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## Language

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, [Against Her Will. Forced and Coerced Sterilization of Women Worldwide](#) [1], Open Society Foundations, 2011

This Open Society Foundations fact sheet provides information on instances of forced sterilization of racial and ethnic minorities, poor women, women living with HIV, and women with disabilities in Chile, Czech Republic, the Dominican Republic, Egypt, Hungary, India, Mexico, Namibia, Kenya, Peru, Slovakia, South Africa, Spain, Venezuela, the United Kingdom, the United States and Uzbekistan. It also provides recommendations for governments, medical professionals, UN agencies, and donors on how to end the practice of forced and coerced sterilization.

, [Feminicide: A Global Phenomenon. From Brussels to El Salvador](#) [2], Brussels, Heinrich Böll Stiftung Report, 2015, pp. 39

Edited every two years on the occasion of the European Union and Community of Latin American and Caribbean States (EU-CELAC) Summit, this fifth edition of the series 'Feminicide: A Global Phenomenon' addresses the chapter on gender from the Action Plan, and points to other initiatives aiming at eradicating feminicide/femicide, and also inspiring the implementation of the Action Plan EU-CELAC on this matter.

, [Mexico: Submission to the Committee On the Elimination of Violence Against Women](#) [3], Amnesty International, 2018, pp. 13

This report sets out Amnesty International's concerns about the Mexican state's failure to comply with observations of the Committee (in the combined seventh and eighth periodic reports) on violence against women. Amnesty notes in particular the murder of women for gender-based motives, also known as "femicides", the gender alert mechanism, disappearances of women, and the torture and other cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment of women during detention, which is exacerbated in the context of a militarization of public security.

, [Capacity4dev, Spotlight Initiative: countering violence against women in Central America](#) [4], Europa.eu, 2018

Highlights the initiatives undertaken by the EU and the UN in Guatemala and Mexico to tackle violence against women and girls. Other Latin American countries that are part of the project are El Salvador, Argentina and Honduras.

, [Mexicans petition Dia de Muertas, memorial to femicide victims](#) [5], TeleSur, 2018

Describes Mexican activists that are collecting signatures to declare October 24 Dia de Muertas in order to create awareness of the three thousand femicides that occur every year. Human rights organizations hope the new commemorative day would draw international attention to the impunity surrounding the rising number of gender-based crimes.

, [Across Latin America, women fight back against violence in politics](#) [6], UN Women, 2018

Reports on how women in Bolivia, Brazil, Honduras and Mexico who are willing to hold public offices experience violence and do react against intimidation.

Relevant document on political violence against women for each of these countries can be found below.

**International:** INCLUDE PDF; <http://archive.ipu.org/wmn-e/classif.htm> [7]



**Bolivia:** <http://observatorioparidaddemocratica.oep.org.bo/> [8] (Spanish). For further readings, please see <http://www.unwomen.org/en/news/stories/2018/11/take-five-katia-uriona> [9]

**Brazil:** <http://www.brasil5050.org.br/> [10] (Portuguese)

**Mexico:** <https://www.gob.mx/conavim/documentos/protocolo-para-la-atencion-de-la-violencia-contras-las-mujeres-en-razon-de-genero-2017> [11]; <http://mexico.unwomen.org/es/digiteca/publicaciones/2017/10/protocolo-oaxaca> [12]

, [Thousands of Mexican women march against femicide, kidnapping](#) [13], TeleSur, 2019

Describes the march to demand President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador should take appropriate action to protect women's lives.

, [Protesters criticize AMLO's plan for domestic violence's shelters](#) [14], TeleSur, 2019

Human rights activists have opposed President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador's plan to cut funding for women's shelters in Mexico. The scheme is still not properly defined, but the money will instead be given directly to the victims of domestic violence. While the government's decision does not intend to withdraw support for victims, human rights activists point out the risk of nullifying years of activism and initiatives led by civil society. In fact, they stress that giving money directly to victims can further expose them to violence.

, [My Name is not Greta Thunberg': Why Diverse Voices Matter in the Climate Movement](#) [15], The Elders, 2020

Xiye Bastida, an 18 y-year old Mexican-Indigenous climate activist recounts her own experiences and stresses the need to recognize the diversity of the climate justice movement in order to achieve a more equitable and sustainable future.

Alpizar, Lydia ; Duran, Anahi ; Garrido, Anali Russo, [Building Feminist Movements: Global Perspectives](#) [16], London, Zed Books, 2006, pp. 288

The chapters cover a wide range of countries and issues, including: The Korean Women's Trade Union, the feminist movement in Indonesia, the Algerian 'Twenty Years is Enough' campaign, widening the base of the feminist movement in Pakistan, advocacy of women's rights in Nigeria, re-politicizing feminist activity in Argentina, new modes of organizing in Mexico, and two chapters on Israel, one on an Arab women's organization.

Bautusta, Nidia, [Surviving one of Mexico's deadliest places for women](#) [17], NACLA Report on the Americas, 2019

Bautusta describes the progress Mexico has made since 2007 in the legislation related to femicide, and provides information on the prosecution of femicide and the related conviction rate. She also describes the campaign 'Invisibles Somos Visibles' (Invisibles We are Visible), a collective that uses performance art to denounce femicide. The collective puts on performances that dramatise the stories of local women who have been killed, seeking to generate discussion about machismo and misogyny within their communities and the legal impunity that surrounds these crimes.

Bennis, Phyllis, [Challenging Empire: People, Governments, and the UN Defy US Power](#) [18], Northampton, MA, Olive Branch Press, 2005, pp. 288 pb

Bennis, a Fellow at the Washington-based Institute for Policy Studies and expert on Middle East and US foreign policy, examines critically the US doctrine of pre-emptive war and willingness to bypass the UN in the context of the global mobilization against the US-led 2003 attack on Iraq.



See also: Bennis, Phyllis, 'February 15, 2003, The Day the World Said No to War', Institute for Policy Studies, 15 Feb 2013.

[https://ips-dc.org/february\\_15\\_2003\\_the\\_day\\_the\\_world\\_said\\_no\\_to\\_war/](https://ips-dc.org/february_15_2003_the_day_the_world_said_no_to_war/) [19]

Celebrates the mass global protests, but focuses in particular how opposition of Germany and France to the war enabled the 'Uncommitted Six' in the UN Security Council - Angola, Cameroon, Chile, Guinea, Mexico and Pakistan - to resist pressure from the US and UK and to refuse to endorse the war.

Borras Jr, Saturnino Jr M. ; Edelman, Mark ; Kay, Cristobal, [Transnational Agrarian Movements: Confronting Globalization](#) [20], Oxford, Wiley Blackwell, 2008, pp. 376

Covers transnational farmer resistance to WTO and other global institutions and high profile global alliances such as the small farmer organization Via Campesina. Case studies include Indonesian forest dwellers chopping down rubber plants to grow rice to eat, and Mexican migrants returning home to transform their communities. Also includes information on early 20th century agrarian movements.

Brown, Carrie ; Gielen, Uwe P. ; Gibbons, Judith L. ; Kuriansky, Judy, [Women's Evolving Lives: Global and Psychosocial Perspectives](#) [21], ed. [Alexander, Amy](#) [22], Cham, Switzerland, Springer, 2018, pp. 296

This wide-ranging collection analyzes the status and progress of women both in a national context and collectively on a global scale, as a powerful social force in a rapidly evolving world. The countries studied?China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Egypt, Cameroon, South Africa, Italy, France, Brazil, Belize, Mexico, and the United States?represent a cross-section of economic conditions, cultural and religious traditions, political realities, and social contexts that shape women's lives, challenges, and opportunities. Psychological and human rights perspectives highlight worldwide goals for equality and empowerment, with implications for today's girls as they become the next generation of women. Women's lived experience is compared and contrasted in such critical areas as: home and work; physical, medical, and psychological issues; safety and violence; sexual and reproductive concerns; political participation and status under the law; impact of technology and globalism; country-specific topics.

Caretta, Martina ; Zaragocin, Sofia, [Women's resistance against the extractive industry: embodied and water dimensions](#) [23], Human Geography, Vol. 13, no. 1, 2020

This is a special issue on women's organized resistance to the extraction of natural resources that has a damaging impact on their lives and environment. Articles cover movements in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru and Mexico and also Ghana, focusing on the importance of water as a vital resource, and also on women's embodied experience of suffering from water pollution and scarcity. The articles also discuss gendered critiques of extraction.

Carty, Victoria, [Transnational Mobilizing in Two Mexican Maquiladoras: The Struggle for Democratic Globalization](#) [24], Mobilization: An International Quarterly, Vol. 9, no. 3 (Oct), 2004, pp. 295-310

Ceja, Jose, [Mexico's Ban Advances Broader Fight to End Fracking in North America](#) [25], Truthout, 2018

Reports on surprise promise by newly elected Mexican President Andres Manuel Lopez Obrador to stop fracking in the country, which would be the largest area yet to ban this process. But also notes that anti-fracking activists were not ready to abandon resistance yet.

Denham, Diana, [Teaching Rebellion: Stories from the Grassroots Mobilization in Oaxaca](#) [26], Oakland CA, PM Press, 2008, pp. 381

Compiles testimonies from protest organisers, teachers, unionists, religious leaders, indigenous community

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activists, housewives and others represented at the Popular Assembly of the Peoples of Oaxaca which emerged from the 2006 movement.

Dudouet, Véronique, [Civil Resistance and Conflict Transformation – Transitions from Armed to Nonviolent Struggle](#) [27], London, Routledge, 2014, pp. 262

Chapters on: Western Sahara, West Papua, Palestine, South Africa (in 1980s), the Zapatistas. Egypt, Nepal and on indigenous armed struggle and nonviolent resistance in Colombia.

Engler, Mark ; Engler, Paul, [This is an Uprising: How Nonviolent Revolt is Shaping the Twenty-First Century](#) [28], New York, Nation Books, 2016, pp. 368

The book examines how contemporary movements are using strategic nonviolent action to promote social change, covering a range of protests including climate change, immigrant rights, gay rights, Occupy and Black Lives Matter. The authors argue that nonviolent uprisings are becoming more common than violent rebellion, and look back to twentieth century antecedents in the Indian Independence and US Civil Rights movements, examine the nature of effective strategy and discuss organizational discipline. Their analysis includes the Arab Spring, but notes its discouraging implications.

Estrada, Luis ; Poire, Alejandro, [Taught to protest, learning to lose](#) [29], Journal of Democracy, Vol. 18, no. 1, 2007, pp. 73-87

Argues popular protests led by Obrador against election results undermined democratic process.

Feigenbaum, Anna ; Frenzl, Fabian ; McCurdy, Patrick, [Protest Camps](#) [30], ed. [Edwards, Michael](#) [31], [Gaventa, John](#) [32], London, Zed Press, 2013, pp. 272

Examines protest camps as key tactic of movements from Tahrir Square to Occupy Wall Street; includes Red Shirts in Thailand and teachers in Oaxaca.

Food Empowerment Project, [Water Usage and Privatization](#) [33], Vol. 2016, Cotati CA, Food Empowerment Project, 2015

Useful summary analysis including brief case studies of corporate misuse of water and resistance to them (and further references): Nestle in US, Vivendi and Suez in Mexico, Bechtel in Bolivia and Coca Cola in India.

Franceschet, Susan ; Krook, Mona Lena ; Tan, Netina, [The Palgrave Handbook of Women's Political Rights](#) [34], ed. [Ennaji, Moha](#) [35], [Sadiqi, Fatima](#) [36], [Vintges, Karen](#) [37], London, Palgrave Macmillan, 2019, pp. 784

Covers women's political rights across all major regions of the world, focusing both on women's right to vote and women's right to run for political office. The countries explored are Afghanistan, Armenia, Australia, Bolivia, Canada, Cameroon, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czech Republic, Finland, France, Ghana, India, Indonesia, Israel, Jordan, Kenya, Kuwait, Malaysia, Mauritius, Mexico, Mongolia, Morocco, New Zealand, Myanmar, Niger, Nigeria, Poland, Russia, Rwanda, Slovenia, Sri Lanka, Sweden, South Korea, Slovenia, Switzerland, Taiwan, Tunisia, Turkey, the United States, Uganda, Uruguay, and Zimbabwe.

Giordano, Al, [Mexico's presidential swindle](#) [38], New Left Review, Vol. II, no. 41 (September/October), 2006, pp. 5-27

Analysis of fraud and manipulation of elections to favour the ruling candidate Felipe Calderon and account of opposition's response.



Higgins, Polly, [Eradicating Ecocide: Exposing the Corporate and Political Practices Destroying the Planet and Proposing the Laws to Eradicate Ecocide](#) [39], 2nd ed., 2015, pp. 204 (pb)

International lawyer and expert on ecocide Polly Higgins sets out the full case for an international ecocide law which would hold corporations and governments to account for actions and policies that result in massive harm to the environment. She also examines how law has operated effectively in other contexts. The book is linked to the international campaign she headed to broaden the remit of the International Criminal Court (ICC) to include ecocide as a crime (alongside genocide, war crimes, crimes of aggression and crimes against humanity). An example of ecocide was the massive oil spill of 134 million gallons by BP in the Mexican Gulf in 2010. Higgins died from cancer in 2019, but an international campaign continues. See: [stopecocide.earth](http://stopecocide.earth)

See also: Cooke, Ben, 'Could Ecocide become an International Crime?', *New Statesman*, 16 Mar. 2020. <https://www.newstatesman.com/politics/environment/2020/03/could-ecocide-...> [40]

Useful overview of possible examples of ecocide, such as the 2019 Amazon forest fires and tar sand oil extraction, and of the goals and current strategy of the campaign, now headed by Jojo Mehta. The campaign now focuses on getting support from states most vulnerable to climate change (any ICC signatory state can propose an amendment to the Rome Statute governing the court, and the votes of all states are equal). The South Pacific island state, Vanuatu, has indicated it might initiate the process - if two thirds of the signatories agree the ecocide law would apply to them. Cooke notes that the idea now has support from Extinction Rebellion activists, and that Pope Francis indicated in 2019 that he was considering making ecocide a sin

Hodges, Donald ; Gandy, Ross, [Mexico Under Siege: Popular Resistance to Presidential Despotism](#) [41], London, Zed Books, 2002, pp. 268

Spans period from 1940 to 2000, examining urban worker protest and railway strikes, new peasant movements, school strikes, student opposition and also the rise of guerrilla struggles, including the Zapatistas.

Hooker, Juliet, [Black and indigenous resistance in the Americas: from multiculturalism to racist Backlash](#) [42], Lanham, U.S., Lexington Books, 2020, pp. 340

This book is the outcome of long term research by the Antiracist Research and Action Network of the Americas into rising racial intolerance, but also increasing resistance by both Black and indigenous people throughout the Americas. It covers six Latin American countries - Brazil, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Guatemala and Mexico - as well as the US, and discusses the backlash against earlier gains in rights within nation states. The book argues that this nation-based strategy, pursued in a neo-liberal capitalist context, was inadequate and that the focus should now be on resisting 'racial capitalism' which bolsters white supremacy. The rise of militant anti-racial activism in the US and around the world in 2020 makes the book especially relevant.

Kingsnorth, Paul, [One No. Many Yeses: A Journey to the Heart of the Global Resistance Movement](#) [43], London, Free Press, 2003, pp. 355

Wide ranging exploration of campaigns in all parts of the world seen at first hand. Includes coverage of Sem Terra in Brazil, Cochabamba in Bolivia, township resistance to privatization in South Africa, the Zapatistas, opposition to mining in West Papua, and campaigning groups in the USA. See also his: , [Protest still matters](#) [44] *New Statesman*, 08/05/2006, 8 May, 2006, discussing why the Global Justice Movement has dropped out of the news, the turn away from street demonstrations to social forums, and stressing that struggles still continue, especially in the Global South.

Klein, Hilary, [A spark of hope: The ongoing lessons of the Zapatista revolution 25 years on](#) [45], NACLA Reports on the Americas, 2019

Klein discusses involvement of women within the *Ejército Zapatista de Liberación Nacional* (Zapatista Army of National Liberation, EZLN). The movement is now engaged in activities such as peaceful mobilizations, dialogue



with civil society, and structures of political, economic, and cultural autonomy even though it was previously known as a military movement demanding justice and democracy for Indigenous peasants in Southern Mexico. Women's activism in fighting patriarchy, discrimination and violence across the Zapatista territory is crucial.

Klein, Hilary, [A spark of hope: The ongoing lessons of the Zapatista revolution 25 years on](#) [46], NACLA Reports on the Americas, 2019

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Klipic, Irma, [Government responses to feminicides in Latin America](#) [47], Växjö? & ?Kalmar?, ?Småland? (Sweden), Linnæus University, 2018

This thesis examines how government responses affected femicide rates in five selected countries: Costa Rica, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico. The study is a qualitative comparative multi-case study using social inclusion and exclusion theory to understand if policies are inclusive or exclusive, and if the nature of legislation has an impact on the femicide rates.

Latin American Perspectives, [Latin American Perspectives](#) [48], ed. [Latin American Perspectives.](#) [49], no 2 (March), Vol. 33, 2006, pp. 144

This issue focuses on Mexican politics, society and economy and provides background to the 2006 protests. Articles include: Rus, Jan and Miguel Tinker Solas, 'Introduction. Mexico 2006-2007: High stakes, daunting challenges', pp. 5-15; Gilly, Adolfo, 'One triangle, two campaigns', pp. 78-83; Semo, Enrique, 'What is left of the Mexican Left?', pp. 84-89.

Lopez, Maria E., [Femicide in Ciudad Juárez is enabled by the regulation of gender, justice, and production in Mexico](#) [50], London School of Economics and Political Science Blog, 2018

Sheds light on the causes of femicide in Ciudad Juarez, a city in Mexico with the highest rate of femicides. It highlights nonviolent initiatives led by feminist groups and emphasises that the pandemic of femicide in Ciudad Juárez should be placed in a national context of uncontrolled violence from organised crime, impunity, institutional corruption, and a patriarchal mentality.

Lynn, Stephen, [Women and Social Movements in Latin America: Power from Below](#) [51], Austin TX, University of Texas Press, 1997, pp. 352

Covers six cases of grassroots activism in Mexico, El Salvador, Brazil and Chile, which use interviews with activists and provide histories of organizations and movements involved. The activists are concerned with economic and health issues, but also stress problems relating to contraception and abortion, rape and domestic violence.

Novorro, Santiago ; Bessi, Renata, [Fracking Expands in Latin America](#) [52], Popular Resistance, 2015

Reports on the pressure from multinational companies to extract hydrocarbons from rocks through fracking in Bolivia, Columbia, Venezuela, Paraguay, Chile, Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, and documents the harmful environmental effects including contamination of water supplies. The report also notes the growing resistance in Mexico, Brazil and Argentina to fracking, for example the No Fracking Brazil Coalition (Coesus) protests outside the offices of fossil fuel companies tendering for areas to frack in October 2015, with international support.

Olabuenaga, Pablo, [Why the Arms Trade Treaty Matters - and Why it Matters that the US is Walking Away](#) [53],





Just Security, 2019

The author, who was a member of the Mexican government delegation throughout the negotiations for the Treaty, explains the significance of detailed provisions of the Treaty, and its overall importance as a multilateral arms control treaty. He also notes the close links between the Mexican and US delegations during the talks.

Paley, Dawn ; Weiss, Laura, [Women Rising in the Americas](#) [54], NACLA Report on the Americas, Vol. 50, no. 4, 2018

Introduction to the December 2018 issue, which presents, amongst other topics, essays and articles on the daily resistance against anti-Black state violence in Brazil; the demonstration of women wearing green handkerchiefs and claiming spaces in Argentina; the role of Ixil women in rebuilding communal structures post-genocide; the searches for the disappeared in Mexico; women's struggle against oil exploitation; the organisation of LGBTI+ community members' forms of resistance for immigrant justice; and the revisitation of the #NiUnaMenos movement.

Palma, Lillian, [A Struggle for Sacred Land: The Case of Wirikuta](#) [55], ed. [Mander, Jerry](#) [56], [Tauli-Corpuz, Victoria](#) [57], OpenDemocracy.net, 2013, pp. 5-4

Examines resistance by indigenous people in desert of Central Mexico to government granting mining concessions to Canadian First Majestic Silver in their protected zone, and wider support in Mexico for their cause.

Phillips, Tom ; Booth, Amy ; Goni, Uki, ["We Did It!" A Milestone for Women as Abortion is Legalised](#) [58], Guardian Weekly, 2021, pp. 15-16

Reports the jubilation of pro-choice demonstrators in Buenos Aires after the Senate (which had voted down legalization of abortion in 2018) passed a law allowing termination in the first 14 weeks of pregnancy for any reason. Argentina became then third South American country (after Uruguay and Guyana) to decriminalize abortion, and there are likely to be repercussions across the region. The authors summarize the five years of mass campaigning by the women's movement in Argentina that led to this result.

See also: 'Green Wave, Blue Water: Abortion in Latin America', *Economist*, 9 Jan. 2021, pp.41-2.

This article discusses the significance of and probable repercussions of the legalization of abortion in Argentina, in the context of the generally very restrictive position in many other countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The article notes the possible positive repercussions in Peru and Mexico and that legalizing abortion may be raised in proposed constitutional change in Chile. But the article also warns that the Argentinian law will mobilize forces strongly opposed to abortion.

Poniatowska, Elena, [Massacre in Mexico](#) [59], (translated by Helen R. Lane), New York, Viking, 1976

Resistencia, Mujeres Grabando, [¡Viva Nos Queremos! \(Art\)](#) [60], NACLA Reports on the Americas, Vol. 50, no. 4, 2018, pp. 418-422

The initiative of 14 women of capturing the feminist struggles through artistic production within the #VivaNosQueremos campaign. Many cities throughout the world joined the campaign and printmaking appeared in cities like Ciudad Juárez, Oaxaca, Mexico State, Puebla, New York, Chicago, Montreal and Barcelona as well as other countries like Costa Rica, Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Italy.

Ross, John, [Mexican Civil Resistance in Five Acts](#) [61], Counterpunch, 2006

Describes the protests in Mexico City against the presidential election results with focus on nature of the protests.

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The writer is author of: , [Zapatistas: Making Another World Possible: Chronicles of Resistance 2000-2006](#) [62] Nation Books, , 2006, pp. 354 .

Ross, John, [Zapatistas: Making Another World Possible: Chronicles of Resistance 2000-2006](#) [62], Nation Books, 2006, pp. 354

Rosset, Peter M. ; Patel, Roy ; Courville, Michael, [Promised Land: Competing Visions of Agrarian Reform](#) [63], ed. [Latin American Perspectives.](#) [49], Oakland CA, Food First, 2006, pp. 380

Includes chapters on Brazil, Colombia, Cuba, Guatemala, India, Mexico, South Africa and Zimbabwe (the latter refrains from discussing the human rights issues of the government sponsored post 1996 land occupations). Not all chapters discuss social movements, but the book does cover gender and indigenous issues.

Rubio, Luis ; Davidow, Jeffrey, [Mexico's disputed election](#) [64], Foreign Affairs, Vol. 85, no. 5 (September/October), 2006, pp. 75-85

Argues that the July election represented a choice between continuing economic liberalization and a return to the past, but neither provided a solution to Mexico's problems.

Shapiro, Yoram, [Mexico: The Impact of the 1968 student protest on Echeverria's reformism](#) [65], Journal of International Studies and World Affairs, Vol. 19, no. 4 (November), 1977, pp. 557-580

Singer, Elyse, [Realizing Abortion Rights at the Margins of Legality in Mexico](#) [66], Medical Anthropology, Vol. 38, no. 2, 2019, pp. 167-181

This paper analyses conceptual and tactical approaches adopted by *Las Fuertes*, a feminist organization that campaign for abortion rights in the conservative Mexican state of Guanajuato. Since a series of United Nations agreements throughout the 1990s enshrined reproductive rights as universal human rights, Mexican feminists have adopted the human rights platform as the basis for lobbying the government to reform restrictive abortion laws. This strategy has been successful in Mexico City in 2007 when abortion was legalised. Rather than seeking to implement abortion laws through legalistic channels, *Las Fuertes* has effectively challenged Mexican reproductive governance in an adversarial political environment.

Taracena, María I., [La Caravana de la Resistencia](#) [67], NACLA Report on the Americas, Vol. 50, no. 2, 2018, pp. 386-391

Taracena reports on the abuse that people belonging to the LGBTI+ community suffer at home and in Mexican detention centres because of their sexual orientation. She also juxtaposes the violations they encounter during the journey from Honduras to Mexico and portrays their immigration as an act of resistance against transphobia and homophobia.

In addition to Taracena 's report, attached is also an account of the death of a transgender woman, Roxsana Hernández, from Honduras who died in a detention centre in New Mexico who gave rise to LGBTI+ activism in the country.

Vergara-Camus, Leandro, [The Legacy of Social Conflicts over Property Rights in Rural Brazil and Mexico: Current Land Struggles in Historical Perspective](#) [68], Journal of Peasant Studies, Vol. 39, no. 5, 2012, pp. 1133-1158

Wadhwa, tanya, [Massive mobilizations against femicides across Latina America and Caribbean](#) [69], Peoplesdispatch, 2019





Reports on three major Latin American countries, Argentina, Colombia and Mexico that witnessed mobilizations against femicide and gender-based crimes in February 2019 comments also on the social and human rights organisations that are demonstrating against gender-based violence.

Wilton, Jen, [Touch the Earth](#) [70], New Internationalist, no. March, 2014, pp. 24-25

Provides snapshots of struggles by local people against chromite, bauxite, copper, silver and gold mining in Canada, Guinea, Burma, Mexico, Papua New Guinea and Mozambique, and notes movement in northern Peru, beginning 2008 and erupting into mass blockades in 2009, against logging and oil drilling.

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## Links

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