



Language

[Take Five: Fighting femicide in Latin America](#) [1], UN Women, 15/02/2017,

Discusses the deadly forms of violence against women in Latin America, the current development of the launching of the Latin America Model Protocol in 2014 by UN Women and the High Commissioner of Human Rights, and the most recent updates on the legislation by Latin American countries.

To access the last Survey on gender-based violence in Latin America, please see <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/about-us/highlights/2016/highlight-rn63.html> [2]

[Fighting gender violence: what Brazil, Argentina and others are doing](#) [3], Americas Quarterly, 09/01/2017,

Provides information on the legal framework on femicide of most Latin American countries up to 2017.

[Take Five: Fighting femicide in Latin America](#) [4], UN Women, 15/02/2017,

Discusses the deadly forms of violence against women in Latin America, the current development of the launching of the Latin America Model Protocol in 2014 by UN Women and the High Commissioner of Human Rights, and the most recent updates on the legislation by Latin American countries.

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[Rita Segato on political feminism: 'There is no prince](#) [5], TeleSur, 19/12/2018,

Rita Segato, an Argentine-Brazilian academic and one of the most celebrated Latin American feminists, comments on the biases still affecting cases of femicide in Latin America due to the hyper machismo culture. She also discusses the need to unite academics working in the field of Communication, journalists and editors in order to promote discourses that encourage women to be seen as political actors rather than merely as victims.

Arroyo, Lorena, [Femicide: The scourge that kills 12 women a day in Latin America](#) [6], Univision News, 07/03/2017,

Provides data on femicide in Latin America (up to 2016). It also provides links to individual cases that advanced the protection of women in Colombia, Mexico and Paraguay, and also reports on El Salvador, Argentina and Cuba. In almost all Latin America countries, violence against women is difficult to challenge due to the pervasiveness of patriarchal and *macho* culture. In general, it is acknowledged that tolerance of this type of violence is due to the belief that 'having a woman's body' means 'having a sexual body', which places women in a subordinate and objectified position. Moreover, because in many Latin American countries murder of men is frequent due to gang-related crimes, deaths of women have appeared, in comparison, unimportant.

For a general overview of high-profile cases that have helped to stimulate a debate about femicide, rape, domestic violence and other forms of abuse, and led to protests for women's rights and against femicide prior to 2017, see

<https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/jun/03/brazil-argentina-unite-protest-sexual-violence-gender> [7] for Brazil and Argentina;

<https://eu.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2016/04/25/state-violence-against-women-mexico/83488114/> [8] for Mexico; <http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2015/4/30/bolivia-struggles-with-gender-based-violence.html> [9] for



Bolivia; <https://colombiareports.com/colombias-women-protest-against-gender-based-violence/> [10] for Colombia; <http://www.ipsnews.net/2016/08/peruvians-say-no-to-violence-against-women/> [11] for Peru.

For factors behind the world's highest number of female murder rates in Latin America, see

<https://www.opendemocracy.net/democraciaabierta/mimi-yagoub/why-does-latin-america-have-worlds-highest-female-murder-rates> [12]

Bintrim, Rebecca, [Fighting gender violence: what Brazil, Argentina and others are doing](#) [13], Americas Quarterly, 09/01/2017,

Provides information on the legal framework on femicide of most Latin American countries up to 2017.

Boerman, Thomas ; Knapp, Jennifer, [Gang Culture and Violence Against Women in El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala](#) [14], Immigration Briefings, issue 17-03, 2017, pp. 1-16

Boesten, Jelke, [Ni Una Menos stares down conservative reaction](#) [15], NACLA, 08/05/2018,

Discusses the development of a new wave of feminism in Latin America, with particular regard to the 'Ni Una Menos' movement, and notes its main differences from 'Me Too' in the US, particularly in the type of testimonies relayed, and the inclusion and diversity within the Latin American movement. Boesten also reports on the harsh backlash against the newly developing feminist movements, provoked by conservative Catholicism and pays tribute to Colombian writer Emma Reyes, who symbolises the hidden contribution to literature women in Latin America can offer, providing a different perspective on the pervasive violent misogyny in the country.

Branigan, Claire ; Palmeiro, Cecilia, [Women strike in Latin America and beyond](#) [16], NACLA Report on the Americas, 2018

Thorough account of the organisation of #NiUnaMenos and the 2018 International Women's Strike, elucidating how the strike became a decisive moment in the history of Argentina's and Latin America's feminist revolutions. The authors note that the region functions as a laboratory for observing the imposition of high impact neoliberal economic policies. The process by which IWS has become successful is based on radicalization by mass mobilisation and inclusion and aims never to isolate sexual violence from the very complex entwinement of capitalism and *machista* *violences* (macho culture) that lies at the core of the capitalist system.

Frayssinet, Fabiana, [In Latin America 'MeToo' doesn't always mean the same thing](#) [17], IPS, 05/03/2018,

A comprehensive article on the various demonstrations and campaigns organised in Latin America with the aim of tackling gender-based violence. It highlights differences with the 'MeToo' movement in North America by pointing out how feminist activism in Latin America has always been based on a political and structural analysis of violence, rather than on individual statements by mostly famous women. This analysis also assesses the violence committed against women of different race, age, class and immigration status, and highlights the institutions that in Latin America are at the forefront of this battle.

Galindo, Jimena ; Gaytan, Victoria, [Latin America and the Caribbean's grievous femicide case](#) [18], Global Americans, 29/11/2019,

Highlights the evidence that in 32 countries in Latin America and the Caribbean at least 3,529 women were victims of femicide in 2018. According to the report by ECLAC, the five countries with the highest rates of femicide in Latin America are: El Salvador (6.8 femicides per 100,000 women), Honduras (5.1), Bolivia (2.3), Guatemala (2.0) and the Dominican Republic (1.9). In the Caribbean, Guyana leads with 8.8 femicides per 100,000 women, followed by Saint Lucia (4.4), Trinidad and Tobago (3.4), Barbados (3.4), and Belize (2.6).

Klipic, Irma, [Government responses to feminicides in Latin America](#) [19], 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.

UNDP, ; Women, UN, [From Commitment to Action: Policies to End Violence Against Women in Latin America and the Caribbean](#) [20], 2017, pp. 85

The report identifies the progress made by institutional approaches to tackling violence against women in the region. It also presents positive experiences that occurred in some states in the areas of prevention, care, punishment, and reparation for violence against women and provides recommendations to address the obstacles that prevents the full implementation of measures tackling violence against women in the Latin America. It provides an important resource for many countries in the process of formulating, implementing and evaluating their own public policies and plans.

Source URL (retrieved on 19/04/2024 - 13:09):<https://civilresistance.info/section/f-feminist-movements-and-protests/f5-new-global-feminist-wave-2017-onwards/f5b-women-rise-11>

Links

[1] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/take-five-fighting-femicide-latin-america-0> [2] <http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/about-us/highlights/2016/highlight-rn63.html> [3] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/fighting-gender-violence-what-brazil-argentina-and-others-are-doing> [4] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/take-five-fighting-femicide-latin-america> [5] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/rita-segato-political-feminism-there-no-prince> [6] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/femicide-scourge-kills-12-women-day-latin-america> [7] <https://www.theguardian.com/global-development/2016/jun/03/brazil-argentina-unite-protest-sexual-violence-gender> [8] <https://eu.usatoday.com/story/news/world/2016/04/25/state-violence-against-women-mexico/83488114/> [9] <http://america.aljazeera.com/articles/2015/4/30/bolivia-struggles-with-gender-based-violence.html> [10] <https://colombiareports.com/colombias-women-protest-against-gender-based-violence/> [11] <http://www.ipsnews.net/2016/08/peruvians-say-no-to-violence-against-women/> [12] <https://www.opendemocracy.net/democraciaabierta/mimi-yagoub/why-does-latin-america-have-worlds-highest-female-murder-rates> [13] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/fighting-gender-violence-what-brazil-argentina-and-others-are-doing-0> [14] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/gang-culture-and-violence-against-women-el-salvador-honduras-and-guatemala> [15] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/ni-una-menos-stares-down-conservative-reaction> [16] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/women-strike-latin-america-and-beyond> [17] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/latin-america-metoo-doesnt-always-mean-same-thing> [18] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/latin-america-and-caribbeans-grievous-femicide-case> [19] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2018/government-responses-femicides-latin-america> [20] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2017/commitment-action-policies-end-violence-against-women-latin-america-and-caribbean>