
**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
RESOLUTION 9/2025**

Precautionary Measure No. 393-24
Luis Wilber Aguilar Bravo Rivera and his family regarding Cuba
January 30, 2025
Original: Spanish

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On March 30, 2024, the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights (“the Inter-American Commission”, “the Commission” or “the IACHR”) received a request for precautionary measures filed by Cuba Demanda Inc. (“the applicant”) urging the Commission to require that the State of Cuba (“the State” or “Cuba”) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of Luis Wilber Aguilar Bravo and his family unit¹ (“the proposed beneficiaries”). According to the request, the proposed beneficiary, along with his family unit, is being surveilled, threatened, and harassed by state agents due to public statements and complaints regarding the situation of political prisoners in Cuba. These acts are particularly directed towards his son, Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera.²

2. Pursuant to Article 25 (5) of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requested additional information from the applicant on June 12, 2024 and received a response on June 22, November 18, and December 2, 2024. On December 12, 2024, it requested information from both parties. The applicant replied on December 24. The State did not respond to the Commission, and the granted deadline has since expired.

3. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law furnished by the applicant, the Commission considers that the proposed beneficiary and his family unit are in a serious and urgent situation, given that their rights to life and personal integrity face a risk of irreparable harm. Therefore, in accordance with Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Cuba: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries; b) implement the necessary measures to enable them to carry out their human rights activities without being subjected to threats, harassment, or acts of violence; 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 facts that gave rise to this resolution, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

II. SUMMARY OF FACTS AND ARGUMENTS

A. Information provided by the requesting party

4. The proposed beneficiary is the father of Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera, who has received precautionary measures in his favor and who has been incarcerated in the Combined Prison of Eastern Havana since July 20, 2021. He was reportedly arrested due to his participation in the protests that took place in Cuba on July 11 and 12, 2021. Since his son’s arrest, the proposed beneficiary has been protesting and filing complaints regarding the human rights violations within the context of his son’s detention. As a result, he claims to have been subjected to surveillance, arbitrary arrests, and threats by state agents, which he reports also extended to his family members.

¹ The request identified the following proposed beneficiaries: 1. Rosario Rivera Román (wife); 2. Wagner Mario Aguilar Rivera (son); 3. I.D.A.P. (granddaughter); 4. I.A.A.P. (granddaughter); 4. K.I.R. (grandson); 5. J.C.F.I. (grandson); 6. Cintia Pérez Lorenzo (former daughter-in-law); 7. Tatiana Dreke Reyes (aunt).

² Beneficiary of precautionary measures granted by the IACHR on July 8, 2022. IACHR, [Resolution 30/22](#), Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera and Ibrahim Domínguez Aguilar regarding Cuba, July 8, 2022.

5. On March 8, 2022, the proposed beneficiary and his family unit visited his son in the prison where he is being held. During the visit, only he and one of his granddaughters were able to see Mr. Walnier. When the visit ended, the proposed beneficiary was intercepted by state agents inside the prison and taken to an office where he was interrogated about his public complaints on social media. His granddaughter was present during this incident. The proposed beneficiary posted about the situation and its impact on his family unit on his social media platforms.

6. On July 25, 2022, the proposed beneficiary's residence was surrounded by police patrols and state security agents for four days. On July 28, after receiving a call from the Office of Physical Planning (*Oficina de Planificación Física*) informing him that he could not leave his residence due to the blockade, two individuals showed up at his door. They stated that they were employees of this office, but had travelled on a motorcycle similar to those used by security agents. These individuals stated that the roof on his balcony was an illegal construction, despite the fact that the beneficiary showed documentation proving his ownership. He was subsequently arrested by security agents and taken to the Capri police unit, where he was held for two hours. On the way to the police station, he was allegedly threatened. In addition, when he arrived at the station, he was allegedly fined 500 pesos and ordered to demolish the roof within 72 hours.

7. On August 1, 2022, the proposed beneficiary was detained while participating in a peaceful protest in front of the Havana Cathedral. The aim of the protest was to demand the release of political prisoners in Cuba. According to the applicant, the police arrived at the scene and detained all the participants, including the proposed beneficiary, who were then taken to the Zapata and C police station in Vedado, Havana. The detainees were allegedly held in cells for 24 hours, and did not have access to food or water during this time. The request added that the proposed beneficiary was fined, and on the same day, his son was transferred to the high-security building at the detention center where he is currently held.

8. At around 7:00 a.m. on December 10, 2023, the proposed beneficiary was approached by police patrol number 179 while on his way to buy breakfast for his granddaughters. According to the applicants, the officers forcibly placed him in the police vehicle against his will, and did not present an arrest warrant. During this incident, his wife, Rosario Rivera Román, and one of his granddaughters, who cried and showed signs of fear, were present. The proposed beneficiary was taken to the San Miguel del Padrón police station, where he was interrogated and held for approximately six hours. He was subsequently released without any further explanation and was left far away from his residence. The proposed beneficiary's family unit reportedly went to the Capri police station to obtain information about his state and place of detention, but were denied that information. The applicant describes this situation as "psychological torture."

9. In 2024, the applicant reported the following facts:

- a. On February 8, 2024, the proposed beneficiary received a response to his request for amnesty in favor of his son and other detainees, which had been submitted to the National Assembly of the Republic of Cuba through the Municipality of Güines on January 19, 2024. According to reports, state agents travelled on motorcycles and were preceded by a blue vehicle, identified as a Lada, which is often associated with vehicles provided by state institutions. A person who stated that he was a parliamentary official exited the vehicle, but did not provide his name. This individual handed the proposed beneficiary a letter denying his amnesty request, and stated that it was the official response to his request. After delivering the letter, the vehicle left, but three individuals remained at the street corner for 25 minutes to watch him. Attached to the request is a video that the proposed beneficiary posted on Facebook, in which he denounces the actions of the state.
- b. On February 24, 2024, the proposed beneficiary and his family unit were awoken due to the presence of police surrounding their residence. State agents remained near the residence throughout the day and watched the family's activities. One of the proposed beneficiary's

granddaughters noticed the police presence and expressed fear, as she had previously witnessed her grandfather and family being surveilled and followed. According to the request, in similar situations, the police officers approach the proposed beneficiary when he leaves his residence. They inquire where he is going, and threaten him due to the constant demands and requests for freedom on behalf of his son.

- c. On March 18, 2024, the proposed beneficiary's house was surrounded by police patrol 078. On that occasion, two police officers approached the proposed beneficiary and stated that he is not allowed to leave his residence.
- d. On May 30, 2024, the proposed beneficiary's wife was stopped by police patrol 450 while leaving the residence. The police officers warned her that the proposed beneficiary was not authorized to leave his home and threatened her by stating: "If your husband keeps protesting, he will go to prison."
- e. In July 2024, the proposed beneficiary and his wife were followed by police officers while visiting their son in prison. The surveillance started at the prison and continued until they arrived at their residence.
- f. In August 2024, the proposed beneficiary filed a complaint requesting that the persecution against him and his family cease. On October 23, 2024, Luis Wilber Aguilar attempted to obtain a response to the previous complaints filed with the Cuban Department of Jails and Prisons. Instead, he received a threatening response, was denied legal documents, and was informed that his son would not be entitled to any benefits for a year. This denial is interpreted as part of a pattern of intimidation. It was alleged that no protection measures were requested due to the lack of trust in local institutions.
- g. On December 2, 2024, the proposed beneficiary and his family unit were summoned to the ninth Capri station, and his two granddaughters were present as witnesses. During the appointment, a state security agent warned the proposed beneficiary that he had no right to express his opinions on social media. During the interrogation, the officer threatened to invoke a decree law that restricts him from reporting human rights violations on social media platforms. After several hours of interrogation and threats, Wilber Aguilar and his family unit were released and were able to return to their residences. A video of the summons is attached.
- h. On December 19, 2024, Luis Wilber Aguilar Bravo and his wife, Rosario Rivera, became aware of serious human rights violations against political prisoner Mackyanis Roman Rodriguez, who is the niece of Ms. Rosario Rivera. As a result, the proposed beneficiary filed complaints about the lack of medical attention provided at the "Mujeres de Occidente" camp. During the visits to the family home, where Wilber Aguilar and Rosario Rivera met with Mackyanis, "photographs were taken," which include images of Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera and others. The applicant believes that this action could be used as a tool to further incriminate the family unit. The aim is reportedly to intensify emotional anguish and deliberately seek to harm both Mackyanis Román Rodríguez and the members of Wilber Aguilar's family unit.

10. The applicant attached an ex officio copy issued by the Ministry of Justice of Cuba, dated November 15, 2024, in which it acknowledges receipt of the complaint filed by the proposed beneficiary, regarding the mistreatment and abuse against his son Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera, as well as for the "persecution and abuses" practiced against the proposed beneficiary and his family members. On that occasion,

this state body communicated that it had forwarded the information to the head of the Citizen Attention Department of the Ministry of the Interior (MININT) in Havana, Cuba.

B. Response from the State

11. The Commission requested information from the State on December 12, 2024. However, despite the given deadline, the State has not submitted its response to date.

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

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

13. The Inter-American Commission and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights ("the Inter-American Court" or "I/A Court H.R.") have established repeatedly that precautionary and provisional measures have a dual nature, both protective and precautionary.³ Regarding the protective nature, these measures seek to avoid irreparable harm and protect the exercise of human rights.⁴ To do this, the IACHR shall assess the problem raised, the effectiveness of state actions to address the situation described, and how vulnerable the persons proposed as beneficiaries would be left in case the measures are not adopted.⁵ As for their precautionary nature, these measures have the purpose of preserving legal situations while under the study of the IACHR. Their precautionary nature aims at safeguarding the rights at risk until the petition pending before the inter-American system is resolved. Their object and purpose are to ensure the integrity and effectiveness of an eventual decision on the merits and, thus, avoid any further infringement of the rights at issue, a situation that may adversely affect the useful effect (*effet utile*) of the final decision. In this regard, precautionary or provisional measures enable the State concerned to comply with the final decision and, if necessary, to implement the ordered reparations.⁶ In the process of reaching a decision, according to Article 25(2) of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission considers that:

- a. "serious situation" refers to a grave impact that an action or omission can have on a protected right or on the eventual effect of a pending decision in a case or petition before the organs of the inter-American system;

³ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of the Yare I and Yare II Capital Region Penitentiary Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Order of March 30, 2006, considerandum 5; Case of Carpio Nicolle et al. v. Guatemala, Provisional Measures, Order of July 6, 2009, considerandum 16 (Available only in Spanish).

⁴ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of Capital El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of February 8, 2008, considerandum 8; [Case of Bámaca Velásquez](#), Provisional measures regarding Guatemala, Order of January 27, 2009, considerandum 45; [Matter of Fernández Ortega et al.](#), Provisional measures regarding Mexico, Order of April 30, 2009, considerandum 5; [Matter of Milagro Sala](#), Provisional measures regarding Argentina, Order of November 23, 2017, considerandum 5. (Available only in Spanish)

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

⁶ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of Capital El Rodeo I and El Rodeo II Judicial Confinement Center](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of February 8, 2008, considerandum 7; [Matter of "El Nacional" and "Así es la Noticia" newspapers](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of November 25, 2008, considerandum 23; [Matter of Luis Uzcátegui](#), Provisional Measures regarding Venezuela, Order of January 27, 2009, considerandum 19 (Available only in Spanish).

- b. “urgent situation” refers to risk or threat that is imminent and can materialize, thus requiring immediate preventive or protective action; and
- c. “irreparable harm” refers to injury to rights which, due to their nature, would not be susceptible to reparation, restoration or adequate compensation.

14. In analyzing those requirements, the Commission reiterates that the facts supporting a request for precautionary measures need not be proven beyond doubt; The information provided should be assessed from a prima facie standard of review to determine whether a serious and urgent situation exists.⁷ Similarly, the Commission recalls that, by its own mandate, it is not called upon to determine any individual liabilities for the facts alleged. Moreover, in this proceeding, it is not appropriate to rule on violations of rights enshrined in the American Convention or other applicable instruments.⁸ This is better suited to be addressed by the Petition and Case system. The following analysis refers exclusively to the requirements of Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, which can be resolved without making any determination on the merits.⁹

15. Moreover, when assessing the alleged facts, and pursuant to Article 25 (6) of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission takes into account the context that Cuba is currently experiencing. In evaluating the human rights situation in Cuba in 2023, the IACHR has decided to include the country in Chapter IV-B of its Annual Report, considering that the situation in Cuba meets the criteria of Article 59(6)(a)(i) of the IACHR Rules of Procedure.¹⁰ In its 2023 Annual Report, the Commission expressed its concern regarding the situation of human rights defenders in Cuba, who continually confront harassment and arbitrary violations of the rights to freedom of movement, freedom, security, and personal integrity.¹¹ The IACHR received information that, in the first six months of 2023, at least 47 acts of aggression against human rights defenders took place, among them, arbitrary detentions, deprivations of liberty, home arrests, and obstacles to entering or leaving the country, among others.¹² Similarly, Cuban State authorities continue to arbitrarily detain human rights defenders in order to obstruct their activities.¹³

16. The IACHR recorded data on the constant siege carried out by state security agents against various activists or human rights organizations. In this regard, journalists and activists often find a police presence outside their homes and face an ongoing threat of detention.¹⁴ In addition, the Commission continued to receive information on the imposition of fines on human rights defenders as a means of dissuading them from continuing their defense activities.¹⁵ The IACHR has warned that imposing fines or other sanctions on defenders’ work and depriving them of their liberty aim primarily to criminalize their activities in promoting and defending human rights, as well as to discourage them from continuing to advocate for their causes.¹⁶ The organs of the inter American system have indicated that reprisals on human rights defenders have a multiplier

⁷ I/A Court H.R., [Matter of Members of the Miskitu Indigenous Peoples of the North Caribbean Coast regarding Nicaragua](#), Extension of Provisional Measures, Order of August 23, 2018, considerandum 13 (Available only in Spanish); [Matter of children and adolescents deprived of liberty in the “Complexo do Tatuapé” of the Fundação CASA](#), Provisional Measures regarding Brazil, Order of July 4, 2006, considerandum 23.

⁸ IACHR, [Resolution 2/2015](#), Precautionary Measure No. 455-13, Matter of Nestora Salgado regarding Mexico, January 28, 2015, para. 14; [Resolution 37/2021](#), Precautionary Measure No. 96-21, Gustavo Adolfo Mendoza Beteta and family regarding Nicaragua, April 30, 2021, para. 33.

⁹ In this regard, the Court has stated that “[it] cannot, in a provisional measure, consider the merits of any arguments pertaining to issues other than those which relate strictly to the extreme gravity and urgency and the necessity to avoid irreparable damage to persons.” I/A Court H.R., [Matter of James et al. regarding Trinidad and Tobago](#), Provisional Measures, Order of August 29, 1998, considerandum 6 (Available only in Spanish); [Case of the Barrios Family v. Venezuela](#), Provisional Measures, Order of April 22, 2021, considerandum 2 (Available only in Spanish).

¹⁰ IACHR, 2023 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Cuba, OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 386 rev. 1, December 31, 2023, para. 9.

¹¹ IACHR, 2023 Annual Report, Ch. IV.B. Venezuela, OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 386 rev. 1, December 31, 2023, para. 45.

¹² IACHR, 2023 Annual Report, previously cited, para. 46.

¹³ IACHR, 2023 Annual Report, previously cited, para. 48.

¹⁴ IACHR, 2023 Annual Report, previously cited, para. 53.

¹⁵ IACHR, 2023 Annual Report, previously cited, para. 55.

¹⁶ IACHR, 2023 Annual Report, previously cited, para. 56.

effect that goes beyond direct impact on the defender because it has chilling effect on those defending similar causes.¹⁷

17. These contextual elements are relevant to the extent that they show seriousness and consistency in the allegations presented regarding the proposed beneficiaries.

18. In analyzing the requirement of *seriousness*, the Commission takes into account the situation faced by the proposed beneficiary in the context of his advocacy for political prisoners in Cuba, specifically his son, Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera, a person with a disability who is deprived of liberty and a beneficiary of precautionary measures.¹⁸ In this regard, in Resolution 30/22, the Commission warned that the proposed beneficiary was allegedly subject to severe detention conditions and was not receiving adequate medical attention.¹⁹ In 2022, the IACHR expressed concern about the people detained as a result of their participation in the protests of July 2021 in Cuba. They remain in detention with high levels of overcrowding, lack of access to drinking water and adequate food, substandard medical care, and the use of isolation measures.²⁰

19. The Commission observes that, as a result of his advocacy work, since 2022, the proposed beneficiary has been subjected to constant surveillance by state agents. He has also been subjected to repeated detentions, during which there have been reports of episodes of isolation from his family, inadequate detention conditions, such as lack of access to water and food, and repeated threats by state agents. More recently, the Commission observes an increase in the frequency and incidence of threats and intimidation against the proposed beneficiary and his family unit, notably:

- i. Constant surveillance and monitoring by security agents, even around the family residence (see *supra* para. 8, “b”, “c”, “d”, “e”);
- ii. Warnings from state agents aimed at restricting the proposed beneficiary’s freedom of expression regarding the reports and use of social media in his human rights defense work, including threats of imprisonment if he continues to denounce the acts (see *supra* para. 8, “d” and “g”).
- iii. Restrictions on freedom of movement, including restrictions on leaving his residence (see *supra* para. 8, “c”, “d”);
- iv. Intimidation through the presence and surveillance by security agents during his daily activities, including instances when his family is present (see *supra* para. 8, “b”, “c”, “d” and “e”);
- v. Summonses and interrogations by the police, with threats due to their activities and public statements (see *supra* para. 8, “g”, “f”);
- vi. Reprisals against their close family members due to their activities, including intimidation and harassment, fines, as well as restrictions on access to benefits for their detained son, Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera (see *supra* para. 8, “d”, “e”, “f” and “h”).

20. The Commission considers that the aforementioned events show a continued pattern of risk against the proposed beneficiary over time, despite the fact that his situation and that of his imprisoned son,

¹⁷ IACHR, 2023 Annual Report, previously cited, para. 56.

¹⁸ IACHR [Resolution 30/22, Precautionary Measure No. 46-22](#), Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera and Ibrahim Domínguez Aguilar regarding Cuba, July 8, 2022.

¹⁹ IACHR [Resolution 30/22](#), previously cited, para. 38.

²⁰ IACHR, [Press Release No. 31/2022](#), IACHR Expresses Concern Over Ongoing Detention and Prosecution of People Who Took Part in Protests in Cuba, February 16, 2022.

Walnier Luis Aguilar Rivera, has been brought to the attention of various state entities at the domestic level. For example, it is noted that the proposed beneficiary has filed complaints with the Ministry of Justice since August 2024, and that it forwarded the information to the Ministry of the Interior in November 2024. However, no responses have been mentioned to date.

21. Considering the above, in the context Cuba is currently experiencing, the Commission does not rule out the possibility that the described events that place the proposed beneficiaries at risk are directly related to his advocacy for individuals referred to as “political prisoners” in Cuba, especially given the lack of response regarding the investigation of the reported incidents. On the matter, the Inter-American Court of Human Rights has reiterated in its case law that:

[...] in the face of indications or allegations that a certain fact against a human rights defender could have been motivated precisely by his work in defense and promotion of human rights, the investigating authorities must take into account the context of the facts and his activities to identify the interests that could have been affected in the exercise of the same, in order to establish and exhaust the lines of investigation that take into account his work, determine the hypothesis of the crime and identify the perpetrators.”²¹

22. In particular, the Commission emphasizes its concern in view of the fact that the aforementioned situation could be intended to intimidate and thereby silence the proposed beneficiary in an aim to hinder the exercise of his human rights defense work. These acts reportedly affect the exercise of his freedom of expression, which in turn would have a deterring effect to discourage others from expressing themselves freely.

23. At the same time, the Commission observes that, at the domestic level, the proposed beneficiary has not received protection from the State. As long as this lack of response and protection persists at the national level, the Commission considers that the proposed beneficiaries remain exposed to serious risks, and does not have access to the fundamental guarantees necessary for their security and rights.

24. Upon requesting information from the State, the Commission regrets the lack of response from the State of Cuba. Although the foregoing is not enough per se to justify the granting of a precautionary measure, it does prevent the Commission from being aware of the observations or measures taken by the State to address the alleged situation of risk that the proposed beneficiary faces. Therefore, the Commission does not have information that would allow it to dispute the facts alleged by the applicants, nor to assess whether the situation of risk that the proposed beneficiary and his family unit face has been addressed or mitigated. Moreover, although it is not for the Commission to determine the authorship of the risk events or whether they can be attributed to state agents, when analyzing the allegations in this request, the Commission does consider the seriousness of the potential involvement of state agents, given their role in ensuring and protecting rights.²²

25. In these circumstances, the Commission considers, based on the applicable *prima facie* standard and in the context of the State of Cuba, that it is sufficiently proven that the rights to life and personal integrity of the proposed beneficiary and his family unit are at serious risk.

26. With regard to the requirement of *urgency*, the Commission considers that it has been met, since the facts described suggest that risk is likely to continue and exacerbate over time, in particular due to his work as a human rights defender and the repercussions endured by his family. In this regard, it is immediately necessary to adopt measures to safeguard their rights to life and personal integrity.

²¹ I/A Court HR, [Matter of Escaleras Mejía et al. v. Honduras, Judgment of September 2018, para. 47](#), (Available only in Spanish).

²² IACHR, [Resolution 7/2024](#) (PM 95-24), Eddy Antonio Castillo Muñoz, Nelly Griselda López García, and Juan Carlos Baquedano regarding Nicaragua, March 1, 2024, para. 29; [Resolution 25/2023](#) (PM 61-23), Members of the Pataxó Indigenous People located in the Barra Velha and Comexatibá Indigenous Lands in the state of Bahia regarding Brazil, April 24, 2023, para. 51.

27. Regarding the requirement of irreparable harm, the Commission maintains that it has been met, since the potential impact on the rights to life and personal integrity constitutes the maximum situation of irreparability.

IV. BENEFICIARY

28. The Commission declares as the beneficiaries of the precautionary measures Luis Wilber Aguilar Bravo Rivera and seven members of his family unit: Rosario Rivera Román, Wagner Mario Aguilar Rivera; I.D.A.P. and I.A.A.P.; K.I.R. and J.C.F.I.; Cintia Pérez Lorenzo and Tatiana Dreke Reyes, who are duly identified in this proceeding.

V. DECISION

29. In view of the aforementioned background, the IACHR considers that this matter meets *prima facie* the requirements of seriousness, urgency and irreparable harm set forth in Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure. Consequently, the IACHR requests that Cuba:

- a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life and personal integrity of the beneficiaries;
- b) implement the necessary measures to enable them to carry out their human rights activities without being subjected to threats, harassment, or acts of violence;
- 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 facts that gave rise to this resolution, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

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

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

32. The Commission instructs its Executive Secretariat to notify this resolution to the State of Cuba and the applicant.

33. Approved on January 30, 2025, by Roberta Clarke, President; Carlos Bernal Pulido, First Vice-President; José Luis Caballero Ochoa, Second Vice-President; Edgar Stuardo Ralón Orellana; Arif Bulkan; Andrea Pochak; and Gloria Monique de Mees, members of the IACHR.

Tania Reneaum Panszi
Executive Secretary