

# INDIGENOUS WOMEN FIGHTING FOR GENDER JUSTICE IN CONTEXT OF NEOLIBERAL VIOLENCE AND STRONG INDIGENOUS JURISDICTIONS

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The exponential increase of violence and insecurity due to reconfiguration of the neoliberal State and the presence of criminal organizations have disarticulated the social fabric of large territories affecting indigenous jurisdictions, such as the Community Police of Guerrero. This has contributed to internal fragmentations and backlashes in fundamental social fields related in particular to gender justice and human rights.

Reconstruct the process through which women have opened spaces for gender justice in the Community Police and the backlashes lived right now. Research shows that the spaces of dialogue for community justice are weakened; instead, models of hyper-masculinity and authoritarianism gain strength with negative consequences for women.

How women experiment these process?, What do they reveal in terms of their grievances and their commitment to gender justice within indigenous jurisdictions?

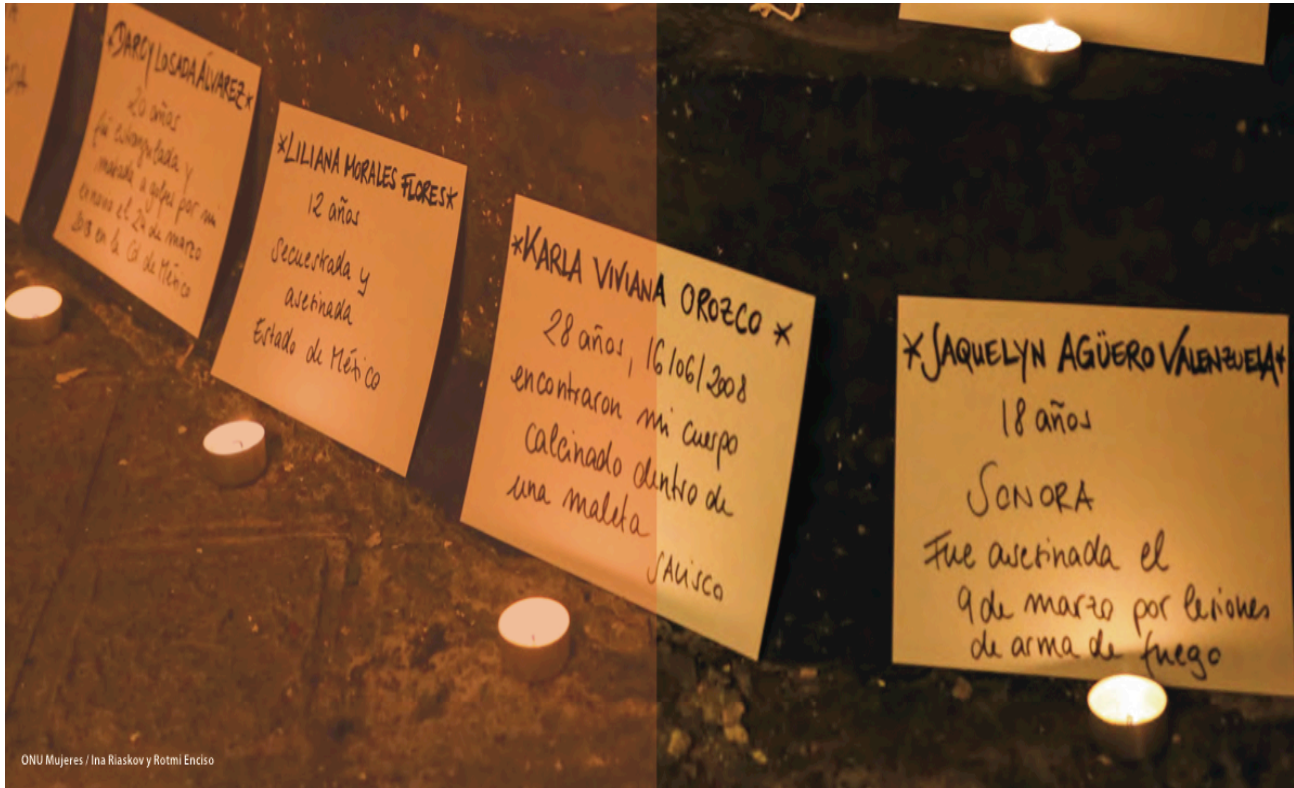
Violent State formation and Gender Violence



# Guerrero: Second most violent State in Mexico

- 35.75 rate of intentional homicides per 100,000 inhabitants, more than triple the national average (10.97) (National Security System)
- 3rd place of murders of women nationally.(INEGI)
- 70% of murders of women in Guerrero between 2011 and 2012 are linked to organized crime (ex Procuradora PGJE)
- **1512** executions in the past eight months of 2016. **32%** plus than in 2015.

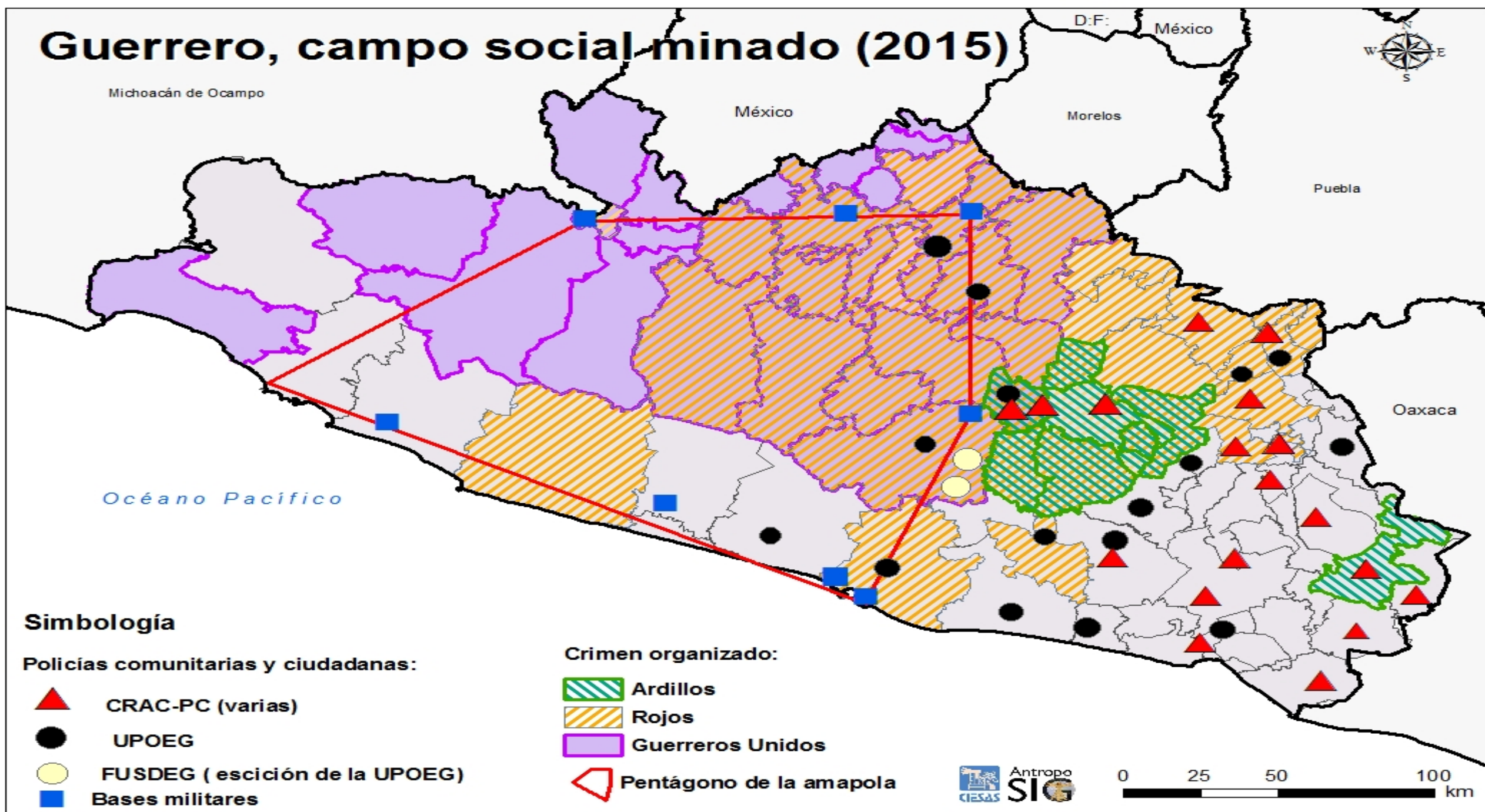
# Gender Violence Alert in Guerrero. Disposable bodies and impunity



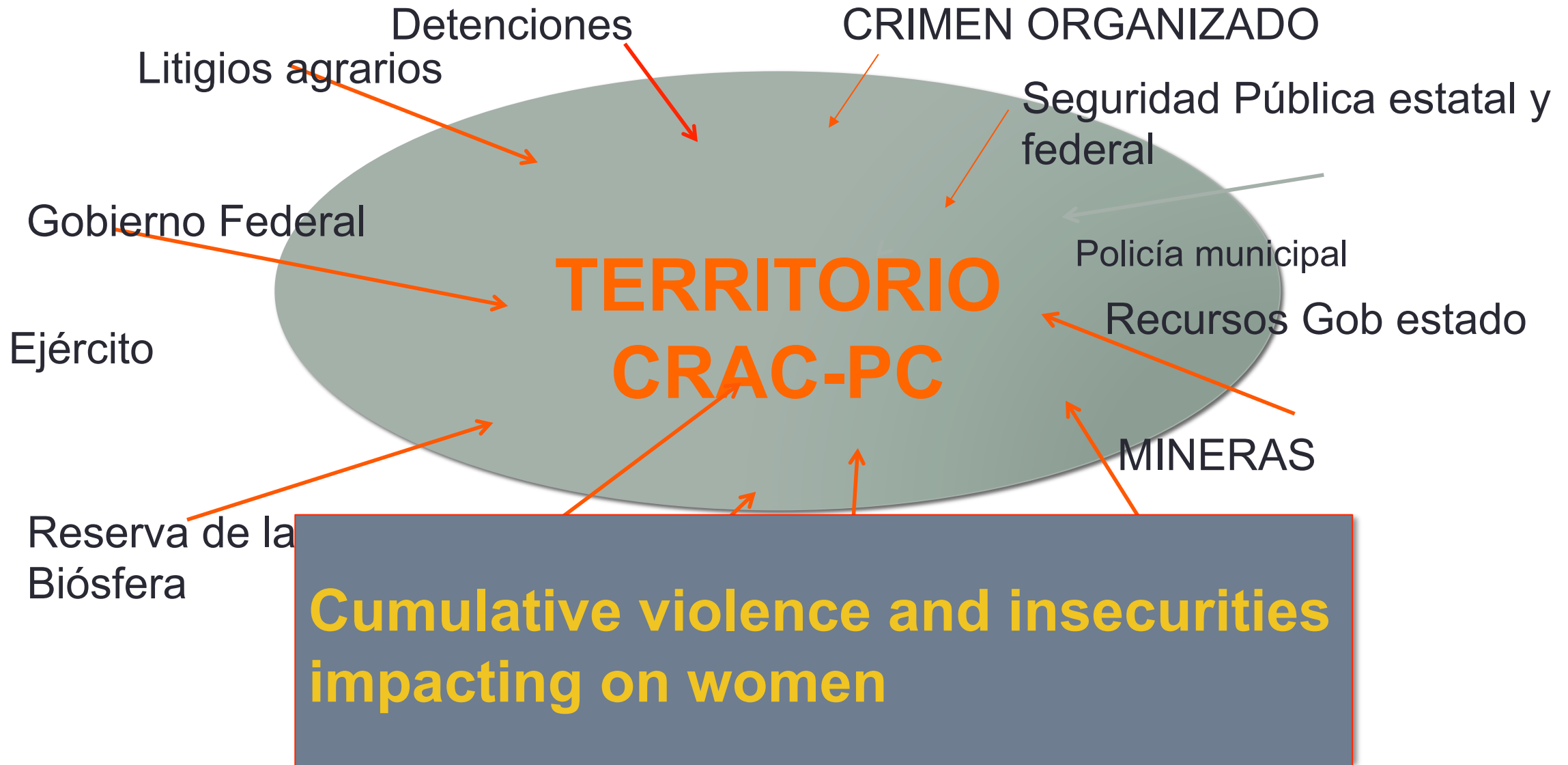
- Demanded by Feminist activist in Guerrero.
- Feminicides and normalization of gender violence.
- Two indigenous municipalities included (of 8): Tlapa and Ometepepec



# Guerrero, campo social minado (2015)



# Social Minefield – Illegal and violent sociabilities





# Between Collective and Gender Rights. Trajectories and Agency



- **1. Visibilization of Women (1999).**
- **2. At the “Table of Justice” (2005). Integral styles of negotiation**
- **3. Internal fragmentation and the exclusion of women. (2013-**





- **Apolonia Placido's testimony**
- Na'savi women , whose life - structural embedded in the building of the Communitarian System-, reveals her strength to overcome a personal history of exclusions and her commitment to community task and women's lives.
- Coordinator of CAMI since 2011, semi-autonomous field for indigenous women with State recognition.
- Reference for many women who see the CAMI as a place for maternal health support against gender violence.
- She becomes the target of illegal actors that menace women who defend gender rights.





"Casa de la Mujer indígena Nellys Palomio Sánchez" de San Luis Acatlán, defiende los derechos de las mujeres indígenas de la Costa Chica de Guerrero. Con su trabajo contribuye a que ejerzan su derecho a la salud sexual y reproductiva, así como a una vida libre de violencias.

La Red Nacional de Defensoras de Derechos Humanos en México reconoce el aporte de la defensora indígena Nuu Savi en la construcción de una sociedad equitativa y democrática.





**Violent State formation,  
fragmented indigenous  
autonomies and the  
production of insecurity**

**Backlashes on Gender  
Justice**



# Paradoxes and challenges for Gender justice

- 1) Collective defense of indigenous jurisdictions (CRAC\_PC) - Dignity and Autonomy and against Institutional Racism.
- 2) Defense of Gender Rights. Disrupting patriarchal ideologies and essentialist construction of customs.
- 3) Hyper-masculinization and securitization of Community Justice. Exclusion and Increase insecurity for Women
- 4) Indigenous women activism evidence the failure of both State and Indigenous institutions to protect them.











