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NEWSLETTER

A VISION OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

WEEKLY NEWSLETTER COVERING LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN ISSUES A PROJECT BETWEEN GREEN ZONE FOUNDATION AND TELESUR



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It seeks to translate international agreements into concrete cultural policies.



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The event will be held on April 24 at the University of Sancti Spiritus.



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The project will study donanemab and RG6289, drugs aimed at controlling the amyloid protein, which is linked to the onset and progression of the neurodegenerative disease.

The trial will last three years, with 240 participants from families previously studied by the GNA, some of whom carry the presenilin-1 E280A genetic variant, known as the "Paisa mutation."

API Colombia 1, conducted over eight years, tested the drug Crenezumab without biological efficacy, but provided methodological lessons and strengthened the relationship with the families studied, according to GNA coordinator David Aguillon.

The API Colombia 2 trial will include both asymptomatic individuals and those with mild symptoms of cognitive impairment to evaluate the effect of medications at different stages of cerebral amyloid accumulation.

Claudia Patricia Ramos, the director of the trial, explained that the first phase will administer monthly intravenous donanemab; the second will combine donanemab every six months with daily oral RG6289.

The design includes groups receiving active medications, placebos, or combinations. Carriers of the presenilin-1 E280A mutation will receive donanemab in at least one phase, ensuring specific evaluation in this population.

Donanemab aims to promote the elimination of accumulated amyloid, while RG6289 regulates its production through the enzyme gamma-secretase. Both are intended to maintain low levels and slow processes that trigger progressive cognitive decline.

The GNA considers API Colombia 2 a key step toward the prevention of Alzheimer's disease, a growing illness in Latin America, especially in Antioquia, a region with a rapidly aging population.

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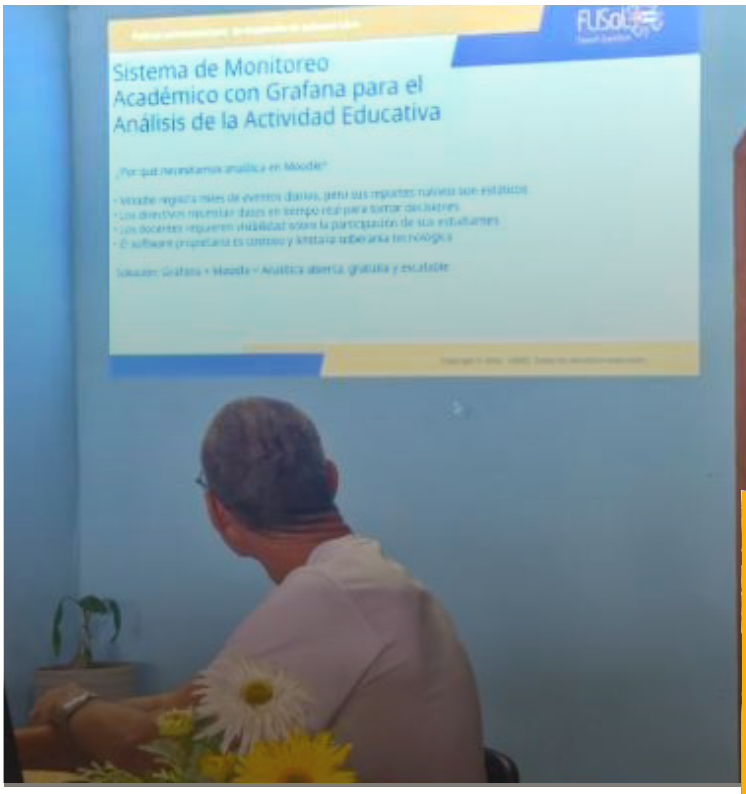
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The event will be held on April 24 at the University of Sancti Spiritus.

On Thursday, the Faculty of Technical and Economic Sciences at the University of Sancti Spiritus prepared presentations for the 2026 Latin American Free Software Installation Festival (FLISOL), the largest continental technology event.

The Cuban Linux Community, together with the local Free Software Club, is organizing this edition, which has become the largest free software dissemination platform in Latin America since its creation in 2005.

Edisbel Ramirez, Senior Cybersecurity Specialist at the Cuban Telecommunications Company and co-founder of the Linux Community, confirmed the participation of Argentina, Venezuela, Brazil, Colombia, Uruguay, and Puerto Rico.

The event will be inclusive, aimed at students, academics, workers, officials, and enthusiasts, regardless of their computer skills, which promotes open access and community participation around free and collaborative technologies.

The central themes will be Free Software, Artificial Intelligence, Open Hardware, and Free Culture, highlighting how these tools guarantee autonomy, privacy, and technological sovereignty for users on the Internet.

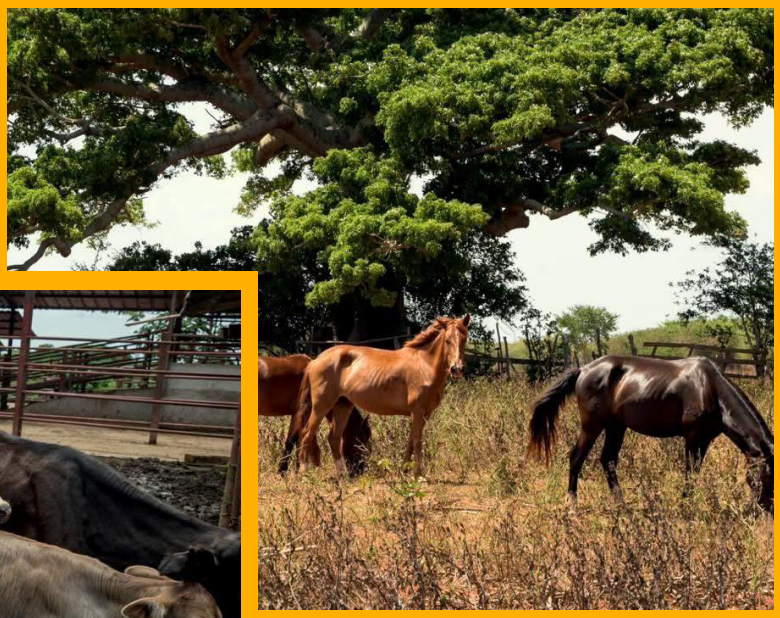
The main objective is to promote the four freedoms of Free Software: to use, study, modify, and share programs, as well as distribute improvements made, strengthening the philosophy of collaboration and digital transparency.

Activities include free installation of free distributions, talks, and workshops ranging from basic to technical levels, with the participation of the local free software club as a meeting point for both in-person and virtual events.

As a new feature, a musical piece created with artificial intelligence will be presented. Among the presentations are free software as a business shield, academic monitoring with Grafana, and long-term memory for AI agents.

Cuba Has Developed Seven Veterinary Vaccines

They have remained effective despite the genetic evolution of pathogens.





Currently, Cuba has seven veterinary vaccines developed with domestic technology, designed to combat diseases such as fowlpox, infectious bronchitis, infectious bursal disease, avian pneumoencephalitis, blackleg, equine encephalomyelitis, and bovine bacillary icterohemoglobinuria.

The formulations comply with the standards of the World Organisation for Animal Health (WOAH), ensuring efficacy, safety, stability, and consistent performance in their use.

Large-scale production involved rigorous evaluation and quality control processes, following in vitro and in vivo research phases that included antigen characterization and safety studies.

This achievement was recognized with the 2025 Technological Innovation Award, highlighting the role of the Directorate of Science and Innovation, the LABIOFAM Business Group, and the Viral and Bacterial Vaccine Production Company.

For more than 60 years (1964-2024), these vaccines have remained effective despite the genetic evolution of pathogens, the diversity of hosts, and advances in international biotechnology.

Its implementation allowed for a progressive decrease in the aforementioned diseases, which ceased to be a public health problem in Cuba. This also guaranteed safe livestock production and an adequate health status for the genetic heritage of poultry, cattle, sheep, goats, and horses.

This progress represents technological sovereignty in the manufacture of veterinary biologics, avoiding external dependence and strengthening national scientific capacity in the agricultural sector.

The seven vaccines constitute a historic milestone for Cuban science, ensuring health protection, technological identity, and productive stability in the national livestock sector.

Flor Morales Wins 2025 Tetseebo Prize in Indigenous Languages







The Mexican anthropologist is a speaker of the Tarahumara language.

Flor Morales, a Raramuri woman, won the 2025 Tetseebo Short Story Prize in Indigenous Languages with her work "Irétali." The competition was organized by the Tijuana Cultural Center (CECUT).

The Raramuri language, also called Tarahumara, is a Mexican Indigenous language at risk of disappearing, with 89,503 speakers distributed across 18 municipalities in the state of Chihuahua.

The Tetseebo 2025 competition was open to Mexican women writers residing in northern states of the country, who speak and write in Indigenous languages, individually or in groups.

Morales, known as Sewa, was born in Guachochi, Chihuahua. She is a linguist and anthropologist trained at the School of Anthropology and History of Northern Mexico and is currently pursuing a Master's degree in Education.

The jury, composed of Cristina Patishtan, Elsa del Valle, and Yinna Dalila Almaraz Muñoz, highlighted that Irétali addresses poverty, , migration, and community, showcasing the Raramuri people's identity and worldview.

Irétali's four stories were praised for their narrative creativity and natural voice, conveying experiences and poetic tales that reflect community life and Raramuri culture with originality.

Morales has received support from cultural programs such as PACMYC, FOMAC, FONCA, and Eká 2024, in addition to winning the Erasmo Palma Indigenous Literary Merit Award in 2017 and the Latino Books Awards in 2024.

Her work "Sekolí," about the traditional making of Raramuri pots, won a silver medal at the Latino Books Awards. She is also a member of the Raramuri Language Academy and a cultural promoter.

The Tetseebo 2025 prize awards US$2800, a diploma, and publication. The Culture Ministry seeks to preserve linguistic diversity and make Indigenous writing translated into Spanish visible.



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