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Violence against women and girls

Expert paper prepared by:

Cecilia Umul^{1*}

International Indigenous Women Forum
Guatemala

The International Indigenous Women's Forum and the issue of violence.

The International Indigenous Women's Forum (FIMI) as a network of indigenous women leaders articulated to networks of national and regional organizations of Asia, Africa and America's has the mission to bring together indigenous women activists, leaders and human rights from around the world to articulate their agendas , strengthen unity, develop leadership skills , and so progress in ensuring human rights of women. From the beginning of FIMI, the issue of violence against indigenous women ranked as one of the areas of work, research and advocacy, being a problem which clearly intersect gender inequalities and ethnicity.

We consider that any action of violence directly violates individual rights of indigenous women but also the collective rights of indigenous peoples, primarily the right to self-determination and the prior consent, but also free and informed. Indigenous women are in a context of colonization and militarization, racism and social exclusion, economic policies and "development" that increase poverty.

A variety of indigenous peoples is distributed far and all over the world. In general, there isn't a precise data on the total number, some countries have sought recently count the indigenous

¹ Kaqchikel Maya woman from Guatemala. Degree in Social Work from the University of San Carlos of Guatemala. Gender Specialist, from the Autonomous University of Mexico. Master in Development from the Universidad del Valle de Guatemala. cumul@iiwf.org

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population and in others still there is no disaggregated data type. The international data reporting vary. With regard to Latin America, the World Health Organization (WHO) states: 40 and 60 million inhabitants, the Inter-American Development Bank (IDB): more than 40 million, the Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA): 400 people Indigenous and about 50 million individuals²

In March 2012, the Commission on the juridical Status of Women (CEDAW) adopted resolution "Indigenous women: key players in the eradication of poverty and hunger", which displays the specific needs of indigenous women and proposes various actions for states.

That same year, at the 11th session of the Permanent Forum on Indigenous Issues, took place through the panel on "Combating violence against indigenous women and girls: article 22 of the UN Declaration on the Rights of indigenous peoples" (E/C.19/2012/6). The Forum requested that the report to be part of the official documentation of the 57th session of the Commission on the Status of Women, to be held in 2013. The Forum said the recommendation in paragraph 57 of the report , which calls upon States to implement and improve national censuses and data collection activities on socio-economic and welfare indicators for disaggregated data on violence against indigenous women and girls ; reiterates the importance of peace and security to the lives of women and indigenous children and endorses the recommendation in paragraph 68 of the report that States implement the security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) , 1820 (2008) , 1888 (2009) , 1889 (2009) and 1960 (2010) , reaffirms the recommendation in paragraph 51 of that indigenous communities consider studies the option to adopt and support initiatives to watch over and monitor and assess the situation of violence against women and indigenous girls and submit periodic reports to the Permanent Forum to about it, and endorses the recommendation in paragraph 55 of the agencies, bodies and other United Nations entities support the modeling protocol for police practices in cases of disappearance of Indigenous women and girls, and the and indigenous peoples and States to collaborate in the implementation of these protocol models to operate more effectively and in accordance with the law, rules and international human rights principles.

Structural Violence against women, youth, indigenous adolescents and girls³:

Objective 1:

Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger Eradicate extreme hunger and poverty.

With policies to strengthen markets, reduced government spending, privatization of basic services, trade liberalization and the development of products mainly for export, neoliberalism has exacerbated violence against indigenous women and has generated new forms of violence.

In this context, indigenous women are denied access to the main sources of food, water, medicine and building materials and resources they are responsible for maintaining and

² Retrieved Information System of Indigenous Peoples of America (CIPFA) website: www.nacionmulticultural.unam.mx/Portal/Izquierdo/SIPIA/estadistica/estadistica.html consulted October 2012.

³ Excerpts from "Inequities: Manifestations of Structural Violence Towards Indigenous women". 2012.

provisioning. As a result of economic globalization, increased forced migration processes that violate the competition for resources and promote the dismantling of the protective social ties.

Objective 2:

Achieve universal primary education

State public services (such as education and health services) have historically been spaces of violence, from which the States have enacted policies aimed to eliminate such indigenous identity through forced assimilation in the name of "integration". Government offices, schools, health centers are spaces where employees feel their power to the indigenous population (which in theory should serve and help) preventing them from entering or comply with its procedures, citing various pretexts discriminatory. Besides the indigenous girls still the domestic supply of labor in the home and continues to deny them the opportunity to study and fail to enter the formal education system.

Objective 3:

Promote gender equality and empower women

In education, not only reflects the gap of exclusion and discrimination of the dominant society, but indigenous women "experience disadvantages relative to men within many of their own people". The gaps between the young indigenous and non-indigenous are more pronounced than those observed between men. The disparity is also extended in indigenous youth in rural and urban areas in Panama, for example, in the urban Indian youth who achieves average educational level is three times that of rural indigenous youth⁴

Objective 5: Improve maternal health (maternal health more than women's health)

Objective 4 : Reduce mortality of children under 5 years

One depends on the other ... These objectives would be possible if you ensure that women from before pregnancy had comprehensive health at birth when the children were healthy and prevent death. The high infant mortality rates continue to be reported in indigenous populations and their records still, due to various circumstances that limit women move to a registration center.

Indigenous women are claiming to have access to culturally appropriate health services based on human rights, including : information and treatment available in indigenous languages , the incorporation of traditional medicine and practitioners of the same in models of health providers indigenous health services (including women) who work within the human rights framework and incorporate the perspectives of human rights of women and indigenous peoples in the provision of health services . In the case of Guatemala's indigenous population has limited coverage of every 100 people of working age are six indigenous and non-indigenous 24 the insured.

⁴ Del Popolo, Fabiana, Lopez, Mariana; Acuña, Mario, indigenous and Afro-American Youth in Latin America: sociodemographic inequalities and policy challenges. CEPAL, UNFPA, OIJ, pp.126-127.

**Objective 6:
Combat HIV / AIDS, malaria and other diseases**

As effects of migration and deportation continued, many indigenous communities have been affected with unknown diseases like HIV population, where indigenous women are primarily affected, unknowingly and without any form of attention to the disease in a relevant and contextualized to their communities. But they may be violated by discrimination for being a carrier of this disease and health that servers can't meet the needs of particular form of them in their villages and communities.

**Objective 7:
Ensuring environmental sustainability**

In its traditional role as caretakers of the natural environment , indigenous women are being particularly threatened by policies that deregulate corporate behavior , destroy agriculture of subsistence and other traditional ways of life , deplete non-renewable resources and threaten biodiversity.

Around the world, large hydroelectric dams, pipelines, canals, roads and ports have been built in the indigenous territories in the name of economic development and modernization.

Megaprojects are usually built without their prior and informed consent of local populations. The impact from the environmental racism manifested, for example, in the disproportionate use of indigenous territories as sites for industrial waste residuals have very serious impacts on the lives of indigenous peoples and women such as forced displacement, environmental degradation environment and its territories, competition and conflict over scarce natural resources , serious health disorders , and so on.

**Objective 8:
Develop a global partnership for development**

In all areas the recognition of indigenous peoples is not a reality, so that discrimination is more violence against women and indigenous peoples.

This structural violence is displayed in other forms of violence against indigenous women and girls:

- Violence against women in economic, political and social: child marriage, early pregnancy, incest, others.
- Trafficking
- Femicide

And where the state has failed to do anything to protect the life and dignity of indigenous women.

These last reflections add to the diverse and exposed by FIMI and which can be found on its webpage <http://www.fimi-iiwf.org>.

Recently FIMI conjunction with the ODM Fund , made a systematization of good practices , identifying which way these funds are being developed for the ODMs , finding that, although there is no knowledge of the ODMs , not consulting the population as a human right , that there is still discrimination in some actions and non- interest of the indigenous population.
<http://www.fimi-iiwf.org/odmdg/>

Recommendations in relation to ODM indicators:

FIMI, calls for the new post- 2015 agenda for the main goal is "zero discrimination and targets adapted to include the nations and their communities."

In the new goals should include the need and reflect and seek a paradigm shift in development, including the concept of "good living", greater emphasis on sustainability and inter - generational responsibility.

The indicators must be done to address the structural causes of indigenous peoples must be consider people of rights.

Update from demographic data and new data and to ensure the inclusion of indigenous peoples in CENSUS and all those studies that generate a baseline that can be subject to analysis in relation to their welfare.

States should consider and establish policies to indigenous women, with relevant and sufficient resources independently and through its institutions to be executed with indigenous relevance.

You can retrieve some indicators already developed for reference by authors, led by Dr. Mirna Cunningham:

Table VI.1 relevant indicators for indigenous peoples Party and the Millennium Development Goals proposed.

http://www.cadpi.org/cadpi/files/1413/0457/3840/libro_indicadores.pdf