policias arrestan a un hombre cuando personas se manifiestan el 11 de julio en una calle en La Habana (Foto: EFE)

La ONG Prisoners Defenders publicó una lista que muestra que hasta la fecha hay 272 presos políticos en Cuba. Solo en el último año, en medio de una aguda crisis política, social, económica y sanitaria que atraviesa la isla, el número de detenidos fue de **192, cifra que aumentó de manera considerable tras las masivas protestas del 11 de julio contra la dictadura castristas.**

No obstante, dado lo difícil que es acceder a información pública en la isla, **el número puede ser mayor, por lo que los datos publicados por la organización son parciales.** “No creemos que esta lista cubra ni el **30%** de los casos de prisión preventiva ilegal y de conciencia que podría haber habido durante julio en Cuba”, se informó.

Prisoners Defenders denunció el caso de las hermanas Angélica Garrido Rodríguez y María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez, quienes fueron detenidas durante las protestas del 11 de julio y fueron golpeadas y torturadas por la dictadura cubana. Las mujeres, que están recluidas en el Técnico de San José de las Lajas, están acusadas de desórdenes públicos, resistencia a la autoridad, propagación de epidemia y atentado.

Los 154 PRESOS POLÍTICOS CUBANOS detenidos en el 2021

<p>Armando Abascal Serrano Damián Acevedo Quintana José Luis Acosta Cortellán Yoel Acosta Gámez Michel Agüero Camué Karel Aguilera Rueda Odelvis Alberdi Sotolongo Francisco Alfaro Diéguez Carlos Alberto Álvarez Rojas Wilber Álvarez Salvat Ignacio Arias Martínez Leandro Osiris Aroche Calzado Jorge Gabriel Arruebarruena León Zurisdady Barroso Alvarez Enrique Bartolomé Cambara Ariolvis Batista Moya Brandon David Becerra Curbelo Fredí Beirut Matos Katia Beirut Rodríguez Exeint Beirut Rodríguez Jorge Bello Domínguez Andy Boza Padrón Yoanio Bravo Torres Aurelio Cabrera González Orelvis Cabrera Sotolongo Yuisán Cancio Vera Leovel Frank Cangas González Yolanda Carmenate Fernández Ciro Alexis Casanova Pérez Nomar Castellano Romero Antolin Castillo Leyva Nereida Castillo Martínez Maykel Castillo Pérez Ángel Cerrano Hernández Cándido Chacón Puñales Yaniel Chamizo Agulla Juan Martín Chávez Pérez Carlos Alberto Chaviano Díaz Minel Chaviano Mastache Sadie Cintra de la Cruz Elizabeth Cintra García Geovanis Couse Ricardo Magdelys Curbelo Anglés Ángel Cuza Alfonso Yoan De la Cruz Cruz Yeralis Del Cueto Delgado Javier Delgado Torna Israel Destrade Viola Yoel Díaz Hernández Miguel Díaz Paseiro Dairon Duque de Estrada Aguilera</p>	<p>Dayron Duran Canet Yordan Manuel Escobar Machín Misael Espinosa Puebla Alexander Fábregas Milanes Roberto Ferrer Genel René Fabián Ferrer Reyes Yoandy Figueroa Torre Blanca Thais Mailen Franco Benítez Dixan Gainza Moré Taimir García Mariño Angélica Garrido Rodríguez María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez José Gómez León Lizandra Góngora Espinosa Edelmer Góngora Morales Adrián Miguel Góngora Santiesteban Frendi Gonzalez León Armando Guerra Pérez Manuel de Jesús Guillén Esplugas Yaknier Gutierrez Orozco Damián de Jesús Hechavarría Labrada Loreto Hernández García Yeneisy Hernández Martínez Yunior Iglesias Velázquez Carlos Lau Li Brunet Hugo Armando Leal Alonso</p>	<p>Orquidea León Prieto Alejandro Limonta Borges Christopher Leonart Santana Arianna López Roque Virgilio Mantilla Arango Marieta Martínez Aguilera Caleb Martínez Delgado Yohandrys Miguel Martini Guillén Jorge Luis Méndez López Duniel Monterrey Santiesteban Yoandi Montiel Hernández Carlos Michael Morales Rodríguez Julián Noel Moreno Castillo Ariam Morfa Blanco Juan Elias Navarro Vaillant Luis Mario Nieras Hernández Mailene Noguera Santiesteban Alejandro Nuñez Maldonado Pedro Jacinto Ortiz Delgado Luis Raklis Padín Lobo Delis Yoel Parsons Bones Humberto Paz Gutierrez Manisól Peña Cobas Roberto Perdomo Fuentes Ramón Pérez Conde Rolando Yusef Pérez Morera</p>	<p>Donaida Pérez Paseiro Francisco Piñero Amaro Omar Planos Cordovi Leylandis Puentes Vargás Carlos Manuel Pupo Rodríguez Yasmani Noel Pupo Soto Francisco Rangel Manzano Adonis Remón León Luis Darién Reyes Romero Enmanuel Roble Pérez Alexander Yuser Rodríguez Cárdenas Ariel Rodríguez Dache Juan Denny Rodríguez Gómez Esteban Lázaro Rodríguez López Adrián Rodríguez Morera Lázaro Alejandro Rodríguez Ruiz Osmany Rojas Flores Alvaro Ernesto Rojas García Jose Eller Rojas Vover Yosney Emilio Román Rodríguez Emmyoslan Román Rodríguez Mackyanis Román Rodríguez Annita Romero Fonseca Jorge Ruiz Padrón Arturo Sábado Martínez Wilmer Sánchez Mojena Edyersi Santana Jouz Luis Enrique Santos Caballero Delvis Sardiñas Mora Ángel Serrano Hernandez Eliezet Sesma Diago Yobel Sevilla Martínez Yanay Solaya Baruh Raúl Sosa Martínez Inty Soto Romero Yeilis Torres Cruz Luis Enrique Ulloa Jimenez Jorge Modesto Valdivia León Arturo Valentín Rivero Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca Orestes Varona Medina Santiago Vázquez León Manuel Velázquez Licea Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano Dimas Yordan Villa Correa Luis Yauener Gómez Maydolis Leyva Portielles Ana Iris Miranda Leyva Ada Iris Miranda Leyva Fidel Manuel Batista Leyva Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara</p>
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Fuente: Reporte de Centro de Denuncias FDP.

infobae

La organización también señala la incapacidad de los detenidos de **recibir una buena defensa**, ya que la abogacía “se practica y depende económica y jerárquicamente del Estado y no del defendido, o cliente”.

En este contexto, a fines de julio, **Estados Unidos sancionó al director y vice director de la Policía Nacional Revolucionaria (PNR), organización que también fue señalada por el Departamento del Tesoro norteamericano.**

El gobierno de Joe Biden dijo que la **Oficina de Control de Activos Extranjeros (OFAC)** del Tesoro bloqueó todas las propiedades e intereses de la PNR, así como de su director, **Oscar Callejas**, y de su subdirector, **Eddy Sierra**, prohibiendo a cualquier ciudadano, residente o entidad estadounidense hacer transacciones con ellos.

Tras el anuncio de las sanciones, el presidente norteamericano, **Joe Biden**, **aseguró que “a menos que haya un cambio drástico, que no anticipo, van a haber más” amonestaciones contra el régimen castrista.**

ADVERTISING

El Tesoro dijo en un comunicado que desde el comienzo de las protestas de julio, “el régimen cubano **desplegó la PNR, una unidad policial dependiente del Ministerio del Interior cubano, para reprimir y atacar a los manifestantes**”.

Agregó que agentes de la PNR fueron fotografiados “**confrontando y arrestando a manifestantes en La Habana, incluido el Movimiento de Madres 11 de Julio, un grupo fundado para organizar a las familias de los presos y desaparecidos**”.

En Camagüey, una ciudad en el centro-este de Cuba, “**un sacerdote católico fue golpeado y detenido por la PNR mientras defendía a jóvenes manifestantes**”, indicó el Tesoro, precisando que agentes policiales también golpearon a un grupo de manifestantes, entre los que había varios menores, y disolvieron “**violentemente**” protestas pacíficas.

“**La medida de hoy sirve para hacer rendir cuentas a los responsables de reprimir los llamamientos del pueblo cubano a la libertad y el respeto de los derechos humanos**”, afirmó la directora de la OFAC, Andrea Gacki, prometiendo nuevos castigos para los que “faciliten la participación del régimen cubano en graves abusos”.

Washington también sancionó al ministro de las Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias (FAR) de Cuba, Álvaro López-Miera, y a una unidad militar de élite conocida popularmente como “avispas negras” o “boinas negras”.

El Departamento del Tesoro de EEUU anunció en un comunicado las sanciones y responsabilizó a **esas autoridades de la represión de las protestas antigubernamentales del pasado 11 de julio en Cuba**.

La lista de presos políticos (con la fecha de detención):

Armando Abascal Serrano
Damián Acevedo Quintana
José Luis Acosta Cortellán
Yoel Acosta Gámez
Michel Agüero Camué
Karel Aguilar Rueda
Odelvis Alberdi Sotolongo
Francisco Alfaro Diéguez
Carlos Alberto Álvarez Rojas
Wilber Álvarez Salvat
Ignacio Arias Martínez
Leandro Osiris Aroche Calzado
Jorge Gabriel Arruebarruena León
Zurisaday Barroso Alvarez
Enrique Bartolomé Cambara
Ariolvis Batista Moya
Brandon David Becerra Curbelo
Fredi Beirut Matos
Katia Beirut Rodríguez
Exeint Beirut Rodríguez
Jorge Bello Domínguez
Andy Boza Padrón
Yoanio Bravo Torres
Aurelio Cabrera González
Orelvis Cabrera Sotolongo
Yuisán Cancio Vera

Leovel Frank Cangas González
Yolanda Carmenate Fernández
Ciro Alexis Casanova Pérez
Nomar Castellano Romeros
Antolín Castillo Leyva
Nereida Castillo Martínez
Maykel Castillo Pérez
Ángel Cerrano Hernández
Cándido Chacón Puñales
Yaniel Chamizo Aguila
Juan Martin Chávez Pérez
Carlos Alberto Chaviano Díaz
Minel Chaviano Mastache
Sadiel Cintra de la Cruz
Elizabeth Cintra García
Geovanis Couse Ricardo
Magdelys Curbelo Anglés
Ángel Cuza Alfonso
Yoan De la Cruz Cruz
Yeralis Del Cueto Delgado
Javier Delgado Torna
Israel Destrade Viola
Yoel Díaz Hernandez
Misael Díaz Paseiro
Dairon Duque de Estrada Aguilera
Dayron Duran Canet
Yordan Manuel Escobar Machín
Misael Espinosa Puebla
Alexander Fábregas Milanés
Roberto Ferrer Genel
René Fabián Ferrer Reyes
Yoandry Figueredo Torre Blanca
Thais Mailen Franco Benítez
Dixan Gainza Moré
Taimir García Mariño
Angélica Garrido Rodríguez
María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez
José Gómez León
Lizandra Góngora Espinosa
Edelmer Góngora Morales
Adrián Miguel Góngora Santiesteban
Frendi Gonzalez León
Armando Guerra Pérez
Manuel de Jesús Guillén Esplugas
Yeknier Gutierrez Orozco
Damián de Jesús Hechavarría Labrada
Loreto Hernández García
Yeneisy Hernández Martínez
Yunior Iglesias Velázquez
Carlos Lau Li Brunet

Hugo Armando Leal Alonso
Orquidea León Prieto
Alejandro Limonta Borges
Christopher Lleonart Santana
Arianna López Roque
Virgilio Mantilla Arango
Marieta Martínez Aguilera
Caleb Martínez Delgado
Yohandrys Miguel Martini Guillén
Jorge Luis Méndez López
Duniel Monterrey Santiesteban
Yoandi Montiel Hernández
Carlos Michael Morales Rodríguez
Julián Noel Moreno Castillo
Ariam Morfa Blanco
Juan Elías Navarro Vaillant
Luis Mario Nieras Hernández
Mailene Noguera Santiesteban
Alejandro Nuñez Maldonado
Pedro Jacinto Ortiz Delgado
Luis Raklis Padín Lobo
Delis Yoel Parsons Bones
Humberto Paz Gutiérrez
Marisol Peña Cobas
Roberto Perdomo Fuentes
Ramón Pérez Conde
Rolando Yusef Pérez Morera
Donaida Pérez Paseiro
Francisco Piñero Amaro
Omar Planos Cordoví
Leylandis Puentes Vargas
Carlos Manuel Pupo Rodríguez
Yasmani Noel Pupo Soto
Francisco Rangel Manzano
Adonis Remón León
Luis Darién Reyes Romero
Enmanuel Roble Pérez
Alexander Yuser Rodríguez Cárdenas
Ariel Rodríguez Dache
Juan Dennys Rodríguez Gómez
Esteban Lázaro Rodríguez López
Adrián Rodríguez Morera
Lázaro Alejandro Rodríguez Ruiz
Osmany Rojas Flores
Alvaro Ernesto Rojas García
Jose Elier Rojas Vover
Yosney Emilio Román Rodríguez
Emiyoslan Román Rodríguez
Mackyanis Román Rodríguez
Annia Romero Fonseca

Jorge Ruíz Padrón
Arturo Sábado Martínez
Wilmer Sánchez Mojena
Ediyersi Santana Jouz
Luis Enrique Santos Caballero
Delvis Sardiñas Mora
Ángel Serrano Hernandez
Eliezet Sesma Diago
Yobel Sevilla Martínez
Yanay Solaya Baruh
Raúl Sosa Martínez
Inty Soto Romero
Yeilis Torres Cruz
Luis Enrique Ulloa Jimenez
Joge Modesto Valdivia León
Arturo Valentín Rivero
Lázaro Yuri Valle Roca
Orestes Varona Medina
Santiago Vázquez León
Manuel Velázquez Licea
Ángel Jesús Véliz Marcano
Dimas Yordan Villa Correa
Luis Yaunner Gómez
Maydolis Leyva Portielles
Ana Iris Miranda Leyva
Ada Iris Miranda Leyva
Fidel Manuel Batista Leyva

Maikel Martinez Sirey



Lisdiani Rodríguez Isaac



<https://translatingcuba.com/cuban-prosecutor-asks-for-10-years-in-prison-for-two-sisters-who-proteted-on-11-july/>

CASE UPDATE: PROSECUTOR SEEKS MAXIMUM SENTENCE IN CASE AGAINST FREE YORUBAS, LISDIANI & LISDANI RODRÍGUEZ ISAAC

9/27/2021

UPDATE AS OF 9/28/2021 (5:00PM)

The prosecutor has officially charged sisters Lisdiani & Lisdani with 1 count public disorder, two counts of disobedience, and two counts of assault/attack for a total of 10 years in prison with additional travel restrictions.

MORE INFORMATION COMING SOON!



Last week, sisters Lisdiani and Lisdani Rodríguez Isaac were informed they would most likely be facing the maximum sentence of 8 years in prison for “maliciously spreading an epidemic.” These

charges come months after being detained for participation in peaceful protests that took place all across Cuba earlier in July.

The Global Liberty Alliance was notified the Prosecutor's office of Villa Clara would be seeking to charge the sisters with "spreading of the epidemic" and have categorized the degree of the charges as particularly "malicious."

Charges of "spreading an epidemic" would result in a possible prison sentence ranging from three months to one year, and/or fines between 100 and 300 CUP. Maliciously spreading an epidemic, however, can result in deprivation of liberty of *three to eight years*.

CHAPTER V
CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC HEALTH
SECTION ONE

Spread of Epidemics

ARTICLE 187.1. - Anyone who violates the measures or provisions issued by the competent health authorities for the prevention and control of communicable diseases and programs or campaigns for the control or eradication of serious or dangerous diseases or epidemics, incurs a penalty of deprivation of liberty from three months to one year or a fine of one hundred to three hundred quotas or both.

2. The same penalty is incurred by anyone who refuses to collaborate with the health authorities in places of the national territory where any communicable disease acquires serious epidemic

characteristics or in neighboring territories exposed to spread.

3. Anyone who maliciously spreads or facilitates the spread of a disease is subject to a penalty of deprivation of liberty for a period of three to eight years.

(Chapter V, Section One, Article 187.1 of Cuba's Penal Code).

A GLA legal consultant familiar with the case noted however that participation in peaceful protests could not be deemed “malicious.” Additionally, on the same day of the demonstrations, President Díaz-Canel [called on his supporters](#) to also take to the streets and defend the government against revolutionaries. If protesting on that day in Villa Clara is classified as “maliciously spreading an epidemic,” equal application of justice demands any government supporters that also marched in response to Díaz-Canel’s call be charged equally.

GLA’s legal consultant also pointed out that marches and mass gatherings have been conducted at [other times during the pandemic](#) in addition to those on July 11.

GLA has received reports from contacts close to Lisdiani and Lisdani, indicating the Cuban government is pressuring the sisters to cooperate by spying on the Association of Free Yorubas of Cuba in

exchange for a lesser sentence.

The extremity of the charges coupled with the Prosecutor's decision to categorize the sister's actions as "malicious" certainly creates leverage for the Cuban government against the young women.

Evert Luis Hidalgo Ladrón de Guevara



<https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=773412740241387&set=ecnf.100027180040117>

11/15/21, 8:38 PM

Liberan con fianza de 3.000 pesos al activista Evert Luis Hidalgo, miembro de la Unpacu

El joven santiaguero había sido arrestado por grabar desde su casa un operativo militar



By
[Periódico Cubano](#)

Published on 24 julio, 2021

- COMMENT



<https://www.periodicocubano.com/liberan-con-fianza-de-3-000-pesos-al-activista-evert-luis-hidalgo-miembro-de-la-unpacu/>

11/15/21, 8:38 PM

Evert Luis Hidalgo Ladrón de Guevara, miembro de la Unpacu. (Foto: Evert Luis Hidalgo - Facebook)

El activista Evert Luis Hidalgo, integrante de la Unión Patriótica de Cuba (Unpacu) y promotor de la iniciativa Cuba Decide, fue liberado después de cinco días de arresto ilegal por grabar desde su vivienda un operativo militar en el lugar donde iniciaron las protestas en Santiago de Cuba el pasado domingo 11 de julio.

De acuerdo con el reporte del medio independiente *CubaNet*, la madre de Hidalgo, Ada Ibis Ladrón de Guevara, había podido presentar un recurso de *habeas corpus* ante el Tribunal de Santiago de Cuba, asesorada por el Centro de Denuncias de la Fundación para la Democracia Panamericana. Este recurso jurídico permite reclamar la liberación de aquellas personas que hayan sido arrestadas de manera injustificada.

Tras las reclamaciones interpuestas por su familia, Hidalgo fue liberado con una fianza de 3.000 pesos, acusado de los presuntos delitos de “desorden público” y “desacato”. Mientras tanto, a su madre y hermana les fue aplicada una carta de advertencia.

“No les dieron documento porque según los oficiales esa carta iba directo al expediente que ambas tienen abierto. Amenazaron con que lo que tocaba luego ya era prisión para todos”, denunció Hidalgo, quien debe aproximadamente 5.000 pesos por multas impuestas debido a su lucha pacífica a favor de un cambio de sistema en el país.

El joven santiaguero **[fue detenido arbitrariamente el pasado 16 de julio.](#)**

“Me detuvieron en mi casa, me esposaron al frente y me llevaron a empujones hasta el ómnibus que estaba a varios metros, en la esquina. Yo empecé a manifestarme dentro, mientras mi familia lo hacía desde afuera y eso incomodó a los agentes”, contó al citado medio de prensa.

“Cuando el ómnibus arrancó comenzaron a darme golpes y a gritarme que a Díaz-Canel se le respetaba. Usaron la violencia hasta llegar a la unidad”, detalló.

<https://www.periodicocubano.com/liberan-con-fianza-de-3-000-pesos-al-activista-evert-luis-hidalgo-miembro-de-la-unpacu/>

11/15/21, 8:38 PM

El activista opositor también denunció haber recibido empujones y manotazos por parte de los oficiales hasta llegar a la Segunda Unidad de la Policía, conocida como El Palacete. Precisó que los golpes más fuertes fueron en sus hombros, cabeza y espalda.

A su llegada a la estación, fue recibido por dos agentes de la Seguridad del Estado que le dijeron que sería trasladado a prisión. Finalmente, estuvo confinado en una celda por cinco días.

“El oficial que estaba de guardia en el calabozo se negó a recibirme en mis condiciones físicas; dijo que necesitaba un certificado médico. Yo estaba lleno de sangre e hinchado por los golpes, pero hicieron una llamada a algún jefe y ese dio la orden de que tenían que encerrarme porque yo era un contrarrevolucionario”, relató.

Hidalgo afirmó que durante los cinco días encarcelado se mantuvo en huelga de hambre. “Yo me negué a hablar con la policía política porque no tiene sentido; sus conversaciones son solo para amenazar e intimidar”, argumentó.

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August 24, 2018 9:21 pm

Cuba: New administration's Decree 349 is a dystopian prospect for Cuba's artists

In response to Decree 349, one of the first laws signed by Cuba's new President Miguel Díaz-Canel in April 2018, which will come into force in December and has provoked protests by independent artists in Cuba, Erika Guevara-Rosas, Americas Director at Amnesty International said:

“Amnesty International is concerned that the recent arbitrary detentions of Cuban artists protesting Decree 349, as reported by Cuban independent media, are an ominous sign of things to come. We stand in solidarity with all independent artists in Cuba that are challenging the legitimacy of the decree and standing up for a space in which they can work freely without fear of reprisals.”

“As far back as the 1980s, Amnesty International has documented the harassment and arbitrary detention of independent artists in Cuba simply for peacefully expressing their

opinions through art. Instead of consolidating their control over artists perceived to overstep state-sanctioned criticism, the Cuban authorities should be making progressive changes to protect human rights.”

“

Amnesty International is concerned that the recent arbitrary detentions of Cuban artists protesting Decree 349, as reported by Cuban independent media, are an ominous sign of things to come. We stand in solidarity with all independent artists in Cuba that are challenging the legitimacy of the decree and standing up for a space in which they can work freely without fear of reprisals

Erika Guevara Rosas, Americas Director at Amnesty International

Background:

Signed by President Díaz-Canel in April and published in Cuba's Official Gazette in July, Decree 349 is expected to come into force in December 2018.

Under the decree, all artists, including collectives, musicians and performers, are prohibited from operating in public or private spaces without prior approval by the Ministry of Culture. Individuals or businesses that hire artists without the authorization can be sanctioned, and artists that work without prior approval can have their materials confiscated or be substantially fined. Under the new decree, the authorities also have the power to immediately suspend a performance and to propose the cancelation of the authorization granted to carry out the artistic activity. Such decisions can only be appealed before the same Ministry of Culture (Article 10); the decree does not provide an effective remedy to appeal such a decision before an independent body, including through the courts.

Amnesty International is concerned that the decree contains vague and overly broad restrictions on artistic expression. For example, it prohibits audiovisual materials that contain, among other things: “use of patriotic symbols that contravene current legislation” (Article 3a), “sexist, vulgar or obscene language” (Article 3d), and “any other (content) that violates the legal provisions that regulate the normal development

of our society in cultural matters” (Article 3g). Furthermore, it makes it an offence to “commercialize books with content harmful to ethical and cultural values” (Article 4f).

Prohibiting artistic expression based on concepts such as “obscene”, “vulgar” or “harmful to ethical and cultural values” does not meet the tests of legitimate purpose, necessity and proportionality required under international human rights law. The lack of precision in the wording of the decree opens the door for its arbitrary application to further crackdown on dissent and critical voices in a country where artists have been harassed and detained for decades. This would not only contravene the right to freedom of expression of artists in Cuba, but the right of every person in the country to seek and receive information and ideas of all kinds.

International human rights law and standards require that any restriction to the right to freedom of expression, including through art, must be provided by law and formulated with sufficient precision to avoid overly broad or arbitrary interpretation or application, and in a manner that is accessible to the public and that clearly outlines what conduct is or is not prohibited.

Restrictions must also be demonstrably necessary and proportionate for the purpose of protecting a specified public interest which, under international human rights law, are only national security, public order, and public health or morals, or the rights or reputations of others.

As signatory to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), Cuba is required to refrain from acts that would defeat the object and purpose of the treaty. Article 19 of the ICCPR specifically protects the right to freedom of expression, which includes the “freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds...” including “in the form of art”.

The rights to freedom of opinion and expression are essential for the full development of any person or society, and are key to enabling individuals to exercise other human rights. As such, under international law, states have a duty to protect the free expression of ideas and opinions of all kinds, including when deeply offensive. Laws restricting insult or disrespect of heads of state or public figures, the military or other public institutions, flags or symbols are prohibited under international human rights law.

The blanket requirement for prior authorization by the Ministry of Culture of an artist's work to be shown in public, as set out in Article 2.1, would also impose controls over the exercise of artistic expression that may amount to prior censorship and would exceed the permissible restrictions on the right to freedom of expression.

Amnesty International is further concerned that Decree 349 is likely to have a general chilling effect on artists in Cuba, preventing them from carrying out their legitimate work for fear of reprisals.



As far back as the 1980s, Amnesty International has documented the harassment and arbitrary detention of independent artists in Cuba simply for peacefully expressing their opinions through art. Instead of consolidating their control over artists perceived to overstep state-sanctioned criticism, the Cuban authorities should be making progressive changes to protect human rights

Erika Guevara, Americas Director at Amnesty International

Further Reading

- [Cuba: Transform Confrontation into Dialogue: A Human Rights Agenda for Cuba, 16 April 2018,](#)
- [Cuba: “Your Mind is in Prison” – Cuba’s web of control over freedom of expression and its chilling effect on everyday life, 16 November 2017,](#)
- [Urgent Action: Urban artist at risk in Cuba, 24 August 2017,](#)

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November 20, 2020 1:42 pm

Cuba: Harassment of San Isidro movement exemplifies ongoing assault on freedom of expression

In response to reports that members of Cuba's San Isidro movement have been detained, had their human rights, including the rights to freedom of expression and freedom of movement restricted, and been criminalized simply for peacefully exercising their human rights, Erika Guevara-Rosas, Americas director at Amnesty International said:

“The ongoing harassment and intimidation of members of the San Isidro movement, at the forefront of challenging Decree 349, a dystopian law that stands to censor artists, shows Cuba's ongoing repression of human rights, including the right to freedom of expression in the country. Authorities can continue to harass, intimidate, detain, and criminalize artists and alternative thinkers, but they can't keep their minds in prison.”

According to the legal NGO Cubalex, between 9 and 19 November, authorities arbitrarily detained and harassed multiple members of the San Isidro movement, sometimes more than once. Members of the movement, which is composed of artists, poets, LGBTI activists, academics, and independent journalists, have in recent days been protesting the imprisonment of the rapper Denis Solís González.

“

Authorities can continue to harass, intimidate, detain, and criminalize artists and alternative thinkers, but they can't keep their minds in prison

Erika Guevara-Rosas, Americas director at Amnesty International

According to information Amnesty International was able to obtain, Denis was detained

on 9 November, and then tried and sentenced on 11 November to eight months in prison for “contempt” (*desacato*), a crime inconsistent with international human rights law. He is now imprisoned at a maximum-security prison, Valle Grande, located just outside Havana.

“No one should be imprisoned for ‘contempt’ against a public official, a provision of the criminal code that Amnesty International and other human rights organizations have consistently called on the Cuban authorities to repeal,” said Erika Guevara-Rosas.

By 19 November, eight members of the group were on hunger strike at the San Isidro movement’s headquarters in Old Havana in protest over Denis’ imprisonment, according to Anamely Ramos González, an art curator and member of the movement.

Images that Amnesty International verified show that at one point the authorities appeared to cordon off the block of the headquarters with yellow tape, limiting the group’s freedom of movement. Members of the group said they were under 24-hour surveillance by plain-clothed state security officials and feared they would be detained again if they tried to leave.

In March, Cuban artist Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara, a former prisoner of conscience and member of San Isidro movement, was imprisoned solely because of his consciously held beliefs, and later released. He is among those the authorities have held in short-term detentions in recent weeks, according to Cubalex.

For more information or to arrange an interview, contact Duncan Tucker: duncan.tucker@amnesty.org

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The Facebook group that began Cuba's wave of protests

Though “City of Humor” was first created as a social space, it became a forum to share criticism and to mobilize.



People shout slogans during a demonstration in Havana on July 11, 2021. Alexandre Meneghini / Reuters file

Aug. 10, 2021, 12:59 PM EDT

By Reuters

HAVANA — “Tired of having no electricity?” read a post in a Facebook group for residents of the small Cuban town of San Antonio de los Banos on July 10. “Fed up of having to listen to the impudence of a government that doesn’t care about you?”

“It’s time to go out and to make demands. Don’t criticize at home: let’s make them listen to us”.

The next day, thousands took to the street in San Antonio, a town of some 50,000 people, about 20 miles southwest of Havana, kicking off a rare [wave of protests](#) throughout the Communist-run country.

Unrest has been growing across Latin America and the Caribbean as unease spreads over Covid-19 lockdowns and rising poverty. But in Cuba authorities have traditionally tightly controlled public spaces, saying unity is key to resisting coup attempts by old Cold War foe the United States.

The protests, Cuba's most widespread since Fidel Castro's 1959 revolution, appeared largely spontaneous as Cubans vented frustrations over long lines for food, power outages, medicine shortages as well as curbs on civil freedoms.

Yet an investigation by non-state Cuban outlet [El Estornudo](#) — cited by [state television](#) and confirmed by Reuters — recently showed that the first protest was convened online by a San Antonio community forum for local people and those who had emigrated.

The Facebook group “City of Humor” — the nickname for San Antonio which hosts a biannual humor festival — was first created in 2017 as a social space, according to one of its three administrators, Miami-based Alexander Perez.

Over time, people also started expressing their gripes, said Perez, 44, a pastor of the Seventh-day Adventist Church. That prompted him and the other administrators Danilo Roque and Lazaro Gonzalez to try to “educate them” about their civil rights and claiming them through peaceful protest.

Neither Roque nor Gonzalez, whom Perez described as two younger men who lived in San Antonio operating under the pseudonyms to avoid reprisals, responded to request for comment.

The backstory shows how the recent expansion of web access in Cuba has been a gamechanger in fostering forums on social media to share criticism and to mobilize.

It also shows how strengthening relations with the Cuban diaspora — thanks to the internet and greater freedom of movement — is influencing politics on the island at a grassroots level.

Virtual communities like “The City of Humor” exist nationwide and emigres are exhorting local people on them to keep on protesting and expressing solidarity, with some even urging violence.

All this poses a challenge to the government which has allowed relatively unfettered access to the internet, unlike China, which blocks many Western social media apps.

Cuba has blamed the protests on online meddling by counter-revolutionaries backed by the United States, which has for decades openly sought to force reform on it through sanctions and financing for democracy programs.

The administrators of the “City of Humor” did not receive any U.S. funding nor had they coordinated protests with other towns, Perez said.

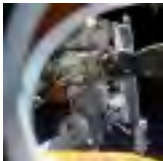
Cuba, where the state has a monopoly on telecommunications, has suffered intermittent disruptions in access to internet and social media since July 11, in an apparent bid to prevent further unrest.

Protests petered out within a couple of days amid those outages, a large deployment of security forces and a wave of [detentions](#).

Teaching civil rights

Posts in “The City of Humor” — which jumped from around 4,000 to nearly 10,000 members after the July 11 protest — show users reminiscing, selling items, promoting businesses and complaining about local issues like water supply.

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Perez said the administrators decided three years ago to also attempt to rally the community to demonstrate over shared gripes, with little success.

Last month they felt the time was ripe to try again.

The pandemic and tighter U.S. sanctions had exacerbated Cuba's economic woes, plunging it into its deepest crisis since the fall of the Soviet Union. And [the Covid-19 surge](#) was pushing its already creaking healthcare infrastructure to the brink.

"We decided this was the moment," said Perez.

The announcement of the protest at the church park at 11 a.m. spread by word-of-mouth and messaging applications, according to three San Antonio residents who requested anonymity.

But Perez said he had such low expectations that anyone would show up that he went to the beach that day. So he was stunned to get a call to say the small early turnout had snowballed.

"We certainly never imagined that San Antonio would be the spark that lit the flame causing Cuba to take to the streets three hours later," he said.

Videos on social media showed San Antonio protesters shouting anti-government slogans like "freedom" and "we are not afraid".

"My town came out in force because it just can't take any more," said one resident, requesting anonymity.

Within hours, President Miguel Diaz-Canel himself showed up, in a bid — he said later in a televised address to the nation — to show "the streets belong to revolutionaries".

Some videos on social media showed him being heckled but the unrest there and elsewhere soon dwindled amid a crackdown.

Perez said a heavy security presence in San Antonio meant Cubans would have to bide their time until another protest.

But it was noteworthy, he said, that the government already enacted reforms like [lifting customs restrictions](#) for travelers bringing in medicine and food [in response](#) to the protests.

"If we manage to achieve this in a few hours of protest" he wondered, "what happens if we spend three days in the streets?"

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July 13, 2021 11:56 PM EDT Last Updated 5 months ago

Americas

Faced with rare protests, Cuba curbs social media access, watchdog says

By Sarah Marsh and Elizabeth Culliford

5 minute read



1/3

Police run during protests against and in support of the government, amidst the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak, in Havana, Cuba July 11, 2021. REUTERS/Stringer

Summary

Access to Facebook, WhatsApp, others is restricted -NetBlocks

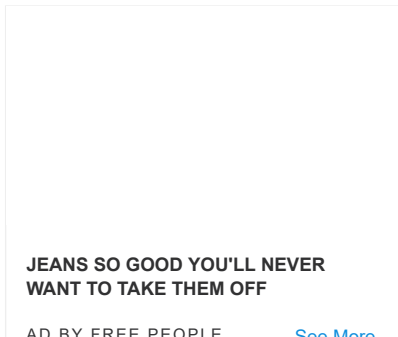
Sunday protests have largely died down

Dozens still detained - rights group

HAVANA, July 13 (Reuters) - Cuba has restricted access to social media and messaging

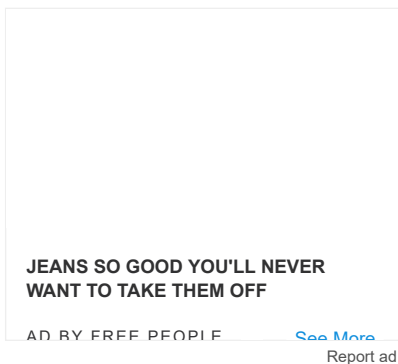
platforms including Facebook and WhatsApp, global internet monitoring firm NetBlocks said on Tuesday, in the wake of the biggest anti-government protests in decades.

Thousands of Cubans joined demonstrations throughout the Communist-run country on Sunday to protest against a deep economic crisis that has seen shortages of basic goods and power outages. They were also protesting against the government's handling of the coronavirus pandemic and curbs on civil liberties.



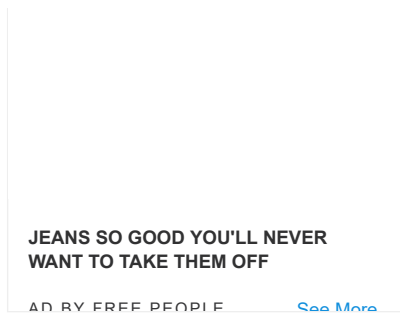
Repo

Cuba's government has said the demonstrations were orchestrated by counter-revolutionaries financed by the United States, manipulating frustration with an economic crisis largely caused by the decades-old U.S. trade embargo.



The protests, rare in a country where public dissent is tightly controlled, had largely ended by Sunday evening, as security forces were deployed to the streets and President Miguel Diaz-Canel called on government supporters to go out and fight to defend their revolution.

But another protest flared late Monday in the southern Havana suburb of La Guinera, where one man died and several others, including members of the security forces, were hospitalized with injuries, according to state-run media on Tuesday.



Repo

It did not say what caused the death. No other deaths and injuries have been officially confirmed so far.

Hundreds had taken to streets in La Guinera, shouting slogans like 'down with communism,' and 'freedom for the people of Cuba,' according to two residents and video footage seen by Reuters. Some started throwing rocks at security forces who eventually responded with gunfire, said resident Waldo Herrera, 49.

"I think the Communists have lost control, they won't have a solution to this situation," he said. "The people are tired of so much humiliation, so much repression."

A Reuters witness saw dozens of people carrying sticks departing La Guinera late on Monday.

Activists say the government is using so-called rapid-reaction brigades - government-organized bands of civilian recruits - to counter protesters.

MOBILE INTERNET OUTAGES

They also accuse the government of trying to disrupt communications. Introduced just over two years ago, mobile internet has been a key factor behind the protests, giving Cubans more of a platform to express their frustrations and enabling the word to get out quickly when people are on the street.

In the capital, there have been regular and atypical mobile internet outages since Sunday, according to Reuters witnesses.

NetBlocks, based in London, said on its website that Facebook, WhatsApp, Instagram and Telegram in Cuba were partially disrupted on Monday and Tuesday.

"The pattern of restrictions observed in Cuba indicate an ongoing crackdown on messaging platforms used to organize and share news of protests in real-time," said NetBlocks director Alp Toker. "At the same time, some connectivity is preserved to maintain a semblance of normality."

Facebook Inc ([FB.O](#)), which owns Instagram and WhatsApp, said that it was concerned about its services being restricted in Cuba, in a statement to Reuters late on Tuesday.

"We oppose shutdowns, throttling, and other disruptions of the internet that limit the debate of our community. We hope connectivity will be restored as soon as possible so

that Cubans can communicate with family and friends," said Joe Osborne, a Facebook

spokesperson.

Asked whether the government was intentionally restricting internet connections, Foreign Minister Bruno Rodriguez told a news briefing the situation was "complicated." He said power outages could impact telecommunications services and "Cuba would never renounce the right to defend itself."

Telegram did not immediately respond to a request for comment. Twitter Inc. ([TWTR.N](#)) said it found no blocking of its service.

"Our weapon is the internet. If they take away the internet we are unarmed," said Havana resident Gino Ocumares, as he tried but failed to connect to the web at a government Wi-Fi hotspot. "The government does not want people to see the truth."

'PROVOCATIONS'

The protest in La Guinera was spearheaded by "antisocial and criminal elements" that had tried to reach the police station with the aim of attacking its officials and damaging infrastructure, said the state-run Cuban News Agency.

When security forces stopped them, they vandalized homes, set containers on fire, and damaged the suburb's electricity wiring, attacking officials with stones and other objects, the agency said.

State-run media also reported on Tuesday that Raul Castro, who stepped down as head of the ruling Cuban Communist Party in April, attended a meeting on Sunday of the political bureau to address the "provocations."

Diaz-Canel said in April he would continue to consult Castro on matters of utmost importance.

The Cuban Bishops Conference said in a statement it was worried that the response to protests over legitimate concerns would be "immobilism" rather than an attempt to resolve them, and even a counterproductive hardening of positions.

Reaction to the protest in Latin America split along ideological lines, with Mexico's president blaming the U.S. embargo for fomenting the unrest, while Chile and Peru urged the government to allow pro-democracy protests.

U.S. President Joe Biden said on Monday that the United States "stands firmly with the people of Cuba as they assert their universal rights."

State Department spokesman Ned Price called on the Havana government to open all means of communication, both online and offline.

"Shutting down technology, shutting down information pathways - that does nothing to address the legitimate needs and aspirations of the Cuban people," Price told a news briefing on Tuesday.

11/16/21, 8:12 AM

Faced with rare protests, Cuba curbs social media access, watchdog says | Reuters

Simon Lewis in Washington and Sheila Dang in New York, Juby Babu in Bengaluru; Editing by Richard Chang and Rosalba O'Brien

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October 19, 2021

Case descriptions of protestors detained by the Cuban government, July 2021

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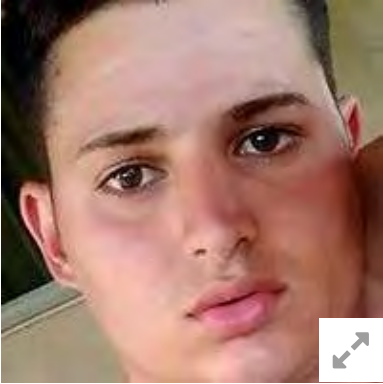
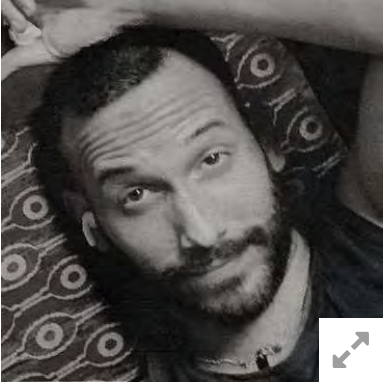


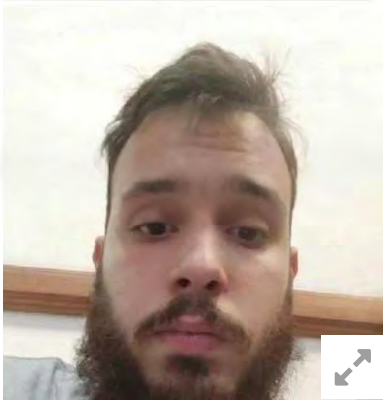
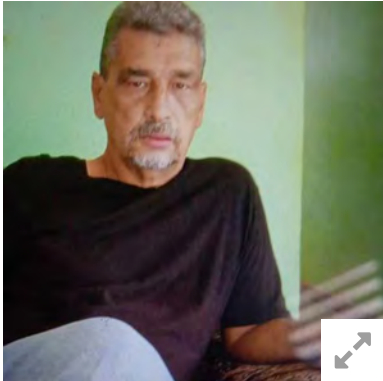

All case descriptions are based on direct accounts by the victim, a relative, or their lawyer. Whenever possible, Human Rights Watch also reviewed case files and documentation on fines levied against protestors and verified photos and videos that corroborated the testimonies. The cases Human Rights Watch documented represent only a fraction of the total number of human rights violations committed by the Cuban government during the July 2021 demonstrations.


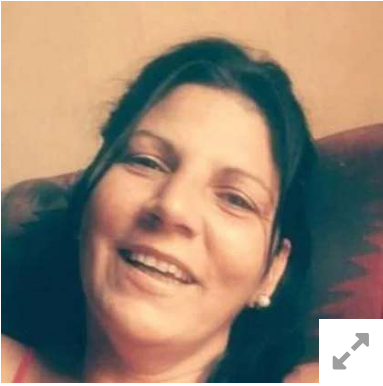

Human Rights Watch research indicates that the July demonstrations were overwhelmingly peaceful. In the 130 cases documented by Human Rights Watch, Cuban authorities accused only a handful of detainees of engaging in violence, most often by throwing rocks during protests. In most of these cases, the detainees or their families denied that they engaged in violence, and in all of them the criminal prosecutions were marred by serious due process violations and the sentences sought or imposed by Cuban authorities against the detainees appear excessive.


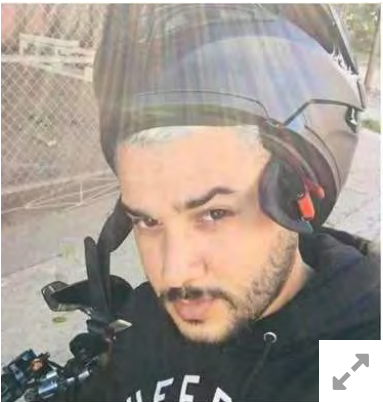
The descriptions of the cases were last updated on September 30, 2021.


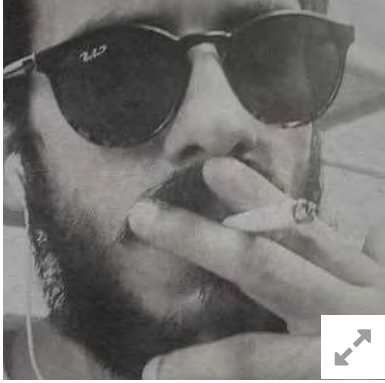
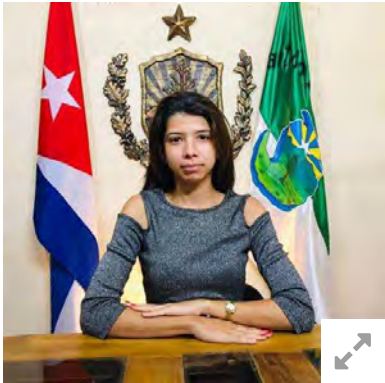
Victim	Date of arrest	Place	Status	Case description
Andy Dunier García, 23, unemployed	July 11	Santa Clara, Villa Clara	In detention	Several officers detained him violently during a peaceful demonstration. He was held incommunicado until July 19 when his mother was allowed to see him briefly. He is in pretrial detention on charges of




				<p>“public disorder”, “contempt” and “assault.”</p>
<p>Ángel Luis Fariñas, 25, self-employed</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Pinar del Río city, Pinar del Río</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Several officers detained him during a peaceful demonstration. He was held incommunicado, then sent to pretrial house arrest on July 24. On September 6, he paid a fine of 3,000 Cuban pesos (US\$120), and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.</p>
<p>Anyelo Troya, 25, film producer</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Four officers detained him violently during a peaceful demonstration. On July 20, he was put on trial without a lawyer and sentenced to a year in prison for “public disorder.” An appeals court acquitted him on August 6.</p>
<p>Ariel González Falcón, 21, student</p>	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Several police and state security agents detained him violently during a peaceful demonstration. He was held incommunicado in overcrowded and unsanitary conditions until his release on July 17.</p>


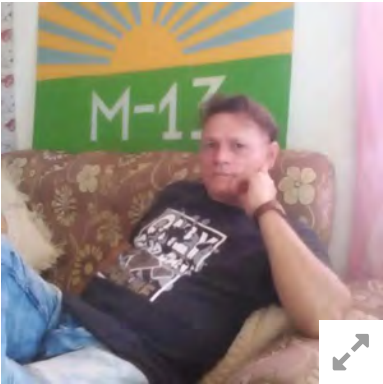
				
<p>Armando Abascal Serrano, 56, member of the opposition group Pedro Luis Boitel Party for Democracy</p> 	July 11	Jovellanos, Matanzas	Released	A state security officer detained him during a peaceful demonstration. He was held incommunicado, then sent to pretrial house arrest on August 27. On September 6, he paid a fine of 1,000 Cuban pesos (US\$40), and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.
<p>Carlos Raimundo Rodríguez Becerra, 51, member of the opposition group Independent and Democratic Cuba (CID)</p> 	July 11	Santa Clara, Villa Clara	Released	Two state security officers detained him when he was heading to a demonstration. He was held incommunicado and given a written “notice” accusing him of the crime of “public disorder.” He was released without charges on July 14.
<p>Celina Osorio Claro, 52, member of the opposition groups Cuban Patriotic</p>	July 11	Guantánamo city, Guantánamo	Released	Two officers detained her violently as she was participating in a peaceful protest. She


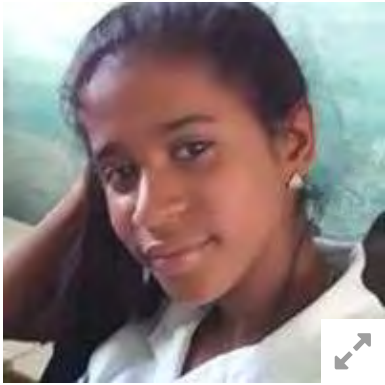
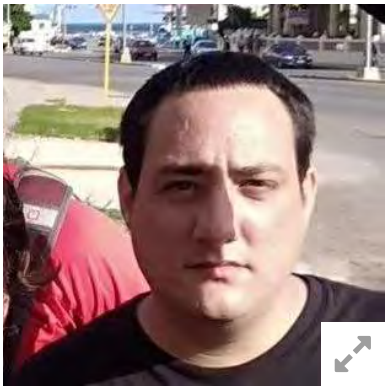
<p>Union (UNPACU) and Cuba Decide</p> 				<p>was forced to strip and squat naked in detention. She was also interrogated repeatedly about her participation in the protests. Officers released her without charges on July 15.</p>
<p>Dailin Eugenia Betancourt Pérez, 44, homemaker</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>House arrest</p>	<p>Officers detained her during a peaceful demonstration on July 11. She was held incommunicado until she was sent to house arrest on July 23. She remains under investigation for “public disorder,” and “contempt.”</p>
<p>Daniel Triana, 24, actor</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>House arrest</p>	<p>Four officers detained him, along with other artists and activists, when they protested peacefully in front of the state-owned Cuban Institute of Radio and TV. Officers forced him and others into a truck, where some officers kicked and punched him. In prison, an officer punched him in the face. He was released the next day but remains under investigation for “public disorder.”</p>
<p>Daniela Cecilia Rojo Varona, 25, homemaker</p>	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Guanabacoa, Havana</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Government supporters forced her into a police car as she was participating in a</p>


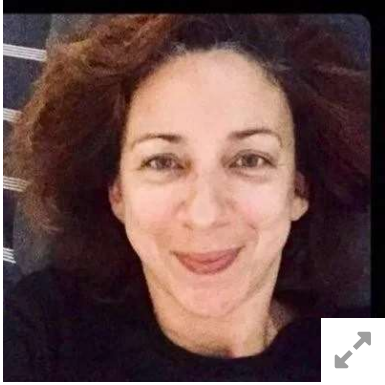

				<p>demonstration. Police officers then drove her to a station. She was held incommunicado in an unsanitary cell under charges of “public disorder,” and “spreading an epidemic.” On August 3, she was released on bail.</p>
<p>Dario Quiñonez (pseudonym), 19</p>	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>Serving community service</p>	<p>Several officers arrested him as he was observing a demonstration. He was held in a cell with no ventilation or natural light, where he lost track of time and was repeatedly interrogated about his participation in the protest. On July 20, he was put on trial without a defense lawyer and sentenced to 10 months in prison for allegedly throwing rocks during the protest. On August 6, a higher court changed the sentence to eight months of community service and a fine.</p>
<p>Dashiel Alfonso Catá, 26, bartender</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>State security officers detained him when he was passing by a demonstration. He was held incommunicado and, on July 20, put on trial. His lawyer was only able to speak with him for a few minutes before the hearing. He was sentenced to 10 months in prison for “public disorder.” On August 6, a higher court upheld the conviction.</p>

<p>Dayane Victoria Sosa, 27, economist</p> 	July 11	Camagüey city, Camagüey	Released	<p>Officers detained her and her husband Jaime Luis Mantilla during a peaceful demonstration. She was accused of “public disorder” and held incommunicado until she was sent to house arrest on July 14. In late-August, she paid a 200 Cuban peso (US\$8) fine, and an officer said the criminal case against her would be closed.</p>
<p>Jaime Luis Mantilla, 25, student</p> 	July 11	Camagüey city, Camagüey	Released	<p>Officers detained him and his wife, Dayane Victoria Sosa, during a peaceful demonstration. He was accused of “public disorder” and held incommunicado until he was sent to house arrest on July 14. In late-August, he was required to pay a fine of 200 Cuban pesos (US\$8), and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.</p>
<p>Dayanis Salazar Pérez, 20, member of the opposition group Autonomous Pinero Party</p> 	July 11	Nueva Gerona, Isle of Youth	Released	<p>Members of a rapid response brigade detained her violently during a peaceful demonstration. She was held incommunicado in a cell that only had running water 10 minutes per day. On July 14, a police officer told her that she had been detained for “public disorder” and released her. She was not informed whether she is still under investigation.</p>

<p>Dixan Gainza Moré, 35, journalist</p> 	July 11	Camagüey city, Camagüey	In detention	Police and state security officers arrested him in his home a few hours after he participated in demonstrations. He remains in pretrial detention on charges of “public disorder.” His family has only been able to see him once.
<p>Duniesky Alemán García, 35, self-employed</p> 	July 11	Santa Clara, Villa Clara	Released	Several state security officers detained him violently when he was observing a protest. He was only allowed to call his family nine days after his arrest and was repeatedly interrogated, often in the middle of the night, about his participation in the demonstration. On August 24, he was required to pay a 2,000 peso (US\$80) fine, and an officer told him that the criminal case against him would be closed.
<p>Eliezer Siezma Diago, 40, self-employed</p> 	July 11	Havana city, Havana	In detention	Officers detained him during a peaceful demonstration. He has been held incommunicado since the arrest and is under investigation for “resistance,” “contempt,” and “public disorder.”
<p>Enrique Mustalier Sosa, 38, bricklayer and member of</p>	July 11	Guantánamo city,	In detention	Two state security officers detained him

<p>the opposition group Cuban Patriotic Union (UNPACU)</p> 		Guantánamo		<p>during a peaceful demonstration. He was held incommunicado until August 6, when he was allowed to call his family. He is in pretrial detention on charges of “public disorder.”</p>
<p>Fernando González Herrera, 33, unemployed</p>	July 11	Ciego de Ávila city, Ciego de Ávila	In detention	<p>State security officers arrested him at his home, in the middle of the night, hours after he participated in a protest. They did not show an arrest warrant. He was undressed at the time of his arrest, and police did not allow him to put on clothing before they took him to the station. He has been held incommunicado since his arrest.</p>
<p>Francisco Alfaro Diéguez Villegas, 56, leading figure in the opposition group Popular Movement 13</p> 	July 11	Nueva Gerona, Isle of Youth	In detention	<p>State security officers detained him during a peaceful demonstration. He was held incommunicado until August 4, when officers allowed him to call his family, and remains in pretrial detention on charges of “public disorder.”</p>
<p>Francisco Rangel Manzano, 59, member of the</p>	July 11	Colón, Matanzas	In detention	<p>Officers detained him during a peaceful demonstration. He is in</p>

<p>opposition Party for Democracy</p>  <p>©</p>				<p>pretrial detention on charges of “public disorder.” In September, a prosecutor requested a seven-year prison sentence for “public disorder,” and “contempt.”</p>
<p>Gabriela Zequeira Hernández, 17, student</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>San Miguel de Padrón, Havana</p>	<p>House arrest</p>	<p>Several “Black Beret” officers detained her as she walked past a demonstration. She was held incommunicado, repeatedly interrogated in the middle of the night, and forced to strip and squat naked. On July 22, she was sentenced to eight months in prison. She was only able to see her lawyer for a few minutes before the trial. On August 17, a higher court upheld the conviction but allowed her to serve her sentence under house arrest.</p>
<p>Geosvany Pérez Carmenate, 30, cook</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Several police officers detained him during a peaceful demonstration. He was held incommunicado until his release on July 22. He had to pay a 2,000 Cuban peso (US\$80) fine.</p>

<p>Gretel Medina Mendieta, 40, filmmaker</p> 	July 11	Havana city, Havana	House arrest	<p>Two officers detained her and an art curator Solveig Font, as they left a peaceful demonstration in front of the state-owned Cuban Institute of Radio and TV. Officers interrogated her in detention about her participation in the protest. She was sent to house arrest the next day and remains under investigation for “public disorder.”</p>
<p>Solveig Font Martínez, 44, art curator and member of the 27N Movement</p> 	July 11	Havana city, Havana	House arrest	<p>Two officers detained her and filmmaker Gretel Medina as they left a peaceful demonstration in front of the state-owned Cuban Institute of Radio and TV. In detention, officers interrogated her about her participation in the protest. She was released the next day but remains under investigation for “public disorder.”</p>
<p>Héctor Luis Valdés, 30, journalist</p> 	July 11	Havana city, Havana	Released	<p>Several police and state security agents detained him when he was covering a demonstration. He was held in an overcrowded cell, interrogated repeatedly about his participation in the protest, and given a written “notice” for the crime of “incitement to commit crimes.” Officers released him on July 12. They did not inform him that he was under house</p>

arrest, but, for several weeks, until September 15, some officers were constantly stationed at the entrance of his house, preventing him from leaving.

Henry Constantín Ferreiro,
37, director of the
independent newspaper
Hora de Cuba



July 11

Camagüey city,
Camagüey

Released

Four officers detained him when he was heading with his partner, Neife Rigau, to a demonstration. He was held incommunicado in several cells that had little ventilation, light, or access to water, and interrogated repeatedly about his participation in the protests. On July 13, officers searched his home and confiscated his computer and other devices he used for work. On July 21, he was sent to pretrial house arrest on charges of “public disorder.” On August 23, he paid a fine of 1,000 Cuban pesos (US\$40), and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.

Neife Rigau, 22,
photographer

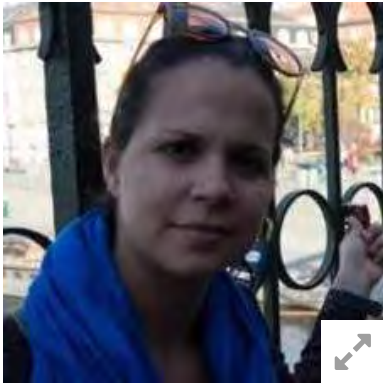




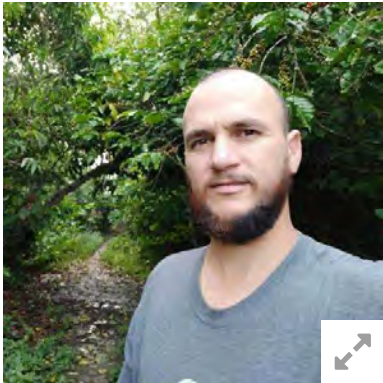
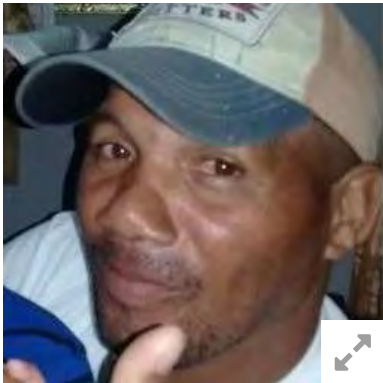
July 11




Camagüey city,
Camagüey



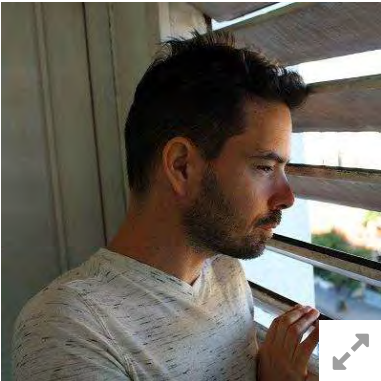
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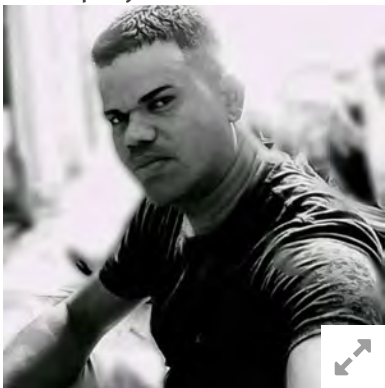
Two officers detained her violently as she was heading with her partner, Henry Constantín, to a demonstration. She was held incommunicado until July 20 and subjected to repeated interrogations about her personal life and her participation in the protests. On July 21, she was sent to pretrial house arrest on charges




				of “public disorder.” On August 23, she paid a 1,000 Cuban peso (US\$40) fine, and an officer said the criminal case against her would be closed.
<p>Iris María Mariño García, 31, actress and journalist</p> 	July 11	Camagüey city, Camagüey	Released	A state security officer and two police officers detained her violently during a peaceful demonstration. On July 21, she was sent to pretrial house arrest on charges of “public disorder.” On July 23, she paid a fine of 1,000 Cuban pesos (US\$40), and an officer said the criminal case against her would be closed.
<p>Isaac Blanco Rodríguez, 31, self-employed</p> 	July 11	Cienfuegos city, Cienfuegos	Released	A state security officer detained him violently during a peaceful demonstration. He was charged with “public disorder,” held incommunicado in a cell that had no natural light, and interrogated repeatedly, often in the middle of the night. On July 27, he was sent to pretrial house arrest. On July 29, he paid a fine of 3,000 Cuban pesos (US\$120), and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.
<p>Jandro Lázaro Díaz Cairo, 32, construction worker</p>	July 11	Havana city, Havana	House arrest	Several police officers detained him violently during a peaceful demonstration. He was



				<p>held incommunicado until he was sent to pretrial house arrest on August 10.</p>
<p>Jérémy Blanco, 37, Evangelical pastor</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Matanzas city, Matanzas</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Two state security officers detained him during a peaceful demonstration. He was held incommunicado in an unsanitary cell and repeatedly interrogated about his participation in the protest. Officers threatened to retaliate against his family if he did not provide information on the protest. On July 24, he was sent to house arrest pending a trial for “public disorder.” On September 1, he was required to pay an 800 Cuban peso (US\$33) fine, and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.</p>
<p>Joel Díaz Hernández, 44, cook</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>San Antonio de los Baños, Artemisa</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>Police officers detained him violently during a peaceful protest on July 11. He was held incommunicado until, on August 10, officers allowed him to call his wife. He remains in pretrial detention on charges of “public disorder.”</p>




<p>José Castor Álvarez de Vesa, 50, Catholic priest</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Camagüey city, Camagüey</p>	<p>Restrictions on liberty</p>	<p>A state security agent or a member of a rapid response brigade beat him with a baseball bat during a demonstration. He was detained, interrogated repeatedly and released the next day with a pending investigation for “instigation to commit crimes.” An officer told him he could not leave his municipality.</p>
<p>José Daniel Ferrer Cantillo, 18, member of the opposition group Cuban Patriotic Union (UNPACU)</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Santiago de Cuba city, Santiago de Cuba</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Officers detained him and his father, José Daniel Ferrer García, as they headed to a demonstration. He was held incommunicado until his release on July 17 and remains under investigation for “public disorder.”</p>
<p>José Daniel Ferrer García, 51, opposition leader, general coordinator of the opposition group Cuban Patriotic Union (UNPACU)</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Santiago de Cuba city, Santiago de Cuba</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>Officers detained him and his son José Daniel Ferrer Cantillo as they were heading to a demonstration. A prosecutor charged him with “public disorder” and sent him to pretrial detention. In August, a court ruled that he would serve more than four years in prison in connection with a 2020 conviction that the United Nations Working Group on Arbitrary</p>


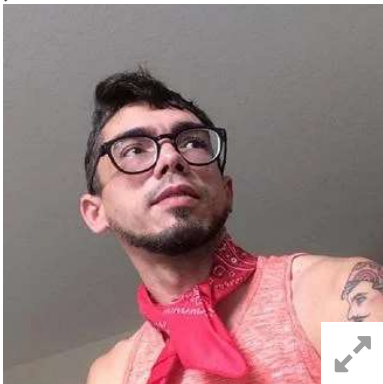
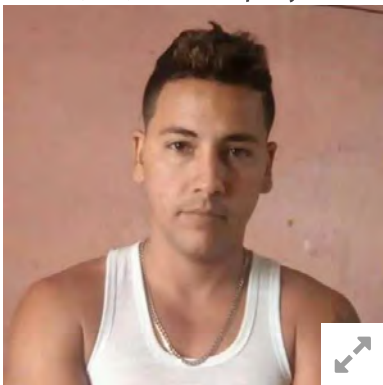
				Detention has deemed arbitrary.
<p>José Manuel Masabó Urquiza, 21, postal worker</p> 	July 11	Havana city, Havana	In detention	State security officers detained him and his brother Raylis Fernando Masabó Urquiza during a peaceful demonstration. On July 20, they were both put on trial and sentenced to 10 months in prison for “public disorder.” No relative was allowed in the hearing.
<p>Raylis Fernando Masabó Urquiza, 28, blacksmith</p> 	July 11	Havana city, Havana	In detention	State security officers detained him and his brother, José Manuel Masabó Urquiza, during a peaceful demonstration. On July 20, they were both put on trial without a lawyer and sentenced to 10 months in prison for “public disorder.” No relative was allowed in the hearing.
<p>Juan Carlos Calahorra, 43, audiovisual producer, scriptwriter and publisher</p> 	July 11	Havana city, Havana	Restrictions on liberty	A state security agent detained him as he left a peaceful demonstration in front of the state-owned Cuban Institute of Radio and TV. Officers detained him, refused his request to make a call, and interrogated him about his participation in the protest. He was released the next day but remains under investigation for “public disorder.” An officer told him he could not leave his province.



<p>Juan Elias Navarro, 60, activist</p> 	July 11	Santiago de Cuba city, Santiago de Cuba	Released	<p>A police officer punched him in the chest and detained him violently during a peaceful demonstration. In detention, officers refused his request to make a call and interrogated him about his participation in the protest. He was charged with “public disorder,” “instigation to commit crimes,” and “spreading an epidemic” for allegedly throwing a rock during the demonstrations. On July 31, he was sent to house arrest. In early August, he was fined 1,000 Cuban pesos (US\$40), and an officer said the case would be closed.</p>
<p>Juan Luis Sánchez, 37, unemployed</p> 	July 11	Nueva Gerona, Isle of Youth	In detention	<p>A police officer punched him when he tried to defend a protester who was being beaten. Sánchez hit the officer back. Several officers detained him and beat him in a police car and in a police station. He was held incommunicado until July 21, when he was able to call his family. He is under investigation for “assault.”</p>
<p>Juan Raúl del Río Noguez, 75</p>	July 11	Havana city, Havana	House arrest	<p>Two agents arrested him during a peaceful demonstration. He was held in an overcrowded cell without daylight where he lost track of time and was repeatedly</p>



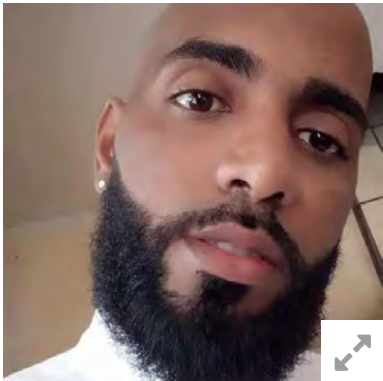
				<p>interrogated about his participation in the protest. On July 20, he was put on trial without a defense lawyer and sentenced to a year under house arrest for “public disorder.” His family was not aware that the trial was taking place.</p>
<p>Ana Laura Parra González, 22, unemployed</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Matanzas city, Matanzas</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Officers detained her and her brother Michel as they were demonstrating peacefully. She was held incommunicado in a dark, poorly ventilated cell, and repeatedly interrogated about her participation in the protest. She was charged with “public disorder” and, on August 6, sent to pretrial house arrest. On September 20, she was fined 1,000 Cuban pesos (US\$40), and an officer said the criminal case against her would be closed.</p>
<p>Michel Parra González, 20, hospital employee</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Matanzas city, Matanzas</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Officers detained him and his sister Laura as they were demonstrating peacefully. He was held incommunicado until his release. Eight officers beat him in detention. He was charged with “public disorder” and, on August 2, sent to pretrial house arrest. On September 15, he was fined 1,000 Cuban pesos (US\$40), and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.</p>



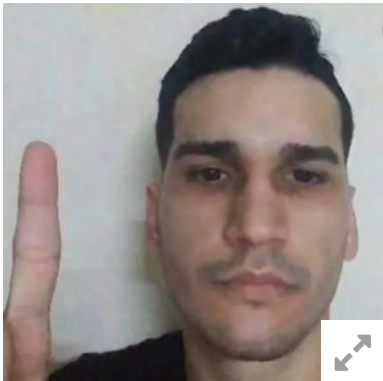
<p>Lázaro Díaz Sánchez, 45, electrician</p> 	July 11	Colón, Matanzas	Released	<p>One officer punched him in the ribs and detained him violently during a peaceful demonstration. In detention, officers refused his request to make a call and interrogated him about his participation in the protest. Officers released him on July 15, saying he was under investigation for “public disorder.”</p>
<p>Leonardo Fernández Otaño, 29, professor of history and PhD student</p> 	July 11	Havana city, Havana	House arrest	<p>Five officers detained him, along with other artists and activists, when they protested peacefully in front of the state-owned Cuban Institute of Radio and TV. Officers interrogated him for six hours and threatened to expel him from his teaching job and PhD program. He was held for three hours, handcuffed, in what he called an “isolation cell,” for trying to defend a detainee who was being beaten. On July 12, he was sent to house arrest, pending a trial for “public disorder.”</p>
<p>Loisel Castro Herrera, 30, home appliances repairperson</p>	July 11	Nueva Gerona, Isle of Youth	Released	<p>Two state security officers detained him violently during a demonstration. He was held incommunicado until officers allowed him to call his family on August 7. On August 12, he was released on bail on charges of “public disorder.” On August 13, he paid a 3,000 Cuban</p>



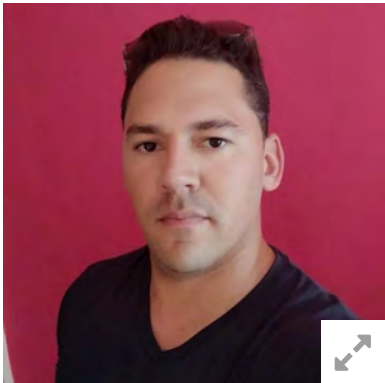
				<p>peso (US\$120) fine, and an officer said his case would be closed.</p>
<p>Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara, 33, artist, leader of the San Isidro movement</p>	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>Officers detained him during a peaceful demonstration on July 11. He is currently under investigation for “public disorder,” “instigation to commit crimes,” and “contempt” in connection with a peaceful demonstration on April 4.</p>
				<p>Magdelys Curbelo Anglés, 22, culinary student</p> <p>July 11</p> <p>Havana city, Havana</p> <p>Restrictions on liberty</p> <p>Police grabbed her by the hair, detaining her when she was participating in a peaceful demonstration. She was held in an overcrowded, poorly ventilated cell with 11 other detainees. Officers repeatedly woke her at night for interrogations and forced her to record a video saying that she was being held in appropriate conditions. On July 22, she was sentenced to 10 months in prison for “public disorder.” On August 10, an appeals court allowed her to serve the sentence outside prison under “restrictions on</p>
				



				movement,” including a prohibition on leaving her province and a requirement to call the police station every month.
<p>Martha de los Ángeles Pérez Arias, 52, member of opposition group Autonomous Pinero Party</p> 	July 11	Nueva Gerona, Isle of Youth	Released	Two state security agents detained her during a demonstration. She was held incommunicado and repeatedly interrogated about her participation in the protest. Officers threatened to harm her family. On July 29, she was released on bail and remains under criminal investigation.
<p>Maykel González, 37, journalist</p> 	July 11	Havana city, Havana	House arrest	Several police officers detained him violently when he left a peaceful demonstration. He was held in an unsanitary cell and interrogated about his participation in the protests. On July 12, he was sent to house arrest. He remains under investigation for “public disorder.”
<p>Nemed Ramón Álvarez Pérez, 31, self-employed</p> 	July 11	Havana city, Havana	In detention	Two state security agents detained him violently during a peaceful demonstration. On July 22, he was put on trial. His lawyer was only able to speak with him for a few minutes before the hearing. He was sentenced to 8 months in prison for “public disorder.” On August 10,




				a higher court upheld the conviction.
<p>Niober García Fournier, 42, journalist</p> 	July 11	Guatánamo city, Guatánamo	Restrictions on liberty	Two officers detained him as he was heading to a demonstration. Officers refused his request to make a call and gave him a written “notice,” saying that he was being charged with “public disorder” and “spreading an epidemic” and forbidden from joining demonstrations. He was released without charges on July 14 after paying a 3,000 Cuban peso (US\$120) fine.
<p>Orelvys Cabrera Sotolongo, 36, journalist</p> 	July 11	Cárdenas, Matanzas	Released	A state security officer arrested him when he was leaving a demonstration that had turned violent. He was held in an overcrowded, poorly ventilated, dark cell that only had water in the morning. He was held incommunicado for 10 days and repeatedly interrogated about his participation in the protest. On August 17, he was sent to house arrest on charges of “public disorder.” On September 2, he paid a 1,000 Cuban peso (US\$40) fine, and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.
<p>Ovel Barzagas Claro, 39, member of opposition group Autonomous Pinero Party</p>	July 11	Nueva Gerona, Isle of Youth	Released	Members of a rapid response brigade detained him during a demonstration. He was




				<p>held largely incommunicado until, on August 12, he was released on bail on charges of “public disorder.” The next day, he paid a 3,000 Cuban peso (US\$120) fine, and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.</p>
<p>Ramón Salazar Infante, 64, president of the opposition group Autonomous Pinero Party</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Nueva Gerona, Isle of Youth</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Members of a rapid response brigade and state security agents detained him during a peaceful demonstration. He was held incommunicado until July 20, when officers allowed him to call his family. Officers repeatedly woke him at night for interrogations and threatened to jail his family members. He was released on bail on September 7 and remains under investigation.</p>
<p>Randy Arteaga, 32, rap singer</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Santa Clara, Villa Clara</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>Officers detained him during a peaceful demonstration. He was held incommunicado until July 19, when his mother was allowed to see him briefly. He is in pretrial detention on charges of “resistance.”</p>
<p>Raúl Prado, 35, photography director</p>	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>Restrictions on liberty</p>	<p>Officers detained him violently, along with other artists and activists, when they</p>

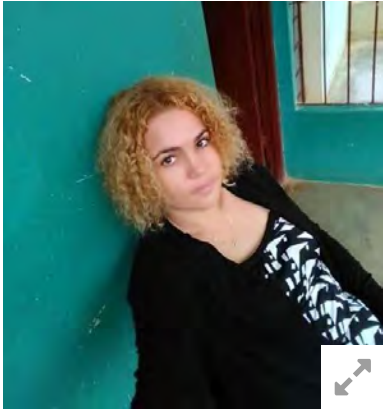

				<p>protested peacefully in front of the state-owned Cuban Institute of Radio and TV. Officers refused his request in detention to make a call and interrogated him about his participation in the protest. He was released later that day but remains under investigation for “public disorder.” An officer told him he could not leave the country.</p>
<p>Reinier Díaz Vega, 30, activist, member of the 27N movement</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>House arrest</p>	<p>Officers detained him and other artists and activists during a peaceful protest in front of the state-owned Cuban Institute of Radio and TV. Officers refused his request in detention to make a call. He was sent to house arrest the next day and remains under investigation for “public disorder.”</p>
<p>Rolando Remedios Sánchez, 25, student</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>Restrictions on liberty</p>	<p>A state security officer detained him violently during a peaceful demonstration. He was held incommunicado for six days, beaten, and forced to squat naked. He was released on August 16 but is required to call a police station every month. He remains under criminal investigation.</p>
<p>Rolando Rodríguez Lobaina, 52, journalist and director of Palenque Visión</p>	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Guatánamo city, Guatánamo</p>	<p>Restrictions on liberty</p>	<p>Several state security officers arrested him as he headed to a protest. In detention, he was forced</p>


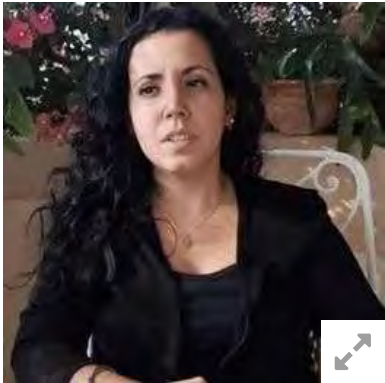

				<p>to squat naked, held in an overcrowded and unsanitary cell, and repeatedly interrogated about his participation in the protests. He was released on July 14, but the next day an officer summoned him to a police station, where officers told him that he was not allowed to leave the province. He remains under investigation.</p>
<p>Taymara Brown Samon, 33, homemaker</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>A police officer arrested her violently during a peaceful demonstration. On July 23, she was put on trial without having access to a lawyer and sentenced to one year in prison for “contempt” and “public disorder.” She was held incommunicado until officers allowed her to call her family on August 30.</p>
<p>Wilber Álvarez Salvat, 31, doctor</p> 	<p>July 11</p>	<p>Contramaestre, Santiago de Cuba</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Several state security and police officers detained him violently during a demonstration. He was held in a cell without access to daylight and incommunicado until on July 20 officers allowed his lawyer to see him. On August 14, he was released after signing a document promising he would not meet again with “counterrevolutionaries.” On August 15, he was required to pay a 2,000</p>




				Cuban peso (US\$80) fine for the crime of “spreading an epidemic,” and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.
<p>Yarbelis Escobar Rodriguez, 38, homemaker, supporter of the opposition group Autonomous Pinero Party</p> 	July 11	Nueva Gerona, Isle of Youth	Released	Two state security agents detained her during a demonstration. In detention, she was forced to strip for an inspection and was subjected to repeated interrogations about her participation in the protest. On July 28, she was released on bail on charges of “public disorder.” On August 13, she paid a 3,000 Cuban peso (US\$120) fine, and an officer said the criminal case against her would be closed.
<p>Yarian Emanuel Sierra Madrigal, 29, Evangelical pastor</p> 	July 11	Matanzas city, Matanzas	Released	A state security officer detained him during a demonstration. He was accused of “public disorder” and held incommunicado in a cell that had no daylight or ventilation. Officers threatened to harm his family if he did not confess to organizing the protest. On September 1, he paid a 1,000 Cuban peso (US\$40) fine, and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.
<p>Yosvany Sepúlveda Martínez, 42, journalist</p>	July 11	Camagüey city, Camagüey	House arrest	A state security officer detained him violently



				<p>during a peaceful demonstration. He was held incommunicado until he was sent to house arrest on July 15. He remains under investigation for “public disorder.”</p>
<p>Yunior Villarejo Estévez, 30, unemployed</p> 	July 11	Havana city, Havana	In detention	<p>He was detained violently during a peaceful demonstration. On July 20, he was put on trial without a defense lawyer and sentenced to 10 months in prison for “public disorder.” His family was not aware that the trial was taking place. On August 10, a higher court upheld the conviction.</p>
<p>Abel González Lescay, 22, music student</p> 	July 12	Bejucal, Mayabeque	House arrest	<p>More than 20 police and state security members appeared at his house a day after he participated in demonstrations. They took him, naked, into a police car. He was held incommunicado for six days and then sent to pretrial house arrest on charges of “public disorder.”</p>
<p>Amaury Pacheco del Monte, 52, poet, member of the San Isidro movement</p>	July 12	Havana city, Havana	Released	<p>Police officers detained him and Manuel Cuesta Morúa as they headed by bus to a demonstration in downtown Havana. Officers refused their requests to make a call and gave them a written “notice,” saying that if</p>




				<p>they continued joining demonstrations, they would be accused of supporting violent protesters. He was released later that day. His home internet connection did not work for several days after the arrest and two officers repeatedly watched his home.</p>
<p>Manuel Cuesta Morúa, 58, opposition activist</p> 	<p>July 12</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Police officers detained him and Amaury Pacheco as they headed by bus to a demonstration in downtown Havana. Officers refused their requests to make a call and gave them a written “notice,” saying that if they continued joining demonstrations, they would be accused of supporting violent protesters. He was released later that day. His home internet connection did not work for several days after the arrest.</p>
<p>Angélica Garrido Rodríguez, 41, homemaker</p> 	<p>July 12</p>	<p>Quivicán, Mayabeque</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>Several police and state security officers detained her and her sister María Cristina a day after they participated in demonstrations. Angélica told her family that she suffered “psychological abuse” in detention. She remains in pretrial detention accused of several crimes in connection with her participation in the</p>




				protests and alleged resistance to arrest.
<p>María Cristina Garrido Rodríguez, 39, activist for the Cuban Republican Party</p> 	July 12	Quivicán, Mayabeque	In detention	Several police and state security agents detained her and her sister Angélica a day after they participated in a protest. An officer punched her in the legs and arms in detention and wakened her repeatedly in the early morning forcing her to shout “Long live Fidel!” and “Long live the revolution!” She was sent to a “punishment cell,” which was dark and lacked water or sanitation facilities when she refused. She is in pretrial detention, accused of several crimes in connection with her participation in the protests.
<p>Aníbal Yasiel Palau, 25, machinist</p> 	July 12	Güines, Mayabeque	In detention	Several police and state security agents detained him violently during a peaceful demonstration. He is in pretrial detention on charges of “assault” and “public disorder.”
<p>Arturo Valentín Rivero, 48, member of the opposition group Cuban Patriotic Union (UNPACU)</p>	July 12	Batabanó, Mayabeque	In detention	Two “Black Beret” officers detained him violently during a protest after he burned a flag that said, “Down with Díaz-Canel.” He was only allowed to call his family



				<p>six days after his arrest. He is in pretrial detention on charges of “public disorder” and “spreading an epidemic.”</p>
<p>Camila Acosta, 28, journalist</p> 	<p>July 12</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>House arrest</p>	<p>Several police and state security officers arrested her as she left her home. Officers told her in detention that she was under investigation for “public disorder” and “instigation to commit crimes” in connection with her coverage of the July 11 protests. She was held incommunicado in an overcrowded and unsanitary cell, then sent to pretrial house arrest on July 17.</p>
<p>Humberto Luciano Galindo Mora, 58, member of the opposition group Cuban Patriotic Union (UNPACU)</p> 	<p>July 12</p>	<p>Camagüey city, Camagüey</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Police and state security officers detained him for participating in the July 11 protests and charged him with “public disorder.” He was sent to pretrial house arrest on August 14. Ten days later, he was released after paying a 500 Cuban peso (US\$20) fine, and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.</p>
<p>Ibrahim Domínguez Aguilar, 32, singer</p>	<p>July 12</p>	<p>Contramaestre, Santiago de Cuba</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>Several state security officers detained him a day after he called on</p>



				<p>people in Contramaestre to protest the government. He was held incommunicado until July 23, when an officer allowed him to call his family. He is in pretrial detention on charges of “assault,” “spreading an epidemic,” and “public disorder.”</p>
<p>Javier Sánchez, 35, singer and musician</p> 	<p>July 12</p>	<p>Camagüey city, Camagüey</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Two officers detained him violently during a peaceful demonstration. In detention, officers refused his requests to make a call. On July 16, he was sent to house arrest pending a trial for “public disorder.” A state security agent summoned him, on July 17, to a police station, where he was fined 2,000 Cuban pesos (roughly US\$80), and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.</p>
<p>Jose Luis Acosta Cortellán, 42, activist</p> 	<p>July 12</p>	<p>Camagüey city, Camagüey</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Two state security officers detained him and his wife, Marisol Peña Cobas, violently at their home. The officers did not show an arrest warrant. He was held incommunicado until, on July 16, officers allowed him to call his family. On August 14, he was sent to pretrial house arrest on charges of “public disorder” for participating in a July 11 protest. On August 23, he was required to pay a</p>

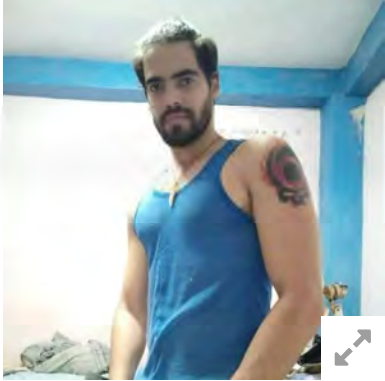


				500 peso (US\$20) fine, and an officer said that the criminal case against him would be closed.
<p>Marisol Peña Cobas, 44, activist</p> 	July 12	Camagüey city, Camagüey	Released	Two state security officers detained her and her husband, Jose Luis Cortellán, violently at their home. The officers did not show an arrest warrant. She was held incommunicado until July 16 when officers allowed her to call her family. On August 14, she was sent to pretrial house arrest on charges of “public disorder” for participating in a July 11 protest. On August 23, she was required to pay a 500 Cuban peso (US\$20) fine, and an officer said that the criminal case against her would be closed.
<p>Mario Miguel García Piña, 38, singer</p> 	July 12	Bejucal, Mayabeque	Released	Three state security officers arrested him on July 12. He was held in an unsanitary cell and interrogated repeatedly about whether he had organized a peaceful protest the day before. On July 25, he was sent to house arrest and, days later, released after paying a 5,000 Cuban peso (US\$200) fine.
<p>Maykel Puig Bergolla, 41, road maintenance worker</p>	July 12	Güines, Mayabeque	In detention	Two state security officers detained him on the street. He was held incommunicado until, on July 30, officers allowed



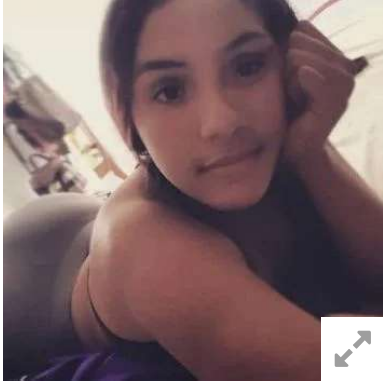
				<p>him to call his family. He remains in pretrial detention on charges of “public disorder.” Officers accuse him of throwing rocks during a protest, which his family denies.</p>
<p>Osain Denis Trujillo, 41, human rights activist</p> 	<p>July 12</p>	<p>Cárdenas, Matanzas</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>Several “Black Beret” officers arrested him at his home a day after he participated in a protest. He told his lawyer, who visited him, that he had been beaten “until he fainted.” He is under investigation for “public disorder.”</p>
<p>Richard Zamora Brito, 28, artist</p> 	<p>July 12</p>	<p>Colón, Matanzas</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Several police and state security agents arrested him at his home a day after he participated in demonstrations. Officers did not show an arrest warrant or explain why he was being detained. On August 20, he was released on bail.</p>
<p>Emiyoslan Román Rodríguez, 18, student</p>	<p>July 13</p>	<p>Arroyo Naranjo, Havana</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>On July 13, agents forcibly went into his home, detaining him as well as his brothers Yosney and Mackyani and their cousin, Odlanier Santiago Rodríguez. The officers did not show a warrant. He is under investigation for “public disorder” in</p>

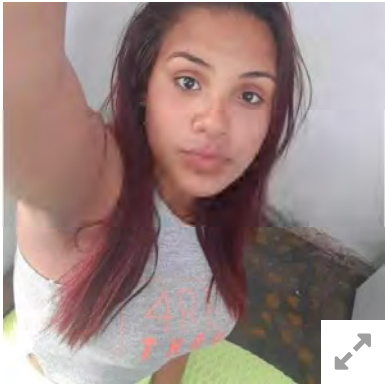


				<p>connection with his participation in a July 11 protest and has not been able to receive visits from his family. Their lawyer has only been able to see him once.</p>
<p>Mackyani Román Rodríguez, 25, student</p> 	<p>July 13</p>	<p>Arroyo Naranjo, Havana</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>On July 13, agents forcibly went into her home, detaining her as well as her brothers Yosney and Emiyoslan and their cousin, Odlanier Santiago Rodríguez. The officers did not show a warrant. She is under investigation for “public disorder” in connection with her participation in a July 11 protest and has not been able to receive visits from her family. Their lawyer has only been able to see her once.</p>
<p>Odlanier Santiago Rodríguez, 22</p> 	<p>July 13</p>	<p>Arroyo Naranjo, Havana</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>On July 13, agents forcibly went into his home, detaining him as well as his cousins Yosney, Emiyoslan and Mackyani Román Rodríguez. Odlanier was held in an overcrowded cell that had no ventilation or light. He was interrogated five times about his role in the protests and charged with several crimes. On August 4, he was released on bail. On August 30, he paid a</p>

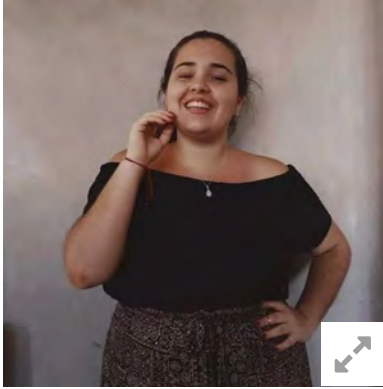

				2,000 Cuban peso (US\$80) fine, and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.
<p>Yosney Román Rodríguez, 25, self-employed</p> 	July 13	Arroyo Naranjo, Havana	In detention	On July 13, agents forcibly went into his home, detaining him as well as his brothers Emiyoslan and Mackyani and their cousin Odlanier Santiago Rodríguez. The officers did not show a warrant. He is under investigation for “public disorder” in connection with his participation in a July 11 protest and has not been able to receive visits from his family. Their lawyer has only been able to see them once.
<p>Alexander Rodríguez Cárdenas, 47, critic of the government</p> 	July 13	Sagua La Grande, Villa Clara	In detention	On July 11, several police appeared at his home saying he could not participate in the demonstrations. Even though he did not attend the demonstrations, two days later, several police and state security officers appeared at his home again and detained him. On July 20, he was sentenced to a year in prison for “contempt” and “disobedience.” His lawyer was allowed to speak with him for 10 minutes before the hearing.
<p>Ediyersi Santana, 36, member of the opposition</p>	July 13	Camagüey city, Camagüey	Released	Four state security officers arrested him at


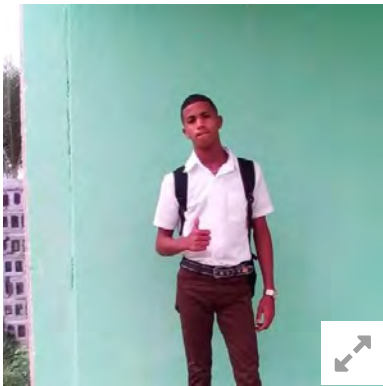

<p>group Cuban Patriotic Union (UNPACU)</p> 				<p>the entrance of his home two days after he participated in a July 11 protest. Officers interrogated him repeatedly and threatened to kill him. On August 15, he was sent to pretrial house arrest on charges of “public disorder.” An officer told him that he would be imprisoned again if he participated in protests. On August 24, he was required to pay a 500 peso (US\$20) fine, and an officer said that the criminal case against him would be closed.</p>
<p>Enix Berrío Sardá, 55, economist, member of the San Isidro movement</p> 	<p>July 13</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Several military officers detained him as he left a meeting in downtown Havana. A day earlier, a state security agent had told him he would be subject to “restrictions on movement,” in an apparent effort to prevent him from joining the demonstrations. He was released on July 15 and remains under criminal investigation for “instigation to commit crimes.”</p>
<p>Ian Richard Hernández Mayea, 28, self-employed</p>	<p>July 13</p>	<p>Quivicán, Mayabeque</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>Officers detained him when he was walking in a street in Quivicán. They did not show an arrest warrant. He was held incommunicado in an overcrowded cell and interrogated about his participation in the July 11 protest. On July 31, he</p>




				<p>was released on bail. On August 11, an officer told him that the case against him had been closed.</p>
<p>Liván Lázaro Hernández Miranda, 24, self-employed</p> 	<p>July 13</p>	<p>Bauta, Artemisa</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>Police officers detained him and his father, Liván Hernández Lago, accusing them of hitting a police officer during a July 11 protest. A prosecutor has requested a four-year prison sentence for “public disorder” and “contempt.” His family denies that he hit any police officers.</p>
<p>Liván Hernández Lago, 46, self-employed</p> 	<p>July 13</p>	<p>Bauta, Artemisa</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>Police officers detained him and his son Liván Lázaro Hernández Miranda, accusing them of hitting a police officer during a July 11 protest. A prosecutor has requested a six-year prison sentence for “public disorder,” “assault,” and “contempt.” His family says that Hernández Lago only tried to defend a protester who was being beaten by an officer and that Hernández Lago had a tussle with the officer after the officer took the flip flop he was wearing.</p>
<p>Andriu López Fragoza, 28,</p>	<p>July</p>	<p>Arroyo</p>	<p>In</p>	<p>Police and state security</p>

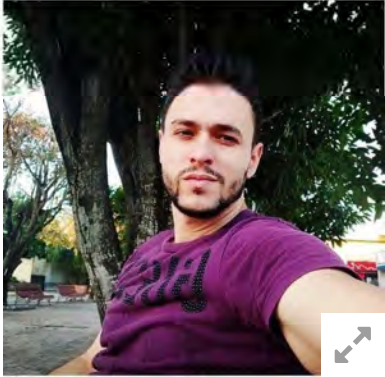

<p>unemployed</p> 	14	Naranjo, Havana	detention	<p>officers arrested him at his home in the middle of the night. They did not show an arrest warrant. Officers told his family that he was under investigation for “public disorder” and “contempt,” in apparent connection with his participation in a July 11 protest.</p>
<p>Juan Martín Chávez Pérez, 21, unemployed</p> 	July 14	Sagua La Grande, Villa Clara	Released	<p>Several state security officers arrested him at his home, accusing him of participating in a July 13 protest. He was held incommunicado for ten days. On August 30, he paid a 3,000 Cuban peso (US\$120) fine, and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.</p>
<p>Lidiani Rodríguez Isaac, 22, unemployed</p> 	July 15	Placetas, Villa Clara	In detention	<p>A state security agent summoned her and her sister Lisdany to a police station, where they were arrested on charges of “contempt,” “public disorder,” and “assault” for allegedly hitting an officer in a July 11 demonstration, which their family denies. A prosecutor has requested that they be sentenced to 10 years in prison.</p>
<p>Lisdany Rodríguez Isaac, 22, teaching assistant in a school</p>	July 15	Placetas, Villa Clara	In detention	<p>A state security agent summoned her and her sister Lidiani to a police station, where they were arrested on charges of “contempt,” “public</p>


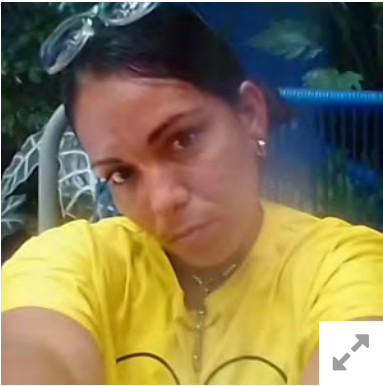

				<p>disorder,” and “assault” for allegedly hitting an officer during a July 11 demonstration, which their family denies. A prosecutor has requested that they be sentenced to 10 years in prison.</p>
<p>Odet Hernández Cruzata, 32, hairstylist</p> 	<p>July 15</p>	<p>Arroyo Naranjo, Havana</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>Several state security and police officers detained her and her husband, Reiner Reinoso Cabrera, at their home. Officers accused them of “inciting protests” through social media publications that showed the demonstrations in their neighborhood. She has been held incommunicado since the arrest and is under investigation for “damage to property,” “assault,” “instigation to commit crimes,” and “public disorder.”</p>
<p>Reinier Reinoso Cabrera, 41, bar employee</p> 	<p>July 15</p>	<p>Arroyo Narajo, Havana</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>Several state security and police officers detained him and his wife, Odet Hernández Cruzata, at their home. Officers accused them of “inciting protests” through social media publications that showed the demonstrations in their neighborhood. He has been held incommunicado since the arrest and is under investigation for “damage to property,” “assault,” “instigation to</p>

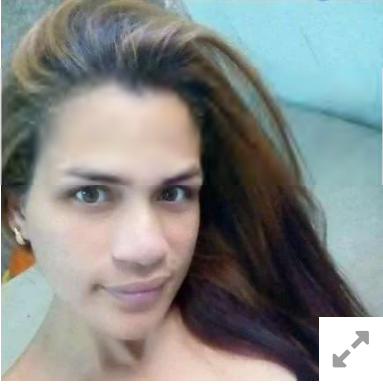


				commit crimes,” and “public disorder.”
<p>Isabel María Amador Pardías, 24, student and member of the Catholic Cuban Youth Network</p> 	July 16	Bayamo, Granma	Released	State security officers detained her at her home, days after she participated in a July 11 protest. The officers did not show an arrest warrant. She was held incommunicado until, on July 19, she was sent to pretrial house arrest. On August 31, she paid a 5,000 Cuban peso (US\$200) fine, and an officer said the criminal case against her would be closed. The same officer told her she would be imprisoned if she participated in demonstrations again.
<p>Karem del Pilar Refeca Remón, 24, dentist</p> 	July 16	Bayamo, Granma	Released	Several state security officers arrested her at her home. She was held incommunicado and on July 19 sent to house arrest for publishing information on the protests on social media. On August 31, she paid a 5,000 Cuban peso (US\$200) fine, and an officer said the criminal case against her would be closed.
<p>Roberto Pérez Fonseca, 38, unemployed</p>	July 16	San José de las Lajas, Mayabeque	In detention	Several state security and police officers detained him at his home. He was held incommunicado until on September 20 officers allowed him to call his family. He is under


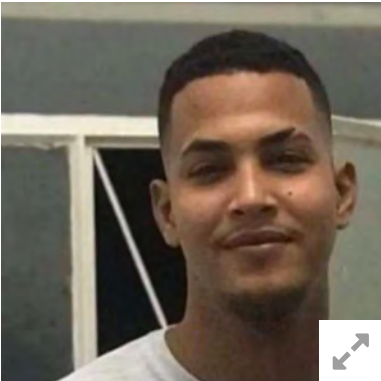

				<p>investigation for “contempt,” “assault,” “instigation to commit crimes,” and “public disorder” for allegedly organizing a July 11 protest and throwing a rock at a police officer, which his family denies. On August 23, a prosecutor requested that he be sentenced to 12 years in prison. He was put on trial on September 28. The court has yet to rule on his case.</p>
<p>Rowland Jesús Castillo Castro, 17, student</p> 	<p>July 16</p>	<p>Havana city, Havana</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>A police officer detained him when he was leaving a friend’s home. His family has not been allowed to visit him and he has only been able to call twice. An officer told his family that he is in pretrial detention on charges of “assault” and “public disorder” in connection with his participation in a July 11 protest.</p>
<p>Virgilio Mantilla Arango, 50, member of the opposition group Camagüey’s Unit for Human Rights</p> 	<p>July 16</p>	<p>Céspedes, Camagüey</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>Police officers detained him minutes after he participated in a small protest. Members of a rapid response brigade threatened to beat him with baseball bats during his arrest. On July 23, he was sentenced to nine months in prison for “public disorder,” and “contempt.” On August 10, a higher court upheld the conviction.</p>

<p>Ariam Morfa Blanco, 41, carpenter and welder</p> 	July 17	Cienfuegos city, Cienfuegos	Released	Police and state security officers detained him for participating in the July 11 protests and charged him with “public disorder.” He was held incommunicado until, on July 23, his wife was allowed to see him. On July 31, he was sent to house arrest. Days later, he was released from house arrest after paying a 2,000 Cuban peso (around US\$80) fine, and an officer said the criminal case against him would be closed.
<p>Enmanuel Robles Pérez, 32, member of the opposition group Movement of Opponents for a New Republic</p> 	July 17	Batabanó, Mayabeque	In detention	Police officers detained him and his wife, Mailene Noguera Santiesteban, at their home. Officers accused them of leading a July 11 protest. He is in pretrial detention on charges of “public disorder.”
<p>Mailene Noguera Santiesteban, 35, activist</p> 	July 17	Batabanó, Mayabeque	In detention	Police officers detained her and her husband, Enmanuel Robles Pérez, at their home. Officers accused them of leading a July 11 protest. She is in pretrial detention on charges of “public disorder.”

<p>Jorge Martín Perdomo, 38, self-employed</p> 	<p>July 17</p>	<p>San José de las Lajas, Mayabeque</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>A police officer summoned him and his brother Nadir Perdomo to a police station, where they were arrested in connection with their participation in a July 11 protest. They have been held incommunicado since their arrest. Officers told their family that they are both under investigation for “instigation to commit crimes,” “contempt,” “assault,” “public disorder,” and “spreading an epidemic.”</p>
<p>Nadir Perdomo, 36, self-employed</p> 	<p>July 17</p>	<p>San José de las Lajas, Mayabeque</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>A police officer summoned him and his brother Jorge Martín Perdomo to a police station, where they were arrested in connection with their participation in a July 11 protest. They have been held incommunicado since their arrest. Officers told their family that they are both under investigation for “instigation to commit crimes,” “contempt,” “assault,” “public disorder,” and “spreading an epidemic.”</p>
<p>Ángel Jesús Veliz Marcano, 26, employee</p>	<p>July 18</p>	<p>Camagüey city, Camagüey</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>Police officers arrested him in his home a few days after he participated in a July 11 protest in Camagüey. He was charged with “public disorder” for allegedly</p>

				<p>throwing a rock during the demonstration. A prosecutor has requested a 12-year prison sentence. He remains in pretrial detention.</p>
<p>Yadisley Rodríguez Ramírez, 33, journalist</p> 	<p>July 18</p>	<p>Camagüey city, Camagüey</p>	<p>House arrest</p>	<p>On July 18, a police officer summoned her to a station, where an officer said that she was under investigation for “public disorder” because she participated in the July 11 protests. On August 2, she was summoned again, and an officer said she would also be investigated for “instigation to commit crimes” in connection with her social media publications showing cases of people detained during the protests. She was sent to pretrial house arrest that day.</p>
<p>Erik Rodríguez León, 30, farmer</p> 	<p>July 20</p>	<p>Güines, Mayabeque</p>	<p>In detention</p>	<p>A police officer summoned him, on July 20, to a police station, where officers detained and interrogated him about his participation in a July 12 protest. He was held incommunicado until, on July 31, officers allowed him to call his family. He remains in pretrial detention on charges of “contempt.”</p>
<p>Alizandra Omo Elegguasita,</p>	<p>July</p>	<p>Cárdenas,</p>	<p>Released</p>	<p>A state security agent</p>

<p>25, saleswoman</p> 	21	Matanzas		<p>summoned her, on July 20, to a police station, where they interrogated her about her participation in a July 11 protest. The next day, she was detained. She was held incommunicado in an overcrowded and unsanitary cell and accused of “instigation to commit crimes.” She was released on July 26 after paying a 1,000 Cuban peso (US\$40) fine. She has not been informed whether she remains under criminal investigation.</p>
<p>Leonardo Luis Rivera, 39, carpenter</p> 	July 21	Havana city, Havana	In detention	<p>A police officer summoned him to a police station, where he was detained. He was held in a cell that did not have natural light or ventilation. Officers pressed him to “confess” that he had led a July 11 protest in which he participated. He remains under investigation for “public disorder,” “instigation to commit crimes,” and “assault.”</p>
<p>Maikel Rodríguez Del Campo, 34, self-employed</p> 	July 21	Holguín city, Holguín	In detention	<p>Twelve police officers arrested him at work. He was held incommunicado until August 20 when he was able to call his wife. He remains under investigation for “public disorder,” and “contempt” for participating in a July 11 protest.</p>

<p>Alejandro Reyes Nuñez, 30, self-employed</p> 	July 22	La Lisa, Havana	In detention	Police officers arrested him and his brother-in-law Marlon David Batista at their home. They remain in pretrial detention on charges of “assault” for allegedly throwing rocks during a July 11 demonstration. His family denies that he threw any rocks.
<p>Marlon David Batista Martínez, 25, unemployed</p> 	July 22	La Lisa, Havana	In detention	Police officers arrested him and his brother-in-law Alejandro Reyes Nuñez at their home. They remain in pretrial detention on charges of “assault” for allegedly throwing rocks during a July 11 demonstration. His family denies that he threw any rocks.
<p>Orlando Félix Vega Córdova, 24, janitor</p> 	July 22	Cárdenas, Matanzas	In detention	Officers detained him at his home in the middle of the night. They accused him of throwing rocks during a July 11 protest. On July 25, he told a relative that officers had subjected him to “psychological abuse” and that he had tried to commit suicide.
<p>Noslen Roque Cordero, 41, gardener and plumber</p>	July 24	Güines, Mayabeque	In detention	Several police and “Black Beret” officers detained him at work. He has been held incommunicado since the arrest and faces charges of “assault” and “public disorder” for

				allegedly inciting protesters to throw rocks during a July 11 protest.
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Photos show photojournalist attacked, bloodied by Cuban police while covering protests

Kelly McLaughlin Jul 12, 2021, 9:59 AM



AP photographer, Spanish Ramon Espinosa, is attacked by the police while covering a demonstration against Cuban President Miguel Diaz-Canel in Havana, on July 11, 2021. DALBERTO ROQUE/AFP via Getty Images

AP photographer Ramon Espinosa was left bloodied after an altercation with police during protests in Cuba.

Photos show him surrounded by a group of people, and later with blood dripping down his face.

Thousands in Cuba are protesting Cuban President Miguel Diaz-Canel's government.

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Photos from a protest against Cuban President Miguel Diaz-Canel in Havana show an Associated Press photojournalist being attacked by Cuban police while covering the protest.

AP photographer Ramon Espinosa can be seen in a photo taken by AFP photographer Adalberto Roque on Sunday struggling with a police officer while surrounded by a group of people.

Another photo, also taken by Roque, showed Espinosa with injuries covering his face and a camera still in his hand. Roque wrote that Espinosa was "attacked" by police during the demonstrations.

Editor's Note: This story contains graphic imagery that some readers may find upsetting.





AP photographer, Spanish Ramon Espinosa, is seen with injuries in his face while covering a demonstration against Cuban President Miguel Diaz-Canel in Havana, on July 11, 2021. ADALBERTO ROQUE/AFP via Getty Images

Thousands of Cubans are protesting against Diaz-Canel and the country's government on Sunday, with many chanting "Freedom," "Enough" and "Unite," [the Associated Press reported.](#)

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July 12, 2021 2:33 pm

Cuba: Massive protests are a desperate cry to a government that doesn't listen

In response to the state repression of social protests in several areas of Cuba yesterday, Erika Guevara-Rosas, Americas director at Amnesty International, said:

“In a historic day for Cuba, thousands of people took to the streets to demonstrate peacefully in several parts of the country, exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. It’s unacceptable that the Cuban government has denied these rights for decades and continues to do so today.”

“During yesterday’s spontaneous demonstrations, which spread across different areas of the country, Amnesty International received with alarm reports of internet blackouts, arbitrary arrests, excessive use of force – including police firing on demonstrators – and reports that there is a long list of missing persons.”

“

In a historic day for Cuba, thousands of people took to the streets to demonstrate peacefully in several parts of the country, exercising their rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly. It’s unacceptable that the Cuban government has denied these rights for decades and continues to do so today.

Erika Guevara-Rosas, Americas director at Amnesty International

“Instead of repressing the population, the Cuban authorities have an obligation to

protect their right to demonstrate peacefully. President Miguel Díaz-Canel's inflammatory rhetoric of 'war' and confrontation creates atmosphere of violence against those who demand accountability and the free enjoyment of their human rights."

"The Díaz-Canel government must address the social demands of its citizens, given the economic crisis, the shortages of food and medicine, the collapse of the health system – which is not responding to the current COVID-19 crisis – and the accumulation of historical demands for respect of the rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly."

For more information or to arrange an interview, please contact Duncan Tucker: duncan.tucker@amnesty.org

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PRESS FREEDOM

Four Years of Forced Prison Labor for Cuban Protestor

October 30, 2021

On October 25, Reyna Yacnara Barreto Batista was convicted of the supposed crimes of public disorder and assault.



Postcard of the Campaign “Cuban women who participate in politics”. Design: Alas Tensas

By Alas Tensas

HAVANA TIMES – On October 25, 2021 Reyna Yacnara Barreto Batista was sentenced to 4 years of forced prison labor for the supposed crimes of public disorder and assault.

On July 11 Reyna joined the protest peacefully like thousands of citizens in Camaguey. Days later, as she waited in a hospital to receive her second dose of the Cuban vaccine against covid, she was arrested for her participation in the demonstration.

In a video posted on his profile, Yancara's brother said that on July 19, the day of the arrest, their mother remembers seeing about 15 police officers there, just to arrest one single young woman — her daughter.

According to information from *La Hora de Cuba*, Yancara's sentence reads that on the day of the demonstration, officer Emmanuel Vega kicked Reyna, "fearing bodily harm because of the large number of very angry people."

The kick can be seen in a video that went viral on social media. However, instead of expediting Yancara's innocence, it has been used by the government as evidence against her.

In a recent conversation with the above-mentioned independent media outlet *La Hora de Cuba*, Barreto Batista describes what happened on July 11, and during the time his sister spent in prison.

Yancara said that while she was in jail after her arrest, she was infected with Covid, and it wasn't until the second day of her complaining that a doctor came to test her. She had all the symptoms. She lost her sense of smell, had a fever, and was very weak. However, she was treated with contempt and apathy by the guards.

"On the third day I felt very bad, and I even laid down on the floor and said that if they didn't take me to the hospital I wouldn't testify," said Yancara in the video interview.

During those three days, despite her condition, Yancara was taken from her cell for interrogation 7 times, all at different times of the day, including the early hours of the morning.

An extremely threatening moment occurred during one of these "meetings" when she was asked if there were another demonstration, would she go, and was told that if she did, she should be aware beforehand that she would get beaten.

After this stay in the station, Yancara spent three days in the Amalia hospital, detained in room I, until she was taken home and put under house arrest to await her trial.

Regarding Yancara's case, beyond the unjust sentence she must now serve, what stands out is the impunity enjoyed by the police forces in Cuba.

Although videos of police violence during the social outbreak of the #11J can be found in sufficient quantities on Facebook, no information has come to light about the prosecution of National Police or State Security agents for abuse of power, mistreatment, or murder.

Along with Yacnara, Yusan Machado Tellez, 23, was sentenced to 2 years in prison. According to Reyna's brother, Machado had climbed on the roof of a bus and shouted "Patria y Vida" (Homeland and Life).

Video from the Facebook profile of Yacnara Barrero's brother. Edition: Alas Tensas

[Read more from Cuba here on Havana Times.](#)



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Demonstrators in Miami, Florida, expressing support for the unprecedented protests that took place in Cuba on Sunday, July 11, 2021. Photo: Luis F. Rojas/Wikipedia Commons.
July 13, 2021 at 1:20pm

ARTIST-LED MOVEMENT GAINS GROUND AS PROTESTS ROCK CUBA

In a rare move emblematic of the dire straits in which the country finds itself, thousands of Cubans took to the streets of Havana on July 11 to protest the nation's government headed by President Miguel Díaz-Canel. Under Díaz-Canel, who took office in 2018 and in 2021 succeeded Raul Castro as head of the country's Communist Party, which has been in power since 1959, Cuba has seen its economy crater and its citizens left without access to food or health care, their speech and movements increasingly restricted. This last has been most recently exemplified by the government's consistent enforcement of Decree 349, which requires artists to submit their work to a government review process before being allowed to release or perform it publicly, and by the ruling body's stipulation earlier this year that fields such as journalism and cultural programming remain under government control.

“I’m here because of hunger, because there’s no medicine, because of power cuts—because there’s a lack of everything. I want a total change: a change of government, multiparty elections, and the end of communism,” an unidentified man told the *Guardian*. Shouting “Patria y vida” (Homeland and life), a rallying cry riffing on the phrase “Patria o muerte” (Homeland or death) popularized by Cuban Communist revolutionary Ernesto “Che” Guevara in the 1950s, the crowds gathered before public monuments and government buildings, where they clashed with police and pro-government supporters answering the president’s call to beat back the dissidents, whose actions he claimed were funded and fueled by the US in an attempt to weaken the Cuban economy. In the US, Cuban-Americans flooded the streets and harbors of Miami in solidarity with those protesting in Havana, forcing US president Joe Biden to acknowledge the crisis and call on Díaz-Canel to “hear [the] people and serve their needs.” Biden is said to be reviewing the sanctions imposed on Cuba by his predecessor Donald Trump, and in the meantime issued a statement in which he affirmed, “We stand with the Cuban people and their clarion call for freedom and relief from the tragic grip of the pandemic and from the decades of repression and economic suffering to which they have been subjected by Cuba’s authoritarian regime.”

The protests, which were catalyzed via social media, represent a significant broadening of the demonstrations carried out in past months by artist-activist groups such as 27N and the San Isidro Movement (MSI). Both groups have seen their members persecuted by the government, with 27N’s Tania Bruguera repeatedly detained and placed under constant surveillance, and MSI’s Luis Manuel Otero Alcántara forcibly hospitalized during a hunger strike. Last month, the government arrested artist Hamlet Lavastida, a member of 27N, as he returned from a residency at Berlin’s Künstlerhaus Bethanien.

“[The protests were] the moment so many of us had waited for,” Alfredo Martínez Ramírez, a civil engineer living in Havana, told the *Washington Post*. “There were people who were not political, not intellectuals. The marginalized. People from different social classes. Everyone, just desperate, just fed up, standing together and screaming for freedom. Because the people are hungry, and they have lost their fear.”

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Cuban journalist Camila Acosta was arrested after covering protests on July 11. (Cubanet)

Camila Acosta speaks from house arrest about covering Cuba's historic protests

By Ana Cristina Núñez/CPJ Latin America and the Caribbean Program Senior Researcher on July 26, 2021 12:04 PM EDT

“I am not free, but at least I am out of the dungeons,” Camila Acosta told CPJ via messaging app after her release to house arrest on July 16 following a four-day detention for covering the recent protests in Cuba.

Acosta, who is based in Havana, covered protests on July 11 for the Cuban independent digital outlet *Cubanelle* on Facebook Live and for the Spanish daily *ABC*. The following day, she was detained by officers of the National Revolutionary Police (PNR) and sent to the 4th Station of the PNR, in Havana. At least other 10 journalists have been detained in the aftermath of the protests, and today at least one remains behind bars, CPJ has confirmed with sources on the ground.

Demonstrations calling for freedom and an end to the country's communist government, as well as economic relief in the wake of COVID-19, erupted in Cuba on July 11, starting in the city of San Antonio de los Baños, before expanding to several areas of the country.

The protests, which were called the largest in Cuba in decades by the media, saw demonstrators chanting "Homeland and Life," the name of a subversive Cuban hip-hop song that became the anthem of the Cuban uprising and is a response to the Cuban regime's communist slogan "Homeland or Death."

The crackdown on the press was immediate, with authorities detaining journalists, forbidding reporters from leaving their homes, and interrupting access to the internet and social media platforms, as CPJ has documented.

Acosta, who is still under investigation for public disorder, spoke with CPJ about her coverage of the protests and the consequences she has faced. Her answers have been edited for length and clarity.

CPJ emailed the National Revolutionary Police, the Ministry of the Interior, and ETECSA, the Cuban telecommunications regulator, for comment, but did not receive any responses.

What did you see on July 11 when the protests began? What were you able to report on?

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On that day, I went to Old Havana to report on what was happening, and I recorded everything with my cell phone, and the videos were posted online by *Cubanet*. I got to the Cuban Radio and TV Institute [outside of which people were protesting] and saw that authorities were already detaining people. I kept walking, made it to the capitol and saw large gatherings of people. I covered the protests in front of the capitol and in front of the Spanish embassy. I interviewed those protesting, who were chanting "Homeland and Life," and also some chanting "Homeland or Death." What I saw was a peaceful protest. I decided to leave once I saw that the authorities were becoming more violent toward the protestors.

What happened after you covered the protest?

The following day, on July 12, I had left home with my father to accompany him to run an errand and as we were walking police officers from the National Revolutionary Police in a patrol car stopped and arrested me. All they said was, "Camila Acosta you are under arrest." There was no judicial order, no explanation. Nothing. They made me get inside the car and drove me to the detention center.

Later that day, state security agents went to the apartment where I lived, which I was renting, and raided the place and confiscated all of my working materials. They took away my laptop, several memory drives, a tripod, a cellphone, everything.

What happened during your detention?

I spent four days in detention, first in the 4th Station of the PNR, and then I was transferred to the 10th Station of the PNR and was subjected to several long interrogations by different state security

agents. I had two interrogations per day. They asked all types of questions, including some about my work as a journalist. They wanted to know for whom I worked, and how much and how I got paid. I refused to answer these questions. The interrogations are always aimed at making you stop reporting. It is a form of manipulation. They asked why I did not leave Cuba.

They also asked questions of a personal or intimate nature, others about my political views, including what I thought about the protests and why I thought Cuba was a dictatorship.

Though at first they told me I was not accused of anything, during the interrogation I was told I was being investigated for public disorder. However, they had told my father that I was being investigated for crimes against state security.

What were the conditions during your detention?

I was not allowed to make a phone call, nor have access to a lawyer or family members. I refused to eat and only drank water for the first 48 hours, and then later accepted food because I wanted to be conscious of what was happening. At first, I was alone in a cell, and I slept on cement because the mattress provided was disgusting. Afterward they transferred me to another cell, and I shared the cell with five other women, a terribly crowded cell with no ventilation and no sunlight. It was extremely hot. We were almost half naked inside the cell because of the heat, and we felt we were suffocating. They would bring people in and out, without any COVID safety measure, and I complained.

We had to use the bathroom and shower without any privacy, in front of the other detainees. It was terribly disgusting.

The majority of the other detainees were there under suspicion of having participated in the protests.

How and when were you released into house arrest?

(<https://cpj.org>)

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I was released from the detention center on Friday July 16. The day before, state security agents had tried to have me sign an agreement to pay a fine in order to be released, and I refused. The following day they said I had been imposed with a house arrest measure, and I also refused to sign that order. They released me [to house arrest] around 10:00 a.m. They never gave me back my phone.

They said I was still under investigation for public disorder, which could take six months, and that my belongings would remain confiscated. They added that they could request an extension with the prosecutor's office if by then they are not done with the investigation, which means that they will not return my belongings.

What is your current situation?

I am under house arrest, and under surveillance. There are at least six or seven agents outside keeping watch, some on foot and some in a patrol car. I cannot leave my home. I am staying with a friend, because I was evicted after the agents raided the apartment I was renting.

I was not provided a document explaining my legal situation, but the officer who told me I was being sent to house arrest said that they would allow me to leave my place if I need to buy groceries.

They also said I could hire a lawyer, but when I asked for a copy of my file or at least the file number they said, "You still don't have a file." And I asked, "How come I don't have a file if you say I am under investigation?" But they did not respond.

What happens now to your work as a journalist?

I was very clear with them. I told them, "I will keep going to the streets and doing journalism," and I think that is why I am under surveillance from state security.

I cannot report in the streets because I cannot go outside.

Someone lent me a cellphone and I have been able to contact several sources who are telling me what the situation is in the different quarters, what the situation is for those who are still detained. I hope I can find a laptop soon so I can resume working. That is the work of the press. I have a commitment.

The internet is very slow. You need to use a VPN [virtual private network] because there is no direct access. I cannot just call people, because they will trace the call and get them in trouble for speaking with me and the authorities will then block that line.

Also, because they took away my phone I lost all of my contacts.

Based on your reporting, why are Cubans protesting?

They are protesting as a result of all the frustration for many decades. This is unprecedented in the country. That day [July 11] Cuba made a radical turn toward change – it had been in the process of changing for a while. Even though the authorities have tried to repress and silence through fear, this will not end here. There are mothers that don't know where their relatives are; they are disappeared. This won't stop.

Why do you think Cuban authorities detained you and other journalists?

Because we were reporting. The police had already warned me before that they would send me to prison if I kept reporting. It's not just me. More than 40 journalists were attacked in some way or

another that day.

(<https://cpj.org>)

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We have access to information, and access to sources. Those sources ask to remain anonymous, but we can convey the information. And thanks to social media we can share the information and remain connected.

Why do you want to keep working as a journalist?

This is what I have studied and have trained to do. This is my job. I am not going to go silent because this regime is repressing and threatening me. Silencing ourselves or putting our heads down is not an option. The independent press needs to keep denouncing injustice by revealing it in reporting. All those people detained whose names are still unknown depend on us to have their stories told and to be their voices, and tell the world what is happening in Cuba. One of my colleagues at *Cubamet*, Orelvis Cabrera, who was arrested the same day, is still detained.

What will help us to free the rest of the journalists detained and harassed is to make our situation visible. That is the only protection we have in the face of so much abuse from the Cuban regime.

Editor's note: The name of the area Acosta went to on July 11 to report has been corrected in the ninth paragraph.

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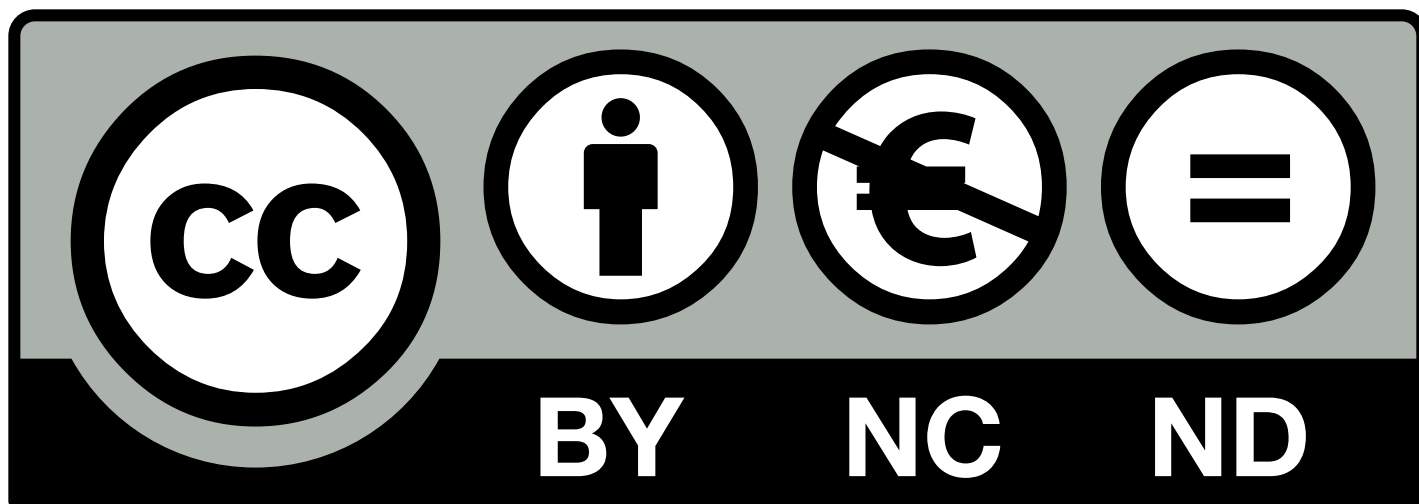
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Régimen expulsa del trabajo a otro cubano por su apoyo al 15N

Elvisley González denunció este miércoles que fue amenazado por la policía política y expulsado de su Transgaviota en Varadero

CUBANET JUEVES, 11 DE NOVIEMBRE, 2021 9:56 AM en EXPLOTACIÓN LABORAL, NOTICIAS

Foto tomada de internet

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MIAMI, Estados Unidos.- El cubano Elvisley González denunció este miércoles que fue amenazado por la policía política y expulsado de su centro de trabajo en Varadero, por su apoyo a la Marcha Cívica por el Cambio convocada por la plataforma Archipiélago para el próximo lunes 15 de noviembre.

“Ya me botaron del trabajo. Vinieron dos oficiales de la Seguridad del Estado que mañana me vienen a buscar para una supuesta entrevista. Tengo miedo por mi vida. Decidieron botarme del trabajo

definitivamente con la sola justificante de no ser comunista. Cuba, país de algunos cubanos donde la censura y la discriminación ante los que piensan diferente está al orden del día”, dijo en su cuenta de la red social de [Twitter](#).

En un video que acompaña la publicación, González contó que trabajaba en Transgaviota en Matanzas, y a inicios de noviembre fue interrogado por el jefe de la Policía de Santa Marta y otros agentes sobre sus opiniones sobre Archipiélago. “Me preguntaron directamente ‘¿tú eres revolucionario o no eres?’”.

“El jefe de la Policía de Santa Marta me dijo ‘mira, nosotros estamos siendo condescendientes contigo porque estos asuntos nosotros los resolvemos en el calabozo’. Un teniente coronel casi me da una

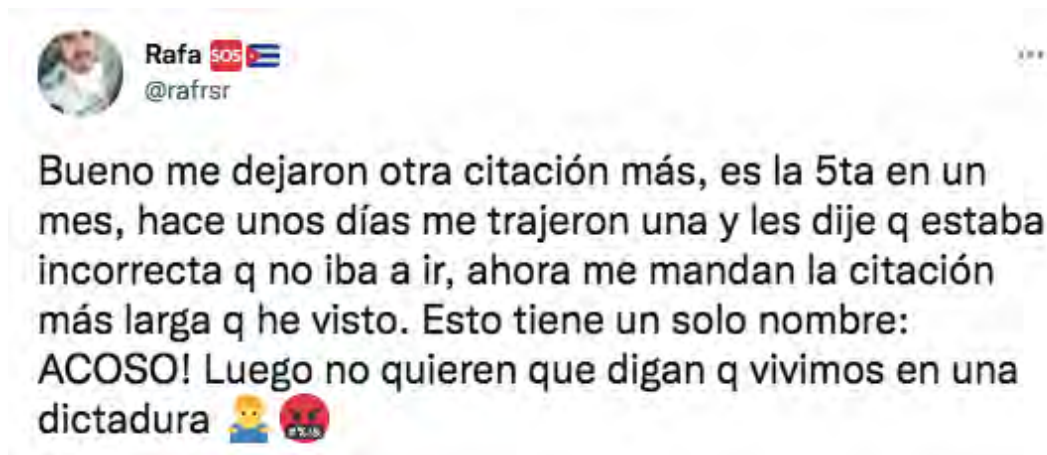
galleta y ninguno les dijo nada”, relató por casi 30 minutos.

“No había ningún delito, ninguna causa, ellos no sabían decirme a mí qué cosas había dicho en internet que les causaba tanta indignación y amenazándome directamente a mí que iban a escanear mi teléfono para revisar mis cosas. Les dije ‘mira, si van a hacer eso tiene que buscar un sustento legal que se los permita’”. González aseguró en más de una ocasión que teme por su vida.

Esta es otra expulsión más por expresar opiniones contra el sistema en Cuba. Varios cubanos han denunciado en redes sociales que han sido citados por la policía política por su apoyo a Archipiélago. Uno de los casos más significativos de las últimas semanas fue el del médico Manuel Guerra, uno de los firmantes de la notificación de la marcha en Holguín.

[Guerra fue expulsado](#) en octubre de su trabajo en el Hospital Nicodemus Regalado León, en el municipio Calixto García.

Asimismo, el ingeniero David Alejandro Martínez Espinosa fue separado de su puesto de profesor de la Universidad de Ciencias Médicas en Cienfuegos; y a Rafael Santos Regalado, conocido en Twitter como como Rafa, le dejaron “la quinta citación en un mes. Esto tiene un solo nombre: ¡ACOSO! Luego no quieren que digan que vivimos en una dictadura. La dejaron con mi madre porque yo no estaba en la casa”, denunció.



REPRESSION

Repression in response to the events of 15-N in Cuba: a university professor is fired for his 'loss of revolutionary ideology'

David Alejandro Martínez Espinosa, who signed the announcement convening the peaceful protest in Cienfuegos, says that now he will also take a stand for 'an end to the harassment at work of citizens with different political ideas'.

DDC

Cienfuegos 21 Oct 2021 - 17:55 CEST



Cuban professor David Alejandro Martínez Espinosa with his family. Martínez Espinosa / Facebook **MARTÍNEZ ESPINOSA/ FACEBOOK**

Cuban professor David Alejandro Martínez Espinosa was fired on Tuesday from the University of Medical Sciences in Cienfuegos for signing the announcement of **a peaceful protest for change scheduled in that city**, as in others across Cuba, for November 15. According to the institution, his dismissal was due to "his loss of ideology supporting the **Cuban Revolution**."

"Today, Tuesday, October 19, 2021, Arelys Falcón Hernández, **Rector of the University of Medical Sciences in Cienfuegos**, along with the dean and another worker, organized a meeting with me to dismiss me as a teacher, terminating my employment contract as a university professor," **Martínez stated on Facebook**, including images of the document.

According to the paper, signed by **the rector of the University of Medical Sciences in Cienfuegos**, a decision was made "to revoke the 'Teaching Category' of Instructor/Chemical Engineer David Alejandro Martínez Espinosa , who works in the Department of General Training" at the center, due to "a loss of exemplarity, prestige and the requirements for the position of university professor."

The professor considers his ejection from the University of Medical Sciences in Cienfuegos a measure taken by **State Security**, and of a punitive and dissuasive nature. "Punitive, insofar as it constitutes a punishment for what I have done until today, in relation to my civic activism in favor of the rights of all Cubans to express their opinions and disagreements peacefully," he said.

"And dissuasive insofar as it aims to deter me from continuing to do so. Above all, it is obvious that it seeks to discourage me from protesting on the 15th. I want to let them all know that I could care less about your threats, your phone calls, your anonymous messages, your photos of me walking down the street ... you have lost that psychological war. I'm a Catholic, and I know that, before God, there are no anonymous heroes. As long as I can walk ... I will hit the street to demonstrate, because the street is not yours, though the potholes and holes that mar it are," he stated.

"From here I condemn, before the whole world, and before my Cuban countrymen wherever they may be, the injustice of Cuba's socialist system, which deprives a good citizen of his sustenance for the 'crime' of criticizing the government of his country; or, worse still, for going out to demonstrate civically and peacefully to demand an end to violence, workplace harassment, freedom for [political prisoners](#), and a national dialogue between all Cubans," he said

"What am I supposed to do now? Look for another job? Will I find one at any government institution? Will anyone in the private sector dare to hire me? We'll see. Is the [Central de Trabajadores de Cuba \(CTC\)](#) an organization that defends all professionals? Or will it be yet one more tool at the service of those currently in power? What was the use of being a member of the union?" he asked.

"My, what worthy children of Culture, Knowledge and Civilization, these who deprive an honest worker of his bread, his students of their teacher, and an institution of higher learning

of a free space necessary for debate. And, to make me even prouder, it was on the eve of National Culture Day. Long live the National Culture!" he concluded.

Journalist [José Raúl Gallego stated](#) that "David Martínez Espinosa has become **the first Cuban university professor to lose his job in retaliation for his involvement in the organization of the 15-N protests**. The repressors continue to ratchet up their level: subpoenas, interrogations, threats, pressure placed on families, internet interruptions, and now firings."

Martínez [signed the announcement of the peaceful demonstration for change](#) in **Cienfuegos** when the date set was November 20. However, the group Archipiélago [moved up the date for the protest to 15-N](#) due to the regime's convening of National Defense Day events from 18 - 20 November.

On October 12 the local authorities in several cities [rejected the announcement of the protests](#) based on their alleged "illegitimacy."

Another reason to march on 15-N: "an end to the workplace harassment of citizens with different political ideas'

David Alejandro Martínez Espinosa recounted his meeting with the rector of the **University of Medical Sciences in Cienfuegos**, who informed him of his firing. The professor read the document, containing "a flagrant lie" in one of the arguments advanced against him. Thus,

after the conversation he says he has one more reason to march on 15-N: "an end to the workplace harassment of citizens with different political ideas."

"WHEREAS: Instructor David Alejandro Martínez Espinosa during his career has, on [social media](#), questioned the Cuban social process, as regards work, society and politics, openly expressing defiance and criticism of our political system. There has been an evident escalation in his attacks against the Cuban Revolution and the values that it promulgates, with him echoing false news about the current situation in Cuba and the country's leaders, inciting Cuban youth to directly challenge our social process. His public expressions evidence his loss of ideological support for the Cuban Revolution, which has led to the gradual deterioration of his exemplarity and his fitness to serve as a university professor," the document alleged.

Martínez asked the rector to cite for him "just one of the supposed lies" that he had posted. "She mentioned my criticism of the Cuban political system and the leaders of the Revolution. I replied that a negative evaluation of the leaders' political management does not constitute echoing fake news, but rather expressing my opinion on that issue, which I have a right to do, in writing and orally, to whomever I see fit. He later referred to an excellent post by Madelyn Sardiñas Padrón, dated October 12, in which she analyzes the government's rejection of the signatories' request to peacefully march on November 15. I shared that post on my page, and the rector told me that, although that was not my opinion, the article was false. She asked me why I encouraged people to march on 15-N on my Facebook page, and I replied that it was a right that no one could deny us."

"When she announced that she had summoned me to fire me, I told her that this alone was irrefutable proof of what she called 'fake news': namely, **the dictatorial nature of the Cuban regime**, which considers the exemplarity of a professor to be contingent upon his political ideology. I challenged her to give me a single example of a university professor in any free country in the world who had lost a teaching position due to political opinions expressed on their Facebook page. She was silent."

"I argued once more, as at her interrogation of me last March, that I do not talk about politics with my students in class. She repeated that as Cuban professors working at a public university we had to embrace the 'values' of the socialist system, and that those who do not cannot teach. I told her that that was outrageous, and very wrong. She only answered: 'that's your opinion.' I told her that she had every right in the world to be a Communist, but that she had no right to impose her ideology on me or any other citizen. She told me that the march on **15-N** was not peaceful, as we said, and that this would be confirmed on **15-N**. I replied: 'Of course it won't be peaceful, but do you know why? Because the police and security forces are going to beat us.' She did not reply."

"She later told me that the police, as security forces, have a duty to suppress wrongdoing, and that it was this way all over the world. I told her that that was not true, because one thing is to inhibit a crime, and another to crush a peaceful demonstration. As an example I cited 11 July in Cienfuegos, where I was, and I asked her what windows were broken, or what violence had been committed by the protestors there. She conceded that that was true, but that there had been vandalism in other parts of the country."

"I told her: don't change the subject. We are in Cienfuegos, and I'm talking to you about what I saw with my own two eyes. Nobody told me about it. In **Cienfuegos** the vandals were the police, who beat people, shoved them to the ground, and threw them into their trucks for shouting 'Freedom', 'Homeland and Life', etc. She tried to avoid the issue, claiming that some protestors had offended the president, referring to shouts of 'Díaz Canel sin casa' (No home for Díaz Canel). I told her that that was true, but that it arose spontaneously, and that not all of us on **11-J** knew each other, so not everyone could be judged by the shouts of just some," he added.

Martínez told the rector that "the spreaders of fake news were the journalists on the national news program who yesterday (Monday) reported that they would not allow the 15-N march because it was a pro-annexation. I told her to find a single case in which Archipiélago even suggested the possibility of annexation. She did not reply. I asked, 'What would you do if I reported you for pimping right now?' She told me that, of course, it would be unethical and improper, because it would be a false accusation. I replied: 'Well, that's the way we feel when you accuse us of being annexationists and mercenaries.' She replied that the problem is that the 'bent' of all these dissident groups is the same: annexationism. I replied that, 'first of all, that's false; and second, that is not among Archipiélago's principles.'"

The rector told Martínez that he could "continue working as an engineer, but not as a professor" because due to his "ideological position, he cannot educate students."

"She told me that she was fulfilling her dual role: as a Communist and as the rector. And, indeed, she is nothing more than an instrument of the dictatorship, used to repress a teacher who is not a Communist. She told me that it was not true that there was repression at the university because she was aware that many other professors thought differently (meaning that they are not revolutionaries) but they had not lost their right to teach. I immediately replied: "What you are telling me then, with the greatest respect, demonstrates the university's hypocrisy, because you are suggesting that you know that there are other professors who are not Communists, and the only difference between them and me is that they do not say so openly or post it on social media."

Martínez told the rector "Well, it's a shame. I hope that one day we can see each other in a context other than this one." "And she answered, almost reconciled: 'Yes, it's a shame.' I said goodbye and left her office with one more reason to go to march on **15-N**. In addition to all the other reasons we had to demonstrate, now I can add this: 'for the end of the workplace harassment of citizens with different political ideas.'"

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Eivi @elvisleyG

Ya me votaron del trabajo oita vinieron 2 oficiales dela seguridad del estado para mañana q m vienen buscar para supuesta entrevista, tengo miedo por mi vida

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9 de noviembre de 2021

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Replying to @elvisleyG

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November 16, 2017 6:01 am

Cuba: Job sector, a tool of repression as perceived critics face jobless life

Ordinary Cubans perceived to be even subtly critical of life in the country face a future of harassment at work, or unemployment as authorities use their control over the job market as an additional tool of repression, Amnesty International said in a new report today.

Your mind is in prison explores how decades of arbitrary use of criminal laws and other unlawful practices — including discriminatory and wrongful dismissals from state-employment and further harassment in the emerging self-employed sector — translate into a system where even Cubans who are not politically active have to avoid criticizing the government if they want to hold a job.

“

Many Cubans feel suffocated by a web of state-control over their daily lives. Part of that control is: if you want to hold a job, you have to agree with everything the government says

Erika Guevara-Rosas, Americas Director at Amnesty International

“Many Cubans feel suffocated by a web of state-control over their daily lives. Part of that control is: if you want to hold a job, you have to agree with everything the government says,” said Erika Guevara-Rosas, Americas Director at Amnesty International.

“As Raúl Castro prepares to step down in February 2018, Cuba has an opportunity to open a meaningful dialogue on human rights. It is imperative that the country starts making the necessary changes for freedom of expression to become a reality for people.”

The Cuban government is the largest employer in the country – approximately 70% of the jobs available are in the public sector. The government also controls the small and emerging, but highly regulated, private sector.



Sven Creutzmann/Getty Images

Sven Creutzmann/Getty Images

Cuba remains the only country in the Americas where Amnesty International is not allowed to officially visit. The organization's researchers spoke to more than 60 Cuban migrants in various cities in Mexico to document their testimonies about daily life in a country where freedom of expression has been historically restricted.

Most of the people interviewed had never been overtly critical of Cuba's political or economic system and were not involved in any form of activism or political opposition. Still, approximately half said they were arrested and imprisoned at least once, mostly accused of crimes that are inconsistent with international law.



Sergio Ortiz Borbolla/Amnesty International

Sergio Ortiz/Amnesty International

For example, one woman, a former shop assistant, told Amnesty International that she had spent eight months in prison in 2011 for “illegally buying beef”, before a judge acquitted her after finding there was insufficient evidence for her detention.

Cuba’s Penal Code also provides for a range of sanctions based on the proclivity of an individual to commit a crime, and the perceived likelihood of potential future actions that could be considered “anti-social”. It also punishes those who have relations with people considered by the authorities as “potentially dangerous for society” or who “pose a threat to the social, economic or political order of the socialist state”.

“

Everything is illegal in Cuba

Former State Security Agent

“Everything is illegal in Cuba”, said a former state security agent, whose job was to infiltrate job places to report on workers in the country.

Those who even delicately disapprove of the Cuban government’s policies are either arbitrarily dismissed from their jobs or harassed by the state until they feel they have no option but to resign or leave the country. Once dismissed from state employment for expressing a critical view, it is nearly impossible for people to find other state employment.

Most people who spoke to Amnesty International said that when they approached new potential state employers, after being dismissed from a previous job, they were rejected and simply told “you aren’t trustworthy” (no eres confiable). The phrase – explicitly used to mean an individual is not politically trustworthy in terms of state ideology – was frequently the only explanation the individual was given by potential employers for not getting a job.

Jorge Luis, a champion sportsman, said that after saying the Cuban government didn’t finance sport during an interview on state television, he began to be progressively excluded from his sport and was fired from his job with the state. He was simply told he no longer met the requirements to work.

He said he was given 20 days to find another job, because otherwise the police said they would charge him with “dangerousness” for not working. He found it impossible to find another job, as everywhere he went potential employers told him he was a “counter-revolutionary”. Unable to support his family he decided to leave Cuba.

Those pushed out of work because of their views, have nowhere to challenge their dismissal. Most said Cuba’s only official trade union didn’t represent them and that they didn’t have the option to join an independent union. None interviewed had appealed their dismissal through the courts, as they considered them to be fully under the control of the government.



Amnesty International

Amnesty International

“Why would you hire a lawyer if the lawyer is from the same government?,” said a 31-year-old man who had tried to leave Cuba six times by boat and was then denied access to employment and harassed by the police.

Despite recent changes in Cuba’s migration laws, trying to leave the country by boat is still considered a crime. Those who leave the country are labeled as “deserters”, “traitors” and “counter-revolutionaries” – detained and excluded from access to state employment in the same way as others who peacefully exercise their right to freedom expression.

“The failure of the authorities to respect people’s human rights has had an impact far beyond those directly targeted for their activism and seeps into the everyday experiences and hopes of people from all walks of life.”

“If authorities in Cuba want to claim they are really committed to change, they must review all criminal laws that are inconsistent with international standards and end the discriminatory and wrongful dismissals and harassment of workers as a way to silence

even the most subtle criticism. Until that is done, the country will continue to be a prison for their people’s minds,” said Erika Guevara-Rosas.

“

The failure of the authorities to respect people’s human rights has had an impact far beyond those directly targeted for their activism and seeps into the everyday experiences and hopes of people from all walks of life

Erika Guevara-Rosas, Americas Director at Amnesty International

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DISCRIMINATION

Cuban Dissidents Shut Out of Job Market

Publisher [Institute for War and Peace Reporting](#)

Author Osniel Carmona Breijo

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Cubans marked out as dissidents say it is nearly impossible to find work because of state controls over all areas of employment.

For decades, the Cuban state was the sole employer, and despite recent reforms allowing for limited private enterprise known as "cuentapropismo", getting an operating license still entails vetting by the authorities.

Renato Olazábal was designated a "counterrevolutionary" after an unsuccessful attempt to escape to the United States on a "balsa" or home-made raft in 2006.

Olazábal, a 38-year-old English graduate, said that afterwards, he found it next to impossible to find work, and was turned down for five public-sector jobs.

He said that even when candidates fulfilled the criteria for a particular job, they still had to be cleared by State Security and Military Intelligence before being offered the job.

The vetting process involves quizzing candidates' neighbours about their political views, and enquiries among local officials from Committees for Defence of the Revolution - a nationwide neighbourhood surveillance network - the Communist Party, the armed forces and the interior ministry.

"They are very interested in whether you've taken part in elections, the May 1 parade and things like that," Olazábal said. "Also, they ask people whether they consider you to be a revolutionary or not."

Olazábal now supports his family by selling handicrafts, risking prosecution since he does not have a trader's license.

Independent journalist and veteran opposition member, José Fornaris, says the job market is part of a police state.

The government is "the owner of businesses, factories, institutions - of every type of employment in general," he said. "For people to exercise their right to work and maintain their dignity, they have to submit to the conditions and blackmail of the regime".

After Fornaris joined the Cuban Committee for Human Rights in 1988, official harassment forced him to leave his work as a journalist and presenter at the National Radio Progreso station.

In 1990, he found work as a manual labourer, only to be fired after a fellow-worker denounced him, accusing him of conspiring against then President Fidel Castro.

"They wanted to incriminate me, claiming that the United States Interests Section [unofficial diplomatic mission to Cuba] had given me some explosives to assassinate the then leader of the regime," said Fornaris. "They were

trying to prosecute me as a terrorist, without any coherent motives."

After being cleared of the accusations, Fornaris became a leading voice within the opposition movement.

He recalled being contacted by a Cuban security officer known as "Sol", whose job was to monitor staff at the Cuban Institute for Radio and Television. The officer promised to get him reinstated at Radio Progreso, and later a promotion to a managerial job in the institute.

The price was that Fornaris should abandon his political activities and collaborate with the regime. He turned the offer down.

He recounts the story as an clear example of "the extent to which the intelligence agencies are involved in making decisions about who is suitable to work in this country".

After the laws on private business were relaxed, Fornaris applied for a "cuentapropista" license to sell second-hand books.

The official handling his application assured him the license would be issued quickly, as this type of permit was not often requested.

When his application was rejected, the official was surprised, embarrassed and unable to offer a logical explanation as to why it had happened, Fornaris recalled.

Fornaris now heads the Association for Freedom of Press, an organisation which is not recognised by the government and which aims to help improve journalism and promote media freedom in Cuba.

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October 28, 2021 6:01 PM EDT Last Updated 19 days ago

Americas

Cuba approves laws granting greater rights as criticism of protesters' arrests heats up

By Marc Frank

3 minute read



People shout slogans against the government during a protest against and in support of the government, amidst the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) outbreak, in Havana, Cuba July 11, 2021. REUTERS/Alexandre Meneghini/File Photo

HAVANA, Oct 28 (Reuters) - Cuba's National Assembly on Thursday approved a raft of laws broadening citizens' legal rights even as the Communist-run country comes under fire at home and abroad for a crackdown on protests earlier this year.

The changes stem from the 2019 constitution, which required reforms to modernize Cuba's judicial and penal codes. But they address legal voids identified by activists, who allege authorities flaunted due process following unprecedented protests on the island in July.

Report ad

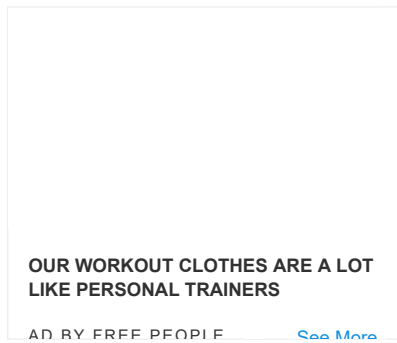
Cuban lawmakers and judges said the new laws increase protection for those accused of a crime and should improve transparency.

They require, for example, defendants be notified of potential charges against them, and that those detained be granted the right to an attorney within 24 hours.

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Citizens will also be allowed access to their own court files and documents, according to the new law.

Eloy Viera, a Cuban lawyer and legal analyst who lives in Canada, said the laws were a major step forward in enshrining a citizen's right to defend him or herself in a court of law.



Repo

"This law offers more guarantees and adheres much more to international standards than the regulations currently in force," Viera said.

But how those laws are implemented will determine whether or not Cubans see significant changes in their legal rights, said William LeoGrande, a professor of government at American University in Washington.

"The laws... still give officials considerable discretion and only time will tell how they use it, especially in political cases," he said.

Dissidents and human rights organizations say more than 1,000 demonstrators were arrested after the July protests, the largest anti-government rallies since Fidel Castro's 1959 revolution. Some prisoners were held without charge, incommunicado and without representation, rights groups say.

The Cuban government says those arrested in July were guilty of crimes including public disorder, resisting arrest and vandalism. It has declared opposition marches planned for Nov. 15 as illegal, saying they are funded and promoted by the United States.

The laws passed Thursday are set to take effect in 2022. Legal analyst Viera said it was unlikely they would be retroactive.

"I do not believe that this new legislation will have a definitive influence on the processes already initiated today, and politically motivated, by the July 11 protesters," he said.

Some legal experts said any advances in the penal code would be overshadowed by the one-party system of government.

"Supreme court justices can still be dismissed easily. No court may declare unconstitutional a National Assembly act," said retired Cuban-American scholar Jorge Dominguez. "There is no independent entity to protect constitutional rights."

The reforms nonetheless eliminate a long-critiqued law that allowed authorities to jail someone they said was potentially dangerous, a maneuver critics say was often used against dissidents.

They also include a prohibition on unlawful detention.

Independent journalist Yoani Sanchez said that was not enough.

"Repressive laws are still in force that are arbitrarily applied frequently against opponents, activists and independent journalists, such as home confinement and the prohibition of leaving the country," she wrote.

Reporting by Marc Frank, additional reporting by Nelson Acosta and Anett Rios, editing by Dave Sherwood and Rosalba O'Brien

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Cuba deploys police as opposition prepares to defy ban on nationwide protest

Issued on: 15/11/2021 - 17:39



Cuban police patrol in Havana on November 15, 2021, ahead of planned protests that have been banned © Adalberto Roque / AFP

Text by: [NEWS WIRES](#)

3 min



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Cuban police deployed in large numbers on the streets of Havana Monday ahead of a rally the

opposition has vowed to hold despite it being banned by the one-party state.

ADVERTISING



Along the city's seaside esplanade, armed police in uniform gathered on nearly every corner, while others in civilian dress patrolled the city's squares and parks.

Calls to join the [demonstration in Havana](#) and six provinces were disseminated on social media as organizers seek to highlight the detention of hundreds of people jailed after demonstrations in July in a country where displays of public discontent are rare, and risky.

The spontaneous July rallies, fueled by growing anger at economic hardship and growing demands for "freedom," left one person dead, dozens of injured and 1,270 arrested as the authorities clamped down.

Cuba cracks down on dissent ahead of protest march



03:42

More than 650 are still in jail, according to rights group Cubalex.

ADVERTISING



Under the banner of a group named Archipelago, protesters have been called to take to the streets at 3:00 pm local time (2000 GMT) Monday, dressed in white, to press home demands for improved human rights and democracy.

The group, founded by Yunior Garcia, claims to have some 30,000 members inside and outside Cuba.

Garcia saw his plans to protest in Havana solo on Sunday blocked by the authorities, and was on Monday still being prevented from leaving his house by state security agents, an AFP journalist witnessed.

Several other opposition figures and independent journalists have claimed they were being restricted to their homes.

'Defend the revolution'

The showdown came as children returned to school Monday after months of closure due to the coronavirus outbreak, and coincided with the arrival of the first tourists -- a mainstay of Cuba's economy -- after the reopening of borders.

"This is how Cuba dawns on November 15, with more than 700,000 pioneers in the classrooms; receiving friends, family and tourists; relaunching productive activity; decreasing COVID cases," President Miguel Diaz-Canel tweeted on Monday, without mentioning the protest.

On Friday, Diaz-Canel had warned that his supporters were "ready to defend the revolution" in the face of "an

imperial strategy (of the United States) to try to destroy the revolution."

Cuban officials, who deny holding political prisoners, consider the opposition to be illegitimate and allege it is financed by Washington.

On Sunday, the United States urged Cuban authorities to lift the protest ban.

"We call on the Cuban government to respect Cubans' rights, by allowing them to peacefully assemble and use their voices without fear of government reprisal or violence, and by keeping Internet and telecommunication lines open for the free exchange of information," Secretary of State Antony Blinken said.

France added its voice to the protest, urging Cuba to "respect the right of its citizens to protest" and expressing concern at the unfolding situation.

In an open letter published Sunday, dozens of Cuban and foreign NGOs denounced "the wave of repression that has intensified against the organizers of the protest and citizens who identify with the movement."

According to independent Cuban media, prosecutors have been requesting sentences of up to 30 years for some of the protestors arrested in July.

Cuba is experiencing its worst economic crisis since 1993, aggravated by the coronavirus pandemic and sanctions tightened under former US president Donald Trump.

Incumbent Joe Biden had promised during his election campaign to reverse certain of his predecessor's punitive actions against Cuba, in return for human rights reforms.

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But after the government clampdown on protests, the United States announced further sanctions for alleged

rights abuses.

Cuban authorities have been accused by rights watchdogs of regular abuses, including arbitrary detention of dissidents, unfair trials and infringements of freedom of speech and assembly.

Cuba's opposition has said the "15N" (November 15) gathering would go ahead in the face of the official ban, and the risk of criminal prosecution with hundreds still in jail after earlier protests that were put down by the armed forces.

The government claims protest organizers are seeking regime change with the backing of the United States, which maintains sanctions against the communist island.

(AFP)

As Cuba Crushes Dissent, a Nationwide Protest Fizzles

In the days before the planned protest, the homes of government critics were surrounded by uniformed police officers, state security agents or government supporters holding picket signs, human rights activists said.

By Frances Robles

Nov. 15, 2021

Demonstrators largely stayed off the streets of Cuba on Monday during what had been a highly anticipated nationwide march, with the police, state security agents and even civilians fanning across the country to prevent dissidents from leaving their houses.

The show of force demonstrated the vast security apparatus at the government's disposal in quashing dissent. It also underscored the challenges the opposition faces in Cuba, where fear of a crackdown often overpowers activism.

For months ahead of the planned demonstration, government critics had sought to reignite the popular discontent that erupted into protests over the summer. But uniformed police officers, plainclothes state security agents and government supporters holding picket signs surrounded the homes of dissidents, human rights activists said.

"My house has been under siege for three days," Manuel Guerra, a doctor in Holguín, in eastern Cuba, said in a text message. "Cuba is in mourning."

In a highly unusual move, Cuban activists had announced plans for a "Civic March for Change," a nationwide rally set for Monday afternoon to protest the lack of freedom under a Communist Party that has ruled the island for more than six decades.

The organizers, many of them young artists, had hoped to ride on the momentum of the marches in July in which thousands of Cubans demanded food, medicine and liberty. In recent days, fearing violence, they toned down their plans.

On Sunday, a leader of the movement, Yunior García Aguilera, had planned to march alone holding a white rose, but government supporters prevented him from leaving his house, videos posted on Facebook show. At one point, he peeked through the blinds of his apartment window with a white flower in his hand — until someone on a higher floor lowered a huge Cuban flag, blocking the view.

"This community is not going to allow a media show," one of Mr. García's neighbors shouted in his face, according to a video posted on Facebook.

For weeks, the government had been denouncing Mr. García in the state-run news media, dimming the prospects of others joining the protests, according to María Antonieta Colunga Olivera, a journalist. "They have torn him to pieces on Cuban national television, and they have discredited him in every possible way," she said.

Ms. Colunga, too, has come under government scrutiny. She said a police car was stationed outside her home in Havana all day Sunday, a practice the government has increasingly used as an intimidation tactic. A state security agent visited on Monday, she said.

On Monday, dissidents shared videos and photographs of police officers and government supporters surrounding their homes. A few filmed themselves taking to the streets dressed in white as an act of protest. At least 40 people were arrested, according to Cynthia de la Cantera, a Cuban journalist who was helping two social justice organizations keep track.

In Santa Clara, Saily González, an activist, posted a video of herself hanging white sheets outside her house as a symbol of freedom, as people who support the Cuban revolution shouted her down with insults, in what is known in Cuba as an "act of repudiation."

Alexander Figueredo Izaguirre, a doctor in Bayamo, said security officials had been in his neighborhood since Sunday. Photographs taken that day showed an empty street with two police and military vehicles parked on the corner.

"Here in Bayamo, they have everything militarized," Dr. Figueredo said.

The Cuban government declared the protest illegal, and the state-run news media has repeatedly characterized the dissidents as puppets of Washington.

"Cuba has never allowed and will never allow actions of a foreign government in our territory trying to destabilize the country," Foreign Minister Bruno Rodríguez said last week.

Police officers patrolling the area around the Capitol in Havana on Monday. Adalberto Roque/Agence France-Presse — Getty Images

State news media focused on the country's positive developments: the return of in-person classes and the reopening of tourism. The protest, the government media said, was "destined to failure."

"We are facing a manipulation of our reality," the state newspaper Granma said.

The plans for the protest come during a year marked by severe food shortages and a health care system strained by the coronavirus pandemic. The number of Cubans fleeing to the United States has also been on a noticeable rise. By early November, only a month into the fiscal year, the U.S. Coast Guard had already recovered 248 Cubans at sea, compared with 49 for all of last year.

But the government made clear that it was in no mood for dissent.

Juan Pappier, a Cuba researcher at Human Rights Watch who has been closely following the protests, said anyone caught participating would have faced a year in prison, while anyone accused of throwing a rock — even without evidence — could be sentenced to 10 years, he said.

Hundreds of people are still in jail from the protests that erupted in July.

"I think there's a strategy of total suppression — not even repression," Mr. Pappier said.

Yoani Sánchez, a blogger and activist, said the show of force illustrated how frightened the Cuban government was of people demanding freedom of expression. But she questioned whether the government could continue to dedicate extensive resources on street corners across the country.

"Fear changed sides," Ms. Sánchez said during her morning podcast. "How? Cuban officials have deployed an intense campaign of threats, surveillance and cuts to the internet that demonstrate only one thing, ladies and gentlemen: the terror, the panic, they have of losing power."

Oscar Lopez contributed reporting.



Precautionary Measures



On October 21, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favor of Antônio Martins Alves. In accordance with the request According to the request, the whereabouts or fate of the proposed beneficiary is unknown since July 16, 2021. The Commission did not have information that would indicate that substantial progress has been made in clarifying what happened or in locating the beneficiary. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requested that Brasil: a) adopt the necessary measures to determine the situation and whereabouts of Antônio Martins Alves, in order to protect his rights to life and personal integrity; and b) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged events that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 85/21

PM 733-21 - Miguel Ángel Mendoza Urbina and his family, Nicaragua

On October 15, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favor of Miguel Ángel Mendoza Urbina and his family, after considering that they are in a serious and urgent situation of risk of irreparable harm to their rights in Nicaragua. Therefore, the IACHR requested that the State adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity and health of Miguel Ángel Mendoza Urbina and his family; ensure that his detention conditions are compatible with applicable international standards on the matter, allowing him, among others, to have contact with his family and defense attorneys; taking into account the situation of risk to his life, personal integrity and health as a result of the circumstances surrounding his current deprivation of liberty, the State is called on to immediately evaluate the possibility of granting alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, in accordance with its domestic legislation and in light of the applicable inter-American standards; and to report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of the present resolution and thus avoid their repetition.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 84/21

PM 845-21 - Ligia del Carmen Ramos Zúñiga, Honduras

On October 12, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures to the defender Ligia del Carmen Ramos Zúñiga, in Honduras. The request for precautionary measures alleges that the beneficiary has been the target of threats, harassment and other acts of violence for years, including an alleged plan to assassinate her, which are purportedly due to her work defending human rights and reporting alleged cases of corruption, while no suitable and effective protection measures have been currently implemented by the State in her favor. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law by the applicants, the Commission considered that, from the applicable prima facie standard, Ms. Ligia del Carmen Ramos Zúñiga is in a serious and urgent situation, since her rights to life and personal integrity face a risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, based on Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission asked the State of Colombia to a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and integrity of Ligia del Carmen Ramos Zúñiga. In particular, the State must ensure that its agents respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiary, as well as protect her rights from threatening acts attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law; b) adopt the necessary measures so that Ligia del Carmen Ramos Zúñiga may carry out her activities as a human rights defender without being subjected to acts of violence, threats, harassment, or other threatening acts in the exercise of her duties. This should include the adoption of measures so that she can properly exercise her right to freedom of expression; c) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and her representatives; and d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 83/21

PM 761-21 y 856-21 - Mauricio José Díaz Dávila and, Max Isaac Jerez Meza , Nicaragua

On October 12, 2021, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights granted precautionary measures in favor of Mauricio José Díaz Dávila and Max Isaac Jerez Meza, after considering that they are in a serious and urgent situation of risk of irreparable harm to their rights in Nicaragua. Consequently, the Commission requested that the State adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity and health of Mauricio José Díaz Dávila and Max Isaac Jerez Meza; to ensure that their conditions of detention are compatible with applicable international standards on the matter; taking into account the situation of risk to life, personal integrity and

health as a result of the circumstances surrounding their current deprivation of liberty, the State is called upon to immediately evaluate the possibility of granting alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, in accordance with its domestic legislation and in light of the applicable inter-American standards; and report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this resolution and thus avoid their repetition.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 82/21
PM 206-20 - Jaime José Arellano Arana, Nicaragua

On October 12, 2021, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights granted precautionary measures in favor of Jaime José Arellano Arana, after considering that he is in a serious and urgent situation of risk of irreparable harm to his rights in Nicaragua. Consequently, the Commission requested that the State adopt the necessary measures to protect the beneficiary's rights to life and personal integrity. Such measures should include allowing timely contact with his family and lawyers; adopt the necessary measures so that the proposed beneficiary can carry out his work as a journalist without being subjected to acts of intimidation, threats or other acts of violence in the exercise of his duties. This includes the adoption of measures to protect the right to freedom of expression, for example, by not impeding the proposed beneficiary access to the elements necessary for his journalistic work; to reach agreement with the beneficiary and his representatives on the measures to be adopted; and to report on the actions taken to investigate the facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure in order to avoid their repetition.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 81/21
PM 886-21 - Sebastián Quiñónez Echavarría, Colombia

On October 6, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures in favor of Sebastián Quiñónez Echavarría, in Colombia. According to the request, young Sebastián Quiñónez Echavarría, an active soldier of the National Army under compulsory military service in the High Mountain Battalion No. 3 in the municipality of Dagua, in the Cauca Valley, is in a serious and urgent situation, since from August 23, 2021 to date there has been no information on his fate or whereabouts. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requested the State of Colombia to adopt the necessary measures to determine the whereabouts or fate of Sebastián Quiñónez Echavarría, in order to protect his rights to life and personal integrity; and to report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this resolution so as to prevent their repetition.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 80/21
PM 491-21 - S.G.R.Q. and her nuclear family, Colombia

On October 4, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures of protection in favor of S.G.R.Q. and her next of kin, after considering that they are in a serious and urgent situation posing a risk of irreparable harm to their rights in Colombia. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Colombia: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Mrs. S.G.R.Q. and her next of kin. In particular, the State must ensure that the protection measures implemented are sufficiently effective and adequate, taking into account the ethnic, racial and gender perspective, in light of the risks identified in the resolution and in response to the reported shortcomings; b) adopt the necessary protection measures so that Mrs. S.G.R.Q. may continue to carry out her activities as a community leader and human rights defender without being subject to threatening incidents against her; c) agree on the measures to be implemented with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and, d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 79/21 **(EXTENSION)**
PM 1172-18 - Medardo Mairena Sequeira and Pedro Joaquín Mena Amador , Nicaragua

On October 3, 2021, the IACHR decided to extend precautionary measures to Merdado Mairena and Pedro Mena in Nicaragua. According to the request, the proposed beneficiaries are currently at risk

as they have been detained and incommunicado from family members and lawyers in the current context of the country. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Nicaragua: (a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity and health of Medardo Mairena Sequeira and Pedro Joaquín Mena Amador; (b) ensure that their conditions of detention are compatible with applicable international standards on the matter; c) taking into account that the beneficiaries' life and personal integrity are at risk as a result of the circumstances surrounding their current deprivation of liberty, the State is called upon to immediately evaluate the possibility of granting alternative measures to deprivation of liberty in accordance with its domestic legislation and in light of the applicable inter-American standards; and, d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this resolution and thus avoid their repetition.

read Resolution 

Resolution No. 78/21

PM 515-21 - Manuel de Jesús Rodríguez García, Cuba

On October 3, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favour of Manuel de Jesús Rodríguez García. According to the request, the beneficiary finds himself in a situation of risk in the context of his deprivation of liberty due to attacks suffered during his detention, as well as his current conditions and the alleged lack of medical care. After analyzing the submissions of fact and law presented by the applicants, the Commission considers that the information submitted demonstrates prima facie that Manuel de Jesús Rodríguez García is in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights to life, personal integrity and health are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, Cuba is requested to: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity and health of Manuel de Jesús Rodríguez García; b) ensure that the conditions of detention of Manuel de Jesús Rodríguez García are compatible with applicable international standards; d) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and, e) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that motivated the adoption of this precautionary measure so as to avoid their reoccurrence.

read Resolution 

Resolution No. 76/21

PM 475-21 - Bertha María Deleón Gutiérrez, El Salvador

On September 19, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favor of Bertha María Deleón Gutiérrez. In accordance with the request, the proposed beneficiary, a human rights defender, is in a situation of serious and imminent risk of irreparable harm to her rights after receiving threats and being harassed, particularly through social networks. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requested that El Salvador: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Ms. Bertha María Deleón Gutiérrez, taking into account a gender perspective, so that she can continue to carry out her work as a human rights defender without being subjected to threats, intimidation, harassment or acts of violence in the exercise thereof; b) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and her representatives; and c) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

read Resolution 

Resolution No. 74/21

PM 1175-20 - Camille Occius and family, Haiti

On September 4, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favour of Camille Occius and his nuclear family. According to the request, the beneficiary finds himself in a situation of risk given acts of violence being committed against him due to his work as a human rights defender in Haiti. Having analyzed the submissions of fact and law presented by the applicants, the Commission considers that the information submitted demonstrates prima facie that there is a serious and urgent risk of irreparable harm to Mr. Occius' rights to life and personal integrity in accordance with Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure. Consequently, the Commission requests that Haiti: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Camille Occius and his family. To this end, the State must ensure that its agents respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries, as well as protect their rights in relation to acts of risk that are attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law; b) adopt the necessary measures to ensure that Camille Occius can carry out his activities as a human rights defender without being subjected to acts of violence and harassment in the course of his work; c)

agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and, d) report on the actions taken in order to investigate the alleged facts that led to the adoption of this resolution with the aim of preventing their reoccurrence.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 72/21

PM 679-21 - Wilmer Alfredo Mendoza Espinoza and family, Nicaragua

On August 30, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favour of Wilmer Alfredo Mendoza Espinoza and his family. According to the request, the beneficiary finds himself in a situation of risk in the context of his deprivation of liberty due to attacks suffered during his detention, as well as his current conditions and the alleged lack of medical care. After analyzing the submissions of fact and law presented by the applicants, the Commission considers that the information submitted demonstrates prima facie that Wilmer Alfredo Mendoza Espinoza is in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights to life, personal integrity and health are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, Nicaragua is asked to: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity and health of Mr. Wilmer Alfredo Mendoza Espinoza and his nuclear family. To this end, the State must ensure that its agents respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries, and protect their rights in relation to threatening acts attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international law of the human rights; b) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity and health of Mr. Wilmer Alfredo Mendoza Espinoza; in particular, by adopting immediate measures so he may have access to adequate medical treatment, including the necessary medications as prescribed by the corresponding health professionals, and the diagnoses and examinations necessary to evaluate his health on a regular basis, in accordance with the applicable international standards; c) taking into account the situation of potential harm to the life, personal integrity and health of Mr. Wilmer Alfredo Mendoza Espinoza as a result of the circumstances surrounding the current deprivation of his liberty, the State is requested to consider the possibility of granting alternative measures to deprivation of liberty, in accordance with its internal regulations and in light of the applicable inter-American standards; d) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and, e) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that motivated the adoption of this precautionary measure so as to avoid their reoccurrence.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 71/21

PM 593-21, 665-21, 680-21 - Ana Margarita Vijil Gurdíán et al., Nicaragua

On August 30, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favor Ana Margarita Vijil Gurdíán, Dora María Téllez Arguello, Suyen Barahona Cuán, Jorge Hugo Torres Jiménez, Víctor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, Arturo José Cruz Sequeira y Luis Alberto Rivas Anduray. In accordance with the request, the persons proposed as beneficiaries are at risk in the context of their deprivation of liberty because their conditions of detention are unknown, in addition to the fact that some suffer from serious chronic illnesses, while the whereabouts of others are unknown. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Nicaragua: (a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity and health of Ana Margarita Vijil Gurdíán, Dora María Téllez Arguello, Suyen Barahona Cuán, Jorge Hugo Torres Jiménez, Víctor Hugo Tinoco Fonseca, Arturo José Cruz Sequeira and Luis Alberto Rivas Anduray; (b) ensure that their conditions of detention are compatible with the applicable international standards on the matter; c) taking into account the risk to their lives, personal integrity and health resulting from the circumstances surrounding their current detention, immediately evaluate the possibility of granting alternative measures to the deprivation of liberty, in accordance with its domestic legislation and in light of the applicable inter-American standards; and, d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this resolution and thus avoid their repetition.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 70/21

PM 1061-20 - Georgina Roxana Vargas Clarens, Nicaragua

On August 28, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favour of Georgina Roxana Vargas Clarens. According to the request, the beneficiary –press correspondent for Canal 10, a television channel in the North Caribbean Coast Autonomous Region of Nicaragua–, finds herself at risk because she is being subjected to acts of harassment, threats and repression by State authorities and third parties, as a result of her work as a journalist. Upon analyzing the submissions

of fact and law submitted by the parties, the Commission considers that the information presented shows, prima facie, that Ms. Vargas Clarens is in a serious and urgent situation, since her rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, the IACHR requests that Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Georgina Roxana Vargas Clarens. To this end, the State must ensure that state actors respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiary, as well as protect her rights in relation to acts of risk that are attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law; b) adopt the necessary measures so that Georgina Roxana Vargas Clarens can carry out her activities as an independent journalist without being subjected to acts of violence, threats, harassment or intimidation in the exercise of her work. The above includes measures so that she can properly exercise her right to freedom of expression; c) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and her representatives; and, d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged events that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 69/21
PM 512-21 - José Alberto Tejada Echeverri and Jhonatan Buitrago, Colombia

On August 28, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures in favor of journalists José Alberto Tejada Echeverri and Jhonatan Buitrago, in Colombia. The request for precautionary measures alleges that the beneficiaries, journalist and cameraman of Canal 2 in Cali, have been the object of threats, harassment and other acts of violence against them, while the State has not implemented any adequate and effective protection measures in their favor. Upon analyzing the allegations of fact and law submitted by the applicants, the Commission found that, from a prima facie standard of review, journalists José Alberto Tejada Echeverri and Jhonatan Buitrago are in a serious and urgent situation, since their rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, based on Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission requested that the State of Colombia: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and humane treatment of José Alberto Tejada Echeverri and Jhonatan Buitrago. In particular, the State should ensure that its agents respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries, as well as protect their rights in relation to threatening acts attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law; b) adopt the necessary measures so that José Alberto Tejada Echeverri and Jhonatan Buitrago can carry out their activities as journalists without being subjected to threats, harassment or other acts of violence in the exercise of their work. This includes the adoption of measures so that they can duly exercise their right to freedom of expression; c) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to avoid their reoccurrence.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 68/21
PM 1068-20 - Irán Almaguer Labrada, Cuba

On August 28, 2021, the IACHR decided to extend precautionary measures in favor of Irán Almaguer Labrada, member of the Movimiento Cristiano Liberación (MCL in Spanish), after finding that he is in a serious and urgent situation, as his rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm in Cuba. The IACHR identified that the proposed beneficiary is being threatened, intimidated and held incommunicado by State agents. Upon analyzing the allegations of fact and law provided by the applicant, the Commission considers that the available information shows prima facie that Mr. Almaguer Labrada is in a serious and urgent situation, since his rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm. Therefore, Cuba is requested to: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of the beneficiary. To this end, the State must both ensure that its agents respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiary, and protect his rights in relation to harmful acts attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law; b) adopt the necessary measures so that the beneficiary can carry out his activities without being subjected to threats, intimidation, harassment and acts of violence in the exercise of his work; c) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and, d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure to prevent such incidents from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 67/21**PM 584-21 - José Bernard Pallais Arana, Nicaragua**

On August 24, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favour of José Bernard Pallais Arana. According to the request, the beneficiary finds himself in a situation of risk because he suffers from serious chronic diseases and has been deprived of his liberty since June 9, 2021, however, his whereabouts and detention conditions are unknown. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law furnished by the parties in the context in which they take place, the Commission considers that the information presented shows prima facie that Mr. Pallais Arana is in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, the Commission requests that Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity, and health of Mr. José Bernard Pallais Arana; b) ensure that the conditions of his detention are compatible with applicable international standards on the matter; c) taking into account the situation presenting a risk to his life, personal integrity, and health as a result of the circumstances surrounding his current deprivation of liberty, assess the possibility of granting alternative measures to the deprivation of liberty, in accordance with its internal regulations and in light of the applicable inter-American standards; and d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged events that led to the adoption of this resolution, so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

read Resolution 

Resolution No. 65/21**PM 444-21 - Douglas Antonio Villanueva Sandoval, Cindy Mariana Mejía Tercero and their son, Nicaragua**

On August 23rd, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favor of Douglas Antonio Villanueva Sandoval, Cindy Mariana Mejía Tercero and their son. In accordance with the request, as a result of his work in political opposition to the current Nicaraguan government, the proposed beneficiary Villanueva Sandoval is the target of threats, harassment, and acts of violence by state and parastatal authorities. In this context, his couple, Ms. Mejía Tercero, is also being subjected to harassment and threats. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Douglas Antonio Villanueva Sandoval, Cindy Mariana Mejía Tercero, and their son. In particular, the State must ensure that state actors respect the beneficiaries' rights in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, and in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties; b) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and c) report on the actions taken to investigate the events that led to the adoption of the precautionary measures at hand, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

read Resolution 

Resolution No. 64/21**PM 211-20 - Richard Adrián Zamora Brito , Cuba****(EXTENSION)**

On August 22, 2021, the IACHR decided to extend precautionary measures in favor of Richard Adrián Zamora Brito, in Cuba. According to the request, the beneficiary is a member of the Committee of Citizens for Racial Integration (CIR) and is at risk in the current context of the country. Therefore, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure of the IACHR, the Commission requests Cuba to: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries. To this end, the State must both ensure that its agents respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries, and protect their rights in relation to acts of risk that are attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law; b) report on the official whereabouts of the beneficiaries who are detained, and adopt measures to enable them to contact their families and legal representatives; c) adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the beneficiaries can carry out their activities as human rights defenders without being subjected to acts of violence, intimidation and harassment in the course of their work. This includes the adoption of measures to enable them to exercise their freedom of expression; d) reach agreement with the beneficiaries and their representatives on the measures to be adopted; and e) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure and thus avoid their repetition.

read Resolution 

Resolution No. 61/21**PM 873-18 - Miguel de los Ángeles Mora Barberena , Nicaragua****(EXTENSION)**

On August 11, 2021, the IACHR decided to extend precautionary measures in favor of Miguel de los Ángeles Mora Barberena and his son M.A.M.C., in Nicaragua. According to the request, the proposed beneficiary continues to be at risk given his profile as a journalist and his intentions to participate in the upcoming elections as a presidential candidate. In this regard, the request indicates that he has been the target of attacks and is being detained and held incommunicado from his family and lawyer. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests the State of Nicaragua to: a) adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the rights to life and personal integrity of the persons identified. In particular, the State must ensure that the rights of the beneficiaries are respected in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, both by its agents and in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties; b) report on the official whereabouts of Mr. Mora Barberena, as well as his conditions of detention, ensuring that they conform to international standards, as appropriate. Further, in order to verify his situation, the State must facilitate Mr. Mora Barberena's access to his legal representatives and his family visits in accordance with applicable standards; c) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and his representatives; and d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of the present precautionary measure and thus avoid their repetition.

read Resolution 

Resolution No. 60/21

(EXTENSION)

PM 1191-19 - Francis Valdivia Machado and her nuclear family , Nicaragua

On August 7, 2021, the IACHR decided to extend precautionary measures in favor of Francis Valdivia Machado and her family in Nicaragua. According to the request, Francis Valdivia Machado, president of the Asociación Madres de Abril (AMA) and her family are allegedly being followed, intimidated and attacked by police officers and related persons in the current context of the country. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that the State of Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the rights to life and personal integrity of Francis Valdivia Machado and her family. In particular, the State must ensure that the rights of the beneficiaries are respected in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, both by its agents and in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties; b) reach agreement with the beneficiary and her representatives on the measures to be adopted; and c) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure and thus avoid their repetition.

read Resolution 

Resolution No. 59/21

PM 511-21 - Flor de María Ramírez, Nicaragua

On August 3, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favour of Flor de María Ramírez. According to the request, as a result of her political opposition to the current government in Nicaragua, the beneficiary finds herself at risk as she is a victim of threats, harassment, detentions and acts of violence by state and parastatal authorities. Having analyzed the allegations of fact and law provided by the parties, the Commission considers that the information presented demonstrates prima facie that Flor de María Ramírez finds herself in a serious and urgent situation, since her rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, the IACHR requests that Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Flor de María Ramírez. To this end, the State must both ensure that its agents respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiary, as well as protect her rights in relation to acts of risk that are attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law; b) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and her representatives; and, c) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged events that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events for reoccurring.

read Resolution 

Resolution No. 58/21

(EXTENSION)

PM 480-21 - Pedro Salvador Vásquez , Nicaragua

On August 3, 2021, the IACHR decided to extend precautionary measures in favor of Pedro Salvador Vásquez, in Nicaragua, after identifying that his rights to life and personal integrity are in a serious and urgent situation and at risk of suffering irreparable harm. Consequently, the Commission requested the State of Nicaragua to: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life

and humane treatment of Pedro Salvador Vásquez. In particular, the State must ensure that its agents respect the rights of the beneficiary, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, as well as in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties; b) officially report on his place of detention, and adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the conditions of detention of the beneficiary conform to applicable international standards; c) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and his representatives; and d) report on the actions taken to investigate the facts that gave rise to the adoption of the present precautionary measure and thus avoid their repetition.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 57/21
PM 551-21 - Erica Sheppard, United States

On July 29, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favor of Erica Sheppard. According to the request, the beneficiary finds herself in a situation of risk given that she has been held in solitary confinement on death row in the state of Texas for 26 years, as well as that she has not had access to proper accommodations for her physical disabilities. The applicants also filed a petition in which they allege violations of the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man with regards to Ms. Sheppard's rights to life, liberty and personal security, equality before the law, special protection as a child, fair trial, humane treatment in custody, due process of law and not to receive cruel, infamous or unusual punishment. Having analyzed the submissions of fact and law presented by the parties, the Commission considers that the information submitted demonstrates prima facie that there is a serious and urgent risk of irreparable harm to Ms. Sheppard's rights to life and personal integrity in accordance with Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure. Moreover, in the event that Ms. Sheppard is executed before the Commission has the opportunity to examine the merits of her petition, any eventual decision would be rendered moot, leading to irreparable harm. Consequently, the Commission requests that the United States of America: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the life and personal integrity of Erica Sheppard; b) refrain from carrying out the death penalty on Erica Sheppard until the IACHR has had the opportunity to reach a decision on her petition; c) ensure that Erica Sheppard's detention conditions are consistent with international standards, giving special consideration to her personal conditions; d) provide appropriate accommodations and attention for Erica Sheppard's physical disabilities, in accordance with the applicable international human rights standards; and, e) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and her representatives.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 56/21
PM 607-21 - Jorge Luis Salas Arenas and his nuclear family, Peru

On July 25, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures in favor of Jorge Luis Salas Arenas and his family in Peru. According to the applicants, Mr. Salas Arenas is at risk due to the position he currently holds as president of the National Electoral Jury (JNE) and given the current situation in the country. Therefore, based on Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the State of Peru was requested to: a) Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the rights to life and personal integrity of the persons identified as beneficiaries; b) Adopt the necessary and culturally appropriate measures to guarantee that Mr. Jorge Luis Salas Arenas can continue to perform his duties as president of the National Electoral Jury (JNE) without being subjected to threats, harassment or acts of violence in the exercise of these duties; c) Agree on the measures to be implemented with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and d) Report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this resolution, in order to avoid their repetition.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 55/21
PM 576-21 - José Domingo Pérez Gómez and his nuclear family, Peru

On July 25, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures in favor of José Domingo Pérez Gómez and his family in Peru. According to the request, Mr. Pérez is at risk as a result of the work he has been carrying out as a prosecutor in the current context of the country. Therefore, based on Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the State of Peru was requested to: (a) Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the rights to life and personal integrity of the persons identified as beneficiaries; (b) Adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the rights to life and personal integrity of the persons identified as beneficiaries; b) Adopt the necessary and culturally appropriate measures to guarantee that Mr. Pérez can continue to perform his work as a prosecutor without being subjected to threats, harassment or acts of violence in the exercise of his duties; c) Agree on

the measures to be implemented with the beneficiary and his representatives; and d) Report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this resolution, and thus avoid their repetition.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 54/21

PM 324-21 - Karla Patricia Ñamendi Mendoza and her nuclear family , Nicaragua

On July 22nd, 2021 the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favor of Karla Patricia Ñamendi Mendoza and her nuclear family. According to the request, as a result of her work in political opposition to the current Nicaraguan government, the proposed beneficiary is being subjected to threats, harassment, and acts of violence by state and parastate authorities. Thus, the State of Nicaragua was required to a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Karla Patricia Ñamendi Mendoza, Esperanza del Carmen Mendoza Amador, Raquel de los Ángeles Ñamendi Mendoza, C.A.G.Ñ., and A.A.G.Ñ. Particularly, the State must ensure that its agents respect the rights of the proposed beneficiaries, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, and in relation to threatening acts attributable to third parties; b) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and c) report on the actions taken to investigate the events that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 53/21

PM 552-21 - Yiner Hernán Quiguanter Cortés, Colombia

On July 15, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures to Mr. Yiner Hernán Quiguanter Cortés, in Colombia. The request for precautionary measures alleges that the beneficiary, a social, youth and indigenous leader in Cauca, has been subjected to threats and harassment, while no suitable and effective protection measures have been implemented in his favor. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law provided by the applicants, the IACHR considered, from the applicable prima facie standard of review, that Yiner Hernán Quiguanter Cortés is in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights to life and personal integrity face a risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, based on Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission asked the State of Colombia to a) adopt the necessary measures to protect their rights to life and integrity. In particular, the State must ensure that the protection measures implemented are sufficiently effective and adequate, in light of the risks identified in the resolution, so that he can continue to carry out his activities as a social leader and human rights defender, without being subjected to risk events against him; b) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and his representatives; and c) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 52/21

PM 311-21, 462-21 - Willih Francisco Narváez González and Alberto José Miranda Herrera , Nicaragua

On July 11, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favour of Willih Francisco Narváez González and Alberto José Miranda Herrera. According to the applicants, the proposed beneficiaries find themselves in a situation of risk given that they are being victims of threats, harassment and surveillance by state authorities and private individuals due to their work as journalists. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Willih Francisco Narváez González and Alberto José Miranda Herrera. To this end, the State must both ensure that state actors respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries, as well as protect their rights in relation to acts of risk that are attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law; b) adopt the necessary measures so that Willih Francisco Narváez González and Alberto José Miranda Herrera can carry out their activities as independent journalists, without being subjected to violence, intimidation, harassment, and/or other acts of violence in the exercise of their work. The above includes the adoption of measures so that they can properly exercise their right to freedom of expression; c) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and, d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged events that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) **Resolution No. 49/21**
PM 480-21 - Cristiana María Chamorro Barrios et al., Nicaragua

On June 24th, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favor of Cristiana María Chamorro Barrios, Walter Antonio Gómez Silva, Marcos Antonio Fletes Casco y Lourdes Arróliga. According to the request, as a result of the potential candidacy of Ms. Cristiana María Chamorro Barrios for the presidency of the Republic, both she and the remaining proposed beneficiaries began to be persecuted and harassed, while some of them are deprived of their liberty without their location and conditions of detention being known. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Cristiana María Chamorro Barrios, Walter Antonio Gómez Silva, Marcos Antonio Fletes Casco, and Lourdes Arróliga. In particular, the State must both ensure that State actors respect the rights of the beneficiaries in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law and in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties; b) adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the detention conditions of the beneficiaries who are deprived of their liberty comply with the applicable international standards; c) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representation; and d) report on the actions taken to investigate the events that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) **Resolution No. 48/21**
PM 479-21 - Jhovanny Alexander Tenorio Urbina, Nicaragua

On June 13, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favour of Jhovanny Alexander Tenorio Urbina. According to the request, the beneficiary has been missing since May 2, 2021, when he was detained at the Hacienda La Aurora, in the municipality of Matagalpa, by four persons dressed in civilian clothes and armed, who identified themselves as police officers. Since then, his whereabouts or fate remain unknown. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law furnished by the applicants, the Commission considers that the information presented shows prima facie that Mr. Tenorio Urbina is in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, the IACHR requests that Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Jhovanny Alexander Tenorio Urbina. In particular, report whether the beneficiary is in the custody of the State and, where appropriate, the circumstances of his deprivation of liberty, or else, adopt the measures aimed at determining his whereabouts or fate; b) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary's representation; and c) implement the actions aimed at investigating the events that led to the granting of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) **Resolution No. 47/21**
PM 366-21 - Kalua Salazar and her family, Nicaragua

On June 10, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favour of Kalua Salazar and her family. According to the request, the beneficiary –press director for the independent media outlet La Costeñísima–, finds herself at risk because she is being the victim of threats, harassment and surveillance by State authorities and private individuals due to her work as a journalist. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law submitted by the parties, the Commission considers that the information presented shows, prima facie, that Ms. Salazar is in a serious and urgent situation, since her rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, the IACHR requests that Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Kalua Salazar and her nuclear family. To this end, the State must both ensure that state actors respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries, as well as protect their rights in relation to acts of risk that are attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law; b) adopt the necessary measures so that Kalua Salazar can carry out her activities as an independent journalist without being subjected to acts of violence, intimidation, and harassment in the performance of her work. The latter should include measures that will allow her to properly exercise her right to freedom of expression; c) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged events that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) **Resolution No. 45/21**
PM 649-20 - Leyner Fonseca Aspirilla and his family, Colombia

On June 1, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures to Leyner Aspirilla and his nuclear family, in Colombia. When making its assessment, the Commission considered Mr. Palacios' current role in the context of Colombia. After requesting information from the State, the Commission noted the implementation of a series of protection measures in favor of Mr. Palacios and his family. However, the Commission identified a lack of effectiveness of the protection scheme, as well as the continuous incidents that pose a risk to Mr. Palacios. Consequently, the IACHR requested that Colombia: a) adopt the necessary measures with the corresponding ethnic and gender perspective, to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Mr. Leyner Palacios and his family. In particular, the State must ensure that the protection measures implemented are sufficiently effective and adequate, in light of the risks identified in the resolution and by addressing the shortcomings identified; b) adopt the necessary protection measures so that Mr. Leyner Palacios can continue to carry out his activities in defense of human rights without being subjected to incidents of risk against him; c) agree on the measures to be implemented with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this resolution and thus avoid their reoccurrence.

[read Resolution](#) **Resolution No. 44/21** (EXTENSION)
PM 1105-19 - Identified family members of Neyma Elizabeth Hernández Ruiz et al., Nicaragua

On May 17, 2021, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights decided to extend precautionary measures in favor of identified family members of human rights defenders in Nicaragua. The Commission considered that the situation meets prima facie the requirements of seriousness, urgency and irreparability contained in Article 25 of the IACHR Rules of Procedure. Consequently, the IACHR requested that Nicaragua adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries identified in this resolution. To this end, the State must both ensure that its agents respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, and protect their rights in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties. In the case of those persons deprived of their liberty, the State was requested to ensure that their conditions of detention are compatible with the applicable international standards on the matter. The State was also requested to reach agreement with the beneficiaries and their representatives on the measures to be adopted; and to report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this resolution.

[read Resolution](#) **Resolution No. 41/21**
PM 382-21 - Ovidio Jesús Poggioli Pérez, Venezuela

On May 13, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures in favor of Mr. Ovidio Jesús Poggioli Pérez, in the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela. According to the request for precautionary measures, the beneficiary was deprived of his liberty by state agents on April 26, 2021, and his location or whereabouts are currently unknown. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law provided by the applicants, the IACHR found that, from the applicable prima facie standard, Mr. Ovidio Jesús Poggioli Pérez is in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights to life and personal integrity face a risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, based on Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission requested that the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela adopt the necessary measures to protect his rights to life and personal integrity. In particular, the State is called on to report whether the beneficiary is in the custody of state authorities and, if so, the circumstances of his deprivation of liberty, or otherwise, adopt the measures aimed at determining his whereabouts or fate; The State was also requested to implement the actions aimed at investigating the events that led to the granting of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) **Resolution No. 38/21**
PM 978-20 - Noris Alberto Perozo, Venezuela

On April 30, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favour of Noris Alberto Perozo. According to the request, the beneficiary finds himself in a situation of risk given that he is preventively deprived of his liberty, suffers from several serious diseases, and is not receiving the medical care that he allegedly requires. After analyzing the submissions of fact and law presented by the applicants, the Commission considers that the information submitted demonstrates prima facie that Noris Alberto Perozo is in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights to life, personal integrity and health are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the IACHR's Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Venezuela: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect Mr. Noris Alberto Perozo Villanueva's rights to life, personal integrity and health. In particular, through the adoption of immediate measures that allow access to adequate medical treatment, including the necessary medications as prescribed by the corresponding health professionals, and the diagnoses and examinations to evaluate his health status on a regular basis, in accordance with the applicable international standards; b) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and his representation; and c) implement the actions aimed at investigating the facts that motivated the granting of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#)



Resolution No. 37/21

PM 96-21 - Gustavo Adolfo Mendoza Beteta and family, Nicaragua

On April 29th, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favor of Gustavo Adolfo Mendoza Beteta, who is deprived of Liberty at Jorge Navarro (also known as "La Modelo") and his nuclear family, comprising Mrs. María del Rosario Beteta Castañeda, Mr. Domingo Mendoza and Mrs. Marbely Leal López. According to the request, the proposed beneficiary is allegedly deprived of liberty under inadequate conditions and being subjected to threats and acts of violence by state agents as a result of his political opposition to the current Nicaraguan government. In this context, his family is also being reportedly the target of harassment. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Mr. Gustavo Adolfo Mendoza Beteta and his nuclear family. In particular, the State must both ensure that its agents respect the rights of the beneficiaries in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law and in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties; b) adopt the necessary measures to ensure that the detention conditions of Mr. Gustavo Adolfo Mendoza Beteta comply with the applicable international standards; c) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representation; and d) report on the actions taken to investigate the events that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#)



Resolution No. 35/21

PM 284-18 - Tsotsil indigenous families from twelve communities in the municipality of Aldama, Chiapas, Mexico

On April 23, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures for Tsotsil indigenous families living in the following twelve communities: (1) Coco', (2) Tabac, (3) Xuxch'en, (4) San Pedro Cotzilnam, (5) Chayomte, (6) Juxtón, (7) Tselejpotobtic, (8) Yetón, (9) Chivit, (10) Sepelton, (11) Yoctontik and (12) Cabecera Aldama located in the Municipality of Aldama, Chiapas, in Mexico. The IACHR acknowledged the actions taken by the State to address the alleged situation. However, after monitoring the issue, the Commission noted that attacks by armed groups have persisted, even despite the existence of an Agreement on Non-Aggression. The Commission also noted the National Human Rights Commission's observations, which, on several occasions, urged the State to guarantee the rights of the inhabitants of the area. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the IACHR Rules of Procedure, the Commission requested that the State of Mexico: a) adopt the necessary and culturally relevant security measures to protect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries. Specifically, the State must adopt the necessary measures to guarantee their safety within their communities and during their displacements, in order to prevent threats, harassment, intimidation or acts of armed violence against them by third parties; b) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and c) report on the actions taken to investigate the facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure so as to prevent their reoccurrence.

[read Resolution](#)



Resolution No. 34/21**PM 241-21 - Yoel Suárez Fernández and his family, Cuba**

On April 22, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favour of Yoel Suárez Fernández. According to the request, the beneficiary is being subjected to threats, harassment, intimidations and detentions by state actors, purportedly as a result of his work as an independent journalist and writer in Cuba. After analyzing the submissions of fact and law presented by the applicants, the Commission considers that the information submitted demonstrates prima facie that Yoel Suárez Fernández finds himself in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the IACHR's Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Cuba: a) implement the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Mr. Yoel Suárez Fernández and his family. To this end, the State must ensure that its agents respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries, as well as protect their rights in relation to acts of risk that are attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law; b) adopt the necessary measures to ensure that Mr. Yoel Suárez Fernández can carry out his activities as an independent journalist without being subjected to acts of violence, intimidation, harassment and detention in the exercise of his work. The foregoing includes the adoption of measures so that he can exercise his right to freedom of expression; c) agree upon the measures to be implemented with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and, d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged events that led to the adoption of this resolution with the aim of preventing their recurrence.

[read Resolution](#)**Resolution No. 33/21****PM 205-21 - Kevin Roberto Solís, Nicaragua**

On April 22, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favour of Kevin Roberto Solís. According to the request, the beneficiary—a university student, social activist and government opponent—, finds himself in a situation of risk in the context of his deprivation of liberty due to beatings received during his detention, as well as his detention conditions and an alleged lack of medical attention. After analyzing the submissions of fact and law presented by the parties, the Commission considers that the information submitted demonstrates prima facie that Kevin Roberto Solís finds himself in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights to life, personal integrity and health are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, the Commission requests that Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity and health of Mr. Kevin Roberto Solís; b) ensure that his conditions of detention are compatible with the applicable international standards; c) taking into account the context of the COVID-19 pandemic and the situation of risk to the life, personal integrity and health of the beneficiary as a result of the circumstances of his detention, immediately evaluate the possibility of granting alternative measures to detention, in accordance with the State's domestic legislation and in light of the applicable inter-American standards; and, d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged events that gave rise to the adoption of this resolution with the aim of preventing their recurrence.

[read Resolution](#)**Resolution No. 32/21****PM 216-21 - seven pregnant women of the Wichí ethnic group, Argentina**

On April 16, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures to 7 indigenous women who have been reportedly hiding in the town of El Potrillo while pregnant, out of fear of the authorities of the province of Formosa, in Argentina. As a result, they are unable to access the medical care they require for their pregnancy and upcoming labor, and are therefore facing a serious and urgent risk of irreparable harm to their rights in Argentina. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the IACHR Rules of Procedure, Argentina was required to: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity, and health of the beneficiaries. In particular, the State must adopt immediate measures to facilitate access to adequate medical care, pursuant to the applicable international standards. These measures must be adopted with the beneficiaries' free, informed and prior consent, with a perspective of cultural and linguistic relevance, integrating their indigenous worldview while implementing a gender approach; and, b) agree on the measures to be adopted with the representatives and beneficiaries. The Commission also asked the applicants to provide as soon as possible any additional information and to cooperate with the State in the implementation of the precautionary measures.

[read Resolution](#)

Resolution No. 31/21
PM 1606-18 - Javier Iván Olivares, Nicaragua

(EXTENSION)

El 5 de abril de 2021, la CIDH decidió ampliar medidas cautelares a favor de Javier Iván Olivares, en Nicaragua. La Comisión identificó que la situación concreta del señor Olivares, en tanto integrante del medio "Confidencial" o periodista independiente en Nicaragua, se inserta en el contexto general represivo de la libertad de expresión en el país que ha sido identificado por la CIDH. Asimismo, se inserta también en la situación particular que atraviesan los integrantes de medios independientes como el "Confidencial", cuyos integrantes son beneficiarios de medidas cautelares. En ese sentido, se han continuado presentando amenazas, hostigamientos o seguimientos de parte de personas identificadas como de la policía, los cuales se han extendido a sus familias. La Comisión entiende que en tanto periodistas independientes o integrantes de los medios de comunicación del señor Chamorro continúan expuestos a los factores de riesgo valorados previamente en las medidas cautelares de 2018 y en la ampliación de 2020. En consecuencia, la Comisión solicitó al Estado de Nicaragua que: a) adopte las medidas necesarias para garantizar la vida e integridad personal de la persona identificada en la presente resolución. A tales efectos, el Estado debe tanto asegurar que sus agentes respeten la vida e integridad personal de las personas beneficiarias de conformidad con los estándares establecidos por el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos, como proteger sus derechos en relación con actos de riesgo que sean atribuibles a terceros; b) adopte las medidas necesarias para que la persona beneficiaria pueda desarrollar sus labores periodísticas sin ser objeto de actos de intimidación, amenazas u otros hechos de violencia en el ejercicio de las mismas. Lo anterior incluye, la adopción de medidas para proteger el derecho a la libertad de expresión de los integrantes del medio identificado; c) concierte las medidas a adoptarse con persona identificada y sus representantes; y d) informe sobre las acciones adoptadas a fin de investigar los presuntos hechos que dieron lugar a la adopción de la presente medida cautelar y así evitar su repetición.

read Resolution 

Resolution No. 30/21
PM 211-20 - Esber Rafael Ramírez Argota, Cuba

(EXTENSION)

El 5 de abril de 2021, la CIDH decidió ampliar medidas cautelares a favor de Esber Rafael Ramírez Argota, en Cuba. La Comisión observó que los hechos alegados se enmarcan en un contexto particular por el que atraviesa el país, existiendo una especial hostilidad hacia los integrantes del CIR, lo que se vio reflejado en el actuar de los agentes del Estado que llevaron a cabo los hechos alegados en perjuicio del señor Ramírez. En consecuencia, la CIDH solicitó a Cuba que: a) adopte las medidas necesarias para proteger los derechos a la vida e integridad personal del beneficiario. A tales efectos, el Estado debe tanto asegurar que sus agentes respeten la vida e integridad personal de la persona beneficiaria, como proteger sus derechos en relación con actos de riesgo que sean atribuibles a terceros, de conformidad con los estándares establecidos por el derecho internacional de los derechos humanos; b) adopte las medidas necesarias para que el beneficiario pueda desarrollar sus actividades como defensores de derechos humanos, sin ser objeto de actos de violencia, intimidación, y hostigamientos en el ejercicio de sus labores. Lo anterior incluye la adopción de medidas para que pueda ejercer su libertad de expresión; c) concierte las medidas a adoptarse con la persona beneficiaria y sus representantes; y d) informe sobre las acciones adoptadas a fin de investigar los presuntos hechos que dieron lugar a la adopción de la presente medida cautelar y así evitar su repetición.

read Resolution 

Resolution No. 29/21
PM 1101-20 - Aminta D'Cardenas Soroa and Carlos Manuel Álvarez, Cuba

(EXTENSION)

On March 24, 2021, the IACHR extended precautionary measures to Aminta D'Cardenas Soroa and Carlos Manuel Álvarez, both associated with the San Isidro Movement (MSI), in Cuba. The IACHR identified that the proposed beneficiaries were subject to intense police control, which was not limited to surveillance, but also sought to prevent them from performing activities related to the Movement. In this sense, the IACHR noted that state agents were closely monitoring the beneficiaries' actions and even tracking their movements between provinces in the country. In the case of Carlos Manuel Alvarez, after being detained, he was reportedly subject to acts of aggression after having been summoned to the police station. Consequently, the Commission requested that Cuba: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of the two identified beneficiaries associated with the San Isidro Movement. To this end, the State must ensure that its agents respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries, and protect their rights in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law; b) adopt the necessary measures so that the beneficiaries can carry out their activities as human rights defenders without being subjected to acts of violence, intimidation and harassment in the exercise of their work. c) agree upon the measures to be

adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and, d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent their reoccurrence.

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Resolution No. 28/21

PM 127-21 - Nelson Gabriel Lorío Sandoval and family, Nicaragua

On March 19, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary protection measures to Nelson Gabriel Lorío Sandoval, Karina Alejandra Navarrete Sánchez, her daughter J.M.L.N. and her nephew Ángel Gabriel Umaña Navarrete. According to the request, the proposed beneficiaries are at risk due to their search for justice in the alleged murder of their 14-month-old son T.L.L.N. at the hands of police and "paramilitary" officers. Having analyzed the available information, in light of the applicable context and findings, the Commission considers that the information submitted shows prima facie that the rights to life and humane treatment of Nelson Gabriel Lorío Sandoval and his family are at serious and urgent risk. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that the State of Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the rights to life and humane treatment of Nelson Gabriel Lorío Sandoval and his identified family members. In particular, the State must ensure that its agents respect the rights of the beneficiaries in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, as well as in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties; b) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and c) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure so as to avoid their repetition.

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Resolution No. 27/21

PM 1067-18 - Danelia del Rosario Argüello Cano et al., Nicaragua

(EXTENSION)

On March 14, 2021, the IACHR decided to extend the precautionary measures to Danelia del Rosario Argüello Cano and her immediate family in Nicaragua. In the current context of the country, the request alleged that Ms. Argüello and her family were being followed, intimidated and attacked in the context of her work as a human rights defender and as a member of the Unidad Nacional Azul y Blanco (Blue and White National Unity). Consequently, the Commission requested that the State of Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the rights to life and personal integrity of the beneficiary and her family. In particular, the State must ensure that the rights of the beneficiaries are respected in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, both by its agents and in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties; b) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and c) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

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Resolution No. 26/21

PM 552-20 - María de los Ángeles Matienzo Puerto and Kirenia Yalit Núñez Pérez, Cuba

On March 14, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures to María de los Ángeles Matienzo Puerto and Kirenia Yalit Núñez Pérez, in Cuba. The request alleged that the couple faced threats, surveillance, intimidation and attacks in the context of their work as human rights defenders and independent journalists. Consequently, the Commission requested that Cuba: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of María de los Ángeles Matienzo Puerto and Kirenia Yalit Núñez Pérez. To this end, the State must ensure that its agents respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries, as well as protect their rights in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law; b) adopt the necessary measures to allow the beneficiaries to carry out their activities, whether as independent journalists or human rights defenders, without being subjected to acts of violence, threats, intimidation and harassment in the exercise of their work; c) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and, d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

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Resolution No. 24/21
PM 374-20 - Roberto de Jesús Quiñones Haces, Cuba

On March 9, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures of protection in favor of Roberto de Jesús Quiñones Haces, in Cuba. It was alleged that the proposed beneficiary has been threatened, harassed and followed by State agents in connection with his work as a journalist. Having analyzed the arguments of fact and law presented by the applicants, the Commission considers that the information presented shows prima facie that Mr. Roberto de Jesús Quiñones Haces is in a serious and urgent situation, as his rights to life and personal integrity are at grave risk. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the IACHR Rules of Procedure, the IACHR requests that Cuba: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Mr. Roberto de Jesús Quiñones Haces. Such measures should allow him to continue carrying out his work as a journalist without being subjected to threats, harassment or acts of violence in the exercise thereof; b) reach agreement with the beneficiary and his representatives on the measures to be adopted; and c) report on the actions implemented to investigate the facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

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Resolution No. 17/21
PM 1076-18 - Carlos Ramon Brenes Sánchez and his nuclear family, Nicaragua

On February 25, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures to Carlos Brenes and his family in Nicaragua. The Commission identified Mr. Brenes as a leader among retired military personnel and the population of Masaya and Carazo. Furthermore, he is recognized for being a dissident voice, particularly after the events of April 2018. In this context, the IACHR noted that Mr. Brenes has been subjected to acts of harassment, intimidation and threats. In particular, it noted that such acts have been attributed to police officers, and have also been perpetrated against members of Mr. Brenes' family. Consequently, the State was requested to: a) adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the rights to life and personal integrity of Carlos Ramon Brenes Sánchez and his family. In particular, the State must ensure that the rights of the beneficiaries are respected in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, both by its agents and with regard to acts of risk attributable to third parties; b) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and his representatives; and c) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of the precautionary measure at hand, so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 16/21
PM 907-20 - Kevin Adrián Monzón Mora and his nuclear family, Nicaragua

On February 22, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures to Kevin Adrián Monzón Mora and his family in Nicaragua. In the current context of the country, the Commission identified that, after making several posts on "Tik Tok", Kevin Adrián Monzón has been exposed to threats, harassment, intimidation and acts of violence, including while in the custody of the State. Consequently, the Commission requested that the State of Nicaragua: a) adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the rights to life and personal integrity of Kevin Adrián Monzón Mora and his family. In particular, the State must ensure that the rights of the beneficiaries are respected in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, both by its agents and in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties. This includes the adoption of measures so that he can freely exercise his freedom of expression without being subjected to threats, intimidation, harassment or aggression; b) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and his representatives; and c) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure so as to avoid such acts from reoccurring.

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Resolution No. 14/21
PM 1101-20 - 20 identified members of the San Isidro Movement (MSI), Cuba

On February 11, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary protection measures in favor of 20 identified members of the San Isidro Movement (MSI) in Cuba. According to the request received, the proposed beneficiaries are at risk due to threats, harassment, surveillance, persecution, detention and acts of violence by state actors and third parties because of their work as activists and journalists, human rights defenders in Cuba. After analyzing the allegations of fact and law provided by the petitioners, the Commission asked Cuba to adopt the necessary measures to protect

the rights to life and personal integrity of the 20 identified members of the San Isidro Movement (MSI). To this end, the State must both ensure that its agents respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries, and protect their rights in relation to acts of risk that are attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international law of human rights; b) adopt the necessary measures so that the beneficiaries can carry out their activities as human rights defenders, without being subjected to acts of violence, intimidation and harassment in the performance of their work; c) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and, d) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged events that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure and thus avoid its repetition.

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Resolution No. 12/21

PM 1051-20 - 34 identified members of the digital newspaper "El Faro", El Salvador

On January 4, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favor of 34 identified members of the digital newspaper "El Faro", in El Salvador. In making its decision, the Commission considered that the beneficiaries reportedly work for "El Faro", an independent media outlet, and were being subjected to harassment, threats, intimidation and stigmatization -mainly through social media- due to their work as journalists. Furthermore, the Commission considered that the alleged acts of harassment, threats and intimidation towards the beneficiaries are intended not only to intimidate them but also to hinder those activities related to their journalistic work. Thus, this situation has allegedly generated a high level of visibility and exposure for the beneficiaries, thereby exacerbating the risk they are facing. Consequently, the IACHR requested that El Salvador: (a) adopt the necessary measures to preserve the life and personal integrity of the identified beneficiaries; (b) adopt the necessary measures so that the beneficiaries can carry out their journalistic activities in the exercise of their right to freedom of expression, without being subject to acts of intimidation, threats and harassment; (c) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and (d) report on the actions adopted in order to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of these precautionary measures so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

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Resolution No. 11/21

PM 664-20 - Olman Onel Salazar Umanzor and his nuclear family, Nicaragua

On February 4, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures to Olman Onel Salazar Umanzor and his immediate family in Nicaragua. Mr. Salazar is a leader both in his community and in the environmental movement. The Commission considered the various continued threats of aggression, attacks, attacks, intimidations, surveillance and harassment against him over time, particularly after the events of April 2018. Consequently, the Commission requested that the State: a) adopt the necessary measures to guarantee the rights to life and personal integrity of Olman Onel Salazar Umanzor and his nuclear family. In particular, the State must ensure that the rights of the beneficiaries are respected in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law, both by its agents and in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties; b) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and his representatives; and, c) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure so as to prevent their reoccurrence.

[read Resolution](#) 

Resolution No. 8/21

PM 998-20 - José Humberto Hernández Rodríguez, Venezuela

On January 28, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures to José Humberto Hernández Rodríguez, in Venezuela. The Commission assessed that, despite various requests filed before the competent authorities, Mr. Hernández, who is deprived of his liberty, is not receiving the medical care prescribed to address his state of health. This lack of medical care is reportedly generating significant impacts on his rights. Consequently, the Commission requested that Venezuela: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity and health of Mr. José Humberto Hernández Rodríguez. In particular, the State must ensure that he has access to the medical treatment prescribed by the competent authorities; b) consult and agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and his representatives; and c) implement the actions aimed at investigating the events that led to the granting of this precautionary measure, so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

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Resolution No. 7/21**PM 211-20 - Juan Antonio Madrazo Luna, Marthadela Tamayo and Oswaldo Navarro Veloz, Cuba**

On January 19, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures of protection to Juan Antonio Madrazo Luna, Marthadela Tamayo and Oswaldo Navarro Veloz in Cuba. According to the allegations, the beneficiaries, members of the Citizens' Committee for Racial Integration (Comité Ciudadanos por la Integración Racial - CIR), are at risk as a result of their work as activists. According to the request received, the proposed beneficiaries are at risk due to threats, harassment, surveillance, persecution, detentions and acts of violence by state agents and third parties, allegedly as a result of their work as human rights defenders in Cuba. Having analyzed the arguments of fact and law provided by the applicants, the Commission requested that Cuba adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and humane treatment of Juan Antonio Madrazo Luna, Marthadela Tamayo and Oswaldo Navarro Veloz. To this end, the State must ensure that its agents respect the life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries, and protect their rights in relation to acts of risk attributable to third parties, in accordance with the standards established by international human rights law; adopt the necessary measures so that the beneficiaries can carry out their activities as human rights defenders without being subjected to acts of violence, intimidation, and harassment in the exercise of their work. This includes the adoption of measures that will allow them to exercise their freedom of expression; to agree upon the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and to report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure so as to prevent them from reoccurring.

[read Resolution](#) **Resolution No. 6/21****PM 207-20 - Ricardo Calderón Villegas, Colombia**

On January 14, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures of protection in favor of Ricardo Calderón Villegas, in Colombia. According to the allegations, Mr. Calderón is at risk due to threats, surveillance and monitoring by individuals identified as agents of the State and other third parties, as a result of his investigations in his capacity as a journalist. Having analyzed the arguments of fact and law submitted by the parties, the Commission requested that Colombia adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Ricardo Calderón Villegas, allowing him to continue to carry out his journalistic activities under safe conditions; to agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiary and his representatives; and to report on the actions taken in order to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to the adoption of this precautionary measure so as to prevent their recurrence.

[read Resolution](#) **Resolution No. 5/21****PM 1068-20 - Yandier García Labrada, Cuba**

On January 7, 2021, the IACHR granted precautionary measures in favour of Yandier García Labrada. According to the request, the beneficiary, who is an activist and member of the Christian Liberation Movement, is currently detained in the "El Típico" prison for the crimes of "contempt and public disorder." He finds himself at risk in the context of his deprivation of liberty as a result of an alleged lack of adequate medical care following beatings received during his detention. Having analyzed the submissions of fact and law presented by the applicants, the Commission considers that the information presented demonstrates prima facie that Mr. Yandier García Labrada finds himself in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights to life and personal integrity are at risk of irreparable harm. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the IACHR's Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Cuba: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the life and personal integrity of Mr. Yandier García Labrada; in particular, guarantee that his conditions of detention are in conformity with the applicable international standards; b) agree upon the measures to be implemented with the beneficiary and his representatives; and, c) report on the actions taken in order to investigate the alleged events that led to the adoption of this resolution with the aim of preventing their reoccurrence.

[read Resolution](#) **Resolution No. 4/21****PM 1286-18 - Twenty persons diagnosed with Multiple Sclerosis, Venezuela****(EXTENSION)**

On January 7, 2021, the IACHR decided to extend precautionary measures to twenty persons with multiple sclerosis in Venezuela. According to the beneficiaries' representation, these individuals are at risk due to the lack of adequate medical treatment for their medical conditions. The Venezuelan Institute of Social Security (IVSS) is allegedly not delivering the prescribed medicines required by the beneficiaries for their medical conditions, despite the actions taken to obtain them. The impacts on the health of the people suffering as a result of the lack of their prescribed medical treatments were detailed in the request. Consequently, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure of the IACHR, the State of Venezuela was requested to: a) Adopt the necessary measures to protect the life, personal integrity, and health of the beneficiaries, by adopting immediate measures that enable access to adequate medical treatment, including the necessary medications as prescribed by the corresponding doctors, as well as the diagnoses and examinations to regularly evaluate their state of health, according to the applicable international standards.

[read Resolution](#)**Resolution No. 3/21****PM 968-20 - Mariano Valle Peters, Nicaragua, Nicaragua**

On January 8, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures in favor of Mariano Valle Peters, after finding that his right to freedom of expression is at serious and urgent risk of irreparable harm in Nicaragua. Upon analyzing the request, the Commission considered the exceptional context of the human rights crisis that Nicaragua is undergoing, which has been directly confirmed by the IACHR and monitored by its MESENI. The Commission noted that, according to the available information, Mr. Valle Peters owns and oversees the general editorial line of the media outlet Canal 12, reportedly the only nationwide television station that constantly relays the news with a critical view of the government. Furthermore, the Commission found that Mr. Valle Peters faces serious difficulties in exercising his right to freedom of expression, due to his role within the television media and within the current context of Nicaragua. Therefore, Nicaragua was urged to guarantee the measures that will allow the beneficiary to continue exercising his right to freedom of expression, by adopting the pertinent actions and refraining from adopting those that hinder such right. Among such measures, the State is requested to refrain from carrying out the decision to auction or sell the Canal 12 media outlet until an examination has been made of the impact that such a decision would have on the exercise of Mr. Valle Peters' freedom of expression.

[read Resolution](#)**Resolution No. 1/21****PM 754-20 - Members of the Guajajara and Awá Indigenous Peoples of the Araribóia Indigenous Land, Brazil**

On January 4, 2021, the IACHR decided to grant precautionary measures in favor of the members of the Guajajara and Awá Indigenous Peoples in voluntary isolation, located in the Araribóia Indigenous Land. According to the request, the persons proposed as beneficiaries are at risk in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly considering their particular situation of vulnerability, lack of health care, and the presence of unauthorized third parties in their territory. Therefore, in accordance with Article 25 of the Rules of Procedure, the IACHR requested that Brazil: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to health, life, and personal integrity of the members of the Guajajara and Awá Indigenous Peoples of the Araribóia Indigenous Land, while implementing, from a culturally appropriate perspective, preventive measures against the spread of COVID-19, and providing them with adequate medical care in conditions of availability, accessibility, acceptability, and quality, in accordance with applicable international standards; b) agree on the measures to be adopted with the beneficiaries and their representatives; and c) report on the actions implemented to investigate the incidents that led to the adoption of this precautionary measure so as to prevent such incidents from reoccurring.

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