



Language

, [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.

, [Femicide: 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 'Femicide: A Global Phenomenon' addresses the chapter on gender from the Action Plan, and points to other initiatives aiming at eradicating femicide/femicide, and also inspiring the implementation of the Action Plan EU-CELAC on this matter.

, [ECLAC: At least 2,795 were victims of femicide in 23 countries of Latin America and the Caribbean in 2017 \[3\]](#), Gender Equality Observatory for Latin America and the Caribbean, 2017

Stressing the need to create inter-agency agreements, the 2017 Economic Commission for the Latin America and the Caribbean's report on femicide shows that Brazil topped the list of femicides (with 1,133 victims confirmed in 2017). In 2016, Honduras recorded 5.8 femicides for every 100,000 women. In Guatemala, the Dominican Republic and Bolivia, high rates were also seen in 2017, equal to or above 2 cases for every 100,000 women. In the region, only Panama, Peru and Venezuela have rates below 1.0. In the Caribbean, four countries accounted for a total of 35 femicide victims in 2017: Belize (9 victims), the British Virgin Islands (1), Saint Lucia (4) and Trinidad and Tobago (21). In the same year, Guyana and Jamaica — which only have data on intimate femicides — reported the deaths of 34 and 15 women, respectively, at the hands of their current or former partners. In 2017, the rates of intimate femicides in Latin America ranged between a maximum of 1.98 for every 100,000 women in the Dominican Republic, to a minimum of 0.47 in Chile.

, [Peru: Thousands march for justice, equality, women's rights \[4\]](#), TeleSur, 2018

Massive demonstration in the Peruvian capital, Lima, organized by the Assembly of Women and Diversities and the NGO Ni Una Menos (Not One More), which involved 20 human rights groups demanding justice for women, following the acquittal of a man accused of rape who negotiated with the authorities for his release.

, [Peru: Court hands down first ever sentence for sexual harassment \[5\]](#), TeleSur, 2018

Report on the first sentencing of a man to prison and to payment of damages to the victim for a case of aggravated sexual harassment toward a 15-year old young woman. It also recalls one controversial case that motivated the rise of the movement NiUnaMenos.

Arce, Moises, [The political consequences of mobilization against resource extraction \[6\]](#), Mobilization: An Internal Quarterly, Vol. 21, no. 4, 2016, pp. 469-483

Peru has had significant economic growth due to extraction of natural resources, but there have also been many protests about this extraction. Noting the weaknesses of many such environmental and indigenous protests, the author draws on fieldwork and interviews to outline the kind of mobilization likely to prevent extraction, and also to have positive social effects. He argues that the movement in Peru has significant implications for other developing



countries relying on resource extraction.

Baird, Vanessa, [Virginia Pinares](#) [7], *New Internationalist*, 2020, pp. 61-62

Interview with indigenous human rights defender, Virginia Pinares, from Peru, who came to London to represent communities in the Andes actively resisting - for example by blockades - mining for copper concentrates and molybdenum, which is controlled by the Chinese company MMG. Pinares argues that her community is not against all mining, but against the environmentally reckless way operations are conducted and the minerals transported, and they also demand a stop to the violence used against environmental and human rights activists. She stressed the need for environmentally protected zones, which could be used for sustainable tourism.

Boelens, Rutgerd ; Getches, David ; Gil, Armando Guevara, [Out of the Mainstream: Water Rights, Politics and Identity](#) [8], New York, Routledge, 2011, pp. 384

Compares struggles over water in Andean communities of Peru, Chile, Ecuador and Bolivia and Native American communities in S.W. USA, noting the combined goals of cultural justice and socio-economic justice.

Caretta, Martina ; Zaragocin, Sofia, [Women's resistance against the extractive industry: embodied and water dimensions](#) [9], *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.

Della Porta, Donatella, [Social Movements in Times of Austerity: Bringing Capitalism Back into Protest Analysis](#) [10], Cambridge, Polity and Wiley, 2015, pp. 216

Analyzes movements since 2008 (Iceland) challenging corruption and inequality and situating them within the crisis of neoliberalism. Covers Spain, Greece and Portugal anti-austerity movements, but also Peru, Brazil, Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Ukraine.

Lahai, John ; Moyo, Khanyisela, [Gender in Human Rights and Transitional Justice](#) [11], ed. [Khamis, Sahar](#) [12], [Amel, Mili](#) [13], Cham, Switzerland, Palgrave Macmillan, 2018, pp. 294

The authors challenge the (dominant) one-sided representations of gender in the discourses on human rights, and also transitional justice (involving new approaches to redressing recent major suffering and oppression). They examine how transitional justice and human rights institutions, as well as political institutions, impact the lives and experiences of women with references to Argentina, Bosnia, Egypt, Kenya, Peru, Sierra Leone, and Sri Lanka. They focus especially, in a variety of contexts, on the relationships between local and global forces.

Lizarzaburu, Javier, [Forced sterilisation haunts Peruvian women decades on](#) [14], BBC, 2015

Looks back to key findings of Peru's Ombudsman enquiry (1997 to 2002) into sterilization of Indigenous women. This official policy, according to data released by the Health Ministry in 2002, involved tubal-ligation operations on 260.874 women between 1996 and 2000.

See also: van Eerten, Jurrian, 'Peru's history of forced sterilisation overshadows vote', *AlJazeera*, 8 April 2016.

<https://www.aljazeera.com/indepth/features/2016/04/peru-history-forced-sterilisation-overshadows-vote-160408070747019.html> [15]



See also Mcelroy, Wendy, 'U.N. Complicit in Forced Sterilizations', *Independent Institute*, 23 December 2002.

<https://www.independent.org/news/article.asp?id=1417> [16]

Moody, Roger, [The Risks We Run: Mining Communities and Political Risk Insurance](#) [17], Utrecht, International Books, 2005, pp. 342

Part 1 investigates the shadowy world of international mining finances, while Part 2 has case study chapters on mining projects and local resistance in West Papua, Papua New Guinea, Guyana, Kyrgyzstan, Tanzania and Peru.

Phillips, Tom ; Booth, Amy ; Goni, Uki, ["We Did It!" A Milestone for Women as Abortion is Legalised](#) [18], 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.

Sawyer, Suzana ; Gomez, Edmund Terence, [The Politics of Resource Extraction: Indigenous Peoples, Multinational Corporations and the State](#) [19], New York, Palgrave Macmillan, 2012, pp. 336

Studies cover Peru, India (Orissa), Philippines, Nigeria (the Niger Basin), Chad and Cameroon, as well as Australia and Canada.

Tegel, Simeon, [While the US has #MeToo, Latin America's 'NiUnaMenos' spotlights femicides, violence against women](#) [20], NBCNews, 2018

Only 20 years since the concept of femicide became an issue in Latin America, following the notorious wave of unresolved killings of women in Ciudad Juárez in Mexico in the 1990s, Peru is also in the spotlight following a case of grave sexual assault against a 22 year old girl.

Wilton, Jen, [Touch the Earth](#) [21], 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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