Cuba's Medical Brigade in The Bahamas: the high cost of "cooperation" with Cuba

April 2025

The Bahamian population is likely unaware of the exorbitant costs and other troubling aspects of its government's "health cooperation" with Cuba.

According to Cuba's Ministry of Foreign Affairs, as of April 2024, more than one hundred Cuban "collaborators" were working on nine islands of the Bahamian archipelago.[1] Cuba typically refers to this arrangement as an "internationalist mission." In 2023, 37 Cubans were hired by the Bahamian government as "laboratory technicians, X-ray technicians, physiotherapists, nurses, and biomedical engineers" to work at Princess Margaret Hospital in Nassau and Rand Memorial Hospital in Freeport.[2] Additionally, in September 2024, around 40 Cuban teachers were reportedly working in the public education system.[3]/[4] Where the other 23 or more Cubans are working is unknown.

Cuba Archive obtained through unofficial channels three agreements: the bilateral agreement between The Bahamas Ministry of Health and Cuba's Medical Services Trading Company (CSMC), the employment contract the workers must sign with the CSMC, and the "service agreement" they must sign with the Bahamas' Ministry of Health.[5] The bilateral agreement reveals the forced labor trafficking in persons scheme, as it ratifies the Ministry's collaboration with CSMC to enforce Cuban laws, regulations, and disciplinary actions on the workers[6] that restrict their rights, including a special Regulation for international collaborators with many arbitrary restrictions.[7] It also precludes their

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[1] "The Bahamas and Cuba strengthen educational cooperation," Nassau, Minrex, Apr. 17, 2024,

[2] "Darville: 50 nurses from Ghana and Cuba to bring relief next week," *The Tribune*, Oct. 23, 2023.

[3] Joshua Williams, "B.U.T. president: 46 Cuban teachers join the education system," Nassau, *Our News*, Sep. 8, 2024, https://ournews.bs/b-u-t-president-46-cuban-teachers-join-the-education-system/?utm_source=chatgpt.com

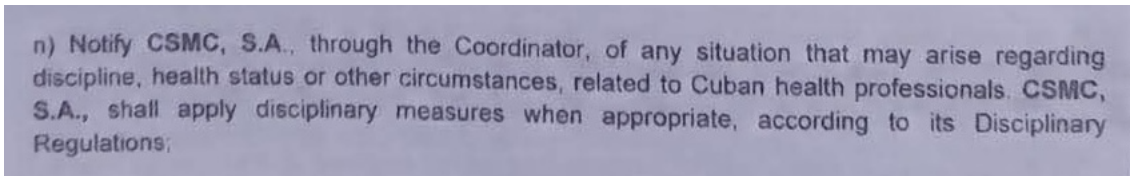
[4] In February 2020, The Bahamas Ministry of Education had announced plans to engage 60 teachers from Cuba to fill gaps in subjects such as agricultural science, auto mechanics, biology, chemistry, electrical installation, mathematics, Spanish, and French.[4] (Earyel Bowleg, "60 Cuban teachers to cover shortages," *The Tribune*, Feb. 24, 2020.)

[5] See all three agreements at CubaArchive.org (go to Medical Brigades, Countries, Bahamas), https://cubaarchive.org/cuba-salud/bahamas/

[6] In the bilateral agreement, the Ministry of Health of The Bahamas undertakes to: "3.2, n). Notify CSMC, S.A, through the Coordinator, of any situation that may arise regarding discipline, health status or other circumstances related to Cuban health professionals. CSMC, S.A., shall apply disciplinary measures when appropriate, according to its Disciplinary Regulations." For its part, CMSC undertakes to "h.) Assume the cost of the return airfare to the Republic of Cuba of the Cuban health professional who commits any infraction or the discipline, which so requires, according to the legal dispositions of both countries."

[7] See details, especially in p. 11-12 and 15, in "Forced/compelled labor (trafficking in persons) by the Cuban state, Information for the 2025 Trafficking in Persons Report for the Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in

employment outside the agreement,[8] requires confidentiality for up to two years after the agreement's expiration, and establishes large payments for CSMC, the Cuban partner, which is a 100% state-owned entity.[9]


n) Notify CSMC, S.A., through the Coordinator, of any situation that may arise regarding discipline, health status or other circumstances, related to Cuban health professionals. CSMC, S.A., shall apply disciplinary measures when appropriate, according to its Disciplinary Regulations;

From the Bahamas-Cuba bilateral agreement

The bilateral agreement is dated 2023 and is valid for one year, although its effective date was left blank. Presumably, it remains in effect indefinitely, as it may be terminated by either Party at least three (3) months prior to the intended termination date.[10] It guarantees the provision of medical services by "highly qualified and experienced Cuban health professionals in the areas of epidemiology, computer support and data processing … as additional technical support … with the purpose of contributing to the viability and sustainability of the health system … for the purpose of promoting the access of the population of that country to health care and, consequently, to provide them with a better quality of life." It refers to the Cuban workers as "health professionals." The workers in turn, are hired by CMSC for up to 3 years as per a separate agreement and provided a service agreement with the Ministry of Health.

An Annex to the bilateral agreement specifies payments by The Bahamas for a team of four: $12,000 per month for each one of two "medical specialists advisors" (not physicians), of which $1,200 is a stipend paid directly to the worker, and $5,000 per month each for a "computer sciences engineer" and for a "graduate in health information," of which $990 is a stipend paid to the worker. The so-called "biomedical engineers" actually carry out basic tasks such as just moving hospital patient beds, but receive the same compensation package as the computer engineer.[11] The Bahamas must transfer the rest of the money to CSMC. The agreement also contemplates a fee of $6,000 paid for the first two and $5,000 for the two computer specialists plus a bonus of 15% at the end of service for both; the latter payments were neither disclosed to the Cuban workers nor mentioned in their contracts with CMSC or the Bahamian Ministry of Health.[12]

Persons US Department of State, February 2025, Free Society Project/Cuba Archive, https://cubaarchive.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/2025-TIP-Info.-Submission-Cuba-Archive-PUBLISHED.pdf.

[8] The agreement reads: 3.3. a) The Ministry of Health and Wellness of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas shall not enter into individual employment contracts within the public health system of The Commonwealth of The Bahamas with any contracted Cuban health professional who interrupts the term of this Agreement and seeks to be rehired in a personal basis, terminating at the time the Labor Contract signed under this legal instrument."

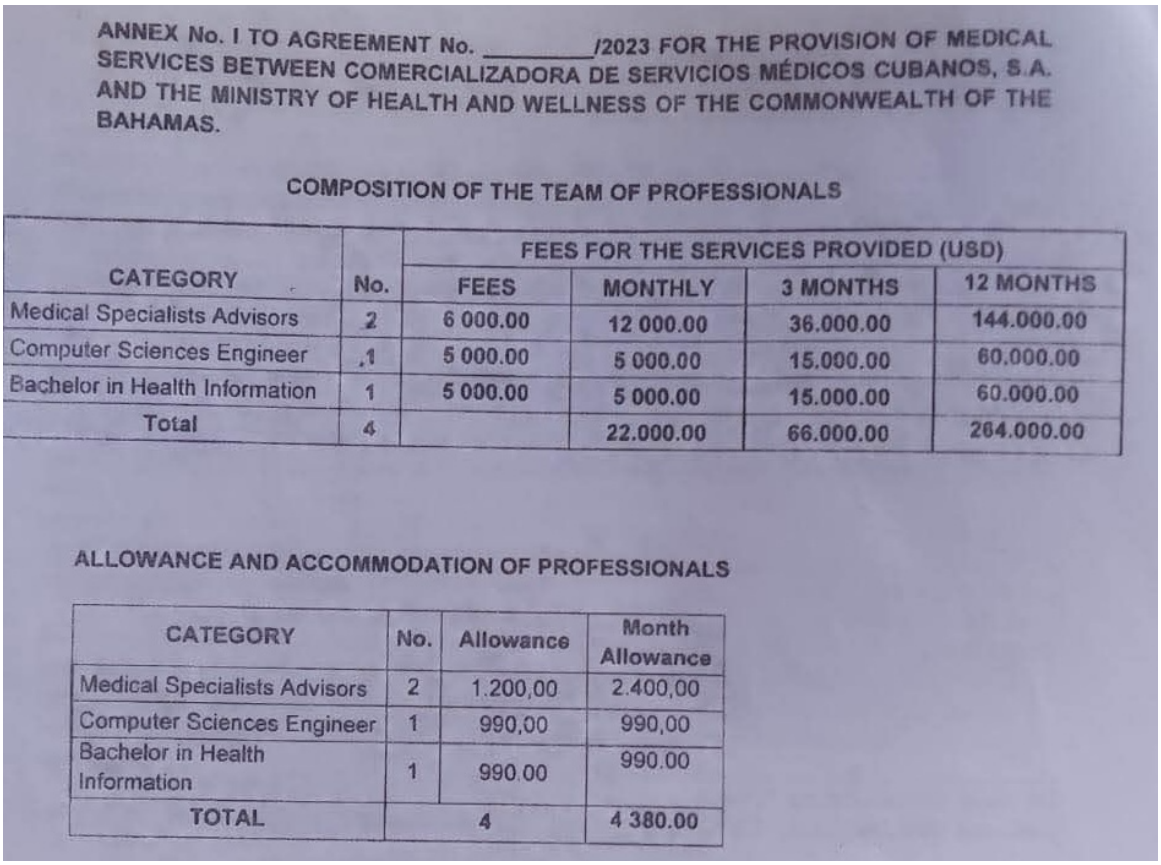
[9] Ibid, see in particular pp. 10-18.

[10] Its clause X., states: "This Agreement shall enter into force on the date of its signature and shall remain in force for one (1) year. At the expiration of the term, the outstanding agreed obligations. including the payment of what is due, shall remain in effect."

[11] "Per worker costs to the Bahamian government of the Cuban medical mission," https://cubaarchive.org/wp-content/uploads/2025/04/Bahamas-BMC-ALL-COSTS.pdf

[12] Confidential testimony, op. cit.

According to the agreement, the annual cost in salaries to the Bahamian government is $183,600 and $86,000 respectively for the two categories of workers covered by the Annex, all tax exempt in Bahamas. If Cuba received the first salary, $12,000 a month, for half of the mission's one hundred workers (reported at "more than one hundred") and the second salary, $5,000, for the other half, it would be receiving $10,966,000 (around $11 million) annually from the government of The Bahamas.



ANNEX No. I TO AGREEMENT No. _____/2023 FOR THE PROVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES BETWEEN COMERCIALIZADORA DE SERVICIOS MÉDICOS CUBANOS, S.A. AND THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS.

COMPOSITION OF THE TEAM OF PROFESSIONALS

CATEGORY	No.	FEES FOR THE SERVICES PROVIDED (USD)			
		FEES	MONTHLY	3 MONTHS	12 MONTHS
Medical Specialists Advisors	2	6 000.00	12 000.00	36.000.00	144.000.00
Computer Sciences Engineer	,1	5 000.00	5 000.00	15.000.00	60.000.00
Bachelor in Health Information	1	5 000.00	5 000.00	15.000.00	60.000.00
Total	4		22.000.00	66.000.00	264.000.00

ALLOWANCE AND ACCOMMODATION OF PROFESSIONALS

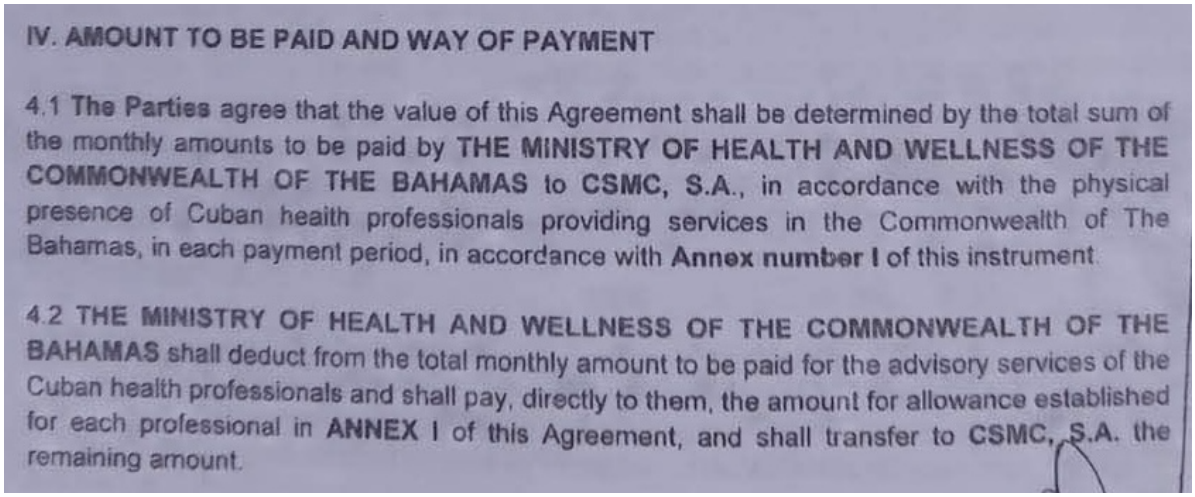
CATEGORY	No.	Allowance	Month Allowance
Medical Specialists Advisors	2	1.200,00	2.400,00
Computer Sciences Engineer	1	990,00	990,00
Bachelor in Health Information	1	990.00	990.00
TOTAL	4		4 380.00

From Annex I of the Bahamas-Cuba bilateral agreement.

On top of those salaries, The Bahamas may also pay incentive (not specified in the contract) and commits to pay for the following additional benefits per worker: $1,000 per month for housing, round-trip travel to Cuba, medical and dental care, administrative expenses for visas and work permits, entry medical exams, housing placement support, English language courses and exams, and necessary training. Cuba Archive has estimated these ancillary costs conservatively at $5,000 annually per worker not counting "incentives." The cumulative costs: $186,600 for a medical specialist and $91,000 for the "computer specialists" (who are doing actually doing menial labor) more than double the reported average salaries for comparable positions in Nassau.[13]

[13] The Bahamian dollar, BSD, is equivalent to the US dollar. See "Salary ranges in Bahamas," https://www.paylab.com/bs/salaryinfo. "According to the Economic Research Institute, a computer technical support specialist in the Bahamas receives an average annual salary of BSD 60,897, within a range of BSD 42,445 to BSD 74,111 (www.erieri.com/salary/job/computer-technical-support-specialist/bahamas) and the average

The agreement also commits The Bahamas' Ministry of Health to "facilitate" all the administrative and logistical facilities required by the resident Cuban Coordinator (legal representative) who will coordinate with the Ministry of Health, and for CSMC's appointed "coordination team." There is no detail on who covers their associated costs, in what capacities these individuals operate, and who will appoint them. If The Bahamas pays, those costs must be proportionately applied to the group of Cuban workers they coordinate in order to arrive at a real cost per worker in the mission. Bahamas will also pay up to $2,500 for the repatriation of remains of any collaborator who dies.



IV. AMOUNT TO BE PAID AND WAY OF PAYMENT

4.1 The Parties agree that the value of this Agreement shall be determined by the total sum of the monthly amounts to be paid by **THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS** to **CSMC, S.A.**, in accordance with the physical presence of Cuban health professionals providing services in the Commonwealth of The Bahamas, in each payment period, in accordance with **Annex number I** of this instrument.

4.2 **THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELLNESS OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF THE BAHAMAS** shall deduct from the total monthly amount to be paid for the advisory services of the Cuban health professionals and shall pay, directly to them, the amount for allowance established for each professional in **ANNEX** I of this Agreement, and shall transfer to **CSMC, S.A.** the remaining amount.

From the Bahamas-Cuba bilateral agreement

In sum, the total cost per worker is exorbitant compared to that of hiring native or independently contracted foreign workers, especially considering the imported Cubans are not highly qualified health professionals. What's more, most of the Cuban workers deployed to The Bahamas are not fluent English speakers, which has generated complaints.[14]

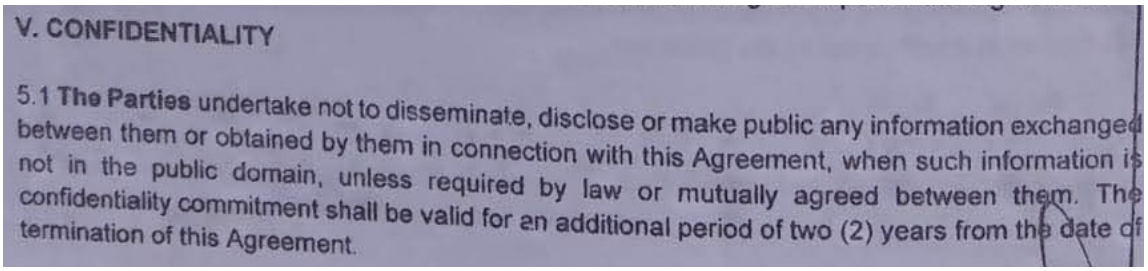
The payment arrangement reflected in the contracts have Cuba (CSMC) receiving 83.9% and 91.6% respectively for the two categories of workers covered in Annex I of the bilateral agreement. Additionally, CSMC collects 50% of any overtime, any incentives Bahamas decides to pay, and any remaining pay due to the worker after returning to Cuba. The worker receives the respective monthly stipend of $1,200 or $990 (8.4% and 16.1% of what Bahamas is paying) and, as is standard in the CSMC contracts, the usual "labor and social security benefits to which they are entitled under Cuban law while abroad," which means they are paid the same wage in Cuban pesos they would receive if

annual salary for a nursing assistant in Nassau is BSD 32,077, withing a salary range of BSD 24,216 to 37,526, depending on experience and education (www.erieri.com/salary/job/nursing-assistant/bahamas/nassau).

[14] The Bahamian Teachers Union complained that the Cubans have language problems in English, but Education Minister Glenys Hanna-Martin announced that appropriate measures would be taken to ensure effective teaching and learning. (Aygen Marsh, "Doctors are sent to the Bahamas, while Cuban hospitals are rarely staffed," *Amico Hoops,* Oct. 26, 2023; "Hay un conflicto entre el sindicato de docentes y el Gobierno de Bahamas por los maestros cubanos," Nassau, *Diario de Cuba*, Sep. 9, 2023; https://www.facebook.com/watch/?v=281310631353465)

they were working in Cuba. According to a recent member of the Cuban medical brigade in the Bahamas, a good salary in Cuba is about 5,000 Cuban pesos, which is currently equivalent to approximately $14 per month.[15] For heads of household who leave a family in Cuba, it cannot even cover their basic expenses. As in most missions, the workers must leave their families behind.

The Bahamas is, reportedly, the fourth most expensive location in the world and the Cuban workers can barely save anything from the low stipends they receive, which is the main incentive most have to take on an international mission. The $1,000 housing allowance is generally insufficient to rent a decent lodging.[16] To make things worse, they are also obliged, among other things, to participate in monthly public demonstrations against the U.S. embargo held on the last Sunday of each month since 2021.[17]



V. CONFIDENTIALITY

5.1 The Parties undertake not to disseminate, disclose or make public any information exchanged between them or obtained by them in connection with this Agreement, when such information is not in the public domain, unless required by law or mutually agreed between them. The confidentiality commitment shall be valid for an additional period of two (2) years from the date of termination of this Agreement.

From the Bahamas-Cuba bilateral agreement

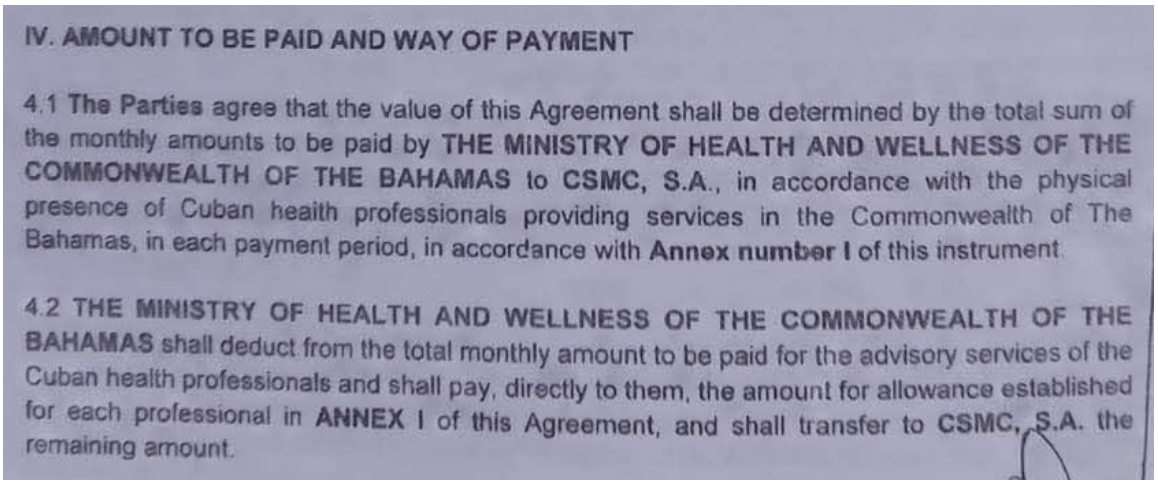
The Bahamas-Cuba bilateral agreement is highly unusual and might even be illegal, as The Bahamas enforces strict requirements to issue foreigners work permits and the government is obliged to prioritize employment for its citizens. To start out, the agreement allows the CSMC to select the workers by only providing guarantees and unspecified documentation of their qualifications, skills, and experience, whereas the Ministry of Health of The Bahamas may select the workers only based

[15] Confidential testimony to Maria Werlau of a member of the medical brigade to The Bahamas, by telephone and text messages, March 28 to April 2, 2025. (The market exchange rate is today around 350 Cuban pesos to the US dollar. See eltoque.com.)

[16] The average cost of living in Nassau, the capital, is $2.741, which is in the top 4% of the most expensive cities in the world. The cost of a 1-bedroom apartment in city center (40 m2 or 430 ft2) is $1,639. (Cost of Living in Nassau, Updated: March 02, 2025. https://livingcost.org/cost/bahamas/nassau)

[17] Since mid-2021, every last Sunday of the month, Cuban citizens, graduates from Cuba, and supporters gather in a caravan against the U.S. embargo that travels through several streets of Nassau and culminates with a rally in a public square. According to a Cuban collaborator in the Bahamas, they are obligated to participate. (Confidential testimony, op. cit.; "From the Bahamas, Cubans and friends condemn the genocidal blockade against the Cuban people," Ministry of Foreign Relations, Republic of Cuba, Feb. 25, 2025, https://misiones.cubaminrex.cu/en/articulo/bahamas-cubans-and-friends-condemn-genocidal-blockade-against-cuban-people?utm_source=chatgpt.com.)

on their Curriculum Vitae provided by Cuba. Nonetheless, the "service agreement" the workers must sign with the Ministry of Health expressly states that it is not an "employment contract."



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From the Bahamas-Cuba bilateral agreement

Members of the Cuban medical mission are said to be working without legal authorization after their initial 90-day work permits expired —those are typically requested before entering the country. Any foreigner wishing to work in the country over 90 days must apply for a long-term work permit and visa. Hiring someone without a valid work permit can lead to a fine of up to $10,000 and up to five years in prison,[18] or both. For a long-term work permit to be issued, employers must advertise the vacancy in a local daily newspaper for three days and the Department of Labor must use its database to identify potential Bahamian job seekers for the position. Only after those two steps are met, can the Department issue a Labor Certificate with a Notice of Vacancy (NOV) indicating that no Bahamian is available for the job. The process also requires extensive documentation, among others a letter from the prospective employer explaining the reason for the request, the position and its duration, a police certificate of character covering five years of residency in The Bahamas, a medical certificate, written references from previous employers, and copies of certificates for exams mentioned as requirements in the application form.[19]

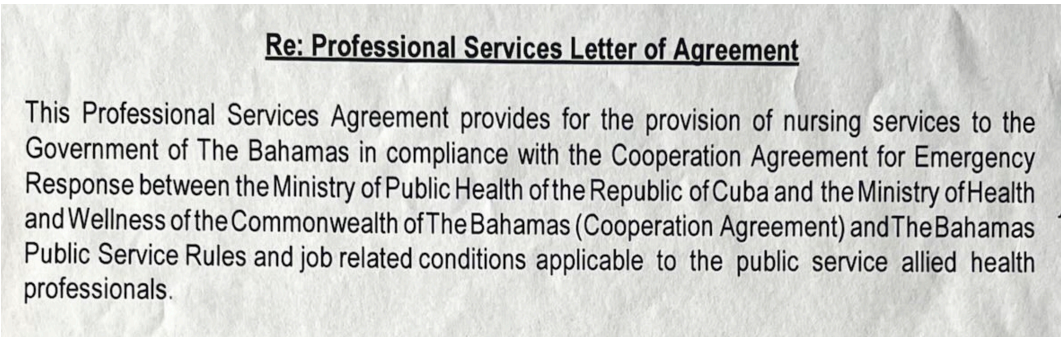
Perhaps bypassing local requirements for the practice of medicine, three Cuban ophthalmologists are reportedly "working" at the Eye Clinic affiliated with Princess Margaret Hospital for the purpose of identifying patients for treatment in Cuba.[20] The Bahamas' ambassador to Cuba, Elliston Rahming, confirmed in a June 2024 interview that in The Bahamas "there is no medical brigade, although there are several doctors diagnosing those who will travel, mainly for eye-related diseases," adding that 30

[18] Practice Guides, Corporate Immigration 2024, Chambers and Partners.

[19] "Application Process for the Approval of Work Permits (Long Term)," The Government of the Bahamas (accessed Apr. 2, 2025)

[20] Confidential testimony, op. cit.

to 50 Bahamians arrive weekly for "medical tourism in Cuba" to receive "specialized treatments."[21] According to several Cuban doctors, including an ophthalmic surgeon, who spoke confidentially to Cuba Archive, Cuban doctors have been pressured into diagnosing vision problems requiring unnecessary procedures, for profit. This merits attention by qualified independent local experts to verify the diagnoses, as medical tourism is a business exclusively owned by the Cuban State.



Re: Professional Services Letter of Agreement

This Professional Services Agreement provides for the provision of nursing services to the Government of The Bahamas in compliance with the Cooperation Agreement for Emergency Response between the Ministry of Public Health of the Republic of Cuba and the Ministry of Health and Wellness of the Commonwealth of The Bahamas (Cooperation Agreement) and The Bahamas Public Service Rules and job related conditions applicable to the public service allied health professionals.

From the letter provided by the Ministry of Health of The Bahamas to the Cuban worker

The agreements with Cuba lack transparency and accountability, may be depriving the citizens of The Bahamas of desirable employment and subjecting them to potential harm by allowing for foreign "health professionals" with unconfirmed credentials to work in the public health system. Furthermore, they violate the rights of Cuban workers and basic standards of international law against forced labor while providing an important subsidy to a dictatorship. Despite all that, in December 2024, The Bahamas' Minister of Health and Wellness, Dr. Michael Darville, and the General Director of the Public Hospitals Authority, Dr. Aubynette Rolle, agreed with Cuban representatives on the positive progress of the bilateral health collaboration and their desire to strengthen it in the future.[22]

The Bahamian government has systematically ignored by the human rights violations of the Cuban regime. To the contrary, its governments employs Cuba's totalitarian state as a model, as it has several bilateral agreements in security encompassing training of customs professionals, prison officers, and dogs specialized in airport and ports of entry inspections.[23] This might explain why, for instance, 22-year-old Marco Antonio Alfonso Breto was deported to Cuba in 2024, having escaped the island with a well-founded request for political asylum. He had been sentenced to five years of correctional labor with confinement for participating in the island-wide peaceful mass demonstrations of July 11, 2021.[24] Upon his return to Cuba, he was immediately incarcerated.

[21] Nuria Barbosa León, "Cuba y Bahamas similares en lo diverso," *Granma*, Jun. 6, 2024. (Translation from Spanish.)

[22] "Visita de representantes Servicios Médicos Cubanos a Las Bahamas," Nassau, Minrex, Dec. 21, 2024

[23] N. Barbosa León, op. cit.

[24] "Bahamas devuelve a Cuba al preso del 11J que se fugó de la cárcel," La Habana, 1*4ymedio*, Feb. 5, 2024.

Elliston Rahming, Bahamas' Ambassador to Cuba[25] has stated that "There is a lot of security in Cuba, and peace and harmony, something that Bahamians like."[26] He also gloats: "Our government, in all the votes taken at the United Nations against the blockade, stands by Cuba. … We are also against the inclusion of Cuba in the list of countries sponsoring terrorism because it hinders trade and normal relations between two neighboring nations and with other states."[27]

Nonetheless, many Bahamians remember that on May 11, 1980 the current Cuban regime deliberately killed four young marines less than six weeks after the formation of the Royal Bahamas Defence Force (RBDF). The bodies of Fenrick Sturrup, Austin Smith, David Tucker, and Edward Williams were never found after Fidel Castro ordered two Cuban MIGs to sink the 103-ft. patrol boat of the Bahamian Navy, "Flamingo," with its crew of nineteen. It was towing two Cuban fishing vessels seized for illegally poaching lobster, stone crab and conch in Bahamian waters.

The MIGs sank the vessel with rockets and strafed the survivors in the water, then returned the following day to Ragged Island, where the survivors had taken refuge. With Cuba's jets buzzing the small island community of Duncan Town, a Cuban military transport and a helicopter actually landed. The seeming invasion to retrieve the Cuban poachers lasted hours and prevented evacuation of the Flamingo's crew. The following day, an unarmed U.S. Coast Guard helicopter conducting a search for the missing marines at the request of the Bahamian government was put into violent turbulence by a Cuban MIG. After the U.S. scrambled two jets, the Cubans withdrew. At first, the Cuban government said the attack had been a confusion, but soon accused The Bahamas of working for the CIA. Eventually, it offered a compensation of $100,000 each to the sailor's four families and $10 million to the Bahamian government.[28]/[29]

The four victims are honored in a cenotaph in the Garden of Remembrance behind the Supreme Court in Nassau.[30] Each year on the anniversary of the attack, the RBDF holds a memorial ceremony, which is attended by Bahamian dignitaries and the families of the victims. But the webpages on these annual ceremonies, including the latest of May 10, 2024, remember the "marines of the ill-fated HMBS Flamingo" without mentioning the names of the four victims or that they were killed in an attack by

[25] H.E. Dr Elliston Rahming, Bahamas Ambassador to the Republic of Cuba, https://bahamasembcuba.com/

[26] Nuria Barbosa León, "Cuba y Bahamas similares en lo diverso," *Granma*, Jun. 6, 2024. (Translation from Spanish by the author.)

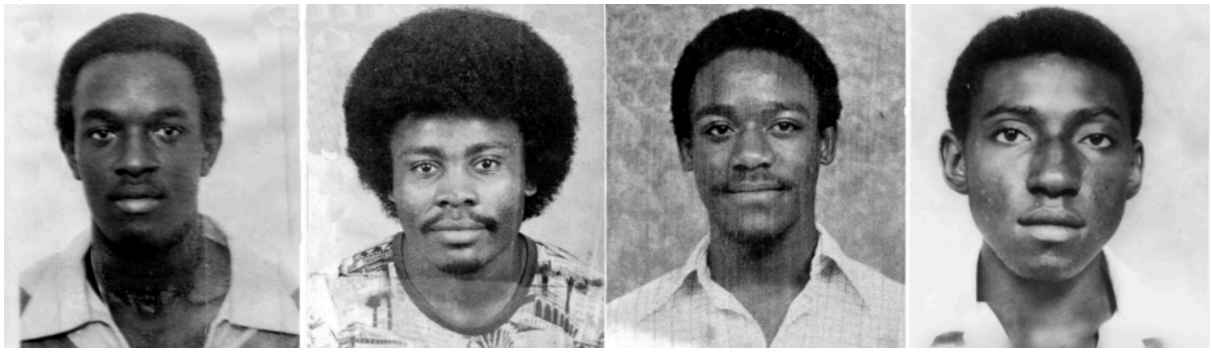
[27] Ibid.

[28] Larry Smith, "Tough call: The story of HMBS Flamingo," *The Tribune*, May 15, 2013, "The jets roar in," *Time*, May. 26, 1980, p. 15. Graham Hovey, "Cuba Apologizes for MIG Buzzing," The *New York Times*, May 17, 1980. Rafael del Pino, Proa a la Libertad, 1990, pp.266-267. Alex Larzelere, The 1980 Cuban Boatlift: Castro's Ploy – America's Dilemma, National Defense University Press, 1988, p. 163. Maria Werlau (Cuba Archive), Conversation with Bahamas Ambassador to the U.S., Joshua Sears, Washington, DC, September 10, 2003.

[29] See CubaArchive.org/database for records of each of the four sailors, search for the individual names: Fenrick Sturrup, Austin Smith, David Tucker, and Edward Williams.

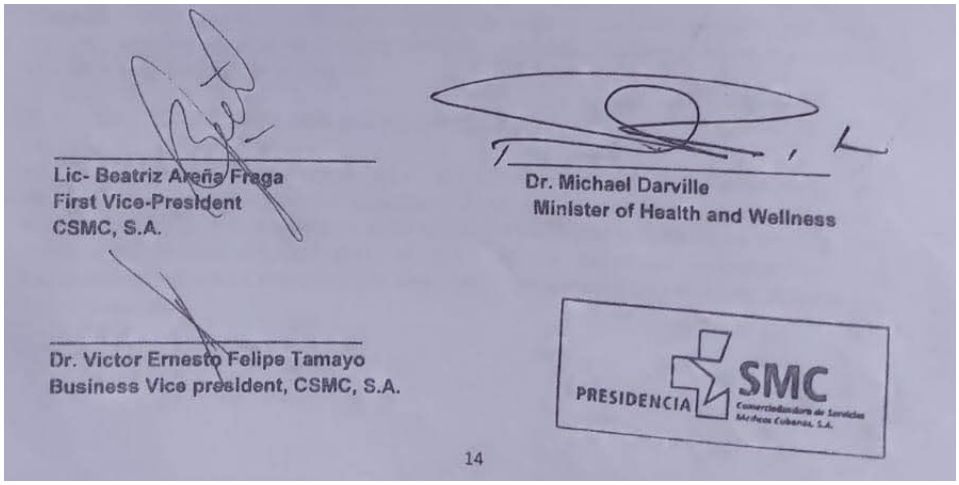
[30] https://www.bahamas.com/plan-your-trip/things-to-do/garden-of-remembrance-and-cenotaph

Cuba."[31] An RBDF page dedicated to the "The Flamingo Incident,"[32] is no longer available and has apparently not been updated or replaced.



Fenrick Sturrup, Austin Smith, David Tucker, Edward Williams

The 2024 US Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report (TIP report) classified The Bahamas as a Tier 1 country that "fully meets the minimum standards for the elimination of trafficking," while acknowledging that the Government of the Bahamas had an agreement with Cuba for Cuban medical workers to work in the country.[33] The Department of State should update the TIP classification to correctly reflect this situation and sanction Bahamian officials complicit in the trafficking, as per the expansion of the visa restriction policy announced by Secretary Marco Rubio last February 25th.[34]



Extract of the bilateral agreement Bahamas-Cuba, 2023.

[31] Flamingo Memorial Ceremony, Royal Bahamas Defence Force, https://rbdf.gov.bs/flamingo-memorial-ceremony/

[32] This page, http://rbdf.gov.bs/the-flamingo-incident/#!, had been accessed by Cuba Archive in years past. No similar pages can be found for the Royal Bahamas Defence Force.

[33] 2024 US Department of State's Trafficking in Persons Report, Bahamas, https://www.state.gov/reports/2024-trafficking-in-persons-report/bahamas/

[34] Marco Rubio, Secretary of State, ""Expansion of visa restrictions policy for individuals exploiting Cuban labor," Press Statement, U.S. Department of State, Feb. 25, 2025.

As the Bahamian government has been allocating around $11 million a year to subsidize Cuba in the export worker scheme, the U.S. has awarded The Bahamas many millions of dollars in disaster relief, humanitarian aid, economic development, health and environmental support, and myriad exchanges and collaborations.[35] In 2023 alone, it provided at least $3.7 million,[36] and in 2019, nearly $25.8 million after Hurricane Dorian,[37] also supporting an Inter-American Development Bank $100 million contingency loan to assist with humanitarian and reconstruction efforts.[38]

In October 2023, Cuba Archive wrote to Dr. Darville, Minister of Health of The Bahamas, to inform him of the human rights violations surrounding Cuba's brigades, contrary to the Protocol on Trafficking in Persons, ratified by The Bahamas in 2008.[39] The letter requested copies of all the agreements and a breakdown of all payments and expenses in hosting the Cuban workers and offered to contact Cuban health professionals eager to find work independently and willing to relocate immediately. No response has been received to date.

**Cuba Archive has published numerous reports on Cuba's medical brigades and the trafficking in persons/forced labor of Cuba's export workers. See the Cuba Salud project at CubaArchive.org or CubaSalud.org, pages in English and Spanish.*

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[35] "US Relations with The Bahamas," Bilateral Relations Fact Sheet, Bureau of Western Hemisphere Affairs, U.S, Department of State, Jul. 10, 2023.

[36] US Foreign Assistance: Bahamas, https://www.foreignassistance.gov/cd/bahamas/?utm_source=chatgpt.com

[37] "Bahamas: Response to Hurricane Dorian," Congressional Research Service, Updated October 1, 2019.

[38] "Hurricane Dorian: IDB provides $100 million in emergency funding line to The Bahamas," Interamerican Development Bank, Sep. 6, 2019.

[39] Cuba Archive also requested copies of all the agreements and a breakdown of all payments and expenses to host the Cuban workers.