

Observatorio
de Alas Tensas

ANNUAL REPORT 2025

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CUBA





OBSERVATORIO

de Alas Tensas

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1. INTRODUCTION

Femicides constitute the most extreme manifestation of a continuum of violence against women and girls that are produced and reproduced in social contexts marked by profound structural inequalities. They are not isolated episodes or exceptional events, but predictable outcomes of persistent dynamics of control, subordination, and devaluation of women and girls. These forms of violence—which include psychological harassment, threats, physical violence, sexual violence, and other less visible but equally harmful forms—are often normalized, invisibilized, or ignored until they reach irreversible consequences.

In the Cuban context, these dynamics are expressed transversally in different spheres of social life: intimate partner relationships crossed by control and coercion, economic and patrimonial violence, institutional violence, sexual violence, digital violence, and a structural overload of care work, deepened by the economic, health, and migratory crisis the country is going through. The femicides that the Alas Tensas Observatory (OGAT) systematically verifies do not represent the totality of existing violence, but only the most visible expression of a much broader and persistent phenomenon, which is rarely reflected in official statistics.

In this framework, OGAT presents an Annual Report for 2025, as part of its sixth consecutive year of monitoring and analyzing violence against women and girls in Cuba. This document offers a detailed analysis of the femicides verified in the 12 months of the year 2025, as well as the main patterns, trends, and contexts that allow understanding the recent evolution of violence against women and girls in the country and in migratory contexts. The report falls within the methodological and analytical line developed by OGAT in its reports of 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024, incorporating both accumulated learning and new elements for reading the current context.

The central objective of this report is not limited to counting cases, but seeks to make visible the structural

dynamics of violence against women and girls in Cuba, identify continuities and transformations, and provide inputs that contribute to the formulation of public policies, regulatory frameworks, and institutional responses aimed at the prevention, care, protection, and eradication of these forms of violence. OGAT starts from an understanding of violence against women as a serious human rights violation, closely linked to the political, economic, and social context of the country, and not as a merely individual or private phenomenon.

From this perspective, femicide is understood in a broad sense as the violent death of women and girls in contexts crossed by unequal power relations. Its rigorous documentation is fundamental for several reasons: it allows measuring the real magnitude of the phenomenon; it evidences the levels of impunity and institutional failures in the protection of victims; and it exposes the cumulative consequences of previous violence that, in many cases, was ignored or minimized by the social environment and institutions.

In this sense, independent observatories play a key role as evidence-based knowledge production tools. Through the systematic analysis of data, these devices allow identifying relevant patterns—such as the age of the victims, the relationship with the aggressor, the place of the crime, or the existence of a history of violence—and offer essential inputs for the comprehensive understanding of violence against women and girls. OGAT, in permanent articulation with the Yo Sí Te Creo en Cuba (YSTCC) platform, develops an alternative record based on the collection, contrast, and verification of information from its network of observers, independent media, social networks, citizen reports, and community sources, in a context characterized by the absence of complete, disaggregated, and transparent official statistics.

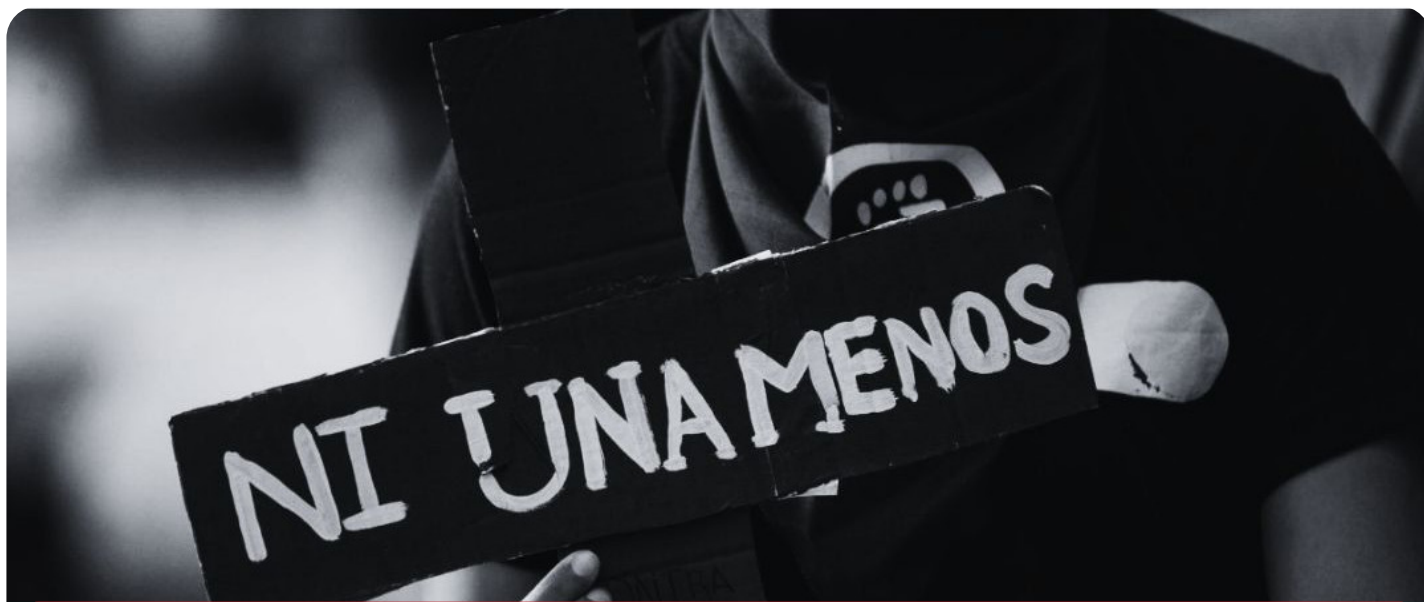
The work of the Alas Tensas Observatory does not respond to a punitive logic, but to a pedagogical, preventive, and transformative approach. Its purpose is to contribute to the construction of a social conscience that

recognizes the inadmissibility of any form of violence against women, girls, boys, adolescents, vulnerable persons, and other historically marginalized groups.

All this work is carried out in an adverse context, marked by the precariousness of resources and the criminalization of independent activism. Documenting femicides, requesting information, accompanying families who are victims of violence, or publicly denouncing the lack of institutional protection can lead to harassment, smear campaigns, or reprisals. Despite these conditions, OGAT and YSTCC maintain continuous monitoring that has allowed recording, from 2019 to 2025, 315 femicides—16 cases in 2019, 33 in 2020, 36 in 2021 and in 2022, 90 in 2023, 56 in 2024, and 48 in 2025—and other

extreme forms of violence against women and girls, as well as identifying trends that are not recognized or published by the Cuban State.

Finally, this report also constitutes an exercise of recognition to the people, media, and allied organizations that make the operation of the Observatory and the production of this document possible. Among them are the Yo Sí Te Creo en Cuba platform, Museo V, Cubalex, the Cuban Youth Dialogue Table, the Network of Independent Observatories of Cuba, MundoSur, the Women's Network of Cuba, as well as numerous independent media, especially Martí Noticias, and activists inside and outside the Island. Without their daily work of alerting, verifying, and accompanying, the data presented here would not be possible in their full dimension.



Since 2019, the founding
year of the independent
observatories, until
December 31, 2025, an
undercount of

315

FEMICIDES HAS BEEN RECORDED

The pages that follow aim to serve as a sustained wake-up call to Cuban and international citizens, because behind each documented case there are truncated lives, broken bonds, and entire communities deeply affected.

This report is not intended to be a closure, but a tool for memory, the demand for accountability, and the promotion of structural transformations that guarantee the right of all women and girls in Cuba to live free from violence.

LIST

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2.

CONTEXT: STRUCTURAL CRISIS, LACK OF PROTECTION, AND CLOSING OF CIVIC SPACE IN CUBA

2.1. Socioeconomic, health, and care crisis

The period January–December 2025 passes in Cuba under a multidimensional crisis that affects practically all spheres of social life: energy, health, education, domestic economy, migration, family dynamics, and, particularly, care work that falls mainly on women. In this context, the abrupt increase in internet access rates imposed by ETECSA (known as El Tarifazo) operated as an additional factor of social tension. The measure deepened the digital divide and significantly restricted access to information, education, and communication, rights recognized by international standards. In a scenario where internet access also constitutes an essential tool for public denunciation, community organization, and the activation of support networks in the face of violence and the disappearance of people, the rising cost of the service had a differentiated impact on already vulnerable sectors, including women, youth, and students.

The student protests and university strikes that emerged in response to the Tarifazo expressed not only the rejection of a specific economic measure, but a broader discontent in the face of the accumulation of state policies that aggravate social exclusion and limit the exercise of fundamental rights.

On the health front, various analyses—including those published by the Alas Tensas Observatory—show an accelerated deterioration of maternal and child health indicators and the functioning of the healthcare system. Official data released by the Ministry of Public Health itself indicate that infant mortality reached ‘9.9 per thousand

live births, compared to 7.1 in 2024,’ in a context of collapsed hospitals, shortages of medicines, and the proliferation of arboviruses with opaque information about their real impact.

In the legal-family sphere, information from the People’s Supreme Court collected and analyzed by the Alas Tensas Observatory indicates that almost 80% of the processes linked to the Family Code in 2025 correspond to divorces, which evidences high levels of conflict in couple and family relationships. This data, in itself, does not allow establishing causalities, but it does raise relevant questions about the weight of violence against women and girls, economic precariousness, migration, and the overload of care work in the breakdown of family bonds.

Added to this panorama is a direct threat against family autonomy and parental rights. An article published in May in Granma, the official organ of the Communist Party of Cuba (PCC), signed by the prosecutor of the Directorate for Family Protection, Diana Rosa Simón Gutiérrez, warns that rejecting the ‘educational work’ of the National Education System or failing to fulfill duties linked to ‘respect and love for the Homeland’ can constitute a cause for the deprivation of parental responsibility. This interpretation of the Family Code opens the door to the punitive use of the legal framework against mothers and fathers who question the ideological indoctrination of their children, even against dissidents and opponents, reinforcing a climate of fear and self-censorship in the family environment.

The state notion of ‘love for the homeland,’ historically associated with unconditional adherence to the com-

munist party, has been used systematically to discredit, isolate, and punish critical voices, even when they do not identify as political opponents.

The general socioeconomic crisis—marked by inflation, insufficient salaries, the collapse of the electrical system, and difficulties in accessing food, drinking water, and transportation—has a disproportionate impact on women, who continue to sustain care work and the ‘patchwork economy’ in households. And it is they, Cuban mothers, who in 2025 led the most systematic and audacious scenes of civic disobedience: blocking streets with empty tanks, furniture, and other objects, or hand in hand with their children, to demand immediate solutions.

2.2 What do official institutions do about violence against women and girls?

On July 15, the National Television Newscast (NTV) broadcast a report on parliamentary debates around the Program for the Advancement of Women (PAM). In the coverage, State and PCC authorities—including Deputy Prime Minister Inés María Chapman, the Secretary General of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC), Teresa Amarelle, several deputies, and designated President Miguel Díaz-Canel—presented as ‘advances’ a series of measures whose real effectiveness was not subject to public evaluation or contrasted with verifiable indicators on the situation of women in Cuba.

In that same session, Teresa Amarelle celebrated the recognition of care work as employment. However, her intervention failed to specify whether such recognition implies effective remuneration, guaranteed access to social security, or concrete policies for the redistribution of care tasks between men and women. The absence of these definitions prevents assessing the real scope of the measure and reveals the persistence of a declarative approach, detached from structural transformations.

For those of us who have systematically documented structural violence, setbacks in rights, and the criminalization of independent feminist activism in Cuba, the above did not constitute an exercise in accountability or a critical review of public policies. Institutional discourse reproduces a scheme where formal achievements are exalted while avoiding the analysis of the material, legal, and social conditions that sustain inequality between men and women.

This approach is also articulated with a punitive logic presented as the main prevention tool. In August 2025, the Provincial Court of Havana imposed a 25-year prison sentence on a man who violently attacked his ex-partner inside her home, in an act that can be considered an attempted femicide. The sentence was based on the crimes of robbery with violence and intimidation against persons, injuries, threats, and home invasion, according to the official media Canal Caribe on August 16.

The official report did not classify the act as attempted femicide, nor did it make the identity of the victim or the aggressor public, although it does so without the slightest care in the case of opponents and activists. This omission reinforces an institutional pattern that prioritizes penal punishment without naming violence against women and girls as a specific phenomenon, nor accompanying sanctions with comprehensive prevention, protection, and reparation policies for women.

2.3 What do official figures say about femicides?

The regime reported in June of this year, through the Cuban Observatory on Gender Equality, some data on femicides in Cuba. According to the Complementary Statistical Information Subsystem of the People’s Supreme Court (SIEC-TSP), 76 women aged 15 or over were registered as murdered for being women, in cases that were judged during the year 2024.

It is crucial to note that these figures do not necessarily correspond to femicides that occurred in 2024, but to those that were judicially processed during that year. This implies a time lag regarding the date of the crimes, generating an underestimation of the phenomenon in real time.

Among the murdered women are minors (between 15 and 18 years old), youth, and adults. 44 victims belonged to the 20 to 44 age group, and 17 were between 45 and 59 years old. This age bracket reflects structural vulnerability, especially considering that 69.7% had no employment ties at the time of their murder.

Two victims had some physical or intellectual disability. In addition, an increase in Afro-descendant victims was reported: 5 Black women and 10 ‘mulatto’ women more than the previous year, reinforcing the urgency of addressing violence against women and girls from an intersectional perspective. We must underline that the term ‘mulatto’ used by the official observatory is highly questionable due to the implicit racism of the word, which hides the historical roots of violence against Black women in the context of colonization.

Urban areas concentrated more cases (44), but the rate in rural areas (3.27 per 100,000 women) was significantly higher than the urban rate (1.35). The provinces with the most murders were Havana (12 cases; rate 1.49), Santiago de Cuba (9 cases; rate 2.20), and Matanzas (8 cases; rate 2.96), with the latter having the highest rate.

73.7% of the femicides occurred at home. Of the 76 cases, 55 were committed by a partner or ex-partner, reflecting a pattern of structural violence within the domestic sphere.

The official information reflects an increase in the judicialization of femicides but does not allow knowing with certainty the real number of cases that occurred in the year.

2.4 Insufficient legal framework and absence of comprehensive protection policies

The Cuban Penal Code approved in 2022 (Law No. 151/2022) incorporates explicit references to violence against women and girls and family violence, but does not classify femicide as an autonomous crime, nor does it ever use the terms femicide or feminicide in its articles.

Although the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC) includes Cuba among the ‘20 countries and territories that have incorporated femicide or feminicide in legislation through modifications to the Penal Code or specific laws’, the truth is that, in the Cuban case, this inclusion only responds to the consideration of violence against women and girls as an aggravating factor within the general crime of murder, and not the creation of a specific penal classification.

The Code provides for accessory sanctions in crimes linked to violence against women and girls, such as the ‘deprivation or suspension of parental responsibility, removal of guardianship, or revocation of support for persons with disabilities’ (Article 43.1); the prohibition of approaching victims or other close persons (Articles 58.1 and 58.2); and the possibility of increasing the maximum limit of the sanction by up to a third in crimes committed as a result of violence against women and girls or family violence (Article 75.1), addressing criteria such as repetition, harm caused, or the aggressor’s history.

Likewise, the court may impose complementary obligations such as mandatory psychological treatment (Article 76.1). In the regime of circumstances modifying penal responsibility, the Code contemplates as a mitigating factor ‘committing the act as a consequence of having been continuously and persistently subjected to violence against women and girls or family violence’ (Article 79.1).

Taken together, these provisions show that the legislator’s approach is limited to an accessory treatment of violence against women and girls within the penal system, without recognizing femicide as the most extreme form of this violence or establishing a specific penal framework in accordance with international standards on the matter.

Nor is there on the island: a public network of shelters or safe houses for women and girls at risk, clear, accessible, and known inter-institutional protocols for the protection of victims and their environment, or regular, transparent, and disaggregated official data systems on femicides, attempted femicides, disappearances, and other forms of violence against women and girls.

Faced with this institutional vacuum, the independent registry carried out by OGAT and YSTCC—through monitoring media, social networks, citizen reports, and community verification—has become the main available tool to measure violence against women and girls, and to document the structural lack of protection for women and girls.



3.

MONITORING OF DISAPPEARANCES, EXTREME VIOLENCE GIVEN THE ABSENCE OF SEARCH PROTOCOLS

A particularly worrying dimension of the Cuban context is the invisibilization of disappearances of women and girls. Unlike other countries in the region, Cuba lacks early warning protocols, specific public records, and robust legal mechanisms for the search of missing persons. The Alas Tensas Observatory has warned that this absence of search protocols, added to informational opacity and the criminalization of independent organizations, creates an institutional vacuum that places families in a situation of extreme vulnerability.

In this scenario, disappearances can be diluted among phenomena such as irregular migration, human trafficking, or violence against women and girls. The lack of reliable channels prevents distinguishing, investigating, and properly registering each case. The result is an environment of defenselessness where state responsibilities are blurred, and families are left practically alone.

Since 2023, OGAT has deepened its work monitoring and visibilizing disappearances of women and girls, incorporating in 2025, alongside YSTCC, the ‘No Me Olvides’ (Do Not Forget Me) Campaign, given the non-existence of search protocols with a human rights approach. In coordination with YSTCC, Me Too Cuba, and a network of volunteers, the Observatory participates in the circulation of citizen alerts promoted by civil society, such as #AlertaYeniset (for women’s disappearances) and #AlertaMayde (focused on girls, boys, and adolescents).

These alerts are activated only with direct confirmation from relatives or close persons and following an internal contrast protocol to avoid the spread of unverified information. Each alert leads to a public file with minimum identifi-

cation and contact data, seeking to preserve family security, and is inspired by models such as the Amber Alert, adapted to a context without equivalent state mechanisms.

3.1 Missing persons in Cuba: analysis of 40 cases documented by OGAT in 2025

Perhaps one of the most worrying indicators of the security and rights crisis in Cuba is the situation of missing persons. According to an analysis by the lawyer and director of Cubalex, Laritza Diversent, for the ‘No Me Olvides’ campaign, current legislation in Cuba focuses mainly on protecting the heritage of missing persons, but does not contemplate effective search mechanisms or comprehensive accompaniment for families, who are left alone facing the institutional void.

In recent years, the country has registered a sustained increase in reports of disappearances, a phenomenon that has found its main avenue for denunciation on social networks given the lack of effective official channels. Mothers, fathers, and relatives turn to Facebook and WhatsApp groups to disseminate photos, descriptions, and urgent calls, while authorities delay action or minimize cases.

3.2 Analysis of disappearances in 2025

In 2025, based on the registry compiled by OGAT, 40 disappearances of women, girls, and boys were documented in Cuba. Of that total, 26 people were located alive, 8 cases remain as active alerts, and 6 correspond to people who appeared dead. The group includes adult women, older adult

women, girls, adolescents, and two boys, evidencing the diversity of profiles affected by this phenomenon.

Within the total of 40 cases, 12 minors are identified, representing approximately 30% of the registry. This group is composed of 10 girls and adolescents and 2 boys, a significant proportion showing the phenomenon's impact on the child and adolescent population. In at least one case, a repeat disappearance is recorded for the same minor, pointing to persistent contexts of vulnerability and repetition of risk.

From a territorial point of view, the registry shows a high concentration in Havana, where at least 27 of the 40 cases are documented. Outside the capital, 13 disappearances are registered, distributed mainly in Holguín, Matanzas, Camagüey, Granma, Mayabeque, Guantánamo, and Ciego de Ávila. This concentration in the capital may be related to factors such as population density or greater visibility of alerts on social networks, although with the available information it can only be affirmed that Havana concentrates most of the documented disappearances.

Regarding the profile of missing persons, the mention of mental health conditions or cognitive deterioration—schizophrenia, Alzheimer's, dementia, depression, or memory loss—is repeated significantly in at least 9 cases, especially among older women. These conditions increase vulnerability and risk scenarios during disappearances.

At least in one case, a disappearance associated with extreme aggression is documented, including rape and physical aggression, introducing a different typology linked to violence against women and girls.

Among the active alerts, the case of Doraiky Águila Vázquez (48 years old) stands out not only for its prolon-

gation in time, but for being the only one in which an official medium broadcast the alert, a fact linked to her mother's sustained public search. Doraiky has been missing since March 15, 2025, in Lawton, Havana, and her mother, Maura Vázquez, has not stopped going out to the street with a sign around her neck with her daughter's face, demanding answers. After four months of searching and at Maura's request, the official Canal Educativo reported the disappearance on its Facebook profile, an action described as unusual given the number of disappearance reports in Cuba.

The registry also evidences the relationship between disappearances and extreme violence. At least six women reported missing were found lifeless, including Dayli Acosta Ocegüera, Roxana Donatien Celián, Bárbara Elena Tejeiro Magdaleno, and Julia Salvadora Segura Guerra, cases in which femicides by partners or ex-partners or social femicides were confirmed, as well as others (2) in which the cause of death is still being investigated.

Active Alerts

Active alerts correspond to Leonor Isaac Campos (76 years old, Havana), María Karla Quiala (18 years old, Havana), Noguella Lezcano (80 years old, Havana), Alicia María Montes de Oca Pérez (45 years old, Guantánamo), Doraiky Águila Vázquez (48 years old, Havana), Esther Pau Alfonso (75 years old, Havana), Yanicel (Valdés or Martínez) (Pinar del Río), and Yoslaydis Remedios Armenteros (38 years old, Matanzas).

Report

FORM



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4.

POLITICAL REPRESSION, PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE, AND CRIMINALIZATION OF WOMEN'S ACTIVISM

The analysis of violence against women and girls in Cuba cannot be separated from the context of political repression and the closing of civic space. Since the protests of July 11, 2021 (11J), the country has experienced a significant increase in penal and administrative persecution against people who exercise fundamental rights such as peaceful protest, freedom of expression, or independent organization.

Specialized organizations such as Prisoners Defenders have systematically documented the sustained growth in the number of people imprisoned for political reasons, pointing out that throughout 2024 and 2025, the figure has remained around 1,100–1,200 political prisoners.

In November 2025, the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention issued a historic condemnation against the Cuban State, documenting at least 93 cases of arbitrary detentions related to 11J, and pointing to repeated patterns of repression, including judicial processes without guarantees, disproportionate use of force, and criminalization of protest.

Alas Tensas, through its Observatory, has given specific follow-up to the situation of numerous female political prisoners, many of them young women and mothers, sentenced to severe penalties for their participation in protests or for human rights defense activities. Among these cases are women like Sayli Navarro, Sissi Abascal, Lizandra Gónzaga, María Cristina Garrido, Zulmira Martínez, Ienelis Delgado, and other Cubans, whose prison situation—marked by health problems, lack of adequate medical attention, and forced separation from their children—has been the subject of public campaigns and questioning.

This context has several direct implications for the analysis of violence against women:

Women who protest for basic rights, such as access to food or medicine for their children, expose themselves to reprisals, arbitrary detentions, surveillance, and harassment, limiting their ability to demand protection against domestic or institutional violence.

The families of political prisoners, and in particular the mothers, wives, and daughters who lead campaigns for their release, are subject to pressure, threats, and acts of intimidation, in a context where any form of independent organization is treated as suspicious or subversive.

The independent observatories themselves, such as OGAT and YSTCC, operate in an environment of criminalization and stigmatization, in which documenting femicides, issuing alerts, or requesting information can lead to smear campaigns, travel bans, and even interrogations by State Security.

In 2025, OGAT has continued its international advocacy work, including actions carried out in the European Parliament in Brussels, where the patterns of femicide, the non-compliance with CEDAW and UPR recommendations by the Cuban regime, structural impunity, and the systematic criminalization of human rights activism in Cuba have been exposed. These initiatives seek to generate international pressure for the Cuban State to adopt concrete protection measures and cease reprisals against those who monitor and denounce violence against women and girls.

5.

CUBA ON THE REGIONAL MAP OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN AND GIRLS AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The Cuban context must be situated in a regional perspective: recent ECLAC reports place Cuba among the Latin American and Caribbean countries with worrying levels of violence against women and girls. ECLAC stresses the urgency of improving registry systems, harmonizing definitions, and advancing towards comprehensive prevention and protection policies.

In this framework, violence against women and girls—and, in particular, femicides—cannot be understood solely as a ‘private’ or domestic problem, but as a phenomenon deeply intertwined with structural inequality between sexes, the socioeconomic and health crisis, institutional weakness and the absence of comprehensive legal frameworks, and political repression and censorship, along with the closing of civic space.

The Cuban regime has tried to whitewash its image in the face of accusations of political immobility and institutional tolerance towards violence through gestures such as the inauguration, in November 2025, of ‘a specialized office for comprehensive and multidisciplinary legal attention to victims of violence against women and girls, as part of a collaboration project that aspires to extend to 40 municipalities in the country.’ According to the official newspaper Granma, which covered the news, the National Organization of Collective Law Firms (ONBC)—aligned with State interests—stated that ‘the essential functions of the office will be specialized, empathetic, and sensitive legal advice, as well as methodological work and guidance for the improvement of lawyers throughout the country.’

Along the same lines, between June 16 and 20, the Ministry of the Interior (MININT) reported—with support from the French government—the realization of the course ‘Fight against violence against women and girls: the reception of

victims and receipt of complaints,’ aimed at ‘strengthening the preparation of its forces in receiving complaints and investigating acts related to violence against women and girls.’

According to the MININT Facebook page, the program sought to update procedures and work trends, as well as promote the exchange of experiences and good practices in the treatment of victims and crime prevention. The training was taught by Elise Marie Legros, an expert from the French Ministry of the Interior, and featured MININT representation led by Colonel Daniset González Sánchez; officials from different organs of the system participated.

Among the contents addressed, the following stood out: ‘factors that affect the silence of victims and obstacles to denouncing; police action protocols and institutional measures in cases of disappearance linked to violence against women and girls, including their evaluation, search, and protection; and the psychological profile of the aggressors.’

Although these actions respond, to a large extent, to the sustained pressure that civil society has exerted for years in defense of the lives of Cuban women, it should be noted that they do not incorporate the work or experience accumulated by independent organizations. Instead, they tend to be presented as institutional responses oriented, above all, to fulfill international commitments that are functional for accessing cooperation and assistance funds.

An example of this approach was observed in January 2025, when the FMC—the only women’s organization recognized by the State and with a history of alignment with power, even in contexts where its participation in repressive dynamics against women has been noted—announced the campaign ‘Looking the other way is also violence,’ as part of the project ‘Support to the national response to gender-based violence.’ According to official communication on Canal Ca-

ribe, the program is integrated into a state strategy aimed at 'reducing the impact of sexual and gender violence in Cuba.'

What is relevant is that the initiative has the backing of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and support from the Canadian Embassy in Havana, which reportedly donated around three million Canadian dollars (just over two

million US dollars) to the project. However, all this is carried out without the participation of independent civil society or public mechanisms for transparency and accountability regarding the destination of resources, nor the verifiable impact of those funds.



6.

OBSERVANCE METHODOLOGY OF THE ALAS TENSAS OBSERVATORY (OGAT)

Since 2019, the Alas Tensas Observatory (OGAT), in coordination with the Yo Sí Te Creo en Cuba Femicide Observatory (YSTCC), has developed a systematic work of recording, verifying, and analyzing femicides and other forms of extreme violence against women and girls in Cuba. This work arises in response to the absence of complete, systematic, and transparent official statistics, as well as the lack of public access to institutional information on violence against women and girls.

The observance is carried out in a particularly complex context, characterized by state opacity, the non-existence of public registry protocols, the absence of an autonomous legal classification of femicide, and the restrictions faced by both feminist activism and independent documentation efforts. In this scenario, OGAT and YSTCC have built their own situated methodology, constantly evolving, in dialogue with regional references and other Latin American observance experiences, but adapted to the specific conditions of the Cuban context.

Conceptual approach

OGAT starts from the recognition that the terms femicide and feminicide are often used equivalently to denote the murder of women for being women. However, the Observatory preferably uses the term femicide [feminicidio], in line with Marcela Lagarde's conceptual proposal, in order to underline not only the lethal dimension of violence against women and girls, but also the responsibility of the State when it fails to act with due diligence in the prevention, protection, investigation, and punishment of these crimes.

This conceptual choice highlights that femicides do not constitute isolated or exclusively individual events, but the

extreme expression of a structural web of inequality, discrimination, and violence, also sustained by conditions of institutional impunity.

6.2 Information sources and observance network

Information collection is supported by a network of observers and collaborators distributed in different territories of the country, as well as the active participation of citizens. Initial alerts are usually received through posts on social networks and messaging platforms, reports from independent media and, in some cases, official ones, direct complaints from relatives, friends, and neighbors, as well as through contacts from community journalists and feminist activists.

From each alert, OGAT and YSTCC activate a verification process based on the triangulation and contrast of various sources. These include posts on social networks, citizen reports, complaints from people close to the victim, press media, and, when possible, information from state institutions, police, judicial, or forensic sources.

In March 2023, OGAT implemented an online confidential reporting form, which was added to existing channels, such as email and private messaging of OGAT and YSTCC. This avenue seeks to facilitate citizens reporting possible femicides or other extreme violence without exposing themselves to direct reprisals.

In order to protect those who report information and the observers themselves, the Observatory applies anonymity and confidentiality measures, avoiding the exposure of sensitive data that could put families or communities at risk.

6.3 Inclusion criteria, verification, and scope of the registry

Cases are not automatically incorporated into the under-registry. Their inclusion depends on a verification process that provides a minimum of reliable evidence about the victim's identity, the occurrence of the event, and sufficient elements for its analysis. In a context like the Cuban one, where severe limitations persist in accessing official documents and complete institutional sources, the community and digital observance network is central to the preliminary identification and follow-up of cases.

Once an alert is received, the first step is to reconstruct the primary information available about the event. The OGAT and YSTCC team collects the initial data, prepares a preliminary file, and proceeds to verify it by crossing journalistic sources, direct contacts with relatives and people close to the victim—whenever security permits—and territorial validation through the local observer network.

For a case to be registered as a femicide, it is necessary to identify at least one element evidencing gender bias. Among the main indicators are a current or past intimate partner relationship with the aggressor, a history of macho violence, threats or control, signs of sexual violence, expressions of misogyny or hatred towards women, and the existence of a context of repeated violence against women and girls.

When there is insufficient information to confirm violence for being a woman, but there are relevant signs, the Observatory classifies the case as 'requires access to police investigation.' These events remain under continuous monitoring and can be reclassified based on new evidence.

The methodology of OGAT and YSTCC is not limited to consummated femicide. It also includes the registration of attempted femicides, murders of men in a femicidal context, persons injured in contexts of violence against women and girls, disappearances of women and girls, and, in an exploratory manner, possible femicidal suicides, in those cases where there are relevant indications of a close relationship with previous violence against women and girls. This expanded scope responds to the need to observe the continuum of violence against women and not restrict the analysis solely to the lethal moment of the phenomenon.

6.4 Analytical variables and dimensions

In each case, to the extent that available information permits, a wide set of variables referring to the victim, the aggressor, and the circumstances of the event are systematized. These include age, skin color, socioeconomic status, educational level, employment status, sexual orientation, existence of pregnancy, link between victim and aggressor, history of violence, method of committing the crime, subsequent conduct of the aggressor, possible associated sexual violence, and the existence of dependents under the victim's care.

The breadth of these variables seeks to favor a more comprehensive understanding of the phenomenon and avoid reductionist or merely descriptive readings of the cases.

6.5 Typology used for the classification of femicides

OGAT adapts to the Cuban context the femicide classification methodology announced by the Ministry of Equality of Spain in 2021 and adopted in 2022, considered among the most complete on an international scale. Based on this reference, the Observatory uses the following categories:

Intimate partner or ex-partner femicide: murder of a woman by her partner or ex-partner, whether within the framework of a marriage, a de facto union, or an affective relationship, regardless of cohabitation.

Family femicide: murder of a woman perpetrated by a man from her family environment, such as a father, brother, uncle, son-in-law, or other male relatives.

Sexual femicide: murder of a woman in a context of sexual violence, with no partner relationship or kinship with the aggressor. It includes cases linked to sexual exploitation, human trafficking, forced prostitution, female genital mutilation, or forced marriages.

Social femicide: murder of a woman committed by a man with whom there is no intimate or family bond, such as a stranger, neighbor, co-worker, employer, or circumstantial acquaintance.

Vicarious femicide: murder of women or other people—frequently minor children—with the aim of causing harm to a specific woman. This category is subdivided into vicarious femicide within the framework of a partner or ex-partner and vicarious femicide outside that scope.

Gynecological-obstetric femicide: death of a woman associated with negligence, mistreatment, or institutional violence in the care of pregnancy, childbirth, or postpartum, including deaths derived from unsafe abortions, deliveries without adequate conditions, and avoidable complications in contexts of poor care. This category allows visualizing the intersection between violence against women and girls and the healthcare system.

Femicidal suicide: This term alludes to the suicides of women that occur as a direct result of the violence suffered, whether due to physical, sexual, or psychological aggressions, or the accumulation of abuse over time.

6.6 Methodology shared with MundoSur and use of the Matrix

Since 2024, OGAT and YSTCC have coordinately applied the methodology agreed upon with the regional network MundoSur for the Latin American Femicide Map. As part of this process, they use a central systematization tool: the Matrix, a technical file in Excel format that allows organiz-

ing information in a homologated, detailed, and comparable way at the regional level.

The Matrix constitutes a living tool under constant updating. Many of its fields cannot be completed initially due to the scarcity of public data, the lack of access to files, and institutional opacity. Therefore, records are progressively reviewed and expanded as new information, testimonies, judicial processes, verified leaks, or other relevant evidence emerge.

6.7 Methodology for recording femicides of Cuban women abroad

Since 2023, the Observatory has systematically incorporated the registry of femicides of Cuban women that occurred outside the country. These cases are identified through press media of the country where the crime occurs, official notes from prosecutors, courts, or police forces, statements by institutional spokespersons, and testimonies or communiqués from relatives, friends, and migrant communities spread on social networks.

The methodology consists of triangulating these sources until confirming the identity of the victim, the date and place of the femicide, the link with the aggressor—when possible—the basic circumstances of the event, and the status of the judicial process, including stages such as indictment, trial, or sentencing.

This follow-up requires overcoming language barriers, legal differences between countries, and the absence of specific statistics by nationality, which is why OGAT reinforces this work through networks of migrant organizations, local journalists, and support collectives.

6.9 Limitations of the under-registry and data collection

Independent observance faces significant limitations derived from the Cuban political and institutional context. The increase in repression, surveillance, and criminalization of activism has produced a silencing effect that affects both public denunciation and the circulation of information on extreme violence events. This situation worsened after the mass protests of July 11 and 12, 2021, whose impact has translated into higher levels of citizen fear to publicly denounce violent situations, even through relatively safe channels.

Furthermore, a decrease in public reactions to cases of extreme violence has been observed, as well as the closure or restriction of social media profiles that previously constituted key information sources. Added to this is the practical impossibility of regularly accessing forensic reports, police files, judicial processes, or complete administrative records.

This lack of access prevents clarifying numerous cases and leaves families without real alternatives outside official channels.

For these reasons, OGAT and YSTCC insist that their records constitute a verifiable under-registry and not a total figure of the phenomenon. Only those cases for which it has been possible to carry out a minimum and responsible verification process are documented, even when there are grounds to presume that an undetermined number of femicides and other extreme violence remains in silence or official invisibility, due to the combination of fear, censorship, institutional opacity, and the absence of accessible denunciation channels.

7.

VIOLENCE AGAINST CUBAN WOMEN ABROAD IN 2025

Report on registry, analysis, statistics, and case files

FEMICIDES / COMPLETED MURDERS	ATTEMPTED FEMICIDES	MURDER OF A MAN IN A FEMICIDAL CONTEXT	PREVIOUS SERIES OGAT/YSTCC
12	6	1	2023: 10 2024: 18

Violence against Cuban women abroad continued to manifest in 2025 as an extreme form of inequalities crossed by migratory conditions, uprooting, emotional or economic dependence, isolation, and institutional protection failures. For this cutoff, 12 consummated femicides or murders of Cuban women outside Cuba, 6 attempted femicides or non-consummated violence against women, and 1 murder of a man in a femicidal context in the United States were documented, a category already used by the observatories in their observance system.

This registry must be understood in continuity with the series developed by OGAT and YSTCC. In 2023, the observatories documented 10 femicides of Cuban women abroad, including 2 transfemicides; in 2024 they documented 18. The 2025 figure is lower, but it cannot be automatically read as a decline in the phenomenon, because the visibility of these cases depends on the public circulation of information, access to local sources, and the possibility of verification in very different legal and media contexts.

In the behavior of the 2025 under-registry, deferred effects of the 2021–2023 Cuban migratory crisis can still be perceived, which increased the presence of Cuban women in highly vulnerable routes and destinations. At the same time, low availability of official information and sufficient local coverage persists in countries like Guyana and Suriname, where it is frequently

the Cuban community itself that alerts on social networks about violent deaths, repatriation of bodies, or the helplessness of surviving daughters and sons. This suggests that, in addition to the cases documented here, there may be others that do not reach public visibility or fail to be verified with the minimum standard required by the observatory.

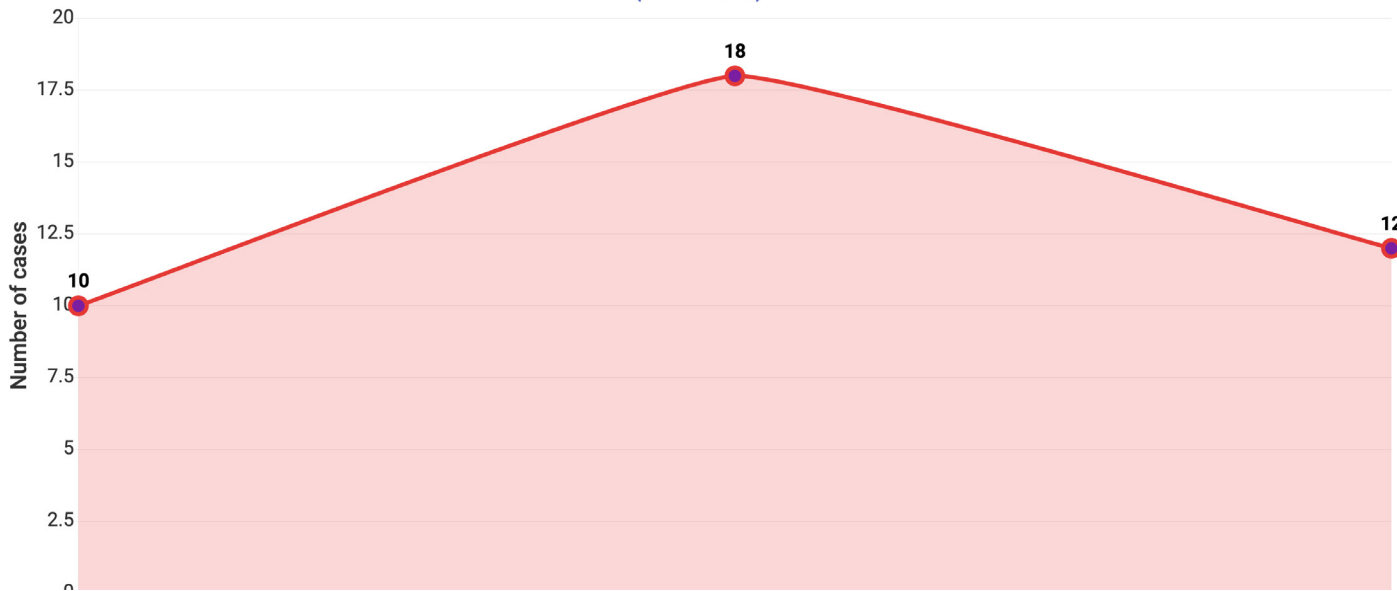
This analysis of femicides of Cuban women abroad applies the same categories and concepts used by OGAT in its analyses of femicides in Cuba, adapted to the casuistry abroad. An attempted femicide is understood as any potentially lethal aggression against a woman that is not consummated, but due to its severity, context, and sexual bias, forms part of violence against women and girls. This category allows recording shootings, multiple stabbings, strangulation attempts, or other highly lethal aggressions that the victim survives. Also incorporated, when appropriate, are other related expressions of extreme violence, such as the murder of men in a femicidal context, consistent with the OGAT/YSTCC methodological framework.

Main findings and patterns

The 2025 registry shows a territorial concentration in the United States, especially in Florida, which brings

SERIES OF FEMICIDES OF CUBAN WOMEN ABROAD

(2023–2025)



together both the largest number of consummated femicides and the majority of identified attempts. Spain is in second place, with two consummated femicides and an attempt of non-consummated extreme violence. Mexico contributes two consummated cases, Guyana one, and Suriname one. This distribution suggests that violence against Cuban women abroad is concentrated in migratory corridors with a strong presence of the Cuban population and high levels of precarization or fragmentation of support networks.

Modalities of extreme violence.

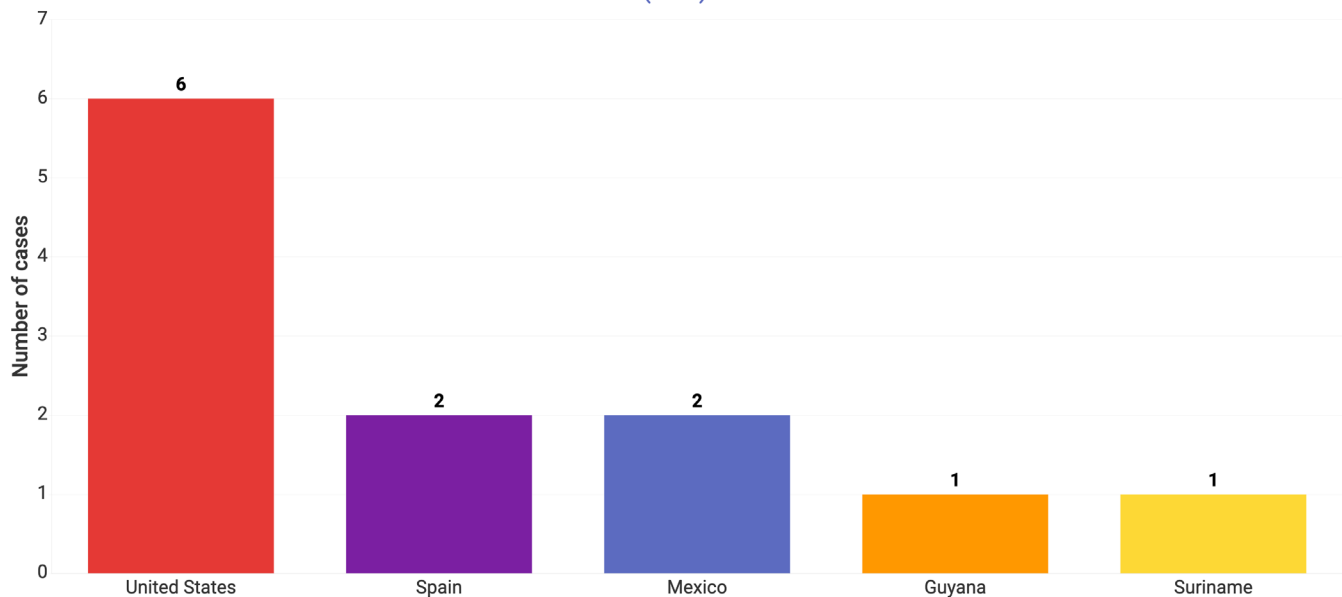
Murders with multiple stabbings, shootings, and aggressions of extreme brutality were identified. The use of firearms retains particular weight in the United States, while multiple stabbings appear strongly both in Spain and in several US cities.

Migrant femicides and structural vulnerability.

Many of the victims were recent migrants, in transit, or living in conditions of irregularity or precariousness, worsening their exposure given the absence of support networks and fear of institutions. This pattern is especially visible in Mexico, Suriname, and some cases in the United States.

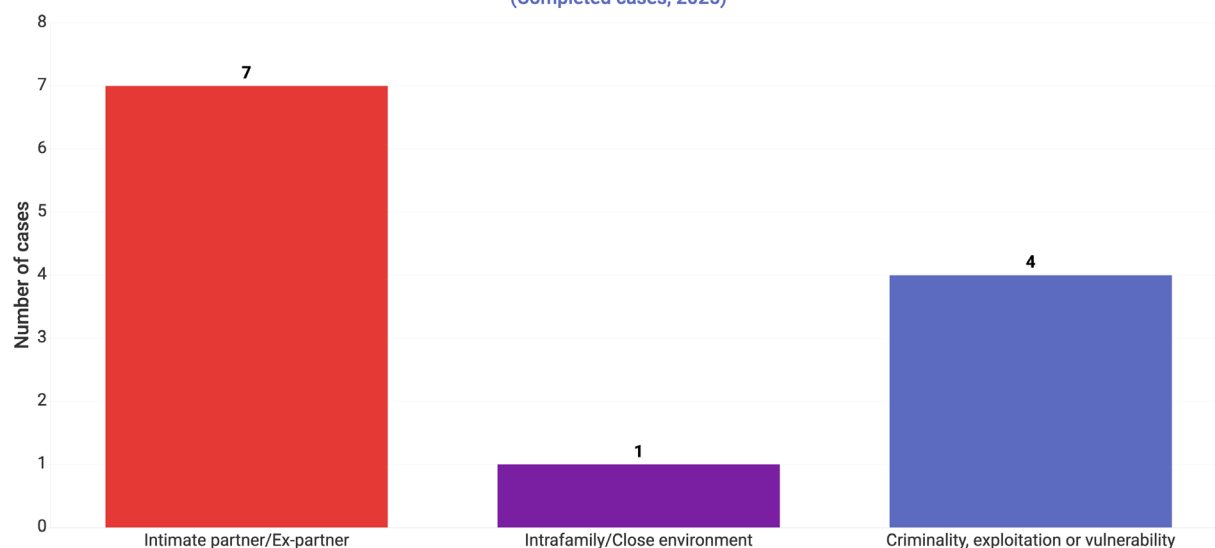
COMPLETED FEMICIDES OF CUBAN WOMEN ABROAD BY COUNTRY

(2025)



MAIN TYPOLOGY OF RELATIONSHIP OR CONTEXT

(Completed cases, 2025)



Cases linked to criminality, exploitation, or illicit economies.

Some femicides or murders of Cuban women abroad occurred in contexts of sexual exploitation, informal labor, crime networks, or highly conflicted environments. In 2025 this pattern appears clearly in the cases of Yenisleidy Gutiérrez Brito, Yailín Torres, Claudia Mojarrieta-Matos, and Elianis Betsalie Toro Martínez.

Non-consummated violence against women and girls.

The block of attempts is central. Its incorporation allows showing that violence against women and girls is not ex-

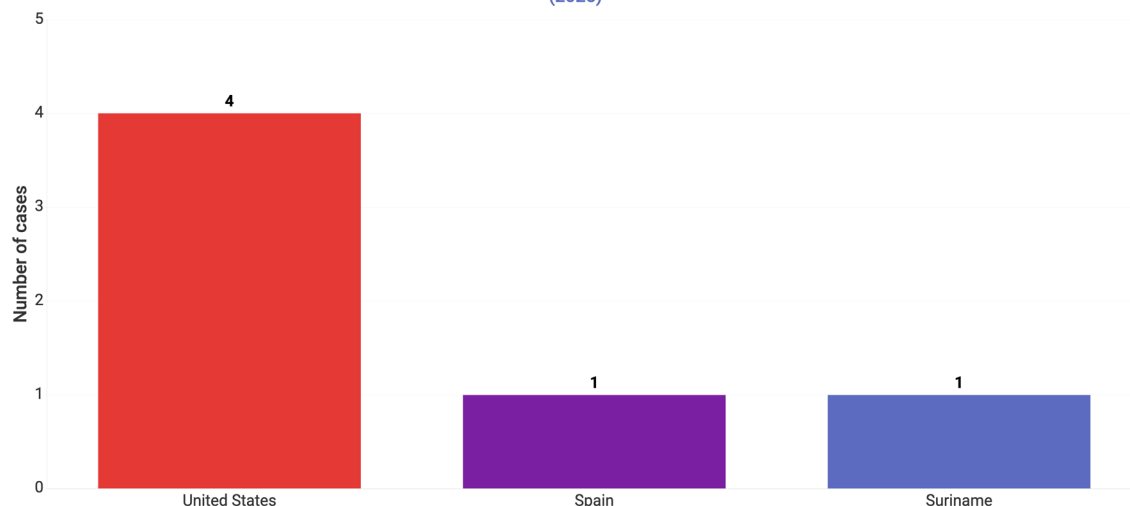
pressed only in consummated acts, but also in highly lethal aggressions that some victims survive. In 2025, attempts are notably concentrated in Florida, suggesting a chain of non-consummated lethal violence that expands the visible universe of the problem.

Visibilization of other related violence against women and girls.

In addition to attempts, the report highlights the murder of men in a femicidal context abroad, a category that had not been frequent in previous years, but forms part of the expanded observance framework when the gender bias is verifiable.

FEMICIDE ATTEMPTS BY COUNTRY

(2025)



Synthetic statistics

INDICATOR	TOTAL
Femicides or completed murders of Cuban women abroad	12
Attempted femicides or uncompleted violence against women and girls	6
Murder of a man in a femicidal context	1

Distribution of consummated femicides by country

COUNTRY	CASES	PERCENTAGE
United States	6	50,0%
Spain	2	16,7%
Mexico	2	16,7%
Guyana	1	8,3%
Suriname	1	8,3%

Distribution of attempts by country

COUNTRY	CASES	PERCENTAGE
United States	4	66,7%
Spain	1	16,7%
Suriname	1	16,7%

Analytical closure

The consolidated 2025 registry confirms that violence against Cuban women abroad cannot be reduced to the classic category of intimate femicide. The documented casuistry requires a broader reading, attentive to the intersections between migration, patriarchal control, economic vulnerability, isolation, domestic violence, and exposure to criminal environments, including trafficking, drug trafficking, and other

illicit economies. It also confirms that attempted femicides are not a secondary dimension, but a central part of the phenomenon: visibilizing them allows better capturing the continuity of lethal violence beyond consummated deaths. On that same horizon, the report leaves a record of the murders of men in a femicidal context abroad, an infrequent expression in previous years, but relevant for the expanded analysis of violence.



8.

ANALYSIS OF FEMICIDE DATA IN CUBA 2025

Registry of femicides by independent observatories

Since 2019, the Alas Tensas Observatory (OGAT) and the Yo Sí Te Creo en Cuba platform (YSTCC) maintain an independent system for the registration, documentation, and verification of femicides in Cuba, given the absence of public, systematic, and disaggregated official statistics with a human rights approach.

This work is carried out in a restrictive environment, marked by limited access to institutional sources, the non-existence of public state registry protocols, the lack of legal classification of femicide, and the criminalization of women's and human rights activism. These conditions affect the availability and quality of information, generate a structural under-registry, and limit the exhaustive documentation of cases.

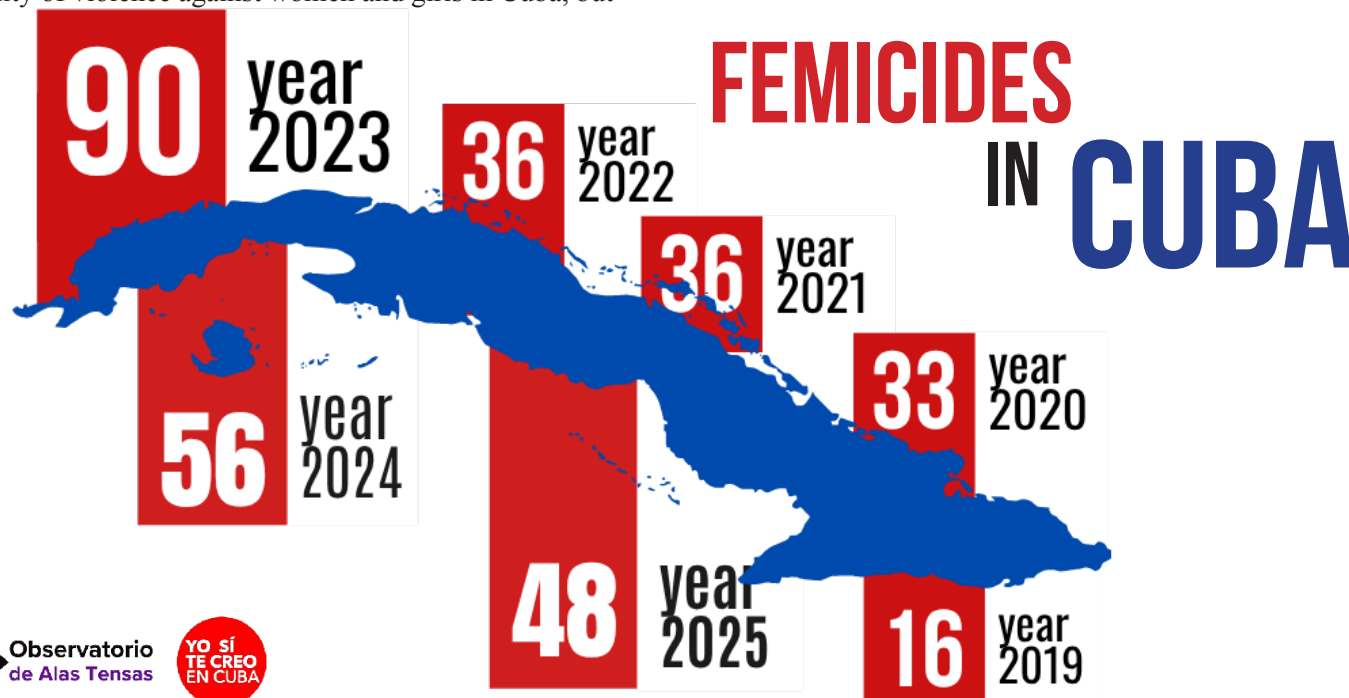
In this context, the data produced by OGAT and YSTCC constitute a verifiable under-registry. They do not represent the totality of violence against women and girls in Cuba, but

rather a fundamental independent source for monitoring, identifying patterns and trends, and evaluating gaps in prevention, protection, and access to justice.

Between 2019 and 2025, independent observatories verified a total of 315 femicides in Cuba. The annual series, represented on the map, records 16 cases in 2019, 33 in 2020, 36 in 2021, 36 in 2022, 90 in 2023, 56 in 2024, and 48 in 2025.

These interannual variations must be interpreted with caution, as they do not by themselves allow inferring a real decrease or increase in violence against women and girls, in a persistent context of under-registration and absence of continuous and transparent official statistics.

Under these conditions, this annual registry constitutes a key independent monitoring tool for the analysis of general trends of violence against women and girls in Cuba, with the limitations imposed by the informational and institutional environment.



Typology of femicides in Cuba

The analysis by typology of the 48 femicides verified in 2025 shows that partner or ex-partner femicide continues to be the predominant form of lethal violence against women in Cuba. With 40 cases, this typology concentrates 83.3% of the total, confirming the persistence of violence against women and girls in the sphere of affective relationships as the main risk scenario.

- The remaining typologies are distributed as follows:
- Social femicide: 4 cases
- Sexual femicide: 3 cases
- Family femicide: 1 case

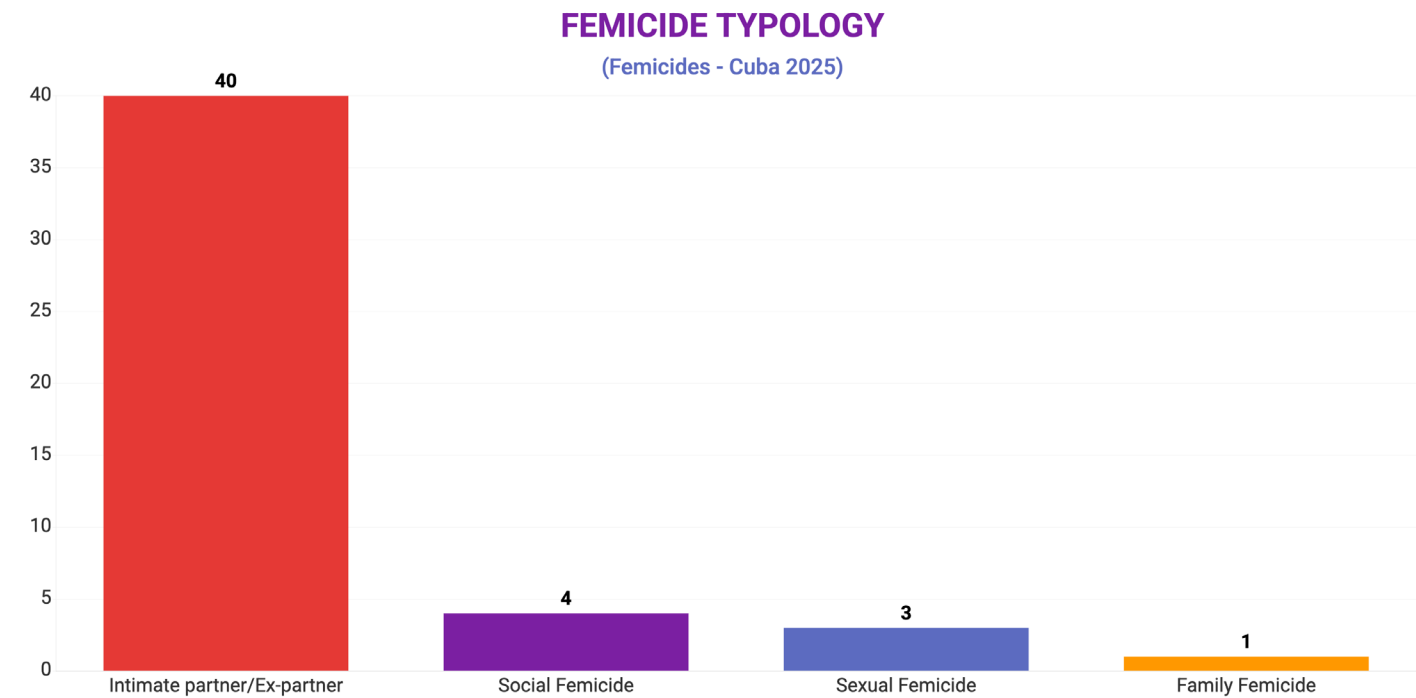
Although numerically less frequent, these categories represent equally serious expressions of violence against women and girls. In particular, sexual femicides show the intersection between sexual and lethal violence, while family femicide highlights existing risks within the domestic environment beyond the partner relationship.

One of the cases classified as sexual femicide remains under extended verification due to the limited information

available at the end of the year. This situation reflects structural restrictions on access to judicial and forensic data, which affect the precision and comprehensiveness of the analysis and force the maintenance of methodological caution criteria in case classification.

The marked concentration of partner and ex-partner femicides indicates that the home and intimate relationships continue to be highly vulnerable spaces, in a context where unequal power relations persist and where institutional prevention, protection, and care mechanisms are insufficient or nonexistent.

At the same time, the presence of social, sexual, and family femicides confirms that violence against women and girls is not limited to the marital sphere, but manifests in various social environments. This diversity of typologies underlines the need for differentiated and comprehensive approaches in public policies, capable of addressing the different risk scenarios identified from independent monitoring.



Relationship between victim and perpetrator

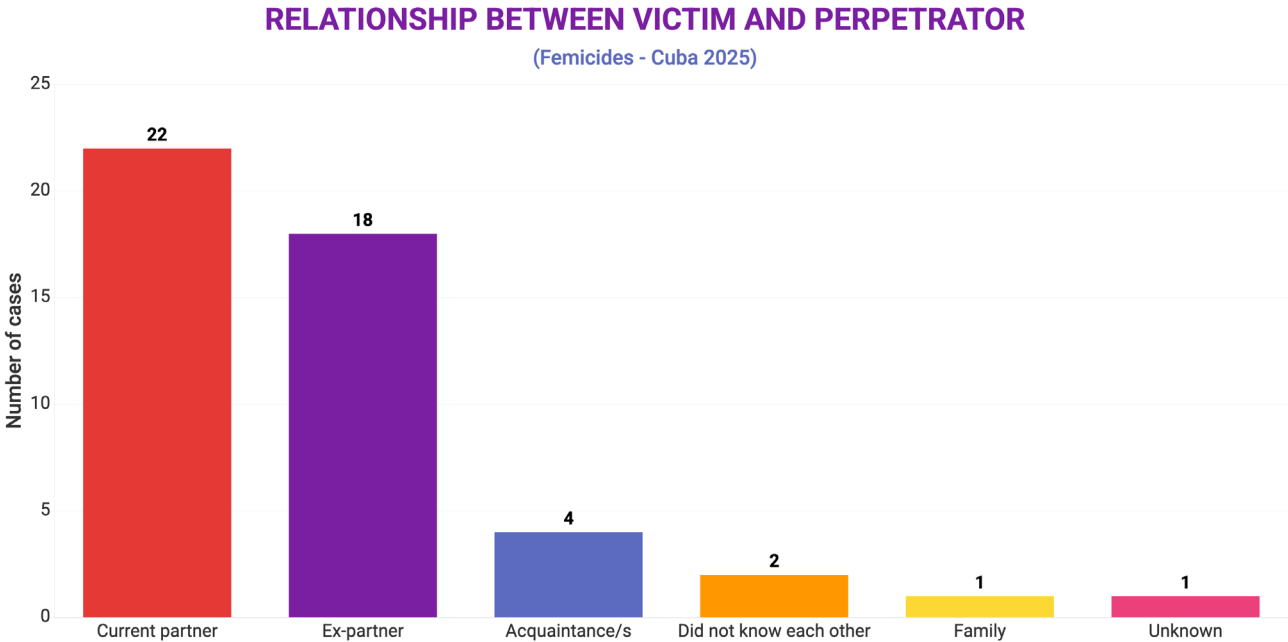
The examination of the relationship between victim and aggressor in the femicides verified during 2025 allows observing the centrality of previous ties in the configuration of lethal violence against women. From the 48 cases documented by OGAT and YSTCC, the following types of relationships are identified:

In 22 cases (45.8%), the aggressor was the victim’s current partner.

- In 18 cases (37.5%), it was an ex-partner.
 - 4 cases (8.3%) correspond to known aggressors from the social environment.
 - 1 case (2.1%) was committed by a relative.
 - In 2 cases (4.2%) there was no prior identified relationship between victim and aggressor.
 - In 1 case (2.1%) it was not possible to determine the link from available information.
- Overall, this data indicates that in 45 of the 48 verified femicides (93.8%) the aggressor was someone known to

the victim, placing the femicidal risk largely in contexts of relational proximity. The concentration of cases in partner, ex-partner, and other close ties confirms that violence

against women and girls is predominantly inscribed in sustained dynamics of inequality and control within pre-existing relationships.

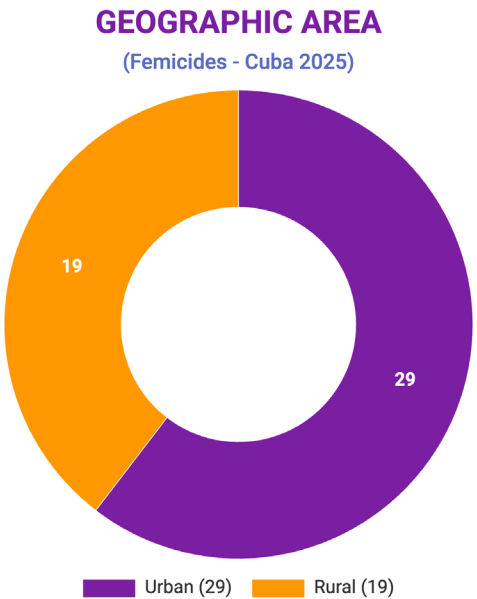


Geographical distribution: urban and rural environments

Femicides verified in Cuba during 2025 are distributed between urban and rural environments with a moderate difference. Of the total 48 documented cases, 29 femicides (60.4%) occurred in urban areas, while 19 cases (39.6%) took place in rural areas.

In rural contexts, the presence of femicides must also be read in light of structural factors: less availability of specialized services, greater obstacles to accessing complaint mechanisms, and more limited media coverage. These elements can contribute to the continuity of violence and insufficient or delayed institutional intervention.

The geographical distribution of documented cases reinforces the need for prevention and protection policies that incorporate a territorial approach, addressing the particularities and inequalities existing between urban and rural areas.



Source: OGAT, Yo sí te Creo en Cuba

Femicides by provinces

The distribution of the 48 femicides verified in Cuba during 2025 shows uneven territorial concentration. Havana registered the highest number of cases, with 9 femicides, followed by Holguín (6), and Camagüey and Granma (5 each). Matanzas reported 4 cases, while Ciego de Ávila and Santiago de Cuba registered 3 respectively. A group of provinces—Pinar del Río, Sancti Spíritus, Artemisa, Cienfuegos, and Mayabeque—presented 2 cases each, and Las Tunas, Villa Clara, and Guantánamo registered 1 case respectively.

This data confirms that violence against women and girls is expressed throughout the national territory, although with greater concentration in certain provinces with higher population density. However, these differences must be interpreted cautiously, as they respond not only to recorded incidence but also to inequalities in visibility, reporting, and verification possibilities.

In this sense, the territorial distribution reflects both occurrence patterns and gaps in access to information and protection, reinforcing the need for institutional responses with a territorial approach.

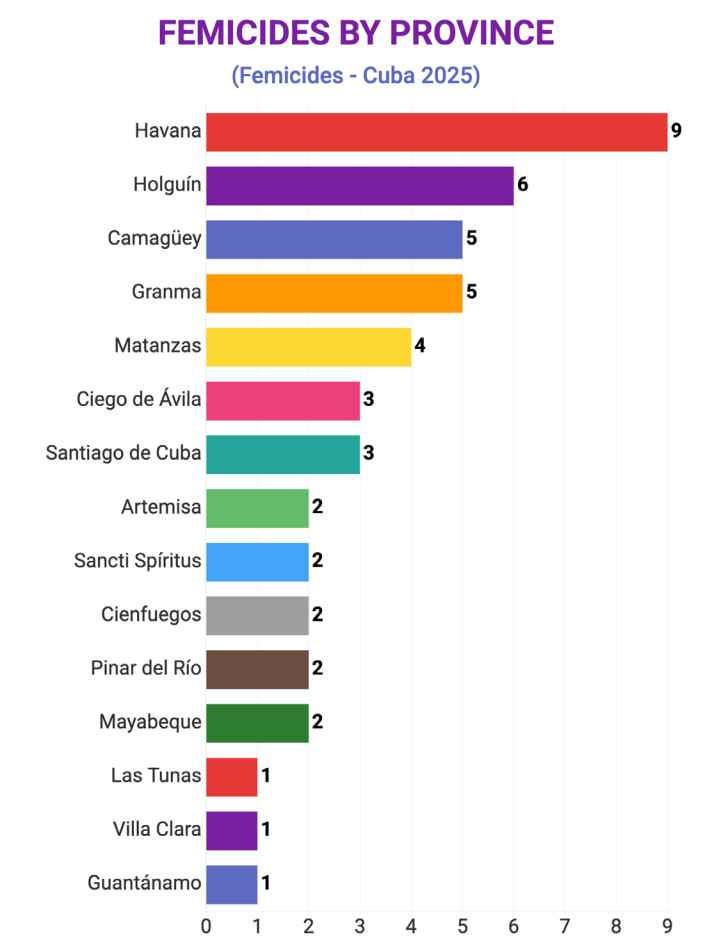
Place of the crime

The analysis of the place where the 48 verified femicides in Cuba during 2025 occurred shows a significant concentration of events in spaces linked to the domestic sphere, although it also evidences the presence of open and exposed scenarios.

Of the total documented cases, 30 femicides (62.5%) took place in homes. Of these, 15 cases (31.3%) occurred in the home shared by the victim and the aggressor, and 15 cases (31.3%) in the victim’s home.

The occurrence of femicides in the home must be analyzed in relation to persistent structural conditions, such as the housing crisis, the absence of state shelters for women facing violence, and limited institutional protection alternatives. These conditions restrict the possibilities of breaking the bond with the aggressor and prolong exposure to risk situations.

In non-residential spaces, 16 cases (33.3%) were documented. This group includes: 8 cases (16.7%) occurring in public spaces; 3 cases (6.3%) in vacant lots or garbage dumps; 2 cases (4.2%) in the aggressor’s home; 2 cases



(4.2%) classified in other spaces; 1 case (2.1%) occurring in hotels or temporary accommodations.

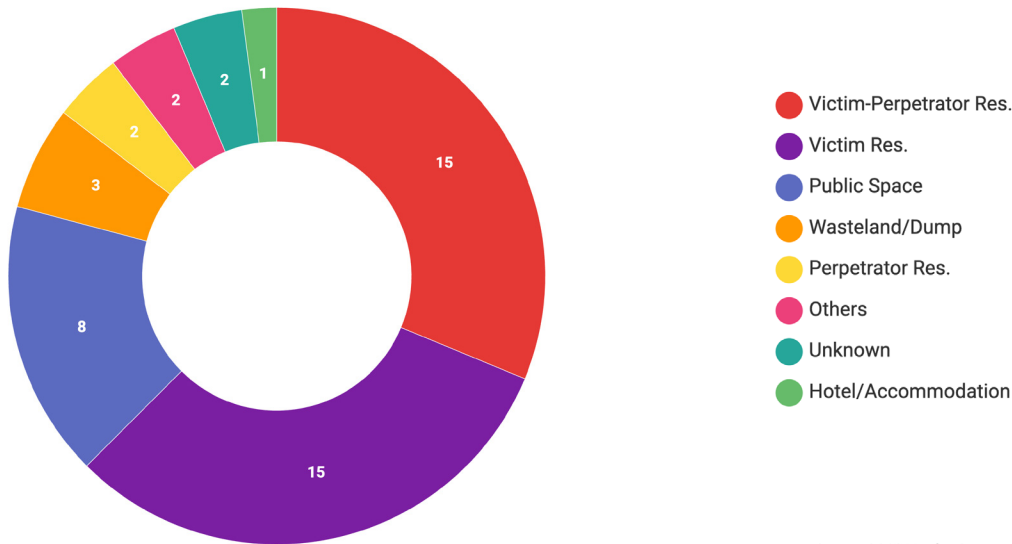
In 2 cases (4.2%), it was not possible to determine the place of the crime from available information.

Femicides committed in vacant lots or dumps present particularly severe characteristics, involving the abandonment of the body in open, peripheral areas with low social surveillance. In at least one of these cases, the victim had been previously reported missing, and her body was later located in a waste area, with signs of violence, reinforcing the relationship between femicide, previous disappearance, and body concealment.

The diversity of identified scenarios confirms that violence against women and girls is not restricted to private space, although it concentrates the majority of cases, and can also manifest in public or marginalized contexts. This distribution underlines the need for prevention and protection policies that differentially address risks associated with both domestic environments and open spaces, as well as effective search and early response mechanisms for disappearance reports.

CRIME LOCATION

(Femicides - Cuba 2025)



Source: OGAT, Yo sí te Creo en Cuba

Temporal distribution: femicides by month

The monthly distribution of the 48 verified femicides shows irregular variation throughout the year, with a higher concentration of cases in the second semester.

The month with the highest number of registered femicides was August, with 9 cases (18.8%), followed by July, with 6 cases (12.5%), and November, with 5 cases (10.4%). Together, these three months concentrated 20 femicides, representing 41.7% of the annual total.

At an intermediate level are March, April, and December, with 4 cases each (8.3% per month). The months of January, February, June, September, and October registered 3 femicides each (6.3%). The month with the lowest documented incidence was May, with 1 case (2.1%).

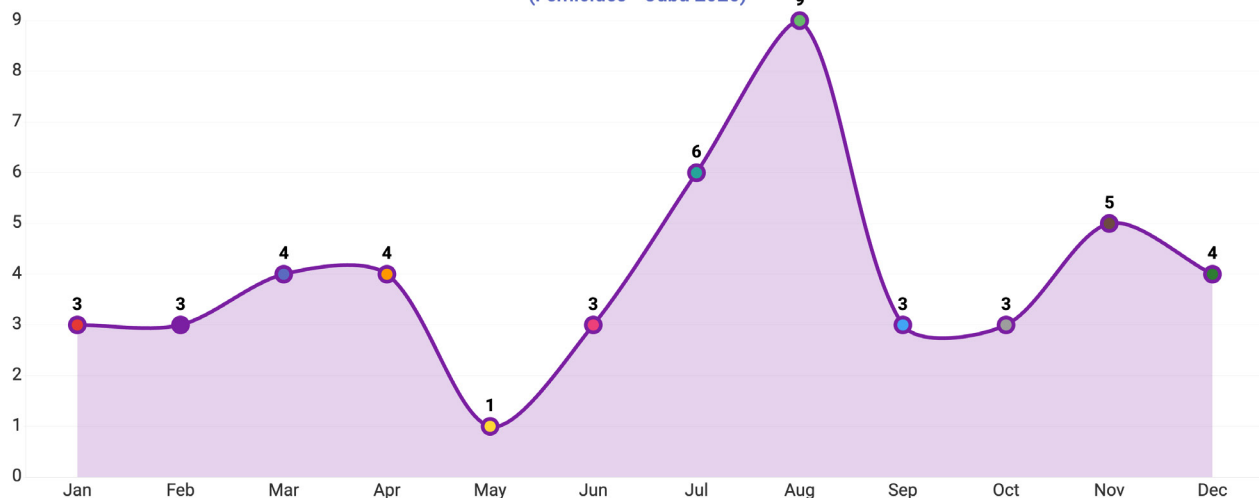
The concentration of cases in the months of July and August coincides with the summer vacation period, character-

ized by longer stays at home and changes in family dynamics. This temporal behavior is consistent with observations made in previous reports, which have identified increases in violence against women and girls in months associated with changes in the daily organization of family life, in a context marked by economic crisis and material precariousness.

The repetition of monthly concentrations in certain periods of the year (in 2024 November, with 9 cases, was one of the months with the highest incidence of verified femicides) reinforces the utility of temporal analysis as a tool for independent monitoring of violence against women and girls and the identification of critical risk windows. These patterns do not allow establishing direct causal relationships, but they provide relevant elements for designing focused prevention strategies and planning timely interventions.

FEMICIDES BY MONTH

(Femicides - Cuba 2025)



Age of the victims

The analysis by age ranges of the 48 verified femicides in Cuba during 2025 allows identifying the age groups with the highest concentration of violence against women and girls and observing continuities and variations from previous years.

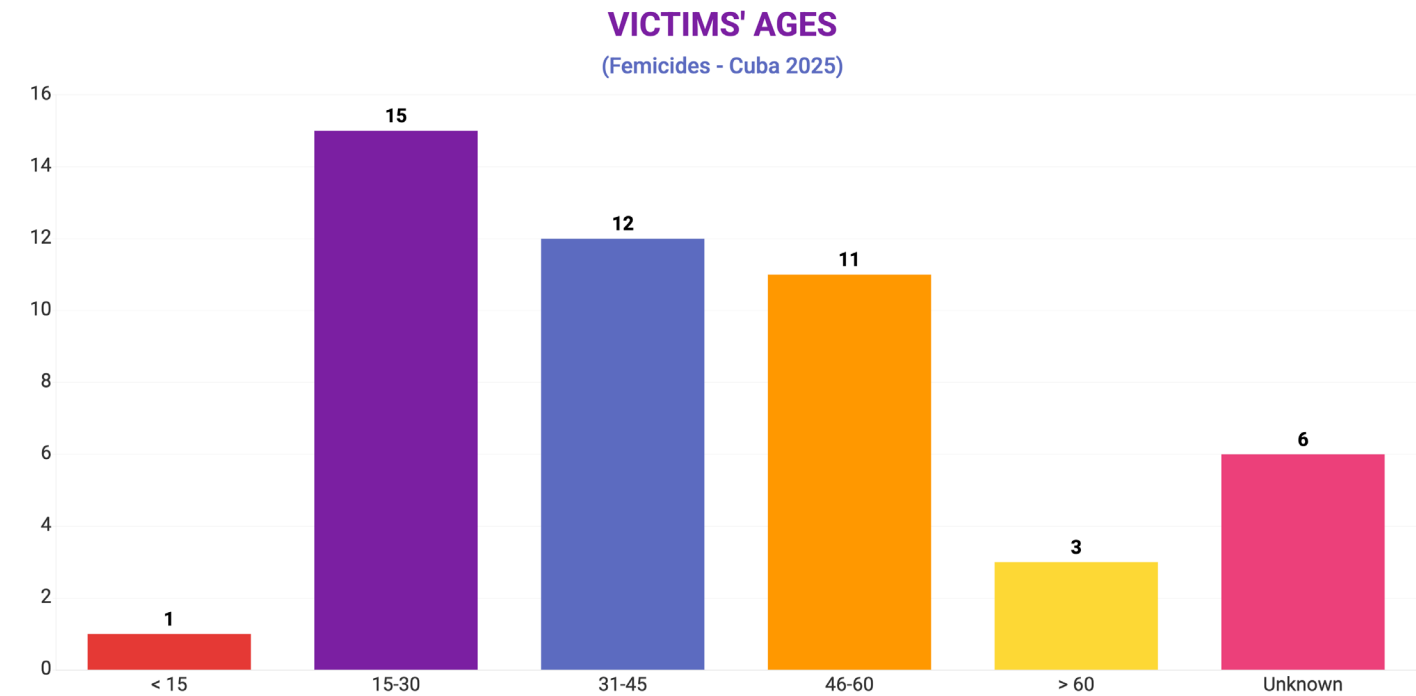
- The distribution by age is as follows:
- 15 to 30 years: 15 cases (31.3%)
 - 31 to 45 years: 12 cases (25.0%)
 - 46 to 60 years: 11 cases (22.9%)
 - Over 60 years: 3 cases (6.3%)
 - Under 15 years: 1 case (2.1%)
 - Undetermined age: 6 cases (12.5%)

The 15 to 30 years group concentrates the highest number of cases registered in 2025. This result signals a significant exposure of young women to violence against women and girls, in scenarios where unequal affective relationships and emotional dependence converge.

The 31 to 45 range maintains a high presence within the total verified cases. This is an age segment where care responsibilities, prolonged cohabitation with partners or ex-partners, and limited material possibilities to leave violent relationships often coincide.

Although fewer in number, the femicides of women over 60 show situations of special vulnerability associated with age, dependence, and social isolation, in a context with insufficient protection mechanisms.

Finally, the presence of femicides across all age groups recorded in 2025 indicates that violence against women and girls is not circumscribed to a specific age segment. This data underscores that no woman is exempt from risk, regardless of age, and reinforces the need for prevention and protection policies covering all stages of the life cycle.



Sexual violence associated with femicide

The analysis of the presence of sexual violence in the verified femicides in Cuba during 2025 allows measuring one of the most extreme expressions of violence against women and girls, as well as the existing structural limitations for its documentation.

Of the 48 femicides verified by OGAT and YSTCC in 2025, the distribution is as follows:

- Confirmed sexual violence: 3 cases (6.3%)
- Ruled out sexual violence: 37 cases (77.1%)
- Undetermined information: 8 cases (16.7%)

The data indicates that only in a small proportion of cases was it possible to confirm the existence of sexual violence associated with the femicide. However, this result cannot be interpreted as a low real incidence, but must be read in light of the under-registration conditions characterizing the Cuban context.

The proportion of cases with undetermined information reflects the persistent limitations in accessing forensic sources, medical reports, judicial files, or complete official versions. The absence of these inputs prevents establishing with certainty whether previous or concomitant sexual aggressions occurred, particularly in scenarios where the victim's body is found days later or in public spaces.

Likewise, sexual violence continues to be one of the most invisibilized forms of aggression, crossed by stigmas, institutional silence, and deficiencies in investigation and registration processes. These conditions make its identification difficult even in contexts of extreme violence like femicide.

The cases where sexual violence was indeed verified represent especially severe expressions of domination and outrage over the victims' bodies. From a human rights perspective, these femicides require differentiated attention, both in terms of criminal investigation and prevention policies, evidencing the convergence of multiple forms of violence against women and girls.

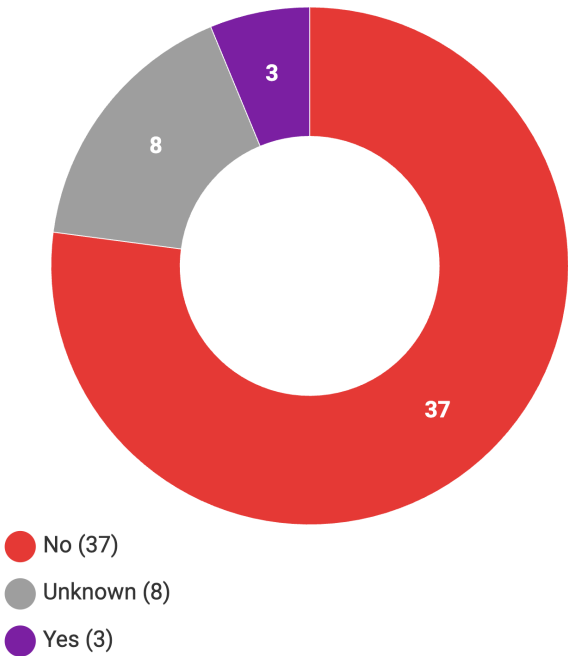
Modality of the crime

Of the 48 femicides verified in Cuba during 2025 by the OGAT and YSTCC observatories, the most frequent modality was the use of edged weapons, present in 31 cases, representing 64.6% of the total. This proportion confirms the persistence of a pattern already identified in previous years, associated with forms of violence exerted through easily accessible instruments in the everyday environment.

The predominance of edged weapons is directly linked to the Cuban context, where access to firearms remains limited, as well as to the high proportion of femicides committed in domestic spaces or close relational proximity. In most cases, these are common-use objects utilized as lethal means in scenarios of cohabitation or proximity between victim and aggressor.

SEXUAL VIOLENCE

(Femicides - Cuba 2025)



Source: OGAT, Yo sí te Creo en Cuba

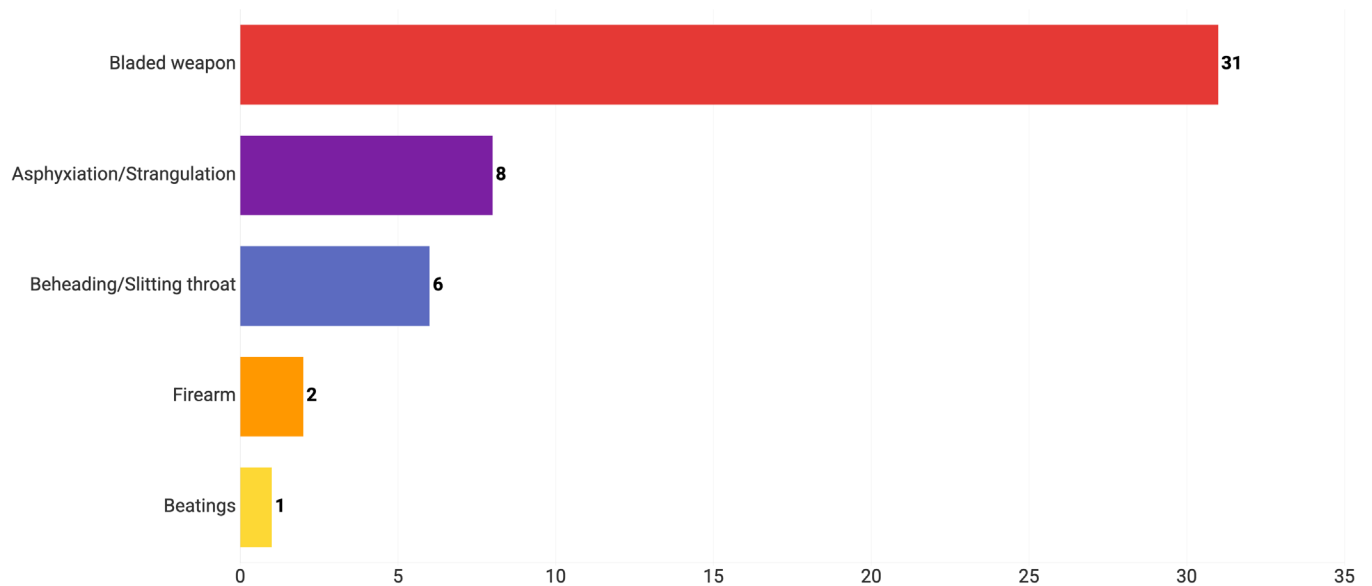
Other modalities registered during 2025 include: Asphyxiation or strangulation: 8 cases (16.7%), a modality associated with direct contact violence and prolonged physical control; Slitting of the throat: 6 cases (12.5%), reflecting high levels of brutality; Firearm: 2 cases (4.2%); Blows: 1 case (2.1%).

Compared to previous years, the presence of firearms remains marginal within the set of verified femicides, without a significant increase observed in their use as a crime modality during 2025.

Overall, the distribution of crime modalities shows that violence against women and girls in Cuba maintains a predominantly intimate and relational character, in which the means used reinforce dynamics of domination, control, and proximity, rather than scenarios of random or distant violence.

CRIME MODALITY

(Femicides - Cuba 2025)



Aggravating factors in femicides

The analysis of aggravating factors associated with verified femicides in Cuba during 2025 allows identifying the degree of cruelty and extreme violence present in a significant portion of cases. Of the 48 documented femicides, at least one aggravating factor was registered in 39 cases (81.3%), indicating that the violence exerted was not limited to the homicidal act, but incorporated additional elements of cruelty, degradation, or exposure of the victim's body.

The category of 'other aggravating factors', present in 39 cases, groups situations such as the abandonment of the body in public or unconventional spaces, the use of multiple attack methods, the prolongation of the attack, or circumstances that increased the victim's suffering. This high proportion reflects the complexity and diversity of forms adopted by femicidal violence, as well as context-specific limitations in exhaustively disaggregating all aggravating elements.

Among specifically identified aggravating factors, blows stand out, recorded in 7 cases (14.6%), and the particularly violent use of edged weapons, documented in 5 cases (10.4%). Likewise, mutilations were verified in 2 cases (4.2%), and throat-slitting, asphyxiation, and disposal of the

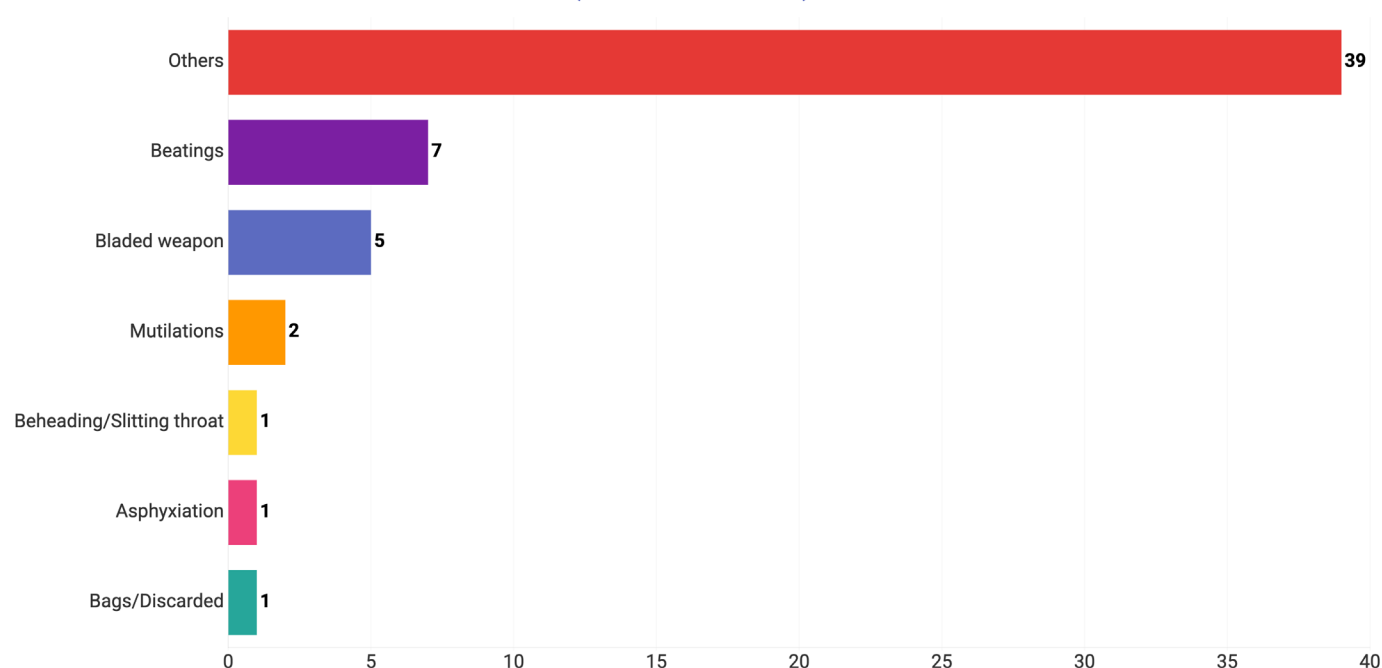
body in bags or other containers in 1 case each (2.1% respectively). These modalities evidence high levels of physical and symbolic violence, as well as an intention to dehumanize the victim.

The presence of aggravating factors is closely linked to the crime modalities registered for 2025, particularly the predominant use of edged weapons and methods requiring direct contact, reinforcing the reading of these crimes as expressions of control, domination, and punishment in proximity contexts.

The absence of explicit aggravating factors in some records should not be interpreted as lesser severity of the event, but as a limitation derived from the lack of access to complete forensic, judicial, or police information. Overall, this data underscores the need to strengthen documentation, investigation, and prevention mechanisms, as well as incorporating the analysis of aggravating factors as a central element in public policies responding to violence against women and girls.

AGGRAVATING FACTORS

(Femicides - Cuba 2025)



Occupation of the victims

The analysis of the occupation of femicide victims in Cuba during 2025 again shows structural limitations in the availability of socioeconomic information. In 23 of the 48 verified cases (47.9%), the victim's occupation appears as unknown data, reflecting difficulties in accessing basic information in a context marked by institutional opacity, poor media coverage of cases, and the absence of accessible public records.

Among the 25 cases with available information, the largest group corresponds to women with formal employment, with 14 cases (29.2% of the total). Within this category, the matrix registers several victims linked to the health sector, particularly nurses, as well as state and administrative service workers. These cases evidence that formal labor insertion—even in sectors considered socially strategic—does not constitute a protective factor against femicidal violence, given that most crimes occur in the domestic sphere or in partner or ex-partner relationships.

In addition, 3 cases (6.3%) of women dedicated to informal work were identified, 3 cases (6.3%) of women linked

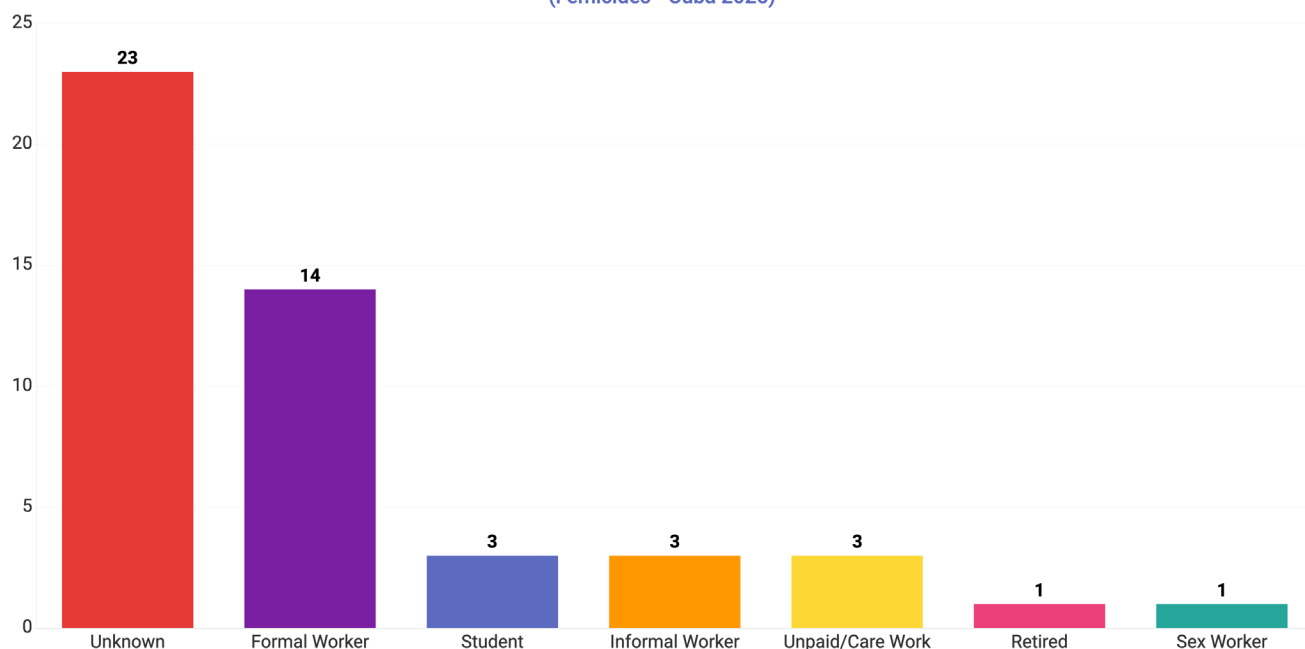
to unpaid or care work, and 3 cases (6.3%) corresponding to students. These categories reflect conditions of greater structural vulnerability, associated with economic precariousness, material dependence, age, or lesser access to institutional protection and complaint networks.

Likewise, 1 case (2.1%) of a retired woman was documented, confirming that this type of violence also affects older women, and 1 case (2.1%) corresponding to a sex worker. This last case underlines the need for an intersectional approach, given that sex workers face social stigmatization, criminalization, and an absence of legal guarantees, factors that increase their exposure to violence and hinder access to justice.

Overall, the available information shows that violence against women crosses diverse occupational profiles, from women inserted in formal employment—including the health sector—to those situated in conditions of greater precariousness or social invisibilization. The high proportion of unidentified data reinforces the urgency of strengthening socioeconomic documentation and analysis mechanisms, as a basis for designing more effective public prevention and protection policies.

OCCUPATION

(Femicides - Cuba 2025)



Source: OGAT, Yo sí te Creo en Cuba

Victims with dependents under their care

The analysis of the variable regarding the existence of dependents under the victims' care allows measuring the extended social impact of violence against women and girls, beyond individual death.

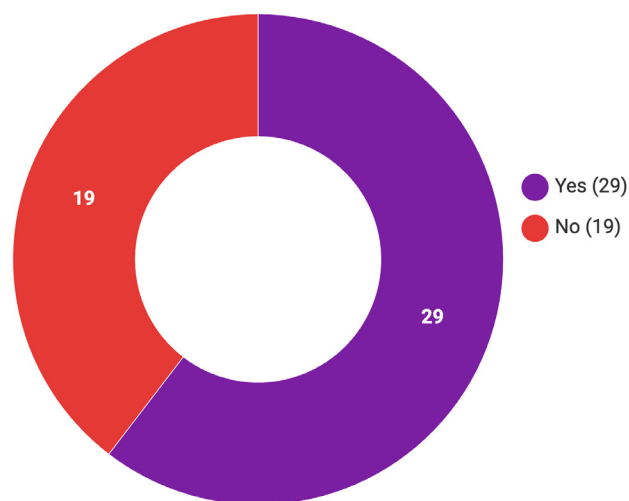
According to the OGAT and YSTCC registration matrix for 2025, 29 of the 48 verified femicide victims (60.4%) had dependents under their care, while in 19 cases (39.6%) this condition was not identified. Available information indicates that in most cases registered as affirmative, the dependents were minor children, although situations of caring for other relatives are also documented.

The database therefore confirms that more than six out of ten femicides occurring in 2025 directly affected family units with dependent persons, allowing the assertion that the harm produced by these crimes is not limited to the direct victim, but projects immediately onto girls, boys, and other people who depended materially, affectively, or socially on her.

The high proportion of victims with dependents reinforces the need to incorporate an expanded reparation perspective, considering the consequences of femicide in terms of orphanhood, lack of protection, and violation of economic, social, and emotional rights. The absence of specific state mechanisms for the comprehensive care of these individuals worsens the impact of violence against women and girls and evidences a structural debt regarding social protection and human rights.

VICTIMS WITH DEPENDENTS

(Femicides - Cuba 2025)



Previous reports of violence

The analysis of the existence of previous complaints in the 48 verified femicides in Cuba during 2025 shows a low incidence of activation of formal complaint mechanisms, as well as significant information gaps.

According to consolidated data from OGAT and YSTCC, only in 9 cases (18.8%) could it be confirmed that the victim had filed prior complaints regarding violent situations. In 13 cases (27.1%) it was verified that no prior complaints existed, while in 26 cases (54.2%) it was impossible to determine whether the victim had previously approached institutional bodies.

The limited proportion of confirmed complaints should not be interpreted as a lack of action or will on the victims' part. On the contrary, it falls within a structural context characterized by the absence of a Comprehensive Law against Violence against women and girls, the non-existence of state shelters, the lack of effective protection protocols, and a fragmented institutional response, factors that discourage denunciation and reduce its perception as a real avenue of protection.

The high percentage of cases where the existence of prior complaints is unknown also evidences systemic deficiencies in recording, monitoring, and tracing information, as well as the limitations independent observatories face in accessing official data, police files, or judicial information. This institutional opacity contributes to under-registration and hinders the evaluation of the real functioning of prevention mechanisms.

Overall, these data indicate that most victims were in violent situations not addressed in a timely manner by the system, whether due to lack of reporting, structural barriers to accessing it, or the non-existence of effective responses once formal channels were activated.

Intersectional analysis

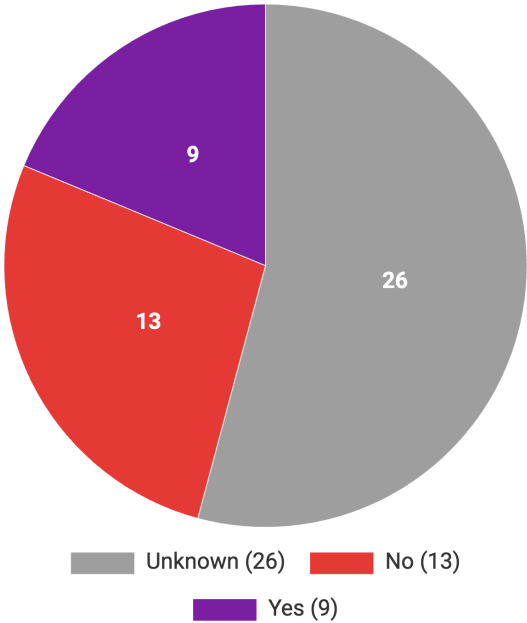
The intersectional analysis of the 48 verified femicides in Cuba during 2025 shows an overrepresentation of Afro-descendant women in the independent registry of the observatories. In 46 cases it was possible to identify the victim's skin color: 22 corresponded to Afro-descendant women (45.8%) and 24 to white women (50%), while in 2 cases (4.2%) this variable could not be determined.

This distribution acquires special relevance when contrasted with available demographic data. According to the 2012 Population and Housing Census of Cuba, 9.3% of the population self-identified as black and 26.6% as mestizo (mixed-race), categories that together represent the Afro-descendant population. Even considering this expanded estimate, the proportion of Afro-descendant women among the documented femicide victims in 2025 is significantly higher than their demographic weight, allowing the identification of a pattern of overrepresentation.

This data cannot be analyzed in isolation. In the Cuban context, racialization intersects with structural inequalities linked to access to material resources, housing conditions, labor insertion, protection networks, and institutional responses to violence. These inequalities affect both exposure to risk and possibilities for prevention, reporting, and effective access to justice.

PRIOR REPORT

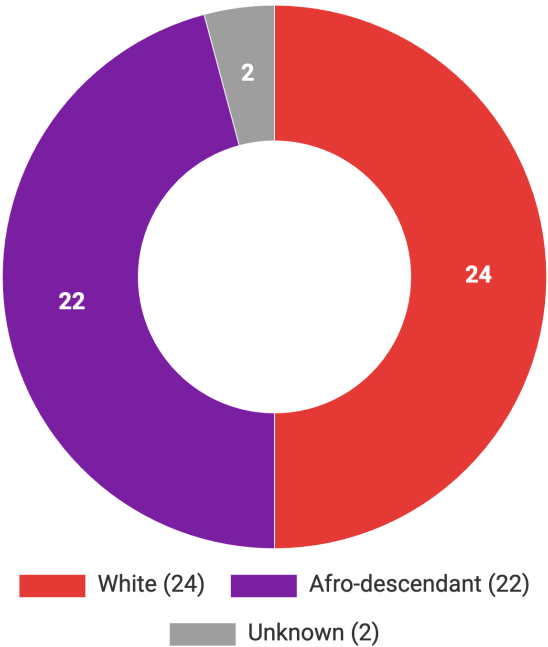
(Femicides - Cuba 2025)



Source: OGAT, Yo sí te Creo en Cuba

INTERSECTIONAL ANALYSIS

(Femicides - Cuba 2025)



Source: OGAT, Yo sí te Creo en Cuba

9.

CASE STUDIES

CASE 1.

Orlis Daniela Castillo Mayo was murdered on June 20, 2025, in the town of Grito de Yara, in Granma province. She was nine years old. The crime was perpetrated by a neighbor, who acted with extreme cruelty.

A year earlier, Orlis had found the lifeless body of her mother, Yusmila Mayo Ruiz, murdered on February 14, 2024, in her home in Omaja, Majibacoa municipality, in Las Tunas. Yusmila was 37 years old and the mother of seven children, five of them minors. She was killed by her partner.

An officialist Facebook profile, Claridad Tunera, reported at the time on the arrest of the aggressor, noting he was captured with the help of neighbors and brought to justice, but avoided, as usual, using the term femicide to refer to these events.

Orlis's death occurs in an environment of institutional lack of protection for girls and boys left in a vulnerable situation following their mothers' femicide. According to an investigation by Casa Palanca, 'the Family Code (2022) and the Social Security Law (2008) do not explicitly mention protection and economic support for orphans and other dependents of women murdered for being women, creating a lack of clarity and effective protection for sons and daughters.' Although legal mechanisms for economic reparation exist—such as civil liability included in the Penal Code and its management through the Compensation Fund—their application is fragmented, bureaucratic, and ineffective, hindering real access to these compensations, asserts Casa Palanca.

However, the state response cannot be limited to economics. Protecting indirect victims of femicide requires a comprehensive approach including psychological support, symbolic reparation, and guarantees of non-repetition, aspects currently not effectively covered in the Cuban institutional system.

'The terrible story of little Orlis Daniela Castillo Mayo is neither tragedy nor destiny; it is the consequence of a broken society and a femicidal State that refuses to protect the lives of women and girls,' reads the statement issued by OGAT and YSTCC.

CASE 2.

Rosa Idania Ferrer Pérez was murdered on November 30, 2025, in her home, located in the Elpidio Gómez batey (settlement), in Palmira, Cienfuegos province. She was 46 years old and worked as a nurse in the local polyclinic. The alleged aggressor is her partner, Arisbel Suárez, known as 'Felipillo', who is in custody.

According to the testimony of her cousin, Raquel Pérez, Rosa Idania 'suffered for years from beatings and mistreatment by Arisbel. She had no organization to turn to for protection.' According to her account, on the day of the crime the aggressor subjected her to a beating causing fatal injuries: 'he fractured two ribs and detached her spleen, causing internal bleeding.' The autopsy revealed Rosa Idania had multiple old bruises. In addition to the most recent injuries from that day, she had numerous blows to her head and lungs.

The testimony also collects a history of sustained violence: 'he beat her in public, he beat her with whatever object he could find... those beatings were very frequent,' stated neighbors cited by the family. Raquel Pérez insisted this was not an isolated event: 'it was not an accident... it was simply that this man is used to beating women,' and requested the case be judged as femicide with the maximum penalty.

The family has also denounced possible irregularities in the process. According to Raquel Pérez, the accused is held in the Ariza prison in Cienfuegos, where, less than four months after committing the crime, he already works in a tobacco factory inside the penal facility, allowing him to access conditions the family considers undue benefits before the trial is held.

CASE 3.

Female political prisoners in Cuba face conditions marked by the systematic restriction of basic rights, including the denial of prison benefits.

We highlight the cases of Saylí Navarro, 39, who is serving an eight-year prison sentence for her participation in the July 11, 2021 protests in Perico, Matanzas. Despite having

reached the required time to opt for conditional release, authorities have denied her this benefit, prolonging her stay in prison without justification.

Restrictions have also reached the family sphere. On several occasions during the first months of 2025, authorities at the La Bellotex women's prison prevented the entry of her mother, Sonia Álvarez, who was trying to visit her.

An officer identified as 'Fernando' informed them they could not enter wearing white clothes, arguing that color constituted a form of protest. Sonia and Sayli belong to the Ladies in White (Damas de Blanco) group, identified by dressing in white in their defense of human rights. The mother replied she had visited dressed like that before without issues, but access was equally denied.

One of these episodes occurred during the brief period when Félix Navarro, Sayli's father, was out of political prison, making the family reunion impossible.

Following the revocation of Félix Navarro's parole, joint visits between father and daughter have been prohibited several times without explanation.

For her part, political prisoner Sissi Abascal Zamora, sentenced to six years in prison for her participation in 11J, has had the regime change she is entitled to denied seven times.

'They violate Sissi's rights. Seven times she has been denied the possibility of moving to a less severe regime. She will continue in a severe regime, behind bars, on the third

floor [of the prison], with a [common inmate's] uniform. The prison administration and State Security continue—along with the court—to violate all my daughter's rights,' denounced Annia Zamora, Sissi's mother, in an audio published by the Cuban Observatory of Human Rights (OCDH).

Repressive agents justified the measure with alleged 'negative conduct.'

'The reason? Sissi refuses to participate in political activities, to study or work, as a form of protest for being unjustly imprisoned,' she said, adding: 'Abascal has a firm political stance, and no one will take that away from her. That is the work of State Security.'

Abascal underwent surgery on August 28 at the Provincial Maternity Hospital of Matanzas for bartholinitis. The operation was performed several days after her mother denounced she had gynecological problems without receiving adequate medical care.

The transfer to the hospital was made without prior notice to her family, who found out about the intervention through workers at the health center itself. Still recovering, on September 2, Sissi was returned to the women's prison in Matanzas.

Both cases evidence a pattern of penitentiary decisions of a political nature and with cruelty, limiting access to legal benefits and restricting fundamental rights.



10.

CONCLUSIONS

Violence against women and girls in Cuba during 2025 continued to occur in a context of structural crisis, deterioration of living conditions, care overload, institutional fragility, and the closing of civic space. These conditions do not by themselves explain femicides, but they do aggravate the vulnerability of women and girls, hinder the breaking of violent relationships, and reduce real possibilities for protection.

Since 2019, the Alas Tensas Observatory (OGAT) and the Yo Sí Te Creo en Cuba platform (YSTCC) have maintained an independent system for recording, documenting, and verifying femicides in Cuba. Between 2019 and 2025, both observatories verified 315 femicides in the country: 16 in 2019, 33 in 2020, 36 in 2021, 36 in 2022, 90 in 2023, 56 in 2024, and 48 in 2025. This registry constitutes a verifiable under-registry of femicides by independent observatories.

The 48 femicides verified in 2025 do not represent the totality of the phenomenon, but a minimum documented figure under conditions of state opacity, absence of complete public statistics, restricted access to judicial, police, and forensic information, and criminalization of feminist and human rights activism. Therefore, interannual variations must be interpreted with caution.

Partner or ex-partner femicide remained the predominant form of lethal violence against women in Cuba, with 40 cases, equivalent to 83.3% of the total; the remaining 8 were distributed across 4 social femicides, 3 sexual, and 1 family. Similarly, in 45 of the 48 cases, meaning 93.8%, the aggressor was someone known to the victim: in 22 cases it was the current partner, in 18 the ex-partner, in 4 a known person, and in 1 a relative. These data confirm that the primary risk space continues to be intimate and proximate relationships.

The home continued to be the main scene of the crimes. Thirty femicides, 62.5%, occurred in homes, while 16 cases, 33.3%, were registered in non-residential spaces, including public spaces, vacant lots, garbage dumps, hotels, and other locations. This distribution confirms the persistence of risk in the domestic sphere, but also the existence of dynamics of displacement, exposure, and body concealment.

Territorial distribution showed an uneven concentration of verified femicides. Havana registered 9 cases, Holguín 6, Camagüey and Granma 5 each, Matanzas 4, Ciego de Ávila and Santiago de Cuba 3 respectively; Pinar del Río, Sancti Spiritus, Artemisa, Cienfuegos, and Mayabeque reported 2 cases each; and Las Tunas, Villa Clara, and Guantánamo, 1 case respectively. This distribution confirms that femicidal violence crosses the entire country, although with greater concentration in certain territories and differences in visibility, reporting, and verification according to context.

Femicidal violence affected women of different ages, although it concentrated on young and adult women. 15 victims were documented between 15 and 30 years old, 12 between 31 and 45, 11 between 46 and 60, 3 over 60, 1 under 15, and 6 cases with an undetermined age. This confirms that risk spans the entire life cycle, with special incidence at ages marked by unequal relationships, dependence, and care responsibilities.

Regarding crime modality, the use of edged weapons predominated in 31 cases, equivalent to 64.6% of the total, followed by 8 cases of asphyxiation or strangulation, 6 of throat-slitting, 2 with firearms, and 1 by blows. In turn, in 39 of the 48 femicides, meaning 81.3%, at least one aggravating factor was registered. Among those identified, blows were documented in 7 cases, particularly violent use of an edged weapon in 5, mutilations in 2, and 1 case respectively of throat-slitting, asphyxiation, and body disposal in bags or other containers. Overall, this data shows the direct, physical, and, in a significant portion of cases, particularly cruel nature of the femicidal violence verified in 2025.

Sexual violence associated with femicide could only be confirmed in 3 cases, while in 8 it was not possible to determine. Likewise, only in 9 cases was the existence of prior violence complaints confirmed; in 13 it was verified there was no complaint, and in 26 it could not be determined. These gaps do not express a low relevance of both variables, but persistent limitations in accessing forensic, judicial, and institutional information, and the structural barriers that continue to hinder reporting and effective protection.

Femicide had an extended impact on family and care units. In 29 of the 48 cases, 60.4%, the victims had dependents under their care, mainly minor sons and daughters, confirming prolonged consequences of orphanhood, lack of protection, and precarization for those who survive.

The victims' occupation category shows that femicidal violence crossed diverse social profiles. In 23 cases, 47.9%, occupation could not be identified; among cases with available information, 14 women with formal employment were registered, 3 in informal work, 3 dedicated to unpaid or care work, 3 students, 1 retiree, and 1 sex worker. This data indicates that neither formal employment insertion nor belonging to certain sectors protected victims from femicidal violence, while revealing persistent information deficits observatories could not reach.

The recording of 40 disappearances of women, girls, and boys in 2025, with 8 active alerts and 6 people found dead,

reinforces the diagnosis of structural lack of protection and the absence of effective public search protocols. Added to this is that violence against Cuban women was not limited to national territory either: in 2025, 12 consummated femicides or murders of Cuban women abroad, 6 attempted femicides, and 1 murder of a man in a femicidal context were documented, in migratory contexts marked by precariousness, isolation, dependence, and a lack of protection networks.

The report's findings show that violence against women and girls in Cuba during 2025 continued to occur in a web of inequality, racism, institutional fragility, informational opacity, and the absence of comprehensive prevention, protection, and reparation policies. In this context, independent documentation remains essential to sustain the victims' memory, visibilize violence patterns, and demand truth, justice, and guarantees of non-repetition.



11.

RECOMMENDATIONS

For Cuban government institutions

- Urgently approve and implement a Comprehensive Law against Violence against women and girls, which classifies femicide as an autonomous crime, incorporates its specific aggravating factors, and establishes clear obligations for prevention, protection, investigation, punishment, and reparation, in accordance with international human rights standards.

- Transversally incorporate an intersectional approach into legislation and all related public policies, recognizing violence aggravated by reasons of race, age, disability, sexual orientation, migratory status, socioeconomic situation, and rural or urban territoriality.

- Establish a national network of safe and accessible shelters, with sufficient territorial coverage, guaranteeing immediate accommodation and comprehensive care (legal, psychological, medical, and social) for women at risk, especially in provinces and municipalities with a high incidence of violence against women and girls.

- Create public, mandatory, and verifiable protocols for immediate attention and search for disappearances of women, girls, and adolescents, with defined deadlines, automatic alert activation, and inter-institutional coordination, avoiding the revictimization of families.

- Implement specific protection protocols for women with dependents under their care, including urgent custody measures, social protection, economic support, and psychosocial accompaniment for sons and daughters left orphaned or unprotected after a femicide.

- Guarantee transparency, periodicity, and public access to official data on femicides, attempted femicides, disappearances, and other violence, disaggregated by age, race, territory, relationship with the aggressor, and crime context, as well as the clear publication of the methodology used.

- Ensure free and safe access to judicial, police, and forensic information, eliminating practices of institutional opacity, censorship, and criminalization of human rights activism.

- Implement continuous and mandatory human rights training programs aimed at police forces, justice operators, health, education, and social work personnel, with emphasis on prevention, early detection, and victim care.

- Guarantee respect for civil and political liberties, including the immediate and unconditional release of people imprisoned for political reasons, whose criminalization weakens social mechanisms for denouncing and preventing violence against women and girls.

For civil society organizations

- Continue and strengthen independent documentation, verification, and monitoring of femicides, disappearances, and other violence against women and girls, using rigorous, ethical, and victim-centered methodologies.

- Expand and consolidate community and psychosocial accompaniment networks, providing legal guidance, urgent protection, and emotional containment to women at risk and victims' relatives.

- Strengthen citizen alert and community monitoring mechanisms, especially in rural territories or those with low media coverage, respecting the security of the people involved.

- Promote processes of popular education and community education on women's rights, prevention of violence against women and girls, and early detection of risk signs, with emphasis on neighborhoods, schools, and workplaces.

- Develop national and international advocacy strategies that articulate verified data, testimonies, and analysis, to demand state accountability and visibilize the magnitude of violence against women and girls in Cuba.

For independent media and journalists

- Guarantee ethical, responsible news coverage focused on human rights, avoiding sensationalism, revictimization, unnecessary exposure of images, and victim-blaming.

- Prioritize rigorous information verification, the use of reliable sources, and respect for the dignity of victims and

their families, especially in cases of femicide and disappearances.

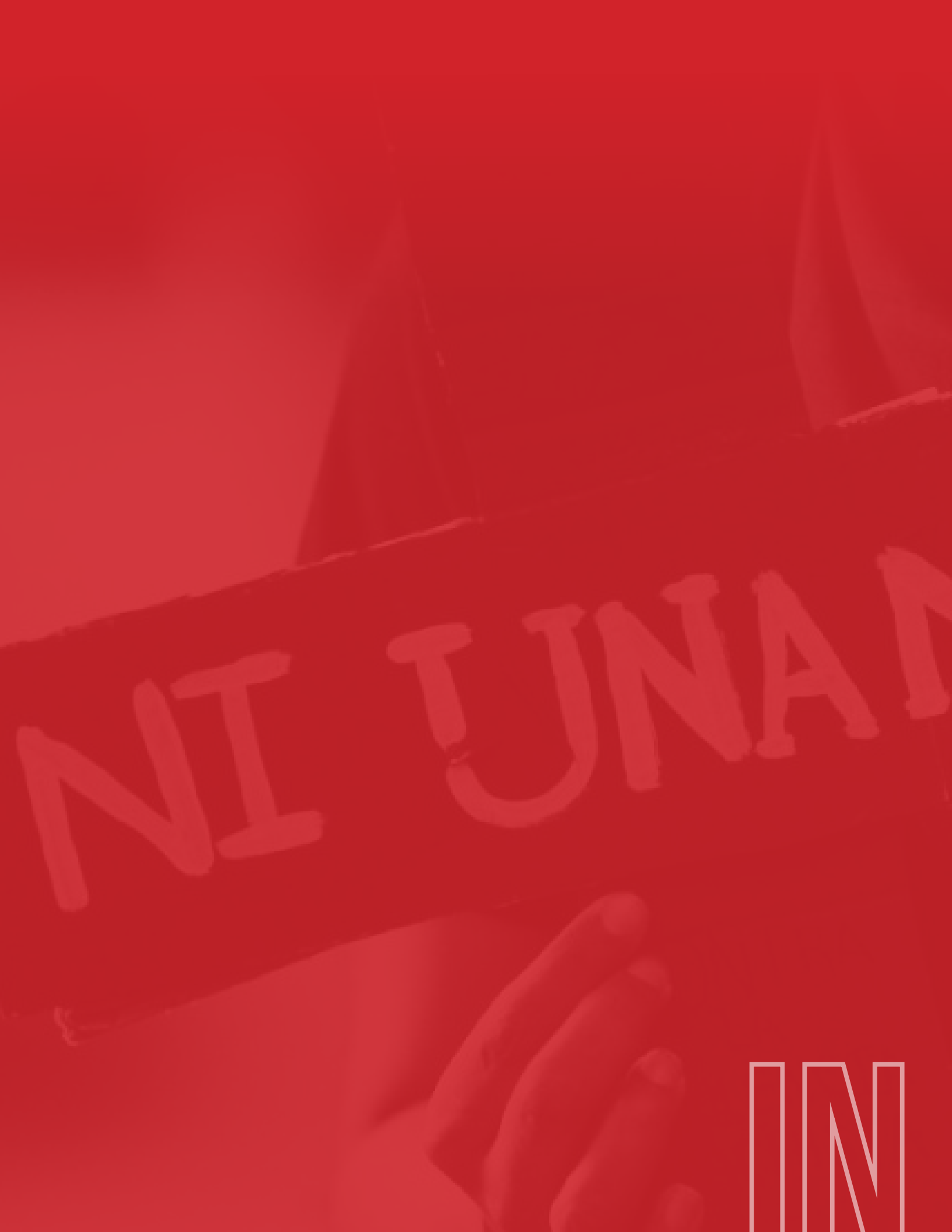
- Contribute to the visibilization of the structural nature of violence against women and girls, highlighting the absence of public policies, institutional impunity, and existing protection gaps.

- Amplify the voices of survivors, victims' relatives, human rights defenders, and independent organizations, con-

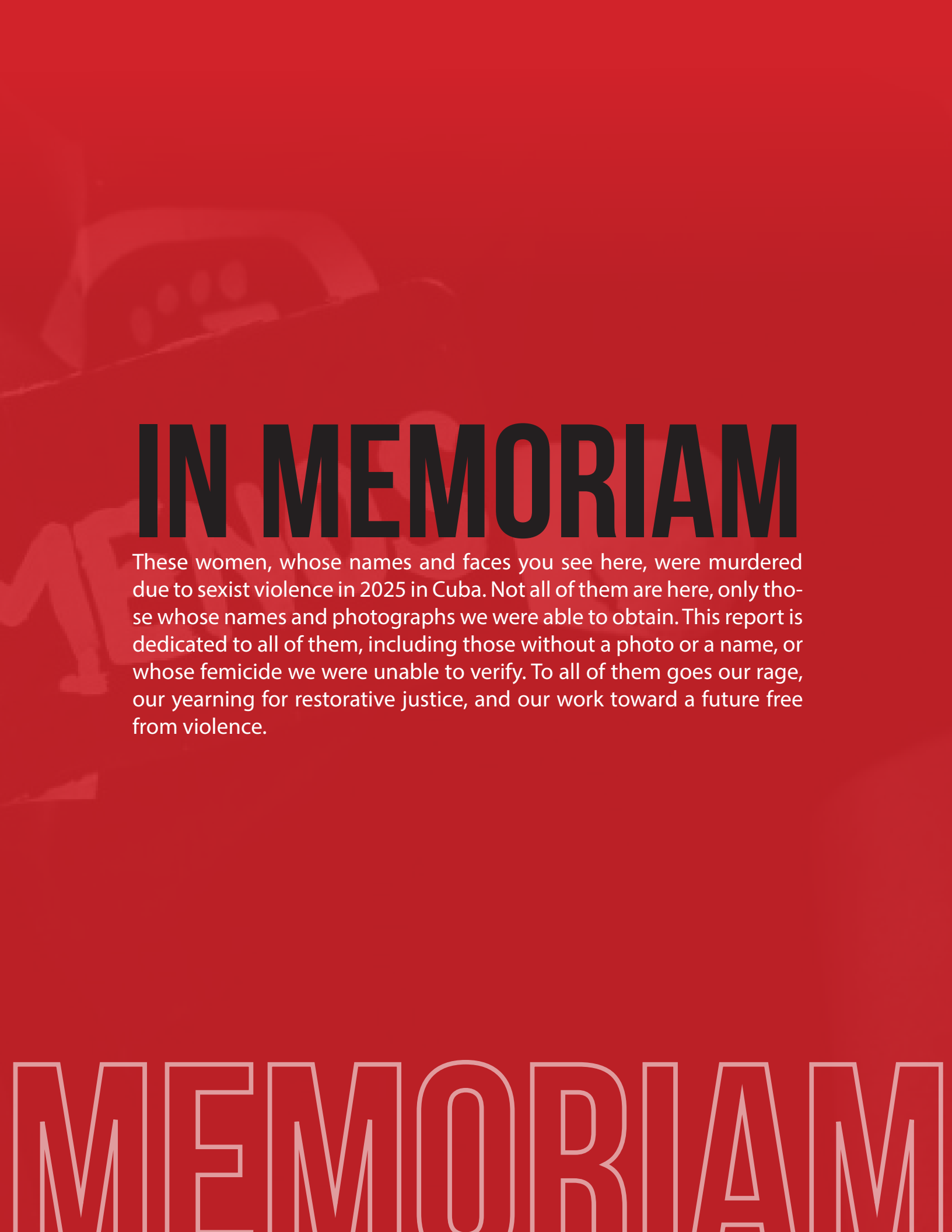
textualizing their testimonies within a human rights analysis framework.

- Develop and disseminate pedagogical content and transformative narratives that question discriminatory stereotypes, promote non-violent masculinities, and support demands for justice, truth, and reparation.





IN



IN MEMORIAM

These women, whose names and faces you see here, were murdered due to sexist violence in 2025 in Cuba. Not all of them are here, only those whose names and photographs we were able to obtain. This report is dedicated to all of them, including those without a photo or a name, or whose femicide we were unable to verify. To all of them goes our rage, our yearning for restorative justice, and our work toward a future free from violence.

MEMORIAM



ALIANNA LABORDE
DÍAZ



LEDISVANNELIS
ACOSTA ECHAVA-
RRÍA



LIENA DE LA CA-
RIDAD REINOSO
RAMOS



MERCEDES "LA
MORA" CANTERO
RODRÍGUEZ



NORALIS ESTENOZ



YAMILA ZAYAS
TOLEDO



YOLENNIS ROJAS
ROJAS



YUNISLEIDY (YUNI)
LÓPEZ MILIÁN



BÁRBARA ELENA
TEJEIRO MAGDA-
LENO



CRISTINA GUERRA



DAIMÍ TAMAYO
MILIÁN



DAYLI ACOSTA
OCEGUERA



DIOSDAYSIS SAN-
DOVAL DAMAS



ELIANNE REYES
GÓMEZ



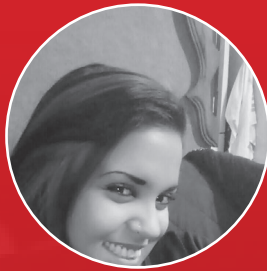
ELIZABETH
RAMÍREZ
FERNÁNDEZ



GRETEL MATOS



HEIDI GARCÍA
OROSCO



HEIDY LEÓN DO-
MÍNGUEZ



IVETH ALDANA



JULIA SAFÓN ÁL-
VAREZ



JULIA SALVADORA
SEGURA GUERRA



LIUDMILA ÁLVAREZ
COLL



MAIDELYN REYES



MAILENIS BLANCO
AMOR



MARIALEDYS ABAD
MORGADO



MELISA RIVERO
BACALLAO



MELISSA VALE
CASTILLO



MILAGROS BATISTA
ESTÉVEZ



MIRIELA MESA
HERNÁNDEZ



NANCY LEYVA
GARCÍA



ODALYS BATAILLE
SKYERS



ORLIS DANIELA
CASTILLO MAYO



ROSA DELIA MO-
RALES



ROSA IDANIA FE-
RRER PÉREZ



ROSA MARÍA SAN-
TANA ÁLVAREZ



ROXANA DONA-
TIEN CELIAN



YAILÍN CARRASCO
PÉREZ



YAILÍN REQUEJO
MIRANDA



YARITZA CHÁVEZ



YILIANYS REYES
FUNDORA



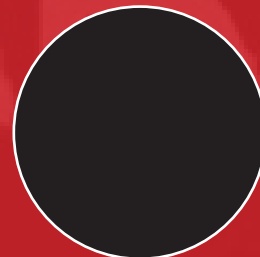
YINET LABAÑINO
ACOSTA



YUDISLAIMI VAL-
DÉS SILEIRO



YULEIDIS SÁNCHEZ
RODRÍGUEZ



BERTHA



KENIA RODRÍGUEZ
MORA



DAYLI VILLA ORTIZ



DAMARIS RICARDO
MARTÍNEZ



Observatorio
de Alas Tensas

