

**INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS
RESOLUTION 7/2026**

Precautionary Measure No. 1242-25

Yosvany Rosell García Caso regarding Cuba¹

January 21, 2026

Original: Spanish

I. INTRODUCTION

1. On August 27, 2025, 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 requesting party” or “the applicants”), urging the Commission to require that the State of Cuba (the “State” or “Cuba”) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights of Yosvany Rosell García Caso (“the proposed beneficiary”). According to the request, the proposed beneficiary was deprived of his liberty after participating in the protests that took place in Cuba in July 11, 2021. The request raises concerns regarding the lack of adequate medical care, the precarious conditions of his detention, and the inability to access medical documentary evidence concerning the proposed beneficiary’s condition.

2. The Commission requested additional information from the applicants on September 3, November 25, and December 9, 2025, as well as on January 7, 2026. The requesting party replied on September 15, November 3, 25 and 28, December 10 and 11, 2025, and January 9, 2026. Pursuant to Article 25(5) of the Rules of Procedure, the Commission requested information from the State on January 14, 2026. To date, the State has not responded, and the granted deadline has expired.

3. Upon analyzing the submissions of fact and law furnished by the requesting party, the Commission recognizes that Yosvany Rosell García Caso is in a serious and urgent situation, given that his rights to life, personal integrity, and health are at risk of irreparable harm. Therefore, based on Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure, the Commission requests that Cuba: a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity, and health of Yosvany Rosell García Caso; b) implement the necessary measures to ensure that the beneficiary’s detention conditions are compatible with the applicable international standards on the matter; c) immediately carry out a comprehensive medical evaluation of his physical and mental health, and guarantee timely and specialized medical care and treatment, making the results known to his family members and representatives; d) ensure immediate access to quality food in a sufficient quantity to meet nutritional needs, as well as to potable water in sufficient quantity and on a continuous basis; e) consult and agree upon the measures to be implemented with the beneficiary and his representatives; and f) 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. According to the request, Yosvany Rosell García Caso has been deprived of his liberty after participating in the protests that took place in Holguín in July 11, 2021, for which he was sentenced to 15 years of imprisonment for the offense of sedition. The applicants indicated that his writ of certiorari was denied, leaving him in a situation of legal defenselessness.

¹ In accordance with Article 17(2)(a) of the IACHR Rules of Procedure, Commissioner Rosa María Payá Acevedo, of Cuban and American nationality, did not participate in the debate and deliberation of this matter.

5. The request stated that the proposed beneficiary suffers from high blood pressure, gastritis, heart problems, as well as stomach and dental problems, and that he is not receiving medical care despite repeated requests by his wife. They further reported that in January 2025 he was diagnosed with an anxiety-related disorder and persistent insomnia, requiring treatment with the medication amitriptyline, which he does not receive on a continuous basis. It was emphasized that throughout 2025 he received medical attention on only one occasion from a physician, who prescribed atenolol and amitriptyline, without any follow-up. In addition, it was reported that he was twice referred for a digestive endoscopy. However, he was transferred only once, and even then the study was not performed.

6. Following the complaints, on February 17, 2025, an interview between a physician and the proposed beneficiary was authorized, during which the need for cardiological and psychiatric treatment was reportedly acknowledged. Due to continued insistence regarding the lack of medical care, another interview was held on August 12, 2025, in which a consultation was allegedly promised, but later denied on the pretext that there were no gloves. It was noted that, even though his wife provided the gloves, the proposed beneficiary was not treated.

7. On September 9, 2025, it was reported that the proposed beneficiary was experiencing uncontrolled blood pressure, headaches and stomach pain, was extremely thin and weakened, and had been unable to sleep for several nights due to severe pain in his arms and legs of unknown origin. In that context, the request warned of the lack of regular supply of required medications, in particular: (i) hydrochlorothiazide and enalapril for blood pressure; (ii) atenolol and low-dose aspirin for heart conditions; (iii) omeprazole or ranitidine for gastritis; and (iv) amitriptyline for the anxiety-related disorder.

8. The requesting party emphasized that, at the penitentiary, medications were on multiple occasions not accepted at the first delivery and were allegedly admitted only partially after repeated insistence during subsequent visits. They further alleged that prison officers at times denied the entry of medications, as reportedly occurred on August 12, 2025.

9. On October 23, 2025, the proposed beneficiary began a hunger strike in protest of his situation. That same day, his wife observed that he was extremely thin, deteriorated, and under constant surveillance by two common inmates assigned as “guards.” On November 28, 2025, the requesting party reported that the proposed beneficiary was transferred to Hospital Clínico Quirúrgico “Lucía Iñiguez Landín” in Holguín. He completed a total of 40 days on hunger strike, and physicians reportedly stated that his condition was critical. In this context, it was indicated that the beneficiary was in the following situation:

- a. risk of renal failure, cardiac failure, or irreversible dehydration;
- b. accelerated weight loss and extreme weakness;
- c. minimal urine output and almost no intake;
- d. diagnosis described as “critical without a specific diagnosis”;
- e. solitary confinement in a closed room with glass walls;
- f. no permission for the family to verify which medications he receives; and
- g. his wife has not been allowed to enter the room where he remains under observation to see him in person.

10. The requesting party noted that the family did not receive the corresponding medical report and therefore his current health is unknown. In this regard, on November 27, 2025, during a meeting with the hospital’s deputy director and physician, his wife filed a complaint requesting information about his health,

stating that they had not been able to access the medical report.² In response, those authorities reportedly stated that they would “take measures.”

11. The requesting party reported that the proposed beneficiary’s wife has requested access to his medical file, test results, diagnoses, and treatments. However, to date, she has not been able to access such documents. Authorities reportedly stated that such documents are provided only to “jails and prisons.” It was specified that medical information is provided verbally and in the presence of guards.

12. On January 9, 2026, the request reported that the proposed beneficiary is currently deprived of his liberty in a penitentiary in Holguín, the “Cuba Sí” prison, under conditions of severe solitary confinement, largely incommunicado, with access only to telephone calls of approximately 10 minutes on Tuesdays and Fridays. It was further stated that he does not have regular access to visits, which are authorized only every 35 or 40 days, nor access to television or other sources of information.

13. Regarding his health, it was reported that he is experiencing progressive deterioration and that his family does not have access to official medical reports because prison authorities refuse to provide clinical information. His wife learned that he had low hemoglobin levels, but received no further information. The request stated that he is underweight, with persistent gastrointestinal problems and frequent diarrhea three or four times per day. The applicants warned that he does not receive essential medications, which his family tries to supply. In addition, they revealed that food is deficient and spoiled, water is not potable, and that he suffers from bedbug bites and repeated episodes of dengue.

14. With respect to domestic remedies, it was reported that the proposed beneficiary’s wife has undertaken constant efforts since the beginning of his deprivation of liberty without results, including:

- a. verbal and written requests to the Holguín prison authorities for medical care, allegedly ignored;
- b. complaints to prison doctors;
- c. since January 2025, requests for dental care, without response;
- d. on November 27, 2025, the filing of a complaint requesting information on his health due to lack of access to the medical report; and
- e. complaints regarding lack of medical care, denial of medication delivery, and precarious detention conditions before the prosecutor’s office, penitentiary authorities, the Ministry of the Interior, and official prison bodies. However, the requesting party stated that in all cases: (i) complaints are not formally received; (ii) authorities retain the submissions without providing copies or acknowledgment; (iii) the right to file a complaint is denied; or (iv) his wife is intimidated into desisting. In light of this situation, she reportedly resorted to making public statements on social media.

15. The request concluded that the lack of regular communication, absence of adequate medical care, denial or irregular supply of medications, uncertainty regarding his health, and deficient food constitute a deliberate mechanism of political punishment, generating an imminent risk of death. The requesting party further asserted that these practices seek to convey a message of collective intimidation to the Cuban population. They also emphasized that there are no independent judicial remedies in Cuba nor effective mechanisms to protect the proposed beneficiary.

² The complaint filed on November 27, 2025, addressed to the Director General of the Hospital Clínico Quirúrgico Lucía Iñiguez Landín, was submitted as an annex. It states: “[...] 1. YOSVANY ROSELL GARCIA CASO is on the 36th day of a HUNGER STRIKE. 2. The last medical report on his health provided to his family was issued yesterday at 6:00 p.m. 3. Today, November 27, we were DENIED access to the medical report corresponding to 7:00 a.m. 4. We, the family of YOSVANY ROSELL GARCIA CASO, are UNAWARE of his current health (...) I DEMAND that the Hospital Directorate adopt all necessary actions and that the physicians responsible for YOSVANY ROSELL GARCIA CASO’s medical care immediately provide us with full information regarding his health.”

B. Response from the State

16. The Commission requested information from the State on January 14, 2026. To date, no response has been received from them, and the granted timeline has expired.

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

17. 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 an irreparable harm to persons.

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

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 the 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.

- 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.

19. In analyzing those requirements, the Commission reiterates that the facts supporting a request for precautionary measures need not be proven beyond doubt; rather, the information provided should be assessed from a *prima facie* standard of review to determine whether a serious and urgent situation exists.⁷ Similarly, the Commission recalls that, by its own mandate, it is not within its purview to determine any individual liabilities for the facts alleged. Moreover, in this proceeding, it is not appropriate to rule on violations of rights enshrined in the American Convention or other applicable instruments.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 the Rules of Procedure, which can be carried out without making any determination on the merits.⁹

20. 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 its 2024 Annual Report, the IACHR considered, when including Cuba in Chapter IV.B, that there is a serious violation of the fundamental elements and institutions of representative democracy in that country, including an abusive exercise of power that contravenes the rule of law through the systematic infringement of the independence of the judiciary.¹⁰

21. In 2024, the Commission recorded situations such as arbitrary restrictions on the right to assembly and association, as well as on freedom of expression and dissemination of thought, particularly in the context of the social protests that took place in the country since July 2021 and continued throughout 2022, 2023, and 2024.¹¹ At least 543 people are still deprived of their liberty for their participation in protests, of whom 360 are linked to the protests in July 2021 and 183 to subsequent protests. From these, 101 have been sentenced to between 10 and 22 years in prison or correctional labor.¹² According to available reports, most of these convictions were issued in trials that lacked due process guarantees.¹³ In addition, restrictions on prison benefits, limitations on family contact, and inhumane prison conditions have also been reported.¹⁴ On December 4, 2024, the Commission condemned the growing repression in Cuba against opposition figures and dissident voices in the midst of the serious social and economic crisis, and urged the State to put an end to intimidation practices and guarantee the full exercise of the rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly, association, and economic, social, cultural and environmental rights.¹⁵

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 indicated 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.” See in this regard: 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.

¹⁰ IACHR, [2024 Annual Report](#), Ch. IV.B. Cuba, OEA/Ser.L/V/II. Doc. 39 rev. 2, March 26, 2025, para. 20.

¹¹ IACHR, [2024 Annual Report](#), previously cited, para. 6.

¹² IACHR, Press Release R151/25 [Cuba: SRFOE condemns state repression and calls for respect and guarantee of the rights to freedom of expression, association and peaceful assembly](#), July 31, 2025.

¹³ IACHR, Press Release R151/25, previously cited.

¹⁴ IACHR, Press Release R151/25, previously cited.

¹⁵ IACHR, Press Release No. 306/2024, [IACHR, SFROE, and REDESCA condemn repression of organizations and media in Cuba amid severe social and economic crisis](#), December 4, 2024.

22. In its 2024 Annual Report, the Commission also reiterated its concern about the lack of up-to-date official information on the situation of persons deprived of liberty, the high rate of incarceration, and the deplorable detention conditions, as well as the difficulties in accessing rights, which have reportedly led to hunger strikes.¹⁶ Moreover, it expressed concern about the persistence of acts of torture and ill-treatment in Cuban prisons, including the practice of forced labor.¹⁷ The IACHR continued to receive information about overcrowding, although the exact percentage is unknown, lack of water supply, deficiencies in medical care, and poor hygiene conditions.¹⁸ The Commission highlighted that, between January and September 2024, the Cuban Prison Documentation Center recorded 466 complaints related to the denial of medical care or the poor provision of such care in more than 29 prisons.¹⁹ People deprived of their liberty for political reasons are reportedly particularly affected by the lack of communication with their families.²⁰

23. On November 24, 2025, the Commission expressed specific concern regarding the delicate health condition of Yosvany Rosell García Caso, who at that time remained hospitalized in Holguín.²¹ In that context, the Commission also condemned the use of arbitrary detention as a method to persecute individuals perceived as political opponents by the government or as human rights defenders.²²

24. Consequently, the Commission understands that the circumstances in which the proposed beneficiary finds himself, along with the country contextual monitoring carried out by the IACHR, are relevant in the analysis of the procedural requirements. These elements lend consistency to the information presented and allow for an assessment of the seriousness of the beneficiary's specific situation in the country.

25. With regard to the requirement of *seriousness*, the Commission considers that it has been met. Upon analyzing the proposed beneficiary's situation, the Commission identifies the following:

- a. According to the available information, the proposed beneficiary suffers from high blood pressure, gastritis, heart problems, abdominal pain, significant weight loss, recurrent diarrhea occurring three to four times per day, and dental problems. In addition, with respect to his mental health, he was reportedly diagnosed in January 2025 with an anxiety-related disorder accompanied by persistent insomnia, as well as recurrent headaches. Despite the persistence of these conditions, it has been alleged that he has not received adequate medical care.
- b. In addition, it has been reported that the beneficiary has not had regular access to essential medications, including hydrochlorothiazide, enalapril, atenolol, low-dose aspirin, omeprazole, ranitidine, and amitriptyline. According to the information provided, penitentiary authorities have on several occasions denied the delivery of these medications by his family members. It was further indicated that the proposed beneficiary has not had access to clinical studies prescribed by physicians, such as a digestive endoscopy.
- c. The proposed beneficiary was transferred to Hospital Clínico Quirúrgico "Lucía Iñíguez Landín" in Holguín, where his health condition was reportedly classified as critical, in the context of a hunger strike that lasted 40 days. According to publicly available information,

¹⁶ IACHR, [2024 Annual Report](#), previously cited, para. 57.

¹⁷ IACHR, [2024 Annual Report](#), previously cited, para. 57.

¹⁸ IACHR, [2024 Annual Report](#), previously cited, para. 59.

¹⁹ IACHR, [2024 Annual Report](#), previously cited, para. 59.

²⁰ IACHR, [2024 Annual Report](#), previously cited, para. 60.

²¹ IACHR, [@CIDH], (November 24, 2025), IACHR expresses concern over the delicate health of Yosvany Rosell García Caso, currently hospitalized in Holguín [Post], <https://x.com/CIDH/status/1992962875451748408> (Available only in Spanish).

²² IACHR, [@CIDH], (November 24, 2025), IACHR expresses concern over the delicate health of Yosvany Rosell García Caso, currently hospitalized in Holguín [Post], previously cited.

he remained hospitalized from November 19²³ to December 12, 2025,²⁴ a total of 23 days. Nevertheless, it was noted that, to date, the family has not been granted access to the beneficiary's medical records, test results, diagnoses, or the treatments administered. The requesting party stated that his current health remains unknown.

- d. Regarding the conditions of detention, it was reported that the beneficiary is currently deprived of his liberty at the "Cuba Sí" prison in Holguín, under conditions of solitary confinement, with limited communications consisting of 10-minute telephone calls on Tuesdays and Fridays, and family visits authorized only every 35 or 40 days. It was further noted that the water is not potable, the food provided is insufficient and spoiled, and that there is an infestation of bedbugs and recurrent episodes of dengue.
- e. In light of the above, it was reported that the beneficiary's wife has undertaken multiple domestic actions to request medical care, access to medications, information regarding his health, delivery of medical reports, and to denounce the precarious conditions of detention. In particular, she has reportedly submitted complaints to the prosecutor's office, penitentiary authorities, the Ministry of the Interior, and official prison bodies. It was further noted that on November 27, 2025, she filed a complaint requesting information on the proposed beneficiary's health due to the lack of access to the medical report. However, the requesting party warned that these actions have not resulted in effective protection, as complaints are not formally received, authorities retain the submissions without providing copies or acknowledgment, the right to file a complaint is denied, or the beneficiary's wife is intimidated into desisting.
- f. Under the circumstances described, the Commission finds that the domestic actions undertaken by the beneficiary's wife have not resulted in the State adopting measures in his favor. Therefore, as long as State inaction persists, the Commission considers that the proposed beneficiary remains completely defenseless and unprotected against the risks he may be facing in Cuba.

26. Upon requesting information from the State, the Commission regrets its lack of response. Although the foregoing is not enough per se to justify the granting of a precautionary measure, it prevents the Commission from being aware of the observations or measures taken by the State to address the alleged risk that the proposed beneficiary faces. Therefore, the Commission does not have elements that would allow it to dispute the facts presented by the applicants, nor to assess whether the reported risk has been addressed or mitigated. Notwithstanding, the Commission recalls that the proposed beneficiary is in the custody of the State, and therefore has a special position of guarantor, since prison authorities exercise strong control or command over the persons in their custody.²⁵

27. Taking into account the current context of the country, and the previous assessments, the Commission identifies that, from the applicable *prima facie* standard, it is sufficiently shown that the proposed beneficiary faces a situation presenting a serious risk to his rights to life, personal integrity, and health in Cuba.

²³ CiberCuba, [The U.S. warns for the life of Cuban political prisoner Yosvany Rosell García Caso, on hunger strike for 30 days](#), November 21, 2025.

²⁴ Cubalex, [Yosvany Rosell García: transfer to prison following a prolonged hunger strike and lack of access to his medical records](#), December 15, 2025 (Available only in Spanish).

²⁵/A Court H.R., Case of Mendoza et al. v. Argentina, Preliminary Objections, Merits and Reparations, Judgment of May 14, 2013, Series C No. 260, para. 188; See also: IACHR, Report on the Human Rights of Persons Deprived of Liberty in the Americas, December 31, 2011, para. 49.

28. As for the requirement of *urgency*, the Commission considers it to be met, given that the proposed beneficiary remains in State custody under the conditions described, which are likely to continue and worsen over time. In this context, the Commission has not received a response from the State to assess the actions that are being taken to address and mitigate the alleged risk faced by the proposed beneficiary. Of particular concern is the lack of information on medical care or interventions that could reverse the health deterioration noted, which reinforces the imminence of the risk. Therefore, it is necessary to immediately adopt measures to safeguard his rights to life, personal integrity, and health.

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

IV. BENEFICIARY

30. The Commission declares Yosvany Rosell García Caso, who is duly identified in this procedure, as beneficiary.

V. DECISION

31. The Commission understands that this matter meets *prima facie* the requirements of seriousness, urgency, and irreparable harm set forth in Article 25 of its Rules of Procedure. Consequently, it requests that Cuba:

- a) adopt the necessary measures to protect the rights to life, personal integrity, and health of Yosvany Rosell García Caso;
- b) implement the necessary measures to ensure that the beneficiary's detention conditions are compatible with the applicable international standards on the matter;
- c) immediately carry out a comprehensive medical evaluation of his physical and mental health, and guarantee timely and specialized medical care and treatment, making the results known to his family members and representatives;
- d) ensure immediate access to quality food in a sufficient quantity to meet nutritional needs, as well as to potable water in sufficient quantity and on a continuous basis;
- e) consult and agree upon the measures to be implemented with the beneficiary and his representatives; and
- f) report on the actions taken to investigate the alleged facts that gave rise to this resolution, so as to prevent such events from reoccurring.

32. 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.

33. The Commission emphasizes that, pursuant to Article 25(8) of its Rules of Procedure, the granting of precautionary measures and their adoption by the State do not constitute a prejudgment regarding the possible violation of the rights protected in the American Convention and other applicable instruments.

34. The Commission instructs its Executive Secretariat to notify this resolution to the State of Cuba and the requesting party.

35. Approved on January 21, 2026, by José Luis Caballero Ochoa, President; Andrea Pochak, First Vice-President; Edgar Stuardo Ralón Orellana, Second Vice-President; Gloria Monique de Mees; Riyad Insanally; and Marion Bethel, members of the IACHR.

Tania Reneaum Panszi
Executive Secretary