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القمة العالمية للشعوب

Conjunctural Report

Nov 17, 2021

- **Situation in Latin America**

- **Nicaragua:** The general elections took place on November 7 in a context marked by the intensification of aggressions and interference by the US. Months before the electoral process, the US began the smear campaign towards the elections focusing on the imprisonment of some opposition leaders who are accused of having received US funds and planning the 2018 riots. This was used by the US to say that the elections were going to be illegitimate no matter what happened. The ruling party, FSLN, won overwhelmingly with 75% of the votes and with 65% of citizen participation. The process was called fraudulent by President Joe Biden in a statement issued minutes after the closing of the voting and a few days before the elections the US Congress passed a law allowing the government to increase unilateral coercive measures against Nicaragua.
- **Argentina:** Midterm elections took place on November 14 and went much better than in the primaries in September. Although the ruling party lost its own quorum in the senate, it remains the largest force in parliament. Former President Mauricio Macri's coalition, Juntos por el Cambio, consolidated itself as the main opposition force but the hangover from four years of harsh neoliberalism and foreign debt continues to weigh. (For more information see the report below by Manuel Bertoldi).
- **Cuba:** After the failed attempt in July to overthrow the Cuban revolution, the US, the Miami "anti Cuba" Cuban mafia and some new opposition leaders tried to mobilize people for November 15. The request for the mobilization was rejected by the Cuban government because the group proposing the mobilization, Archipelago, receives US funds and has links with extremist



Miami oppositionists. After this rejection, the US tried once again with its politicians and its hegemonic media to foment an anti-Cuba campaign but once again they failed. Organizations in solidarity with Cuba all over the world have been in permanent alert and mobilization for the last weeks and inside Cuba an initiative called "Los Pañuelos Rojos" (Red Handkerchiefs) was started which was an encampment in Havana of artists, students, workers etc. to discuss, create and above all defend the revolution. Inside Cuba there were almost no people who took to the streets against the revolution and the main convener Yunior Garcia fled the country. In some countries like the USA, Argentina and others, small groups of opposition activists tried to mobilize in front of the embassies but large mobilizations in support of the revolution counteracted them.

- **Chile:** Chile is going through one of the most important campaigns in its last 31 years of democracy, in a context of pandemic, high abstention, Mapuche conflict and a change of institutional paradigm after the social crisis of 2019. The left-wing deputy of the coalition Apruebo Dignidad, Gabriel Boric, and the far-right Republican Party's José Antonio Kast, are disputing vote by vote for the presidency.
- **Venezuela:** Venezuela is experiencing another election day this Sunday, November 21. Voters will elect mayors, governors, city councilors and provincial deputies. This day is important because it will be the first electoral process since 2015 in which the European Union will send an observation delegation. This is a product of the negotiation process of the government with the opposition that was taking place in Mexico City until October, when Alex Saab was extradited to the US. The most important agreement in these negotiations so far was to agree on the participation of the entire Venezuelan opposition, including the sectors most aligned with Juan Guaidó who have not participated since 2015.
- **Honduras:** On November 28 the Honduran people will go to the polls to participate in general elections, the fourth electoral process since the coup d'état in 2009. The next president of the country will be elected and according to all polls the opposition ticket of the Libre party of Xiomara Castro and Salvador Nasralla would have the advantage over the ruling party and its candidate Nasry Asfura. The last elections were marked by a serious



electoral fraud that motivated thousands to take to the streets throughout the country in rejection. The response to these massive mobilizations was violent repression and more than 40 people were killed and dozens were imprisoned. Because of the same institutional breakdown of the coup, corruption and militarization of the country, Honduras is going through a serious socio-economic crisis and thousands are forced to flee their homes to the US border to seek a better life.

Argentina by Manuel Bertoldi:

1- The first relevant fact is that the number of voters was the lowest since the return to democracy in 1983. It was even lower than in 2002, after the 2001 crisis. Only 71% of the voting population voted.

2- The global economic crisis, the debt and the economic and social deterioration generated by the Macrismo government, plus two years of pandemic, put the ruling party in a very difficult situation to face the elections. Arriving at this stage with a lack of initiative to address certain issues of the electoral contract that implied facing the confrontation with the economic power with determination.

3- The FDT recovered a lot of ground since the primary election on September 12, generating last Sunday's result, some fresh air and a sense of victory, since if the September results had been maintained, a deep crisis would have opened that would even put in debate the governability towards 2023. The FDT gained an extra life last Sunday.

4- The electoral recovery was not uniform. Among the elements to be highlighted was the mobilization of broad popular sectors that had not voted in the primary elections. Another element was the cabinet changes both in the nation and in the Province of Buenos Aires, where the political front leaned more on the traditional structure of the Justicialism and made certain municipalities of the Buenos Aires suburbs, mainly, work harder in the electoral mobilization. As a third element, a certain economic recovery linked to the post-pandemic opening and the injection of some economic resources in the social sectors most affected by the economic crisis.

5- Although it ended up being a defeat for the ruling party in national terms and in the province of Buenos Aires (1% difference in the main district), it was possible to reverse the results in the districts of the first and second cordon of the Buenos Aires region and in the



provinces of the north of the country (the most paradoxical was the comeback of more than 12 points in the province of Chaco).

6- The right-wing alliance Juntos por el Cambio did not show an increase in the flow of votes, which may evidence a certain electoral ceiling of the coalition. Within the coalition, radicalism was the great victor, having won in important provinces of the interior (corrientes, Santa Fe and Mendoza, for example), opening a clear internal dispute towards 2023 within the right-wing coalition. Not counting the own dispute within Cambiemos (Larreta, current head of government and Macri). The sectors of economic power do not have an orderly political translation.

6- The extremes of the political system grew, expressing dissatisfaction with the system of representation from both the left and the right. Leftism obtained a historic election in the province of Jujuy (governed by Gerardo Morales, involved in the coup d'état in Bolivia) and 4 seats in the national congress. On the other hand, the extreme right also obtained 4 seats with a historic election in the federal capital (17%). We consider that this vote is not a neo-Nazi libertarian ideological vote but that it manages to channel the dissatisfaction with the political dynamics. For example, it did very well in Villa 31, one of the poorest places in the federal capital.

7- The Frente de Todos achieved 2 of the three objectives it had set itself: 1- To become the first minority in the Chamber of Deputies of the National Congress, guaranteeing itself the presidency of the Chamber. 2- To reduce the difference in the province of Buenos Aires to such an extent that the election was practically tied. The third objective that it did not achieve was to maintain its own quorum in the national senate.

8- In the short term, we are facing the debate on how to negotiate with the IMF. In the first week of December, the government will submit a bill with the multiannual economic plan where the main agreements to be reached with the international monetary fund will be set out. This will determine the possibilities of Argentina's economic recovery and the conditions to be imposed by the IMF.

9- In the medium term it will be necessary to see how the government coalition arrives at the presidential election of 2023, opening the possibility of a unity in the first instance or the open dispute and primary elections of at least two projects that today are in conflict within the coalition without being too clear about their differences since, in hegemonic terms, they are all in the neo-developmental margins in economic terms.



10- In the long term it will be necessary to continue working and mobilizing from the popular sectors to build a project for a popular country. A project that is consolidated from the popular mobilization and the debate of ideas in a broad sense. Today the popular camp has not been able to get out of the situation of reflux and accumulation of forces in a defensive sense.

There is no space for unity in terms of strategic construction of the popular movements and political forces of the popular camp.

11- In this scenario, as Frente Patria Grande being part of the FDT government coalition, we expanded our seats in the national congress (3 seats), we won a seat in the deputation in the province of Buenos Aires, a young comrade of 24 years old and we expanded our legislative representation in some more districts at the national level.

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Nicaragua

- [Nicaragua: triunfo sandinista e injerencia internacional] <https://argmedios.com.ar/nicaragua-triunfo-sandinista-e-injerencia-internacional-elecciones/>
- [Nicaragua va a elecciones] <https://argmedios.com.ar/nicaragua-va-a-elecciones/>
- [Sandinistas vencem com mais de 70% de apoio na Nicarágua; em resposta, EUA impõem sanções] <https://www.brasilefato.com.br/2021/11/11/sandinistas-vencem-com-mais-de-70-de-apoio-na-nicaragua-em-resposta-eua-impodem-sancoes>
- [Nicarágua realiza eleições presidenciais em meio a intervenções externas e erros do governo] <https://www.brasilefato.com.br/2021/11/06/nicaragua-realiza-eleicoes-presidenciais-em-meio-a-intervencoes-externas-e-erros-do-governo>
- [Daniel Ortega is set to win Nicaragua's presidency] <https://peoplesdispatch.org/2021/11/08/daniel-ortega-is-set-to-win-nicaraguas-presidency/>
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Argentina



- [Una vida más] <https://argmedios.com.ar/una-vida-mas-elecciones-argentina/>
- [Argentina: Apesar de derrota eleitoral, peronismo diminui margem com direita macrista] <https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2021/11/15/argentina-apesar-de-derrota-eleitoral-peronismo-diminui-margem-com-direita-macrista>
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Cuba

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- [Why is the US fueling the November 15 Cuba protests?] <https://peoplesdispatch.org/2021/11/13/why-is-the-us-fueling-the-november-15-cuba-protests/>
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Chile

- [A una semana de una elección histórica para Chile] <https://argmedios.com.ar/a-una-semana-de-una-eleccion-historica-para-chile/>
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Venezuela



- [Com mais de 200 observadores internacionais, Venezuela finaliza preparativos para eleições] <https://www.brasildefato.com.br/2021/11/12/com-mais-de-200-observadores-internacionais-venezuela-finaliza-preparativos-para-eleicoes>

Honduras

- [Elecciones en Honduras: la disputa hacia el 28 de noviembre](#) [Por Mauricio Ferolla, OBSAL, en ALAI, 26 de octubre de 2021]
- [Elections in Honduras, the battle for November 28] <https://peoplesdispatch.org/2021/10/25/elections-in-honduras-the-battle-for-november-28/>